



Department of Statistics

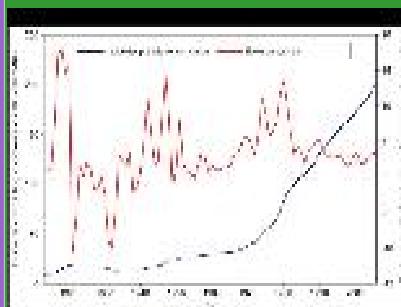
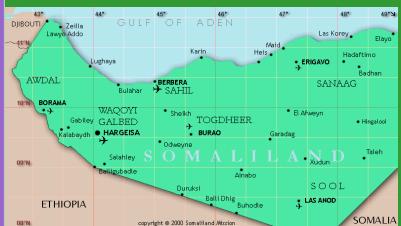


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Hargeisa, Somaliland

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

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, and have easy access to 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 is now regarded as a source of cash income, as well as a traditional asset of social status and pledge of lineage responsibility, and a last resort against famine in the harsh dry seasons.

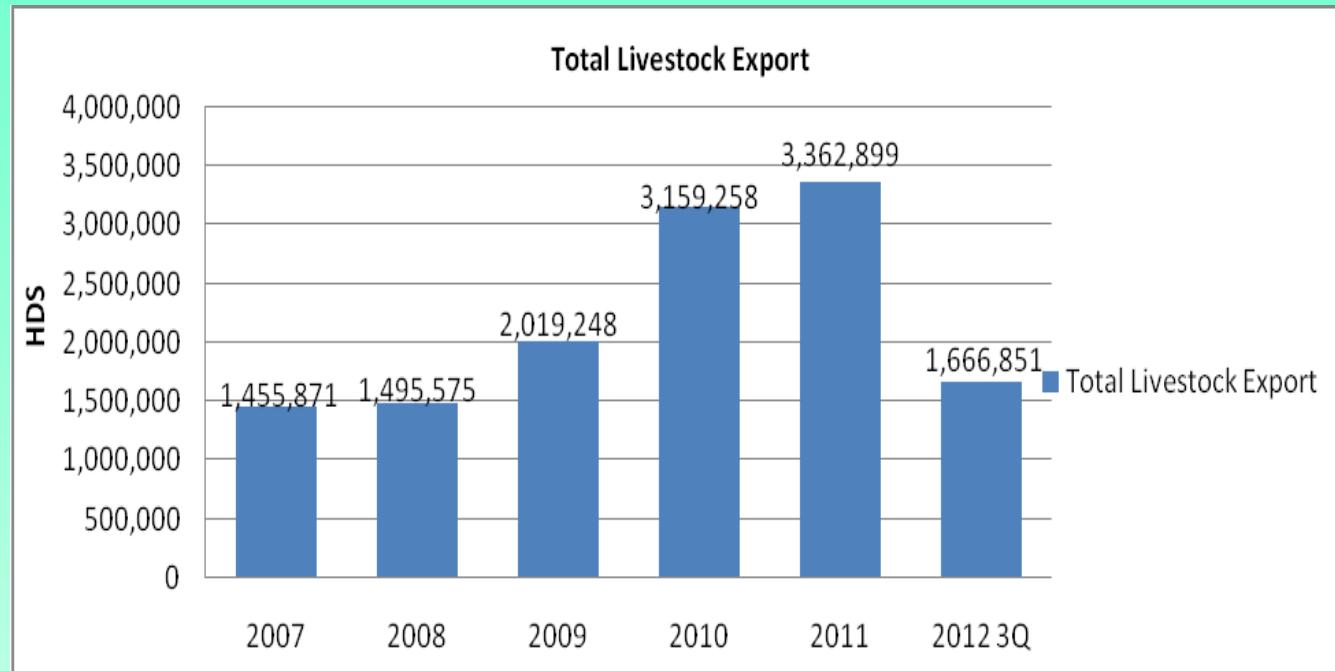
Table 1: Yearly Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2007-2011 & 2012-3Q

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	1,495,575
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 3Q	1,448,955	128,955	88,986	1,666,851

Sources: Berbera Port Authority Somaliland

Somailand Export and Import

Chart1: Total Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2007-2012-3Q



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

Livestock exports increased by 12 percent, 2 percent, 35 percent and 56 percent per year between 2007 and 2010 respectively.

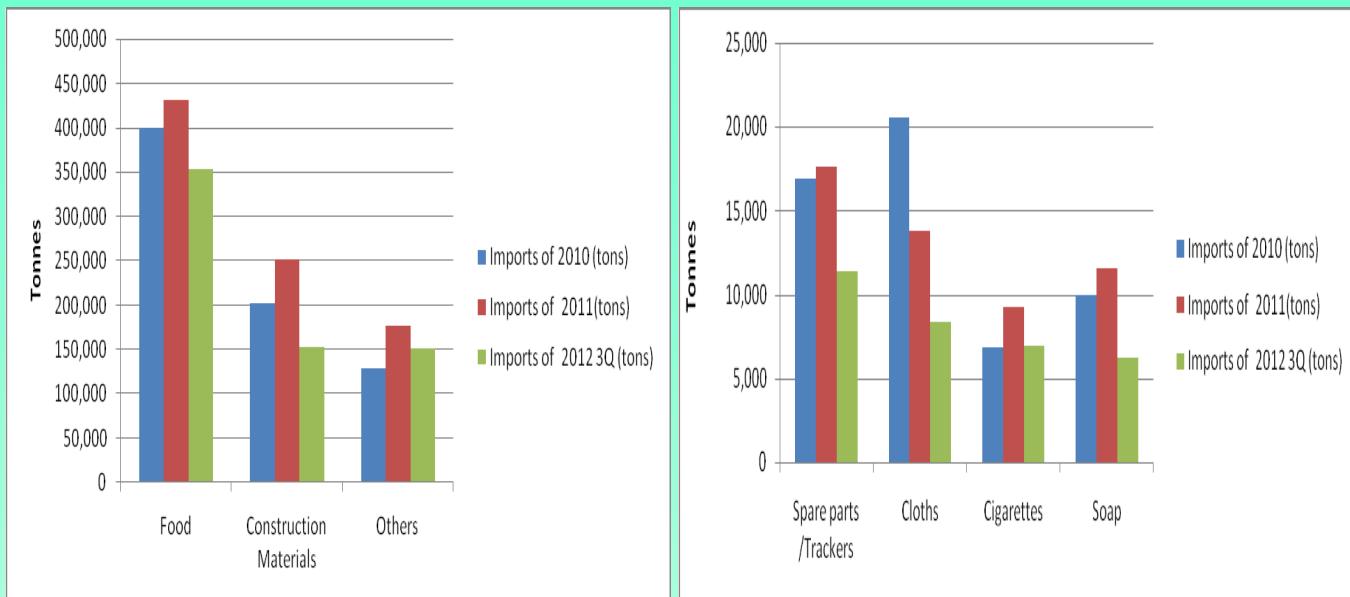
The substantial rise in livestock exports in first three quarters 2012 shows the increasing demand existing in Middle East countries, especially Saudi Arabia which is the largest market of Somaliland livestock. On average, 84.3 percent of total exports are sheep/goats, 9.5 percent are cattle and only 6.2 percent are camels.

Table 2 Comparing Imports of 2010-2011 & 2012 3Q (tons) of selected indicators

Item	Imports of 2010 (tons)	Imports of 2011(tons)	Imports of 2012 3Q (tons)
Food	399,966	430,577	354,013
Spare parts /Trackers	16,942	17,646	11,421
Construction Materials	202,722	252,179	153,199
Cloths	20,514	13,792	8,338
Cigarettes	6,872	9,225	6,940
Soap	9,993	11,592	6,225
Others	128,988	176,598	151,479

Sources: Berbera Port Authority Somaliland

Chart 3. Import of 2010-2011 & 2012-3Q



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.

The average price of three sellers are recorded as the price of that given item on that day. Then the average over the four weeks is calculated as the average for the month. 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

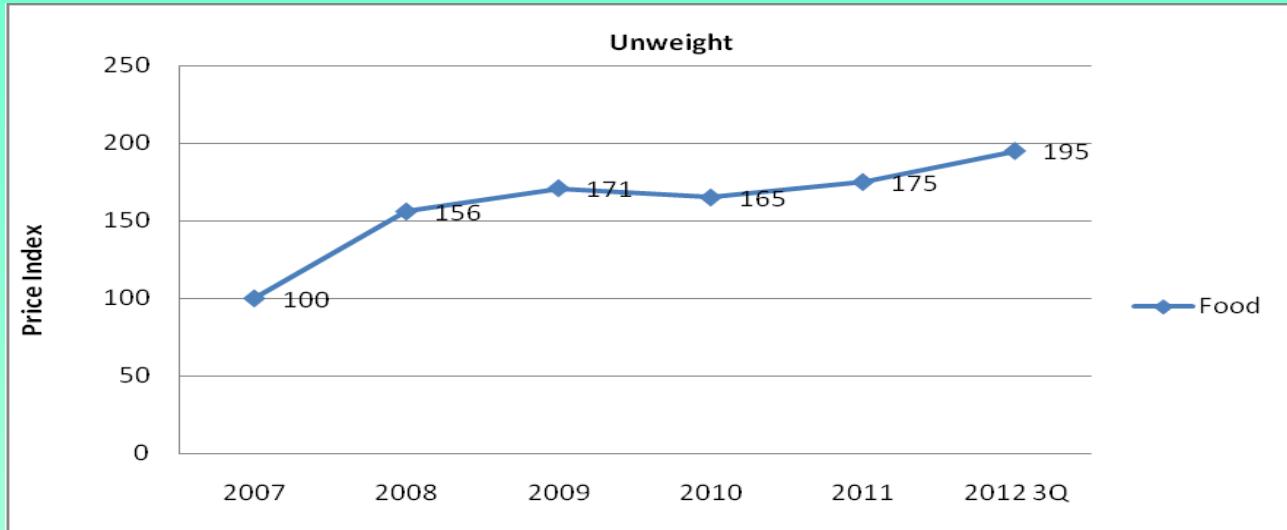
Table 3: un weight consumer price Indices

Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 3Q
(Food)	100	156	171	165	175	195
(Fruits and Vegetables)	100	142	174	171	129	138
(Beverages and Tobacco)	100	103	106	109	124	118
(House rent)	100	102	136	129	109	149
(Energy / Fuel and Water)	100	183	186	190	198	202

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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 highly throughout the country for the last five years. There has been food price hikes on international markets, the supply of locally produced cereals was limited as well from 2008 to 2009. These were followed by a relatively slight fall in price in 2010 a subsequent fall in 2011 and a sharp rise on first three Quarters of 2012.

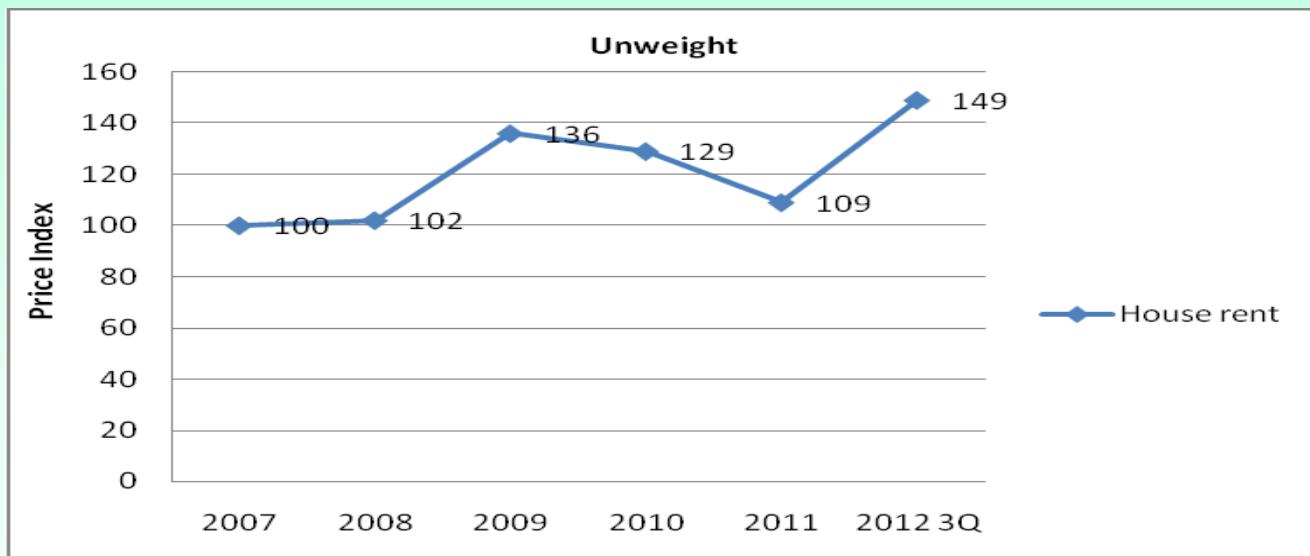
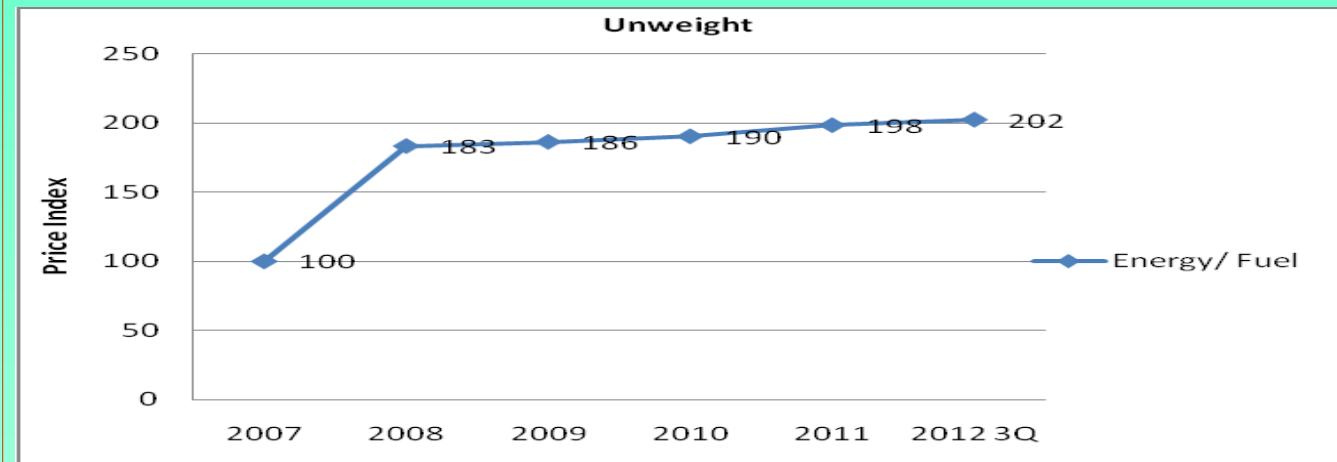


Chart 3B: House rent price Indices (un weight)

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 noticeable reached the peak on first three quarters of 2012.

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 and 2010. The price rose significantly in 2011 while slightly increased in the first three quarters of 2012. Overall prices increased by 19% from 2008 to the first three quarters in 2012.

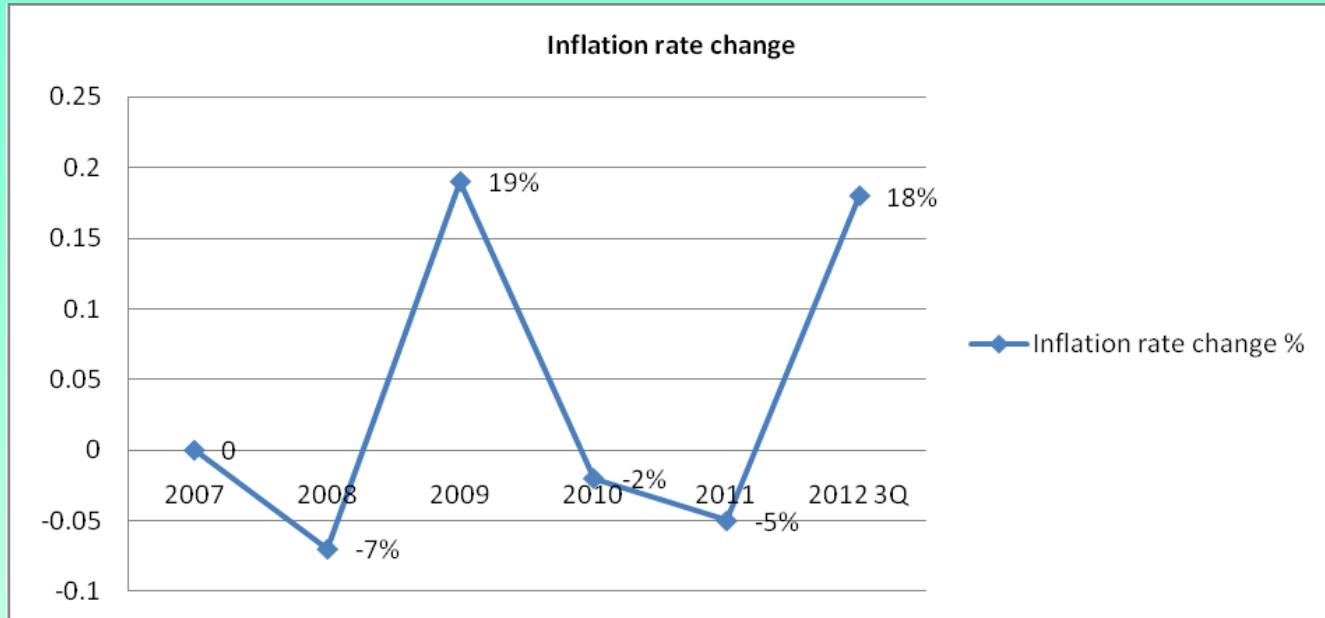
Table 4: General CPI on Quarterly based

Quarters	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 3Q
Quarter1	63,194	60,378	70,990	79,365	73,819	83,963
Quarter2	62,316	63,315	80,448	88,003	71,078	88,062
Quarter3	88,060	68,999	75,287	71,825	72,354	86,612
Quarter4	65,942	67,693	83,430	67,524	67,552	
Average Total Quarters	69,878	65,096	77,539	76,679	72,418	86,212
General price Indices	100	93	111	109	104	123
Inflation rate change %	-	-7%	19%	-2%	-5%	18%

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 ,while rose up in the first three quarters of 2012.

Chart 4B: Inflation rate (change %)

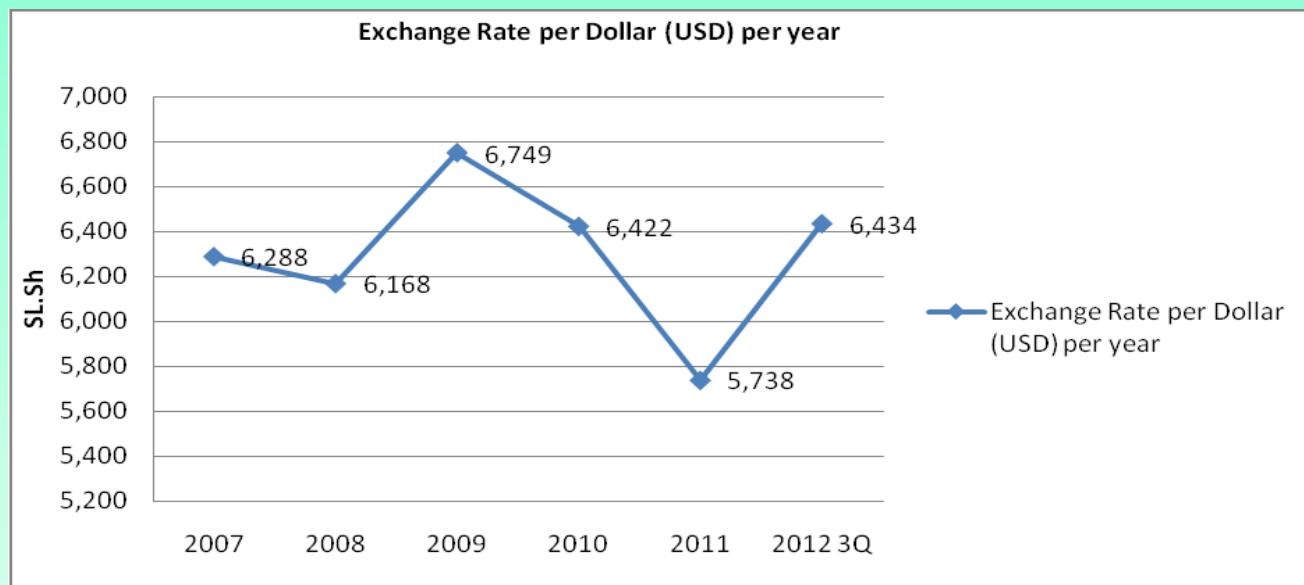
N/B: Comparing the aggregate prices of 2008 to 2012 indicated the prices highly increased.

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. While 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 -5% in 2010 and 2011 respectively and drastically rose 19% on the first three quarters of 2012.

Table 5: Aggregate of Exchange Rate 2007-2012-3 Quarters

Year	Exchange Rate Per Dollar (USD)
2007	6,288
2008	6,168
2009	6,749
2010	6,422
2011	5,738
2012 -3Q	6,394

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 is *strengthening against the US dollar (although insignificant increase in the purchasing power of Somaliland shilling) and continuing to appreciate in most Somaliland markets*. Likely the first three quarters of 2012 the exchange rate goes up. The local currency (Somaliland shilling) gained 8% in value against the US dollar between December 2009 and December 2010. On the other hand, 2011 Somaliland shillings increased 12% compared to 2010. While the SL shilling lost 12% the first three quarters of 2012 comparing to 2011. There is another factor which called Speculation is also now an important factor influence on the exchange rate.