



Department of Statistics

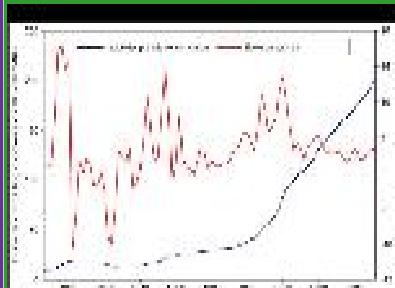
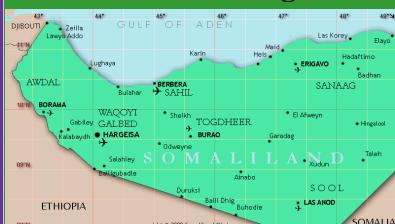
Volume 1, Issue 1

March 2011

Hargeisa, Somaliland



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This is the first statistical bulletin issued by the Ministry of National Planning and Development since Somaliland emerged as independent state in 1991. The purpose of this bulletin is to keep citizens and concerned institutions informed, and have easy access to the most recent information available. This bulletin will be issued on quarterly basis in the future. Therefore, we welcome feedback from our readers.

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 more than 60% to national GDP and export earnings. This subsector 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 unit 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 2006-2011

Year	Goat/sheep	Cattle	Camel	Total
2006	1,177,232	97,535	23,202	1,297,969
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*	284,955	32,318	31,503	348,776

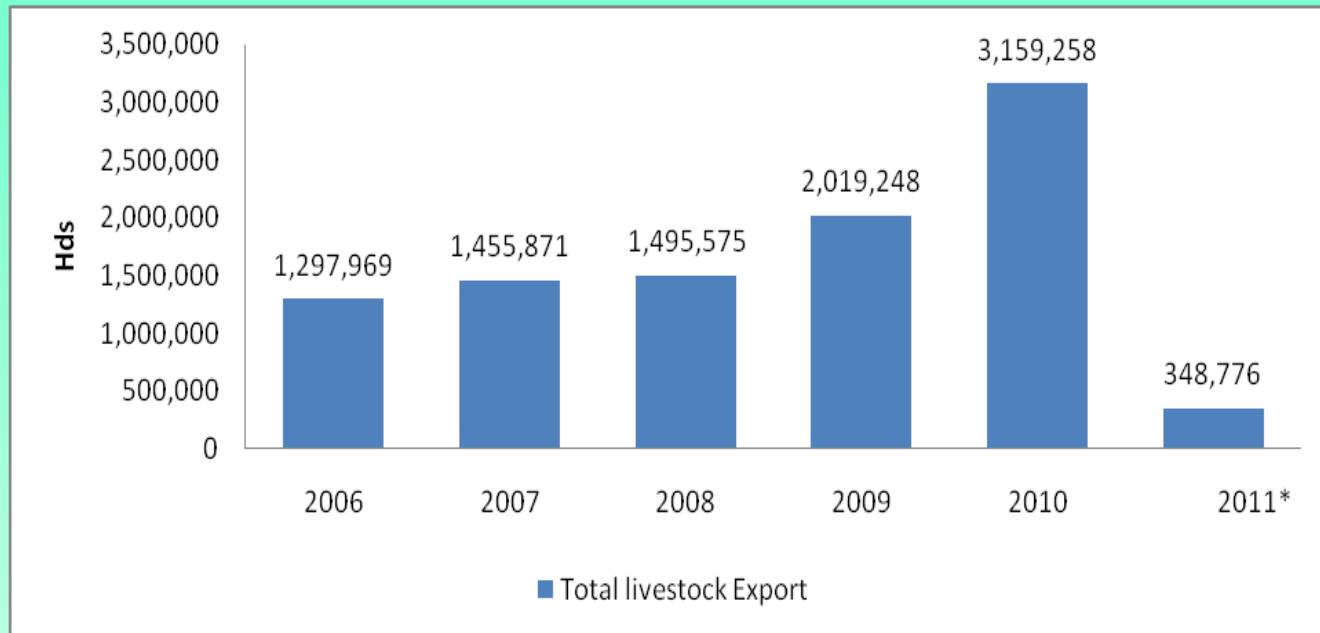
Sources: Berbera Port Authority Somaliland Three months of livestock export

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Somaliland Export and Import

Chart1: Total Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2006 - 2011



*three Months

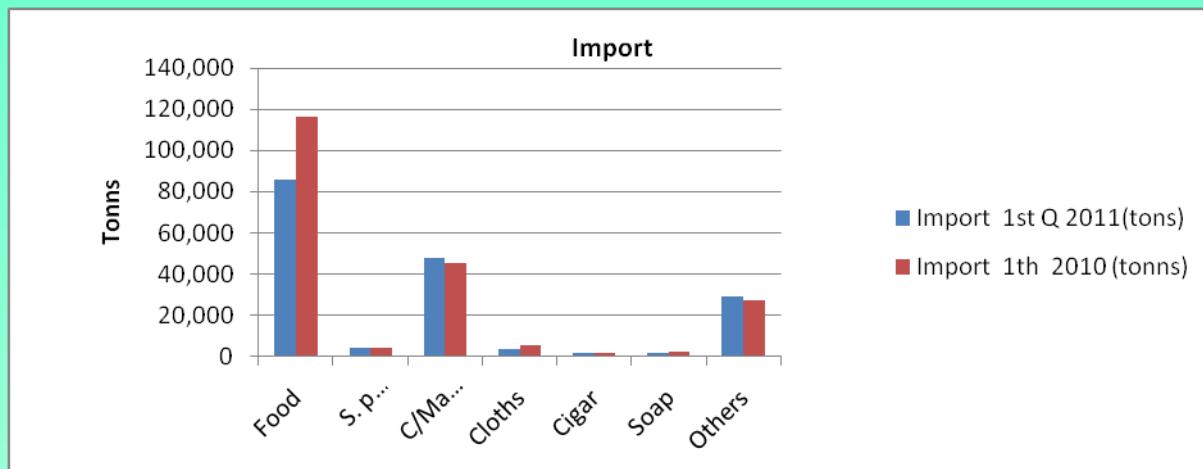
This Chart shows that the overall trend of livestock export has been upward for the last five years, reflecting the livestock trade improvement in Somaliland.

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

The substantial rise in livestock exports in 2010 shows the increasing demand existing in Middle East countries, especially Saudi Arabia which is the largest market for Somaliland livestock. On average, 91 percent of total exports are sheep/goats, 6.5 percent are cattle and only 2.3 percent are camels.

Table 2: Import 1st quarter 2011 & 1th Quarter 2010(tons)

Item	Import 1 st quarter 2011(tons)	Import 1 th Quarter 2010 (tons)
Food	86,176	116,275
Spare parts /Trackers	4,283	4,615
Construction Materials	48,179	45,317
Cloths	3,609	5,509
Cigarettes	2,101	1,940
Soap	2,011	2,737
Others	29,399	27,317

Chart 3: Import 1st quarter 2011 & 1th Quarter 2010(tons)

The above chart illustrates and compares the 1st quarter import of 2010 to 2011. There is a sharp decrease of Food import in the first quarter of 2011 relative to 2010, but the spare parts decreased slightly as well, while the construction materials import increased in 2011. Clothes and soap declined in this year.

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 from Hargeisa market. During the weekly market survey the enumerator's interview three randomly selected vendors in the market, asking the price of each element covered in the survey.

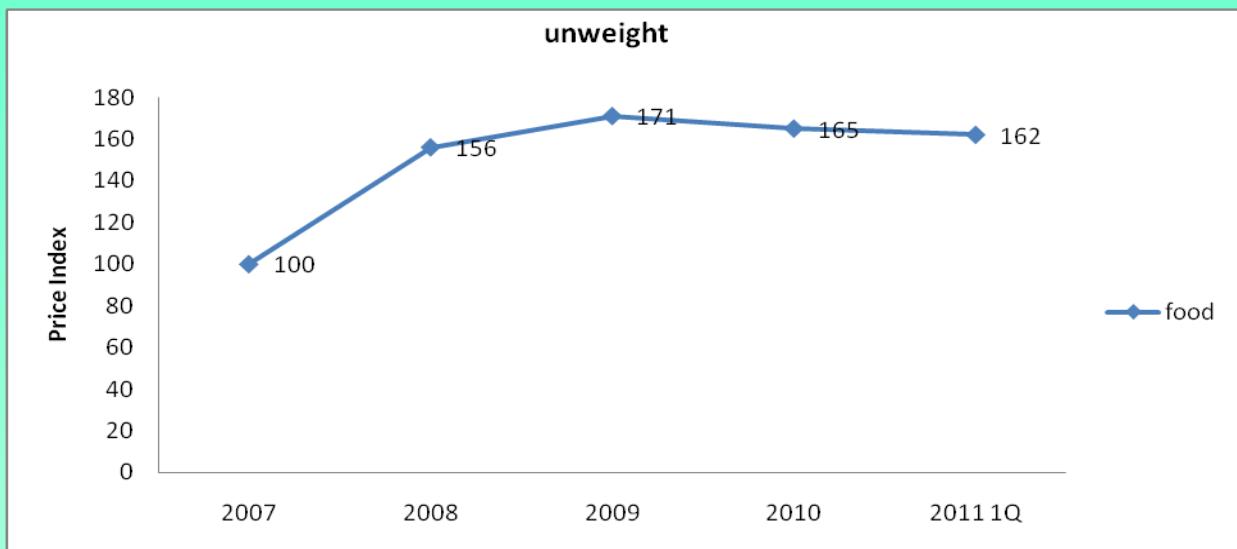
Then, the average price of the three sellers are recorded as the price of that given item on that day, next the average of the four weeks is calculated. All enumerators have been properly trained and understand fully how to complete the questionnaires, compute the index of the retail prices collected from the field accurately. The techniques related to checking price levels in the current year and price changes since the previous period. Once a suspicious price for an item detected, nominated field supervisors sent to ascertain the validity. 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 1 st Q
(Food)	100	156	171	165	162
(Fruits and Vegetables)	100	142	174	171	106
(Beverages and Tobacco)	100	103	106	109	113
(House rent)	100	102	136	129	121
(Energy / Fuel and Water)	100	183	186	190	206

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Chart 3A: consumer price Indices (un weight)

There is general increase the price index. Food price index rose dramatically and inflation remained high throughout the country for the last five years because there are food price hikes on international markets, the supply of locally produced cereals was limited as well from 2008 to 2009 followed by relatively significant fall in price in 2010

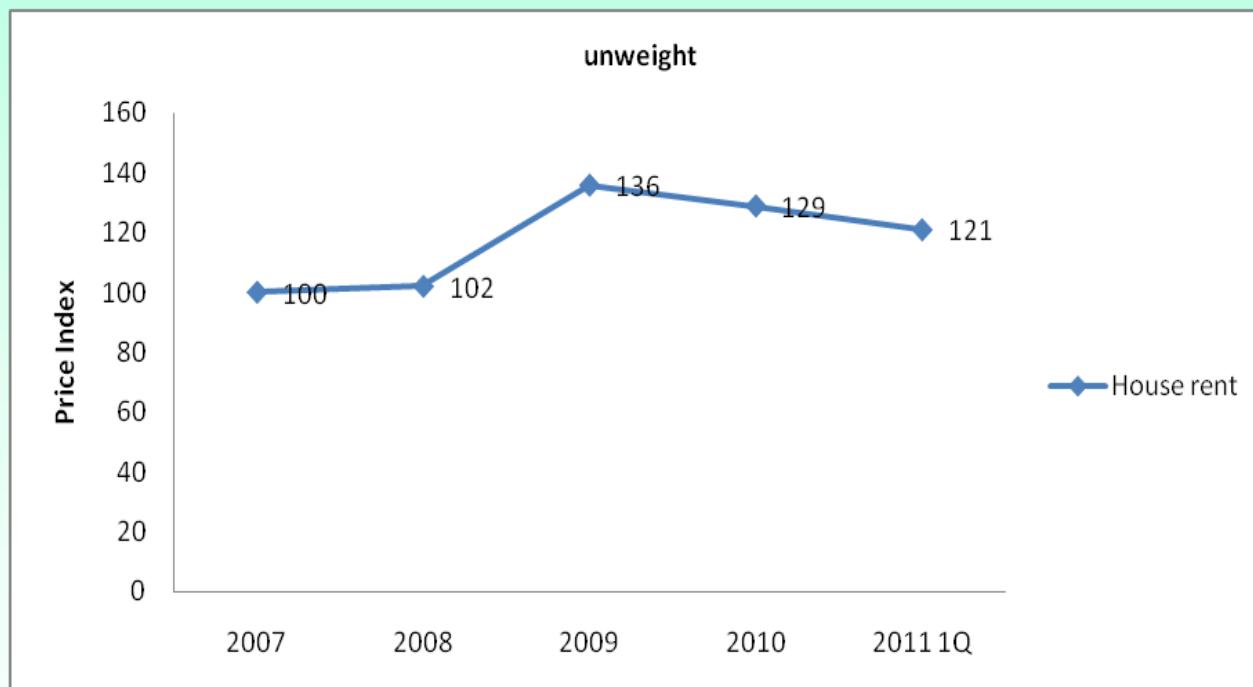
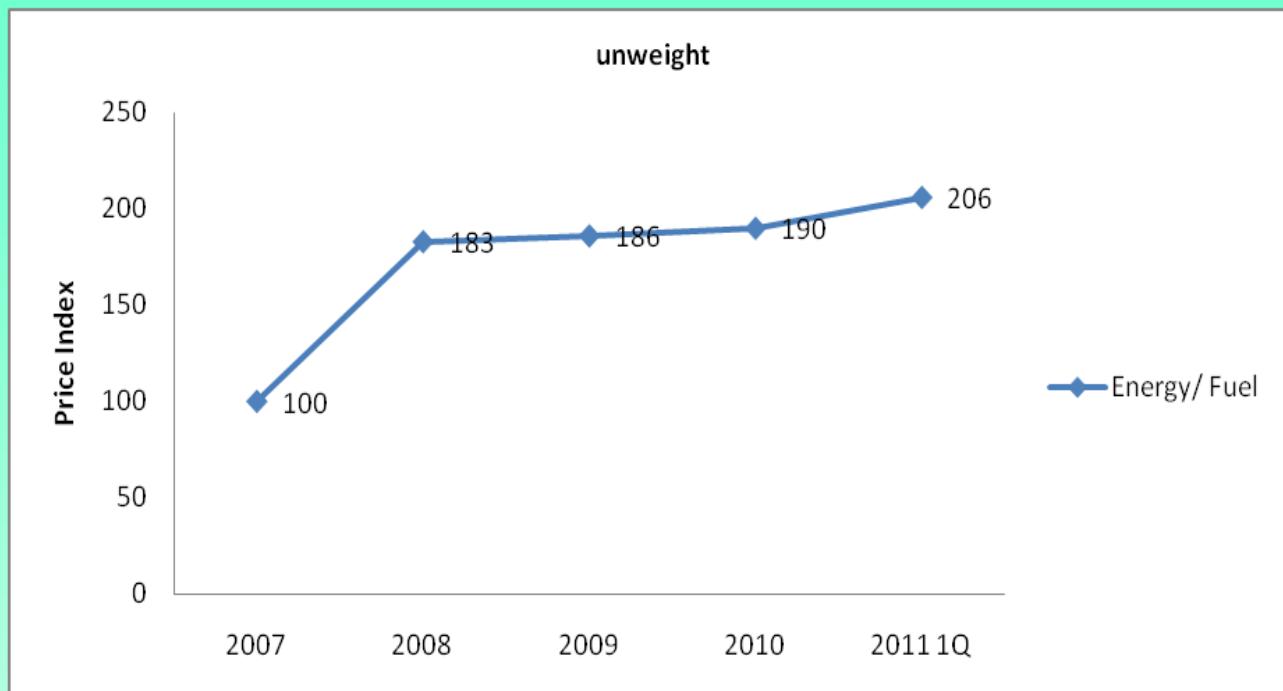
Chart 3B: consumer price Indices (un weight)

Chart 3C: consumer price Indices (un weighted)

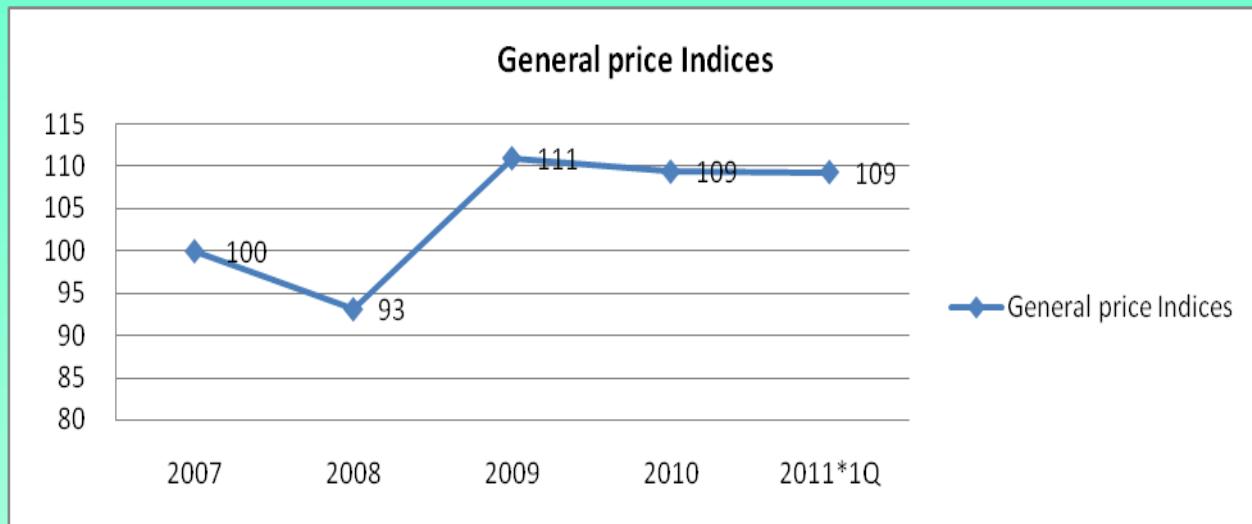


After Fuel price rocketed and reached \$133 per barrel in 2008, there is slight increase between 2008, 2010 and the first quarter of 2011.

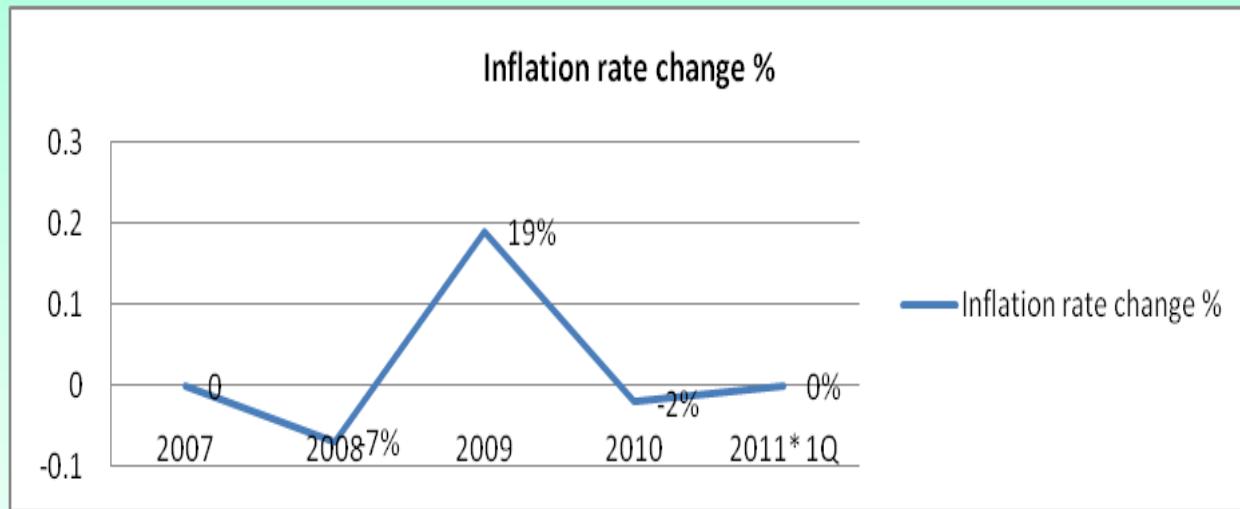
Table 4: General CPI on Quarterly based

Quarters	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Quarter1	63194	60378	70990	79365	73822
Quarter2	62316	63315	80448	88003	0
Quarter3	88060	68999	75287	71825	0
Quarter4	65942	67693	83430	67524	0
Average Total Quarters	<u>69878</u>	<u>65096</u>	<u>77539</u>	<u>76679</u>	<u>73822</u>
General price Indices	100	93	111	109	109
Inflation rate change %	-	-7%	19%	-2%	0%

*Only Three Months

Chart 4A: CPI (General)

As chart 4A: illustrates the general price index grew slowly from 2007 to 2008, after levelling out it goes up suddenly reaching the highest point in 2009 following slight drop in 2010

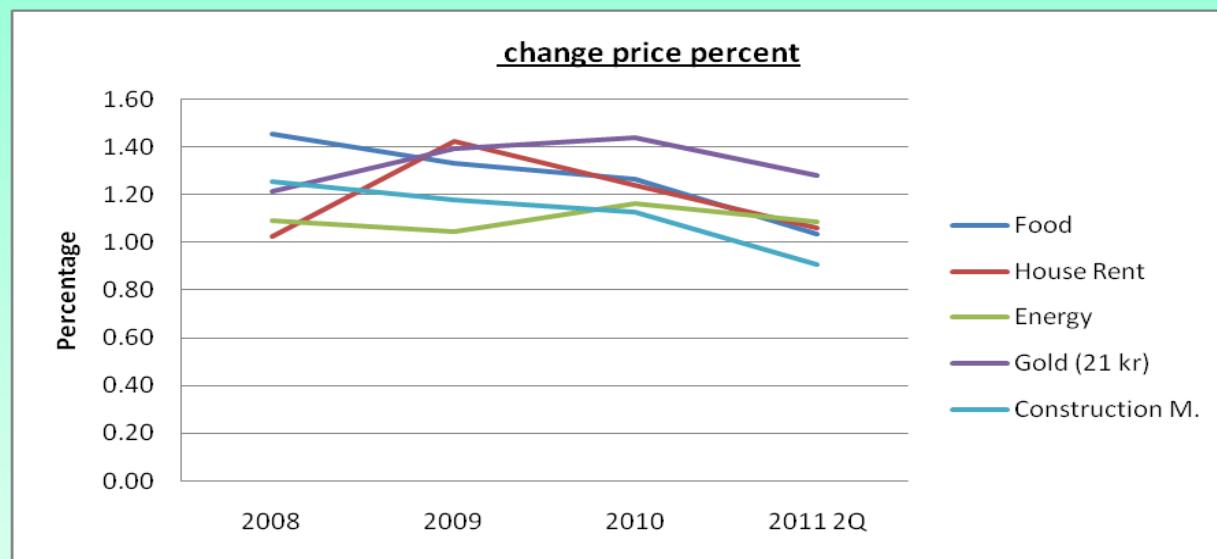
Chart 4B: Inflation rate (change %)

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. 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 raised -7% in 2008, 19% in 2009, then declined -2% and -10% in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Table 5: Change of Price Percent

	2008	2009	2010	2011 1st Q
Food	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
House Rent	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1
Energy	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2
Gold (21 kr)	1.2	1.4	1.4	2
Construction M.	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1

**Table 5: Aggregate of Exchange Rate 2007-2011**

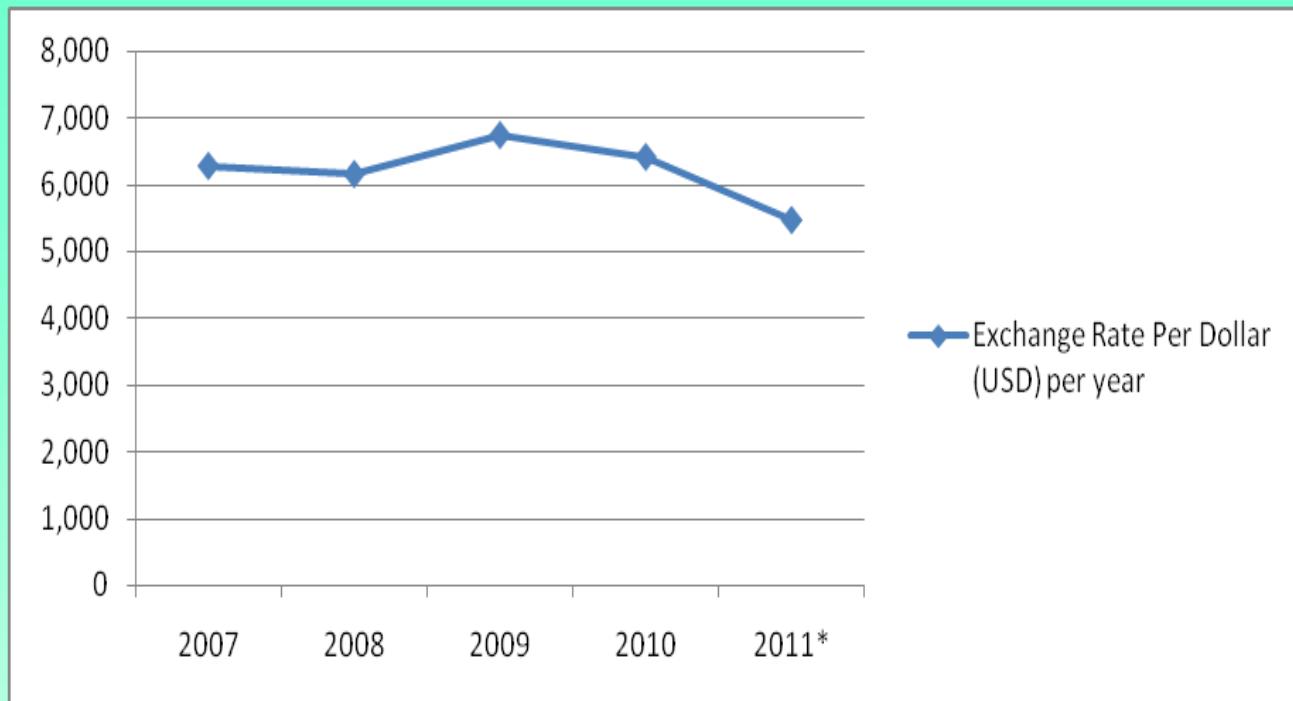
Year	Sl.shilling Per Dollar (USD)
2007	6,288
2008	6,168
2009	6,749
2010	6,422
2011*(three months)	5,482

Source: Ministry of Planning

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Chart 5: 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 is strengthening against the US dollar and continuing to appreciate in most Somaliland markets.

The local currency (Somaliland shilling) gained 8% in value against the US dollar between December 2009 and December 2010. On the other hand in, the first quarter of 2011 the Somaliland shillings appreciated 15% compared to 2010.

The major factor, which contributed to the appreciation of Somaliland shilling, is the increased livestock export, which brought in huge supply of hard currency (Dollar). Secondly, increased demand of shilling due to the depreciation of Dollar