



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

FISCAL YEAR 2024 MIDYEAR BUDGET
PERFORMANCE REPORT
(January-June 2024)

Prepared by
Ministry of Finance Budget Directorate

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1. Introduction

In December 2023, the Federal Parliament approved a Budget of \$1.08 billion for the fiscal year 2024, which was expected to be financed by domestic resources amounting to \$346.2 million and donor grants amounting to \$694.6 million. In order to assess the performance of the Federal Budget from time to time, a report is produced on a quarterly basis to provide insight into the performance of all the relevant components of the budget.

This report therefore, examines performance of the Federal Budget in meeting the set targets in the first half (January-June 2024) of the fiscal year. It highlights where deviations between the projected and the outturn figures have occurred and also provide a possible explanation for such deviations.

2. Macrofiscal developments

Table 1 shows there will be deviations in majority of the assumptions behind the 2024 fiscal forecasts, save for one assumption (FDI). The most critical deviations include inflation, which was assumed to be at an average of 4.1% in 2024 but now projected at 4.8%. This implies Government will need to spend more on common items that are often affected by inflation such as food rations for security personnel. Export of goods, private sector credits, remittances and off-budget aid are also projected to deviate downwards from the initial assumptions, which has implications for consumption taxes. Imports of goods are also projected to decline as a percentage of GDP, which could affect mobilization of revenue from taxes on international trade. On the other hand, the tax to GDP ratio is projected to improve from the initially estimated 1.9% to 2.0% which is a positive achievement for domestic revenue mobilization efforts. Expenditure as percentage of GDP is also projected to decline from the initial assumption of 8.1% to 7.5%, although the decline is largely driven by a reduction in non-wage spending (which has implications for businesses and taxes on local trade).

Table 1: Macroeconomic assumptions for 2024 budget

Variable	Unit	2024 Estimates	Projections (end Jun 2024)	Direction of change
Nominal GDP	Million \$	12,489	12,804	↑
GDP growth rate	%	3.7	3.7	↔
Inflation	%	4.1	4.8	↑
Exports of goods as % of GDP	%	8.2	7.9	↓
Imports of goods as % of GDP	%	61.5	59.2	↓
Remittances as % of GDP	%	20.9	18.8	↓
Off-budget aid/GDP	%	27.0	26.8	↓
FDI as % of GDP	%	5.4	5.4	↔
Private sector credit	%	4.9	4.8	↓
Public debt as % of GDP	%	6.8	6.1	↓
External debt as % of GDP	%	6.3	5.6	↓
Tax/GDP	%	1.9	2.0	↑
Expenditure/GDP	%	8.1	7.5	↓
On-budget aid/GDP	%	4.1	4.3	↑

Source: IMF

3. Revenue performance

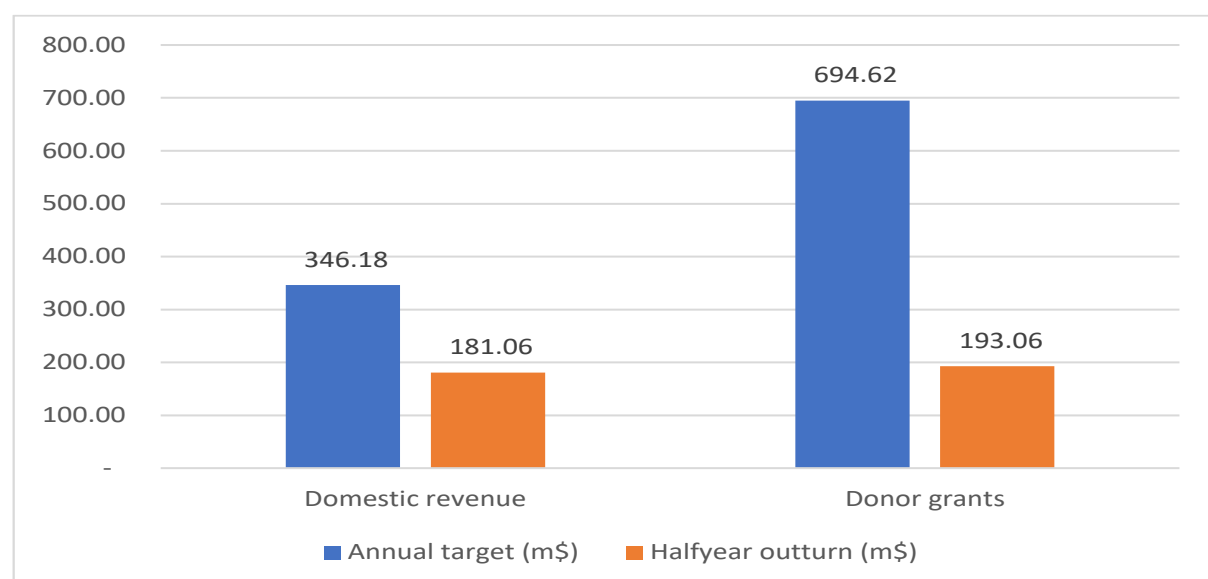
By June 2024 Government had collected \$374.1 million in revenue, of which \$181.1 million was from domestic revenue and \$193.1 million from donor grants (see Table 2). The half-year performance is such that total actual revenue and grants was 35.9% of the annual target, which is below the prorata expectation of 50% at half-year. This lower-than-expected performance was driven by weak performance in donor grants, which performed 27.8% of the annual target at half-year. On the other hand, actual domestic revenue performed 52.3% at half year, with all major categories of revenue exceeding the 50% prorata expectation except taxes on international trade which performed 49.7%, probably due to a slight decline in import levels as observed in Table 1. Figure 1 compares the outturns in domestic revenues and donor grants against corresponding annual targets.

Table 2: Revenue Performance January-June 2024 (3-digit level)

Code	Fiscal Variable	Budget 2024 (m\$)	Actual 2024 (m\$)			Expected Pfce at halfyear 50%	Year to Year Growth	%share to total (Jan-Jun)
			Q1	Q2	Total			
1	Total Revenue	1040.81	118.41	255.71	374.12	35.9%	120.6%	100.0%
	Domestic Revenue (Taxes + Nontax Revenue)	346.18	91.71	89.35	181.06	52.3%	32.0%	48.40%
11	Taxes	241.43	65.77	62.73	128.50	53.2%	33.6%	34.35%
111	Tax on income, profit and capital gain	23.22	8.78	8.94	17.72	76.3%	78.1%	4.74%
114	Taxes on goods and services	46.64	12.49	11.53	24.02	51.5%	51.6%	6.42%
115	Taxes on international trade and transactions	164.52	42.72	39.04	81.76	49.7%	22.0%	21.86%
116	Other taxes payable by businesses	7.05	1.77	3.22	4.99	70.8%	48.0%	1.33%
13	Grants	694.62	26.70	166.36	193.06	27.8%	495.2%	51.60%
131	Grants from foreign governments	68.12	5.64	11.00	16.64	24.4%	1969.1%	4.45%
132	Grants from international organizations	626.50	21.06	155.36	176.41	28.2%	457.7%	47.15%
14	Non-Tax Revenue	104.76	25.95	26.62	52.56	50.2%	28.3%	14.05%
141	Property Rent	0.00	0.20	0.14	0.34		148.9%	0.09%
142	Sales of goods and services	104.76	25.75	26.47	52.22	49.9%	27.9%	13.96%

Source: SFMIS and MOF calculations

Figure 1: Half-year performance of domestic revenue and donor grants against annual targets



3.1. Taxes on income and profits

A total of \$17.72 million was realized from taxes on income and profit during the first half of 2024, which was 76.3% of annual target and 78.1% higher than the collection from the same period last year. The higher-than-expected performance (at half-year) was largely due to improved tax administration at the federal Revenue Department, which included conducting audits and reaching out to non-registered taxpayers to register and comply with tax laws. As shown in *Annex I*, quite high year-on-year increases were registered for personal income taxes collected from private sector employees (62.4% year-on-year increase), and from property income taxes (470.7% year-on-year increase). Corporate income tax also registered a 125% year-on-year increase, largely due to audits and new taxpayers that were identified and registered for taxes. Details of the actual number of new taxpayers registered during the period under review were not readily available at the time of writing this report.

3.2. Taxes on goods and services

Taxes on local goods and services exceeded the 50% half-year prorata expectation, yielding a total of \$24.02 million which was 51.5% of the annual target, and 51.6% higher than the amount collected during the same period last year. As Annex 1 shows, the good performance was driven by sales tax on imported goods (61.6% of annual target), sales tax on ‘other’ sales (67.9%), notary taxes (81.4%), trimestral road user tax (55.7%), and sales tax on telecoms (49%). Like in the case of income taxes, the good performance was attributed to improved tax administration through enhanced tax audits and tax enforcement, for example, audits in the telecom sector led to the observed 425.3% year on year growth (i.e., a fivefold increase) in sales tax from telecoms. Tax enforcement contributed to the observed year on year increases of 82.9% and 90.4% for trimestral road user tax and notary taxes respectively.

3.3. Taxes on international trade

Customs revenue performed slightly below the 50% prorata expectation at half-year. Collections amounted to \$81.76 million which was 49.7% of the annual target, and 22% higher than the collections in the same period last year. Customs revenue contributed 21.86% of total revenue and grants. The largest chunk of the customs revenue was collected from consumption goods (\$25.42m, 6.8% of total revenue), followed by fuel and lubricants (\$13.98m, 3.74% of total revenue), building materials (\$8.51m, 2.28% of total revenue), khat (\$8.36m, 2.23% of total), clothes and shoes (\$5.92m, 1.58% of total), and household materials (\$5.37m, 1.43% of total revenue). The rest of the imported items collected \$5.65m, a contribution of 1.51% to total revenue (*see Annex I*). Export taxes collected \$0.55m, a contribution of 0.15% to total revenue. All items registered a year-on-year increase except khat -0.2%, building materials -1.8%, vehicles and spare parts -3.3%, export tax from seafood products -29%, frankincense -19.7% and other export items -21.1%. The observed year-on-year decline in export tax items was attributed to the decline in exports as already indicated in Table 1 (deviations in assumptions behind 2024 macroeconomic forecasts).

3.4. Non-tax revenue

The half-year performance of non-tax revenue was within the 50% prorata expectation. A total of \$52.56 million was collected during the first half of the year, which was 50.2% of the annual target, 28.3% higher than the NTR collection in the same period last year, and contributed 14.05% to total revenue and grants. Of all the 31 various sources of NTRs, 15 sources performed within the 50% prorata expectation, whereas the rest (16 sources) performed below prorata expectation (*see details in Annex I*). Strong performers include visa fees at

53.1%, work permit fees 59.2%, airline overflight fees 60.6%, telecom spectrum fees 62.8%, customs harbor fees 54.5%, passenger fees 63.5% and court filing fees 133.4% among others. Below par concerning performers include Alybarak harbor fees at 45.4% (contributed 3.6% of total revenue), fishing licence fees performed at 18.6% of annual target, business and profession licences 30.3%, and passport fees 44.3%. Most of the NTR sources registered a positive year-on-year growth except airport fees which declined by -20.6%, business and licence fees -28.7%, number plate registration fees -25.3%, and Alybarak harbor fees -4.5%. The performance of various NTR sources is expected to improve in the second half of the year e.g., fishing license fees.

3.5. Other taxes payable by businesses

This revenue source yielded \$4.99 million which was 70.8% of the annual target, 48% higher than the collection from same taxes in the same period last year, and contributed 1.33% to total revenue at half-year. Much of the revenue from this revenue source is from stamp duties on invoices and contracts (\$1.87m), stamp duty on customs documents (\$1.71m) and stamp duty on food items (\$1.29m). In total the three items account for 98% of the revenue from this revenue source. Stamp duty on invoices and contracts performed exceptionally well, registering a 225.1% year-on-year increase at half-year, which was attributed to improved tax enforcement and sensitization of taxpayers about the need to secure their documents with official stamps.

3.6. Donor Grants

Government realized a total of \$193.06 million from grants at half-year, which was 27.8% of annual target and far below the 50% prorata expectation at half-year. Grants from bilateral governments totaled \$16.64 million, which was 24.4% of annual target, whereas project grants from multilateral institutions totaled \$176.41 million which was 28.2% of annual target, at half-year. The lower-than-expected performance in budget support grants from bilateral governments is somewhat normal, as most budget support disbursements tend to be made in the second half of the financial year.

In the case of project grants, the problem continues to be slow absorption of budgeted funds by several projects which tends to delay replenishment/request for disbursement of funds. There is need to revisit the assumptions made on project grants and to continue formulation of effective strategies and incentives for project coordinators to play their part in improving execution rates of project activities in order for budgeted grants to be disbursed as planned.

4. Expenditure performance

The Outturn for the first half of the financial year 2024 indicates that total expenditure was \$375.36 million, broken down as \$211.65 million operating expenditures financed from the Government local funds, and \$163.71 million as donor-funded project expenditures (see Table 3).

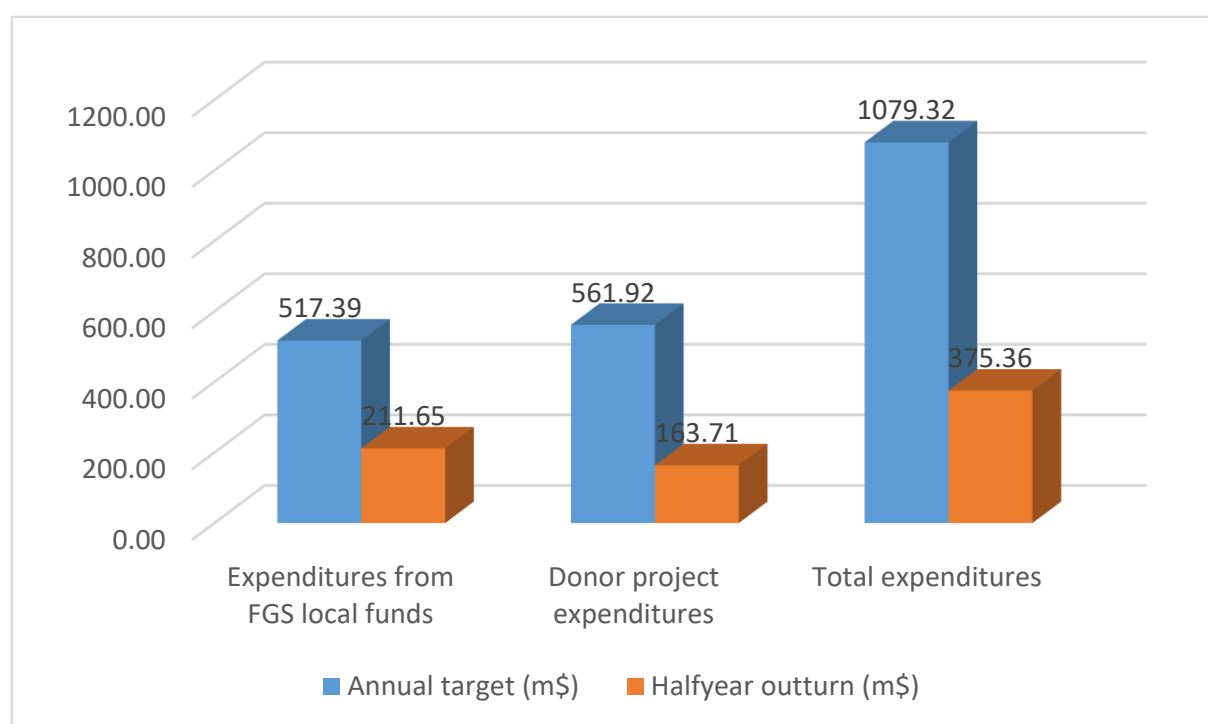
Figure 2 below illustrates the budgeted expenditure for the whole year 2024 against the half-year outturns for both expenditures financed from the Government local fund and from donor project funds.

Table 3: Expenditure Performance January-June 2024 (3-digit level)

Code	Description	Annual Budget 2024	Q1	Q2	Total Jan Jun 2024	Pfce%	Year on Year Growth%	%share on total
A.	Government Local Fund	517.39	101.31	110.34	211.65	40.9%	12.3%	56.4%
21	Compensation of Employees	331.27	74.26	76.81	151.07	45.6%	16.9%	40.2%
22	Use of Goods and Services	116.17	18.11	25.51	43.62	37.5%	14.5%	11.6%
24	Interest	9.80	0.92	0.93	1.85	18.8%	-70.6%	0.5%
26	Grants	50.10	8.02	6.74	14.75	29.4%	27.3%	3.9%
31	Nonfinancial Assets	10.06	0.00	0.36	0.36	3.6%	-88.8%	0.1%
B.	Donor Projects	561.92	25.08	138.63	163.71	29.1%	403.2%	43.6%
21	Compensation of Employees	30.26	6.30	5.42	11.72	38.7%	315.3%	3.1%
22	Use of Goods and Services	212.34	10.01	18.41	28.42	13.4%	142.6%	7.6%
25	Subsidies	17.36	1.66	1.51	3.17	18.3%	305.5%	0.8%
26	Grants	143.14	5.90	28.83	34.73	24.3%	145.2%	9.3%
27	Social Benefits	98.70	0.00	82.55	82.55	83.6%	2667.5%	22.0%
31	Nonfinancial Assets	60.12	1.21	1.91	3.12	5.2%	4198.6%	0.8%
C.	Total Expenditure	1079.32	126.39	248.97	375.36	34.8%	69.8%	100.0%
21	Compensation of Employees	361.53	80.56	82.22	162.79	45.0%	23.2%	43.4%
22	Use of Goods and Services	328.51	28.12	43.92	72.04	21.9%	44.6%	19.2%
24	Interest	9.80	0.92	0.93	1.85	18.8%	-70.6%	0.5%
25	Subsidies	17.36	1.66	1.51	3.17	18.3%	305.5%	0.8%
26	Grants	193.24	13.92	35.56	49.48	25.6%	92.1%	13.2%
27	Social Benefits	98.70	0.00	82.55	82.55	83.6%	2667.5%	22.0%
31	Nonfinancial Assets	70.18	1.21	2.27	3.48	5.0%	5.3%	0.9%

Source: SFMIS and MOF calculations

Figure 2: Half-year performance of government-funded expenditures and donor project expenditures against annual targets



4.1. Compensation of employees

A total of \$162.79 million was spent on compensation of employees during Jan-Jun 2024, which was 45% of annual target at half-year, increased 23.2% year-on-year, and accounted for 43.4% of total expenditure—which is the largest share among all expenditure items. The underperformance of this expenditure item was driven by slow absorption of funds budgeted for salaries for project staff, which performed at 38.7% (of annual target) at half-year, which fell far below the 50% prorata expectation. Salaries and wages paid from the Government local fund performed at 45.6%, which too was below prorata expectation by 4.4 percentage points. This was partly due to a policy reversal that rescinded the establishment of a fully-fledged Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management after the annual budget had been approved. A delay in recruitment of planned staff for various MDAs also contributed to the underperformance. In comparison to spending in the same period during 2023, the government-funded wage bill increased by 16.9% whereas project-funded wage bill increased more than four-fold (by 315%)—which was partly due to an increase in the number of projects from 35¹ in 2023 to 38 in 2024.

This expenditure item is made up of three sub items—wages and salaries in cash, allowances, and other employee costs. As shown in *Annex 2*, wages and salaries performed 46.6% and increased 23.1% year on year, allowances performed slightly lower than salaries, at 45.3% but registered a 17.5% year-on-year growth, whereas ‘other employee costs’ registered the weakest performance at 33.9% though increased by 63.7% year on year.

4.2. Purchase of goods and services

A total of \$72.04 million was spent on purchase of goods and services during Jan-Jun 2024, which was 44.6% of the annual budget, 19.2% higher than the spending on goods and services during Jan-Jun 2023, and accounted for 19.2% of total half-year spending. Of the \$72.04 million, goods and services purchased from Government local funds amounted to \$43.62 million (37.5% of annual target, 14.5% year-on-year increase), whereas goods and services purchased by donor projects amounted to \$28.42 million (13.4% of annual target, 142.6% year-on-year increase). The underperformance in this expenditure item was largely due to shortage of revenue, especially grant resources.

Generally, all expenditure subitems under goods and services underperformed except the supply of materials and goods and services for the Police which performed at 50% (see *Annex 2*). The rest of the sub expenditure items performed below the half-year prorata expectation. Worst performers included travel and conferences 19.5% (though registered 6.6% year on year growth), operating expenses/running costs such as utilities at 23.6% (17.3% increase), and finance costs 17.5% (90.5% increase). Apart from materials purchases for police (code 2251), the rest of the expenditure items under goods and service would have been perfect candidates for downward revision of the budget if the 2024 appropriations were to be revised.

4.3. Interest payments

A total of \$1.85 million was paid in debt service, which was 18.8% of annual budget and 70.6% lower than interest payments in the same period last year. On prorata basis, the debt service payments should have been expected to reach 50% of the annual target, since debt payments are among the items that have the first call on available resources. However, the review indicates a far lower outturn. This was partly due to overestimation of interest payments,

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which was done before Government reached the HIPC completion point in December 2023. The other explanation is the posting of both interest on debt and the repayment of the principal onto the same code meanwhile the budgeted appropriation was for interest payments only as the repayment of the principal is meant to be treated as a below-line item.

4.4. Transfers to Federal Member States

Government budgeted to transfer to Federal Member States a total of \$158.1 million in 2024. Halfway through the fiscal year a total of \$31.6 million was transferred, which was only 20% of the annual budget (quite lower than the 50% prorata expectation). Of these grants, \$12.3 million were transferred from the Government local fund and \$19.4 million were donor-fund based transfers. The observed 20% underperformance for the transfers was partly due to four reasons: (i) underperformance of the fisheries licence fees as already indicated above and also shown in Annex 1, (ii) intergovernmental related challenges that were not immediately resolved during the period under review, (iii) delayed fulfilment of the requirements for disbursing the transfers on part of the Federal Member States, and (iv) delays in fulfilling requirements for some of the Disbursement-Linked-Indicators based budget support from the World Bank. Table 4 below presents the transfers to FMS at half-year.

Table 4: Transfers to FMS January-June 2024, in Million USD

FMS	2024 Budget	January-June 2024			
		Grants from FGS local fund	Donor-fund based grants	Total transfers	Performance%
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)=(iii)+(iv)	(vi)=(v)/(ii)
Galmudug	16,151,636	133,042	4,049,893	4,182,935	25.9%
Puntland	17,459,805	-	839,786	839,786	4.8%
Jubaland	28,319,629	133,042	4,959,701	5,092,744	18.0%
Hirshabelle	21,486,656	143,276	2,897,015	3,040,292	14.1%
Southwest	26,905,893	133,042	5,323,935	5,456,978	20.3%
BRA	47,741,367	11,714,388	1,302,244	13,016,631	27.3%
Total	158,064,986	12,256,791	19,372,574	31,629,365	20.0%

Source: SFMIS and MOF calculations

4.5. Subsidies

Subsidies totaled \$3.17 million at half-year, which was 18.3% of the annual target, but increased four-fold (305.5%) year-on-year. All subsidies are funded under donor projects and mostly benefits the energy sector. Their underperformance was largely driven by the general slow absorption of donor-funded project funds despite the observed four-fold increase in comparison to the Jan-Jun 2023 period—which was partly influenced by interventions from the Ministry of Finance to improve monitoring and evaluation of project implementation.

4.6. Social benefits

A total of \$82.55 million was spent on social benefits at half-year, which was 83.6% of the annual target and an increase of 2667% over the spending in the same period last year. Spending on social benefits during the first half of the previous financial year 2023 was minimal, hence the observed high year-on-year growth at half-year 2024. Details on beneficiaries of the disbursed social benefits is provided in section 6 below.

4.7. Capital expenditures (CAPEX)

Government budgeted to spend \$70.18 million on capital expenditure (capex) in 2024 however, halfway through the fiscal year only \$3.48 million had been spent, which was just 5% of the annual budget, though 246% higher than what was spent on capex in the same period last year. Both levels of capex under government local funds and donor-funded projects were far below the 50% prorata expectation. Capex under government local funds performed at 3.6% of annual target at half-year, whereas capex under donor funded projects performed at 5.2%. Overall, capex accounted for 0.9% of total government expenditure at half-year, which means the rest (99.1%) of half-year spending was consumption expenditure. Besides, the recorded capex was spent on machinery and equipment mostly computers and accessories and office furniture and equipment, and ‘other fixed assets,’ which may not be regarded as pure investment spending.

Given the importance of capex/investment spending in generation of economic growth in countries, it is recommended that the item be accorded priority in the second half of the fiscal year, and to ensure the funds are channeled towards buildings and structures and other infrastructure that add to fixed capital formation. This notwithstanding, the expenditure item would have qualified for substantial downward revision of its annual budget if the national budget was to be revised.

5. Fiscal balance

The fiscal balance/deficit was \$13.94 million at half-year. Table 5 indicates Government received domestic revenue and budget support grants worth \$197.71 million at half-year, and spent \$211.65 million (from the Government local funds) during the same period, which resulted in a deficit of \$13.94 million. The observed half-year deficit was mainly financed through a drawdown on the cash balances for 2023.

Table 5: Fiscal balance January-June 2024

In Million USD	Budget 2024	Q1 (Jan-Mar)	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	Jan-Jun 2024
Domestic revenue plus budget support	414.30	97.35	100.35	197.71
- o/w Domestic revenue	346.18	91.71	89.35	181.06
- o/w Budget support (<i>bilateral</i>)	68.12	5.64	11.00	16.64
- o/w Budget support (<i>multilateral</i>)	-	-	-	-
Government expenditure (local funds)	517.39	101.31	110.34	211.65
Fiscal balance (excluding project funds)	-103.09	-3.95	-9.99	-13.94

Source: SFMIS and MOF calculations

6. Sector expenditure and results performance

The federal budget is built on four sectors namely administration and general services, security sector, economic services sector, and social services sector. As shown in Table 6 below, the administration sector has the largest number of cost centers as well as the largest budget (29 MDAs, 14 projects, 35.5% planned budget share). Security has 8 cost centers with a 23.7% share of the 2024 planned budget. Economic services sector has 19 cost centers and 16 donor

funded projects, with a planned total budget share of 21.5%. The social services sector has 9 cost centers, 8 donor funded projects and planned budget share of 19.3% for 2024. The section below presents the financial performance of each sector.

Table 6: Expenditure by sector

Sector	No. of cost centers	No. of donor projects (on budget)	Budget 2024 (m\$)	Actual (Million \$)					%share to total	
				Q1	Q2	Jan-Jun	Jan-Jun execution rate%	YtY %	Jan-Jun outturn	Annual budget plan
Administration	29	14	382.85	49.42	66.21	115.63	30.2%	18.4%	30.8%	35.5%
Security	8	0	255.62	56.06	58.55	114.60	44.8%	26.9%	30.5%	23.7%
Economic Services	19	16	232.16	12.28	36.57	48.85	21.0%	157.7%	13.0%	21.5%
Social Services	9	8	208.69	8.62	87.64	96.27	46.1%	581.5%	25.6%	19.3%
Total	65	38	1079.32	126.39	248.97	375.36	34.8%	69.8%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: MOF calculations

6.1. Administration and General Services Sector

The sector absorbed \$115.63 million at half-year, which was 30.2% of the annual budget and 18.4% higher than what the sector spent in the same period last year. The sector took the lion's share of 30.8% of the total cumulative expenditure, although this share was lower than the annual planned share of 35.5%. Information from Annex 3 shows the Ministry of Finance continued taking the largest share of resources in the sector (27.78%) followed by General Activities of Government 22.04%, and Parliament–People's House 11.16%. The rest of the spending (39.02%) was shared amongst the other cost centers in the sector. The rather low half-year execution rate of 30.2% is largely attributed to low realization of budget support funds. Much of the budget support funds are administered under this sector.

6.2. Security Sector

Government spent a total of \$114.60 million on security at half-year, which was 44.8% of the annual budget, and 26.9% higher than what the sector spent during the same period last financial year. The sector accounted for 30.5% of total half-year expenditure, which was higher than the annual planned share of 23.7%. This indicates the Government accorded highest priority to security during the execution of the budget in the first half of the financial year. The largest share of security expenditure went to the armed forces 65.35% followed by Police 19.69% and National Security Force 10.28%. expenditure in security also increased by 26.9% year-on-year, largely driven by the increase in number of security personnel as Government prepares for taking over security roles that were previously played by international support forces.

6.3. Economic Services Sector

The sector absorbed \$48.85 million at half-year, which was 21.0% of the annual budget and 157.7% higher than what the sector spent in the same period last year. The largest spender under this sector was the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority 52.84%, followed by Ministry of Agriculture 14.17%. The sector has the lowest share of just 13.01% of total expenditure, and far lower than the planned share of 21.5% for 2024. The low half-year execution rate (21%) for the sector is largely attributed to slow absorption of funds budgeted under donor funded projects.

6.4. Social Services Sector

The sector spent \$96.27 million at half-year, representing 46.1% of the annual budget, and was 581.5% higher than what the sector spent in the same period last financial year. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs topped the sector MDAs with a sector share of 63.16%, followed by the Ministry of Health 21.92%, Ministry of Education 9.64% and Somali National University 3.47%. This sector accounted for 25.65% of total expenditure, which implies the sector was accorded higher priority during half-year execution as its planned annual budget share is 19.3%.

6.5. Selected sector results

The FGS has since January 2024 stepped up efforts to track results achieved with public expenditure. This section presents some of the key results that have been compiled at half-year. Efforts are being done by the Ministry to cultivate a results reporting culture by spending agencies.

Table 7: Selected key sector results as at June 2024

Sector	Key results recorded at half-year 2024
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Civil servants' salaries paid on time (b) So far 6,700 people who have received their unique ID number (c) Cumulative number of MSME loans disbursed reached 276 with a total of \$12.5million (d) CBS legal and institutional framework continued to be strengthened
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) More soldiers have been trained to strengthen the country's security (f) Public's confidence in security provision by Government has improved
Economic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) 506 farmers so far adopted improved agricultural technology under Barwaaqo (h) At least 131,769 animals received veterinary services (i) 3 water points rehabilitated to reduce the risk of water shortages in drought-prone rural areas (j) 160 community animal health workers so far trained (k) 94 government staff so far trained in planning and designing climate-resilient infrastructure (l) At least 3 MDA buildings/offices renovated (m) At least 221,513 (cumulative) people were provided with new or improved electricity service (n) So far 10 studies on mini-grid sector were completed (o) At least 33,661 households now have new stand-alone solar systems
Social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (p) Schools are supervised annually using digital tools (q) Health facilities continuously supplied with essential medicines

Source: Project reports

6.6. Donor projects expenditure performance

A total of \$155.77 million was spent by on-budget projects at half-year, representing 29% of the 2024 annual budget for the on-budget projects. As Table 8 shows, World Bank projects recorded a relatively higher budget execution rate (31.4%) followed by EU (20.5%). Project by project analysis (see Annex 4) shows that only five (5) out of the 38 projects spent within the 50% half-year prorata expectation. These include Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project (83%), Somalia Emergency Locust Response Project (81.5%), Damal Caafimad Project (66.3%), SAGAL Project (89.8%) and Strengthening Education and Training in Somalia (50%).

Table 8: Expenditure performance for on-budget donor projects Jan-Jun 2024

Donor Institution	Budget for FY2024	Q1 Outturn	Q2 Outturn	Jan-Jun Outturn	Pfce%	Funds that missed to be injected into economy at halfyear ²
World Bank Projects	488,249,790	19,176,457	134,182,807	153,359,263	31.4%	118,315,609
African Development Bank	24,092,631	673,154	1,087,017	1,760,171	7.3%	10,286,144
European Union	1,753,847	160,909	198,977	359,886	20.5%	676,500
United Nations (UN)	211,505	-	-	-	0.0%	105,752
Global Partnership for Education	23,482,300	3,750	288,460	292,210	1.2%	11,448,940
Total	537,790,073	20,014,270	135,757,260	155,771,530	29.0%	140,832,946

Source: SFMIS and MOF Staff computations

Back-of-envelope calculations indicate that the economy missed an injection of about \$140.8 million had the projects been executed on half-year prorata basis (see last column of table 8). Assuming that every dollar injected into the economy contributes to tax revenue at a 3% rate, this would mean Government could have missed enhancing tax revenue by about \$4.2 million at half-year. Government could have also missed creating more business opportunities and jobs for people that would have been employed if all projects had been executed as per expectation. **Some of the reasons given for the slow absorption of project funds relate to procedures and conditions attached to specific projects, delays by beneficiary institutions to initiate or prepare requests for planned activities, and challenges in procurement planning and following donor procurement guidelines**, which, by and large, points to the need to enhance project implementation/supervision capacity especially in projects with elaborate procurement and other implementation procedures.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

The report has shown that domestic revenue collection at half-year was on target for nearly all revenue categories. This should be sustained even in the second half of the year and beyond.

Donor grants underperformed in the first half of the year, both bilateral and multilateral grants. Indeed, if the 2024 budget was to be revised, donor grants, particularly project grants, would

² Calculated by multiplying the difference between half-year project execution rate and 50% prorata expectation mark and the annual budget for projects that performed below prorata expectation.

have been among the candidates for budget revision. It is nonetheless recommended that Government should endeavor to fast-track fulfilling what is required to be done to access the planned donor grants and to continue engaging the development partners for a turn-around of the status quo.

Government expenditure underperformed at half-year, for both project and non-project spending categories, though underperformance was worse in project spending. Shortage of funds was the key reason for the underspending in non-project expenditure. Weaknesses in project coordination and management was the key reason for underspending in donor projects. There may be need to revisit the assumptions made on project grants and to formulate effective strategies and incentives for project coordinators to play their part in improving execution rates of project activities in order for budgeted grants to be disbursed as planned.

Capital expenditure budget excessively underperformed at half-year, though the trend was no different from past years. The key challenge is shortage of funds for projects funded from the government local funds, as capex appears to always take the last call on available resources. Given the importance of capex in generating economic growth, an appropriate fiscal rule is needed for a turnaround of status quo in execution of capex. The fiscal rule, once adopted, should also apply to projects capex spending, in addition to strengthening project planning and management within donor funded projects.

Non-tax revenue has 31 various sources, 11 of which have annual budgets of between \$5,000 and \$40,000. To ease and simplify the administration of such small NTR sources, consideration may be given to their consolidation into 'other administrative fees' unless they have potential to grow into larger revenue bases.

Revenue performance indicated a decline in export revenues, presumably due to a decline in the estimated levels of exports in 2024. The decline should be a reminder to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to prioritize interventions that facilitate increase in exports.

The preparation of budget performance reports has continued struggling in undertaking a deeper analysis of budget performance due to absence of data. Efforts need to be intensified at the MOF to engage the National Bureau of Statistics to take interest in collecting and providing administrative data to assist in strengthening the analysis by providing evidence-based explanations on performance of the various fiscal variables.

Annex 1: Revenue Performance January-June 2024

Code	Fiscal Variable	Budget 2024	Actual 2024			Expected Pfce at halfyear 50%	Year to Year Growth	%share to total (Jan-Jun)
			Q1	Q2	Total			
1	Total Revenue	1040.81	118.41	255.71	374.12	35.9%	120.6%	100.0%
	Domestic Revenue (Taxes + Nontax Revenue)	346.18	91.71	89.35	181.06	52.3%	32.0%	48.40%
11	Taxes	241.43	65.77	62.73	128.50	53.2%	33.6%	34.35%
111	Tax on income, profit and capital gain	23.22	8.78	8.94	17.72	76.3%	78.1%	4.74%
111101	Personal income Tax on Public Employee	7.73	2.03	2.31	4.34	56.1%	21.6%	1.16%
111102	Personal income Tax on on Private Employee	10.06	3.44	3.49	6.93	68.9%	62.4%	1.85%
111103	Personal income Tax on Property income	1.24	0.94	1.84	2.78	225.0%	470.7%	0.74%
111201	Payable By Corporations	4.20	2.38	1.30	3.67	87.5%	125.7%	0.98%
114	Taxes on goods and services	46.64	12.49	11.53	24.02	51.5%	51.6%	6.42%
1141	General Taxes on Goods and Services	43.12	11.20	10.52	21.72	50.4%	48.7%	5.80%
114111	Value Added Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.00%
114121	Sales Taxes - Hotels	2.20	0.55	0.37	0.92	41.6%	18.3%	0.24%
114122	Sales Taxes - Telecommunications	5.36	1.48	1.15	2.63	49.0%	425.3%	0.70%
114123	Sales Taxes - Electricity Companies	2.23	0.11	0.36	0.47	21.0%	0.0%	0.13%
114124	Sales Taxes - Airline Tickets	7.90	1.64	1.72	3.36	42.5%	12.1%	0.90%
114125	Sales Taxes - Tv Cable Providers	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2%	0.0%	0.00%
114126	Sales Taxes - Small industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.00%
114127	Sales Taxes - Pharmacy	0.56	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.1%	0.0%	0.00%
114128	Sales Taxes - Other Taxes on Sales	0.56	0.16	0.22	0.38	67.9%	0.0%	0.10%
114129	Sales Taxes - on Other Imported Goods	22.64	7.26	6.69	13.95	61.6%	35.1%	3.73%
114201	Excise duty (soft drinks)	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	-99.9%	0.00%
1145	Taxes on Use of Goods and Services	3.49	1.30	1.01	2.31	66.1%	86.5%	0.62%
114526	Urban Road Users Taxes (Trimestrale)	2.08	0.55	0.61	1.16	55.7%	82.9%	0.31%
114529	Notary Collection Taxes	1.41	0.75	0.40	1.15	81.4%	90.4%	0.31%
115	Taxes on international trade and transactions	164.52	42.72	39.04	81.76	49.7%	22.0%	21.86%
1151	Customs and Other Import Duty	163.43	42.48	38.74	81.21	49.7%	22.0%	21.71%
115100	Customs and Other Import Duties	144.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%
115101	Consumption Goods	0.00	13.71	11.70	25.42		24.1%	6.79%
115102	Building Materials	0.00	3.74	4.78	8.51		-1.8%	2.28%
115103	Electric and Electronics	0.00	2.28	2.03	4.31		32.0%	1.15%
115104	Vehicle and Spare Parts	0.00	2.05	1.65	3.70		-3.3%	0.99%
115105	Cosmetics and Perfumes	0.00	0.37	0.39	0.76		34.6%	0.20%
115106	Khat	19.02	4.23	4.13	8.36	43.9%	-0.2%	2.23%
115107	Cigarate and tobacco Product	0.00	0.56	0.78	1.34		30.0%	0.36%
115108	Fuel and Lubricants	0.00	7.27	6.71	13.98		48.3%	3.74%
115109	Clothes and Shoes	0.00	3.33	2.59	5.92		34.8%	1.58%
115110	Leather and Leather Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.00%
115111	Detergents	0.00	0.80	0.70	1.50		19.8%	0.40%
115112	Plastic and Plastic Products	0.00	0.21	0.16	0.37		22.7%	0.10%
115113	Other Import Duty	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.14		23.1%	0.04%
115114	Gold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		132.5%	0.00%
115115	Household Materials	0.00	3.02	2.35	5.37		51.6%	1.43%
115116	Medicine & Health Equipment	0.00	0.64	0.58	1.21		19.0%	0.32%
115117	Office Supplies	0.00	0.20	0.13	0.32		11.0%	0.09%
1152	Export taxes	1.09	0.24	0.31	0.55	50.4%	16.4%	0.15%
115201	Livestock Products	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.06	85.3%	116.1%	0.02%
115202	Agriculture Products	0.23	0.10	0.12	0.22	95.5%	125.7%	0.06%
115203	Seafood Products	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	29.1%	-29.0%	0.00%
115204	Frankincense and Gums	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	37.3%	-19.7%	0.00%
115205	Other Export Duty	0.73	0.11	0.14	0.25	34.7%	-21.1%	0.07%
116	Other taxes payable by businesses	7.05	1.77	3.22	4.99	70.8%	48.0%	1.33%
116101	Stamp Duty on Customs documents	3.08	0.90	0.81	1.71	55.4%	24.7%	0.46%
116102	Road Worthiness (Galawito)	1.49	0.04	0.08	0.12	8.2%	0.0%	0.03%
116103	Stamp Duties on invoices and Contracts (notary)	0.83	0.73	1.14	1.87	225.1%	355.1%	0.50%
116104	Stamp Duties on Food Items	1.65	0.11	1.18	1.29	78.3%	-18.9%	0.34%

Code	Fiscal Variable	Budget 2024	Actual 2024			Expected Pfce at halfyear 50%	Year to Year Growth	%share to total (Jan-Jun)
			Q1	Q2	Total			
1	Total Revenue	1040.81	118.41	255.71	374.12	35.9%	120.6%	100.0%
	Domestic Revenue (Taxes + Nontax Revenue)	346.18	91.71	89.35	181.06	52.3%	32.0%	48.40%
13	Grants	694.62	26.70	166.36	193.06	27.8%	495.2%	51.60%
131	Grants from foreign governments	68.12	5.64	11.00	16.64	24.4%	1969.1%	4.45%
132	Grants from international organizations	626.50	21.06	155.36	176.41	28.2%	457.7%	47.15%
14	Non-Tax Revenue	104.76	25.95	26.62	52.56	50.2%	28.3%	14.05%
141504	Rent of Land and Buildings	0.00	0.20	0.14	0.34		148.9%	0.09%
142201	Visa Fees	7.72	1.96	2.14	4.10	53.1%	10.7%	1.09%
142202	Passport Fees	10.53	2.52	2.14	4.66	44.3%	0.7%	1.25%
142203	Work Permit Taxes	2.08	0.57	0.66	1.23	59.2%	10.2%	0.33%
142204	Airport Fees	3.85	0.90	0.55	1.45	37.6%	-20.6%	0.39%
142205	Overflight Fees (IATA)	20.11	6.67	5.52	12.19	60.6%	125.3%	3.26%
142207	Business and Profession Licenses	1.95	0.31	0.28	0.59	30.3%	-28.7%	0.16%
142208	Radio and Tv Licenses	0.0048	0.00	0.00	0.004	87.0%	75.0%	0.00%
142212	Local NGO'S Registrations.	0.29	0.10	0.08	0.18	62.0%	31.6%	0.05%
142214	Local Company Registrations	0.19	0.08	0.06	0.14	69.4%	36.2%	0.04%
142217	Agriculture Fees	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	276.4%	413.4%	0.01%
142221	Service Charges Fees	0.53	0.15	0.11	0.25	48.1%	0.7%	0.07%
142227	Fishing Licenses Fees	5.59	1.04	0.00	1.04	18.6%	8952.9%	0.28%
142229	Driving Licenses Fee	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.45		0.0%	0.12%
142231	Number Plate Registration Fees	2.59	0.54	0.52	1.06	40.8%	-25.3%	0.28%
142233	Individual ID Fees	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.11		0.0%	0.03%
142240	Education Services Fees	0.19	0.06	0.04	0.10	51.7%	3.0%	0.03%
142243	Security Company Fees	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02		1143.7%	0.01%
142245	Telecommunication Spectrum Fees	7.82	0.34	4.57	4.91	62.8%	127.1%	1.31%
142247	Other License Fees	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	179.8%	152.8%	0.01%
142250	Election Registration Fee	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	-100.0%	0.00%
142256	Clearances Letter Fees	0.86	0.23	0.20	0.42	49.6%	6.8%	0.11%
142257	Court Filing Fees	0.39	0.30	0.22	0.52	133.4%	102.5%	0.14%
142259	Harbour Fees - Albayrak	29.63	7.02	6.43	13.45	45.4%	-4.5%	3.59%
142260	Customs Harbour Fees	6.21	1.78	1.61	3.39	54.5%	23.6%	0.91%
142261	Administrative Charges	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	-100.0%	0.00%
142262	Passenger Fee	1.84	0.52	0.65	1.17	63.5%	9.7%	0.31%
142263	Air Waybill Fee	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	48.8%	8.7%	0.00%
142264	Registration Fee--Arrival & Departure of Vessels (Prtnz/	1.13	0.31	0.26	0.56	49.8%	7.8%	0.15%
143102	Fines and Penalties	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.12		0.0%	0.03%

Annex 2: Expenditure Performance January-June 2024

Code	Fiscal Variable	Budget 2024	Actual 2024			Expected Pfce at halfyear 50%	Year to Year Growth
			Q1	Q2	Total		
2	Expenditure	1079.32	126.39	248.97	375.36	34.8%	69.8%
21	Compensation of Employees	361.53	80.56	82.22	162.79	45.0%	23.2%
2111	Wages and salaries in Cash	210.12	49.14	48.72	97.86	46.6%	23.1%
2113	Allowances in cash	118.90	26.22	27.69	53.92	45.3%	17.5%
2114	Other employees costs	32.52	5.20	5.81	11.01	33.9%	63.7%
22	Use of goods and services	328.51	28.12	43.92	72.04	21.9%	44.6%
2211	Travel and Conference Expenses	24.13	1.84	2.86	4.69	19.5%	6.6%
2221	Utilities	7.99	0.73	1.33	2.06	25.7%	-0.9%
2222	Communications	2.11	0.05	0.42	0.47	22.2%	271.3%
2223	Fuel and lubricants	11.67	2.12	2.09	4.20	36.0%	31.2%
2224	Materials and supplies	16.34	0.89	1.44	2.34	14.3%	4.6%
2225	Maintenance and repairs	4.84	0.40	0.66	1.06	22.0%	7.1%
2231	Rent	7.70	0.81	1.31	2.12	27.5%	136.4%
2241	Education and training expense	20.09	0.05	0.56	0.60	3.0%	-29.6%
2242	Consulting and professional expense	161.18	10.60	18.21	28.81	17.9%	97.8%
2243	Financing costs	12.21	1.75	2.60	4.35	35.6%	84.3%
2244	Advertisement and subscriptions	0.98	0.02	0.23	0.25	25.8%	252.6%
2245	Insurances charges and premium	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.01	5.8%	0.0%
2251	Police - Materials, supplies and services	0.24	0.06	0.06	0.12	50.0%	20.0%
2252	National Security - Materials, supplies and services	3.73	0.94	0.88	1.82	48.8%	-23.9%
2253	Military - Materials, supplies and services	2.56	0.24	0.36	0.60	23.5%	0.0%
2261	Other General Expenses in goods and services	50.40	7.63	10.91	18.55	36.8%	24.1%
2291	Contingency	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
24	Interest and other charges	9.80	0.92	0.93	1.85	18.8%	-70.6%
25	Subsidies	17.36	1.66	1.51	3.17	18.3%	305.5%
2521	Private non financial enterprises	13.00	1.66	1.51	3.17	24.4%	305.5%
2533	Subsidies Payable to Other General Government Units	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
26	Grants/Transfers	193.24	13.92	35.56	49.48	25.6%	306.6%
2621	Current grants to international organizations	30.59	1.26	15.81	17.07	55.8%	1212.9%
2631	Current grants to other general government units	104.58	10.67	14.12	24.79	23.7%	152.4%
2632	Capital grants to other general government units	58.06	1.99	5.63	7.62	13.1%	628.9%
27	Social benefits	98.70	0.00	82.55	82.55	83.6%	2667.5%
2711	Social security benefits in cash	60.00	0.00	57.86	57.86	96.4%	0.0%
2722	Social assistance benefit in kind	38.70	0.00	24.69	24.69	63.8%	0.0%
31	Non Financial Assets (CAPEX)	70.18	1.21	2.27	3.48	5.0%	246.1%
3111	Buildings and Structures	10.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
3112	Machinery and Equipment	35.33	0.94	1.53	2.48	7.0%	4681.7%
3113	Other Fixed Assets	24.26	0.26	0.74	1.00	4.1%	5.0%
3114	Weapons Systems	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
3144	Intangible Nonreduced Assets	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%

Annex 3: Expenditure by Sector/MDA as at end of June 2024

MDA-Codes	Sector/MDA	Budget 2024	Q1	Q2	Actual Total	Pfce 50%	YTY %	%share to total Jan-Jun	2024 planned %share
	Administration and General Services	382.85	49.42	66.21	115.63	30.2%	18.4%	30.81%	35.47%
010100	Office of the Presidency	11.76	2.32	2.81	5.13	43.6%	-17.8%	1.37%	1.09%
010201	Office of the Parliament - Peoples' House	27.85	6.18	6.73	12.91	46.4%	35.4%	3.44%	2.58%
010202	Members of Parliament Senate	7.06	1.43	1.71	3.14	44.5%	41.7%	0.84%	0.65%
010300	Office of the Prime Minister	9.06	1.67	2.23	3.90	43.1%	-10.3%	1.04%	0.84%
010400	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3.98	0.76	0.78	1.54	38.7%	-11.8%	0.41%	0.37%
010401	Embassies	5.39	0.80	1.12	1.93	35.7%	-5.7%	0.51%	0.50%
010500	Ministry of Finance	129.51	9.97	22.14	32.12	24.8%	95.9%	8.56%	12.00%
010501	Accountant General	3.35	0.68	0.78	1.46	43.4%	-7.4%	0.39%	0.31%
010502	General Activities for the Government	89.78	12.01	13.48	25.49	28.4%	-9.2%	6.79%	8.32%
010503	Directorate of Financial Reporting Center	0.94	0.15	0.12	0.27	28.7%	-11.6%	0.07%	0.09%
010504	Public Procurement Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
010600	Ministry of Planning	23.45	2.61	1.83	4.44	18.9%	-35.2%	1.18%	2.17%
010601	National Statistics Agency	12.52	1.86	1.97	3.83	30.6%	200.5%	1.02%	1.16%
010700	Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs	17.30	0.68	1.44	2.13	12.3%	11.9%	0.57%	1.60%
010701	Somali Refugee and IDPs Commission	0.85	0.19	0.17	0.36	42.7%	1.1%	0.10%	0.08%
010702	National ID Authority DADSOM	1.97	0.20	0.26	0.46	23.5%	125.6%	0.12%	0.18%
010703	Somali Disaster and Humanitarian Management Agency	3.83	1.16	1.10	2.27	59.2%	53.0%	0.60%	0.35%
010800	Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowment	3.38	0.46	0.84	1.30	38.4%	54.3%	0.35%	0.31%
010900	Ministry of Justice	2.49	0.48	0.46	0.94	37.7%	0.0%	0.25%	0.23%
010901	Custodian Corps	11.43	2.49	2.84	5.33	46.6%	13.4%	1.42%	1.06%
011001	Supreme Court	2.68	0.44	0.55	0.99	36.9%	5.9%	0.26%	0.25%
011002	Banadir Regional Court	2.05	0.45	0.45	0.90	44.0%	-0.1%	0.24%	0.19%
011003	Appeal Court	0.92	0.16	0.18	0.34	36.8%	-11.4%	0.09%	0.09%
011005	Judiciary Service Committee	0.21	0.04	0.03	0.06	29.7%	-12.4%	0.02%	0.02%
011100	Attorney General	1.81	0.36	0.35	0.70	38.8%	-11.9%	0.19%	0.17%
011200	Solicitor General	0.71	0.13	0.15	0.28	39.4%	-7.2%	0.07%	0.07%
011300	Auditor General	3.71	0.71	0.86	1.58	42.5%	5.7%	0.42%	0.34%
012100	Boundaries and Federation Commission	0.40	0.06	0.09	0.15	37.3%	10.1%	0.04%	0.04%
012200	National Reconciliation Commission	0.48	0.11	0.08	0.19	39.1%	-0.4%	0.05%	0.04%
012300	National Independent Electoral Commission	1.32	0.29	0.20	0.49	37.3%	-2.8%	0.13%	0.12%
012500	Independence Constitution Review and Imp. Commission	0.96	0.17	0.15	0.32	33.0%	31.2%	0.08%	0.09%
012600	National Civil Service Commission	1.56	0.34	0.31	0.65	41.6%	3.0%	0.17%	0.14%
012700	The Independent Commission for Combating Corruption	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.06	41.6%	0.0%	0.02%	0.01%
	Security	255.62	56.06	58.55	114.60	44.8%	26.9%	30.53%	23.68%
020100	Ministry of Defense	3.75	0.26	0.28	0.54	14.4%	-51.5%	0.14%	0.35%
020101	Armed Forces	170.54	37.14	37.75	74.89	43.9%	44.0%	19.95%	15.80%
020102	Military Court	3.74	0.72	0.97	1.69	45.1%	80.3%	0.45%	0.35%
020103	Disabled and Orphans Organization	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.03	26.9%	0.0%	0.01%	0.01%
020200	Ministry of Internal Security	1.61	0.26	0.27	0.53	32.8%	1.7%	0.14%	0.15%
020201	Police Force	46.75	10.96	11.60	22.57	48.3%	0.3%	6.01%	4.33%
020202	National Security Force	23.71	5.49	6.29	11.78	49.7%	8.4%	3.14%	2.20%
020203	Immigration Department	5.42	1.23	1.35	2.58	47.6%	11.4%	0.69%	0.50%
	Economic Service	232.16	12.28	36.57	48.85	21.0%	157.7%	13.02%	21.51%
030100	Ministry of Water and Energy	64.40	0.86	1.36	2.21	3.4%	67.3%	0.59%	5.97%
030200	Ministry of Mineral	2.23	0.29	0.34	0.63	28.3%	25.4%	0.17%	0.21%
030201	Somalia Patrol Authority	1.04	0.17	0.16	0.32	30.9%	0.5%	0.09%	0.10%
030300	Ministry of Agriculture	50.19	1.58	5.35	6.92	13.8%	867.3%	1.84%	4.65%
030400	Ministry of Livestock and Forestry	8.22	0.36	0.34	0.70	8.5%	8.2%	0.19%	0.76%
030500	Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resource	9.58	0.36	0.52	0.88	9.2%	33.9%	0.23%	0.89%
030501	Somali Marine Research	0.62	0.12	0.11	0.23	37.4%	-2.5%	0.06%	0.06%
030502	Offshore and Fisheries Development Project	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.03	22.6%	9.8%	0.01%	0.01%
030600	Ministry of Information	6.32	0.99	1.12	2.11	33.4%	-15.7%	0.56%	0.59%
030700	Ministry of Communications and Technology	11.34	0.47	0.59	1.06	9.4%	21.2%	0.28%	1.05%
030701	National Communication Agency	0.87	0.09	0.19	0.28	32.3%	24.1%	0.07%	0.08%
030800	Ministry of Public Work & Reconstruction	54.49	3.16	22.66	25.81	47.4%	761.9%	6.88%	5.05%
030900	Ministry of Transportation and Aviation	3.33	0.42	0.44	0.86	25.8%	1.1%	0.23%	0.31%
030901	Civil Aviation and Metro-Authority	9.66	1.85	1.64	3.49	36.1%	-10.7%	0.93%	0.90%
031000	Ministry of Transport and Ports	2.53	0.36	0.34	0.70	27.5%	10.8%	0.19%	0.23%
031001	Hamar Port Authority	1.03	0.23	0.16	0.39	37.5%	3.8%	0.10%	0.10%
031100	Ministry of Industry & Commerce	2.70	0.54	0.65	1.19	43.9%	-1.2%	0.32%	0.25%
031101	Somali Quality Assurance Agency	2.01	0.22	0.32	0.53	26.6%	-2.4%	0.14%	0.19%
031200	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	1.47	0.22	0.29	0.51	34.9%	22.2%	0.14%	0.14%
	Social Service	208.69	8.62	87.64	96.27	46.1%	581.5%	25.65%	19.34%
040100	Ministry of Health	52.41	1.76	19.34	21.10	40.3%	720.2%	5.62%	4.86%
040200	Ministry of Education and Higher Education	65.12	3.51	5.77	9.28	14.2%	124.3%	2.47%	6.03%
040201	Somali National University	8.27	1.33	2.01	3.34	40.3%	-3.0%	0.89%	0.77%
040202	Somali Academy of Sciences and Arts	1.33	0.26	0.24	0.51	38.2%	-4.9%	0.14%	0.12%
040203	Intergovernmental Academy of Somali Language	0.34	0.06	0.04	0.09	27.1%	-25.0%	0.02%	0.03%
040300	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	78.37	1.15	59.65	60.80	77.6%	2577.2%	16.20%	7.26%
040400	Ministry of Youth and Sport	1.07	0.19	0.26	0.45	42.2%	16.8%	0.12%	0.10%
040500	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	1.13	0.23	0.25	0.48	42.4%	13.1%	0.13%	0.10%
040501	Somali Disable Agency	0.64	0.13	0.09	0.22	34.4%	-7.3%	0.06%	0.06%
	Total	1079.32	126.39	248.97	375.36	34.8%	69.8%	100.0%	100.0%

Annex 4: Donor On-budget Projects' Expenditure Performance as at end June 2024

Code	Project	Budget for FY2024	Q1 Outturn	Q2 Outturn	Jan-Jun Outturn	Pfce%
	World Bank Projects	488.25	19.18	134.18	153.36	31%
70214	Somalia Capacity Advancement, Livelihoods and Entrepreneurship thru Digital Uplift Project (SCALE-UP)	19.10	2.70	2.73	5.44	28.5%
70216	Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project	60.96	0.39	50.23	50.62	83.0%
70218	Somalia Urban Resilience Project II	49.94	2.62	22.87	25.49	51.0%
70221	Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRP)	69.65	3.34	12.56	15.90	22.8%
70222	Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Planning Capacity Building (SISEPCB Project)	8.76	1.44	1.52	2.96	33.8%
70224	Somalia Emergency Locust Response Project (SELRP)	10.61	0.14	8.51	8.65	81.5%
70225	Somalia Recurrent Cost and Reform Financing Project - Phase III	38.61	3.03	9.25	12.28	31.8%
70226	Somalia Education for Human Capital Development Project	10.50	0.18	1.16	1.35	12.8%
70227	Damali Caafimad Project	25.00	0.79	15.77	16.56	66.3%
70228	Somalia COVID-19 Emergency Vaccination Project	18.70	0.09	0.46	0.54	2.9%
70229	Somalia - Horn of Africa Infrastructure Integration Project (SHIIP)	6.98	0.14	0.15	0.29	4.2%
70230	De-risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement of pastoral Economies in Horn of Africa Project	8.86	0.16	0.31	0.48	5.4%
70231	Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SESRP)	54.00	0.13	0.80	0.93	1.7%
70232	Ground Water for Resilience Project (GW4R)	6.66	0.36	0.19	0.56	8.4%
70233	Somalia Empowering Women thru Education and Skills Project (Rajo Kaaba)	4.76	0.02	0.04	0.05	1.1%
70238	Somalia Enhancing Public Resource Management Project	8.00	0.22	1.03	1.25	15.6%
70239	Somalia Water for Rural Resilience Project	20.75	2.10	1.32	3.42	16.5%
70241	Eastern Africa Regional Digital Integration Project (EA-RDIP)	9.50	0.10	0.16	0.26	2.8%
70245	Somali Food Systems Resilience Project	48.31	1.17	4.93	6.11	12.6%
70246	Somali Sustainable Fisheries Development Project	8.07	0.03	0.17	0.20	2.5%
70250	ASCENT	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
12913	African Development Bank	24.09	0.67	1.09	1.76	7.3%
70215	Strengthening Institutions for Economic Policy Management and Infrastructure Development (SIEPMID)	0.83	0.03	0.05	0.08	9.7%
70217	Road Infrastructure Programme (RIP)	4.49	0.14	0.10	0.25	5.5%
70219	Deepening Dialogue, Technical Assistance and Capacity Building in Somalia Project	0.70	0.04	0.16	0.21	29.5%
70234	Strengthening Accountability and Debt Management Project (SADMS)	1.74	0.13	0.28	0.40	23.2%
70235	Program To Build Resilience For Food And Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa	6.73	0.04	0.06	0.10	1.5%
70236	Statistics Development Support Project for Somalia	2.45	0.22	0.20	0.42	17.0%
70242	Household Access to Renewable Energy and Advanced Cooking Technologies Project	1.60	0.00	0.09	0.09	5.9%
70243	Skill, Employability, Inclusion and Productivity Project	4.15	0.07	0.10	0.17	4.1%
70247	Institutional Support for Economic Governance Project-ISEGP	1.40	0.00	0.04	0.04	3.0%
12918	European Union	1.75	0.16	0.20	0.36	20.5%
70237	SAGAL Project	0.40	0.16	0.20	0.36	89.8%
00000	Undefined	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
12992	United Nations Agencies (UN)	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
70202	Special Financing Facility (SFF)	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
12997	Global Partnership for Education	23.48	0.00	0.29	0.29	1.2%
70240	Strengthening Education and Training in Somalia	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25	50.0%
70244	GPE System Capacity Grant (SCG)	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
70248	GPE Girls Education Accelerator (GEA)	5.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.1%
70249	GPE - System transformation grants (STG) Project	16.63	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.2%
00000	Undefined	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
	TOTAL (ALL PROJECTS)	537.79	20.01	135.76	155.77	29.0%
	Total FGS	1078.32	126.39	248.72	375.11	34.8%
	Projects as % of FGS total	49.9%	15.8%	54.6%	41.5%	