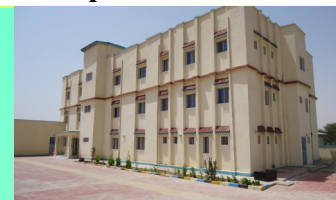




Hargeisa, Somaliland



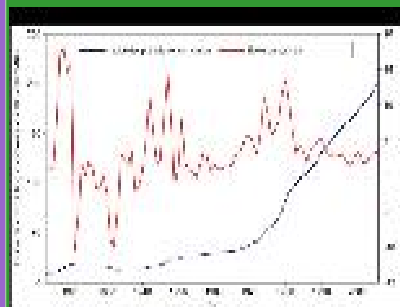
Somaliland Statistical Bulletin

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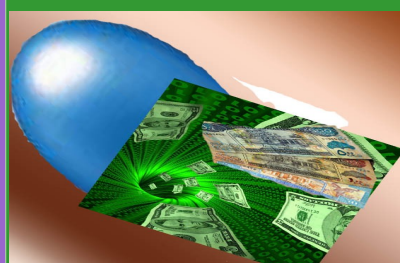
Somaliland Export/Import



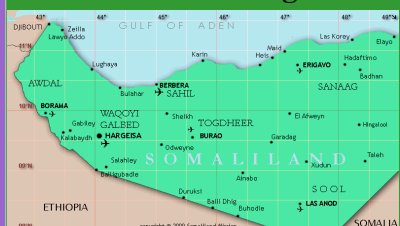
Consumer Price Indices of Hargeisa



Somaliland Inflation Rate



Somaliland Exchange Rate



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 28% of the national GDP and more than 90% of export earnings. This sector is an important source of income and diet for 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.

YEAR	Goat/sheep	Cattle	Camel	Total
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	3,089,592	252,397	64,578	3,406,567
2015 Q1	530,392	56,028	33,519	619,939

Table 1A: Yearly Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2010-2015 Q1 (HDS)

Sources: Berbera Port Authority Somaliland

	Goat/sheep	Cattle	Camel	Total
2013 Q1	431,696	46,319	24,900	502,915
2014 Q1	452,428	59,025	42,315	553,768
2015 Q1	530,392	56,028	33,519	619,939

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Somaliland Export and Import

Chart1: Total Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2010 – 2015 Q1



This Chart shows that the overall trend of livestock export has been upward for the last Six years including first quarter of 2015 reflecting the livestock trade improvement in Somaliland. Livestock exports increased between 2010 and 2014 by 8%. But it declined in 2013 by 10% compared to 2012. The figures show that there is demand for livestock in the Middle East countries, especially Saudi Arabia which is the largest market for Somaliland livestock. On average, 91.1 percent of total exports were sheep/goats, 6.0 percent were cattle and only 2.9 percent were camels during the five year period from 2010 to 2014, In the first quarter of 2015 on average 85.6% of total export were shouts, 9.0% were cattle where as 5.4% were camels.

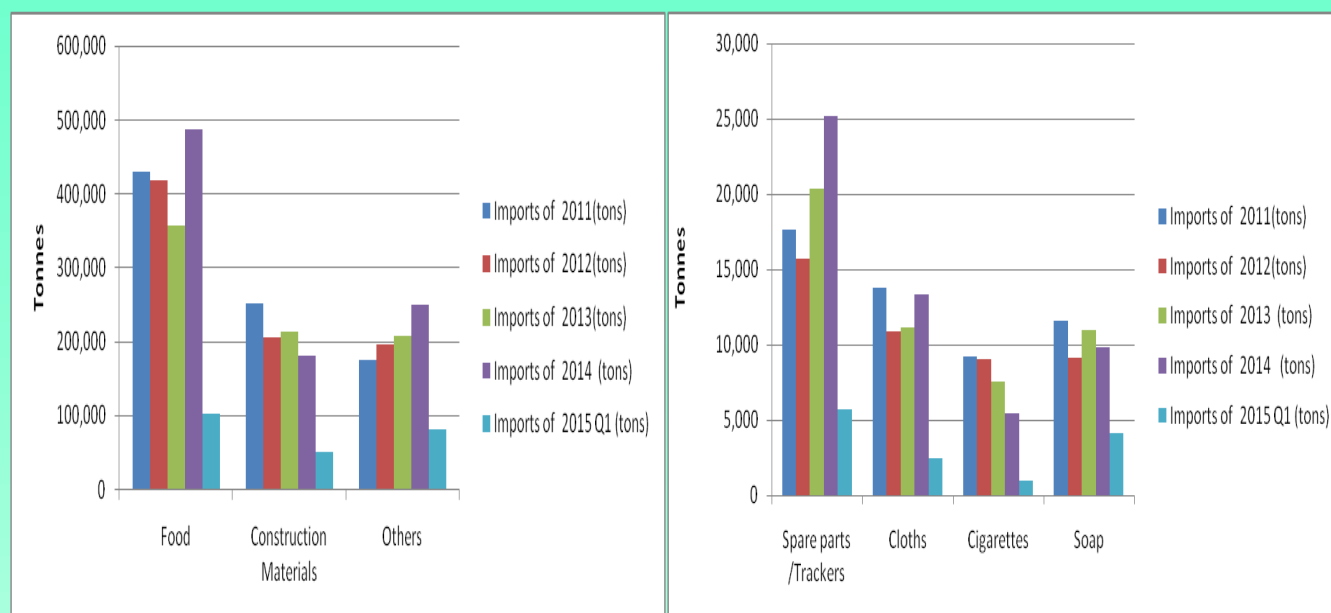
Table 2A. Comparing Imports of selected indicators between 2011-2015 Q1 (Selected Indicators)

Item	Imports of 2011 (tons)	Imports of 2012 (tons)	Imports of 2013 (tons)	Imports of 2014 (tons)	Imports of 2015 Q1 (tons)
Food	430,577	417,978	357,091	487,969	102,675
Spare parts /Trackers	17,646	15,722	20,309	25,178	5,698
Construction Materials	252,179	205,728	213,625	181,803	52,355
Cloths	13,792	10,861	11,144	13,303	2,458
Cigarettes	9,225	9,011	7,528	5,482	963
Soap	11,592	9,148	10,925	9,783	4,112
Others	176,598	197,715	207,494	250,304	82,669
Total	911,609	866,163	828,116	973,822	250,930

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

Item	Imports of 2013Q1 (tons)	Imports of 2014 Q1 (tons)	Imports of 2015 Q1 (tons)
Food	105,579	108,339	102,675
Spare parts/Tracks	7,713	5,715	5,698
Construction Material	55,887	48,392	52,355
Cloths	288	4,016	2,458
Cigarettes	3,812	4,016	963
Soap	4,520	3,343	4,112
Others	49,579	65,494	82,669

Chart 3. Import of 2011-2015 Q1 (Tonnes)



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

The market price of 169 items including 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

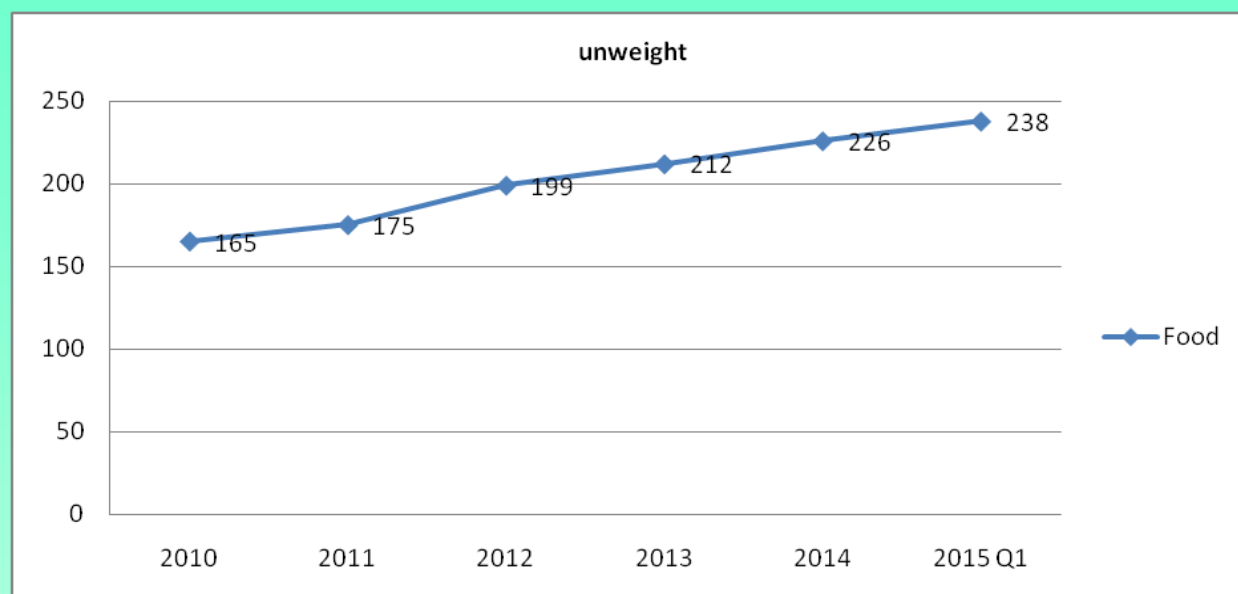
Table 3: un weight consumer price Indices

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Q1
(Food)	165	175	199	212	226	238
(Fruits and Vegetables)	171	129	136	171	195	191
(Beverages and Tobacco)	109	124	113	133	127	150
(House rent)	129	109	140	138	132	160
(Energy / Fuel and Water)	190	198	203	206	230	244

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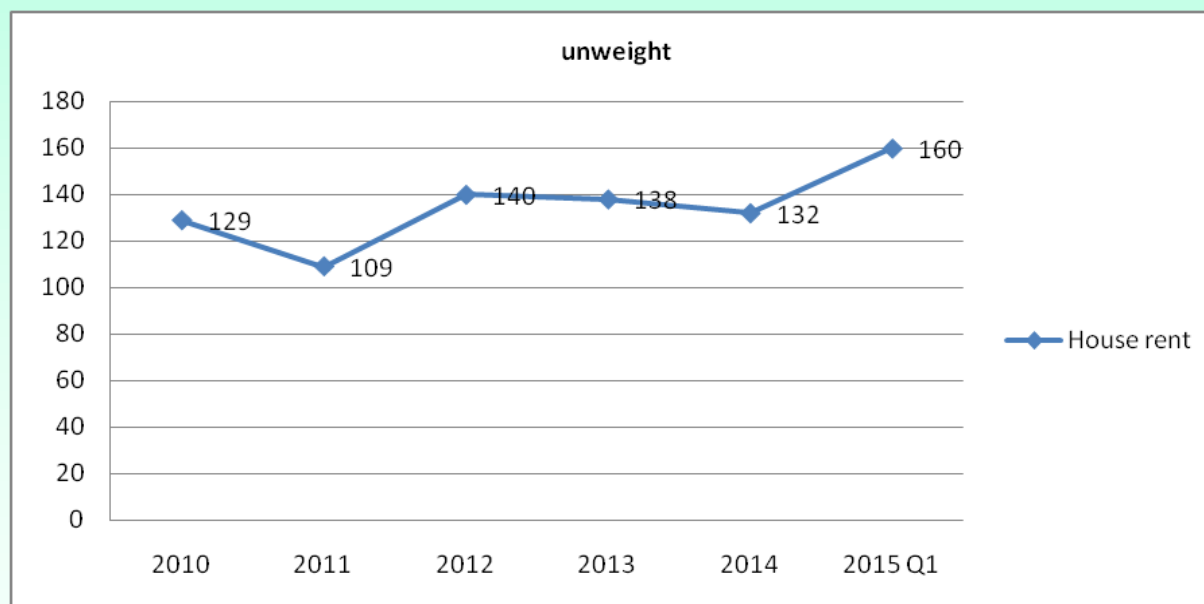
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Chart 3A: Food consumer price Indices (un-weighted)



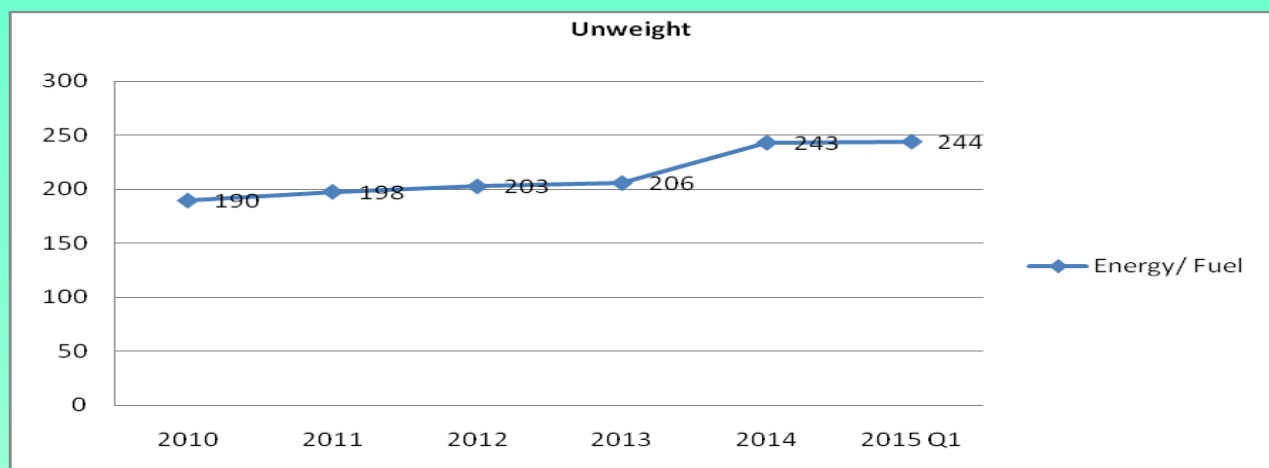
There is general increase in the price index. The food price index rose dramatically and inflation remained high throughout the country particularly in the last two years. There has been food price hikes in international markets, and the supply of locally produced cereals has not increased to attenuate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

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



House rent shows an upward trend as that of food. The index declined in 2011, but rose sharply in 2012. It declined slightly in 2013 and 2014, and rose significantly again in the first quarter of 2015.

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

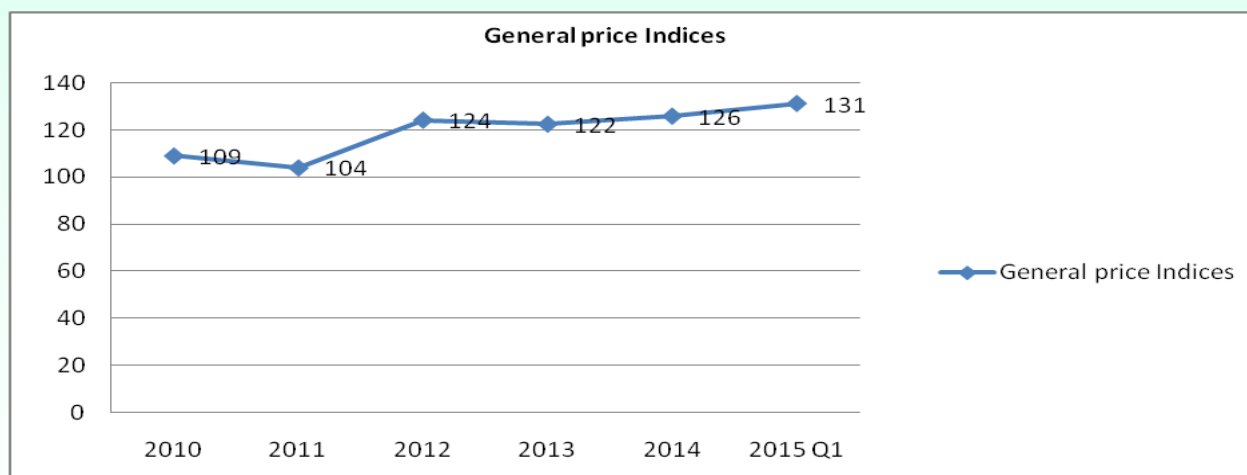


The energy index is calculated from the prices of electricity, oil and charcoal. In the world markets, the oil price rocketed and reached \$133 per barrel in July 2008, but tumbled thereafter before rising again from the second quarter of 2009, peaking after 2 years in 2011. In mid of 2014 the price of oil fell sharply. However, the energy index shows a steady increase throughout the years defying declining and fluctuating oil prices in the international market. Overall, energy prices increased by 53% from 2010 to 2014. The paradox is probably an indication of an uncompetitive energy market in Somaliland.

Table 4: General CPI on Quarterly based

Quarters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Q1
Quarter1	79,365	73,819	83,963	87,602	87,487	108,635
Quarter2	88,003	71,078	88,062	83,416	86,999	
Quarter3	71,825	72,354	86,612	45,588	87,751	
Quarter4	67,524	67,552	88,224	85,493	89,320	
Average Total Quarters	76,679	72,418	86,715	85,525	87,889	108,635
General price Indices	109	104	124	122	127	131
Inflation rate change %	-2%	-5%	19%	-2%	3%	4%

Chart 4A: CPI (General)

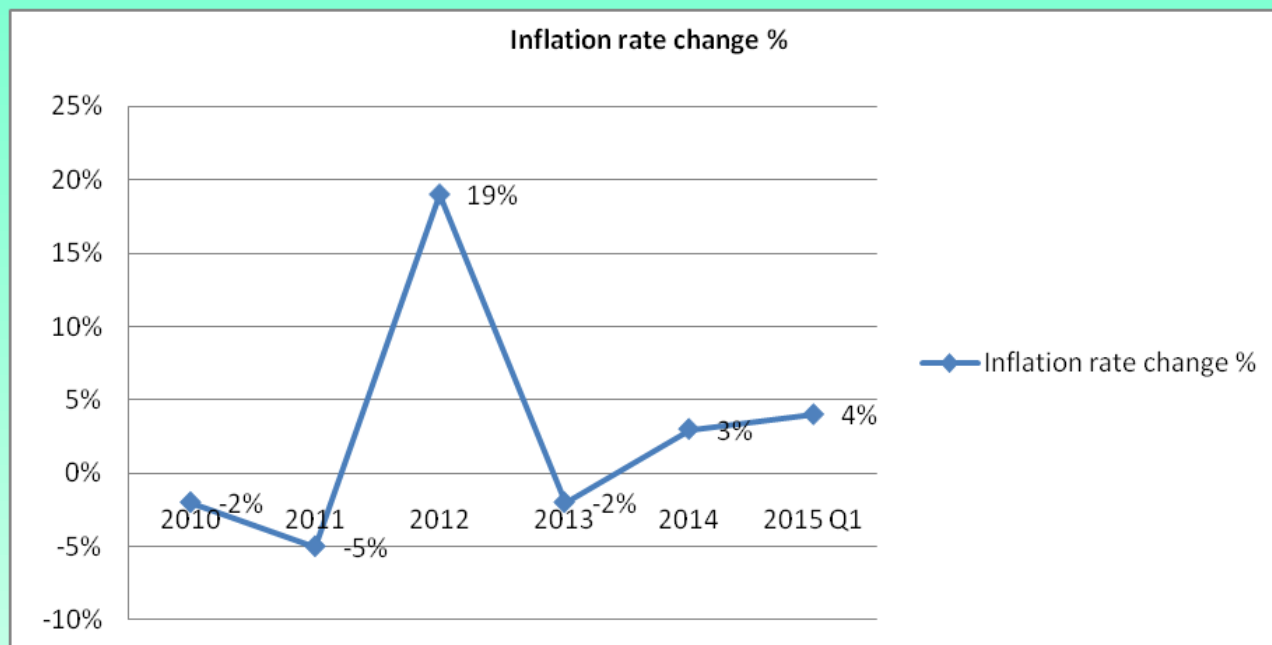


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As chart 4A indicates, the general price index declined slightly in 2011 and went up in 2012. The price changed little from 2012 to 2014, but increased noticeably in the first quarter of 2015.

Chart 4B: Inflation rate (change %)



N/B: Comparing the aggregate prices of 2010 to 2015 first quarter indicated the prices fluctuating.

The above graph shows the annual percentage change in the aggregate inflation rate. It indicates that the inflation rate declined by -2% and -5% in 2010 and 2011 respectively, but drastically rose by 19% in 2012 and declined by 2% in 2013, in 2014, and the first quarter of 2015, the index rose 3% and 4% respectively.

Table 5A: Aggregate of Exchange Rate 2007-2015 Q1

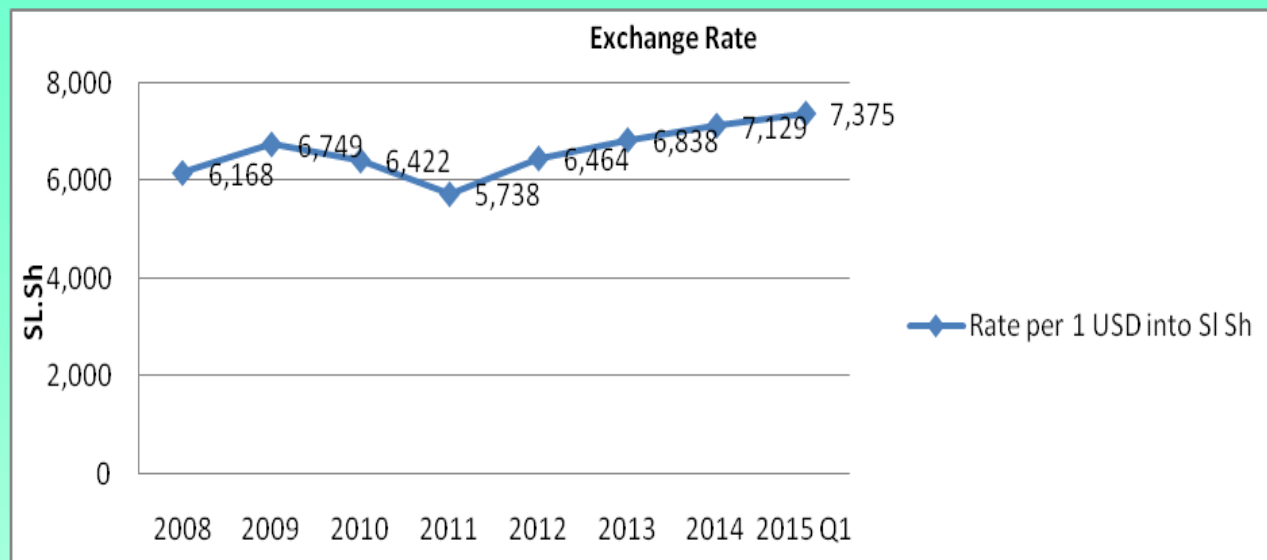
Year	Exchange Rate Per Dollar (USD)
2007	6,288
2008	6,168
2009	6,749
2010	6,422
2011	5,738
2012	6,494
2013	6,838
2014	7,129
2015 Q1	7,375

Source: Ministry of Planning

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

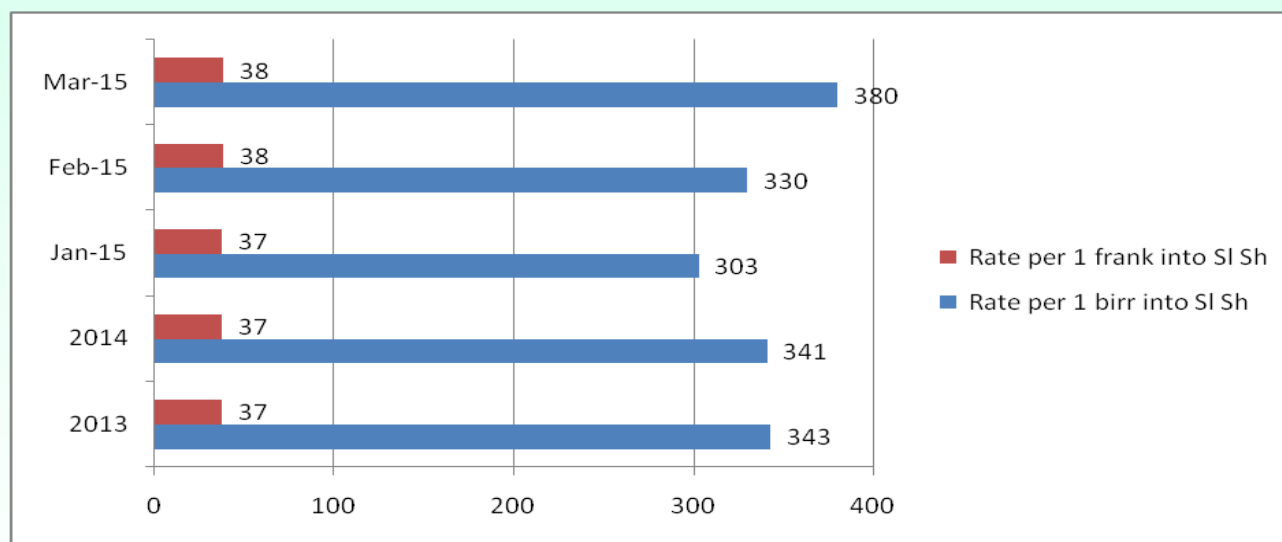


For the last decade Somaliland exchange rate fluctuated between 6000 and close to 7000 shillings. The year 2011 is first year that the exchange rate fell below 6000 shilling, indicating that the shilling strengthened against the US dollar. From 2012 to first quarter of 2015 the exchange rate went up sharply.

Table 5B: Exchange Rates against the Ethiopian Birr and the Djibouti Franc in 2013,2014 and first quarter of 2015

	2013	2014	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1 birr into SL.Sh	343	341	303	330	380									
1 frank into SL.Sh	37	37	37	38	38									

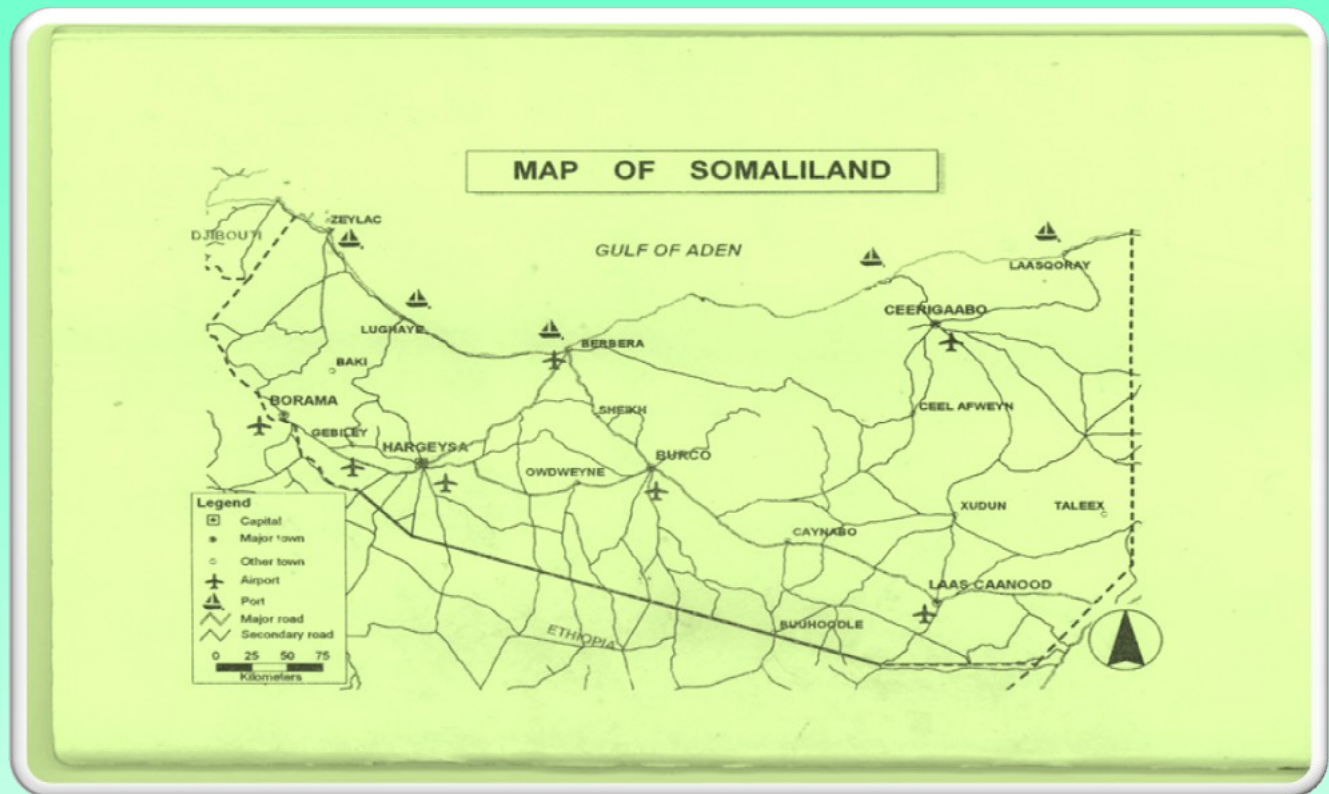
Chart 5B: Exchange Rate per 1 Birr and 1 Frank into SL Sh.



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SOMALILAND MAP



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