



Hargeisa, Somaliland



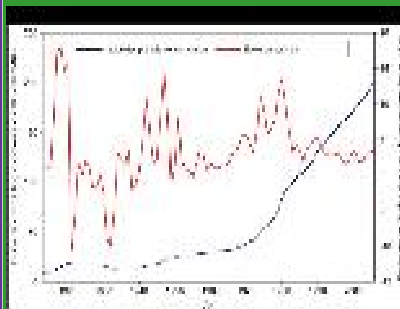
Somaliland Statistical Bulletin

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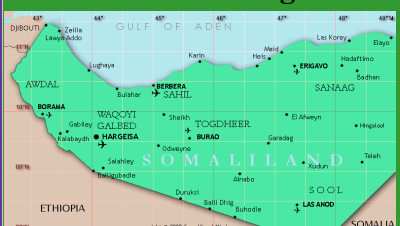
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Introduction:

This is a quarterly bulletin issued by Ministry of National Planning and Development. Its purpose is to keep citizens and concerned institutions informed, and have easy access to the most recent data on the economy.

Somaliland Export and Import

SOMALILAND ECONOMY

Livestock is the backbone of Somaliland economy and provides subsistence to a considerable proportion of the local population; it contributes to more than 60% of the national GDP and export earnings. This sector is an important supplement to the income and diet of much of the nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists. Livestock now regarded as a source of cash income, as well as a traditional unit of social status and pledge of lineage responsibility, and a last resort against famine in the harsh dry seasons.

Table 1: Yearly Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2006-2011

Year	Goat/sheep	Cattle	Camel	Total
2006	1,177,232	97,535	23,202	1,297,969
2007	1,354,246	87,476	14,149	1,455,871
2008	1,380,566	84,541	30,468	1495575
2009	1,836,970	133,670	48,608	2,019,248
2010	2,827,909	207,195	124,154	3,159,258
2011*	1,305,983	93,798	76,480	1,476,261
Total	9,882,906	61,9674	31,7061	10,819,641

Sources: Berbera Port Authority Somaliland

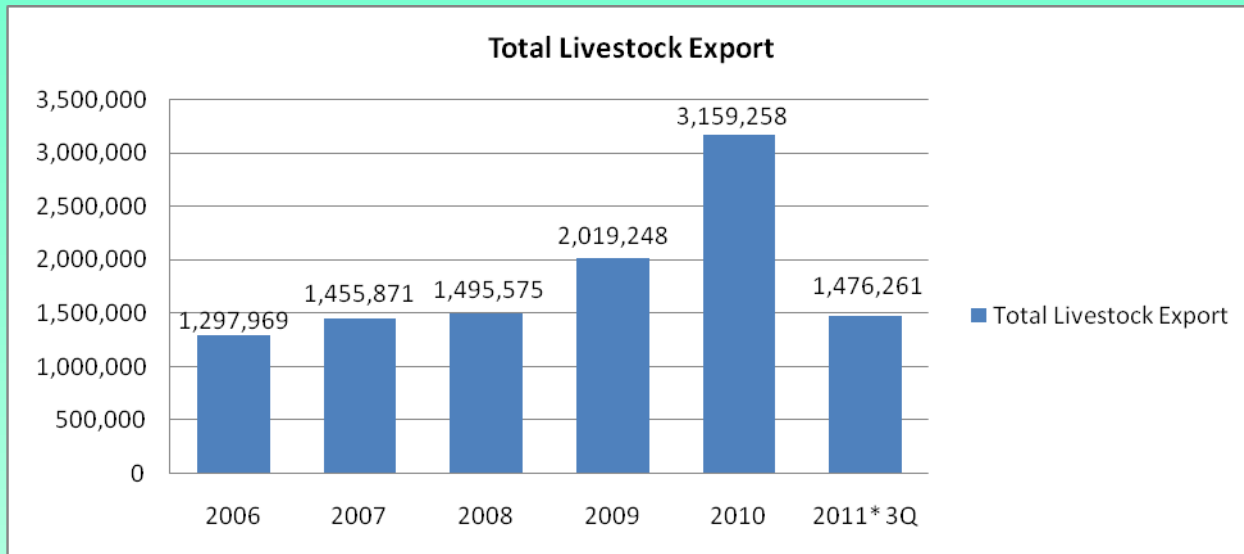
* nine months of livestock export

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Somaliland Export and Import

Chart 1: Total Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2006 - 2011



This Chart shows that the overall trend of livestock export has been upward for the last five years, reflecting the livestock trade improvement in Somaliland. Livestock exports increased 12 percent, 2 percent, 35 percent and 56 percent between 2007 and 2010. The substantial rise in livestock exports in 2010 shows the increasing demand existing in Middle East countries, especially Saudi Arabia which is the largest market of Somaliland livestock. On average, 91 percent of total exports are sheep/goats, 6 percent are cattle and only 3 percent are camels.

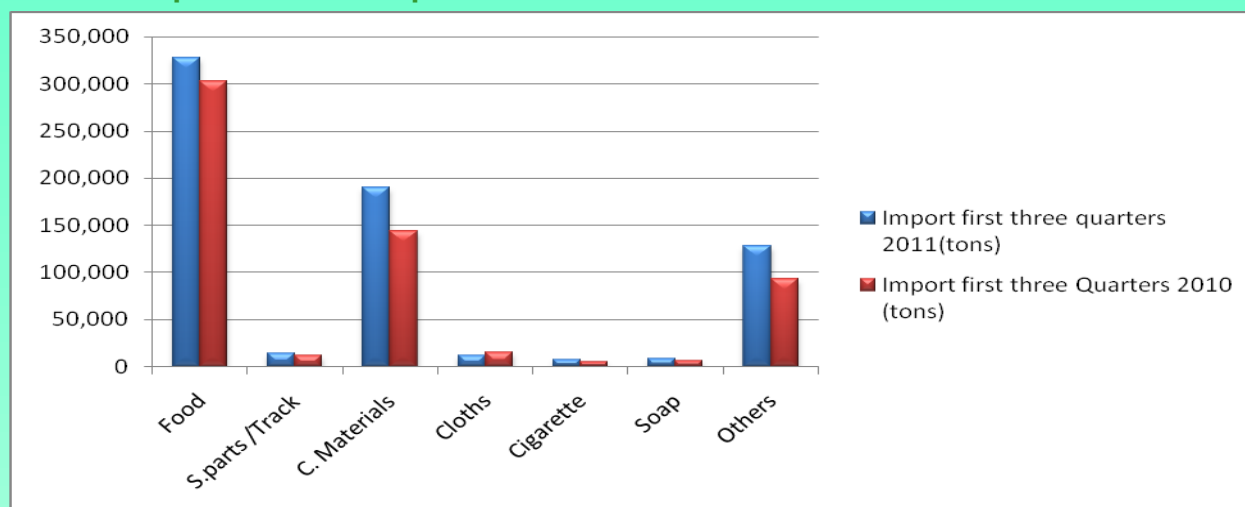
Table 2: Import 1st Three quarters 2011 & first Three Quarters 2010(tons)

Item	Import first three quarters 2011(tons)	Import first three Quarters 2010 (tons)
Food	327,425	302,629
Spare parts /Trackers	14,097	12,042
Construction Materials	189,898	143,807
Cloths	12,184	14,950
Cigarettes	7,585	5,222
Soap	8,449	6,557
Others	128,455	92,877

Sources: Berbera Port Authority Somaliland

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Chart 3. Import first three quarter 2011& 2010

Consumer Price Indices of Hargeisa

The market price of various items including livestock, Food, Clothes, housing and household equipments, Furniture, Construction Materials, Transportation, Health care, entertainment, khat, cigarette, personal care, gold, utilities and exchange rate are collected in order to calculate CPI on a monthly basis by the statistics department staff at the end of each week from Hargeisa markets.

During the weekly market survey enumerators' interview three randomly selected vendors in the market, asking the price of each element covered in the survey. Then, the average price of the three sellers are recorded as the price of that given item on that day, next the average over the four weeks is calculated. The annual figure is the average of the monthly averages. Relative indices, which measure changes in an item's average price between the current and base year computed finally

Consumer Price Indices Based on 2007 =100

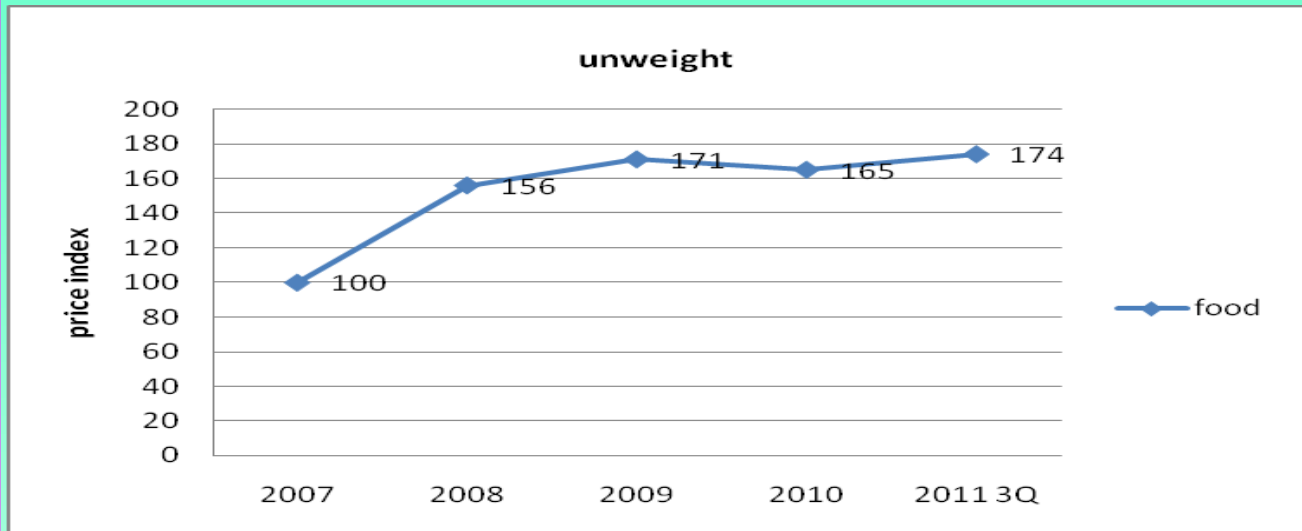
Table 3: un weight consumer price Indices

Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 3Q
(Food)	100	156	171	165	174
(Fruits and Vegetables)	100	142	174	171	133
(Beverages and Tobacco)	100	103	106	109	105
(House rent)	100	102	136	129	113
(Energy / Fuel and Water)	100	183	186	190	200

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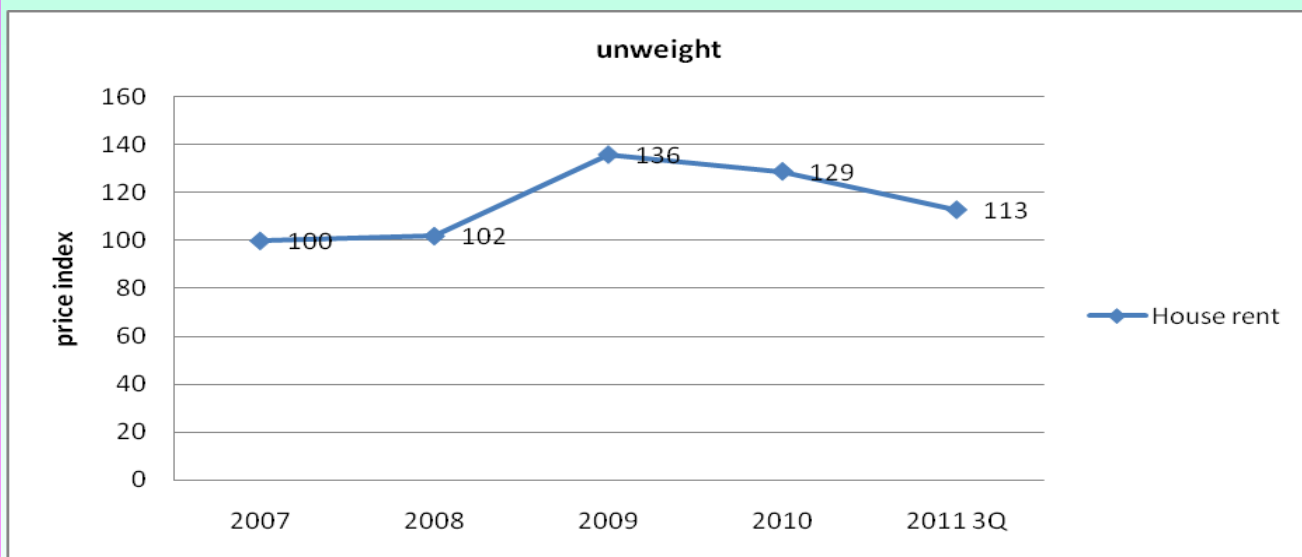
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Chart 3A: Food consumer price Indices (un-weighted)



There is general increase in price index. Food price index rose dramatically and inflation remained high throughout the country for the last five years. Prices have increased by 9% from last year. There has been food price hikes on international markets, the supply of locally produced cereals was limited as well from 2008 to 2009. This was followed by a relatively slight fall in price in 2010 and rise the first three quarters of 2011.

Chart 3B: House rent price Indices (un weight)

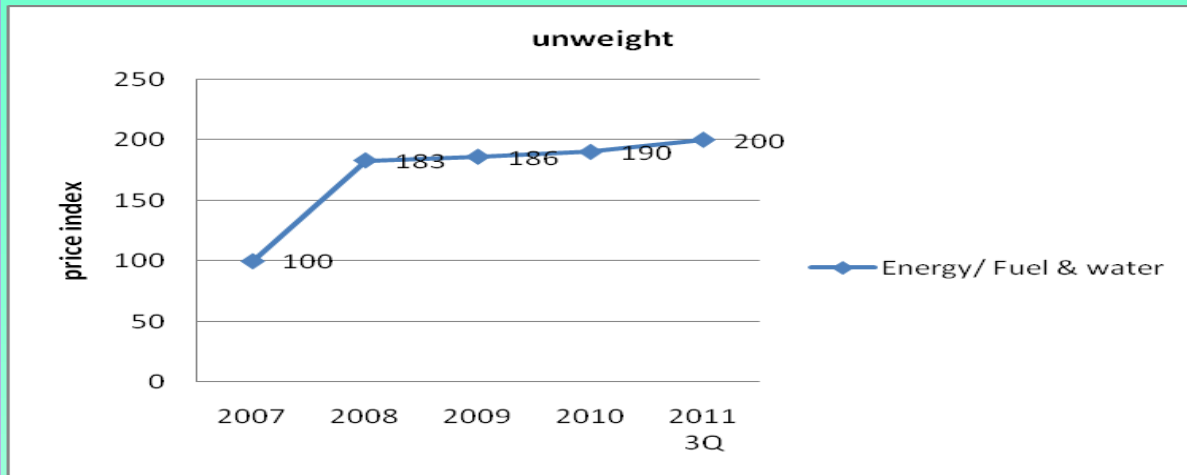


House rent shows similar trend as that of food, between 2007 and 2008 rent rose only marginally but the next year 2009 rose dramatically reaching the peak and decreased noticeably by 2010 and first three quarters of 2011.

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Chart 3C: Energy consumer price Indices (un weighted)



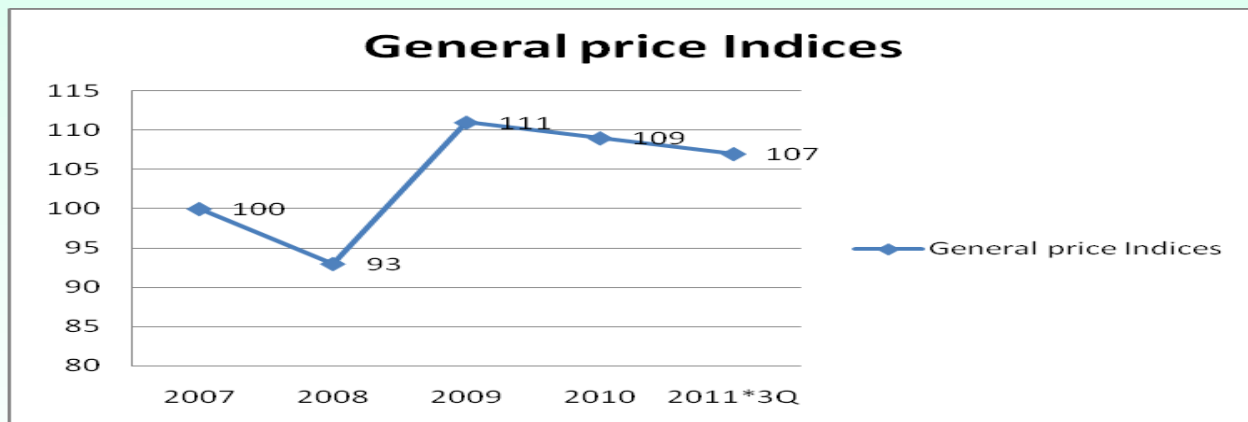
After Fuel price rocketed and reached \$133 per barrel in 2008, there is slight increased between 2008 to 2010. The price rose significantly in the first three quarters of 2011. Overall prices increased by 10% from 2010.

Table 4: General CPI on Quarterly based

Quarters	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Quarter1	63194	60378	70990	79365	73819
Quarter2	62316	63315	80448	88003	71078
Quarter3	88060	68999	75287	71825	72354
Quarter4	65942	67693	83430	67524	0
Average Total Quarters	69878	65096	77539	76679	72,418
General price Indices	100	93	111	109	107
Inflation rate change %	-	-7%	19%	-2%	-2%

* Only nine Months

Chart 4A: CPI (General)

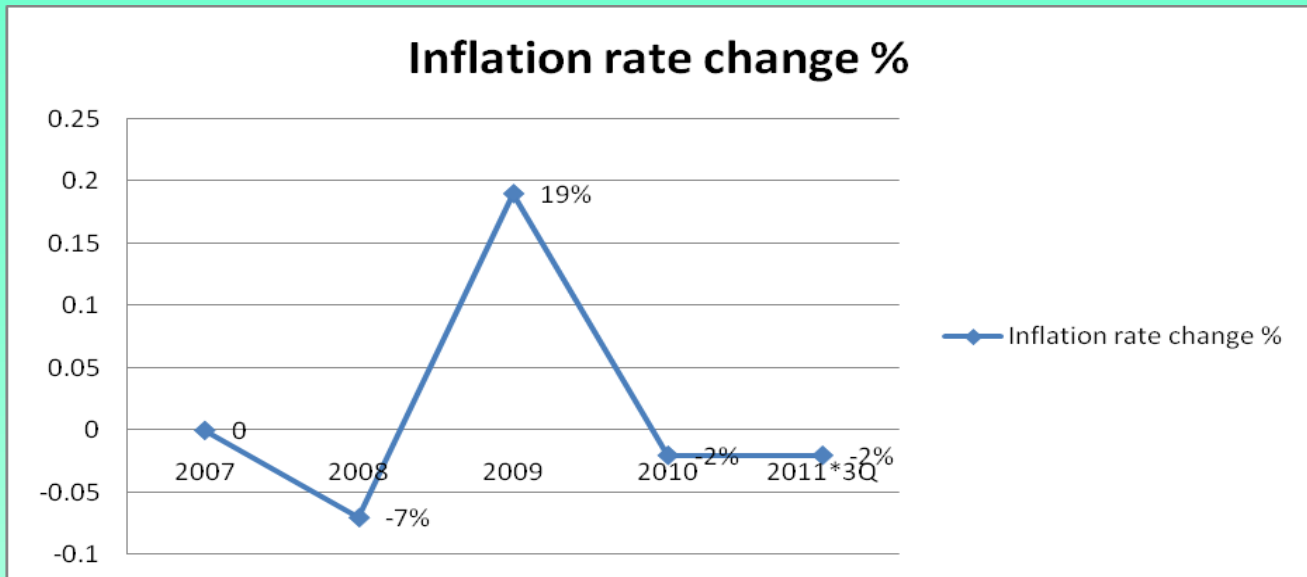


As chart 4A: illustrates the general price index declined slowly from 2007 to 2008, after levelling out it goes up suddenly reaching the highest point in 2009 following slight drop in 2010 and 2011 .

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Chart 4B: Inflation rate (change %)



N/B: Comparing the aggregate prices of 2008 to three first quarters of 2011 indicated the prices highly increased.

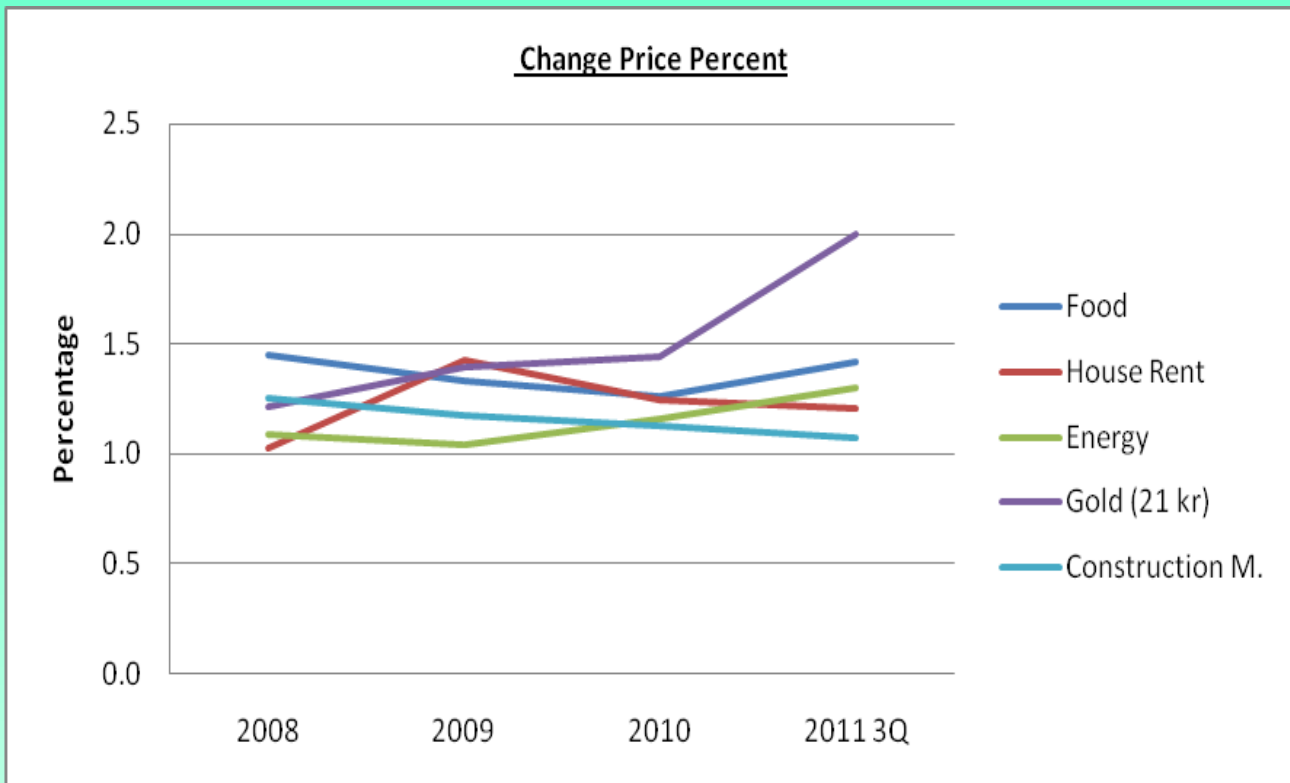
The above graph shows the annual percentage change in inflation rate, which is the percentage increase or decrease in the price level from year to year. If the price level is rising, then the inflation rate is positive; if the price level is falling, the inflation rate is negative (see table 4). As illustrated by chart 4B: inflation rate declined -7% in 2008 rose 19% in 2009, then declined -2% and -2% in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Table 5 : Change of Price Percent

Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 3Q
Food	100	1.45	1.33	1.26	1.42
House Rent	100	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2
Energy	100	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3
Gold (21Kr)	100	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0
Construction M	100	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1

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The above chart indicated the change of trend indicators prices percent (see Table 5). On the other hand, increases in aggregate demand are likely to push-up the price level and also short-age of Import commodities is likely caused push-up the price level of the Somaliland.

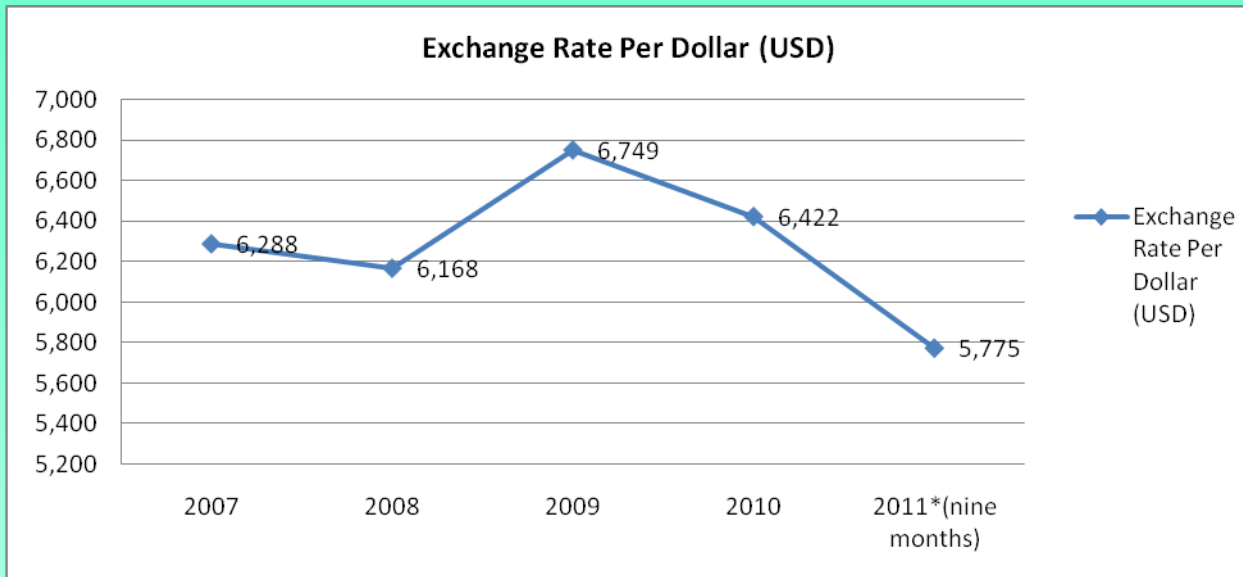
Table 6: Aggregate of Exchange Rate 2007-2011

Year	Exchange Rate Per Dollar (USD)
2007	6,288
2008	6,168
2009	6,749
2010	6,422
2011*(Nine months)	5,775

Source: Ministry of Planning

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Chart 5: Exchange Rate per Dollar (USD) per year

For the last decade, Somaliland exchange rate fluctuated between 6000 and close to 7000 shillings. The year 2011 is first year that the exchange rate fell below 6000 shilling, indicating that the shilling is strengthening against the US dollar (although insignificant increase in the purchasing power of Somaliland shilling) and continuing to appreciate in most Somaliland markets.

The local currency (Somaliland shilling) gained 8% in value against the US dollar between December 2009 and December 2010. On the other hand, the two quarters of 2011 Somaliland shillings increased 15% compared to 2010. There is another factor which called Speculation is also now an important factor influence on the exchange rate.

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