



Economic And Social Analysing Centre-ESAC

Falanqayn Miisaaniyadda 2022



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Falanqayn Miisaaniyadda 2022

Hordhac

Kahor inta aanan si faahfaahsan u eegin miisaaniyadda Somaliland 2022, waa in aan eray ka yidhaa qeexidda iyo macnaha miisaaniyada. Miisaaniyaddu waa halbeeg dhaqaale (economic instrument), dowladi curiso si ay qorshe-hawleed (roadmap) ay ugu samayso hawlaha mudnaanta hortabinta u leh si sanadle ah. Sikale waa istraajiyad dhaqaale (annual economic strategy) oo lagu qiyaaso dakhliga iyo kharashaadka xilli go'an (specific period), waxa laga milicsadaa arrimaha mudnaanta u leh (reflect on priority issues) dowlada sanad maaliyadeedka ay ilaha dakhliga, maalgalinta iyo kharash gareynta ku samaynayo. Dowlad bayaanka miisaaniyadu (budget statement) waxa ay ka caawisaa inay mudnaanta siiso baahiyaha kala duwan ee dalka (to prioritise the different needs of country) ha noqoto sugida aminiga, xoojinta dhaqaalaha, kor u qaadida maamul wanaaga, hormarinta waxsoosaarka, dhismaha iyo dayactirka kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha, taageerida qaybaha nugul, ilaalinta saraynta sharciga, baahinta xukunka, ama hagaajinta hab-nololeedka bulshada iwm.

Sidoo kale miisaaniyada waxa loo diyaariyaa in lagu soo bandhigo dakhliyadda dowlada iyo qorshooyinka kharash gareynta si loo dardargeliyo isbedelka dhaqan-dhaqaale (to accelerate socio-economic transformation), waa aaladda ugu muhiimsan ee ay dowlad u adeegsato in ay u turjunto himilooyinka hormarineed ee qaranku (to translate development aspirations of the nation) u leeyahay mustaqbalka, iyada oo bayaanka ku soo bandhigaysa hawl-qabadyada hortabinta u leh sanadka. Ujeedada miisaaniyad dowladi uga gol leedahay waxa ka mid ah; dib u qoondaynta khayraadka (reallocation of resource), yaraynta sinaan la'aanta dakhliga iyo hantida (minimize inequalities income and wealth), yaraynta kala duwnaan shaha gobolada (reducing regional disparities) iwm.

Jaantus 1 Xarunta Gollaha Wakiiladda JSL



Odoroska miisaaniyadda sanadka 2022 waa miisaaniyadii 31^{aad} ee ay yeelato Somaliland, qoddobka 55^{aad}, farqadiisa 4^{aad} ee dastuurka wuxuu faraya Laanta Fulinta (xukuumada) ee dowladda in ay diyaariso miisaaniyad sanadeedka qaran (national budget) iyo xisaab-xidhka sanad maaliyadeedkii dhammaaday (Ended financial reports). Gollaha Wakiiladu waxa awood dastuuriya u leeyahay inoo wax bedel, dib u eegis, dood, iyo kabis ku sameeyo miisaaniyadda xukuumaddu soo samaysay, kahor inta aan go'aan golle lagu ansixin. 27th Dec 2021, Wasiirka Wasaaradda Maaliyadda Dr. Sacad Cali Shire waxa uu Gollaha Wakiiladda

horgeeyay Odoroska Miisaaniyadda 2022. Haddaba iyada oo aynu adeegsanayno xogta miisaaniyadda sanad maaliyadeedka falanqaynta waxa aynu diirada ku saari 1. ilaha dhincayadda dakhliyada, qoondaynta, mudnaanta kharashka, khaladadka, hufnaanta (efficiency), waxtarka (effectiveness), daahfurnaanta, iyo kala mudnaanta kharash geraynta hawlah (Prioritization of expenditure rationalization activity), adeeygyadda iyo mashaariicda miisaaniyadda ku jira. 2. Meelaha korodhku ka imanayo, sida goboladda dakhliyada loogu kala qoondeeyay in ay uga ka yimaadaan iyo miisaaniyadda loo qoondeeyay waaxyaha.

Guudmar Dhaqaalaha iyo Miisaaniyada

Somaliland waa dal madax banaan oo dhaca Geeska Africa, oo u taagan nabad, dimuqraadiyad, xasilooni, barwaqoqiyi iskaashiga mandaqadda, waxa si rasmiya loogu dhawaaqay in uu ka go'ay Jamuuriyadda Somalia 1991. Wuxuu ay xuduud la wadaagtaa Djibouti dhanka Galbeed, Itoobiya Koonfurta, Yemen Waqooyiga iyo Somalia dhanka Bariga. Waxa ay leedahay xuduud dheer oo furan iyo dakhli dhaqaale oo si weyn ugu tiirsan ganacsiga caalamiga ah, gaar ahaan badeecadaha la soo dhoofiyoo ((highly dependent on import trade), xoolaha, xawaaladaha iyo kaalmadda deeqaha.

Halbeega waxsoosaarka dhaqaalaha gudaha (GDP) Somaliland waxa lagu qiyaasaa \$2.9 Billion, halka 2022 xadiga odoroska koritaanka sanadluhu (annual growth rate) ee heerka waxsoosaarka guud yahay dhedhexaad mudada dhexe 2%. Somaliland tirada dadka kunool waxa lagu qiyaasaa 5.7 Milyan oo qof, halka saami dakhli ee waxsoosaarka qofku (GDP per capita income) waa \$697 (2020)¹ oo la micno ah in qofku maalinta uu ku noolyahay (living current per capita) wax ka yar \$1.5 (Power Purchasing Parity), waana mid ka mid ah kuwa ugu hooseeya dunida. GDP-gu Ku dhawaad waxa uu ka soo galaa xoolaha 30%, waxa ku xiga ganacsiga 24%, xawaaladaha 22%, beeraha 8%, dakhliga cashuuraha 7%, hantida ma guurtada 6% iyo 3% qaybaha kale.

Baanka Hormarinta Africa (ADB), waribixintiisa 2020 sanadlaha ah (Economic Outlook Paper)² waxa uu ku sheegay in wadamadda Bariga Africa ay hoggaaminayaan koboca hormarka dhaqaalaha qaarada (economic development growth) iyadoo lagu qiyaaso korodhka GDP-ga 5.1% (Pre-covid-19), waxa ku xiga wadamadda Waqooyiga 4.9%, Galbeedka Africa 3.3%, Badhtamaha qaarada 2.2%, iyo dalalka Koonfurta Africa oo la saadaaliyay koboca korodh dhaqaale 1.2%. Rwanda waa waddanka koboca dhaqaalaha Bariga Africa horboodaysa kobiciisa dhaqaale waxa lagu qiyaasaa 7.8%, Itoobiya 7.2%, Tanzania 6.6%, Kenya 6%, Djibouti 5.9%, Uganda 5.3%, Somalia 2.9% iyo Somaliland 2%.

Somaliland saboolnimada iyo cunto-yarida (poverty and food insecurity) ayaa si weyn ugu baahsan guud ahaan dalka Baanka Addunku, wuxuu sheegay in dadka ku nool dhulka miyiga (rural area) ay 37% ku nool yihiin xaalad faqri xad-dhaaf ah (extreme poverty), halka 29.7% bulshada ku nool magaalooyinku ay yihiin sabool (urban areas). Taas oo macnaheedu tahay in ka badan saddexdii qof hal qof ee ku nool miyiga ayaa ku nool nolol saboolnimo ah. Sidoo kale in ka badan afartii qof hal qof oo ku nool magaalooyinka ayaa ku nool faqri sida warbixinta lagu tibaaxay. In kasta oo dalku aannu haysan aqoonsi rasmi ah oo calami ah waxa aad u hooseeya xadiga shaqada iyo heerka maalgashiga, heerka shaqo la'aanta waxa lagu qiyaasay in ay shaqo la'a yihiin 38% ragga iyo dumarka 17%.³

Dhaqaalaha Somaliland waxa hoos u dhac la taaban karo ku keenay xanuunka safmarenka karoona fayras, ayaxa, xayiraada moosinka xajka, iyo hakadka isku socodka gaadiidka. Lixdii bilood ee hore 2021 waxa ay

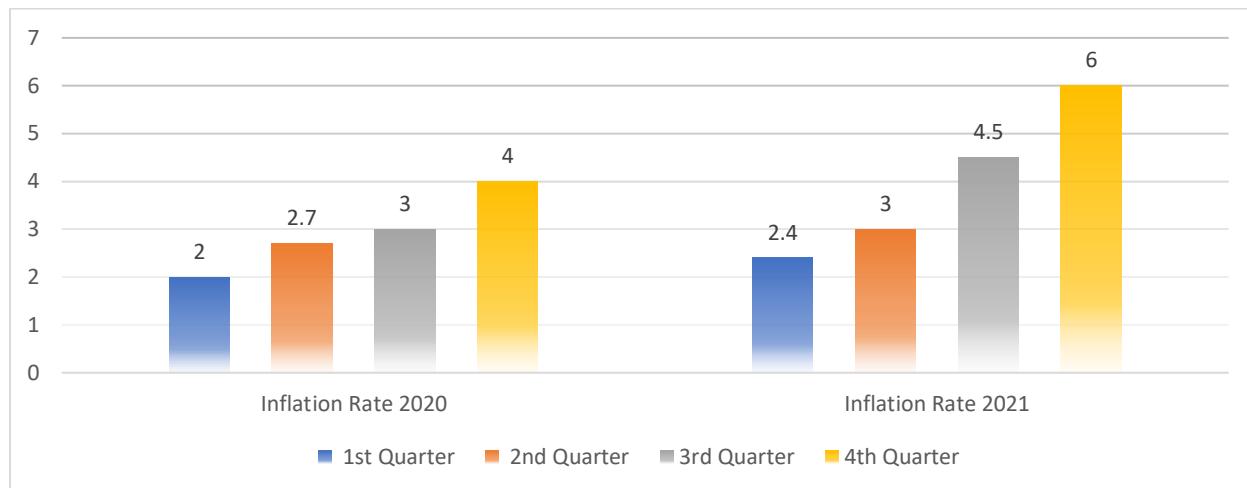
¹ Leading Macroeconomic Indicators, 2020, MoPND

² Economic outlook paper, January ADB

³ Somaliland Profile Poverty and Overview Living Conditions, World Bank Assessment

diwaangalisay isdhin ganacsi (trade deficit) oo dhan \$876 Milyan iyo hoos u dhac dakhli 3.5% ah, waxay la soo degtay alaab qiimahedu tahay \$ 1.0 Bilyan halka ay dhoofisay waxsoosaar qiihiisu yahay \$ 146 Milyan.⁴ Maadaama ay si weyn ugu tiirsan tahay waxasoodejinta tani dalka wixa ay sababtay xasilooni la'aan dhaqaale (instability economy) iyo isku dheelitirnaan la'aan ganacsi (imbalance trade).⁵ Sanad maaliyadeedka 2021 heerka celceliska sicir bararka ayaa gaadhad 6% balse sanadka 2022 waxaa la filayaa in muddada dhexe uu gaadhi karo ilaa 4.5%, hoos u dhac yar. Bishii November 2021, sarifka halka doolar wuxuu ahaa 8,560 SLSH, bishii ka horaysay October wixa la diwaangeliyay qiimo dhac 0.9%. Lacagta Shillinka ayaa sanadkii u dambeeyay xasiloonyad qiimo ahaan (Optimistic Scenario 1).

Jaantus 2 Heerka Sicir bararka 2021-2022



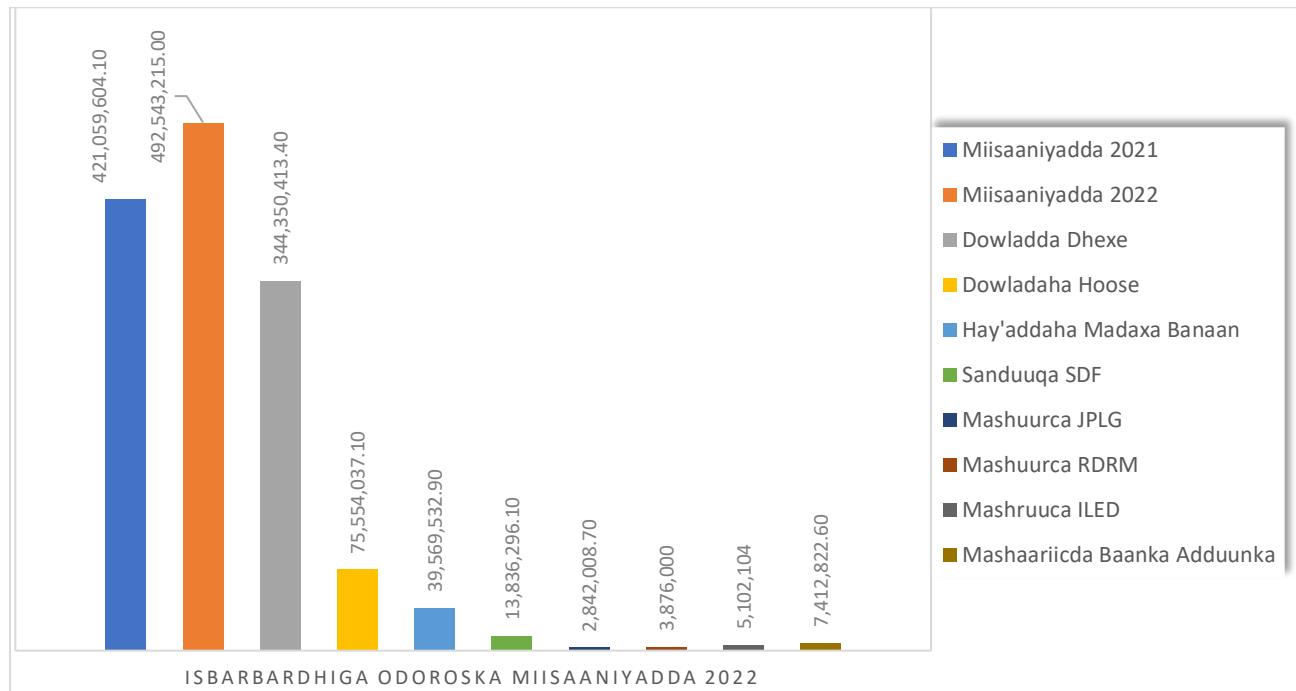
Odoroska miisaaniyadda sanadkani waa miisaaniyadii 31^{aad} ee ay yeelato Somaliland, wixa ay kutalagalka saadaashani ka badan tahay tii sanadkii hore 16.9%. Guud ahaan cadadka kutalagalka miisaaniyadda 2022 wuxuu dhan yahay \$492.5 milyan.⁶ Miisaaniyadu wixa ay ka kooban tahay sideed qaybood; miisaaniyadda dowladda dhexe oo loo qoondeeyay \$ 344.3 milyan wixa ay ka badan tahay tii sanadkii hore 10.7%, miisaaniyadda ha'ayadaha madaxa banaan \$39.6 milyan, marka loo barbar dhigo 2021 wixa ay ka badan tahay 11.9%, miisaaniyadda dowladaha hoose \$75.5 milyan, oo ka badan 36.2% odoroskii 2021, miisaaniyadda Sanduuqa SDF oo ay maalgaliyaan wadamadda deeq bixiyayaashu (donors) \$13.8 milyan, miisaaniyadda mashruuca maamul daadejinta dowladaha hoose (JPLG) \$2.8 milyan, miisaaniyadda mashruuca RDRM \$3.8 miyan, miiyaaniyadda mashruuca ILED \$5.1 milyan iyo mashaariicda Baanka Adduunka \$7.4 milyan. Laga soo bilaabo 2015 miisaaniyadu wixa ay korodhay 117% oo dakhliga dhabtu (actual budget revenue) ahaa \$156.1 milyan.

⁴ Trade Statistics Report, 2021, MoF

⁵ Hoos u dhaca dhaqaale ee Somaliland iyo Saamaynta Covid-19, Oct, ESAC

⁶ FG: Miisaaniyadda 2022 Shillin ahaan waa 3,447,802,505,538, wixa aan u bedelay dollar, wixa aanan isticmaalay sarifka dowladda oo ah halkii dollar 7,000 SLSH

Jaantus 3 Miisaaniyadda 2022

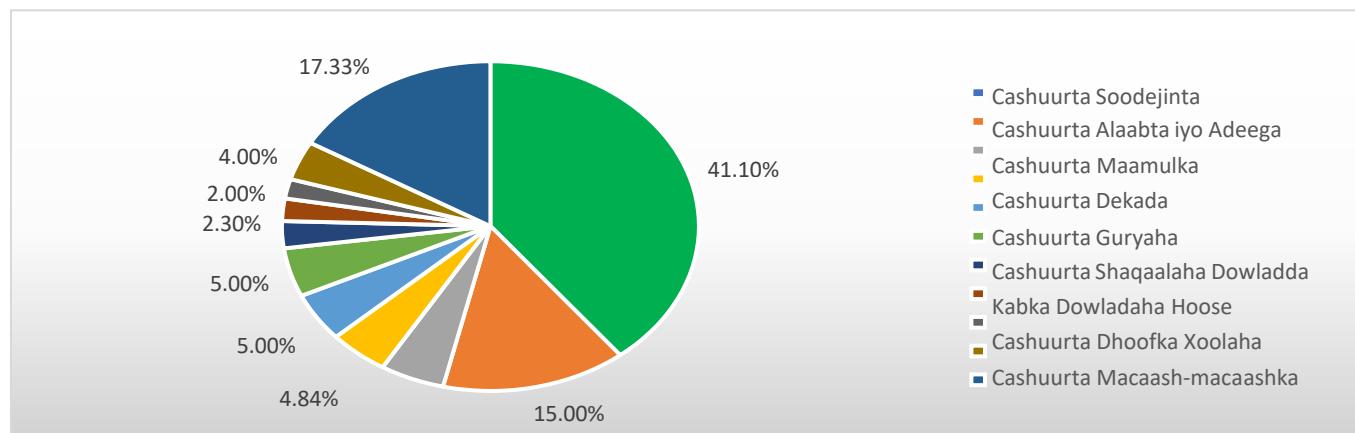


Miisaaniyadda 2022 waxa ay mudnaanta siinaysaa arrimaha: -

1. Amniga iyo cadaalada
2. Arrimaha bulshada
3. Waxsoosaarka iyo kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha
4. Dowlad wanaaga, doorashooyinka iyo aqoonsiga.

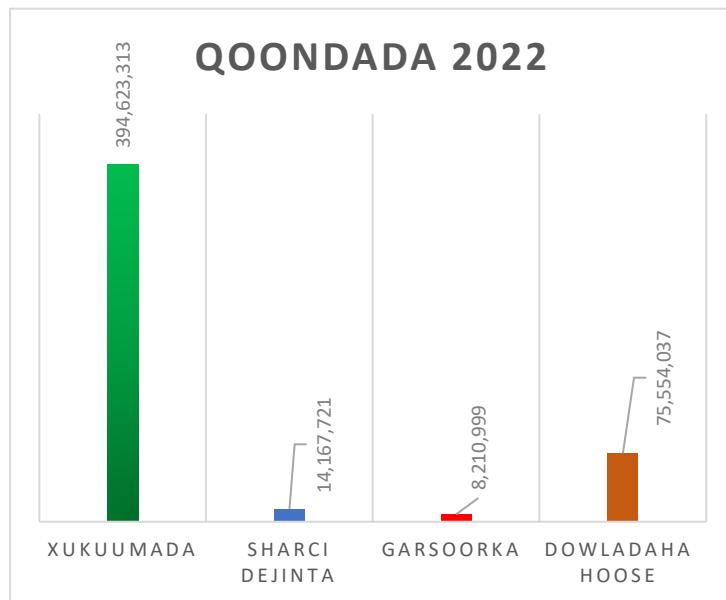
Dakhliga cashuuraha (tax revenue) iyo ilaha-dakhli ee aan cashuurta ahayn (non-tax source) ayaa la filayaan ay ka noqdaan miisaaniyadda 98%, inta soo hadhay 2% ayaa la filayaan in ilo-dibadeed qaab deeq ama caawimo ahaan in looga helo deeq bixiyayaasha. Ururinta ilaha dakhli dhaqaale ee ugu weynaan doona sanadka waxa ay noqonayaan cashuuraha soodejinta 41.1%, cashuuraha badeecadaha iyo adeegyadda 15.0%, cashuurta iibka 17%, cashuuraha maamulka 5.2%, cashuurta shaqaalaha dowladda 5%, cashuurta guryaha 5%, cashuurta macaash-macaashka 2%, taas oo ka dhigan in ka badan 60% odoroska ururinta guud (total collections).

Jaantus 4 ilaha dakhliga cashuuraha

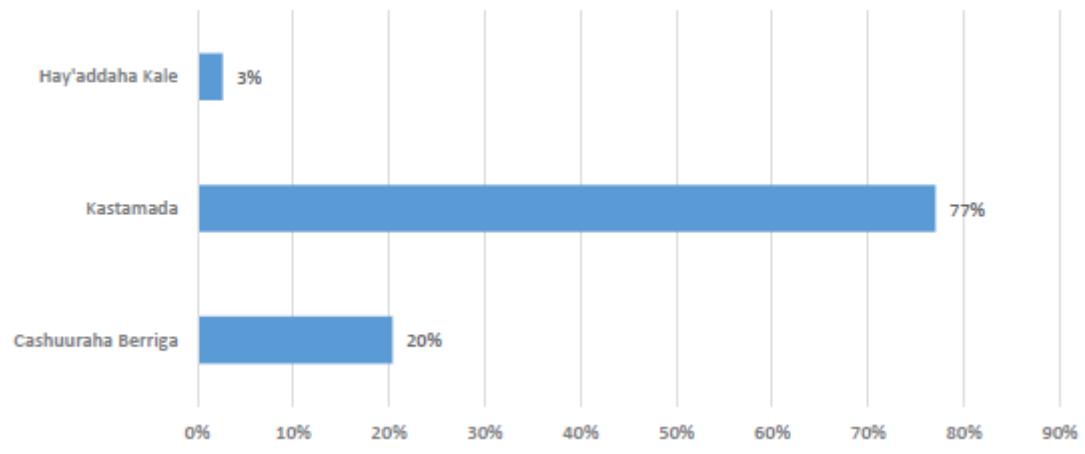


Miisaaniyadda dowladda Somaliland waxa ay ku salaysan tahay kharashaadka soo noqnoqda (recurrent expenditure) iyo hawl socodsiinta (operational cost), qaab dhismeed ahaa waa (comprehensive budget), se hanaanka ay u isticmaasho waxa la yidhaa (line-item budgeting system) miisaaniyad madaxyo u qaybsan. Nidaamka ururinta dakhliga dhaqaaluhu waa hanaan gobolaysan (regionalized system), laakiin habka loo maamulo ururinta dakhliga cashuuraha guduuhu waa qaab dhexe (centralized system). Nidaamka Centralized system-ku waxa uu awood iyo faa'ido dhaqaale oo xoog badan siiyaa caasimada maadaama kharashaad ka 75% ay iyada ku dhex baxayaan. Dhanka kale Somaliland qaabka loo qoondeeyo dhaqaalaha miisaaniyadda degmooyinku kuma salaysana tirada dadka iyo baahida degmada laakiin qayb ka midi waxa ay ku salaysan tahay Xeer 23/2019 oo ah xeer si weyn u naasnuujiya saddex degmo.

Jaantus 4 Qoondada Miisaaniyadda 2022 ee Laamaha Dowlada



Jaantus 5 Ilaha dakhliga guud 2022



Laamaha dowladdu ka kooban tahay oo ay ka dhaxaytso is-dheelitir iyo isla xisaabtan (check and balance), midba mida kale ku sameeyo si waafaqsan dastuurka iyo xeerarka, ayaa qoondada miisaaniyadda 2022 sida jaantuska 4 loogu kala qoondeeyay laanta fulinta (xukuumadda dhexe + dowladda hoose) waxa odoroska sanadka loo qoondeeyay cadad maaliydeed oo dhan \$470 milyan, laanta garsoorka \$8.2 milyan iyo sharci darinta oo ay ahayd inay dabagal iyo la xisaabta ku samayo xukuumadda waxa loo qoondeeyay lacag gaadhaysa ilaa \$14.1 milyan. Tani waxa ay muujinaysaa inaan mudnaan gaara la asiinayn isla xisaabtanka iyo daahfurnaan.



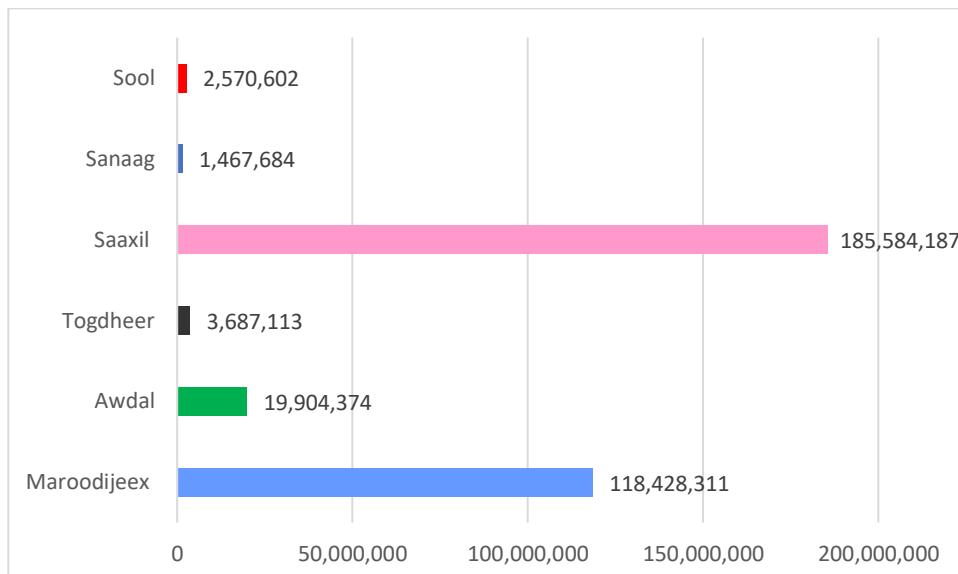
FUTURE BROTHERS

Dakhliga

Dowladu waxa ay dakhliyo kala duwan “different income” ka hesha ilo-kala gedisan “different source”. Dakhliga guduuhu (domestic revenue) waa mishiinka dhagaajiya dowlada, adeegyadda bulshada iyo hormarinta kaabayaasha dhagaalaha. Saddex in kabadan (Over three of budget) miisaaniyadda ayaa ka imanaya dakhliga gudaha 94% qaab cashuur ahaan ah, inta soo hadhay waxa ay ka iman doonaan kaalmadda dalalka deeq bixiyayaasha iyo ha’ayadaha caalamiga ah 6% qaab caawimo ah. Somaliland waxa ay aad ugu tiirsan tahay dakhliga cashuuraha kastamyadda (very reliant on revenue from custom duties), khidmadaha kala duwan iyo cashuurga soodejinta; waana isha-dakhli ee ugu tunka weyn ilaha dhagaale ee dowlada soogala.

Guud ahaan qiyaasta dakhliga miisaaniyadda 2022 wuxuu ka kooban yahay \$344 milyan taasoo muujinaysa in uu 3.9% ka badan yahay ka sanadkii hore. Miisaaniyada ilaha dakhliga waxa ugu muhiimsan cashuuraha kastamadda 78% oo ah odoros ahaan \$265.2 milyan, kana badan sanadkii hore 3.1%, halka cashuurha barigu 20% noqonayaan oo la macno ah \$69.7 milyan, oo ka badan 11.3% sanadkii 2020, inta soo hadhay oo ka kooban tahay 2% waa deeq la dhix marinayo dowlada. Laga soo bilaabo 2010 waxa jira dedaal lagu kordhiyay dakhliga cashuuraha iyo dhagaalaha intii u dhaxaysay 2010 ilaa 2020 heerka koboca dhabta ah ee sanadlaha guud ahaan cashuurah ayaa ka badan 20%. Ilaha juquraafi ahaan ugu weyn dakhliga gudaha ee 2021 wuxuu Ku imanayaan goboladda Maroodijeex \$118.4 Million, Saaxil \$185.5 Million, Awdal \$19.9 Million, Togdheer \$3.6 Million, Sool \$2.5 Million, Sanaag \$1.4 million iyo wasaaradaha \$9.3 Million. Jaantuska 5^{aad} waxa ay sharaxayaan odoroska dhakhli (income estimation) ee loo qoodeeyay in laga soo xareeyo gobolada, waxa xusid mudan in odoroska kutalagalka dhakhligani yahay Cashuurta Kastamada, iyo Cashuuraha Bariga u fiirso Gobal walba inta ka imanaysa ee laga helayo.

Jaantus 6 Odoroska Dakhliga Goboladda 2022

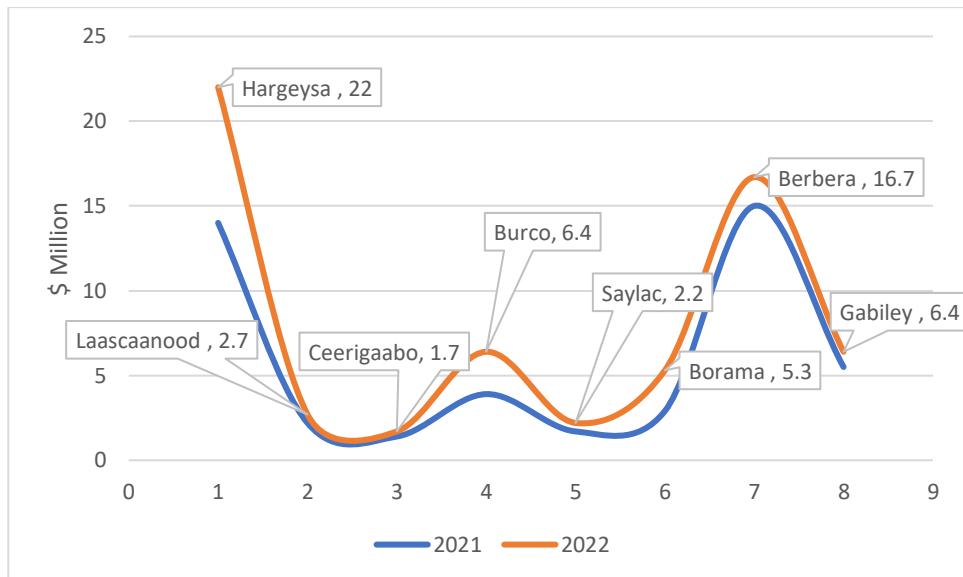


Somaliland waxa ay leedahay 20 kastam, afarta kastam ee ugu waaweyn ee 96% dakhligu ka soo xaroodaa waa Berbera 66.4%, Kalabaydh 21.2%, Saylac 5.6%, Hargeisa Airport 2.4%, Borama 1.2%, Togwajaale 1.1% iyo kastamyadda kale 1.6%.

Miisaaniyadda Dowlaha Hoose

Miisaaniyadda dowladaha hoose waxa loo qorsheeyay \$75.5 milyan, 77.5% oo ka mid ahi waxa ay ka imanaysaa dakhliga ka soo gala cashuuraha, khidmadaha, iyo ganaaxyada ay soo ururiyaan degmooyinku, 22.5% soo hadhay waxa ay ka helayaan dowladda dhexe wareejin maaliyadeed (intergovernmental fiscal transfer from central government) oo laba nooc ah. Mida koowaad waa wareejin ka timaada Wasaaradda Maaliyadda oo ka kooban 10% dakhliga ay ka ururiso kastamyadda degmooyinka, laba waa wareejin labaad oo ka timaada qadarka miisaaniyadda guud 12.5% oo loo la siiyo degmooyinka dowladaha hoose si loo taageero hawlaha mashaariicaha hormarineed waxaana loogu kala qaybiya sida qoddobka 89^{aad} farqadiisa 2^{aad} Xeer Lr. 23/2019 tibaaxayo derojooyinka degmooyinka A 6%, degmooyinka B 2% degmooyinka C 3%, iyo degmooyinka D 1.2%. Degmooyinka qaar miisaaniyadaha ay dejistaan 98% ka waxa badan kabka dowlada dhexe ay ka helaan, taas oo miisaaniyadooda ka noqota wax ka badan 98%, tusaale odoroska dakhliga gudaha magaaladda Berbera waa \$1.3 million, balse miisaaniyadda dowladda hoose ee Berbera waxa loo qoondeeyay cadad lacageed oo dhan \$16.7 million iyo sidoo kale ururinta bartilmaameedka dakhliga cashuuraha degmadda Gabley waa \$332,662 laakiin cadadka lacageed ee dowladda dhexe u qoonaysay Dowladda Hoose ee Gabley waa \$6.4 million. Labadaas magaalo oo ah magaaloooyinka ay ku nool yihiin dadweynaha ugu yar degmooyina A marka loo barbar dhiga shanta degmo ee kale, waxa si toosa miisaaniyadooda looga kabaa qasnadda dowladda dhexe, waana ta keentay in ay ka miisaaniyad bataan Borama iyo Burco.

Jaantus 7 Miisaaniyadda Dowlaha Hoose



Marka aad eegto dakhliga dowladaha hoose ka soo gala cashuuraha si isku mida sharcigu u siiyay ee ay magaaloooyinkooda ka qaataan, waxa ay u kala dakhli badan yihiin sida ay magaalaba magaalo uga weyn tahay, uga cufnaan dad badan tahay (population density), bulshada ku noolna u badeeco isticmaal badan tahay (consumption commodities). Qoondo ahaan dowladaha hoose ee dalku waxa ay u kala helayaan qoondada dhaqaale ee loo qorsheeyay inay ku qabtaan hawlaha magaaloooyinka sidan; Berbera \$16.7M, Hargeisa \$22.1M, Borama \$5.3M, Burco \$6.4M, Lascanod \$2.7M, Gabley \$6.4M, Ceerigaabo \$1.7M, iyo Saylac \$2.2M. Miisaaniyada dowladaha hoose 67% waxa ay ku baxaysaa magaaloooyinka Hargeisa, Berbera iyo Gabley. Kabka iyo kaalmada dowladaha hoose ugu jira miisaaniyadda ee uu jideeyay Xeer Lr.23/2019 oo laga soo minguriyay Xeer 12/2000 wuxuu si doorbidan u baxnaaniyaa seddex degmo, kuwaas

oo si gaar ah loogu doorbiday 101-ka demo ee lagu ansixiyay Xeer 23/2019. Marka kabka dowladda dhexe siiso dowladaha hoose ee ku jira miisaaniyadda 2022 la joogo 3 degmo ayaa isku qaata 93% waana Berbera 65.6%, Gabiley 21.4% iyo Saylac 6%, halka 7% soo hadhay ay qaybsadaan 11 degmo; Hargeysa 2.3%, Wajaale 1.3%, Borama 1.2%, Laascaanood 0.5%, Baligubadle 0.4%, Faraweyne 0.4%, Burco 0.3%, Allaybaday 0.2% Caynaba 0.1% iyo Xariirad 0.1%. Halka 87 degmo ee soo hadahy aanay lacagta kabka waxba gaadhin. Haddii si kale aynu u dhigno gobollada Togdheer, Sanaag iyo Sool lacagta kabka waxa ay ka helaan 1.1%, halka gobolka Saaxil kaligii ka helo 65.6%, Maroodijeex 26% iyo gobolka Awdal wuxuu helaa 7.3% (Abdirahman, 2022).



Abdilaahi Persia

Abdilaahi Persia

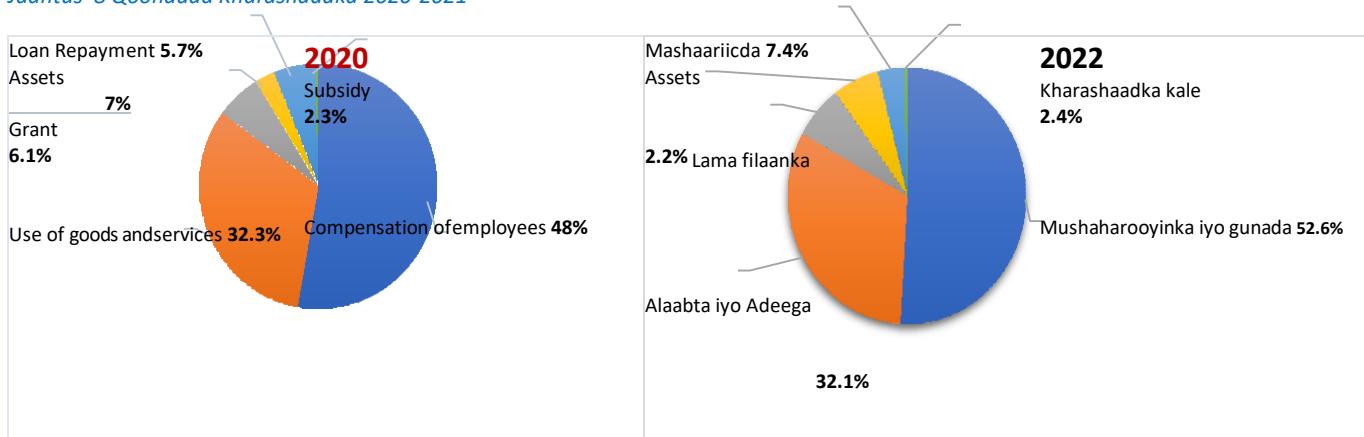
Kharashaadka

Kutalagalka kharashaadka dowladda ee 2022 marka loo fiiriyo 2018 si aad ah ayuu u kordhay khad kasta oo kharashaadka ka mid ah, marka laga reebo bixinta deymaha. Qoondaynta cadadka kharashaadka bixinta mushaharka shaqaalaha, hantida, isticmaalka alaabada iyo adeega aad ayay u korodheen. Bayaanka miisaaniyadda dowladda 2022 marka aad akhrido waxa ay ka kooban tahay waxa kuu soo baxaysay in 84.5% ay tahay mushaharooyin (salaries), gunnooyin (allowance), kharashaadka isticmaalka alaabta iyo adeega (utilities expenditure), habeen dhaxyada (travel expenses), daryeelka baabuurta, dhismayaasha & mishiihada (repair and maintenance cost) iyo bixinta dayamaha qaranka (repayment national loan). Dhamaan intaasi lama xidhiidhaan wax horumar ah kaliya waa kharashka hawlgalka dowlada.

Sanadihii u dambeeyay kharashka ayaa xawaare ka dhakhso badan dakhliga ku koraya, tani waxa ay keentay in marar badan ay dhacdo isdhin miisaaniyadeed (budget deficits). Kharashaadka Sanad maaliyadeed 2022 \$127.7 milyan waxa loo qoondeeyay in ay ku baxdo mushaharaadka shaqaalaha iyo gudnooyinka (Allowance and compensation of employees), oo u dhiganta 52.6% wadarta kharashaadka guud, oo ka badan 3.2% sanadkii hore. Inta badan kalabadh kharashaadka miisaaniyadda dowladu waxa ay ku bixi doontaa mushahar iyo gunn. Dhinaca kale \$81. milyan ayaa loo odorosay in lagu kharash gareeyo hawl-socodiinta (alaabta iyo adeega) oo u dhiganta 23.5% saamiga wadarta kharashka, waxa kor loo qaaday ka saraysaa sanadkii hore 6.3% sanadka 2022 marka loo barbar dhigo sanadkii hore.

kharashaadka kale (Subsidies) waxa loo qorsheeyay in ay ku baxdo 2.3%, oo lacag ahaan noqnaysa \$8 milyan, kaalmooyinka kabka dowladu waxa ay ku yimaadaan laba heer oo kala ah kabit miisaaniyadeed iyo kabida qiimaha cuntada. Kabista miisaaniyadu waxa ay ku timaada kharash aan lagu talogalin oo si lamafilaana ku yimaada (contingency any expenditure) tusaale korodhka qiimaha cuntada hadii ay dhacdoon isbedel ku yimi qiimaha cuntada ciidamada waxa loo kordhiyaa kharashkii loogu talogalay in lagu bixyoadeega alaabada. Hantida maguurtada (dhismayaasha, qalabka iyo gaadiidka) waxa loo saadaaliyay in ay ku baxdo \$24.8 milyan, waxa hoos loo dhigay 36%, sidoo kale dowladu waxa ay damacsan tahay dib u bixinta deymaha gudaha(internal loan repayment) oo loo qoondeeyay \$7.4 milyan, oo u dhigan in hoos loo dhigay 15.9%. Madaxyada kharashaadka lama-filaanka (contingency fund) iyo kaalmooyinka qaybaha dowladda waxa loo qorsheeyay isku dar ahaan \$14.9 milyan. Kharashaadka daryeelka bushladda lagu magacaabo waxa loo qoondeeyay \$1.4 milyan oo ka ah kharashaadka guud 0.3%.

Jaantus 8 Qoondada Kharashaadka 2020-2021

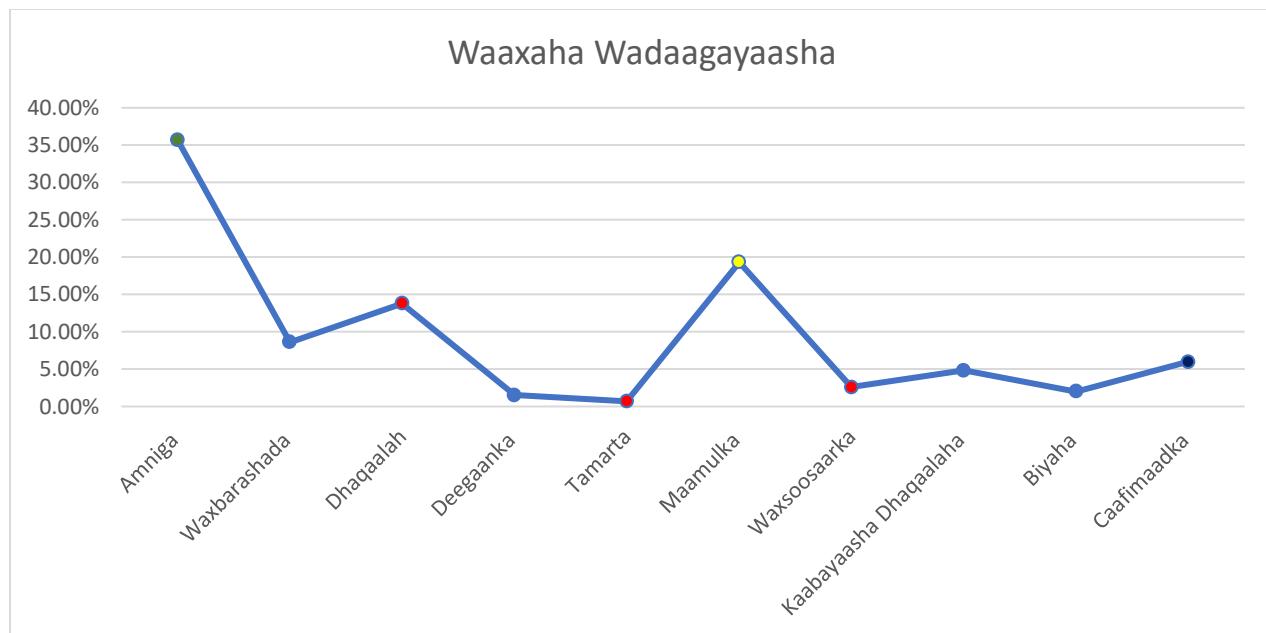


Mashaariicda hormarineed ee dowlada ayaa muujinaysa hoos u dhac yar 2.3% kaliya waxa loo qoondeeyay jamuuriyadda oo dhan 7.4% oo u dhigan \$25.5 milyan, waa qoondayn hoosaysa marka loo barbar dhigo kharashaadka dowladda ee hawl-socodiintata taasi oo ka badan 84.5% arrimo aan

manfac lahayn lacag intaa leeg lagu bixiyo halka arrimihii hortabinta hormarineed loo qorsheeyay xadiyar.

Jaantuska hoose waxa uu inoo sharaxayaa wadaagayaasha miisaaniyadda 2022, guud ahaan wasaaradaha iyo hay'adaha dalka waxa la isku raaciya oo loo qaybiya 11 qaybood. Wadaagayaasha miisaaniyadda kharashaadka waxa loogu kala qoondeeyay sida; Amniga iyo difaaca 35.6%, maamulka 19.3%, dhaqaalaha 13.8%, waxbarashada 8.2%, caafimaadka 6%, kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha 4.8%, waxsoosaarka 2.6%, deegaanka 1.5%, Biyaha 2%, tamarta 0.69%, iyo qaybaha kale 4.8%. kharashka ku baxa amniga iyo difaaca waxa uu Miisaaniyadda Guud ka yahay 35%, taas oo kuu muujinaysa in amnigu kutalagalka wadarta miisaaniyadda ka yahay saddex meelood meel.

Jaantus 9 Waaxaha Wadaagayaasha 2022





Mudnaan Siinta Adeegyadda Bulshadda iyo Ciidamadda Qaranka

Mudnaan siinta adeegyadda bulshada lafdhabarta u ah waa mudnaanta koowaad ee dowlad waliba u taagan tahay dunida inay u hagarbaxdo bixinta adeeygyo waafi ah hadba tamarta dhaqaale ee dalka (country economic energy). Somaliland waxa ay ka mid tahay dalalka adeeygaydeeda bulsho hooseeyaan (low social service), qoondada dhaqaale ee sanadkii ay u qorshaysaa ilaa xad ay yartahay marka dhigeed aad barbardhigto, se dedaal wadajira oo bulsho, dowlad iyo ururo caalamiya leh ayaa ku wada hawlan hirgelinta adeegyo taaba qaad ah oo la isku halayn karo. Waxbarashada, Caafimaadka iyo Biyaha oo aasaasu ah nolosha bulshada reer Somaliland qoondada maaliyadeed ee looga qorsheeyay miisaaniyada guud 2022 ayaa dhan xaddi ahaan 16.6%, oo ka badan sanadkii hore 5.7%. Tani waxa ay muujinaysaa in xukuumaddu aanay wax weyn ka qabandoonin saddexaa tiir ee tiir dhexasadka u ah adeegyadda iyo nolosha bulshada.

Caafimaadka

Caafimaadku waa baahiyaha aasaasiga “basic needs” ee nolosha Aadamaha, qoondada miisaaniyadda loogu talagalay tayaynta, kor u qaadida iyo fidinta adeega caafimaadka Somaliland waa 6.1%, wadarta guud ee miisaaniyada oo u dhigan lacag ahaan \$21.0 million, halka ay sanadkii hore ay ahayd 5.2%. Qoondada \$21.0 million ah waxa si wadajira loogu talagalay wadaagayaasha kala ah Wasaaradda Caafimaadka (\$17,497,493), Komishanka Mihnadlayaasha Caafimaadka (\$410,026), Komishanka Xakamaynta HIV/ADIS (\$925,955), Ha'ayadda Dhowrista Tayadda (\$2,174,601).

Tayo la'aanta caafimaadka, adeeg xumida cisbitaaladda gobolada, daryeel la'aanta qalabka iyo gaadiidka, nadaafad xumida waadhadhka, xirfad-yarida shaqaalaha xarumaha qaar, ambulance la'aanta degmooyinka/cisbitaalada qaar iyo baahida adeeg caafimaad ee bulshada qoondada miisaniyadani wax isbedel ma tari karto ama kuma samayn karto baahida adeeg caafimaad ee reer Somaliland u baahan yihiin.

Waxbarashada

Tacliintu waa gundhiga iyo aasaaska Aadamaha, waa kobciyaha maanka iyo maskaxda qofka iyo bulshada. Waxbarashadu waa ku hagaha Bini-aadamka tubta toosan iyo hillinka guusha. Muwaadiniin aqoon leh ayaa lafdhabar u ah waxsoosaar iyo qaran barwaaqo ah. Miisaaniyadda loo qoondeeyay waaxda waxbarashada, ayaa muujinaysa hoos u dhac 1.39% laakiin qoondada lacageed ee dowladu siiso ayaa wali hooseysa. 2022 xukuumadda Somaliland waxa ay u qoondaysay lacag dhan \$29.6 milyan, waaxda waxbarashada, halka sanadkii hore ahayd \$22.8 milyan. Dalalka gobolka Geeska Africa isku-darka qoondada dhaqaale ee ay waxbarashada ku bixiyaan Somaliland ayaa u hoosaysa.

Jaantus 10 Arday, MoE



Biyaha

Biyuhu waa xaquuq dastuuriya ah, waana aasaaska jiritaanka nolosha bini'aadanka, dhirta iyo dhulka, sida meelo badan loogu sheegay Qura'anka Kariimka ah. Biyo la'aanta Adduunka oo ah mid maalin walba sii kordheya waliba inta badan waddamada soo koraya (developing countries), ayaa ah halis ay wajahayaan bulshoooyinka ku dhaqan wadamadaas. Biyuhu waxay door muhiim ah ka qaataan hormarka dalka iyo nolosha qofka. Helitaanka biyo nadiif ah waxa ay muhiim u yihiin caafimaadka, fayo-qabka bulshada iyo hormarka, u helida bulshada biyo nadiif ah waa xuquuqda dowlada xaquuq ahaa muwaadiintu xaq ugu leeyihii inay siiso biyo-fayaqab leh. Sanadihii u dambeeyay Somaliland waxa ay qabatay hawlo loogu talagalay bixinta biyo nadiif ah laakiin fari kama qodna. 40% ilaa 60% dadku weli ma haystaan biyo nadiif ah oo la cabو, waxa ayinta badan ka cabaan ilaha biyaha furan sida ceelasha, balayada, dhijaamaha, biyaha roobka, qulqulka durdurada, iyo biyo xidheenada. Somaliland waxa ay wajahaysaa halis biyo yari korodhka degdega ah ee magaaloooyinka. 46% dadweynaha ku nool dalka ayaan heli Karinbiyo nadiif ah, qoondada dhaqaale ee miisaaniyada biyaha ayaa ah 1.9% oo u dhigan \$6.7 milyan.

Ciidamadda

Ciidamadu waa halbowlaha hormarka iyo geedisocodka dowladnimada. Ciidanku waa kuwo u heelan marwalba difaaca dalka, dadka iyo diinta, sidaas dartee waxa ay ahayd in si weyn kor loogu qaado musharaadka iyo gunnooyinka sanadka balse qoondada kordhinta 20% ah ee miisaaniyadda 2020 waa cadad yar oo aan wax weyn ka tarayn baahiyaha tiro beelka ah ee ku gedaaman askarta heeganka u ah jiritaanka ummadnimo iyo qaranka.

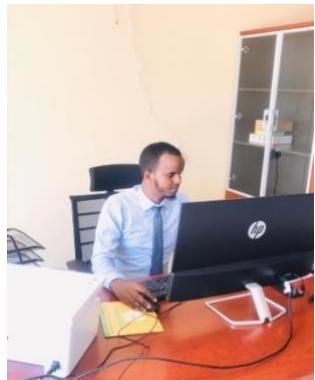
Jaantus 11 Ciidanka Baamboyda iyo Qaaranka



Talo Soo Jeedin

1. Hanaanka loo nidaamiyo miisaaniyadaha dowladaha hoose waa in dib u habayn iyo wax ka bedel lagu sameeyo shuruucda dhaqaalaha udub dhexasadka u ah gaar ahaan Xeer Lr.23/2019.
2. Cashuurta iibka (Salex tax) oo ah cashuurta ugu badan bartilmaameedka dakhliga cashuuraha ee lagu qabto Dekedda Berbera, waa in lagu qabtaa halka xaqa ah oo ah meesha u dambaysa ee uu iibku ka dhacay, oo laga daayaa sii qadimaada (Totaly Stop Advance of Sales tax).
3. Dowladu waa in kordhisaa dedaalada ururinta cashuurha iyo khidmadaha si ay maalgelinku fulin ugu hesho adeegyadda bulshada, kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha iyo waxsoosaarka.
4. Xukuumadu waa in ay yaraysaa kharashaadka xad-dhaafka ah ee aan loo baahnayn. Waain ay xoojisaa ha'ayadaha sadaaliya isbedelada dhaqaalaha si loo gaadho qiyaasta saxda ah ee dakhliga iyo kharashka, si looga baaqsado hoos u dhac iyo isdhin miisaaniyadeed.
5. Xukuumadu waa in ay maalgelisaa kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha iyo waxsoosaarka gudaha si loo kobciyo dhaqaalaha bulshada, oo loo helo shaqo abuur badan, waa in dekeda yaryar oo kaluumeyisiga ah laga sameeyaa magaalo xeebeedyadda Saylac iyo Maydh.
6. Mashaariicda hormarineed waxa kaliya loo qoondeeyay 7.4% miisaaniyada taas oo ah qoondayn hoosaysa, waa in la kordhiyaa kharashka mashaariicda ilaa 25%.
7. Marka laga hadlayo Nidaamka dowlad wanaaga gudashada waajibaadka iyo isla xisaabtanku waa laba aan kala hadhin. Waa lagama maarmaan in Somaliland hesho hanti- dhowr madax banaan, u leh karti hawl qabashada baadhista, dabagalka, la xisaabtanka iyo u soo bandhigida bulshada iyo dowladda xisaab-xidhada maaliyadeed ee sanadlahaa si daahfuraa.

Ku Sahabsan Qoraagga Falanqaynta



Bashir Mohamed waa aasaasaha xarunta ESAC, waa shakhsii ka faalooda arrimaha dhaqaalaha, bulshada, siyaasadda iyo isbeddelka mandaqadda Geeska Africa. Waxa uu culuumta dhaqaalaha shahaadada koowaad ka diyaariyay jaamicadda Camuud. Hab fogaan arag ah waxa uu ku bartay qoondaynta iyo suuqgeynta shirkadaha Jaamicadda Illinois. Hadda waxa uu takhakhus ku diyaariyaa xisaabaadka maaliyadda guud. Bashir waa xeeldheere ku xarrago faalooda qoraalka, in ka badan 50 maqaal oo kala mawduucyo ah ayuu qoray. Waxa uu si gaara u qoray saddex faallo taxliil oo arrimaha dhaqaalaha iyo miisaaniyadda ah oo kala ah;

Somaliland economic decline and the impact of Covid-19, Budget 2021 Analysi iyo Dynamic Inflation and the impact of household. Bashiir waxa uu kaalin firfircoon ka qaataa arrimaha waxbarashada, ururadda dhallinyarada, iyo hoggaaminta bulshadda rayidka.



Economic and Social Analysing Center- ESAC

About ESAC



Economic and Social Analysing Centre (ESAC) is an independent think tank and a civic forum that seeks to promote pluralism of ideas through open, active and informed public debate on key economic and social issues, with a mission to foster sustainable growth and development in Somaliland through advancement of research –based knowledge and policy analysis. Our aim is to build new models that build on and improves the existing ones. The ESAC is non-governmental and non-profit organization, free from political, clans, region, and ethnic divisions that was founded in Borama, 2019. The institute is formed by group intellectuals, opinion formers, research professionals and practitioners whose objective is about creating new way to think about and solve range of complex challenges from state economics and socio-economic through research and analysis.



Mission Statement

ESAC is a center of think tank that generates new knowledge that aims to be relevant, original and excellent.



Vision Statement

To be the leading center of excellence in economic studies and analysis of social affairs in Somaliland and Horn Africa



Core Values

Professional integrity.

Operating efficiency and effectiveness.

Providing responsive, prompt, impartial and equitable service.

Why We Exist

- Enhance skills and knowledge in economic studies and analysis social affairs through research and analysis.
- Identifying, analysing and evaluating current policy issues and its impact on the stability of economy and the development of the country.
- Conducting objectives and high-quality economic and social policy.



ESAC DEBATE FORUM

This is a platform for leaders, elite, academics and politicians to share their thoughts on the critical issues, also listen to local intellectual's view and concerns- a forum for candid, but civilized, exchange of views that looks into socio-economic and political matter.

