

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA



**BUDGET STRATEGY FOR  
FISCAL YEAR 2026**

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## I. Introduction

1. The Budget Strategy is a government policy document that sets out broad strategic priorities and policy goals to guide the Federal Government of Somalia's Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in preparing their budgets for the subsequent financial year and over the medium term. This Budget Strategy therefore will serve as a guide to the overall planning and budgeting process for fiscal year 2026.
2. The overall goal of the strategy is to achieve economic growth rate of at least 4.1% in 2026 and maintain this rate over the medium term. This is planned to be attained through the continued implementation of the various post-HIPC reforms agreed upon with the international community, and pursuing the implementation of priority areas in Somalia's Centennial Vision 2060 and the National Transformation Plan (NTP) for 2025-2029.
3. The 2026 Budget Strategy is arranged in two sections. The first section assesses the recent macroeconomic developments and medium-term outlook. The second section outlines the financing plan including medium-term forecasts for revenue, expenditure and fiscal balance for 2026 and the medium term, and the deficit financing strategy.

## II. Recent Macroeconomic Developments and Medium-Term Outlook

### 2.1. Global Macroeconomic Outlook

4. Global growth is projected to drop to 2.8% in 2025 and 3% in 2026. Growth in advanced economies is projected to be 1.4% in 2025. Growth in the United States of America is expected to slow to 1.8%, on account of greater policy uncertainty, trade tensions, and softer demand momentum, whereas growth in the euro area is projected at 0.8%. In emerging market and developing economies, growth is expected to slow down to 3.7% in 2025 and 3.9% in 2026, with significant downgrades for countries affected most by recent trade measures, such as China.

**Table 1: Global Economic Performance**

Economy	GDP Growth				
	Actual			Projections	
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
World	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%	2.8%	3.0%
Advanced Economies	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%
- o/w USA	1.9%	2.9%	2.8%	1.8%	1.7%
- o/w Euro Area	3.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%
Emerging & Developing Economies	4.1%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%
- o/w China	3.0%	5.2%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%
- o/w India	7.0%	8.2%	6.5%	6.2%	6.3%
- o/w Middle East & Central Asia	5.5%	2.2%	2.4%	3.0%	3.5%
Sub-Sahara Africa	4.0%	3.6%	4.0%	3.8%	4.2%
- o/w Somalia	2.7%	4.2%	4.0%	3.0%	3.3%

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Update, April 2025.

## 2.2.Somalia’s Macroeconomic Performance and Outlook

### Growth in GDP

5. Real GDP growth is estimated at 4% in 2024, driven by continued recovery in agriculture. Inflation eased to 5.6% at end-2024, aided by softer global commodity prices. The 2025 outlook, however, is clouded by foreign aid cuts, irregular rainfalls and high uncertainty [on account of possible effects of the war between Israel and Iran and between Russia and Ukraine which are expected to continue disrupting Somalia’s supply chains]. Real GDP growth in 2025 is expected to slow to 3 percent amid weaker private consumption and imports. Inflation is projected to decelerate to 4.9 percent by end-2025 (IMF, 2025).

### Private Sector Credit

6. Credit to the private sector is growing. It increased from \$206 million in 2019 to \$535 million in 2023. It is estimated at \$613 million in 2024, \$695 million in 2025 and \$792 million in 2026. The increase in private sector credit reflects the continued improvement in business conditions and demand for working capital.

### External Sector Developments

#### External Trade

7. Exports of goods continued increasing significantly from \$704 million in 2022 to \$1.01 billion in 2023 and projected at \$1.26 billion and \$1.45 billion in 2025 and 2026 respectively.

8. Imports of goods also increased from \$6.38 billion in 2022 to \$7,59 billion 2024, largely driven by construction materials, food and household articles. Imports of goods are projected to increase to \$8.19 billion in 2025 and \$8.79 billion in 2026. Figure 1 shows the performance of exports and imports of goods and the trade balance since 2019.

**Figure 1: Goods Trade Balance**



Source: Data from IMF

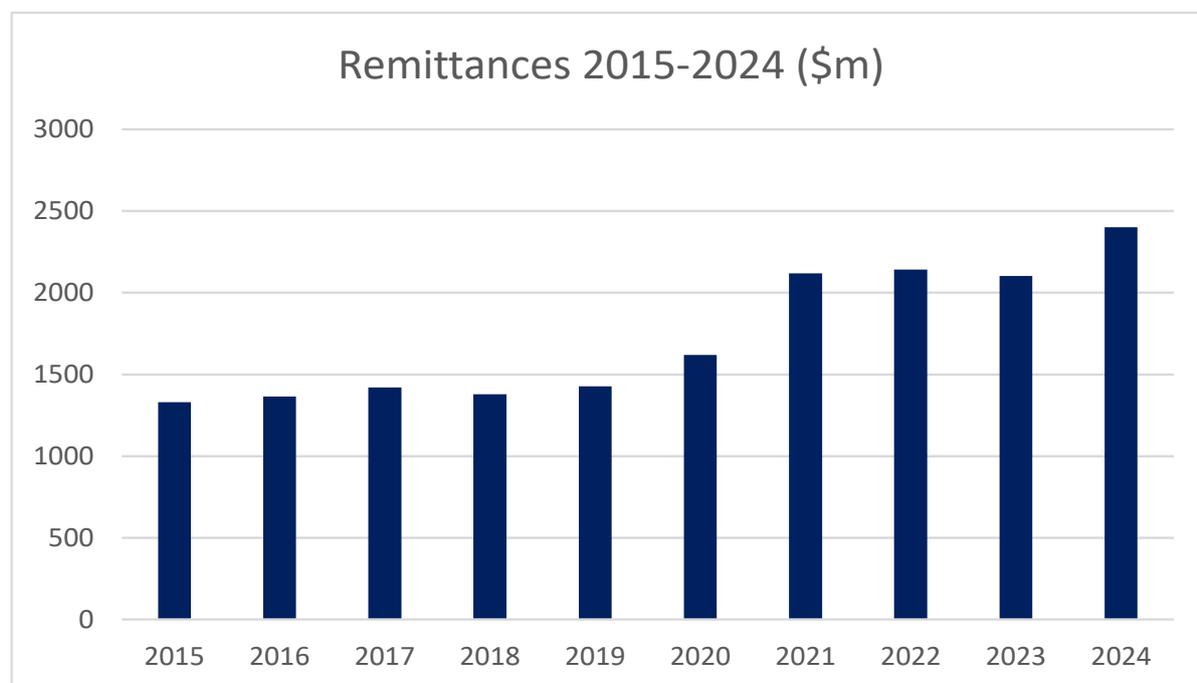
### *Remittances*

9. Remittances dropped from \$2.14 billion in 2022 to \$2.10 billion in 2023 but rebounded to \$2.40 billion in 2024 and estimated at \$2.59 billion in 2025. Projections for 2026 are at \$2.85 billion although the recent immigration policy of the USA could negatively affect the projection for 2026 and medium term.

### *Foreign Direct Investment*

10. FDI increased from \$531 million in 2022 to \$570 million in 2023 to \$690 million in 2024. It is projected to further increase to \$703 million in 2025 and to \$767 million in 2026. The increase continues to be driven by increased investor confidence as the country makes greater gains in restoring peace and security, and the prospects in the petroleum sector following the recent exploration results that indicated existence of petroleum of up to 80 billion barrels.

**Figure 2: FDI Trends 2015 – 2025**



**Source: IMF Data**

### *Trade with East African Community*

11. Somalia joined the EAC in 2023, which is expected to enhance regional trade between Somalia and other countries in the community. Exports to EAC countries amounted to \$0.85 million in 2021, \$0.77 million in 2022, \$0.39 million in 2023, and \$0.20 million in 2024, a decrease of 49% between 2023 and 2024. On the other hand, imports from EAC countries totaled \$132.40 million in 2021, \$142.69 million in 2022, \$168.04 million in 2023 and \$188.24 million in 2024, a increase of 12% between 2023 and 2024. The data show Somalia registered a trade deficit of \$188.04 million from its trading with EAC partner countries in 2024.

**Table 2: Value of Somalia's Trade with EAC Partner States (\$ Million)**

Country	Exports (\$m, fob)				Imports (\$m, cif)			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kenya	0.84	0.74	0.33	0.22	129.93	137.30	164.53	180.58
Uganda	-	-	-	-	1.54	3.47	1.90	5.75
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	0.002	0.028	0.060	-	0.59	1.13	1.09	1.39
Rwanda	0.0015	0.0015	-	-	0.33	0.79	0.52	0.52
Dem. Republic of Congo	0.02	0.04	0.03	-	0.00	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>132.40</b>	<b>142.69</b>	<b>168.04</b>	<b>188.24</b>

Source: IMF Trade Database (downloaded 9 July 2025)

**Table 3: Somalia's Goods Trade by Region and Countries (\$ Million)**

Region	Exports (\$m, fob)				Imports (\$m, cif)			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>World</b>	<b>502.24</b>	<b>733.26</b>	<b>992.81</b>	<b>1,169.35</b>	<b>3,838.40</b>	<b>4,154.83</b>	<b>4,020.25</b>	<b>4,006.40</b>
- o/w United States	1.09	1.08	3.00	2.34	55.45	90.21	56.25	52.07
- o/w Europe	24.59	23.98	2.71	22.93	382.49	280.81	150.69	164.21
- o/w Turkey	7.47	2.52	0.96	19.98	376.21	409.49	450.44	384.37
- o/w UK	-	-	-	-	22.00	19.84	19.73	37.79
- o/w China	10.39	6.97	6.32	2.94	1,060.18	1,111.42	1,098.16	1,027.28
- o/w Middle East	388.27	619.65	821.25	1,023.81	393.60	373.88	382.14	488.96
- o/w India	15.81	14.69	27.42	29.15	739.75	966.31	826.24	866.85
- o/w Africa	19.18	32.27	89.03	71.19	655.44	560.17	470.26	553.78
<b>- o/w EAC</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>132.40</b>	<b>142.69</b>	<b>168.04</b>	<b>188.24</b>
Ethiopia	0.40	0.01	1.02	0.99	382.49	280.81	150.69	164.21
Egypt	1.11	1.12	2.23	4.55	70.12	41.49	56.83	130.30
Djibouti	7.31	24.24	79.43	59.84	29.05	57.38	57.22	33.85

Source: IMF Trade Database (downloaded 9 July 2025)

## 2.3. Fiscal Performance

### 2.3.1. Revenue Performance

By end June 2025, revenue collection amounted to \$321.34 million, which was 24.1% of the annual target, reflecting an underperformance of 25.9% when compared to a 50% pro rata expectation for the first half of the fiscal year. The underperformance was mainly on account of shortfall registered in external grants, which, in the first half of the year, only realized 15.7% of the annual target (Table 4).

Domestic revenue for the period to June 2025 was \$179.46 million, which was 41.7% of the annual target but still below the pro rata expectation of 50% for the first half of the fiscal year. Apart from income taxes which performed above the 50% pro rata expectation at 65% of the annual target by end June 2025, all broad tax categories fell short of pro rata expectation for the first half of the fiscal year. Taxes on goods and services performed at 44.7%, customs at 40.1%, other taxes at 45.2%, and non-tax revenues at 35.7% (which thus has so far recorded the highest shortfall).

External grants for the period to June 2025 amounted to \$141.88 million, which was 15.7% of the annual target, reflecting a 34.3% shortfall in comparison to the 50% pro rata expectation for the first half of the fiscal year. Bilateral grants recorded \$13.06 million (31.1% of annual target) whereas multilateral grants recorded \$128.82 million (15% of annual target).

### ***2.3.2. Expenditure Performance***

Total expenditure for the period ending June 2025 was also below target at \$376.98 million which was 27.7% of the annual target, and therefore below the 50% pro rata expectation for the first half of the fiscal year. Expenditure financed from the FGS local fund (comprising domestic revenue and budget support) was \$257.49 million representing 41% of the annual target (9% below the 50% pro rata expectation). Expenditures financed from the donor fund (project support) was \$119.48 million representing 16.3% of the annual target and 33.7% below the 50% pro rata expectation. This was mainly due to under absorption of donor financed projects.

Fiscal operations by end of June 2025 resulted in an overall deficit including grants of \$55.63 million (0.43% of GDP) against an annual target of \$27.74 million (0.21% of GDP). The deficit was largely financed through the use of IMF SDRs.

### ***2.3.3. Public Debt Performance***

12. Total public debt declined to \$706 million, or 6.1% of GDP at the end of 2023 from \$3.9 billion or 37.4% of GDP at the end of 2022. In 2024, preliminary estimates indicate that the nominal stock of public debt is projected to remain within the 2023 levels as no borrowing is expected during 2024. In the medium term, Government is committed to remaining within the targets set out in the iPRSP through prudent management of public debt to ensure fiscal sustainability.

**Table 4: Revenue and Expenditure Performance January-June 2025**

Fiscal Variable	2022	2023	2024	2025		
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	Outturn Jan-Jun	Jan-Jun as % of annual budget
<b>Total Revenue &amp; Grants</b>	<b>719.65</b>	<b>738.02</b>	<b>912.72</b>	<b>1,331.97</b>	<b>321.34</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
<b>Domestic Revenue</b>	<b>262.67</b>	<b>329.49</b>	<b>369.35</b>	<b>430.34</b>	<b>179.46</b>	<b>41.7%</b>
Taxes	181.69	224.63	266.76	295.29	131.30	44.5%
Tax on income, profit and capital gain	18.66	24.38	36.17	38.03	24.73	65.0%
Taxes on goods and services	32.78	38.61	51.42	59.24	26.49	44.7%
Taxes on international trade	116.17	154.08	168.88	186.21	74.74	40.1%
Other taxes	14.08	7.55	10.30	11.81	5.34	45.2%
Non Tax Revenue	80.98	104.86	102.59	135.05	48.17	35.7%
<b>Grants</b>	<b>456.98</b>	<b>408.53</b>	<b>543.36</b>	<b>901.63</b>	<b>141.88</b>	<b>15.7%</b>
Grants from foreign governments	37.10	0.80	29.86	42.00	13.06	31.1%
Grants from international organizations	419.88	407.73	513.50	859.63	128.82	15.0%
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>731.43</b>	<b>720.17</b>	<b>905.20</b>	<b>1,359.71</b>	<b>376.98</b>	<b>27.7%</b>
<b>Government Local Fund (GLF)</b>	<b>456.46</b>	<b>468.09</b>	<b>537.27</b>	<b>628.11</b>	<b>257.49</b>	<b>41.0%</b>
Compensation of employees	257.94	290.11	338.16	365.76	173.71	47.5%
Use of goods and services	93.54	92.46	110.25	139.64	50.35	36.1%
Capital	7.76	5.22	2.40	17.27	10.32	59.7%
Interest and other charges	12.69	13.20	7.50	13.80	2.92	21.1%
Grants	84.54	67.10	78.95	91.64	20.20	22.0%
<b>Donor Fund (Projects)</b>	<b>274.97</b>	<b>252.08</b>	<b>367.93</b>	<b>731.60</b>	<b>119.48</b>	<b>16.3%</b>
Compensation of employees	1.64	2.13	3.41	4.30	1.81	42.0%
Use of goods and services	47.13	45.63	94.26	256.75	36.93	14.4%
Capital	5.45	9.18	26.12	164.83	17.68	10.7%
Subsidies	5.12	5.40	8.95	13.28	1.00	7.5%
Grants	26.71	59.18	81.39	147.01	32.81	22.3%
Social benefits	188.94	130.55	153.81	77.00	-	0.0%
Other expenses	-	-	-	68.43	29.27	42.8%
<b>Fiscal balance</b>	<b>-11.79</b>	<b>17.86</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>-27.74</b>	<b>-55.63</b>	
<b>Memorandum Items</b>						
<i>Nominal GDP</i>	10,203	10,969	12,111	13,018	13,018	
<i>Total Revenue &amp; Grants as % of GDP</i>	7.1%	6.7%	7.5%	10.2%	2.5%	
<i>Domestic revenue as % of GDP</i>	2.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%	1.4%	
<i>Grants as % of GDP</i>	4.5%	3.7%	4.5%	6.9%	1.1%	
<i>Total expenditure as % of GDP</i>	7.2%	6.6%	7.5%	10.4%	2.9%	
<i>GLF expenditure as % of GDP</i>	4.5%	4.3%	4.4%	4.8%	2.0%	
<i>GLF operating expenditure as % of GDP</i>	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%	1.7%	
<i>Donor projects expenditure as % of GDP</i>	2.7%	2.3%	3.0%	5.6%	0.9%	
<i>Fiscal deficit as % of GDP</i>	-0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.4%	

#### 2.4.Fiscal Policy for 2026 and Medium-Term

The fiscal policy outlook in 2026 and over the medium term aims at supporting the priority programs of the Government under the Centennial Vision 2060 and the National Transformation Plan 1 through a growth oriented fiscal sustainability plan. The plan targets to increase domestic revenue by 0.3 percentage points annually, and to have operating expenditures of the FGS financed by domestic revenues by 2027.

Consequently, domestic revenue ought to be projected at least at 3.6% of GDP in 2026, 3.9% in 2027 and 4.2% in 2027. Likewise, operating expenditure financed from FGS local funds

ought to be programmed at 3.9% of GDP in 2027 and 4.2% in 2028. Operating expenditure comprises compensation of employees, purchase of goods and services, and interest on debt. It excludes capital expenditure and grants to FMSs.

It should be noted that donor financed projects expenditure is projected to decrease progressively over the medium term as budget support and project grants are anticipated to be replaced with a mix of project grants and loans.

#### ***2.4.1. Domestic Revenue Mobilization***

The FGS will implement a mix of tax administrative and tax policy measures that were adopted in the FGS MTTR 2024-2027 in order to boost domestic revenue collection to over \$244.6 million in the medium term thereby supporting economic recovery. In the FY 2026 and over the medium term, the FGS will focus on DRM efforts that include:

- (i) Continue implementation of the MTRR for 2024-2027;
- (ii) Further strengthen tax administration for enhanced compliance through expansion of the tax base, leveraging on technology to modernize tax processes, and plugging revenue loopholes;
- (iii) Reduce tax exemptions that currently stand at about \$17 million annually (0.13% of GDP).

#### ***2.4.2. Expenditure Reforms***

The FGS will sustain measures to strengthen expenditure control and improve efficiency and effectiveness in public spending. These measures will include (i) continued payroll integration to ensure all transactions relating to compensation of employees are managed through a single payroll; (ii) increase transparency in procurement; and (iii) increase the use of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) framework for commercially viable projects. Other expenditure measures will include:

##### **(i) Implementation of digital signature**

To improve cash management, the FGS has approved the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that will support cash forecasting processes.

##### **(ii) Program-based budgeting approach**

Government will use program-based budgeting approach in preparing the fiscal year 2026 budgets for 41 MDAs and to roll out the approach to have all MDAs prepare their 2027 budgets using the PBB approach. Appropriations for 2026 for the 41 pilot MDAs will be anchored on programs as well as on the usual objects. The Ministry of Finance has developed a PBB costing template and manual to assist MDAs in preparation of their PBB budget estimates. So far 13 MDAs have been trained in the use of the PBB approach, and 28 additional MDAs will be trained in July 2025. The rest of the MDAs will be trained in the second half 2026.

### **(iii) Public Investment Management (PIM) Reforms**

To facilitate economic growth, job creation and enhanced service delivery in Somalia, the FGS has adopted a plan to implement PIM reforms starting 2026 to deliver value for money in public capital expenditure. The plan includes revising the PIM regulations (which has already been done but awaiting Cabinet approval) to guide the initiation, implementation, execution, and delivery of public investment projects. MDAs will also now be required to complete a project request form (to be attached to the Budget Call Circular) which will guide the MOF in allocating of capital expenditures to MDAs. All approved capital projects will be included in a public investment plan/list which shall form part of the budget documentation to be submitted to Parliament when requesting for approval of the annual budgets. The Ministry of Finance will also start implementing a capital-projects monitoring tool through which data will be collected and analyzed to determine if projects and programs are on time, within budget, and if there are serious risks that require high-level intervention, among other reform plans.

## **III. Budget for 2026 and Medium Term**

### **3.1. Fiscal framework for 2026 and medium-term**

#### **3.1.1. Revenue Projections**

13. In 2026 total revenue is projected at \$1.19 billion (8.4% of GDP) from the budget of \$1.33 billion (10.2% of GDP) in 2025. Of this, domestic revenue is projected at \$513.7 million (3.6% of GDP) from the budget of \$430 million (3.3% of GDP) in 2025 (**Table 5**). Donor grants including budget support and project support are projected at \$676.2 million (4.8% of GDP) from the budget of \$901.6 million (6.9% of GDP) in 2025. Revenue performance will be underpinned by the ongoing reforms in the MTRR 2024-2027 geared towards expanding the revenue base and improving tax compliance.

#### **3.1.2. Expenditure Projections**

14. Total expenditure is projected at \$1.33 billion (9.4% of GDP) in 2026 from the budget of \$1.36 billion (10.4% of GDP) in 2025. Expenditure to be financed from FGS local fund is projected at \$665.2 million (4.7% of GDP) and will comprise: operating expenditure (opex) \$519.8 million (78.1% of GLF expenditure), capital expenditure (capex) \$50 million (7.5% of GLF expenditure), and grants to FMS \$95.4 million (14.3% of GLF expenditure).

15. Donor projects expenditure is projected at \$667.8 million (4.7% of GDP) and will comprise: operating expenditure (opex) \$269.05 million (40% of donor projects expenditure), capital expenditure (capex) \$171.6 million (25.7% of donor projects expenditure), grants to FMS \$153 million (22.9% of donor projects expenditure), social benefits \$60.3 million (9% of donor projects expenditure), and subsidies \$13.8 million (2.1% of donor projects expenditure).

#### **3.1.3. Deficit Financing**

16. Based on the above projected expenditures and revenues for 2026, the fiscal deficit is projected at \$143.1 million (1% of GDP) compared to the projected fiscal deficit of \$28 million (0.2% of GDP) in 2025. The FGS will continue to mobilize resources from both domestic and external sources to finance the planned deficits. Financing from external sources will comprise concessional loans from multilateral institutions including the use of IMF SDR allocations. The MOF is also in the process of developing an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) with support from the UNDP, which will explore financing options for the projects agreed upon in the NTP1. The financing options, if they materialize, will also be used as deficit financing options. One of the earmarked financing options will be the issuance of a diaspora bond.

**Table 5: Fiscal Framework**

Fiscal Variable	Actuals			Budget	Projection		
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
<b>Revenue and Grants</b>	<b>719.6</b>	<b>738.0</b>	<b>912.7</b>	<b>1,331.7</b>	<b>1,189.9</b>	<b>1,225.6</b>	<b>1,175.4</b>
<b>Domestic revenue</b>	<b>262.7</b>	<b>329.5</b>	<b>369.3</b>	<b>430.0</b>	<b>513.7</b>	<b>603.7</b>	<b>680.8</b>
Income taxes	18.7	24.6	36.2	38.0	47.2	55.7	64.2
Taxes on local trade	25.8	34.8	46.8	50.3	66.2	80.0	93.5
Taxes on international trade	158.3	201.2	215.1	238.0	277.8	328.9	371.4
Non-tax revenue	59.9	69.0	71.2	103.7	122.5	139.2	151.6
<b>Grants</b>	<b>457.0</b>	<b>408.5</b>	<b>543.4</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>676.2</b>	<b>621.9</b>	<b>494.6</b>
Multilateral	419.9	407.7	513.5	859.6	644.7	591.9	464.6
Bilateral	37.1	0.8	29.9	42.0	31.5	30.0	30.0
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>731.4</b>	<b>720.3</b>	<b>905.2</b>	<b>1,359.7</b>	<b>1,333.0</b>	<b>1,410.7</b>	<b>1,439.3</b>
<b>Government Local Fund</b>	<b>456.5</b>	<b>471.3</b>	<b>537.3</b>	<b>628.1</b>	<b>665.2</b>	<b>728.3</b>	<b>802.2</b>
Compensation of employees	257.9	290.1	338.2	365.8	370.3	372.2	374.1
Use of goods and services	93.5	95.7	110.2	134.6	135.1	147.9	161.9
Consumption of fixed capital	7.8	5.2	2.4	17.3	50.0	72.1	94.4
Interest and other charges	12.7	13.2	7.5	13.8	14.4	13.8	13.2
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	84.5	67.1	79.0	91.6	95.4	122.3	158.6
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-
<b>Development Partner Fund</b>	<b>275.0</b>	<b>248.9</b>	<b>367.9</b>	<b>731.7</b>	<b>667.8</b>	<b>682.3</b>	<b>637.0</b>
Compensation of employees	1.6	2.1	3.4	4.2	1.7	1.8	2.0
Use of goods and services	47.1	42.5	94.3	256.9	267.4	278.4	290.3
Consumption of fixed capital	5.4	9.2	26.1	164.8	171.6	187.5	205.7
Interest and other charges	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	5.4	9.0	13.3	13.8	14.4	15.1
Grants	26.7	59.2	81.4	147.0	153.0	153.0	87.4
Social benefits	188.9	130.6	153.8	77.0	60.3	47.2	36.5
Other expenses	0.0	-	-	68.4	-	-	-
<b>Fiscal Balance</b>	<b>(11.8)</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>(28.0)</b>	<b>(143.1)</b>	<b>(185.0)</b>	<b>(263.9)</b>
<i>Supplementary information:</i>							
Nominal GDP (in million\$)	10,420	10,969	12,111	13,018	14,197	15,584	16,973
Fiscal balance as % of GDP	-0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.2%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-1.6%
Revenue and Grants as % of GDP	6.9%	6.7%	7.5%	10.2%	8.4%	7.9%	6.9%
<b>Domestic revenue as % of GDP</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Donor grants as % of GDP	4.4%	3.7%	4.5%	6.9%	4.8%	4.0%	2.9%
Expenditure as % of GDP	7.0%	6.6%	7.5%	10.4%	9.4%	9.1%	8.5%
GLF expenditure as % of GDP	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
<b>GLF operating expenditure as % of GDP</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Donor projects expenditure as % of GDP	2.6%	2.3%	3.0%	5.6%	4.7%	4.4%	3.8%
<b>GLF capital expenditure as % of GLF expenditure</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>

**Note: further programming still needed to reach (i) domestic revenue target of 4.2% for 2028, and (ii) 15% share of capital to GLF expenditure.**

## **3.2. Fiscal Year 2026 and Medium-Term Budget Priorities**

The 2026 and the Medium-Term Framework will focus on the implementation of the priority strategic initiatives contained in the Centennial Vision 2060 and NTP1. The fiscal year 2026 marks the first year for implementing the Centennial Vision 2060 for Somalia and the National Transformation Plan for 2025-2029. Both documents were launched in the middle of 2025 after the budget for fiscal year 2025 had already been concluded. The Government is committed to implementing some of the priority initiatives contained in the two documents, to the extent at which the available resources can allow. This budget strategy is therefore anchored on these two documents. In fiscal year 2026 and the medium term, the FGS plans to commence implementation of various programs and activities under each of the following six (6) pillars as defined in the Centennial Vision 2060.

### **3.2.1. Pillar 1—Inclusive Governance**

The goal of this pillar is to “establish and sustain an inclusive and democratic governance system that engages citizens in decision-making to sustain development, peace, and unity”. Pursuing this goal is expected to lead to more effective and legitimate governance that reflects the needs and aspirations of all Somalis. The strategic actions under this pillar focus on building national unity, fostering reconciliation, entrenching democratic governance across all levels and gender mainstreaming and empowering marginalized groups. The key actions to be pursued and funded during 2026 and the medium term include the following:

- (a) Building national unity and fostering reconciliation
  - (i) Design and implement reconciliation programs
  - (ii) Mediation and dialogue
  - (iii) Design and implement conflict resolution mechanisms
  - (iv) Peace building education and awareness
  - (v) Civic engagement
- (b) Deepening democratic governance
  - (i) Strengthen government oversight
  - (ii) Inclusive citizen participation
  - (iii) Strengthen citizen-centric leadership
  - (iv) Foster political pluralism
- (c) Gender mainstreaming and empowering marginalized groups
  - (i) Promote gender equality
  - (ii) Women’s economic empowerment
  - (iii) Support to marginalized groups

To implement the above priority actions, the following allocations in the 2026 budget are proposed to be made to the MDAs responsible for implementing the actions: Office of the President \$12.4 million, National Reconciliation Commission \$0.5 million, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development \$1.2 million. These proposed allocations include only operating expenditures (opex). Capital expenditures (capex) allocations will be announced after MDAs have submitted their budget proposals for fy2026. Details on opex allocations are provided in Annex 1.

### 3.2.2. Pillar 2—Capable State

The aim of this pillar is to develop efficient and accountable state institutions that are transparent, respect rule of law, promote human rights, and capable of delivering resilient socio-economic transformation. Pursuing this goal is aimed at fostering confidence amongst citizens, ensuring that public institutions operate with the highest standards of integrity to deliver inclusive services to all citizens. The strategic actions under this pillar focus on undertaking constitutional reforms, strengthening federalism, undertaking public sector reforms, and reforming the justice system. In fiscal year 2026 and the medium term, the FGS plans to prioritize the following strategic actions:

- (a) Constitutional Reforms to protect civil liberties, freedom of expression, and the right to assembly;
  - (i) Constitution ratification
  - (ii) Legislative reforms
  - (iii) Security and rule of law reforms
  
- (b) Strengthen federalism through supporting FMSs with necessary resources to deliver services that address community needs;
  - (i) Legal and institutional framework reforms
  - (ii) Local government capacity development
  - (iii) Public Infrastructure development
  - (iv) Fiscal decentralization enhancement
  - (v) Citizen participation in local governance
  
- (c) Undertake Public Sector Reforms to ensure complete alignment of MDAs with Somalia’s centennial vision and NTP;
  - (i) Functional review of MDAs
  - (ii) Human and institutional capacity development
  - (iii) E-Government initiatives
  - (iv) Deepen implementation of Public Financial Management reforms
  - (v) Enhance Domestic Revenue Mobilization
  - (vi) Implement National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2025-2029
  
- (d) Reform the Justice system to modernize outdated laws, enhance judiciary’s efficiency, strengthen enforcement of contracts and property rights;
  - (i) Modern legal and institutional setup
  - (ii) Promotion of the independence of the judiciary
  - (iii) Sustainable financing to strengthen Justice Sector resources

To implement the above priority actions, the following allocations in the 2026 budget are proposed to be made to the MDAs responsible for implementing the actions: Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs \$2.3 million, House of the People and Senate \$33.8 million, Security sector \$255.5 million, Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs \$2.9 million, Transfers to FMSs \$248.4 million, Office of the Prime Minister \$10.1 million, NCSC \$1.7 million, Ministry of Information \$5.9 million, Ministry of Finance \$16.7 million, The Independent Commission for

Combating Corruption \$0.14 million, and the Judiciary<sup>1</sup> \$20.7 million. The above allocations are for opex. Allocations for capex are to be finalized after MDAs have submitted their budget proposals for fy2026. Details of the opex allocations are provided in Annex 1.

### 3.2.3. Pillar 3—Human Capital Development

Somalia’s greatest asset is its people, and at the heart of every development plan are human resources. The goal of this pillar is to ensure Somalia’s productive population equitably accesses inclusive rights-based quality education, health, social welfare and water, sanitation and hygiene systems adhering to Islam and Somali culture. The pillar focuses on improving programs in education, health, social protection and water, sanitation and hygiene.

- (a) **Education**—ensure that every child, regardless of their background, can receive a comprehensive education. Focus will be on:
  - (i) Building more schools, training qualified teachers, and providing necessary learning materials to create an environment where students can thrive
  - (ii) Strengthening skills development through vocational and higher education to enhance employability and economic productivity and in so doing address the evolving needs of the labor market.

Allocations of \$32.2 million for Ministry of Education and \$8.3 million for Somalia National University are proposed in 2026 to implement the above priority activities to contribute to the achievement of the above outcomes. It should be noted that this allocation is for opex only financed from FGS local funds. Capex allocations will be finalized and announced after MDAs have submitted their budget proposals for fy2026.

- (b) **Health**—ensure that all individuals have access to essential health services without financial hardship. Focus will be on:
  - (i) Improving healthcare infrastructure
  - (ii) Increasing the availability of medical supplies
  - (iii) Training healthcare professionals.

An allocation of \$4.5 million for Ministry of Health is proposed in 2026 to implement the above priority activities to contribute to the achievement of the above outcomes. It should be noted that this allocation is for opex only financed from FGS local funds. Capex allocations will be finalized and announced after MDAs have submitted their budget proposals for fy2026.

- (c) **Social welfare**—ensure individuals and families especially from vulnerable communities are protected from economic shocks and assisted to graduate from poverty. Focus will be on:
  - (i) Skills training programs for vulnerable communities
  - (ii) Income generating activities for vulnerable communities

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<sup>1</sup> This includes the supreme court, Banadir regional court, appeal court, judiciary service committee, attorney general, and solicitor general.

An allocation of \$2.3 million for Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is proposed in 2026 to implement the above priority activities to contribute to the achievement of the above outcomes. It should be noted that this allocation is for opex only financed from FGS local funds. Capex allocations will be finalized and announced after MDAs have submitted their budget proposals for fy2026.

- (d) **Water, sanitation and hygiene**—ensure access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, and proper hygiene practices. Focus will be on:
  - (i) Construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems
  - (ii) Promotion of community-led sanitation and hygiene education campaigns to create a healthier living environment.

An allocation of \$1.6 million for Ministry of Energy and Water is proposed in 2026 to implement the above priority activities to contribute to the achievement of the above outcomes. It should be noted that this allocation is for opex only financed from FGS local funds. Capex allocations will be finalized and announced after MDAs have submitted their budget proposals for fy2026.

#### **3.2.4. Pillar 4—Harnessing the Productive Sector and Natural Resources**

The goal of this pillar is to improve the livelihoods of all people in Somalia through competitive, diversified and resilient economic growth that promotes sustainable production and consumption. Somalia’s productive sector encompasses agriculture (crops, livestock, and fisheries), manufacturing, and natural resource management services. Focus in 2026 and the medium term will be on the following:

- (a) **Agriculture**—aim is to increase the agriculture sector’s contribution to GDP by implementing improvements in productivity and adoption of advanced agricultural practices. Focus will be on:
  - (i) Activating flood control, irrigation, and transport infrastructure
  - (ii) Establish extension services
  - (iii) Strengthen vocation education to produce agronomists and scientists
  - (iv) Establish Agricultural Research Institutions focusing on dry land agriculture
  - (v) Promote value addition through modernization and mechanization of agriculture
  - (vi) Supporting agricultural industrialization for both small- and large-scale manufacturing
  - (vii) Promote sustainable rangeland resource management.

An allocation of \$1.9 million for Ministry of Agriculture is proposed in 2026 to commence implementation of the above priority activities to contribute to the achievement of the above aim. It should be noted that this allocation is for opex only financed from FGS local funds. Capex allocations will be finalized and announced after MDAs have submitted their budget proposals for fy2026.

- (b) **Manufacturing**—aim is to promote local manufacturing. Focus will be on:

- (i) Supporting businesses to transition from informal arrangements towards a more formal and regulated arrangement.
- (ii) Promote agro-industrialization through establishment of marketing outlets and storage facilities for livestock, fisheries and crops products
- (iii) Opening new export channels.

An allocation of \$2.6 million for Ministry of Industry and Commerce is proposed in 2026 to commence implementation of the above priority activities to contribute to the achievement of the above aim. It should be noted that this allocation is for opex only financed from FGS local funds. Capex allocations will be finalized and announced after MDAs have submitted their budget proposals for fy2026.

- (c) **Natural resources**—ensure efficient and effective management of natural resources. Focus will be on:
  - (i) Build MDA capacity to manage license portfolio
  - (ii) Undertake comprehensive geological mapping of mineral resources for investment possibilities.

Allocations of \$2.3 million for Ministry of Minerals and Petroleum and \$2.2 million for Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource are proposed in 2026 to pursue implementation of the above priority activities as appropriate. It should be noted that this allocation is for opex only financed from FGS local funds. Capex allocations will be finalized and announced after MDAs have submitted their budget proposals for fy2026.

### 3.2.5. Pillar 5—Infrastructure Development

The objective of the pillar is to build a modern and resilient economic infrastructure to catalyze and sustain inclusive economic growth in Somalia. The pillar focuses on energy, transport, water and sanitation, clean cities, ICT, and oil and gas infrastructure development. The focus of 2026 and the medium term is summarized here below:

- (a) **Energy**—focus is on implementing the power master plan to increase electricity generation from 539 GWH/year in 2024 to 10,676 by 2034, increase access to electricity from 40% in 2024 to 61% in 2024, and reduce population using charcoal and biomass from 85% in 2024 to 32% in 2024.
- (b) **Transport**—focus for 2026 and the medium term is on rehabilitation and expansion of existing roads especially main roads connecting regions and feeder roads. Aim is to increase paved roads from 2,860km in 2024 to 6,532 km in 2034.
- (c) **Seaports and airports**—focus in 2026 and the medium term is on investing in capacity building to accelerate ongoing and future ports rehabilitation and expansion across the country, upgrading and resourcing of the ports in Mogadishu, and establishment of a maritime training institution. Upgrading and resourcing of ports in Mogadishu will be implemented through a PPP arrangement.
- (d) **Railway and petroleum pipeline**—focus in 2026 and medium term is on undertaking feasibility studies and possible construction of rail line to intensify exploitation of

mineral resources in Somalia. The aim is to have at least 583 km of rail line by 2034. Feasibility studies for petroleum pipeline will also be prioritized.

- (e) **Water and sanitation**—focus in 2026 and medium term is on implementation of Somalia’s water and sanitation master plan. Planned infrastructure activities include management of flooding in riverine areas along Jubba and Shabelle rivers including construction of dykes in Southern Somalia, and investment in water engineering and procurement of appropriate equipment for harnessing the available surface and groundwater potential.
- (f) **ICT**—focus in 2026 and medium term is on promoting accessibility of citizens to digital education, facilitating collaboration on cybersecurity initiatives, retaining control of FGS over digital infrastructure and data, and establishing regulations to manage foreign technology providers and safeguard against digital colonization.
- (g) **Building clean cities**—priority projects in 2026 and the medium term include partnering with real estate developers to demolish structures in urban areas that were destroyed in the war and are no longer useful, to make it easy for the private sector to provide affordable housing for low-income households and internally displaced persons.

To implement the above priority actions, the following allocations in the 2026 budget are proposed to be made to the MDAs responsible for implementing the actions: Ministry of Energy and Water \$1.6 million, Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction \$2.1 million, Ministry of Transport and Ports \$1.6 million, Ministry of Post and Telecommunication \$2.0 million. It should be noted that this allocation is for opex only financed from FGS local funds. Capex allocations will be finalized and announced after MDAs have submitted their budget proposals for fy2026. Details of the allocations for opex are provided in Annex 1.

### 3.2.6. Pillar 6: Regional and Economic Integration

Somalia is currently a member of the EAC, COMESA and AfCFTA. This presents to the country trade and investment opportunities with access to over 500 million people. On the other hand, Somalia’s institutional frameworks essential for enhancing economic integration are currently inadequate, primarily due to insufficient capacities in trade and customs standards. Trade- related infrastructure, such as ports, border facilities, and trade routes, which are vital for supporting smoother integration and facilitating increased trade volumes, remains significantly underdeveloped. The absence of robust legal and regulatory systems also undermines the confidence of investors and trading partners.

In 2026 and medium term, the Government intends to focus on addressing these constraints in order to strengthen regional, continental and global partnerships to drive Somalia’s socio-economic development. Key focus areas will include:

- (a) Fostering stronger ties with neighbors (Kenya and Ethiopia) and EAC regional countries.
- (b) Increasing participation in economic corridors to facilitate movement of goods, services, and people across borders to boost economic activities and create new opportunities for trade and investment. Priority will be given to Kismayo-Lamu-Mogadishu corridor, Berbera and Djibouti corridor, Mogadishu, Berbera and Bosaso corridor.

- (c) Fasttrack Somalia's accession to the World Trade Organization. The focus in 2026 and medium term will be on:
- (i) Aligning trade laws with WTO requirements
  - (ii) Investment in capacity-building programs for customs officials and business owners
  - (iii) Expand access to trade finance
  - (iv) Develop financial instruments that support exporters
  - (v) Upgrade testing laboratories, establish certification bodies, and modernize packaging and branding regulations to help Somali products access high-value markets
  - (vi) Develop export credit schemes and capacity-building programs to support the private sector in accessing global markets
  - (vii) Create a package of investment incentives and trade finance programs that can help attract FDI and domestic investments to strategic sectors.

Allocations of \$9.5 million for Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Embassies is proposed in 2026 to pursue implementation of the above priority activities as appropriate. It should be noted that this allocation is for opex only financed from FGS local funds. Capex allocations will be finalized and announced after MDAs have submitted their budget proposals for fy2026. Details of the allocations are provided in Annex 1.

### **3.3. Proposed budgetary ceilings for MDAs**

The total budget for opex for 2026 is projected at \$487.3 million. Annex 1 provides the projected baseline ceilings for 2026 by MDA and expenditure items. Annex 2 provides a summary of expenditures by program for the 2026 for the 40 MDAs that have developed their preliminary PBB budgets.

## Annex 1: Proposed MDAs' budget recurrent expenditure ceilings for 2026

MDA Code	MDA	2025 Budget	Compensation of employees	Use of goods and services	Budget ceilings for 2026
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>507,445,625</b>	<b>365,820,085</b>	<b>121,523,615</b>	<b>487,343,700</b>
<b>01</b>	<b>Administration affairs sector</b>	<b>153,469,116</b>	<b>92,139,039</b>	<b>46,537,381</b>	<b>138,676,420</b>
010100	Office of the Presidency	12,417,171	6,550,197	5,834,203	12,384,400
010201	Office of the Parliament - Peoples' House	27,949,571	22,419,330	4,494,476	26,913,806
010202	Members of Parliament Senate	7,973,196	4,723,296	2,230,900	6,954,196
010300	Office of the Prime Minister	10,602,751	3,687,867	6,414,884	10,102,751
010400	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,218,068	2,721,495	1,496,573	4,218,068
010401	Embassies	5,373,269	4,518,660	854,609	5,373,269
010500	Ministry of Finance	17,170,876	11,381,577	5,289,299	16,670,876
010501	Accountant General	3,430,309	2,771,505	658,804	3,430,309
010503	Directorate of Financial Reporting Center	997,837	741,837	256,000	997,837
010600	Ministry of Planning	2,796,158	1,977,231	818,927	2,796,158
010601	National Statistics Agency	1,308,394	288,765	1,019,629	1,308,394
010700	Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs	2,941,385	1,729,413	1,211,972	2,941,385
010701	Somali Refugee and IDPs Commission	834,535	761,535	73,000	834,535
010702	National ID Authority DADSOM	2,024,895	293,355	1,149,540	1,442,895
010703	Somali Disaster and Humanitarian Management Agency	8,820,723	1,711,908	3,108,815	4,820,723
010800	Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowment	3,364,862	1,502,976	1,861,886	3,364,862
010900	Ministry of Justice	2,442,600	1,471,371	871,229	2,342,600
010901	Custodian Corps	11,429,440	8,652,960	2,776,480	11,429,440
011001	Supreme Court	2,720,922	2,092,641	628,281	2,720,922
011002	Banadir Regional Court	2,298,874	1,957,374	341,500	2,298,874
011003	Appeal Court	1,194,399	931,524	262,875	1,194,399
011005	Judiciary Service Committee	195,192	126,192	69,000	195,192
011100	Attorney General	2,155,913	1,751,013	404,900	2,155,913
011200	Solicitor General	709,415	485,415	224,000	709,415
011300	Auditor General	4,016,279	2,404,920	1,611,359	4,016,279
012200	National Reconciliation Commission	496,772	452,772	44,000	496,772
012300	National Independent Electoral Commission	10,717,155	1,442,625	2,251,370	3,693,995
012500	Independence Constitution Review and Imp. Commission	1,033,636	942,636	91,000	1,033,636
012600	National Civil Service Commission	1,690,399	1,502,529	187,870	1,690,399
012700	The Independent Commission for Combating Corruption	144,120	144,120	-	144,120
<b>02</b>	<b>Security and defense affairs sector</b>	<b>257,127,670</b>	<b>198,919,538</b>	<b>56,588,132</b>	<b>255,507,670</b>
020100	Ministry of Defense	3,729,825	1,095,042	1,134,783	2,229,825
020101	Armed Forces	163,436,555	132,503,163	30,933,392	163,436,555
020102	Military Court	3,740,000	1,604,000	2,136,000	3,740,000
020103	Disabled and Orphans Organization	93,000	60,000	33,000	93,000
020200	Ministry of Internal Security	1,561,334	962,301	599,033	1,561,334

MDA Code	MDA	2025 Budget	Compensation of employees	Use of goods and services	Budget ceilings for 2026
020201	Police Force	49,681,986	40,856,190	8,825,796	49,681,986
020202	National Security Force	28,466,720	17,935,392	10,531,328	28,466,720
020203	Immigration Department	6,418,250	3,903,450	2,394,800	6,298,250
<b>03</b>	<b>Economic affairs sector</b>	<b>45,049,407</b>	<b>30,211,008</b>	<b>11,149,171</b>	<b>41,360,179</b>
030100	Ministry of Water and Energy	1,646,080	1,499,265	146,815	1,646,080
030200	Ministry of Mineral	2,278,328	1,171,383	1,106,945	2,278,328
030201	Somalia Patrol Authority	1,081,715	391,260	490,455	881,715
030300	Ministry of Agriculture	1,925,980	1,636,365	289,615	1,925,980
030400	Ministry of Livestock and Forestry	1,481,874	1,283,874	198,000	1,481,874
030500	Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resource	1,540,410	1,384,410	156,000	1,540,410
030501	Somali Marine Research	606,098	502,098	104,000	606,098
030502	Offshore and Fisheries Development Project	112,776	55,776	57,000	112,776
030600	Ministry of Information	6,295,489	3,288,111	2,628,320	5,916,431
030700	Ministry of Communications and Technology	1,965,764	1,308,039	657,725	1,965,764
030701	National Communication Agency	846,054	543,054	303,000	846,054
030702	Data Protection Authority	168,675	6,615	162,060	168,675
030800	Ministry of Public Work & Reconstruction	2,074,420	1,827,420	247,000	2,074,420
030900	Ministry of Transportation and Aviation	4,279,693	1,725,593	554,100	2,279,693
030901	Civil Aviation and Metro-Authority	9,633,494	6,829,246	2,594,078	9,423,324
031000	Ministry of Transport and Ports	2,548,426	1,437,426	211,000	1,648,426
031001	Hamar Port Authority	1,032,200	916,800	115,400	1,032,200
031100	Ministry of Industry & Commerce	2,592,804	2,417,346	175,458	2,592,804
031101	Somali Quality Assurance Agency	1,462,781	1,065,381	397,400	1,462,781
031200	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	1,476,346	921,546	554,800	1,476,346
<b>04</b>	<b>Social affairs sector</b>	<b>51,799,432</b>	<b>44,550,500</b>	<b>7,248,932</b>	<b>51,799,432</b>
040100	Ministry of Health	4,483,627	3,238,517	1,245,110	4,483,627
040200	Ministry of Education and Higher Education	32,221,755	30,162,780	2,058,975	32,221,755
040201	Somali National University	8,272,680	5,385,720	2,886,960	8,272,680
040202	Somali Academy of Sciences and Arts	1,286,827	1,165,911	120,916	1,286,827
040203	Intergovernmental Academy of Somali Language	342,256	245,196	97,060	342,256
040300	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	2,311,383	1,974,633	336,750	2,311,383
040400	Ministry of Youth and Sport	1,071,069	1,000,569	70,500	1,071,069
040500	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	1,171,554	837,309	334,245	1,171,554
040501	Somali Disable Agency	638,281	539,865	98,416	638,281

**Annex 2: Summary of MDA budget estimates by program for PBB pilot MDAs**

*To be inserted later*