



Department of Statistics



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Hargeisa, Somaliland



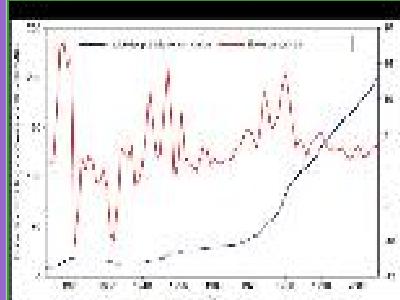
Somaliland Statistical Bulletin

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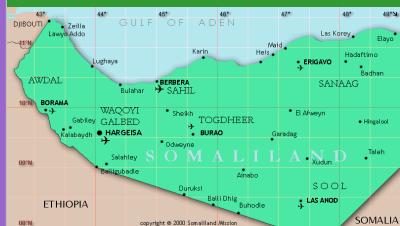
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Introduction:

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 1: Yearly Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2007-2013 2Q

YEAR	Goat/sheep	Cattle	Camel	Total
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	3,104,684	150,934	107,281	3,362,899
2012	3,219,584	190,354	102,664	3,512,602
2012 F 2Q	811,075	84,923	61,810	957,808
2013 2Q	809,937	80,058	53,528	943,523

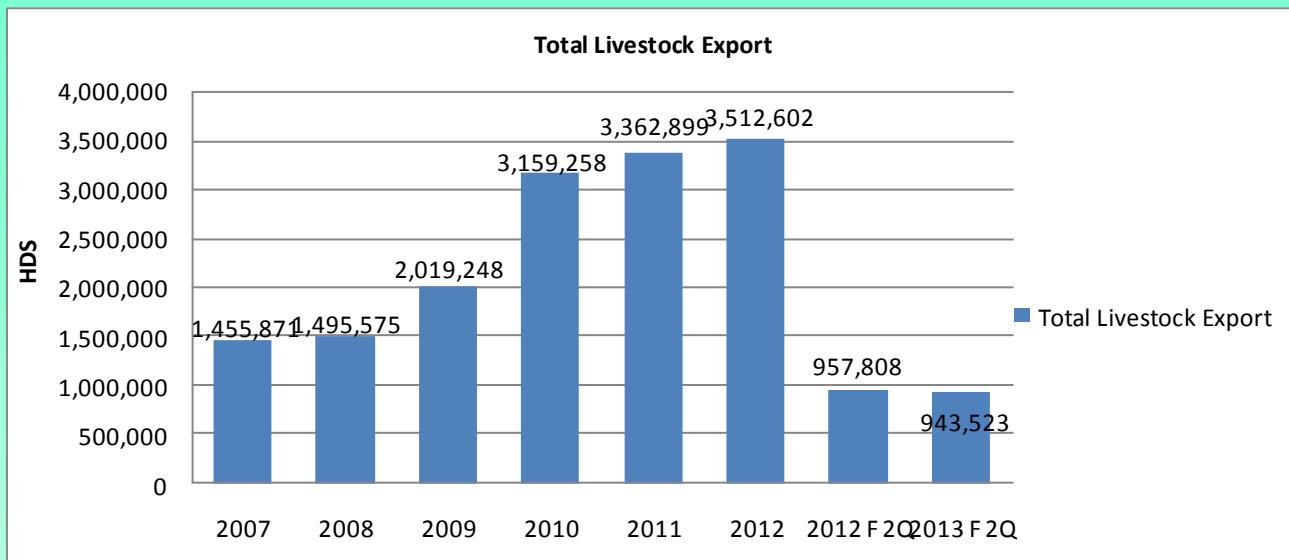
Sources: Berbera Port Authority Somaliland

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Somaliland Export and Import

Chart 1: Total Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2007 – 2013 2Q



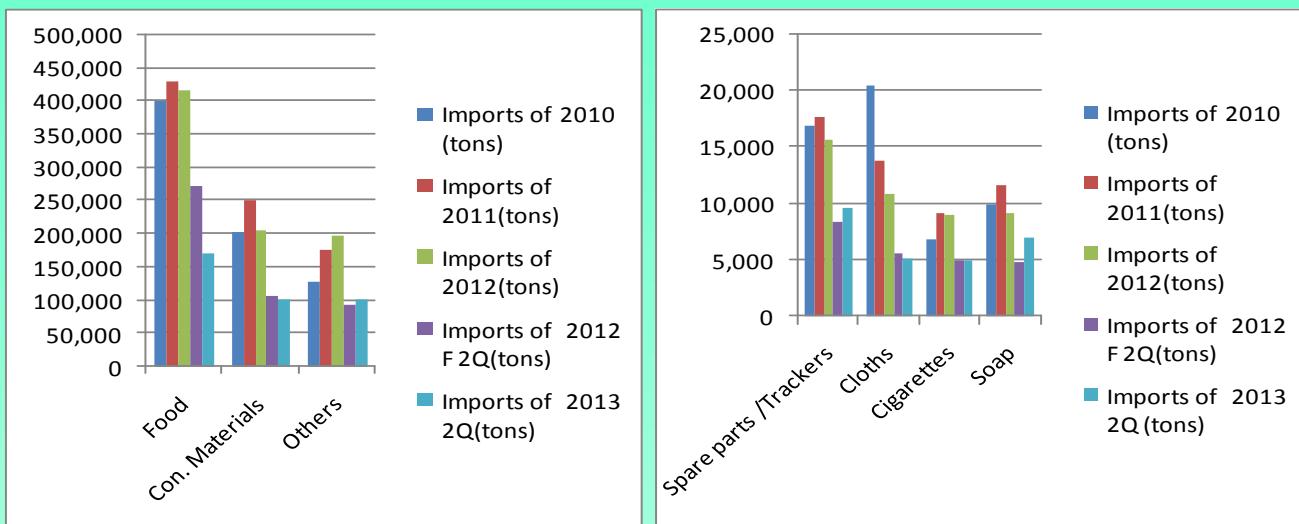
This Chart shows that the overall trend of livestock export has been upward for the last Six years, reflecting the livestock trade improvement in Somaliland.

Livestock exports increased between 2007 and 2010 by 141%.

The substantial rise in livestock exports in 2012 shows the increasing demand existing in the Middle East countries, especially Saudi Arabia which is the largest market for Somaliland livestock. On average, 85.8 percent of total exports are sheep/goats, 9.2 percent are cattle and only 5 percent are camels on the first two quarter of 2013.

Item	Imports of 2010 (tons)	Imports of 2011(tons)	Imports of 2012 (tons)	Imports of 2012 First 2Q (tons)	Imports of 2013 First 2Q (tons)
Food	399,966	430,577	417,978	271,391	172,372
Spare parts /Trackers	16,942	17,646	15,722	8,445	9,670
Construction Materials	202,722	252,179	205,728	105,716	100,607
Cloths	20,514	13,792	10,861	5,612	5,110
Cigarettes	6,872	9,225	9,011	4,983	5,044
Soap	9,993	11,592	9,148	4,816	7,055
Others	128,988	176,598	197,715	92,900	101,768

Chart 3. Import of 2010-2011 & 2013 2Q



Consumer Price Indices of Hargeisa, Berbera, Borama and Erigavo.

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

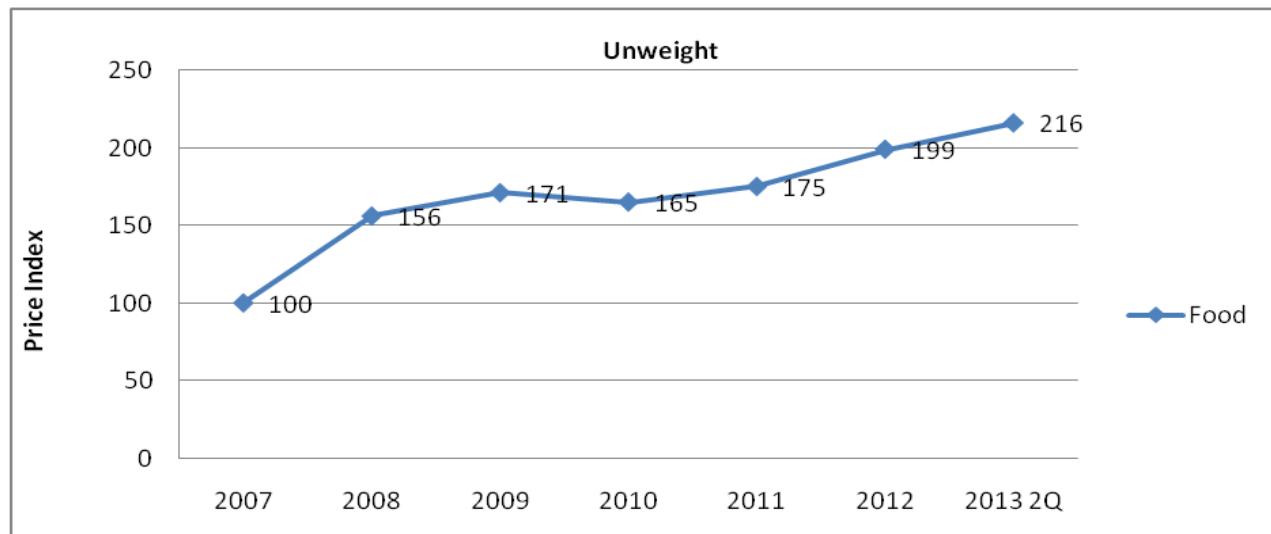
Table 3 A: un weight consumer price Indices

Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 2Q
(Food)	100	156	171	165	175	199	216
(Fruits and Vegetables)	100	142	174	171	129	136	161
(Beverages and Tobacco)	100	103	106	109	124	119	134
(House rent)	100	102	136	129	109	150	133
(Energy / Fuel and Water)	100	183	186	190	198	203	216

Table 3 B: Percentage Change of Consumer Price Indices

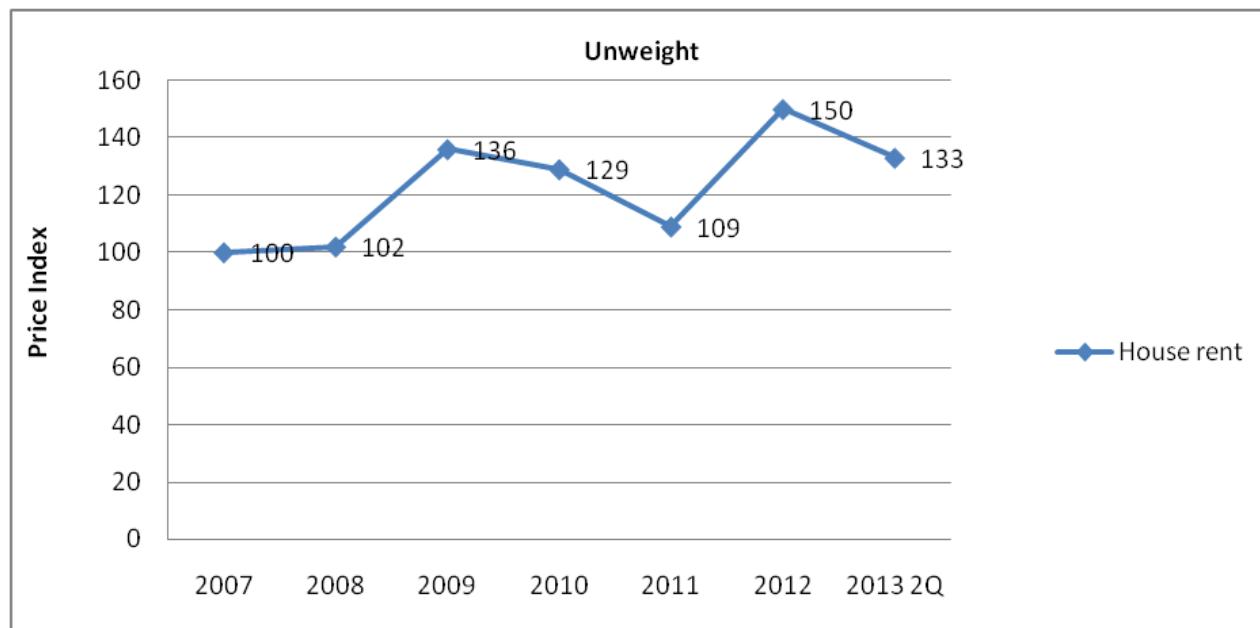
Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 2Q
(Food)	56%	71%	65%	75%	99%	116%
(Fruits and Vegetables)	42%	74%	71%	29%	36%	61%
(Beverages and Tobacco)	3%	6%	9%	24%	19%	34%
(House rent)	2%	36%	29%	9%	50%	33%
(Energy / Fuel and Water)	83%	86%	90%	98%	103%	116%

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



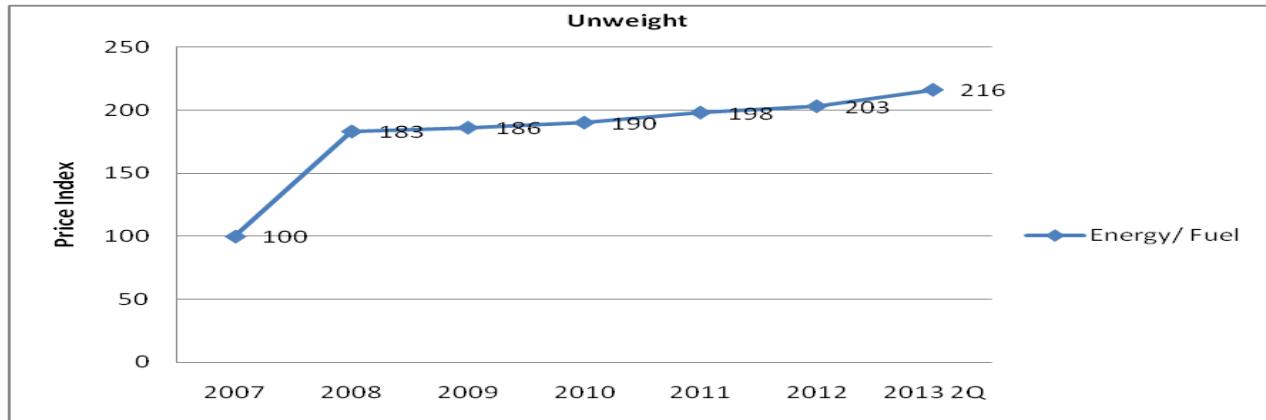
There is general increase in the price index. The food price index rose dramatically and inflation remained high throughout the country particularly in the last two years. There has been food price hikes in international markets, and the supply of locally produced cereals has not increased to attenuate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

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



House rent shows similar trend as that of food, between 2007 and 2008 rent rose only marginally but the next year 2009 rose dramatically reaching the peak and decreased noticeably by 2010 and declined on 2011 and rose noticeably reached the peak on 2012 and first two quarter of 2013 were declined.

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



After Fuel price rocketed and reached \$133 per barrel in 2008, there were slight increases between 2008 and 2010. The price rose significantly in 2011 while it increased slightly in the 2012. Overall, prices increased by 33% from 2008 to first two quarter of 2013.

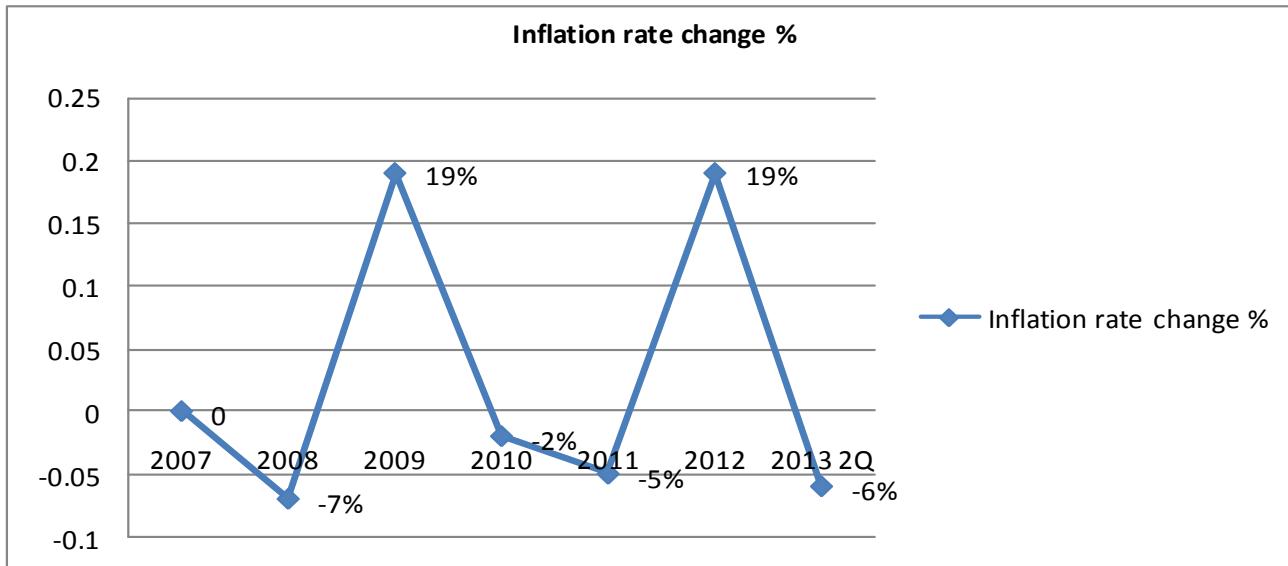
Table 4: General CPI on Quarterly based

Quarters	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013Q1
Quarter1	63,194	60,378	70,990	79,365	73,819	83,963	87,602
Quarter2	62,316	63,315	80,448	88,003	71,078	88,062	76,250
Quarter3	88,060	68,999	75,287	71,825	72,354	86,612	
Quarter4	65,942	67,693	83,430	67,524	67,552	88,224	
Average Total Quarters	69,878	65,096	77,539	76,679	72,418	86,715	81,926
General price Indices	100	93	111	109	104	124	117
Inflation rate change %	-	-7%	19%	-2%	-5%	19%	-6%

Chart 4A: CPI (General)



As chart 4A indicates, the general price index declined slightly from 2007 to 2008, after levelling out it went up in 2009. This was followed by slight drops in 2010 and 2011. Then it rose sharply in 2012 and the first two quarter of 2013 drops down.

Chart 4B: Inflation rate (change %)

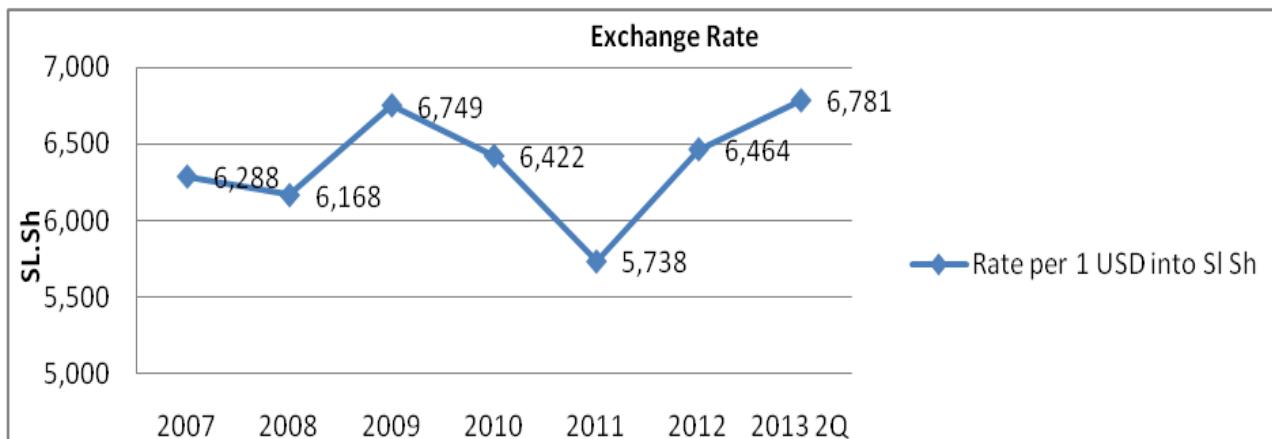
N/B: Comparing the aggregate prices of 2008 to first Two Quarters of 2013 indicated the prices highly increased.

The above graph shows the annual percentage change in inflation rates. It indicates that the inflation rate declined by -7% in 2008; rose by 19% in 2009, then declined by -2% and -5% in 2010 and 2011 respectively, but drastically rose by 19% in 2012. In 2013 the rate was declined at -6% just in the first two quarter.

Table 5A: Aggregate of Exchange Rate 2007-2013 2Q

Year	Exchange Rate Per Dollar (USD)
2007	6,288
2008	6,168
2009	6,749
2010	6,422
2011	5,738
2012	6,464
2013 2Q	6,871

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



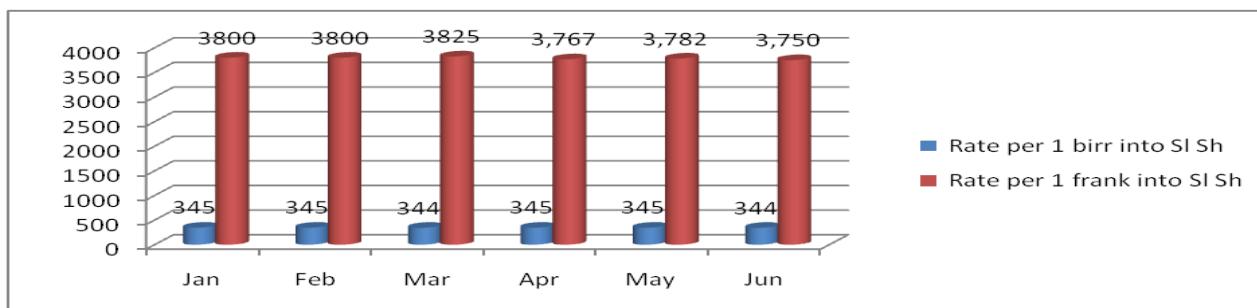
Source: Ministry of Planning

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 in the first quarter of 2013 the exchange rate went up sharply and the Somaliland shilling depreciated by 12% and 7% respectively.

Table 5B: Aggregate of Exchange Rate 2013 First Two Quarters.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Rate per 1 birr into SL Sh	345	345	344	345	345	344
Rate per 1 frank into SL Sh	3,800	3,800	3,825	3,767	3,782	3,750

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



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