

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA



Fiscal Year 2025 End-Year
Budget Performance Report

Prepared by the Budget Directorate

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1. Introduction

This Year-End Report presents the Federal Government of Somalia's discussion of the performance of the budget execution in 2025. It discusses what was actually collected and spent relative to what was budgeted. It also presents the key achievements from the execution of the donor funded projects. The report basically has five sections—macroeconomic performance, revenue performance, expenditure performance, key achievements of the donor funded projects, and intergovernmental fiscal performance. As the Ministry embarks on the implementation of program-based budgeting starting in 2026, future reports will be in position to discuss the achievements (physical outputs) of spending agencies.

2. Macroeconomic performance¹

Table 1: Macroeconomic assumptions versus projections for fy2025

Variable	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025			%change
	actual	actual	actual	actual	forecast	projected	deviation btn forecast and projection	
Nominal GDP (m\$)	9,839	10,420	10,969	12,149	13,018	12,944	↓	6.5%
Growth (%)	2.9%	2.4%	4.2%	4.0%	4.1%	3.0%	↓	-25.0%
Inflation (%)	4.6%	6.8%	6.2%	5.5%	4.2%	3.7%	↑	-32.7%
Exports of Goods	717	704	1,009	1,149	1,257	1,243	↓	8.2%
Imports of Goods	4,790	6,340	6,955	7,616	8,190	7,685	↓	0.9%
Remittances (private, \$m)	2,118	2,142	2,102	2,409	2,588	2,488	↓	3.3%
Official Development Assistance (ODA, \$m)	2,265	3,442	3,541	3,975	3,917	3,694	↓	-7.1%
<i>o/w On-budget aid</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>546</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>518</i>	↑	-5.1%
<i>o/w Off-budget aid</i>	<i>2,118</i>	<i>2,983</i>	<i>3,182</i>	<i>3,429</i>	<i>3,626</i>	<i>3,176</i>	↓	-7.4%

Source: IMF Country Report No. 25/191 and MOF staff calculations

GDP Growth

1. Real GDP was expected to slump to 3.0% in 2025 compared to a growth of 4.0% in 2024. The 3% growth was lower than the growth forecast of 4.1% for 2025 (see Table 1). In nominal terms, GDP in 2025 is projected at \$12.94 billion compared to \$12.15 billion in 2024. The slowdown in growth in 2025 was primarily driven by a decline in donor aid including on-budget grants, which adversely affected decline in consumption and halt in large aid-funded programs and other key sectors reliant on external funding, including agriculture, health, and education. Humanitarian spending also declined, and dampening household consumption, particularly food and cash transfer recipients. In addition, climate-related shocks, such as below-average rainfall in some regions and flooding in others, weighed negatively on agricultural output, thereby affecting growth.

Inflation

2. At the time of formulating budget for 2025 the assumption was to have inflation at an average of 4.2%. However, at the end of fy2025, data shows that inflation was 3.7% (see Table 1, third line). The lower than forecasted inflation was attributed to softening of commodity prices, though food price inflation remained elevated due to drought pressures.

¹ Macroeconomic data for the Federal Government of Somalia are not officially published. For such information, please refer to the relevant economic and statistical reports.

Exports and Imports

3. While the exports of goods were projected to increase from \$1.15 billion in 2024 to \$1.24 billion in 2025, the trade data the Central Bank published in October shows that “exports in 2025Q3 declined compared to the same period last year, to US\$298.42 million from US\$361.70 million in 2024Q3, reflecting a year-on-year contraction of about 18 percent” (CBS 2026)². This decline is largely driven by lower livestock exports, the dominant Somali export, due supply constraints and deteriorated external demand. Moreover, crops and vegetable oil in addition to forest product exports declined remarkably demonstrating a severe suppression in Somalia’s exports.

4. Imports of goods, as of 3rd quarter data, have shown an increase of 7% with a projection slight increase from the 2024 base. Increased imports include construction, clothes and footwear, personal care and cosmetics, and plant products, while food, medical products, vehicles, and electronics have shown between modest and heavy reduction.

Remittances

5. Private remittances were projected at \$2.49 billion in 2025 compared to \$2.41 billion in 2024, representing an increase of 3.3%. At the time of formulating the fy2025 budget remittances had been anticipated to increase to \$2.59 billion in 2025, however this forecast did not materialize. Remittances continue to be crucial for meeting basic needs of many families in Somalia including food, education, and healthcare.

3. Revenue performance

3.1. Aggregate revenue

6. **Overall revenue and grants increased by \$7.1 million in comparison to the collection in 2024, driven by the domestic revenue performance.** Total revenue and grants amounted to \$919.8 million which was 69.1% of the annual budget target, and about 1% (\$7.1m) increase relative to the previous fiscal year (2024). Domestic revenue yielded \$404.3 million which was 94% of the target, and 9.5% (\$35 million) higher than in 2024. With this significant performance in relation to past years, standing at 94% of the budget target shows resilience in times of aid-cut crises with aid-funded employment halted, and donor imports and market purchases frozen, affecting the anticipated increases in revenues of the customs and ‘other taxes’ streams. Income taxes and taxes on goods and services performed above target, despite this difficult time, reflecting the remedy measures performed better in these areas (see **Table 2**). Grants brought in \$515.5 million which was 57.2% of the annual target, and -5.1% lower than the total donor grants recorded in the previous year of 2024. Both types of grants (bilateral and multilateral) performed below target and registered negative year-on-year growth.

² Central Bank Third Quarter of 2025 report <https://centralbank.gov.so/quarterly-economic-review-2025-q3/>.

Table 2: Revenue Performance 2023-2025

Fiscal Variable	2023				2024				2025			
	Budget	Actual	Pfce%	YtY%	Budget	Actual	Pfce%	YtY%	Budget	Actual	Pfce%	YtY%
Total Revenue and Grants	917.27	738.02	80.5%	2.6%	1,040.81	912.72	87.7%	23.7%	1,331.97	919.81	69.1%	0.8%
Domestic Revenue	283.31	329.49	116.3%	25.4%	346.18	369.35	106.7%	12.1%	430.34	404.31	94.0%	9.5%
Taxes	189.91	224.63	118.3%	23.6%	241.43	266.76	110.5%	18.8%	295.29	280.68	95.1%	5.2%
Tax on income, profit and capital gain	17.99	24.38	135.6%	35.2%	23.22	36.17	155.8%	48.3%	38.03	44.79	117.8%	23.8%
Taxes on property	0.64	-	0.0%	-100.0%	-	-			-	-		
Taxes on goods and services	33.14	38.61	116.5%	17.8%	46.64	51.42	110.2%	33.2%	59.24	67.25	113.5%	30.8%
Taxes on international trade and transactions	123.19	154.08	125.1%	32.6%	164.52	168.88	102.6%	9.6%	186.21	158.40	85.1%	-6.2%
Other taxes	14.95	7.55	50.5%	-46.4%	7.05	10.30	146.1%	36.4%	11.81	10.24	86.7%	-0.6%
Non-Tax Revenue	93.40	104.86	112.3%	29.5%	104.76	102.59	97.9%	-2.2%	135.05	123.63	91.5%	20.5%
Property Rent	-	3.13		1748.1%	-	0.69		-78.1%	-	0.93		35.9%
Sales of goods and services	93.40	101.73	108.9%	25.9%	104.76	101.90	97.3%	0.2%	135.05	122.70	90.9%	20.4%
Grants	633.97	408.53	64.4%	-10.6%	694.62	543.36	78.2%	33.0%	901.63	515.50	57.2%	-5.1%
Grants from foreign governments	30.00	0.80	2.7%	-97.8%	68.12	29.86	43.8%	3612.7%	42.00	18.56	44.2%	-37.9%
Grants from international organizations	603.97	407.73	67.5%	-2.9%	626.50	513.50	82.0%	25.9%	859.63	496.94	57.8%	-3.2%

3.2. Income tax

7. **The annual target for income tax was not only achieved but surpassed by 18% percentage points.** A total of \$44.8 million was collected against the estimated \$38 million, marking an increase of 18% relative to the annual target and 24% rise compared to the 2024 collections. Both individual income taxes— covering employment and rental income taxes and corporate taxes exceeded the budgeted targets. Individual income tax contributed \$35.5 million (exceeding the target by 15% and realizing an 11.5% year on year growth). This performance is attributed to improvements in income tax administration through enforcement, digitization of rental income taxes, tax audits and door-to-door visits to identify and register new taxpayers. Corporate taxes contributed \$9.3 million (129.7% of target, 115.6% year on year growth or in other terms, more than doubling). This performance is attributed to enhanced tax compliance of the large taxpayers and deployment of enforcement in taxing business profits.

3.3. Taxes on goods and services

8. **Collection of taxes on goods and services recorded strong performance, exceeding the annual target by 13.5%.** Revenues from this source reached \$67.25 million, which is 113.5% of the annual target, representing 31% increase relative to the collections in the previous year, where collections stood at \$51.42 million. Taxes on goods and services in Somalia are grouped in two categories—general taxes on goods and services, and taxes on use of goods. General taxes on goods and services have five major sources—sales tax on telecoms, airline tickets, hotels, imported goods and sale of ‘other goods.’ As can be seen in **Annex 1**, the key driver for the observed good performance in taxes on goods and services was sales tax on ‘sale of other goods,’ which contributed \$20.1 million representing 1342.1% of target. This significance stems from the fact that the remarkable enforcement of this sales tax started in late 2024, marking a full year collection in 2025. Sales tax on imported goods contributed \$27 million (missing the target by approximately 3% due to a slight contraction in the imports).

9. Under the second category (taxes on use of goods and services), the collection totaled \$9.12 million, which surpassed the target by 5.8%, and increased 98.5% year on year. Urban road users tax contributed \$3.9 million, which was 144.6% of target, and exceeded the previous

year's collection by 52.9%. Notary taxes underperformed; they contributed \$1.8 million which was 67% of target and -7.7% below the collection for 2024. The underperformance of notary taxes is attributed to over estimation. It was probably 'signature bonuses' which boosted collections from taxes on use of goods and services, bringing in \$3.3 million against a target of \$1 million, thereby registering a 105.6% performance against the target. Signature bonuses are one-time payments made by an oil and gas company to the government upon signing a contract for exploration or production rights.

3.4. Taxes on international trade

10. **Customs revenues remained resilient in 2025 despite import contraction.** The FGS customs revenue for 2025 totaled \$158.4 million, recording a 6.2% decline below the collections realized in the previous year 2024. Due to contraction of respective commodities, revenues from consumption goods (food stuff), fuel and lubricants, Khat, household materials, vehicles and electronics have declined from Mogadishu imports. While the decline in imports affected only these imports, they constitute significant portion of the revenues in customs, accounting for over 2/3. The decline in the imports was led by Somalia's aid cuts perpetuating freezing development and humanitarian (including cash transfers), perpetuating decline in the consumption of part of the society and halt of import-dependent donor operations. Except for these items, revenues from other imports have either increased or remained stable. Taxes on international trade contributed 39.2% to total domestic revenue in 2025, against the budgeted (planned) contribution of 43.3% at the time of formulating the 2025 budget.

Figure 1: Customs Quaterly Collections Trend 2023-2025 (in million \$)



3.5. Other taxes

12. **'Other taxes' have shown a stable performance in 2025 compared to 2024.** They contributed \$10.2 million against 10.3 million in 2024, missing the previous year's performance by a small margin of -0.6% stemming from the customs stamp duty due to the decline in imports paying this tax. The performance demonstrates about 87% of the estimated revenues in the budget. "Other taxes" comprise stamp duty on customs, road worthiness tax, and stamp duty on invoices and contracts. Stamp duty on customs documents contributed \$3.36 million, which was 83.4% of the annual target, and declined -5% in comparison to collection

in the previous year 2024. Challenges related to tax compliance in customs were responsible for this underperformance. Road worthiness (Galawito) contributed \$0.3 million, which was 23.3% higher than the collection in 2024, though 20% of target, demonstrating this revenue source was over estimated. Stamp duty on invoices and contracts contributed \$6.6 million, which was 200% of the target, and 31.3% higher than the collection in the previous year. On the other hand, the 31.3% year-on-year increase reflects the increase in volume of government purchases as these revenues is collected from those contracts.

3.6. Non-tax revenue

13. Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) collections reached \$123.6 million in 2025, performing about 21% of 2024 collections and 91.5% of the budget target. NTRs in Somalia comprise different sources (mostly administrative charges) including fees relating to visas, passport acquisitions, airport, rent on government properties, and other sources. The performance of several most significant fee sources are provided below.

Immigration (visa and passport) charges

14. The immigration charges on visas and passports have recorded a higher performance compared to the previous year of 2024, marking a growth of between 3% and 4% correspondingly. They, however, didn't meet the anticipated target in the budget. A total of \$8.5 million was collected from visas in 2025, which was 62.5% of target and 3.2% higher than the collection in 2024, when the collection was \$8.2 million, which means visas brought in additional \$300,000 in 2025. The observed underperformance of 62.5% was attributed partly to overestimation based on expected rise in the number of visits but faced reduced travels of diasporas in especially the USA due to the tightened immigration policies and halt of aid-financed foreign contractors. The passport charges generated \$10.5 million in 2025, though it was 83.8% of budget target, recording almost 4% additional revenues relative to 2024. The lower-than-expected performance (in relation to the target) is attributed to a lower supply/demand for passports, partly due issuance of national identification cards, replacing local requirement of the passport as an official ID and delays in procuring a new company for printing passports in Somalia after the contract for the previous company expired in the middle of 2025.

Work permits

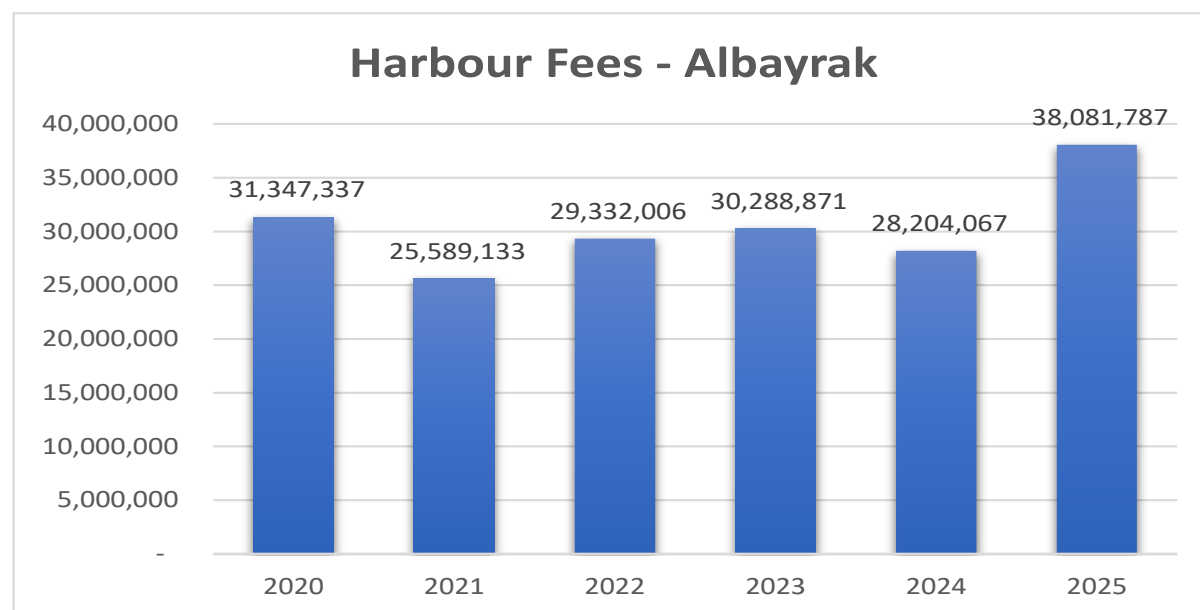
15. Revenue from work permits amounted to \$2.7 million in 2025, which was 86.3% of target and -9.6% lower than the collection from work permits in 2024. This decline was primarily driven by a reduction in the issuance of work permits for foreign workers, following the widespread suspension and non-renewal of contracts for aid workers and subcontractors operating in Somalia. The main factor behind this development was the freezing of USAID-funded activities, which completely stopped donor-supported programmes and reduced the demand for foreign personnel requiring valid work permits, putting work permit revenue under pressure.

Port and airport fees

16. The port and airport services have generated \$38 million and \$4.15 million respectively, making the port revenues overperform the target by about 8% and the airport by meeting the target by about 92% of target. More importantly, port service charges added more than \$10 million additional revenue, writing a 35% increase in the revenue relative to the previous year and establishing proper accounting records for port investment funds while the airport service

revenues have increased 3.7% in comparison to the collection in the previous year 2024. This performance of port and airport are attributed to serving shipment and marine consignments handling services in the seaport and passenger and air cargo handling charges in the airport.

Figure 2: Harbour (port) service revenues



Overflight fees

17. Revenue from this source totaled \$19.9 million in 2025, which was 72.4% of target, but -10% lower than the collection for 2024 (\$22.1 million). The decline was led by few frequently flown airplanes, most significantly Ethiopian Airlines, avoiding Somalia's sky if not necessary over an aviation dispute. Overflight fees are calculated based on the distance flown, the weight of the aircraft, and a unit rate set by the aviation authority of the country whose airspace is being used.

Vehicle-related fees (driving license and plate registration)

Revenue from issuance of driving permits (new and renewals) contributed \$1.43 million in 2025, which was 46.5% higher than the collections in the previous year 2024. This performance trend is quite promising and reflects the continuing return to normalcy in the country, as now more people freely participate in economic and social activities. Moreover, revenue from registration of vehicle number plates amounted to \$2.4 million in 2025 compared to the collection of \$2.1 million in 2024. This means revenue from this source improved by 12.8% year on year. Reasons for this good performance are similar to those under the immediate above item—driving permits.

Telecommunication Spectrum fees

18. Revenue from telecommunication spectrum fees amounted to \$5.2 million, which was 55.2% of target, but -4.5% lower than what was collected in 2024 (\$5.5 million). With 2023 being the year with highest spectrum fees collection, this reflects that each telecommunication operator is required to make one upfront payment in the beginning of each five years and annually in the remaining four years and, hence, the upfront made in 2023 makes the difference.

Customs Harbor Fees

19. A total of \$6.8 million was collected in 2025, which was 100.8% of target, though -4.1% lower than what was collected in the previous year 2024 (\$7.07 million) similar to the performance of broader customs regime.

Penalties

20. Government collected \$1.3 million from penalties in 2025, which was 134.1% higher than the collection from penalties in 2024 (\$0.57 million). The increase in penalties reflects improved efforts by the Revenue Department to increase tax enforcement.

3.7. Donor Grants

Table 5: Details of revenue from grants in 2025

Code	Fiscal Variable	Budget 2025	Actual 2025 (m\$)					Expected Prfc (100%)	Year to Year Growth
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total		
13	Grants	901.63	65.13	82.31	91.16	276.90	515.50	57.2%	-5.1%
131	Grants from foreign governments	42.00	10.29	2.77	2.11	3.39	18.56	44.2%	-37.9%
1311	Current From Foreign Governments	42.00	10.29	2.77	2.11	3.39	18.56	44.2%	-37.9%
131101	Current Grants in Cash	42.00	10.29	2.77	2.11	3.39	18.56	44.2%	-37.9%
132	Grants from international organizations	859.63	54.84	79.53	89.05	273.51	496.94	57.8%	-3.2%
1321	Current From International Originations	859.63	54.84	79.53	89.05	273.51	496.94	57.8%	-3.2%
132101	Current Grants in Cash	859.63	54.84	79.53	89.05	273.51	496.94	57.8%	-3.2%

21. The Government realized a total of \$515.5 million from grants in 2025, which was 57.2% of the annual target and -5.1% lower than the grants that were realized in the previous year 2024 (see Table 5). The grants accounted for 56% of total FGS revenue which reflects the Government's continued reliance on external grants to finance its expenditures. The grants are of two types—bilateral and multilateral grants.

Grants from bilateral partners

22. Grants from bilateral governments totaled \$18.6 million in 2025, which was 44.2% of target, and -37.9% lower the bilateral grants received in the previous year 2024. These grants came from Turkey (\$7.5 million) and UAE (\$11.1 million).

Grants from multilateral agencies

23. Grants from multilateral institutions totaled \$496.9 million, which was 57.8% of target, and -3.2% lower than the multilateral grants received in 2024. All these grants are project grants, channeled through 38 projects funded by the World Bank, AfDB, EU, UN and GPE. The lower-than-expected performance of multilateral grants has continued to be attributed to challenges faced by projects in planning and implementing the project activities that are meant to trigger the release of disbursements by the financiers (multilateral agencies). It is hoped that the quarterly projects review meetings chaired by the MOF will assist in improving project disbursement rates going forward.

4. Expenditure Performance

24. Total expenditure during fy2025 was \$971.3 million, which was 71.4% of the total annual budget, and 7.3% higher than the expenditure in the previous year 2024 (see **Table 6**). Expenditure executed through the FGS local fund amounted \$621.3 million, which was 95.6% of the annual budget, and 15.7% higher than the spending in the previous fiscal year 2024. The shortfall (4.4%) in spending under the Government Fund was largely due to lower-than-expected receipts from bilateral grants, where only 44.2% of the anticipated receipts were received as shown in **Table 5** above. Donor projects spending was \$350 million, which was 49.3% of the annual budget and -4.9% lower than the project spending in the previous year. Project management issues and difficulties encountered by projects in adapting to the donor procurement procedures are largely responsible for the observed underperformance in donor projects spending.

25. In terms of expenditure composition, for the Government Local Fund (GLF), 59% of GLF expenditure was spent on employee compensation (*a step in the right direction when compared to the share of 62.9% in 2024*), followed by purchase of goods and services which accounted for 20.2%, and transfers to FMS at 15.9%. Debt servicing accounted for 1.3% whereas capital spending accounted for just 3.6%, *which is a step in the right direction when compared to a share of just 0.45% in 2024*. For the Donor Fund, the largest chunk of funds was spent on use of goods and services (36.6% of total donor projects expenditure) followed by grants to FMSs (23.1%), capital spending (15%), other expenses 14.9%, social benefits 5.5% (*huge drop compared to a share of 41.8% in 2024*), subsidies 3.6%, and salaries for project staff 1.3%.

26. In terms of planning and spending dispersion, the highest spending was recorded in Q4, which accounted for 39.5% of total spending in 2025 (see **Table 7**). Q4 share to total spending in 2024 was 37% whereas in 2023 it was 44%. As noted in the previous end-year report for 2024, this late-year surge in spending suggests existence of room to improve efficiency in the planning and execution of activities within MDAs.

Table 6: Summary expenditure by source of funds 2023-2025

Code	Description	2023					2024					2025				
		Budget	Actual	Pfce%	YtY%	%share	Budget	Actual	Pfce%	YtY%	%share	Budget	Actual	Pfce%	YtY%	%share
A.	Government Fund (GF)	500.3	468.9	93.7%	8.8%	63.1%	589.0	537.2	91.2%	14.6%	59.3%	649.7	621.3	95.6%	15.7%	64.0%
21	Compensation of employees	295.7	290.1	98.1%	12.5%	61.9%	357.2	338.2	94.7%	16.6%	62.9%	371.5	366.4	98.6%	8.4%	59.0%
22	Use of goods and services	106.6	93.3	87.5%	-0.3%	19.9%	126.3	110.2	87.3%	18.2%	20.5%	137.7	125.6	91.2%	14.0%	20.2%
24	Interest and other charges	13.2	13.2	100.0%	4.0%	2.8%	7.5	7.5	99.4%	-43.1%	1.4%	8.1	8.1	99.8%	8.3%	1.3%
26	Grants	72.5	67.1	92.6%	0.6%	14.3%	89.9	79.0	87.8%	17.7%	14.7%	99.5	98.9	99.4%	25.3%	15.9%
31	Non Financial Assets (Capital)	12.3	5.2	42.6%	-32.6%	1.1%	8.1	2.4	29.8%	-54.0%	0.4%	32.8	22.3	67.9%	826.0%	3.6%
B.	Donor Fund/Projects (DF)	417.1	251.4	60.3%	-10.9%	34.9%	490.3	368.0	75.0%	46.4%	40.7%	710.1	350.0	49.3%	-4.9%	36.0%
21	Compensation of employees	5.4	2.1	39.1%	30.3%	0.8%	5.1	3.4	66.5%	60.1%	0.9%	6.2	4.6	74.8%	36.0%	1.3%
22	Use of goods and services	94.3	44.9	47.6%	-4.6%	17.9%	149.9	94.3	62.9%	109.9%	25.6%	261.1	128.3	49.1%	36.0%	36.6%
25	Subsidies	5.4	5.4	100.0%	0.0%	2.1%	13.6	9.0	65.8%	65.8%	2.4%	13.2	12.6	95.9%	41.1%	3.6%
26	Grants	100.8	59.2	58.7%	32.9%	23.5%	115.3	81.4	70.6%	37.5%	22.1%	131.2	80.8	61.6%	-0.7%	23.1%
27	Social benefits	182.6	130.6	71.5%	-30.9%	51.9%	161.6	153.8	95.2%	17.8%	41.8%	76.8	19.1	24.9%	-87.6%	5.5%
28	Other expenses	0.0	0.0		-100.0%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	63.5	52.1	82.2%	0.0%	14.9%
31	Non Financial Assets (Capital)	28.5	9.2	32.2%	68.7%	3.7%	44.8	26.1	58.3%	184.4%	7.1%	158.1	52.4	33.1%	100.6%	15.0%
C.	TOTAL Expenditure (GF+DF)	917.4	720.3	78.5%	-1.2%	100%	1079.4	905.2	83.9%	25.7%	100%	1359.7	971.3	71.4%	7.3%	100%
21	Compensation of employees	301.2	292.2	97.0%	12.6%	40.6%	362.3	341.6	94.3%	16.9%	37.7%	377.7	371.1	98.2%	8.6%	38.2%
22	Use of goods and services	201.0	138.2	68.8%	-1.7%	19.2%	276.2	204.5	74.0%	48.0%	22.6%	398.8	253.9	63.7%	24.1%	26.1%
24	Interest and other charges	13.2	13.2	0.0%	4.0%	1.8%	7.5	7.5	99.4%	-43.1%	0.8%	8.1	8.1	99.8%	8.3%	0.8%
25	Subsidies	5.4	5.4	100.0%	0.0%	0.7%	13.6	9.0	65.8%	65.8%	1.0%	13.2	12.6	95.9%	41.1%	1.3%
26	Grants	173.3	126.3	72.9%	13.5%	17.5%	205.3	160.3	78.1%	27.0%	17.7%	230.7	179.7	77.9%	12.1%	18.5%
27	Social benefits	182.6	130.6	71.5%	-30.9%	18.1%	161.6	153.8	95.2%	17.8%	17.0%	76.8	19.1	24.9%	-87.6%	2.0%
28	Other Expense	0.0	0.0			0.0%	0.0	0.0		0.0%	0.0%	63.5	52.1	82.2%	0.0%	5.4%
31	Non Financial Assets (Capital)	40.8	14.4	35.3%	9.1%	2.0%	52.9	28.5	53.9%	97.9%	3.2%	190.8	74.6	39.1%	161.7%	7.7%

Table 7: Quarterly Spending FY2025

Fiscal Variable	Budget 2025(m\$)	Actual 2025 (m\$)					Expected Prfc (100%)	Year to Year Growth
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total		
Expenditure	1359.71	186.67	192.50	208.45	383.70	971.32	71.4%	7.3%
Compensation of Employees	377.72	90.65	84.84	91.54	104.04	371.06	98.2%	8.6%
Use of goods and services	398.81	42.37	45.35	67.14	99.02	253.88	63.7%	24.1%
Interest and other charges	8.14	1.09	1.83	2.43	2.78	8.13	99.8%	8.3%
Subsidies	13.18	0.08	0.91	6.24	5.39	12.63	95.9%	41.1%
Grants	230.75	25.18	29.60	32.67	92.27	179.72	77.9%	12.1%
Social benefits	76.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.11	19.11	24.9%	-87.6%
Other expenses	63.46	11.73	17.54	1.60	21.28	52.15	82.2%	0.0%
Non Financial Assets	190.84	15.56	12.44	6.84	39.80	74.64	39.1%	161.7%

4.1.Compensation of employees

27. A total of \$371.1 million was spent on compensation of employees in 2025, which was 98.2% of the annual budget, and 8.6% higher than the spending on the same item in the previous fiscal year 2024. As shown in **Table 6**, the larger part of this spending (\$366.4m) went to civil servants, which represented 98.6% of budget, and 8.4% higher than the civil service wage bill for the previous year 2024. Compensation of employees for donor projects staff totaled \$4.6m, which was 74.8% of budget, and 36% higher than the wage bill for donor projects staff in 2024. The underspending in donor projects salary payments was partly attributed to delays to recruit project staff as planned, and partly to delays to implement some project activities.

4.2.Use of goods and services

28. Overall, the FGS spent \$253.9 million on purchase of goods and services in 2025, against a target of \$398.8 million, representing 63.7% of target, 24.1% year on year increase, and a share of 26.1% to total expenditure during the year. As shown in **Annex 2**, the largest expenditure item under goods and services continued to be consulting and professional expenses, which costed the FGS a total of \$116.7 million (12% of total expenditure) against a target of \$187.9 million, followed by ‘other general expenses’ on which Government spent \$48.6 million (5% of total expenditure). Details of spending on the other items under use of goods and services can be seen in **Annex 2**.

29. Goods and services purchased through the government-consolidated fund amounted to \$125.6 million which was 91.2% of target and 14% higher than the spending on use of goods and services in the previous year 2024. Donor funded projects’ expenditure on goods and services totaled \$128.3 million against a target of \$261.1 million, which was 49.1% of target and 36% higher than the expenditure on goods and services in 2024.

4.3.Capital expenditure

30. The overall spending on capital activities was \$74.6 million in 2025 against a budget of \$190.8 million which was 39.1% of target and 161.7% higher than capital spending in 2024. In terms of share to total FGS expenditure, capital spending jumped from the share of 3.2% in 2024 to a share of 7.7% in 2025—**which is a remarkable improvement and a step in the right direction**, although more room for improvement still exists especially in regards to both allocation and execution rate. **Table 8** shows that the largest chunk of capital spending (80%) was spent on ‘machinery and equipment,’ followed by buildings and structures 12%, and other fixed assets 7.9%. Capital spending through the GLF in 2025 was \$22.3 million (67.9% of target) whereas capital spending through donor projects was \$52.4 million (33.1% of target)—see **Annex 2**.

Table 8: Composition of capital spending 2020-2025

Item	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Buildings and Structures	0.55	2.12	0.93	0.48	0.13	8.96
Machinery and Equipment	7.11	7.04	12.27	10.07	16.74	59.71
Other Fixed Assets	0.62	0.86	-	3.86	11.35	5.87
Weapons Systems	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.10
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	0.20	-
Total capital spending	8.27	10.01	13.20	14.41	28.52	74.64
<i>as % of total FGS spending</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>2.1%</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>7.7%</i>

As % of total						
Item	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Buildings and Structures	6.6%	21.2%	7.1%	3.3%	0.5%	12.0%
Machinery and Equipment	85.9%	70.3%	92.9%	69.9%	58.7%	80.0%
Other Fixed Assets	7.5%	8.5%	0.0%	26.8%	39.8%	7.9%
Weapons Systems	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Intangible Assets	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Total capital spending	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

4.4. Interest on debt payments

31. Government spent \$8.1 million on debt servicing in fy2025, which was 99.8% of target, and 8.3% higher than the expenditure on debt servicing in 2024. Good estimation of debt servicing was responsible for the observed performance, thanks to the Meridian debt management system which now supports the Debt Management Unit and MOF in debt forecasting.

4.5. Subsidies

32. A total of \$12.6 million was spent on subsidies in 2025, which was 95.9% of target and 41.1% higher than the subsidies expended in the previous year 2024. The subsidies continued targeting the electricity sector to lower the cost of electricity and eventually lower the cost of doing business in the country. All these subsidies are disbursed through donor projects e.g., SCALE-UP.

4.6. Transfers to FMSs, International Organizations and other Government Units

33. Total transfers totaled \$179.7 million in 2025, which was 77.9% of target and 12.1% higher than the transfers effected in the previous year 2024 (see Table 6). Transfers to international organizations amounted \$4.3 million which was 100% of target—meaning all planned transfers to international organizations (e.g., East African Community, IGAD, ...) were executed as planned. Transfers to other government units, particularly to Somali Chamber of Commerce and Somalia Development Bank, totaled \$1.5 million which was 90% of target and -7% lower than what was transferred to these two agencies in 2024. The -7% decline in these transfers was attributed to lower-than-expected domestic revenue and budget support in the year (2025).

34. Transfers to FMSs reached \$163.8 million in 2025, which was 76.4% of target and 41% higher than the transfers to FMSs in the previous year. These transfers come from two sources—domestic revenue and donor grants. As **Table 10** shows, FMS transfers funded from domestic revenue amounted to \$53 million, which was 6.8% higher than what was transferred from this source in 2024. These transfers accounted for 32.4% of the total FMS transfers. Transfers funded from donor grants amounted to \$110.8 million, which were 66.7% higher than the transfers from this source in 2024. As **Table 11** shows, the **transfer rates** for grants disbursed through donor projects were from 90% and 85% in 2024 and 2025 respectively. This good performance was attributed to the meetings amongst MOF, IGFF and FMSs that discussed the factors that were responsible for the low access rates to these grants and agreed on appropriate interventions towards building capacity of FMSs to improve their performance in fulfilling the requirements/reform conditionalities for accessing donor funds. Transfers through the donor fund accounted for 67.6% of the total transfers.

Table 9: Transfers to FMSs and Other Government Units fy2025

FMS	Budget 2025	Actual 2025	Pfce 100%	Y-To-Y Growth %
Somaliland State of Somalia	-	-	0%	
Puntland State of Somalia	16,084,876	12,884,992	80%	-21% ▼
Jubaland State of Somalia	39,429,902	33,389,301	85%	137% ▲
South West State of Somalia	36,069,104	27,583,315	76%	24% ▲
Galmudug State of Somalia	33,029,254	24,875,574	75%	61% ▲
Hirshabelle State of Somalia	31,590,126	23,209,189	73%	66% ▲
Benadir Regional Administration and LG	57,740,447	41,281,825	71%	21% ▲
Northeastern State	591,000	591,000		
Somali Development Bank	835,000	755,028	90%	-7% ▼
Chamber of commerce	835,000	755,028	90%	-7% ▼
Grand Total	216,204,708	165,325,252	76%	40% ▲

Source: MOF SFMIS

Table 10: Transfers to FMS and other Government Units 2022-2025 (in Million \$)

Code	Description	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Actual 2025
A	Grants to FMS thru GLF	45.81	49.62	53.01
	<i>Somaliland State of Somalia</i>	0.03	0.00	0.00
	<i>Puntland State of Somalia</i>	3.68	9.27	3.86
	<i>Jubaland State of Somalia</i>	5.63	4.50	10.25
	<i>South West State of Somalia</i>	4.56	4.03	4.75
	<i>Galmudug State of Somalia</i>	4.75	4.18	5.68
	<i>Hirshabelle State of Somalia</i>	3.95	3.42	4.35
	<i>Benadir Regional Administration and LG</i>	23.21	24.23	23.53
	<i>Northeastern State</i>	0.00	0.00	0.59
B	Grants Thru Donor Projects	57.65	66.48	110.80
	<i>Puntland State of Somalia</i>	7.72	7.11	9.02
	<i>Jubaland State of Somalia</i>	13.27	9.58	23.14
	<i>South West State of Somalia</i>	12.77	18.16	22.84
	<i>Galmudug State of Somalia</i>	8.39	11.24	19.20
	<i>Hirshabelle State of Somalia</i>	8.63	10.59	18.86
	<i>Benadir Regional Administration and LG</i>	6.88	9.80	17.75
	Total Transfers to FMS	103.46	116.10	163.82
C	Grants to other government entities	1.46	1.62	1.51
	<i>o/w Somali Chamber of Commerce</i>	0.73	0.81	0.76
	<i>o/w Development Bank of Somalia</i>	0.73	0.81	0.76
	TOTAL	104.91	117.72	165.33

Source: MOF SFMIS

Table 11: Transfer Rates for Grants to FMS 2023-2025

FGS Local Fund	2023			2024			2025		
Description	Budget	Actual	PRFC	Budget	Actual	PRFC	Budget	Actual	PRFC
Somaliland	0.03	0.03	100%						
Puntland	3.68	3.68	100%	16.83	9.27	55%	8.73	3.86	44%
Jubaland	9.13	5.63	62%	5.26	4.50	86%	15.13	10.25	68%
South West State	9.86	4.56	46%	11.47	4.03	35%	9.92	4.75	48%
Galmudug	10.05	4.75	47%	11.52	4.18	36%	10.85	5.68	52%
Hirshabelle	9.25	3.95	43%	11.24	3.42	30%	9.56	4.35	46%
BRA	26.71	23.21	87%	29.95	24.23	81%	28.70	23.53	82%
North Eastern State		0.00					0.59	0.59	100%
Subtotal	68.71	45.81	67%	86.26	49.62	58%	83.47	53.01	64%
DONOR									
Description	Budget	Actual	PRFC	Budget	Actual	PRFC	Budget	Actual	PRFC
Puntland	7.57	7.72	102%	3.91	7.11	182%	7.35	9.02	123%
Jubaland	13.41	13.27	99%	14.46	9.58	66%	24.30	23.14	95%
South West State	14.21	12.77	90%	22.22	18.16	82%	26.15	22.84	87%
Galmudug	6.41	8.39	131%	10.29	11.24	109%	22.18	19.20	87%
Hirshabelle	7.35	8.63	117%	12.89	10.59	82%	22.03	18.86	86%
BRA	5.50	6.88	125%	9.84	9.80	100%	29.04	17.75	61%
Subtotal	54.45	57.65	106%	73.62	66.48	90%	131.06	110.80	85%
FGS Local Fund + DONOR									
Description	Budget	Actual	PRFC	Budget	Actual	PRFC	Budget	Actual	PRFC
Somaliland	0.03	0.03	100%	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Puntland	17.10	16.95	99%	31.29	18.84	60%	33.04	27.00	82%
Jubaland	22.54	18.89	84%	19.72	14.07	71%	39.43	33.39	85%
South West State	24.07	17.33	72%	33.69	22.19	66%	36.07	27.58	76%
Galmudug	16.46	13.14	80%	21.81	15.41	71%	33.03	24.88	75%
Hirshabelle	16.59	12.57	76%	24.13	14.01	58%	31.59	23.21	73%
BRA	32.22	30.09	93%	39.79	34.03	86%	57.74	41.28	71%
North Eastern State							0.59	0.59	100%
Grand Total	129.00	109.00	84%	170.43	118.57	70%	231.49	177.93	77%

Source: MOF

4.7.Social benefits

35. A total of \$19.1 million was spent on social benefits in 2025, which was 24.9% of target and -87.6% lower than the amounts spent on social benefits in 2024. Social benefits accounted for 2% of total spending in 2025 compared to a share of 17% in 2024 and 17.7% in 2023. The observed decline in provision of social benefits is attributed to the ongoing winding down of donor projects (e.g., RCRF) through which social benefits were being channeled. The social benefits have greatly helped many Somalis to cope more effectively with disasters and pursue poverty reduction—which has been done through cash transfers to the poorest and most vulnerable communities to improve their standard of living. They have also helped in establishing and strengthening government systems and capacities in designing, implementing, and monitoring effective social protection programmes, including social assistance, social care, labor market policies, and social insurance.

4.8.Other expenses

36. A total of \$52.1 million was spent on other expenses in fy2025 against a target of \$63.5 million, representing 82.2% of target. These ‘other expenses’ were specifically executed through a donor project in the Ministry of Health aimed at improving coverage of essential health and nutrition services in project areas and strengthen stewardship capacity of Ministries of Health. The MOF continued engaging and supporting the Ministry of Health to reallocate these ‘other expenses’ to the rightful classifications in the future years.

4.9.Expenditure by Sector

Table 12: Expenditure by Sector FY2025, in Million USD

Sector	2023						2024						2025					
	Budget	Actual	Prfc %	YtY%	%share (budget)	%share (actual)	Budget	Actual	Prfc %	YtY%	%share (budget)	%share	Budget	Actual	Prfc %	YtY%	%share (budget)	%share
Administration	336.6	296.1	88.0%	-3.3%	36.7%	41.1%	380.1	321.2	84.5%	8.5%	35.2%	35.5%	430.2	379.9	88.3%	18.3%	31.6%	39.1%
Security	197.3	191.6	97.1%	14.3%	21.5%	26.6%	256.2	235.3	91.8%	22.8%	23.7%	26.0%	268.7	265.9	99.0%	13.0%	19.8%	27.4%
Economic Service	139.1	78.3	56.3%	37.4%	15.2%	10.9%	177.4	129.3	72.9%	65.2%	16.4%	14.3%	331.4	161.6	48.8%	25.0%	24.4%	16.6%
Social Service	244.4	154.3	63.1%	-22.1%	26.6%	21.4%	265.7	219.4	82.6%	42.2%	24.6%	24.2%	329.4	163.9	49.8%	-25.3%	24.2%	16.9%
Total	917.4	720.3	78.5%	-1.2%	100%	100%	1,079.4	905.2	83.9%	25.7%	100%	100%	1,359.7	971.3	71.4%	7.3%	100%	100%

Source: MOF

Administration and General Services

37. The sector spent \$379.9 million in 2025, which was 88.3% of the annual budget, and 18.3% higher than the sector spending in 2024 (see Table 12). The sector accounted for 39.1% of total FGS spending in 2025, up from a share of 35.5% in 2024. At the formulation of the budget for fy2025, the sector was allocated 31.6% of total budget. The big spenders within the sector include General Government Activities which accounted for 32.1% of total sector spending, Ministry of Finance 24.5%, and Parliament 9.1%. The rest of the MDAs (34) in the Administration sector accounted for 34.3% of the sector expenditure.

Security

38. The sector consumed \$265.9 million in 2025, which was 99% of the target and 13% more than the sector expenditure in 2024. Security expenditure accounted for 27.4% of all FGS expenditures in 2025, against the planned share of 19.8% (at the time of budget formulation). This means security received more funds than originally planned in relation to other sectors, which was due to new policy developments that required the FGS to take over some of the security budgets that were previously funded by donors.

Economic Sector

39. A total of \$161.6m was spent in 2025 on the now 20 MDAs that implement economic sector activities, against the target of \$331.4 million. Performance-wise, this was 48.8% of the target, 25% higher than the sector spending in 2024, and accounted for 16.6% of total FGS spending. Of the 20 cost centers within the sector, the big-ticket spenders included Ministries of Water and Energy, Agriculture, Public Works and Reconstruction, Fisheries, and Civil Aviation Authority. These together accounted for 82.1% of the total sector spending. This means the rest of the 15 MDAs shared 17.9% of the total sector spending.

Social Services Sector

40. The sector's spending was \$163.9 million which was 49.8% of target, and a year-to-year decrease of -25.3% in comparison to the sector spending of 2024. The sector accounted for 16.9% of total FGS spending in 2025, which was lower than the share of 24.2% in 2024. As explained in paragraph 4.7 (under social benefits), the decline in allocations to this sector was driven by the decline in social benefits, which declined from a share of 17% of total FGS expenditure in 2024 and 17.7% in 2023, to 2% of total FGS spending in 2025. Big-ticket spenders in the sector in 2025 included Ministry of Health with a 42.9% share to total sector

expenditure, Ministry of Education 30.3%, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 19.2%, and Somalia National University 5%. The rest of the sector MDAs (5 in total) shared the rest of the sector resources (2.6%). Details can be found in **Annex 1**.

4.10. Budget Execution Rates and Key Achievements for Donor Projects

41. Overall budget execution rates for donor funded projects declined from 75.1% in 2024 to 49.3% in 2025 (see **Table 13**). Projects funded by the World Bank had the highest budget execution rate (51.8%), although this performance was low in comparison to an execution rate of 77% in 2024. Projects funded by EU executed only 42.8% of what had been budgeted for 2025, UN executed 36.5%, and AfDB 28.4%. The WB-financed projects accounted for 90.9% of total project spending, compared to a share of 97.7% in 2024. Individual projects' budget execution rates and key achievements in 2025 are provided in Table 14.

Table 13: Budget Execution Rates by Funding Source 2024 and 2025

Donor	2024				2025			
	Budget	Actual	Prfc %	%share	Budget	Actual	Prfc %	%share
Donor Fund	490.34	367.98	75.0%	100.0%	710.06	349.97	49.3%	100.0%
Word Bank Fund	467.05	359.44	77.0%	97.7%	613.53	318.02	51.8%	90.9%
AfDB Fund	15.44	6.29	40.8%	1.7%	62.96	17.89	28.4%	5.1%
UN Fund	0.21	0.21	100.0%	0.1%	4.78	1.75	36.5%	0.5%
EU Fund	7.64	2.03	26.6%	0.6%	28.79	12.31	42.8%	3.5%

Source: MOF

Table 14: Donor Projects Budget Execution Rates and Key Achievements for FY2025

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
	Word Bank Fund	627.61	332.04	52.9%	
1	SCALE-UP	33.08	26.55	80.2%	- NIRA reached 1 million foundational digital ID registrations. - Gargaara expanded MSME credit access through 9 Partner Financial Institutions with 50+ PFI staff trained. - Cybersecurity Bill, E-Transactions Bill, CBS Act Amendment Bill submitted to Parliament. - RegTech/SupTech reached final implementation — collectively transitioning Somalia's digital economy foundations to the incoming SPRING project.
2	Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project	116.82	28.09	24.0%	
3	Somalia Urban Resilience Project II	64.07	36.02	56.2%	- Dushamareb—Started civil works for inner city roads; completed office and lab building - Beledywne—Started civil works for city roads; completed office and lab building

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
					• Baidoa—continued rehabilitation of city roads • Kismayu— continued rehabilitation of city roads • Supported various capacity building activities including trainings and retooling of FMSs
4	Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRCP)	23.63	22.01	93.1%	• Supported adoption of the national policy for managing the non-civil service health cadre to enhance delivery of health services • Supported the implementation of the operationalization plan for the National Community Health Strategy nationwide—to ensure key health interventions reach underserved and remote areas. • Supported transition of the District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2) to a more robust, sustainable platform that supports improved data collection, analysis, and health-sector decision-making at both national and subnational levels. • Jowhar Roads Rehabilitation 71% completed (thereby improving access and resilience against seasonal flooding). • Barawe Imbresso Road maintenance 87% completed. • Janaale-Badey & Baay Irrigation Canals completed, Kismayo Bullo Bartire Canal 85% completed (thereby restoring irrigation functionality, strengthening flood control, and enhancing agricultural productivity for vulnerable communities).
5	Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Planning Capacity Building (SISEPCB Project)	6.77	6.37	94.1%	• Implemented Endline Evaluation for Nine National Development Plan projects • Prepared the Human Capital Development Strategy (HCD) • Built capacity for FMS macro working group • Supported preparation of the Centennial Vision 2060 • Supported Consumer Price Indices (CPI) weight development and modernization • Implemented the Second User Satisfaction Survey • Implemented Somali Integrated Business Establishment Survey (SIBES) • Supported preparation of the National Transformation Plan (NTP)

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
6	Somalia Recurrent Cost and Reform Financing Project - Phase III (Project Support)	10.22	8.55	83.7%	- Facilitated the adoption of the National Student Learning Assessment Strategy and Framework (NLAF) along with its Implementation Work Plan—which helped establish clear standards for measuring student learning outcomes. - Supported the Intergovernmental Education Coordination Forum in endorsing the National School Financing Policy and its accompanying operational guidelines. - Supported the launch of the National School Self-Assessment Exercise for FMSs.
7	Somalia Recurrent Cost and Reform Financing Project - Phase III (Budget Support)	14.08	14.02	99.6%	- Contributed 8% of the total FGS wage bill during 2025. - Sponsored the 2026 National Budget Consultation Workshop which fostered dialogue and collaboration on national fiscal matters. - Supported the procurement of the ITAS to modernize income tax administration. - Sponsored three Intergovernmental Fiscal Forums to revise the grant-sharing formula and propose new indicators to enhance fiscal cooperation among FMSs. - Supported Citizen Engagement campaigns that have successfully reached 22,000 unique beneficiaries e.g., female health workers, pregnant women, household heads, replaced FHWs, senior citizens, low-performing cadres, referred persons, and nomadic households, across the country. - Undertook a Gender Based Violence (GBV) Service mapping exercise, identifying critical gaps in service provision, and strengthening coordination and referral pathways among service providers.
8	Somalia Education for Human Capital Development (SEHCD) Project	17.14	6.04	35.2%	- Learning Assessment Framework launched to measure student learning for Grades 3 and 6. - CEC Policy approved. - Teacher Policy approved. - EMIS/TMIS upgrades in progress. - Completed construction of 3 schools for Jubaland & Hirshabelle - Commenced construction of 14 schools - Completed electrical and solar installation in targeted schools

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
					• Provided grants to 247 schools supporting 118,751 students across FMSs, including large numbers of vulnerable and displaced children. • Provided certification training to 2,385 teachers (cohort 1) • Completed assessment of Teacher Training Centers to identify gaps and guide improvements. • Delivered first-ever safety & first aid training to over 100 MoE staff. • Students in project schools increased from 57,303 to 118,751 including enrollment of 26,843 girls; Gross Enrollment Rate in target districts now at 18%. • Recruited/trained over 4,500 teachers of which 902 were women.
9	Damal Caafimad Project	47.37	31.63	66.8%	• Provided integrated health and nutrition services to 4,990,906 Somalis, of which 46.5% were female. • Supported 230 health facilities including 4 regional hospitals, 19 district hospitals, and 206 health centers across the regions. • Maintained the operation of 13 ambulances to facilitate the delivery of emergency referral services. • Summary of key outputs; ➤ Total beneficiaries reached: 4,990,906 (<i>Bakool 668,639; Bay 2,216,851; Hiiraan 1,530,306; Nugaal 575,110</i>) ➤ Antenatal Care visits: 110,950 ➤ Normal Deliveries: 89,636 ➤ Caesarean Sections: 2,055 ➤ Postnatal Care consultations: 102,536 ➤ Pentavalent 3rd dose: 231,950 ➤ Td 2nd dose: 80,259 ➤ SAM treated: 152,049 ➤ TB diagnosed: 2,798 ➤ TB on treatment: 3,691 ➤ Malaria cases treated (ACT): 5,173 ➤ Supported health facilities: 230 ➤ Ambulances operational: 13
10	SOMALIA COVID-19 EMERGENCY VACCINATION PROJECT	34.90	30.11	86.3%	Continued reconstruction of 6 regional hospitals, National Cold chain facilities and support to 47 Health facilities in Jubaland, Galmudug and BRA to deliver essential health services reaching 190,000 childrens on immunization services, 340,000 OPD consultations, 37,000 ANC Consultations, and 10,500 safe deliveries.

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
					Summary list of key project outputs • 135 Solar Direct Drive (SDD) refrigerators • 5 ultra-low temperature freezers • 5 generators (accompanying the freezers) • 10 air-conditioners • 2 freezers delivered to the national cold chain storage facility in Mogadishu • 8 additional freezers for the same facility • Reconstruction of six Regional Hospitals in Bosaso Puntland, Dhuusamareeb Galmudug, Kismayo Jubaland, Baidoa SWS, Jowhar Hirshabelle, Forlanini BRA • Construction of a national cold chain storage facility in Forlanini Hospital Mogadishu • Supported 47 Health Centers • Procured 3 ambulances and 3 utility vehicles in Galmudug, Jubaland and BRA • Provided 190,000 vaccines • Conducted 340,000 outpatient visits, 37,000 ANC consultations and 10,500 safe deliveries
11	Somalia - Horn of Africa Infrastructure Integration Project (SHIIP)	29.37	7.29	24.8%	The following are under implementation: • Haleya to Ina Guha (91km) in Somaliland feasibility studies and engineering design • Galkayo-Galdogob Road (65 km) and Iskushuban-Kalabaydh Road (133 km) Puntland State feasibility studies and engineering design • Master Plan, Feasibility Study, Preliminary Engineering Design and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the New Mogadishu Airport, Mogadishu, Somalia • Enhancing Fisheries Skills and Productivity: Training in Fish Handling, Quality, and Processing. • A study to inform Somali's regional integration Strategy (Economic & connectivity corridors) • Office Equipment and furniture for ministry of public works reconstruction and housing
12	DE-RISKING, INCLUSION AND VALUE ENHANCEMENT OF PASTORAL ECONOMIES IN THE	8.30	5.56	66.9%	• Finalized Somalia's National Cooperative Policy and Cooperative Act. • Completed the National Quality Control Reference Laboratory feasibility assessment.

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
	HORN OF AFRICA PROJECT				- Trained over 180 pastoral producers across FMSs. - Mobilized over USD 5.4 million³ in targeted financing for the Livestock Value Chain Fund managed by Gargaara. - Modernized production systems. - Aligned quality standards aligned with international export requirements.
13	Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SESRP)	65.80	27.90	42.4%	- Completed electrification of 150 health facilities and 210 education facilities across Mogadishu, Southwest, Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, and Galmudug States. - Initiated the design, supply, installation, and commissioning of major load centers powered by solar PV systems with Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) in Garowe, Galkayo (Puntland), Galkayo (Galmudug), and Baidoa.
14	Ground Water for Resilience Project (GW4R)	6.27	3.16	50.4%	- Conducted hydrogeological investigations in targeted regions to assess aquifer potential. - Identified and validated priority water point locations for sustainable groundwater extraction. - Completed technical studies to inform borehole drilling and water resource planning. - Rehabilitated strategic boreholes in selected focal areas. - Delivered technical training programs on groundwater management, monitoring, and data systems. - Supported development of regulatory and management frameworks for sustainable groundwater governance.
15	SOMALIA EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH EDUCATION AND SKILLS PROJECT - "RAJO KAABA"	21.83	3.97	18.2%	
16	Somalia Enhancing Public Resource Management Project	13.86	11.94	86.1%	PFM—Strengthened FMIS coordination, improved wage bill transparency, advanced reform strategy preparation, and ensured timely financial reporting and audit compliance. DRM—Significant expansion of the taxpayer base, strengthened tax data analytics capacity, harmonized TIN

³ This includes \$3.7m which Gargaara paid on behalf of the Government from reflow account.

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
					structure, and improved national revenue coordination. Public Sector Management —Progressed HRMIS groundwork, advanced Pay & Grading implementation, strengthened institutional coordination, and enhanced civil service capacity through structured training and international benchmarking.
17	SOMALIA WATER FOR RURAL RESILIENCE PROJECT	17.26	10.92	63.3%	- Completed redevelopment of 43 total water infrastructure facilities (reached about 40% of target (107)). - Completed rehabilitation of 19 water points of the planned 30 water points. - Treated 585,226 animals (representing 44% of target) to strengthen livestock health and resilience. - Established 8 farmer field schools - Trained 333 community health workers - Established 5 institutions providing veterinary services across the FMSs. - Rehabilitated 6,500 ha of rangeland (so far reached 65% of target)—to enhance climate resilience and promote sustainable catchment management
18	Eastern Africa Regional Digital Integration Project (EA-RDIP)	11.79	3.12	26.5%	- Commenced the following assignments to align with the national digital infrastructure priorities: Technical Feasibility Study (TFS), Commercial Transaction Manual (CTM), Security Risk Management (SRMC), Consumer Protection Framework, Spectrum Study, and E-Readiness Assessment - Procured ICT equipment, furniture, vehicles, security systems for the MoCT and PIU. - Supported the Ministry of Communications and Technology (MoCT), FMSs, SomaliREN, and NTTI to strengthen institutional capacity and operational readiness.
19	Somali Food Systems Resilience Project	50.33	41.84	83.1%	- Continued to strengthen national and regional research and extension systems through infrastructure development, capacity building, and enhanced service delivery. - Construction of key facilities progressed, including the MoAI National Research Centre (53% completion), while preparatory activities advanced for the MoLFR National Research Centre and Bonkay Research Centre. The

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
					Afgooye Research Station achieved 95% completion of design, and a satellite research centre was identified in Baidoa to expand outreach. • Early Warning Systems were reinforced through rapid assessments across South West, Hirshabelle, and Jubaland, followed by training of 50 Livestock Extension Officers. In addition, 180 community-based livestock extension officers and 416 service providers received capacity-building support. • Animal health interventions reached over 2 million livestock across five FMS, significantly improving disease prevention and pastoral resilience. • Conducted a national phytosanitary system assessment • Continued reforms to modernize the seed sector • Established 33 demonstration sites to promote climate-smart agriculture. • Trained smallholder farmers • Digitized agricultural advisory systems • Developed Livestock Ecosystem and Traceability Platform. • Conducted water assessments that identified 74 agricultural water sources in Galmudug, and 24 livestock water infrastructure sites in Hirshabelle • Assessed 18 irrigation canals covering 69.25 km across riverine areas, with rehabilitation expected to expand irrigated area from 2,775 to 4,716 hectares. • Conducted assessments of 23 river embankments and three priority water catchments expected to benefit nearly 970 households and 22,250 livestock. • Identified 12 priority rangeland management sites across Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and Galmudug • Strengthened market systems, producer organization development, and financial inclusion e.g., mobilized 416 Common Interest Groups (CIGs) reaching 6,728 farmers and pastoralists (1,261 male and 1,687 female); and formed 5 Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) with 430 members (283 male, 147 female). • Supported 107 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), mapping 1,880

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
					farmers (1,364 male, 564 female), and mobilized 110 Livestock Producer Organizations (LPOs), reaching at least 4,934 pastoralists • Implemented financial access initiatives in Baidoa and Puntland • Finalized the Community Financing and Financial Access & Grants Manual • Construction of the MoAI Headquarters reached 98% completion • Commenced construction of MoLFR Headquarters • Developed strategic plans for MoAI and MoLAH • Supported livestock disease surveillance and agricultural policy review • Built capacity of 412 agricultural extension officers, ministry of Agriculture staff • Emergency and recovery interventions reached 13,000 households across Galmudug and Jubaland. • Distributed 20 irrigation water pumps • Supported 10,500 households (approximately 63,000 beneficiaries) through food assistance and non-food items
20	Somali Sustainable Fisheries Development Project	15.17	6.14	40.4%	• Institutional capacity and infrastructure development strengthened. • FAO contracted to implement a Data Collection and Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS). • Commenced construction of Headquarters (HQ) building. • Consultancy firm onboarded to integrate gender considerations into project activities.
21	ASCENT	16.98	0.32	1.9%	• Procurement processes for two major contracts were concluded
22	Bulsho: Strengthening Community and Local Institutions for Social Cohesion, Inclusion and Resilience	1.30	0.05	3.6%	• Started investments on inner city (?) roads. • Conducted preparatory works including feasibility studies (FS) and detailed engineering design for the roads and the Mogadishu city trunk drainage. • Completed construction of PIU office building.
23	Somalia productive resilient and inclusive growth (SPRING) Project	1.27	0.45	35.6%	The Somalia Productive, Resilient and Inclusive Growth (SPRING) project — a \$105 million World Bank-funded initiative — became effective on 6 August

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
					2025 and was officially launched by the Minister of Finance, marking a landmark transition from SCALED-UP. SPRING operationalizes six years of foundational reforms by directly inheriting and scaling key institutions including NIRA, Gargaara, CBS, FRC, and MoCI under a unified, private-sector-led growth framework.
	AfDB Fund	62.96	17.89	28.4%	
24	Somalia Strengthening Inst. for Economic Policy Mgmt and Infrastructure Development (SIEPMID)	0.41	0.40	97.5%	- Completed Feasibility and Design Studies for Lowyaddo–Fardahha–Borama Road - Completed feasibility study, engineering designs, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and preparation of tender documents for upgrading 183-km Hargeisa–Oadweine–Burao Road
25	Road Infrastructure Programme (RIP)	31.92	4.13	12.9%	Commenced construction of Dhusamareb–Qaradhi Road (60km)
26	Deepening Dialogue, Technical Assistance and Capacity Building in Somalia Project	0.27	0.25	91.8%	- Finalized Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment for the energy regulator - Trained MoEWR FGS Section Heads, key personnel of MoEWR and Directors of FMS ministries. - Promoted women’s participation in the energy sector - Furnished Minister's office at MoEWR - ERA roadmap completed - Capacity building framework completed - Trained 45 professionals - Developed a national energy database Management System - Furnished training facilities for Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, Puntland, and South West State
27	Somalia Strengthening Accountability and Debt Management Project (SADMS)	0.79	0.42	53.3%	- Completed Internal Audit Policy and Procedure Manual - Trained 55 FGS staff from 16 MDAs on Risk-Based Audit Approach (RBAA), of which 15% were female. - Established 11 Internal audit oversight Units at Office of Prime Minister, Ministry of Education, SNU, National Integration and Reconciliation Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of livestock Forestry and Range, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Ministry of Family Affairs and Human Rights Development, Ministry of Health,

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
					Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. • Trained 50 MDAs senior officials in policy formulation, strategic planning and management and M&E of which 36% were women • Supported FGS in preparation of quarterly debt reports published on the MoF website • Developed FGS procurement regulations • Trained 46 FGS staff to enhance their skills & competencies in procurement. • Developed a comprehensive, institution-wide OAGS M&E Framework • Supported OAGS in developing audit manuals and tools, carrying out Urban Planning and Infrastructure Audit and risk-based performance audits of urban projects • Finalized comprehensive operational framework to support OAG's ability to integrate IS audit techniques and digital forensic processes into its routine audit operations
28	Program to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn Of Africa	12.43	3.75	30.2%	• Distributed 25 tons of certified native sorghum seeds in each regional state, covering approximately 1,000 hectares per state • Distributed 3,150 kg of Brachiaria Mulato II to designated farms across all six states • Procured 19 tractors (with accessories) and 19 hay balers for in Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland to enhance food production. • Completed construction of 14 composite storage hangars across the six states, providing secure, weather-resistant storage to protect fodder from spoilage and environmental damage. • Finalized installation of 14 galvanized mesh wire fences to protect livestock against intrusion and unauthorized access
29	Statistics Development Support Project for Somalia	1.06	0.97	91.3%	
30	HOUSEHOLDS ACCESS TO RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ADVANCED	1.90	0.78	41.2%	• Completed baseline assessments for 5 FMSs • Completed detailed engineering designs for generation

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
	COOKING TECHNOLOGIES PROJECT				- Completed storage and distribution packages for all five sites - Sponsored 18 MoEWR staff for a certified training program in project management, procurement and financial management. - Recruited key PIU staff—Electrical Engineer, Civil Engineer, M&E and E&S specialists.
31	Somalia - Skill, Employability, Inclusion and Productivity Project	4.65	1.04	22.4%	
32	Somalia - Institutional Support for Economic Governance Project- ISEGP	2.98	2.39	80.2%	Revenue enhancement - Developed a medium-term revenue strategy for Galmudug; Capacitated Galmudug staff in implementing state revenue strategy. - Developed the Sales Tax Enforcement Manual for the Revenue Directorate to enhance tax enforcement and administration - Supported consolidation of Business License Categories and Fees to streamline the licensing and revenue administration framework Debt management - Continued supporting FGS to prepare debt reports to strengthen public debt management and transparency - Supported development/publication of Somalia's maiden annual debt report for fiscal year ended 2024 - Developed a Medium-Term Debt Strategy - Supported FGS in negotiating and receiving debt relief under the HIPC initiative - Legal—Initiated enactment of FGS Insurance Bill and the Amendment to the Financial Institutions Bill. Budget—Supported FGS to pilot program-based budgeting (PBB) Internal Audit—Developed a 'foundational' Risk Management Procedures Manual to strengthen internal control Accounting - Trained 30 AccGen staff on COSO Internal Control Framework and internal audit and control practices

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
					- Supported MOF in developing digital signature regulations - Delivered inspection and compliance manual • Anticorruption - Supported FGS in conducting the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) review process - Commenced development of FGS Anti-Corruption Strategy 2026-2030 - Supported FGS in finalizing Somalia's accession process to the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption - Supported the assessment of Somalia's AML/CFT framework • Economic planning - Developed a comprehensive economic database to support future development planning - Developed Somalia's six-pronged approach for investment framework for climate resilience and ecosystem restoration • Procurement—Developed Public Procurement Regulations
33	Financial Sector Development Project (FSDP)	3.07	1.33	43.5%	- Progressed the restoration of Somalia Development and Reconstruction Bank - Trained 3 SDRB staff in operations manuals and functional processes - Trained two members of the FGS National Anti-Money Laundering Committee (NAMLC) to enhance coordination and understanding of AML/CFT responsibilities - Completed Central Bank of Somalia Financial Inclusion Survey
34	African Disaster Risk Financing (ADRFi)	3.49	2.42	69.5%	Continued implementing the following: - Implementation of ARC Sovereign Drought Insurance payout (Pool 11B) for Deyr 2024/2025 season - Development of National Anticipatory Action Roadmap - Establishment of National Multi-Hazard Early Warning Stakeholders' Coordination Platform - Conducted Gender Auditing for SoDMA institutional systems and programs
	UN Fund	4.78	1.75	36.5%	
35	IFAD-Rural Livelihoods Resilience Programme (RLRP)	4.78	1.75	36.5%	

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
	EU Fund	28.79	12.31	42.8%	
36	SAGAL Project	0.18	0.11	61.6%	
37	GPE System Capacity Grant (SCG)	0.73	0.41	55.9%	- Conducted rigorous profiling to enable MoECHE effectively reach extremely vulnerable participants. - Aligned teacher training materials and supervision tools with predictors of learning outcomes. - Continued supporting pre-service female teacher training, including routine classroom observations and attendance tracking.
38	GPE Girls Education Accelerator (GEA)	9.37	4.17	44.5%	- Constructed 13 schools. - Rehabilitated WASH facilities SWS (13), BRA (15), JL (13), HSH (14), GM (13). 2,040 school furniture items distributed. - Issued scholarships to 8,285 students in 160 schools. - Supported 1000 students in 33 special needs education schools. - Disbursed capitation grants to 67 schools. - Enrolled 250 female teacher trainees. <u>Completed:</u> Social Emotional Learning module for primary teachers (girls' empowerment); Teacher training module on gender-responsive teaching; safeguarding guidelines for head teachers and school mentors; Guidelines for gender and inclusion monitoring in school supervision.
39	GPE - System transformation grants (STG) Project	18.51	7.63	41.2%	- Constructed 566 new classrooms. Rehabilitated 266 existing classrooms. - Completed 173 new WASH facilities. - Rehabilitated 190 existing WASH facilities. - Constructed/furnished 5 libraries. - Completed one ECE center. 18,688 school furniture distributed. 200 target schools received initial disbursement of \$5,000 capitation grant. - Trained 690 (F:207 M:483) CECs members from 200 target schools. - Drafted a teacher coaching and mentoring module. - Delivered 1,009,000 pieces of primary curriculum textbooks, 355,000 pieces of assorted supplementary reading materials, and 704,000 units of assorted scholastic resources.

	Description	Budget	Actual	Burn Rate	Key achievements
					- Supported development of a comprehensive National Education Fund (NEF) framework. - Launched construction of 3 MoE offices (Jowhar, Kismayo & Mogadishu), National curriculum center and three TTCs. - Carried out State-Level School Supervision covering 1106 schools in 73 districts across Banadir & four FMS.
	Grand Total	724.15	363.99	50.3%	

5. Intergovernmental Fiscal Performance in 2025

Domestic Revenue

Total domestic revenue collected by the FGS and all FMSs (except Somaliland, Puntland and NESS) totaled \$522.19 million in 2025, representing 94.1% of target. It should however be noted that this figure may not be accurate due to possible double counting, particularly on taxes on international trade collected by FGS and BRA, given the existing practice where the FGS administers ALL taxes on international trade at Mogadishu Sea and Air ports and transfers a 15% share of this revenue to BRA. What BRA records as taxes on international trade should thus be equivalent to the transfers from the FGS.

The above notwithstanding, all entities performed below the domestic revenue target except for BRA, as **Table 15** shows. BRA recorded a domestic revenue achievement rate of 100.5%, followed by Hirshabelle 96%, FGS 94%, Jubbaland 91.7%, and SWS and Galmudug 83.6% and 83.4% respectively.

The largest chunk (85.4%) of domestic revenue for the six entities reported on, come from customs with a share of 38.4% to total domestic revenue, non-tax revenue 27.3% and taxes on goods and services 19.8%. The rest of the sources (income tax, taxes on property and other taxes contributed 14.6% of total domestic revenue.

Income tax—only FGS and Galmudug achieved their targets, at 117.8% and 108.4% respectively. The rest of the entities performed below target, with BRA recording the worst performance at 40.6%—which is probably due to the fact that BRA and FGS share the same income tax base such that most taxpayers pay their income tax liabilities to the FGS. SWS also recorded a relatively lower-than-expected performance at 73.1%, reflecting the effect of security challenges on revenue performance in the State.

Taxes on goods and services—FGS, Jubbaland and Galmudug achieved their targets as **Table 15** shows. The rest of the States also performed quite well. Hirshabelle achieved 99.4%, BRA 96.7% and SWS 92.3%.

Taxes on international trade—all entities struggled to meet the target, with Galmudug recording the lowest performance at 1.5%. Hirshabelle recorded the highest performance at 99.6%, followed by BRA 94.6%, Jubbaland 85.7%, FGS 85.1% and SWS 68.9%. Customs

revenues being one of the largest contributors to domestic revenue, a lot needs to be done to improve performance in this area.

Taxes on property—only three States administered this revenue source in 2025. BRA recorded the best performance at 122.3%, followed by Hirshabelle 99.8% and SWS 95.6%. Total revenue collected from this source totaled \$12.36 million, of which the majority contribution (\$12.26 million, 99.2%) was from BRA.

Non tax revenue—a total of \$142.5 million was collected from this source in all the entities except Somaliland, Puntland and NESS. Of this amount, \$123.6 million (86.7% of total NTR) came from FGS. In terms of performance, Hirshabelle recorded the highest achievement rate at 135.2%, followed by BRA 98.7%, Galmudug 94.4%, Jubbaland 93.2% and FGS 91.5%.

Other taxes—a total of \$11.6 million was collected from other taxes in all the entities being reported on, of which 88.3% was collected by the FGS. Only SWS achieved their target, at 146.4%. The FGS performed at 86.7%, Hirshabelle 76.6% and Jubbaland 71.2%.

Grants

Table 16-D shows that apart from BRA and Jubbaland, the rest of the FMSs heavily rely on grants for their revenue. As the table shows, grants for BRA and Jubbaland were 8.9% and 47.4% of the total revenue and grants in 2025, respectively. On the other hand, 79.9% of revenue for SWS came from grants, Hirshabelle 69.3%, and Galmudug 66.8%. This implies the need for all FMS and indeed the FGS to explore measures (towards building a robust taxbase) to reduce dependency on grants.

Expenditure

Total expenditure in 2025 for the six entities reported on amounted to \$1.15 billion, which was 68.7% of budget (see **Table 15**). Like in the case of revenue above, there could have been some double counting, since FGS records grants to FMSs as expenditure meanwhile the FMSs receive these funds and use them and record them as expenditure as well. The planned reconciliation of the numbers in **Table 15** is expected to iron out this issue. This notwithstanding, **Table 15** shows that apart from Jubbaland which spent far beyond its planned budget (182.2%), the rest of the entities spent below their budgets (FGS 71.4%, Hirshabelle 14.7%, Galmudug 52.9%, SWS 81%, BRA 66.4%). Except for the FGS where revenue shortages contributed to the lower-than-expected spending, challenges related to fiscal forecasting and planning and execution of activities appear to be the key reasons for the observed lower-than-expected budget spending in FMSs, since all FMSs being reported on recorded fiscal surpluses, meaning they received more revenue than they needed for spending during the year (see **Table 15-B**).

In terms of expenditure composition, **Table 16** shows that on average, FMSs spent 57.3% of their budget on compensation of employees, followed by goods and services 28.3%, capital 8.2%, other expenses 4.0%, grants to lower regions 1.7%, and social benefits 0.4%. This means FMS spend 91.3% on recurrent expenditure (i.e., consumption expenditure) and less than 10% on investment spending. Indeed, Hirshabelle spent 99.5% of its budget on compensation of salaries alone, as **Table 16** shows.

Table 15: FGS/FMS Consolidated Budget Performance for FY2025

A. BUDGET	FGS	Jubbaland	Hirshabelle	Galmudug	SWS	Puntland	NESS	BRA	Total
Revenue and Grants	1,331.97	89.09	41.93	55.06	42.62	-	-	91.23	1,651.89
Domestic Revenue	430.34	40.01	7.59	13.06	6.18	-	-	57.52	554.71
Income tax	38.03	2.31	0.91	1.30	4.07	dna	dna	0.02	46.65
Tax on goods & services	59.24	6.16	4.76	7.96	1.40	dna	dna	15.50	95.01
Taxes on international trade	186.21	21.47	0.44	2.44	0.52	dna	dna	24.00	235.08
Taxes on Property	-	-	0.01	-	0.09	dna	dna	10.02	10.13
Non-tax revenue	135.05	9.92	0.12	1.37	-	dna	dna	7.98	154.44
Other taxes	11.81	0.15	1.35	-	0.10	dna	dna	-	13.41
Grants	901.63	49.08	34.33	41.99	36.44	-	-	33.70	1,097.18
From Foreign government	42.00	-	0.01	-	-	dna	dna	-	42.01
From international organizations	859.63	7.80	1.20	2.72	5.38	dna	dna	-	876.73
From other general government units	-	41.28	33.12	39.28	31.06	dna	dna	33.70	178.44
Expenditure	1,359.71	37.52	44.49	55.06	13.94	-	-	91.23	1,601.95
Compensation of Employees	377.72	18.14	12.16	13.54	13.83	dna	dna	25.28	460.67
Use of Goods and Services	398.81	11.56	18.50	17.23	-	dna	dna	26.46	472.56
Grants	230.75	0.33	1.15	0.51	0.10	dna	dna	1.48	234.32
Social Benefits	76.82	0.06	0.18	-	0.00	dna	dna	1.33	78.40
Interest on debt	8.14	-	-	-	-	dna	dna	-	8.14
Subsidies	13.18	-	-	-	-	dna	dna	0.22	13.40
Other Expenses	63.46	6.63	0.60	5.72	0.01	dna	dna	1.43	77.84
Nonfinancial assets	190.84	0.80	11.90	18.06	-	dna	dna	35.02	256.62
Fiscal Balance	(27.74)	51.57	(2.56)	-	28.68	-	-	-	49.94
B. OUTTURN (ACTUAL)	FGS	Jubbaland	Hirshabelle	Galmudug	SWS	Puntland	NESS	BRA	Total
Revenue and Grants	919.81	69.79	23.78	32.78	25.70	-	-	63.45	1,135.31
Domestic Revenue	404.31	36.70	7.29	10.89	5.17	-	-	57.83	522.19
Income tax	44.79	2.14	0.91	1.41	2.98	dna	dna	0.01	52.23
Tax on goods & services	67.25	6.81	4.73	8.08	1.29	dna	dna	14.99	103.15
Taxes on international trade	158.40	18.40	0.44	0.04	0.36	dna	dna	22.70	200.33
Taxes on Property	-	-	0.01	-	0.09	dna	dna	12.26	12.36
Non-tax revenue	123.63	9.25	0.16	1.29	0.31	dna	dna	7.88	142.52
Other taxes	10.24	0.11	1.03	0.08	0.15	dna	dna	-	11.60
Grants	515.50	33.09	16.49	21.89	20.53	-	-	5.62	613.12
From Foreign government	18.56	-	0.02	-	-	dna	dna	-	18.57
From international organizations	496.94	6.80	0.84	2.49	2.62	dna	dna	-	509.69
From other general government units	-	26.30	15.64	19.40	17.91	dna	dna	5.62	84.86
Expenditure	971.32	68.38	6.53	29.13	11.29	-	-	60.62	1,147.26
Compensation of Employees	371.06	41.21	3.30	10.93	11.23	dna	dna	23.57	461.30
Use of Goods and Services	253.88	18.13	2.48	11.47	-	dna	dna	22.87	308.82
Grants	179.72	0.05	0.28	0.40	0.05	dna	dna	1.40	181.90
Social Benefits	19.11	0.00	-	-	-	dna	dna	1.17	20.28
Interest on debt	8.13	-	-	-	-	dna	dna	-	8.13
Subsidies	12.63	-	-	-	-	dna	dna	0.14	12.78
Other Expenses	52.15	4.36	-	3.29	0.01	dna	dna	1.38	61.18
Nonfinancial assets	74.64	4.63	0.47	3.05	-	dna	dna	10.09	92.87
Fiscal Balance	(51.51)	1.41	17.25	3.65	14.41	-	-	2.83	
C. PERFORMANCE	FGS	Jubbaland	Hirshabelle	Galmudug	SWS	Puntland	NESS	BRA	Total
Revenue and Grants	69.1%	78.3%	56.7%	59.5%	60.3%	-	-	69.5%	68.7%
Domestic Revenue	94.0%	91.7%	96.0%	83.4%	83.6%	-	-	100.5%	94.1%
Income tax	117.8%	92.4%	99.9%	108.4%	73.1%	-	-	40.6%	112.0%
Tax on goods & services	113.5%	110.5%	99.4%	101.6%	92.3%	-	-	96.7%	108.6%
Taxes on international trade	85.1%	85.7%	99.6%	1.5%	68.9%	-	-	94.6%	85.2%
Taxes on Property	-	-	99.8%	-	95.6%	-	-	122.3%	122.0%
Non-tax revenue	91.5%	93.2%	135.2%	94.4%	-	-	-	98.7%	92.3%
Other taxes	86.7%	71.2%	76.6%	-	146.4%	-	-	-	86.5%
Grants	57.2%	67.4%	48.0%	52.1%	56.4%	-	-	16.7%	55.9%
From Foreign government	44.2%	-	229.1%	-	-	-	-	-	44.2%
From international organizations	57.8%	87.1%	69.5%	91.6%	48.8%	-	-	-	58.1%
From other general government units	-	63.7%	47.2%	49.4%	57.7%	-	-	16.7%	47.6%
Expenditure	71.4%	182.2%	14.7%	52.9%	81.0%	-	-	66.4%	71.6%
Compensation of Employees	98.2%	227.2%	27.1%	80.7%	81.2%	-	-	93.3%	100.1%
Use of Goods and Services	63.7%	156.9%	13.4%	66.6%	-	-	-	86.4%	65.4%
Grants	77.9%	15.1%	24.3%	78.6%	51.9%	-	-	94.5%	77.6%
Social Benefits	24.9%	5.2%	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	88.1%	25.9%
Interest on debt	99.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.8%
Subsidies	95.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.9%	95.3%
Other Expenses	82.2%	65.7%	0.0%	57.5%	100.0%	-	-	96.2%	78.6%
Nonfinancial assets	39.1%	580.1%	4.0%	16.9%	-	-	-	28.8%	36.2%

Table 16: FGS/FMS—%share to total for actual revenue and expenditure, fy2025

D. %SHARE TO TOTAL (ACTUAL)	FGS	Jubbaland	Hirshabelle	Galmudug	SWS	Puntland	NESS	BRA	Total	FMS average
Revenue and Grants	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Domestic Revenue	44.0%	52.6%	30.7%	33.2%	20.1%	-	-	91.1%	46.0%	45.5%
Income tax	4.9%	3.1%	3.8%	4.3%	11.6%	-	-	0.0%	4.6%	4.6%
Tax on goods & services	7.3%	9.8%	19.9%	24.7%	5.0%	-	-	23.6%	9.1%	16.6%
Taxes on international trade	17.2%	26.4%	1.9%	0.1%	1.4%	-	-	35.8%	17.6%	13.1%
Taxes on Property	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	-	-	19.3%	1.1%	3.9%
Non-tax revenue	13.4%	13.3%	0.7%	3.9%	1.2%	-	-	12.4%	12.6%	6.3%
Other taxes	1.1%	0.2%	4.3%	0.2%	0.6%	-	-	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Grants	56.0%	47.4%	69.3%	66.8%	79.9%	-	-	8.9%	54.0%	54.5%
From Foreign government	2.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
From international organizations	54.0%	9.7%	3.5%	7.6%	10.2%	-	-	0.0%	44.9%	6.2%
From other general government units	0.0%	37.7%	65.8%	59.2%	69.7%	-	-	8.9%	7.5%	48.2%
Expenditure	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Compensation of Employees	38.2%	60.3%	50.5%	37.5%	99.5%	-	-	38.9%	40.2%	57.3%
Use of Goods and Services	26.1%	26.5%	38.0%	39.4%	0.0%	-	-	37.7%	26.9%	28.3%
Grants	18.5%	0.1%	4.3%	1.4%	0.4%	-	-	2.3%	15.9%	1.7%
Social Benefits	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	1.9%	1.8%	0.4%
Interest on debt	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Subsidies	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%
Other Expenses	5.4%	6.4%	0.0%	11.3%	0.1%	-	-	2.3%	5.3%	4.0%
Nonfinancial assets	7.7%	6.8%	7.2%	10.5%	0.0%	-	-	16.6%	8.1%	8.2%

Annexes

Annex 1: Fiscal Table (Revenue) for Fiscal Year 2025

Code	Fiscal Variable	Budget 2025	Actual 2025 (m\$)					Expected Prfc (100%)	Year to Year Growth	% share to total
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total			
I	Total Revenue	1331.97	159.02	167.88	197.62	395.29	919.81	69.1%	0.8%	100.0%
	Domestic Revenue	430.34	93.89	85.57	106.46	118.40	404.31	94.0%	9.5%	44.0%
11	Taxes	295.29	67.96	62.22	73.66	76.84	280.68	95.1%	5.2%	30.5%
111	Tax on income, profit and capital gain	38.03	16.12	8.60	9.59	10.48	44.79	117.8%	23.8%	4.9%
1111	Payable By individuals	30.88	8.41	8.15	8.67	10.29	35.52	115.0%	11.5%	3.9%
111101	Personal income Tax on Public Employee	9.84	2.36	2.17	2.56	3.37	10.46	106.3%	4.1%	1.1%
111102	Personal income Tax on on Private Employee	16.16	4.26	3.94	4.05	4.87	17.12	106.0%	13.0%	1.9%
111103	Personal income Tax on Property income	4.88	1.79	2.04	2.06	2.05	7.94	162.6%	19.2%	0.9%
1112	Payable By Corporation and Other Enterprises	7.15	7.71	0.45	0.92	0.19	9.27	129.7%	115.6%	1.0%
111201	Payable By Corporations	7.15	7.71	0.45	0.92	0.19	9.27	129.7%	115.6%	1.0%
113	Taxes on property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
1131	Recurrent Taxes on Immovable Property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
113101	Land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
113102	Building	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
111202	Payable By Other Enterprises	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
114	Taxes on goods and services	59.24	12.29	14.20	22.71	18.06	67.25	113.5%	30.8%	7.3%
1141	General Taxes on Goods and Services	50.59	11.02	13.06	20.17	13.89	58.13	114.9%	24.1%	6.3%
114111	Value Added Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
114121	Sales Taxes - Hotels	1.81	0.14	0.12	0.05	0.25	0.57	31.3%	-72.0%	0.1%
114122	Sales Taxes - Telecommunications	9.00	1.15	1.40	0.76	1.60	4.91	54.6%	1.7%	0.5%
114123	Sales Taxes - Electricity and Electric Equipme	0.72	0.15	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.35	48.5%	-67.1%	0.0%
114124	Sales Taxes - Airline Tickets	8.29	1.15	1.40	1.56	1.05	5.16	62.2%	-20.0%	0.6%
114125	Sales Taxes - Tv Cable Providers	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	-100.0%	0.0%
114126	Sales Taxes - Small industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-100.0%	0.0%
114127	Sales Taxes - Pharmacy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-100.0%	0.0%
114128	Sales Taxes - Other Taxes on Sales	1.50	2.27	3.76	10.74	3.36	20.13	1342.1%	365.5%	2.2%
114129	Sales Taxes - on Other Imported Goods	27.97	6.16	6.38	6.92	7.56	27.02	96.6%	-3.9%	2.9%
114131	Turnover Tax	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
114141	Taxes on Financial Transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
114142	Taxes on Capital Transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
1142	Excise	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	-100.0%	0.0%
114201	Soft Drinks	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	-100.0%	0.0%
114203	Textile and Clothing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-100.0%	0.0%
114206	Electricity and Electronic Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-100.0%	0.0%
114213	Road Use Levies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	
1145	Taxes on Use of Goods and on Permission to Use	8.62	1.26	1.14	2.54	4.17	9.12	105.8%	98.5%	1.0%
114526	Urban Road Users Taxes (Tremistrle)	2.75	0.84	0.81	1.08	1.25	3.98	144.6%	52.9%	0.4%
114529	Notary Collection Taxes.	2.74	0.42	0.33	0.45	0.63	1.84	67.0%	-7.7%	0.2%
114531	Signature Bonus	3.12	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.30	3.30	105.6%	0.0%	0.4%
115	Taxes on international trade and transactions	186.21	37.43	37.31	39.28	44.38	158.40	85.1%	-6.2%	17.2%
1151	Customs and Other Import Duty	180.12	37.14	37.08	39.00	44.09	157.30	87.3%	-6.2%	17.1%
115100	Customs and Other Import Duties	160.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
115101	Consumption Goods	0.00	13.05	11.36	11.88	15.31	51.61		-2.4%	5.6%
115102	Building Materials	0.00	3.84	4.83	4.83	6.82	20.32		1.5%	2.2%
115103	Electric and Electronics	0.00	2.27	1.19	1.11	1.43	6.00		-32.5%	0.7%
115104	Vehicle and Spare Parts	0.00	1.72	1.36	1.60	1.71	6.38		-11.5%	0.7%
115105	Cosmetics and Perfumes	0.00	0.40	0.36	0.25	0.59	1.59		0.0%	0.2%
115106	Khat	19.71	3.66	4.42	4.42	4.37	16.86	85.5%	-1.7%	1.8%
115107	Cigarate and tobacco Product	0.00	0.36	0.53	0.63	0.56	2.08		-34.5%	0.2%
115108	Fuel and Lubricants	0.00	4.22	3.62	3.19	2.57	13.59		-47.5%	1.5%
115109	Clothes and Shoes	0.00	3.39	2.94	3.66	3.69	13.68		10.4%	1.5%
115110	Leather and Leather Products	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.27		0.0%	0.0%
115111	Detergents	0.00	0.50	0.81	0.89	1.02	3.22		5.6%	0.4%
115112	Plastic and Plastic Products	0.00	0.22	0.26	0.28	0.28	1.04		25.9%	0.1%
115113	Other Import Duty	0.00	0.07	1.08	0.09	0.09	1.32		439.0%	0.1%
115114	Gold	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.09		2371.3%	0.0%
115115	Household Materials	0.00	2.62	1.92	1.70	1.74	7.96		-28.8%	0.9%
115116	Medicine & Health Equipment	0.00	0.65	0.62	0.63	0.79	2.69		6.2%	0.3%
115117	Office Supplies	0.00	0.19	0.18	0.35	0.24	0.96		42.5%	0.1%
115118	Machinery & Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.39	0.49	1.08		0.0%	0.1%
115119	Entertainment & Sports Material	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.16		0.0%	0.0%
115120	Livestock and livestock Products	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.73	0.64	1.75		0.0%	0.2%
115121	Agriculture Products	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.11	0.16	0.36		0.0%	0.0%
115122	Seafood Products	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.08		0.0%	0.0%
115123	Frankincense, Gums and chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05		0.0%	0.0%
115125	Consumption Tax	0.00	0.00	0.80	2.04	1.31	4.15		0.0%	0.5%

Code	Fiscal Variable	Budget 2025	Actual 2025 (m\$)					Expected Prfc (100%)	Year to Year Growth	% share to total
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total			
1152	Taxes on Exports For All Levies That Become I	6.09	0.29	0.23	0.28	0.29	1.09	17.9%	-9.3%	0.1%
115201	Livestock Products	2.37	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	2.2%	-64.9%	0.0%
115202	Agriculture Products	2.23	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.17	7.4%	-61.9%	0.0%
115203	Seafood Products	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	6.7%	30.9%	0.0%
115204	Frankincense and Gums	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	97.4%	9.5%	0.0%
115205	Other Export Duty	1.03	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.82	79.5%	42.3%	0.1%
116	Other taxes	11.81	2.12	2.11	2.09	3.91	10.24	86.7%	-0.6%	1.1%
1161	Other Taxes Payable Solely By Business	11.81	2.12	2.11	2.09	3.91	10.24	86.7%	-0.6%	1.1%
116101	Stamp Duty on Customs	4.03	0.80	0.77	0.83	0.96	3.36	83.4%	-5.0%	0.4%
116102	Road Worthiness (Galawito)	1.49	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.30	20.0%	23.3%	0.0%
116103	Stamp Duties on invoices and Contracts (notar	3.29	1.28	1.27	1.16	2.86	6.57	200.0%	31.3%	0.7%
116104	Stamp Duties on Food Items	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	-100.0%	0.0%
13	Grants	901.63	65.13	82.31	91.16	276.90	515.50	57.2%	-5.1%	56.0%
131	Grants from foreign governments	42.00	10.29	2.77	2.11	3.39	18.56	44.2%	-37.9%	2.0%
1311	Current From Foreign Governments	42.00	10.29	2.77	2.11	3.39	18.56	44.2%	-37.9%	2.0%
131101	Current Grants in Cash	42.00	10.29	2.77	2.11	3.39	18.56	44.2%	-37.9%	2.0%
1312	Capital From Foreign Governments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
131202	Capital Grants in Kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
132	Grants from international organizations	859.63	54.84	79.53	89.05	273.51	496.94	57.8%	-3.2%	54.0%
1321	Current From International Originations	859.63	54.84	79.53	89.05	273.51	496.94	57.8%	-3.2%	54.0%
132101	Current Grants in Cash	859.63	54.84	79.53	89.05	273.51	496.94	57.8%	-3.2%	54.0%
1322	Capital From International Organizations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
132201	Capital Grants in Kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
133	Grants from international organizations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
1331	Current from Other General Government Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
133101	Current Grants in Cash	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
1332	Capital from Other General Government Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
133201	Capital Grants in Kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
14	Non Taxes	135.05	25.93	23.35	32.79	41.56	123.63	91.5%	20.5%	13.4%
141	Property Rent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.93		35.9%	0.1%
1412	Dividends	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.93		0.0%	0.1%
141211	from Non-Residents	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.93		0.0%	0.1%
1415	Rent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-100.0%	0.0%
141501	Resources Lease on Land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
141504	Rent of Land and Buildings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-100.0%	0.0%
142	Sales of goods and services	135.05	25.93	23.35	31.86	41.56	122.70	90.9%	20.4%	13.3%
1421	Sales By Market Establishment	0.00	0.18	0.10	4.23	0.20	4.72		0.0%	0.5%
142101	Building Rental income	0.00	0.18	0.10	0.23	0.20	0.72			
142104	Data & Research Studies	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00		0.0%	0.4%
1422	Administrative Fees	135.05	25.54	22.97	25.84	40.85	115.20	85.3%	13.7%	12.5%
142201	Visa Fees	13.64	1.82	1.99	1.89	2.81	8.52	62.5%	3.2%	0.9%
142202	Passport Fees	12.51	2.24	2.08	3.14	3.02	10.48	83.8%	3.8%	1.1%
142203	Work Permit Taxes	3.12	0.65	0.50	0.89	0.65	2.69	86.3%	-9.6%	0.3%
142204	Airport Fees	4.52	1.11	0.45	1.37	1.23	4.15	91.9%	3.7%	0.5%
142205	Overflight Fees (Iata)	27.49	5.40	4.81	4.56	5.13	19.90	72.4%	-10.0%	2.2%
142207	Business and Profession Licenses	2.38	0.38	0.18	0.20	0.17	0.92	38.7%	-18.5%	0.1%
142208	Radio and Tv Licenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-53.6%	0.0%
142212	Local NGO'S Registrations.	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.35		-12.6%	0.0%
142214	Local Company Registrations	0.00	0.08	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.43		-12.4%	0.0%
142217	Agriculture Fees.	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05		-21.5%	0.0%
142221	Service Charges Fees	2.07	0.10	1.21	2.26	0.12	3.69	178.1%	602.3%	0.4%
142227	Fishing Licenses Fees	6.59	0.24	0.17	0.00	0.12	0.54	8.1%	-61.0%	0.1%
142229	Driving Licenses Fee	0.00	0.53	0.22	0.33	0.35	1.43		46.5%	0.2%
142231	Number Plate Registration Fees	0.00	0.55	0.63	0.78	0.41	2.37		12.8%	0.3%
142233	individual Id Fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-100.0%	0.0%
142240	Education Services Fees	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.13	0.12	0.36		55.3%	0.0%
142243	Security Company Fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01		-85.6%	0.0%
142245	Telecommunication Spectrum Fees	9.44	2.38	1.15	0.94	0.73	5.20	55.2%	-4.5%	0.6%
142247	Other License Fees	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.08	296.7%	44.5%	0.0%
142250	Election Registration Fee	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.11	0.00	0.22		-18.5%	0.0%
142256	Clearances Letter Fees	0.00	0.26	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.92		2.2%	0.1%
142257	Court Filing Fees	0.00	0.26	0.21	0.26	0.25	0.99		-4.1%	0.1%
142259	Harbour Fees - Albayrak	35.34	7.00	6.26	5.75	19.06	38.08	107.7%	35.0%	4.1%
142260	Customs Harbour Fees	6.72	1.60	1.55	1.66	1.96	6.78	100.8%	-4.1%	0.7%
142261	Administrative Charges	10.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
142262	Passenger Fee	0.00	0.52	0.77	0.87	3.91	6.07		162.3%	0.7%
142263	Air Waybill Fee	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03		-17.4%	0.0%
142264	Registration Fee of Arrival and Departure of	1.15	0.21	0.21	0.25	0.25	0.92	79.6%	-14.7%	0.1%
1431	Fines, Penalties	0.00	0.21	0.28	0.34	0.50	1.33		134.1%	0.1%
143102	Penalties	0.00	0.21	0.28	0.34	0.50	1.33		134.1%	0.1%

Annex 2: Fiscal Table (Expenditure) for Fiscal Year 2025

Code	Fiscal Variable	Budget 2025	Actual 2025 (m\$)					Expected Prfc (100%)	Year to Year Growth	% share to total
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total			
2	Expenditure	1359.71	186.67	192.50	208.45	383.70	971.32	71.4%	7.3%	100.0%
21	Compensation of Employees	377.72	90.65	84.84	91.54	104.04	371.06	98.2%	8.6%	38.2%
211	Wages and Salaries	377.72	90.65	84.84	91.54	104.04	371.06	98.2%	8.6%	38.2%
2111	Wages and salaries in Cash	205.06	50.14	49.51	50.54	54.08	204.26	99.6%	3.7%	21.0%
2112	Wages and salaries in Kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
2113	Allowances in cash	132.79	31.73	29.23	31.94	37.70	130.61	98.4%	12.2%	13.4%
2114	Other employees costs	39.86	8.79	6.10	9.06	12.26	36.20	90.8%	27.9%	3.7%
2151	Arrears on Allowances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
22	Use of goods and services	398.81	42.37	45.35	67.14	99.02	253.88	63.7%	24.1%	26.1%
221	Travel and Conference	36.58	2.23	2.98	6.65	8.07	19.93	54.5%	25.8%	2.1%
2211	Travel and Conference Expenses	36.58	2.23	2.98	6.65	8.07	19.93	54.5%	25.8%	2.1%
222	Operating Expenses	45.03	5.02	6.64	8.63	11.40	31.69	70.4%	-5.8%	3.3%
2221	Utilities	9.35	0.94	1.63	1.74	2.55	6.87	73.5%	19.3%	0.7%
2222	Communications	2.37	0.04	0.30	0.39	0.68	1.40	59.1%	21.8%	0.1%
2223	Fuel and lubricants	12.96	1.86	2.39	2.47	3.45	10.17	78.5%	6.6%	1.0%
2224	Materials and supplies	13.52	1.34	1.65	2.96	3.13	9.09	67.2%	-35.3%	0.9%
2225	Maintenance and repairs	6.83	0.83	0.66	1.07	1.59	4.16	60.8%	32.2%	0.4%
223	Rent	9.09	1.70	0.73	1.39	1.78	5.60	61.6%	-14.1%	0.6%
2231	Rent	9.09	1.70	0.73	1.39	1.78	5.60	61.6%	-14.1%	0.6%
224	Finance costs	247.56	22.25	22.95	35.95	60.17	141.32	57.1%	45.2%	14.5%
2241	Education and training expense	33.24	0.14	0.70	2.44	3.06	6.34	19.1%	100.6%	0.7%
2242	Consulting and professional expense	187.96	18.75	19.56	27.72	50.64	116.67	62.1%	43.9%	12.0%
2243	Financing costs	20.84	3.18	2.56	3.58	6.08	15.40	73.9%	29.3%	1.6%
2244	Advertisement and subscriptions	1.46	0.15	0.05	0.08	0.26	0.54	37.1%	-43.4%	0.1%
2245	Insurances charges and premium	4.06	0.03	0.08	2.14	0.13	2.37	58.3%	1291.3%	0.2%
225	Specialized materials and services	7.06	1.25	1.59	1.52	2.36	6.72	95.2%	20.0%	0.7%
2251	Police - Materials, supplies and services	0.42	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.32	0.42	100.0%	16.7%	0.0%
2252	Peace and Resolution Services	3.87	0.79	0.88	0.88	0.98	3.53	91.2%	-3.0%	0.4%
2253	Military - Materials, supplies and services	2.77	0.43	0.64	0.64	1.06	2.77	100.0%	73.0%	0.3%
2254	Custodian - Materials, supplies and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
2255	Conflict resolution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
226	Other General expenses	53.49	9.93	10.47	12.99	15.24	48.63	90.9%	6.7%	5.0%
2261	Other General Expenses in goods and services	53.49	9.93	10.47	12.99	15.24	48.63	90.9%	6.7%	5.0%
229	Contingency	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2291	Contingency	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Consumption of fixed capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
231	Fixed assets acquisition	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
2311	Buildings and structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
2312	Machinery and equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
2313	Other fixed assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
2314	Weapons systems	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
232	Inventories	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
2321	Inventories	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
24	Interest and other charges	8.14	1.09	1.83	2.43	2.78	8.13	99.8%	8.3%	0.8%
241	To non-residents	8.14	1.09	1.83	2.43	2.78	8.13	99.8%	8.3%	0.8%
2411	Interest payable to nonresidents	8.14	1.09	1.83	2.43	2.78	8.13	99.8%	8.3%	0.8%
242	To residents other than General Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
2421	Interest payable to residents other than general	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
25	Subsidies	13.18	0.08	0.91	6.24	5.39	12.63	95.9%	41.1%	1.3%
252	To private enterprises	5.42	0.08	0.17	2.04	2.64	4.94	91.1%	-44.8%	0.5%
2521	Private non financial enterprises	5.42	0.08	0.17	2.04	2.64	4.94	91.1%	-44.8%	0.5%
253	To private enterprises	7.76	0.00	0.74	4.20	2.75	7.69	99.2%	0.0%	0.8%
2533	Subsidies Payable to Other General Governme	7.76	0.00	0.74	4.20	2.75	7.69	99.2%	0.0%	0.8%
26	Grants	230.75	25.18	29.60	32.67	92.27	179.72	77.9%	12.1%	18.5%
262	To International Organizations	4.32	3.86	0.31	0.05	0.10	4.32	100.0%	-89.9%	0.4%
2621	Current grants to international organizations	4.32	3.86	0.31	0.05	0.10	4.32	100.0%	-89.9%	0.4%
2622	Capital Grants to International organizations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.0%
263	To other General Government Units	226.42	21.32	29.29	32.62	92.17	175.40	77.5%	49.0%	18.1%
2631	Current grants to other general government unit	139.70	13.62	13.59	23.87	74.40	125.48	89.8%	29.1%	12.9%
2632	Capital grants to other general government unit	86.72	7.69	15.70	8.75	17.77	49.92	57.6%	142.8%	5.1%

Code	Fiscal Variable	Budget 2025	Actual 2025 (m\$)					Expected Prfc (100%)	Year to Year Growth	% share to total
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total			
27	Social benefits	76.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.11	19.11	24.9%	-87.6%	2.0%
271	Social Security benefits	76.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.11	19.11	24.9%	-83.3%	2.0%
2711	Social security benefits in cash	76.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.11	19.11	24.9%	-83.3%	2.0%
28	Other expenses	63.46	11.73	17.54	1.60	21.28	52.15	82.2%	0.0%	5.4%
282	Transfers not elsewhere classified	63.44	11.73	17.54	1.60	21.28	52.15	82.2%	0.0%	5.4%
2821	Current transfers not elsewhere classified	63.44	11.73	17.54	1.60	21.28	52.15	82.2%	0.0%	5.4%
31	Non Financial Assets	190.84	15.56	12.44	6.84	39.80	74.64	39.1%	161.7%	7.7%
311	Fixed Assets	190.84	15.56	12.44	6.84	39.80	74.64	39.1%	161.7%	7.7%
3111	Buildings and Structures	49.11	0.00	0.78	1.57	6.60	8.96	18.2%	6844.4%	0.9%
3112	Machinery and Equipment	128.76	13.85	11.04	4.69	30.13	59.71	46.4%	256.8%	6.1%
3113	Other Fixed Assets	12.66	1.71	0.61	0.57	2.98	5.87	46.3%	-48.3%	0.6%
3114	Weapons Systems	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	99.5%	-5.3%	0.0%
3144	intangible Nonreduced Assets	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	-100.0%	0.0%
	Fiscal Balance	-27.74	-27.65	-24.63	-10.83	11.60	-51.51	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annex 3: Expenditure by Sector/MDA, FY2025

MDA Codes	Sector/MDA	Budget 2025	Actual Total	Pfce 100%	YTY %	%share to total budget (plan at budget formulation)	%share to total exp (actual)	%share to sector total (actual)
	Administration and General Services	430.20	379.88	88.3%	18.3%	31.6%	39.1%	100%
010100	Office of the Presidency	12.68	12.64	99.7%	5.6%	0.93%	1.30%	3.3%
010201	Office of the Parliament - Peoples' House	28.01	27.43	97.9%	0.4%	2.06%	2.82%	7.2%
010202	Members of Parliament Senate	8.03	7.30	90.9%	3.5%	0.59%	0.75%	1.9%
010300	Office of the Prime Minister	13.14	12.98	98.8%	23.7%	0.97%	1.34%	3.4%
010400	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4.26	3.95	92.7%	12.3%	0.31%	0.41%	1.0%
010401	Embassies	5.35	5.06	94.6%	0.4%	0.39%	0.52%	1.3%
010500	Ministry of Finance	108.61	93.11	85.7%	8.3%	7.99%	9.59%	24.5%
010501	Accountant General	3.64	3.62	99.3%	9.2%	0.27%	0.37%	1.0%
010502	General Activities for the Government	123.24	121.80	98.8%	25.6%	9.06%	12.54%	32.1%
010503	Directorate of Financial Reporting Center	1.00	0.99	98.8%	27.4%	0.07%	0.10%	0.3%
010600	Ministry of Planning	20.05	13.35	66.6%	5.1%	1.47%	1.37%	3.5%
010601	National Statistics Agency	9.14	8.45	92.4%	-21.1%	0.67%	0.87%	2.2%
010700	Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs	30.72	15.12	49.2%	150.6%	2.26%	1.56%	4.0%
010701	Somali Refugee and IDPs Commission	0.83	0.81	96.9%	1.6%	0.06%	0.08%	0.2%
010702	National ID Authority DADSOM	2.02	1.29	64.1%	11.1%	0.15%	0.13%	0.3%
010703	Somali Disaster & Humanitarian Mgt Agency	12.31	6.67	54.2%	38.9%	0.91%	0.69%	1.8%
010800	Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowment	3.79	3.74	98.7%	17.4%	0.28%	0.39%	1.0%
010900	Ministry of Justice	2.44	2.37	96.9%	10.8%	0.18%	0.24%	0.6%
010901	Custodian Corps	11.52	11.45	99.4%	2.0%	0.85%	1.18%	3.0%
011001	Supreme Court	2.72	2.31	84.9%	-2.8%	0.20%	0.24%	0.6%
011002	Banadir Regional Court	2.30	2.10	91.5%	8.0%	0.17%	0.22%	0.6%
011003	Appeal Court	1.19	1.03	86.1%	22.9%	0.09%	0.11%	0.3%
011005	Judiciary Service Committee	0.19	0.12	64.2%	-6.7%	0.01%	0.01%	0.0%
011100	Attorney General	2.15	1.97	91.5%	17.9%	0.16%	0.20%	0.5%
011200	Solicitor General	0.71	0.62	86.8%	-6.4%	0.05%	0.06%	0.2%
011300	Auditor General	4.07	4.03	99.2%	2.9%	0.30%	0.42%	1.1%
012200	National Reconciliation Commission	0.50	0.47	95.5%	3.2%	0.04%	0.05%	0.1%
012300	National Independent Electoral Commission	12.72	12.44	97.8%	945.1%	0.94%	1.28%	3.3%
012500	Independent Constitution Review Commission	1.03	0.96	93.1%	20.7%	0.08%	0.10%	0.3%
012600	National Civil Service Commission	1.69	1.54	90.9%	8.0%	0.12%	0.16%	0.4%
012700	Independent Commission for Combating Corruption	0.14	0.14	99.9%	0.0%	0.01%	0.01%	0.0%
	Security	268.73	265.92	99.0%	13.0%	19.8%	27.4%	100%
020100	Ministry of Defense	3.73	1.62	43.5%	20.0%	0.27%	0.17%	0.6%
020101	Armed Forces	166.56	166.28	99.8%	9.2%	12.25%	17.12%	62.5%
020102	Military Court	3.74	3.74	100.0%	0.2%	0.28%	0.39%	1.4%
020103	Disabled and Orphans Organization	0.09	0.06	64.5%	0.0%	0.01%	0.01%	0.0%
020200	Ministry of Internal Security	1.58	1.29	81.7%	5.9%	0.12%	0.13%	0.5%
020201	Police Force	49.90	49.83	99.9%	6.4%	3.67%	5.13%	18.7%
020202	National Security Force	36.71	36.69	100.0%	50.8%	2.70%	3.78%	13.8%
020203	Immigration Department	6.42	6.40	99.8%	18.4%	0.47%	0.66%	2.4%
	Economic Service	331.42	161.60	48.8%	25.0%	24.4%	16.6%	100%
030100	Ministry of Water and Energy	92.59	33.72	36.4%	258.2%	6.81%	3.47%	20.9%
030200	Ministry of Mineral Development	2.28	1.85	81.4%	21.5%	0.17%	0.19%	1.1%
030201	Somalia Petroleum Authority	1.08	1.07	99.1%	31.6%	0.08%	0.11%	0.7%
030300	Ministry of Agriculture	57.06	45.52	79.8%	35.9%	4.20%	4.69%	28.2%
030400	Ministry of Livestock and Forestry	13.91	5.07	36.4%	175.9%	1.02%	0.52%	3.1%
030500	Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resource	16.75	7.55	45.1%	192.8%	1.23%	0.78%	4.7%
030501	Somali Marine Research	0.61	0.59	97.4%	1.4%	0.04%	0.06%	0.4%
030502	Offshore and Fisheries Development Project	0.11	0.08	73.7%	23.1%	0.01%	0.01%	0.1%
030600	Ministry of Information	6.30	4.73	75.2%	-0.8%	0.46%	0.49%	2.9%
030700	Ministry of Communications and Technology	13.75	5.02	36.5%	93.5%	1.01%	0.52%	3.1%
030701	National Communication Agency	0.85	0.71	83.6%	3.2%	0.06%	0.07%	0.4%
030702	Data Protection Authority	2.00	0.17	8.5%	0.0%	0.15%	0.02%	0.1%
030800	Ministry of Public Works & Reconstruction	100.95	36.84	36.5%	-29.4%	7.42%	3.79%	22.8%
030900	Ministry of Transportation and Aviation	4.44	2.32	52.2%	14.6%	0.33%	0.24%	1.4%
030901	Civil Aviation and Metro-Authority	9.63	8.92	92.6%	-2.2%	0.71%	0.92%	5.5%
031000	Ministry of Transport and Ports	2.55	1.50	59.0%	-2.2%	0.19%	0.15%	0.9%
031001	Hamar Port Authority	1.03	0.92	88.9%	-1.3%	0.08%	0.09%	0.6%
031100	Ministry of Industry & Commerce	2.59	2.45	94.8%	-4.6%	0.19%	0.25%	1.5%
031101	Somali Quality Assurance Agency	1.46	1.31	90.0%	4.0%	0.11%	0.14%	0.8%
031200	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	1.48	1.26	85.2%	-6.7%	0.11%	0.13%	0.8%

MDA Codes	Sector/MDA	Budget 2025	Actual Total	Pfce 100%	YTY %	%share to total budget (plan at budget formulation)	%share to total exp (actual)	%share to sector total (actual)
	Social Service	329.36	163.92	49.8%	-25.3%	24.2%	16.9%	100.0%
040100	Ministry of Health	92.17	70.37	76.3%	25.8%	6.78%	7.24%	42.9%
040200	Ministry of Education and Higher Education	100.41	49.67	49.5%	83.3%	7.38%	5.11%	30.3%
040201	Somali National University	8.27	8.18	98.8%	1.2%	0.61%	0.84%	5.0%
040202	Somali Academy of Sciences and Arts	1.29	1.18	92.1%	-0.2%	0.09%	0.12%	0.7%
040203	Intergovernmental Academy of Somali Language	0.34	0.25	73.1%	6.1%	0.03%	0.03%	0.2%
040300	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	123.96	31.54	25.4%	-74.6%	9.12%	3.25%	19.2%
040400	Ministry of Youth and Sport	1.11	1.08	97.1%	-9.7%	0.08%	0.11%	0.7%
040500	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Devt	1.17	1.06	90.6%	4.1%	0.09%	0.11%	0.6%
040501	Somali Disable Agency	0.64	0.60	94.1%	10.0%	0.05%	0.06%	0.4%
	Total	1359.71	971.32	71.4%	7.3%	100%	100%	100%