



Department of Statistics



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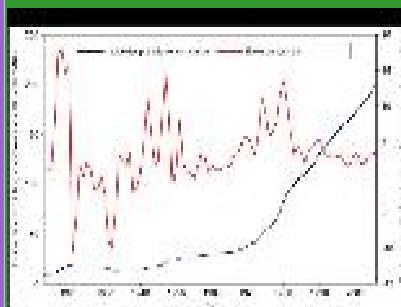


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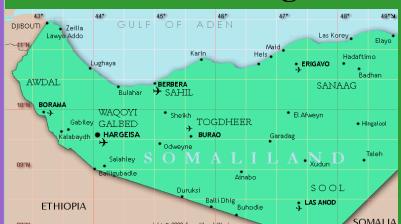
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Somaliland Statistical Bulletin

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 2010-2015 2Q (HDS)

YEAR	Goat/sheep	Cattle	Camel	Total
2010	2,827,909	207,195	124,154	3,159,258
2011	3,104,684 2Q	150,934	90,383	3,364,899
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 2Q	1,052,399	79,404	48,009	1,179,812
				108,383

Sources: Berbera Port Authority Somaliland

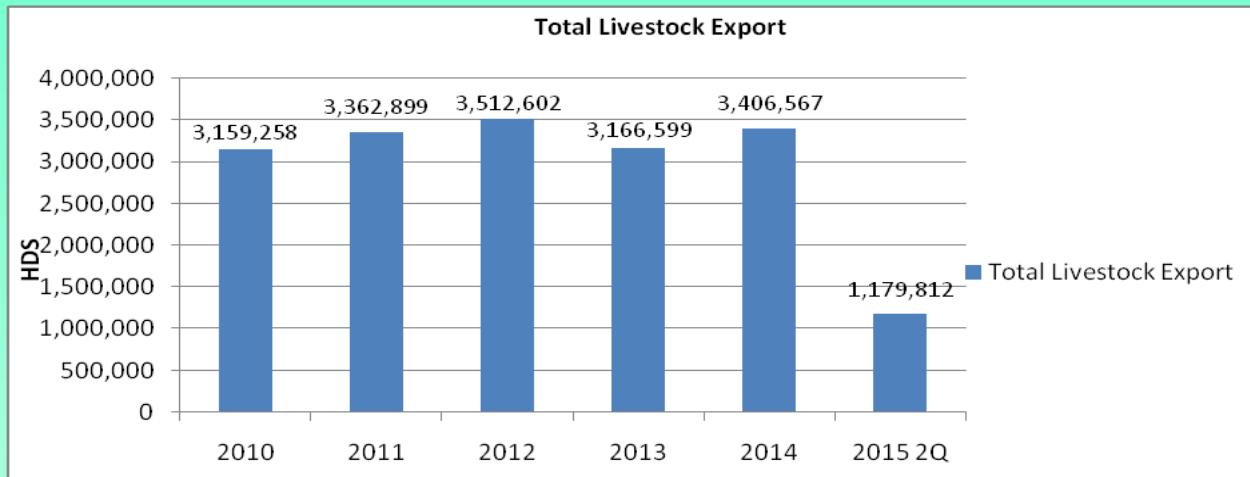
Table 1B: Comparing last three years on their first two Quarters (HDS)

	Goat/sheep	Cattle	Camel	Total
2013 2Q	809,937	80,058	53,528	943,523
2014 2Q	910,933	108,383	56,701	1,076,017
2015 2Q	1,052,399	79,404	48,009	1,179,812

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Somaliland Export and Import

Chart1: Total Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2010 – 2015 2Q



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%. 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, 91.1 percent of total exports are sheep/goats, 6.0 percent are cattle and only 2.9 percent are camels on five years 2010 up to 2014, and first two quarters of 2015 on average 89.2% of total export are shouats, 6.7% are cattle where 4.1% are camels.

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

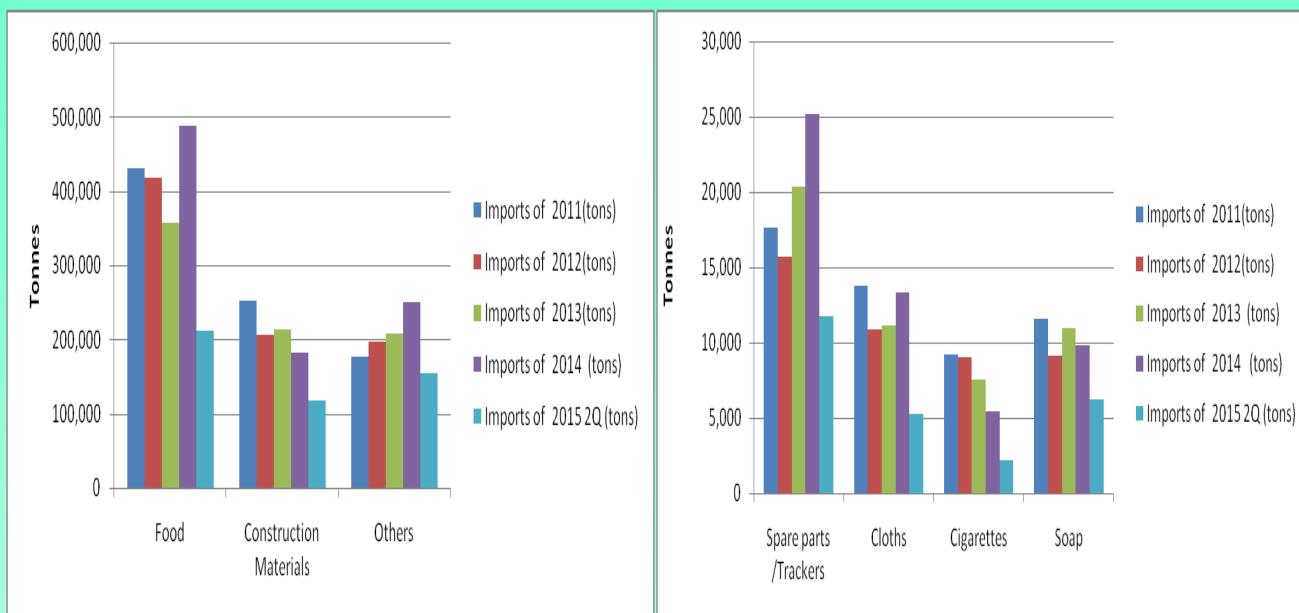
Item	Imports of 2011 (tons)	Imports of 2012 (tons)	Imports of 2013 (tons)	Imports of 2014 (tons)	Imports of 2015 2Q (tons)
Food	430,577	417,978	357,091	487,969	212,259
Spare parts /Trackers	17,646	15,722	20,309	25,178	11,780
Construction Materials	252,179	205,728	213,625	181,803	11,539
Cloths	13,792	10,861	11,144	13,303	5,305
Cigarettes	9,225	9,011	7,528	5,482	2,177
Soap	11,592	9,148	10,925	9,783	6,186
Others	176,598	197,715	207,494	250,304	154,776

Sources: Berbera Port Authority Somaliland

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

Item	Imports of 2013 2Q (tons)	Imports of 2014 2Q (tons)	Imports of 2015 2Q (tons)
Food	172,372	237,421	212,259
Spare parts/Tracks	9,670	13,541	11,780
Construction Material	100,607	92,198	11,539
Cloths	5,110	7,204	5,305
Cigarettes	5,044	2,758	2,177
Soap	7,055	6,333	6,186
Others	101768	135,267	154,776

Chart 3. Import of 2011-2015 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

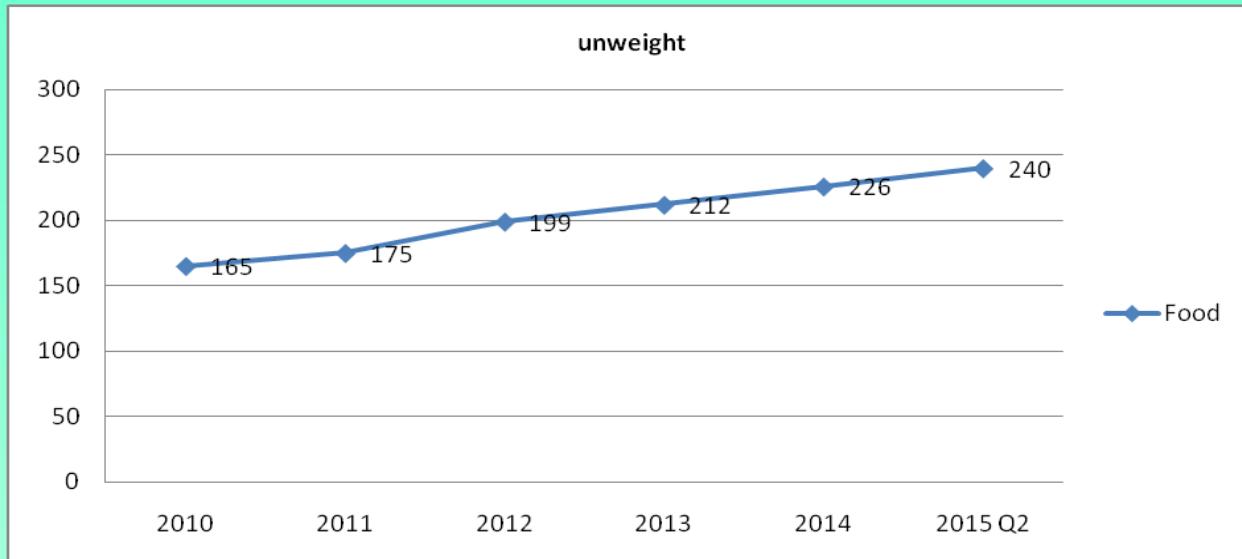
Table 3: un weight consumer price Indices

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Q2
(Food)	165	175	199	212	226	240
(Fruits and Vegetables)	171	129	136	171	195	197
(Beverages and Tobacco)	109	124	113	133	127	145
(House rent)	129	109	140	138	132	162
(Energy / Fuel and Water)	190	198	203	206	230	247

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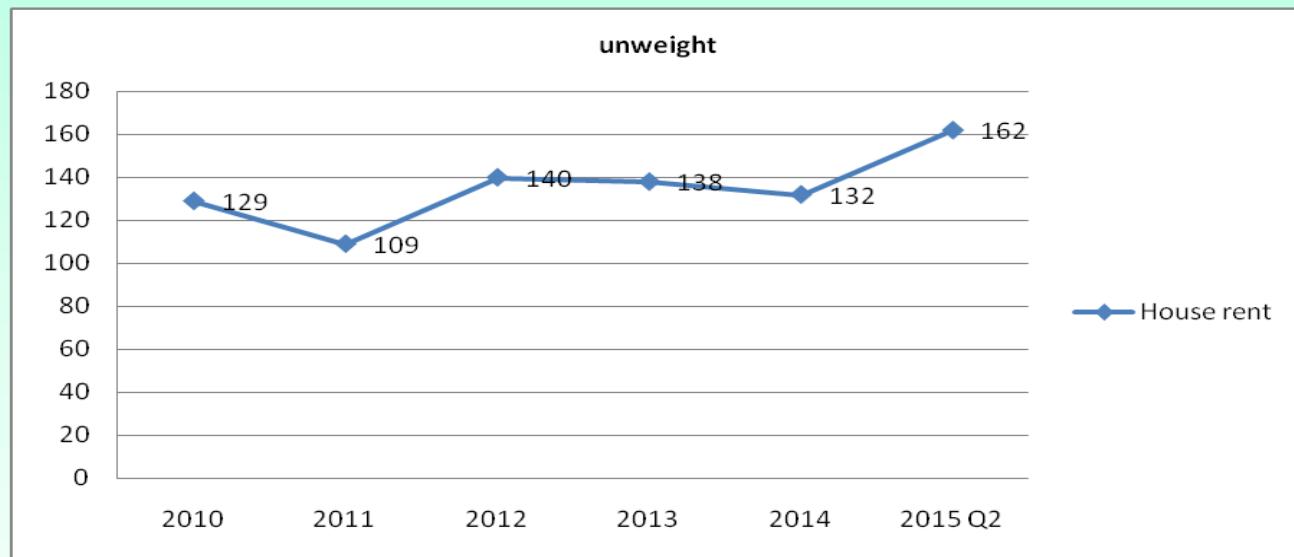
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Chart 3A: Food consumer price Indices (un-weighted)



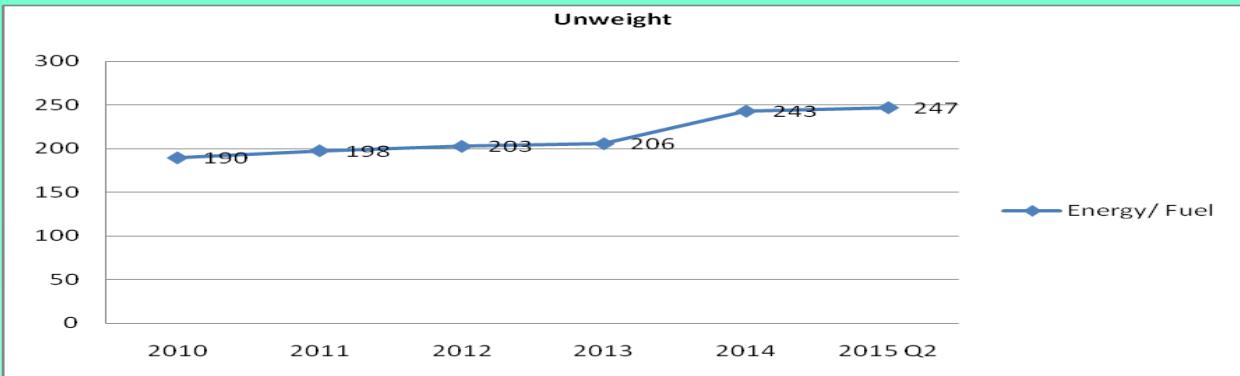
There is general increase in the price index. The food price index rose dramatically and inflation remained high throughout the country particularly in the last two years. There has been food price hikes in international markets, and the supply of locally produced cereals has not increased to attenuate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

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



House rent shows similar trend as that of food 2010 and 2011 declined and rose 2012, and declined 2013 and 2014 respectively and rose noticeably reached the peak on 2015 second quarter.

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

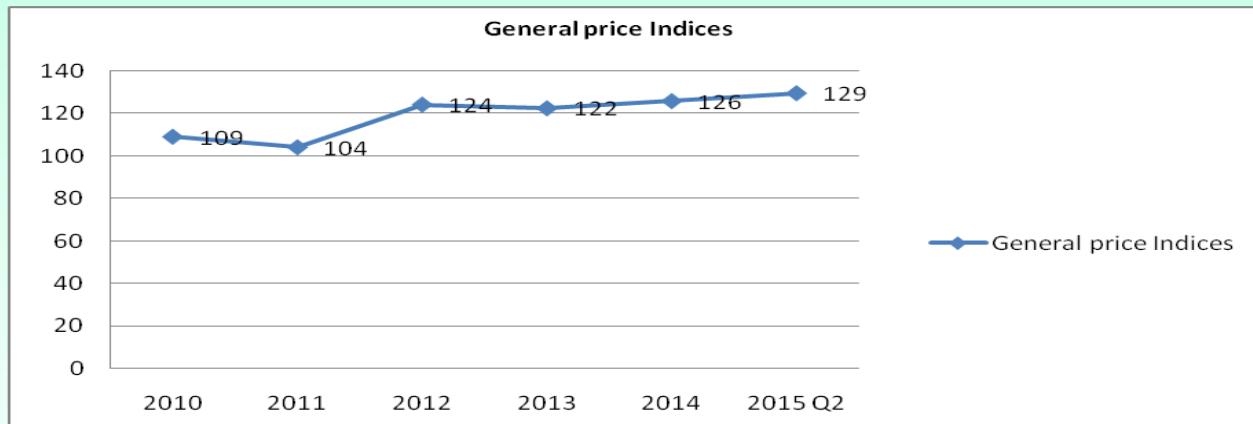


After Fuel price rocketed and reached \$133 per barrel in 2008, there were slight increases between 2009 and 2013. The price rose significantly in 2014 and followed second quarter of 2015. Overall, prices increased by 53% from 2010 to 2014.

Table 4: General CPI on Quarterly based

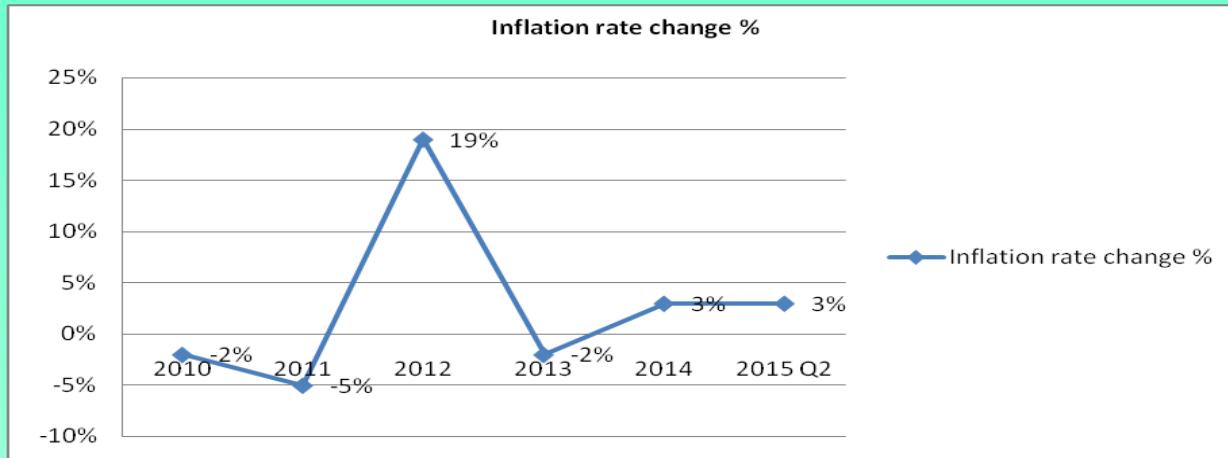
Quarters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Q1
Quarter1	79,365	73,819	83,963	87,602	87,487	108,635
Quarter2	88,003	71,078	88,062	83,416	86,999	106,024
Quarter3	71,825	72,354	86,612	45,588	87,751	
Quarter4	67,524	67,552	88,224	85,493	89,320	
Average Total Quarters	<u>76,679</u>	<u>72,418</u>	<u>86,715</u>	<u>85,525</u>	<u>87,889</u>	<u>107,330</u>
General price Indices	109	104	124	122	127	129
Inflation rate change %	-2%	-5%	19%	-2%	3%	3%

Chart 4A: CPI (General)



As chart 4A indicates, the general price index declined slightly from 2010 to 2011, after levelling out it went up in 2012. This was followed by slight drops in 2013 to 2014, and then it rose sharply 2015 second quarter.

Chart 4B: Inflation rate (change %)



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

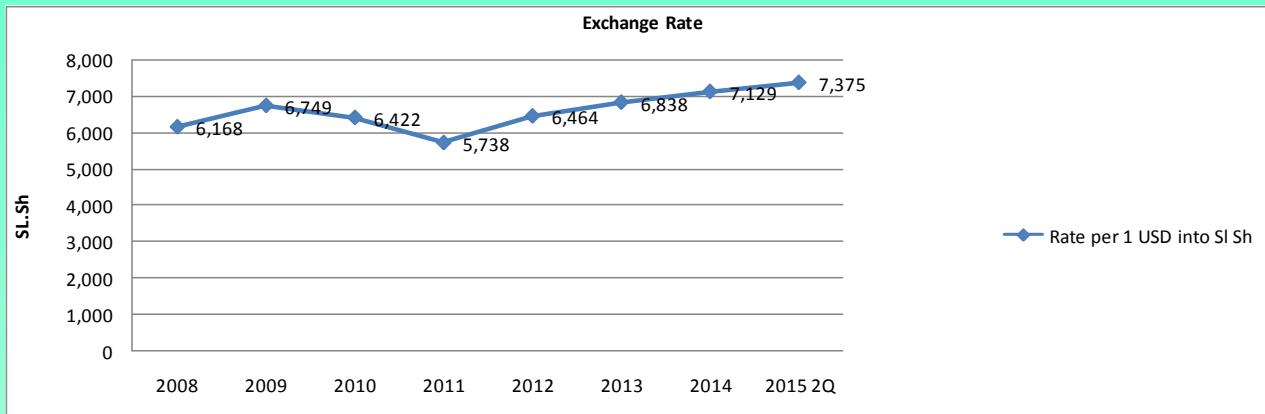
The above graph shows the annual percentage change in inflation rates. It indicates that the inflation rate declined by -2% and -5% in 2010 and 2011 respectively, but drastically rose by 19% in 2012 and declined at -2% on 2013, in the 2014 and 2015 second quarter rose 3%.

Table 5A: Aggregate of Exchange Rate 2007-2015 first two quarters

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 2Q	7,375

Source: Ministry of Planning

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



Source: Ministry of Planning

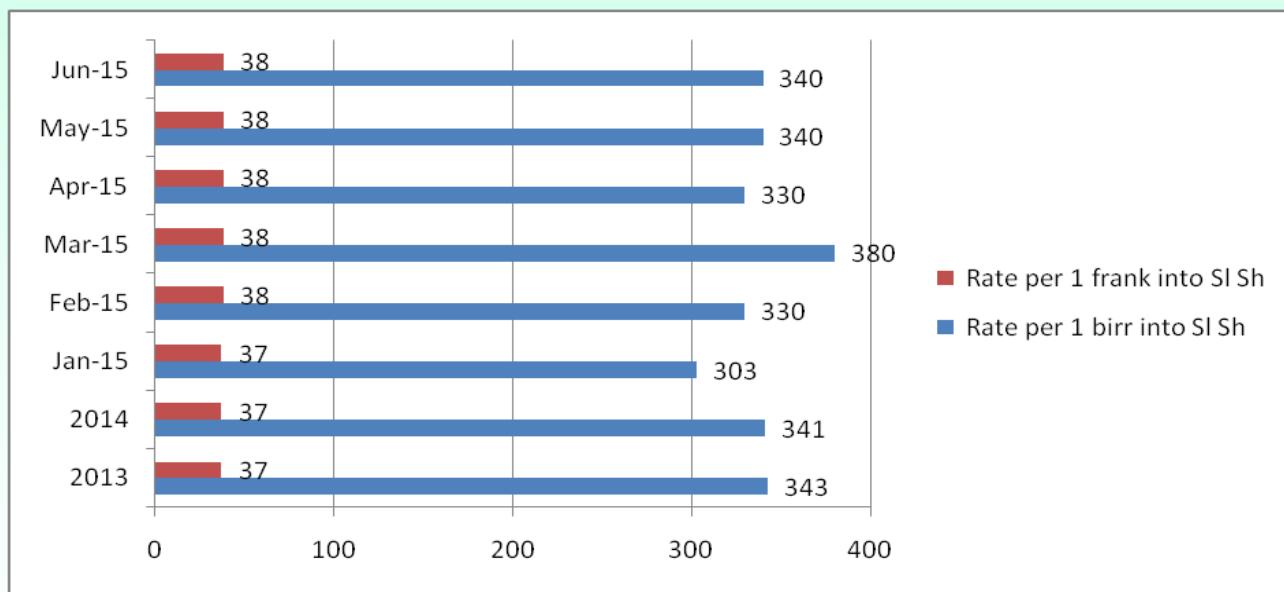
For the last decade Somaliland exchange rate fluctuated between 6000 and close to 7000 shillings.

The year 2011 is first year that the exchange rate fell below 6000 shilling, indicating that the shilling strengthened against the US dollar. From 2012 to first two quarter of 2015 the exchange rate went up sharply.

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

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

	2013	2014	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>1 birr into SL.Sh</i>	343	341	303	330	380	330	340	340						
<i>1 frank into SL.Sh</i>	37	37	37	38	38	38	38	38						



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