



Department of Statistics

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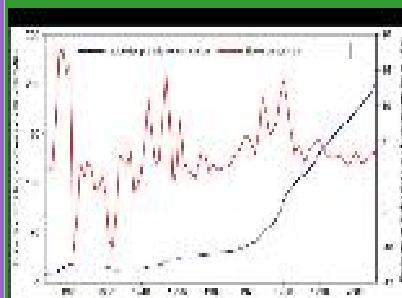


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Somaliland Statistical Bulletin

Introduction:

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

Somaliland Export and Import

SOMALILAND ECONOMY

Livestock is the backbone of Somaliland's economy and provides livelihood 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 source of income and diet of much of the nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists. Livestock is 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 season.

Table 1A: Yearly Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2009-2014 2Q (HDS)

YEAR	Goat/sheep	Cattle	Camel	Total
2009	1,836,970	133,670	48,608	2,019,248
2010	2,827,909	207,195	124,154	3,159,258
2011	3,104,684	150,934	107,281	3,362,899
2012	3,219,584	190,354	102,664	3,512,602
2013	2,888,995	201,876	75,728	3,166,599
2014 2Q	910,933	108,383	56,701	1,076,017

Sources: Berbera Port Authority Somaliland

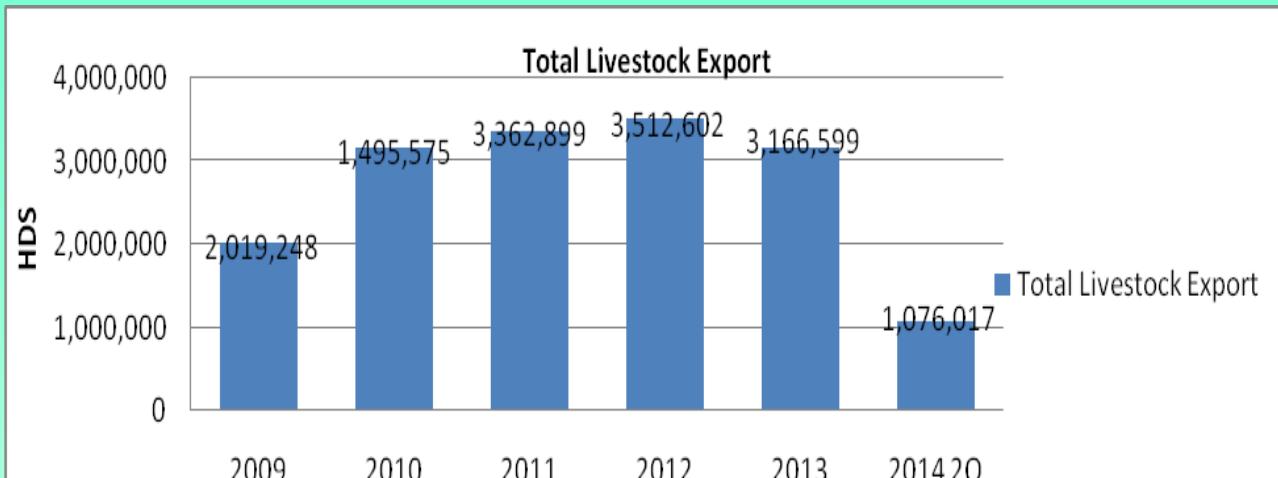
Table 1B: Comparing last three years on first 2 Quarters (HDS)

	Goat/sheep	Cattle	Camel	Total
2Q 2012	811,075	84,923	61,810	957,808
2Q 2013	809,937	80,058	53,528	943,523
2Q 2014	910,933	108,383	56,701	1,076,017

Dear readers, your comments, ideas, view and articles are highly welcome!!

Somaliland Export and Import

Chart1: Total Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2009 – 2014 2Q



This Chart shows that the overall trend of livestock export has been upward for the last Six years including first Quarter of 2014 reflecting the livestock trade improvement in Somaliland.

Livestock exports increased between 2008 and 2012 by 141%. The substantial in livestock exports declined in 2013 at 10 percent compared 2012.

And shows the demand exist in the Middle East countries, especially Saudi Arabia which is the largest market for Somaliland livestock. On average, 90.8 percent of total exports are sheep/goats, 6.0 percent are cattle and only 3.2 percent are camels on 2009 up to Second quarter of 2014.

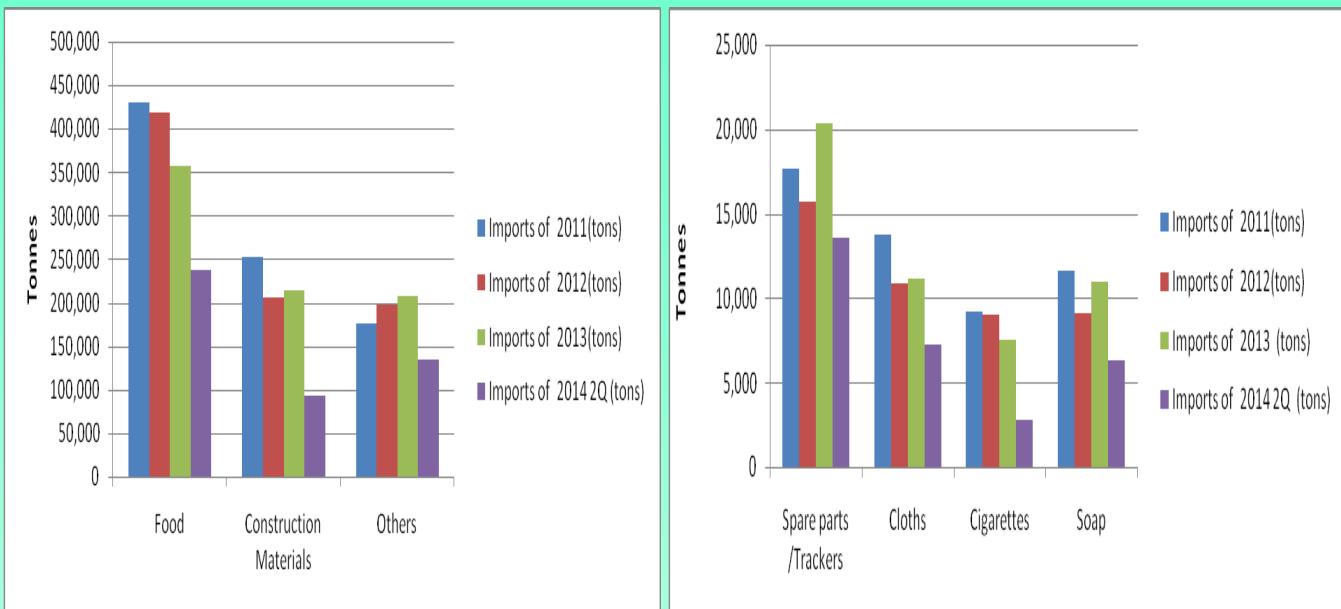
Table 2A. Comparing Imports of selected indicators between 2011-2014 2Q (Selected Indicators)

Item	Imports of 2011 (Tons)	Imports of 2012 (Tons)	Imports of 2013 (Tons)	Imports of 2014 2Q (tons)
Food	430,577	417,978	357,091	237,421
Spare parts /Trackers	17,646	15,722	20,309	13,541
Construction Materials	252,179	205,728	213,625	92,198
Cloths	13,792	10,861	11,144	7,204
Cigarettes	9,225	9,011	7,528	2,758
Soap	11,592	9,148	10,925	6,333
Others	176,598	197,715	207,494	135,267

Table 2B: Comparing last three years on first 2 Quarters (Tons)

Item	Imports of 2012 2Q	Imports of 2013 2Q	Imports of 2014 2Q
Food	271,391	172,372	237,421
Spare parts/Tracks	8,445	9,670	13,541
Construction Material	105,716	100,607	92,198
Cloths	5,612	5,110	7,204
Cigarettes	4,983	5,044	2,758
Soap	4,186	7,055	6,333
Others	92,900	101768	135,267

Chart 3. Import of 2011-2014 2Q (Tones)



CONSUMER PRICE INDICES OF HARGEISA, BERBERA, ERIGAVO AND BORAMA.

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 by the statistics department staff at the end of each week from markets of Major Cities in order to calculate CPI on a monthly basis.

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 are computed finally.

Consumer Price Indices Based on 2007 =100

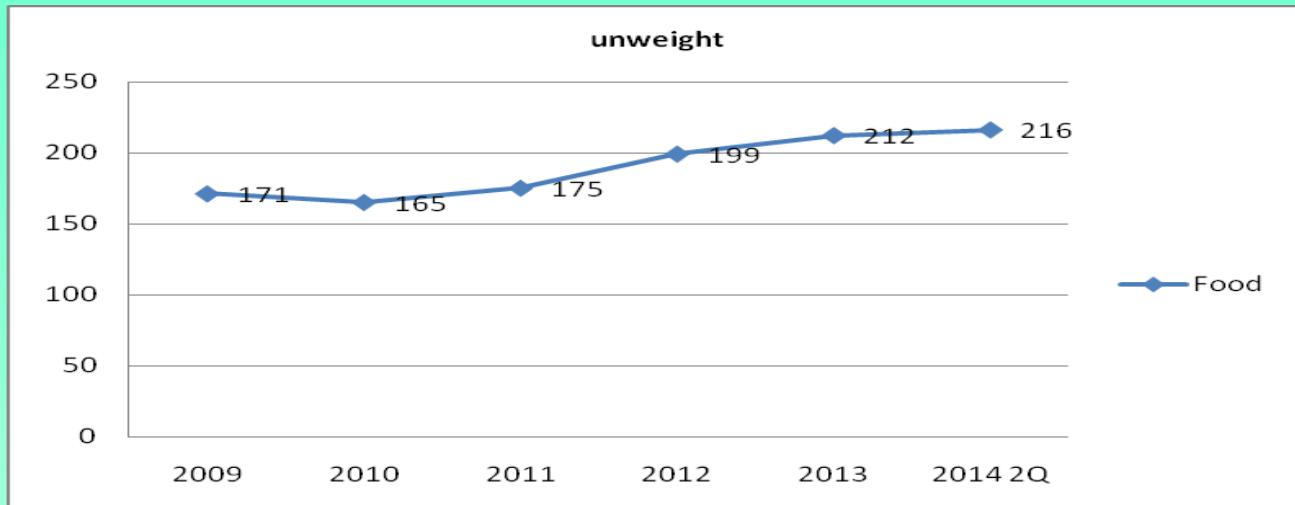
Table 3: un weight consumer price Indices

Indicators	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 2Q
(Food)	156	165	175	199	212	216
(Fruits and Vegetables)	142	171	129	136	171	196
(Beverages and Tobacco)	103	109	124	113	133	137
(House rent)	102	129	109	140	138	130
(Energy / Fuel and Water)	183	190	198	203	206	247

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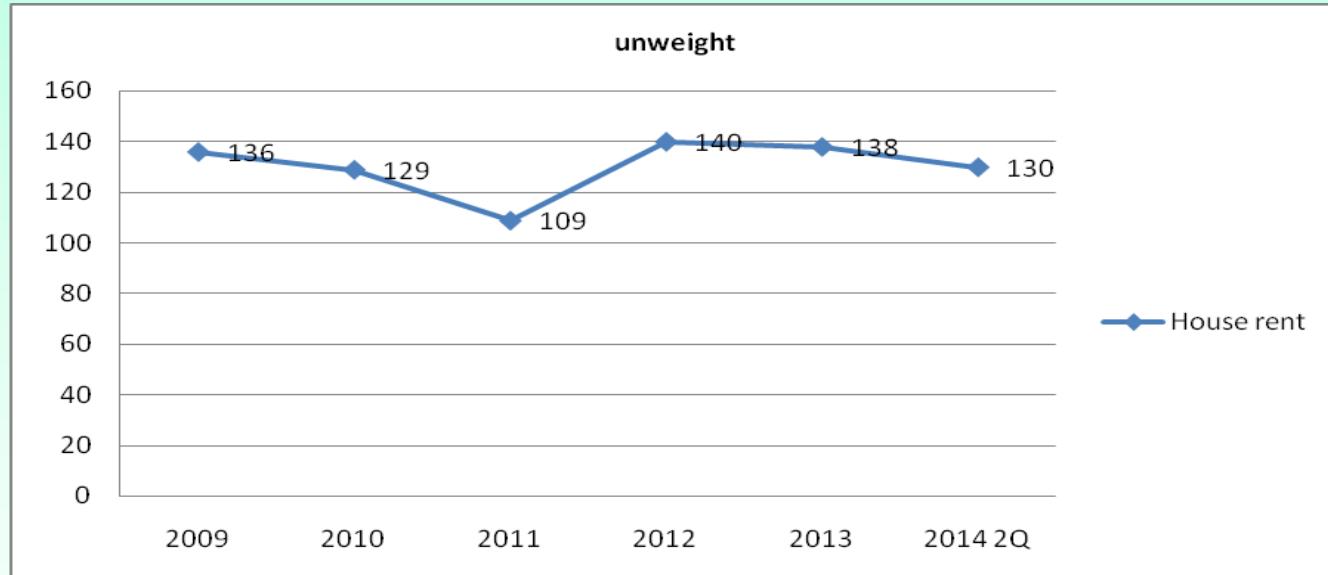
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Chart 3A: Food consumer price Indices (un-weighted)



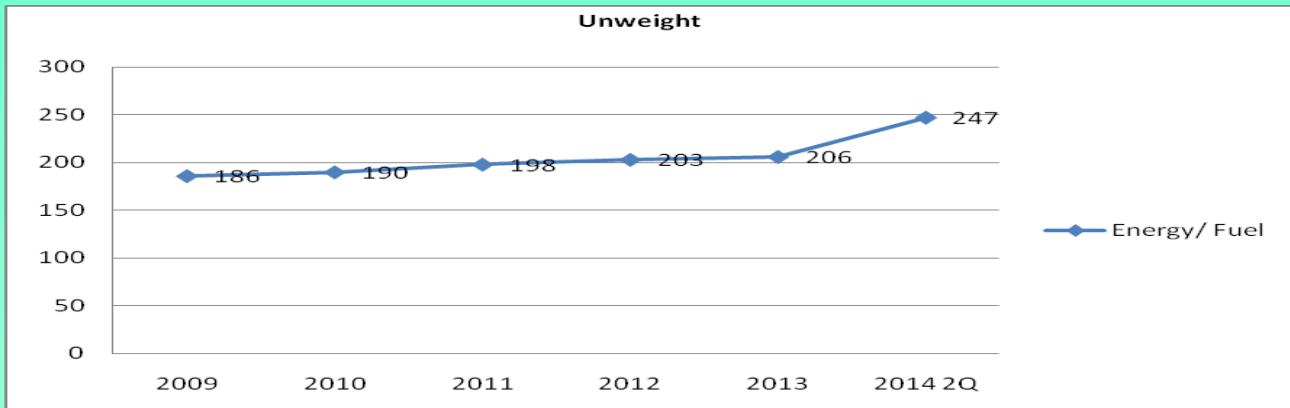
There is general increase in the price index. The food price index rose dramatically and inflation remained high throughout the country particularly in the last two years. There has been food price hikes in international markets, and the supply of locally produced cereals has not increased to attenuate the effect.

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



House rent shows similar trend as that of food 2009, 2010 and 2011 declined and rose noticeably reached the peak on 2012, and declined 2013 and Second quarter of 2014 respectively.

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



After Fuel price rocketed and reached \$133 per barrel in 2008, there were slight increases between 2009 and 2013. The price rose significantly in second quarter of 2014. Overall, prices increased by 23% from 2008 to 2013.

Table 4: General CPI on Quarterly based

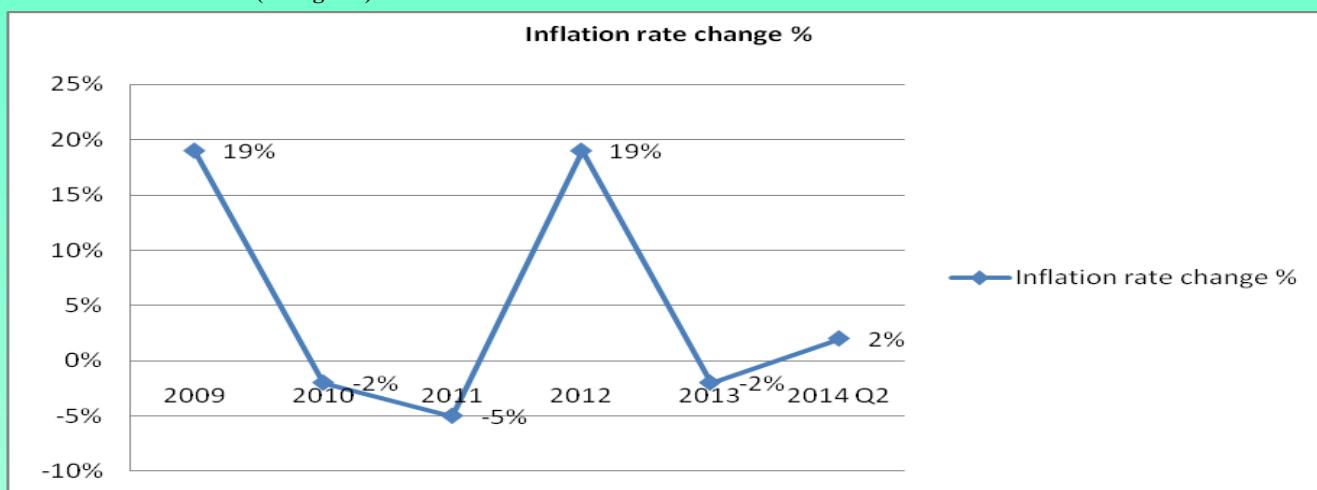
Quarters	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Quarter1	70,990	79,365	73,819	83,963	87,602	87,487
Quarter2	80,448	88,003	71,078	88,062	83,416	86,999
Quarter3	75,287	71,825	72,354	86,612	45,588	
Quarter4	83,430	67,524	67,552	88,224	85,493	
Average Total Quarters	77,539	76,679	72,418	86,715	85,525	87,243
General price Indices	111	109	104	124	122	125
Inflation rate change %	19%	-2%	-5%	19%	-2%	2%

Chart 4A: CPI (General)



As chart 4A indicates, the general price index declined slightly from 2009 to 2011, after levelling out it went up in 2012. This was followed by slight drops in 2013, and then it rose sharply Second quarter of 2014.

Chart 4B: Inflation rate (change %)



N/B: Comparing the aggregate prices of 2009 to 2014 2Q indicated the prices fluctuating.

The above graph shows the annual percentage change in inflation rates. It indicates that the inflation rate rose by 19% in 2009, then declined by -2% and -5% in 2010 and 2011 respectively, but drastically rose by 19% in 2012 and declined at -2% on 2013 in the Second quarter of 2014 rose 2%.

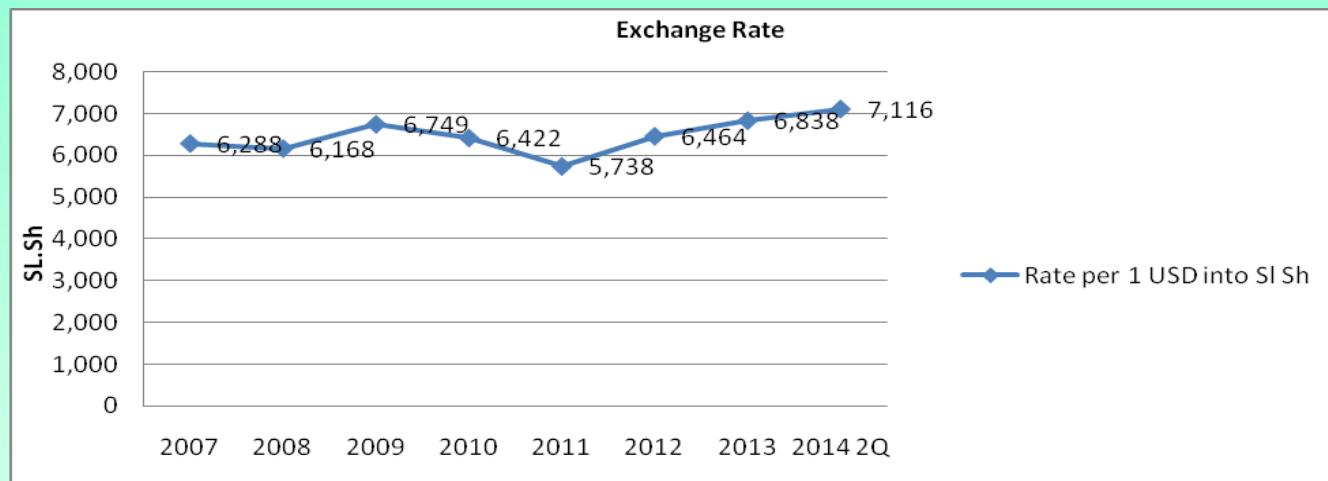
Note:

The above chart indicates the change in the trend of price indicators (see Table 4). increases in aggregate demand are likely to have pushed-up the price level. shortage of Import commodities is also likely to have push-up the price level in Somaliland.

Table 5A: Aggregate of Exchange Rate 2007-2014 2Q

Year	Exchange Rate Per Dollar (USD)
2007	6,288
2008	6,168
2009	6,749
2010	6,422
2011	5,738
2012	6,494
2013	6,838
2014 2Q	7,116

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



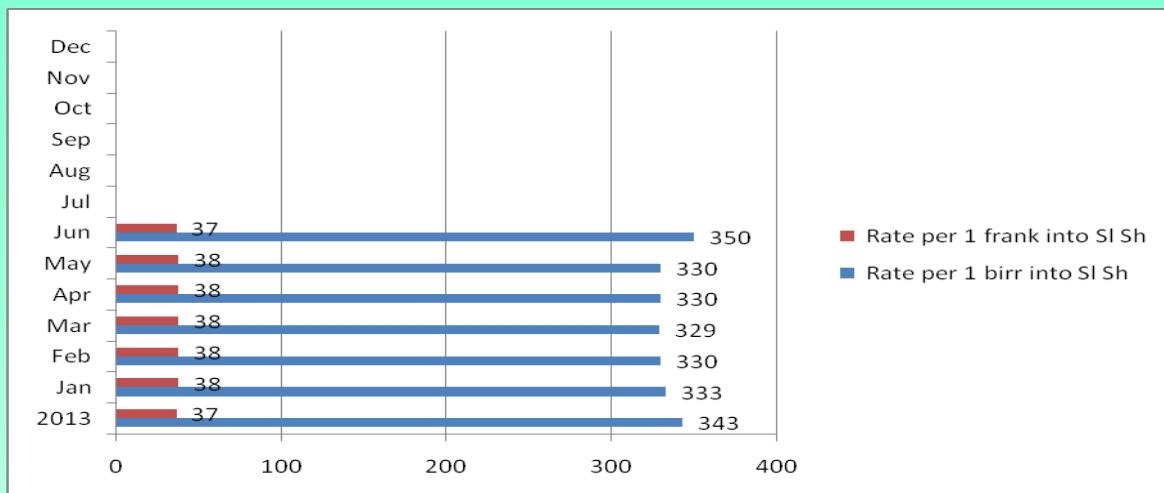
Source: Ministry of Planning

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 strengthened against the US dollar. In 2012 and second quarter of 2014 the exchange rate went up sharply and the Somaliland shilling depreciated by 12% and 23% respectively.

Table 5B: Exchange Rates against the Ethiopian Birr and the Djibouti Franc in 2013 and the Second quarter of 2014.

	2013	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>1 birr into Sl.Sh</i>	343	333	330	329	330	330	350						
<i>1 frank into Sl.Sh</i>	37	38	38	38	38	38	37						

Chart 5B: Exchange Rate per 1 Birr and 1 Frank into Sl.Sh.



Source: Ministry of Planning

