



Somaliland in Figures

Edition 14: Data 2016



Ministry of Planning
and National Development
Central Statistical Department

Map of Somaliland



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Preface

Complete, accurate and reliable statistics are an absolute requirement for efficient public action. Statistics inform decision makers and the broader community with critical information on the needs of the population and specific challenges they face. Quality data can reveal where resources are most needed, and provide the means to track progress and assess the impact of different plans and policies.

Somaliland, as is the case in many other developing countries, still lacks the capacity to regularly produce the full range and quality of statistics typically required to effectively design, implement and monitor the relevant policies and plans needed for the country's development.

The need to fill that capacity gap becomes more pressing as Somaliland progresses. Indeed, raising complexity of the productive base and integration of the country in the global economy are two processes which can offer tremendous dividends to the population of Somaliland, but require sufficient, accurate and timely information to fully take effect.

To face this challenge, the Government of Somaliland has undertaken various efforts to improve the overall capacity and functionality of its National Statistics System (NSS) coordinated by the Central Statistics Department (CSD) of the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND), and in particular to reinforce the role of public institutions in the production of quality data.

Somaliland in Figures is a reflection of these efforts, providing summary statistics on a broad range of conditions and activities in Somaliland by compiling records produced by many government institutions involved in various sectors of relevance, from education to health, to justice and many more. In bringing those statistics together in one booklet, the CSD aims to provide all concerned stakeholders with a comprehensive overview of the currently available statistical information in the country.

This is the 14th edition of this publication and its evolution throughout the years reflects the work accomplished in building up the capacity of the CSD and the NSS as a whole. However, significant improvements remain to be achieved, and the MoPND is committed to continuously raise the standard of quality of the CSD's publications.

In this endeavour, I would like to express my gratitude to all who assisted us in producing this document, and to kindly request their continued support and assistance in the future.



Cawale Ibrahim Shirwac
Minister of Planning and National Development

Acknowledgement

Somaliland in Figures is based on data from the Statistical Year Book (Selected Social Economic Indicators) of Somaliland, a statistical abstract providing summary statistics on a broad range of conditions and activities in Somaliland. *Somaliland in Figures 2017* is the 14th edition, by which the Central Statistics Department (CSD) satisfies the needs of the general public, and more generally promotes the goal of enhancing the effectiveness of policy-making and Priority is given to ensuring that the publication is easy to read and understand.

This booklet was prepared by the Central Statistics Department (CSD) at the Ministry of Planning and National Development. Data contained in this booklet is based mainly on administrative records from various line Ministries and Government Agencies, enriched with information from a few major surveys undertaken in the country. Therefore, data for several indicators is not reported for some years, whenever records/surveys were missing.

The CSD is thankful to all the people who provided support and assistance in the production process of this document as well as to all organizations in the public, parastatal and private sectors that provided us with the underlying data. The Central Statistics Department wishes to urge all our partners to cooperate even further in the compilation of future editions of this booklet and other statistical publications.

Suggestions and comment are welcome from all users, in order to improve the next edition of *Somaliland in Figures*.

This document can also be found from the CSB website; www.somalilandcsd.org.

For more detailed information on the published statistics, please visit the CSD library.

“XOG LA HEL YAABA TALO LA HEL.”

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Introduction

Somaliland is a Sub-Saharan country located in the Horn of Africa, sharing boundaries with the Gulf of Aden in the north, Somalia in the east, the Federal Republic of Ethiopia in the south-west, and the Republic of Djibouti in the north-west. It has a total surface area of about 176,119.2 squared kilometers and a coastline which is 850 kilometers long.

It lies between Latitudes 8° and 11° 27' North and Longitudes 42°35' and 49° East and has mountain ranges rising up to 1800 and 2100 meters in the centre and in the east of the country respectively.

Administration

Somaliland gained independence from Britain on June 26th, 1960. On July 1st, 1960, the state of Somaliland united with Somalia, a territory under a U.N. mandated Italian Trusteeship until that same day, thereby creating the Somali Republic.

The Republic of Somaliland restored its independence after the total collapse of Somalia on **18 May 1991** as a result of the civil war of the late eighties and early nineties. The decision was made by the *Congress of Council of Clan Elders* held in Burao **from 27 April to 15 May, 1991**. Constitutionally, the Republic of Somaliland is a democratic country with a multi-party system.

The decision to reclaim independence in 1991 was confirmed on May 31st 2001, by a national referendum on the Constitution of Somaliland, which embodies the sanctity of its sovereignty and was approved by 97% of the vote. Since then Somaliland held two local municipal elections (2002 and 2012), a parliamentary election (2005) and two presidential elections (2003 and 2010). The administrative structure of the state consists of three branches: the judiciary, legislative (the House of Elders and the House of Representatives), and the executive (the President and his chosen Council of Ministers). The ministers may not be appointed from Members of Parliament.

Administratively, the country is divided into fourteen regions namely; Awdal, Salal, Gabilay Hawd Maroodi-Jeh, Sahil, Daadmadheedh, Sanag, Sool, Togdheer, Saraar, Buuhoodle, Xaysimo and Badhan. Hargeisa is the capital city of Somaliland and the seat of government.

Climate

Somaliland is located north of the Equator. It is semi-arid. The average daily temperatures range from 25°C to 35°C. The sun passes vertically overhead twice a year, on 22 March and 23 September. Somaliland consists of three main topographic zones:

- (1) A Coastal Plain (Guban)
- (2) The Coastal Range (Oogo)
- (3) A Plateau (Hawd)

The Coastal Plain (Guban) is a zone with high temperatures and low rainfall. Summer temperatures in the region easily average over 38°C. However, temperatures come down during the winter, and both human and livestock populations increase dramatically in the region.

The Coastal Range (Ogo) is a high plateau to the immediate south of Guban. Its elevation ranges from 1800m above sea level in the west to 2100m in the East. Rainfall is heavier there than in Guban, although it varies considerably within the zone.

The Plateau (Hawd) region lies to the south of Ogo range. It is generally more heavily populated during the wet season, when surface water is available. It is also an important area for grazing.

Natural Resources

Somaliland occupies that portion, of northeast Africa known as the "Horn of Africa". The main exports of Somaliland are live animals- namely cattle, sheeps, goats and camels- hides, skins, charcoal, ostrich feathers, civet and various gums including frankincense. Somaliland is rich in minerals and has one of world's largest gypsum deposits. Gemstones abundant in Somaliland include many kinds of gemstones like Emerald, Sapphire, Ruby, Aquamarine, Opal and various types of Garnet. There are also industrial minerals in Somaliland such as iron ore, Titanium, Aluminium, Tungsten, Tin, Galena and other rare earth metals like Columbite, Tantalite, Molybdenum and others, which are only found in few places in the world. Northern regions of Somaliland are the most fertile and tractable part of the country, comprising the rich pasturing valley of Nogal, where enormous flocks, of camels, sheep and goats are raised. Unfortunately, the potential mineral resources, fishing, forestry, agriculture and tourist opportunities -notably a clean coastline of 850 km and several mountain ranges- are hardly exploited as a result of lack of transport infrastructure.

General information

Geographical Indicators

Latitudes	Between 8° & 11°27' North
Longitudes	Between 42°35' and 49° East
Total surface area	176,119.2 sq km
Temperature	5°C to 45°C
Rainfall	446mm-875mm/year

Economic Indicators

Total GDP, SLS billions (2016)	17 381
GDP per capita, SLS thousand (2016)	4 688
Inflation rate	1.2 percent

Demographic and socio-economic indicators

Total population (Projected from 2014)*	3.8 million
Percentage urban (2014 mid-year)*	53 percent
Population density (2014 PESS)	25 persons per /km ²
Infant Mortality rate (2014)*	76 per 1000 live births
Life Expectancy at birth (2014)*	Male 48.8 years Female 52.0 years

Education

Generally, there are more males enrolling in school than females at all levels, including primary, ABE and secondary schools. Male teachers are also more numerous compared to their female counterparts, in particular at the secondary level.

Basic and Secondary Education Indicators in Somaliland

Table 2.1: Number of School Enrollments and Teachers by Level and sex

	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Students Enrolled in All Schools										
Primary	107,742	80,218	114,861	91,683	118,130	95,239	128,471	105,657	137,442	118,274
ABE	6,668	5,913	4,592	3,895	4,927	3,907	2,940	2,386	2,293	1,792
Secondary	-	-	14837	7,220	27,368	16,133	29,334	18,579	31,429	19,582
Total										
Teachers in All Schools										
Primary Incl. IQS	4,987	948	4,831	736	6,364	1,541	6,498	1,088	6,625	1,194
ABE	149	35	254	38	303	81	161	18	144	18
Secondary	-	-	740	23	1,608	147	1,726	78	1,877	80
Total	5,136	983	5,825	797	8,275	1,769	8,385	1,184	8,646	1,292

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2016

Table 2.2: Teaching Staff by level and type

School Type	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Schools					
Primary Incl. IQS	817	869	935	1,083	1,145
ABE	89	80	75	61	52
Secondary		82	114	146	150
Total	906	1,031	1,124	1,290	1,347
Classroom					
Primary Incl. IQS	3,300	7,788	4,046	5,144	5,916
ABE	117	246	196	152	140
Secondary		570	786	1,122	1,155
Total	3,417	8,604	5,028	6,418	7,210

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2016

Table 2.3: Basic and Secondary Education in Somaliland, 2011/2012-2015/2016

Indicator	Scholastic Years				
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Primary Schools					
Government				935	989
Private				148	156
Total					
Primary Students Gross Enrollment Rate					
Males	50.3%	48.2%	48.2%	48.5%	53.7%
Females	38.1%	38.8%	39.1%	40.1%	46.2%
Both Sexes	44.3%	43.5%	43.6%	44.3%	50%
Secondary Schools					
Government	62	72	75	94	95
Private	32	38	39	52	69
Total	94	110	114	146	
Secondary Students Gross Enrollment Rate					
Males	-	13.8%	24.9%	25.1%	17.5%
Females	-	7.2%	15.7%	17.1%	10.9%
Both Sexes	-	10.6%	20.5%	21.3%	

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2016

Higher Education Indicators in Somaliland

Table 2.4: Number of Students Enrolled at the beginning of the academic year in Universities 2012-2016

City		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Borama	Amoud University	2,895	4,031	3,822	4,046	4,724
	EELO University	654	714	925	680	1171
Gebiley	Tima Adde University		80	1548	516	-
Hargeisa	University of Hargeisa	4,005	4,941	6,040	6649	1,947
	Gollis University	2102	2,948	3,405	2448	2608
	New Generation University		170	866	1614	850
	Hope University	183	1,698	69	137	27
	Civil Service Institute		788	767	640	358
	Admas University	1,472	187	1363	1791	753
	Alpha University	1,504	–	722	1506	769
	Adis Ababa Medical University		240	189	513	160
	Beder University	–	–	553	674	-
Berbera	Golis University	195	760	192	202	-
	Academy	84	84	126	105	-
Burao	Burao University	658	348	794	727	-
	Golis University	–	–	–	694	-
	Adis Ababa Medical University			342	377	-
Erigavo	Golis University	–	–	–	306	-
Total		13,752	17,335	20,441	23,553	

Source: Somaliland universities

Table 2.5: Students graduated by University 2012-2016

City		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Borama	Amoud University	416	421	613	685	707
	EELO University	122	665	624	174	305
Gabiley	Tima Adde University	-	-	67	164	-
Hargeisa	University Of Hargeisa	649	744	793	930	1040
	Gollis University	358	372	701	832	543
	New generation University		58	479	604	210
	HOPE University	42	85	83	66	58
	Civil Servant Institute (CSI)		-	353	101	612
	Admas University	433	379	1363		388
	Alpha University	429	368	237	416	1871
	Adis Ababa Medical University		108	100	135	
	Beder International University	–	–	63	147	
Berbera	Gollis University	88	58	44	54	
	Academy	–	–	72	51	
Burao	Burao University	62	-	483	654	143
	Golis University	-	-	-	130	
	Adis Ababa Buroa	–	–	28	395	
Erigavo	Golis University	-	-	-	-	
Total		2,599	3,150	5,920	5,538	5,334

Source: Somaliland universities

Table 2.6: Total Students Enrolled in all universities by faculty during the 2011-2016

Faculties	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All fresh's	828	1,083	1,247	8753	4864
Business	2,135	1,730	2,136	1988	60
Education	369	836	718	262	41
Agriculture	277	745	933	1898	481
Medicine	567	691	660	752	270
Sharia & Law	489	458	684	441	291
Human resource Management		165	297	405	497
Nursing	110	311	219	457	325
Development management		220	197	326	116
Comp. ICT	2,648	1,644	1,886	1803	1352
Global and international studies		64	142	189	
Public administration		284	242	214	137
Dental	56	81	68	93	
Engineering	1,201	1,523	1,854	1771	1173
Lab. Tech	68	131	68	201	
Urban management		37	93	108	49
Pharmacy	62	62	55	75	
Dip.in Bus	-	-	-	-	
Dip. in Project management	-	-	-	68	
Dip. in Edu	-	-	-	176	
Scott	-	-	-	-	
Islamic Stu.	317	291	215	281	131
Science	801	1,021	1,476	2021	2219
Economics	981	1,165	1,161	995	665
Management	233	132	120	153	102
Accounting	315	453	600	1023	1476
Com. Science	195	68	288	538	152
Mgt. Science	177	1,024	-	-	
Eco. Manag Science	-	-	183	-	
Teleco Eng.	391	674	858	557	19
Qoran Science	-	-	-	-	
MSM	142	120	144	140	130

Table 2.6: Total Students Enrolled in all universities by faculty during the 2011-2016

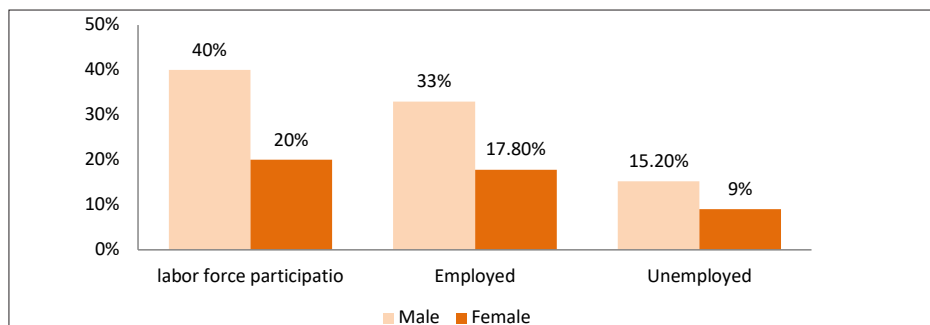
Institute of Peace	-	-	27	-	
Veterinary	37	36	-	-	
Languages ¹	39	-	-	-	
Office Admin	20	-	-	-	
Dev't Studies	263	625	590	805	149
Continuous Study	-	-	-	-	
MBA	-	-	-	-	
Business & IT (BIT)	-	148	-	-	
International relations and political science		67	226	23	231
Computer Engineering	46	86	79	76	
Geology	102	165	209	77	
Public Health	127	557	891	1082	508
Social Work	42	125	265	-	245
Health and Science	110	-	-	146	
Social Science	78	-	-	194	
Post graduate studies	122	301	-	315	240
MBBS	50	39	-	-	18
CLS	35	-	-	-	
Marine Engineering	35	26	-	-	
Science foundation	63	-	-	-	
Community development	98	-	132	101	
Animal science and agriculture	74	89	154	-	
Nautical Science	49	58	-	48	
Clinical Laboratory Science Degree			36	-	242
Clinical Laboratory Science Diploma			33	60	33
Midwifery			41	133	117
Islamic Economic			92	-	
Teacher Training			115	96	
Post graduate Diploma			123	-	
Optometry			37	76	76
Project Management			80	-	33
G & Leadership			61	-	
Architecture			35	101	78
Education Phy/maths			9	-	

Table 2.6: Total Students Enrolled in all universities by faculty during the 2011-2016

Education Bio/chemistry			16	-	
Education Geo/history			12	-	
Education Arabic/religion			19	16	162
Nutrition			31	-	
Law				302	231
Fishery			68	57	
Diploma Accounting			26	-	
Diploma Computer			18	-	
Total	13,752	17,335	20,441	28,980	16913

Employment Indicators

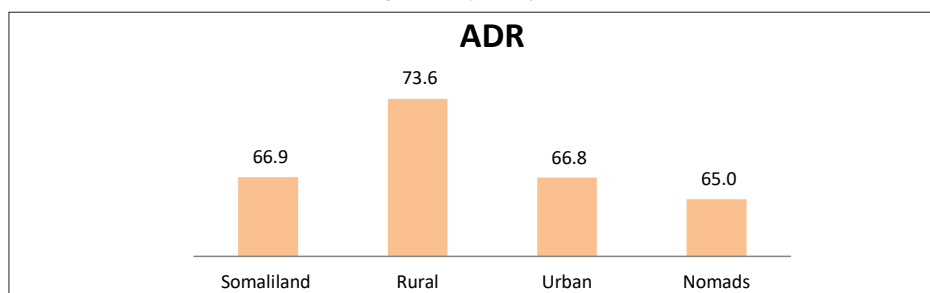
Figure 3.1: Total Labor Force (Economically Active Population), Somaliland



Source: PESS, 2014.

Dependency ration

Figure 3.2: Dependency ratio



Source: PESS, 2014.

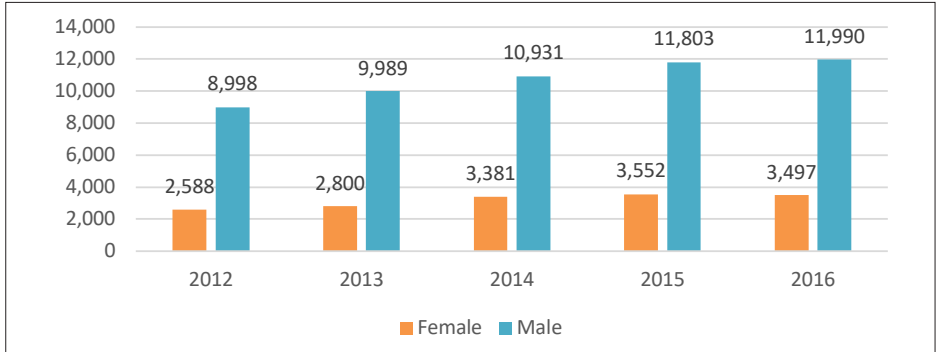
Civil Service Employees

Table 3.1: Civil service employees by Sex and Grade, 2012-2016

	Gender		Grades				Total
	Female	Male	A	B	C	D	
2012	2,588	8,998	1,611	6,591	1,587	1,538	11,327
2013	2,800	9,989	1,824	7,466	1,785	1,727	12,802
2014	3,381	10,931	2,101	7,900	1,977	2,323	14,301
2015	3,552	11,803	2,586	8,271	2,271	2,380	15,384
2016	3,497	11,990	2,710	8,173	2,289	2,315	15,487

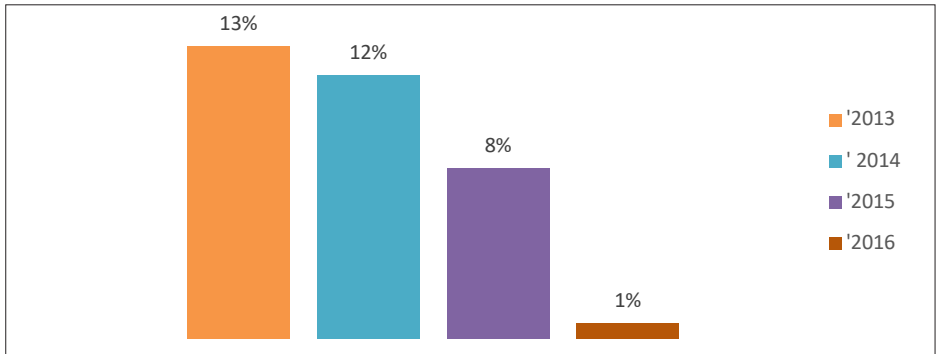
Source: Somaliland civil service commission

Figure 3.3: Civil service employees by Sex, 2012-2016



Source: Somaliland civil service commission

Figure 3.4: Civil Service Employees: Annual Growth Rate 2013-2016



Source: Somaliland civil service commission

Health Indicators

Table 4.1: Health Service Facilities, 2016

Health Facilities	2014	2015	2016
Public Hospital	22	26	29
MCHs	12	15	20
Health Posts	162	135	158
Mobile Clinic	6	6	10
Number of Beds	1150	1375	1580

Source Ministry of Health

Table 4.2: Physicians and technician in health sector

Indicator	Physicians and technician in health sector				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Doctors					
Public	-	106	72	116	500
Private	81	89	98	87	83
Total	81	195	170	203	83
Nurses					
Public	-	771	603	687	1586
Private	119	181	149	165	109
Total	119	952	752	852	109
Midwives					
Public	-	45	200	73	865
Private	29	42	58	68	49
Total	29	87	258	141	49
X-Ray Technicians					
Public and Private	7	13	28	20	550
Laboratory Technologists					
Public		35	32	59	
Private		46	47	58	
Total		81	79	117	

Source: Ministry of Health

Economic Indicators

Gross Domestic Products

As a summary, Table 5.1 shows total GDP and GDP per capita also converted into USD. The official exchange rate is used which certainly underestimates the numbers compared to a PPP-adjusted rate. Somaliland's GDP amounted to 2,322 million US Dollars, while GDP per capita amounted to 626 US Dollars.

Table 5.1: GDP and GDP per capita

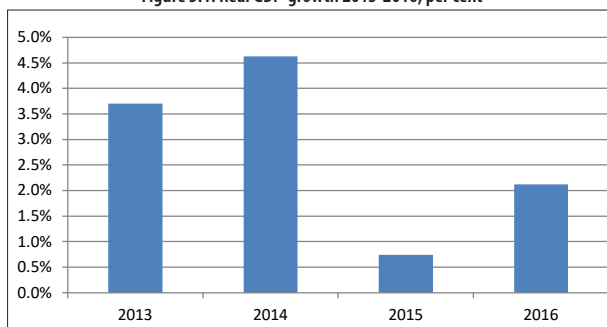
Description	Values
Total GDP, SLS billion	17 381.4
GDP per capita, SLS thousand	4 688
Total GDP, USD million	2 322.0
GDP per capita, USD	626
Population	3 707 388
Exchange rate SLS/USD (yearly average)	7 485

Source: CSD, Ministry of Planning and National Development

GDP: annual growth rates

The growth of real GDP, at constant 2015 prices, was close to 11% from 2012 to 2016– an average annual growth rate of 2%. However, real GDP only increased by 2% in 2016 due to a substantial decrease in livestock exports.

Figure 5.1: Real GDP-growth 2013-2016, per cent



Sources: CSD, 2016

Poverty

In Table 5.2 we detail the poverty headcount rate (which is the proportion of the population living below the poverty line), the poverty gap and the squared poverty gap for the upper and the lower poverty line. It is often standard practice to use the upper poverty line for poverty estimates. Taking this line we see that 49.9% of the population is poor in urban areas and 62.9% of the population is poor in rural areas.

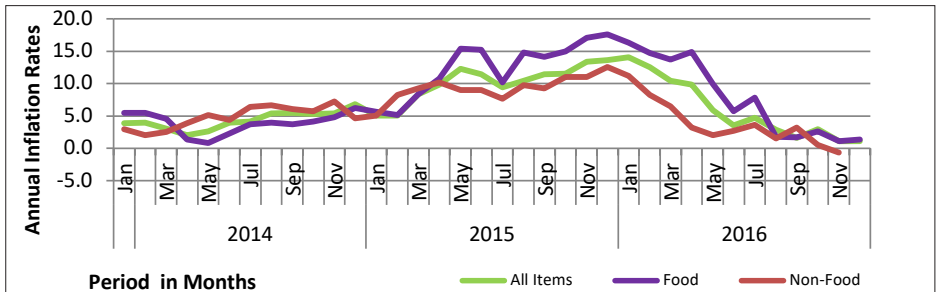
Table 5.2: Poverty rates (000' SLSH/person/month)

	Poverty Headcount Rate	Poverty Gap	Squared Poverty Gap
	Somaliland	Somaliland	Somaliland
Poverty line = 2011 PPP 1.90 USD Poverty Line in 2016 USD Somaliland			
Urban	49.9	18.2	8.9
Rural	62.9	24.2	11.4
IDP	55.3	18.3	7.8
Total	52.7	19.0	9.0

Source: CSD estimates based on 2015 SLHFS.

Consumer Price Index

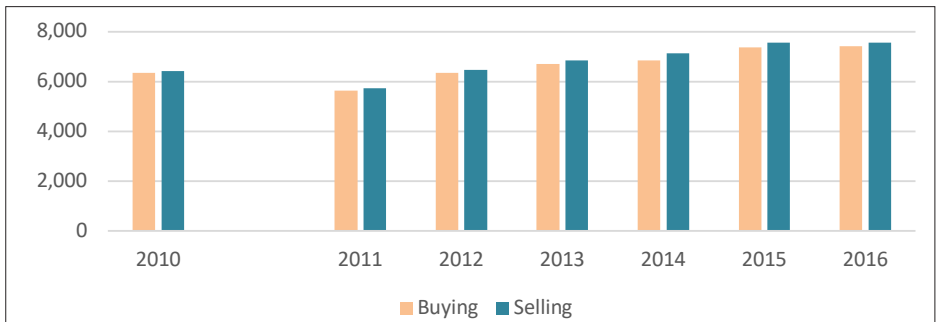
Figure 5.2: Somaliland Trend Annual Inflation Rates



Source: CSD, Ministry of Planning and National Development

Figure 5.2 reports the annual inflation rates from 2014 to 2016. We can learn from it that inflation fluctuated substantially over the period, with a marked spike in inflation in 2015. This spike in annual inflation ended in the second half of 2016. Throughout that inflationary period, food prices were relatively more volatile compared to non-food prices. Food prices changed more frequently and sharply due to the seasonal variation and climatic events affecting the whole region.

Figure 5.3: Exchange rate from 2010-2016



Source: CSD, Ministry of Planning and National Development

Foreign Trade

External Trade: This section presents a summary of external trade statistics based on actual flow of goods as recorded by the Customs Department of the Somaliland ministry of finance and augmented by Non-Customs data sources. In particular, the UN com-trade statistical information has been included for completeness purposes. The section further presents the direction of trade of goods with respect to Somaliland and the rest of the world. The trading partners have been classified according to continent, regional blocs and selected countries. The compilation of External Trade statistics is based on the General Trade System and coded according to HS2012 and Standard International Trade Classification, Revision Four (SITC Rev4) commodity nomenclatures.

Trade Balance

The country continued to experience trade deficits throughout the period (2012 – 2016) as shown in Table 5.4 with the highest trade deficit of US\$ 827.2 million being registered in 2016. Figure 5.3 below shows the trend of imports, exports and table 5.4 which shows trade balances from 2012 to 2016.

From the table, the trade deficit worsened in 2016 due to the fact that the ban of livestock exports and continued mainly low value unprocessed agricultural commodities (Frankincense) compared to imports of high valued manufactured products. Furthermore, export earnings decreased significantly compared to imports bill which increased considerably in 2016 leading to the highest trade deficit.

Imports and Exports:

During 2016, total export earnings were estimated at US\$ 298.4 million; the overall export earnings declined by 15.8 percent in 2016 compared to the previous year. There were fluctuations in total exports with the lowest being recorded in 2016 (see table 5.4 below).

The total imports in 2016 stood at US\$ 1,125.7 million, of which, the total imports expenditure rose by 7.2 percent in 2016.

Table 5.4: Summary of External Trade Statistics, 2012 – 2016 (US\$ Millions)

Trade Flow	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Export	372.3	359.1	431.8	354.3	298.5
Total Imports	831.3	908.6	978.5	1,050.0	1,125.7
Trade Balance	-458.9	-549.5	-546.6	-695.7	-827.2
Percentage change (Exports)		-3.6	20.3	-18.0	-15.8
Percentage change (Imports)		9.3	7.7	7.3	7.2

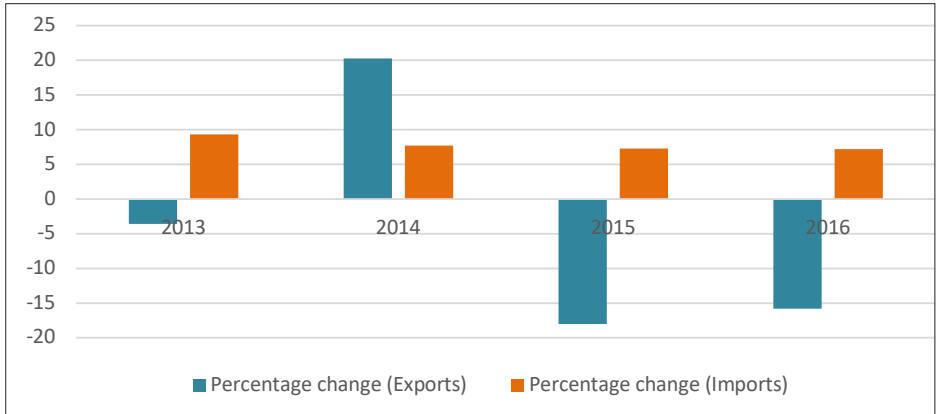
Source: Ministry of Finance

Figure 5.4: Trade Flow, 2012 – 2016 (US\$ Millions)



Source: Ministry of Finance

Figure 5.5: Percentage change of trade (Imports/Exports), 2012-2016



Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 5.5: Total Export of livestock (HDS) and Frankincense (in Tons) through Berbera Port: 2012 – 2016

Exports of Livestock and livestock products	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Shoats		2,888,955	3,089,592	3,270,386	2,842,412
Cattle		201,876	252,397	160,395	139,041
Camel		75,728	64,578	61,475	57,421
Hides and Skins (Pieces)		2,180,243	3,194,738	2,199,660	1,583,551
Frankincense		517,000	1,055,662	889,729	1,054,724

Source: Berbera Port Authority

Table 5.6 Yearly Import of Food Items through Berbera port: 2012-2016 (Tonnes)

Items	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sugar	118,440	115,929	181,227	148,647	221,973
Rice	83,846	79,822	94,296	106,057	99,386
White Flour	75,925	82,519	111,579	138,458	101,147
Wheat	64,767	11,656	4,985	-	183,713
O/Beans	5,674	1,997	8,534	7,452	541
Cooking oil	19,888	13,125	28,101	43,073	36,713
Pasta	34,401	28,717	45,054	30,346	36,061
Dates	4,855	6,851	7,552	8,373	6,769
Biscuits	10,185	9,370	6,641	7,603	7,219
Total	417,981	349,986	487,969	490,009	693,522

Source: Berbera port authority

Table 5.7 Yearly Import of Non Food Items through Berbera port: 2012- 2016 (Tones & M³)

Items	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petrol	10,741	16,162	20,237	44,143	11,611
Diesel	56,022	69,408	99,077	142,019	113,071
Engine oil	1,042	1,299	891	1,907	6,627
Clothes	9,484	10,684	13,303	9,264	4,122
Cars/Trucks	11,365	15,077	18,291	24,232	19,253
Spare parts	3,315	5,232	6,887	6,387	12,099
Cigarettes	9,011	7,528	5,482	6,900	7,539
Soap	9,148	10,925	9,783	10,202	6,467
O/Building	56,015	49,751	55,487	65,200	11,159
Total	166,143	186,066	229,438	310,254	191,948

Source: Berbera port authority

Table 5.8 Imports of Kat, vegetables and fruits 2012 – 2016 (kilograms)

Items	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Kat	31,105,582	33,117,299	35,781,053	35,334,734	33,706,214
Fresh vegetables	37,854,901	29,236,880	40,156,929	42,693,971	40,459,791
Fresh fruits	-	-	4,838,673	4,669,226	-
Total					

Source: Ministry of finance

Table 5.9 Fuel Imports 2013-2016 (Tonnes)

Items	Year				Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Diesel	77,593	80,807	124,830	142,726	425,956
Petrol	53,687	31,402	63,917	59,820	208,826
Kerosene	1,848	89,365	2,210	7,244	100,667
Jet A1	267,521	7,468	7,472	2,832	285,293
Total	400,649	209,042	198,429	212,622	1,020,742

Source: Ministry of finance

Table 5.10 Import Containers through Berbera Port 2012—2016 (Size & Weight)

Container size and weight	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Size 20	10,261	11,170	15,482	21,155	26,282
Size 40	3,846	3,850	5,389	7,682	9,752
TEU	17,980	18,870	26,260	36,519	45,786
Weight	329,821,714	335,148,754	475,912,033	665,183,948	777,108,790
Total	329,853,801	335,182,644	475,959,164	665,249,304	777,190,610

Source: Berbera port authority

Performance indicators of economic activities

Table 6.1: Estimated area harvested, production and yield of major crops during 2012—2016

Selected Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
1. Maize						
Area(ha)	10,129	17,350	13,550	9,465	2,000	10,499
Production(tons)	8,180	12,245	10,447	498	1,200	6,514
Yield(Tones/Ha)	0.8	0.71	5.2	1.5	0.6	2
2. Sorghum						
Area(Ha)	37,172	58,500	48200	43,824	26,000	42,739
Production(Tons)	63,483	54,160	43760	8,410	20,800	38,123
Yield (Tonnes/Ha)	1.7	0.93	6.9	2.6	0.8	3
Total						
Area(Ha)	47,301	75,850	61,750	53,289	28,000	53,238
Production(tons)	71,662	66,405	54,207	8,908	22,000	44,636
Yield (Tons/Ha)	1.5	0.88	12.1	4.1	1.4	4

Source: ministry of agriculture

Table 6.2: Number of livestock slaughtered in 2013-2016

Livestock	Hargeisa			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Camel	12,750	-	13,062	18,411
Cattle	25,288	-	20,738	88,704
Shoets	268,670	-	359,215	447,049
Total	306,708	-	393,015	554,164

Source: Nafaqa, slaughtering center.

Minerals

Table 6.3: Minerals produced in 2016

Mineral	Unit	2016
Industrial Minerals	Kilogram	773.75
Gemstones	Tones	1000.74423

Source: Ministry of Energy and Minerals

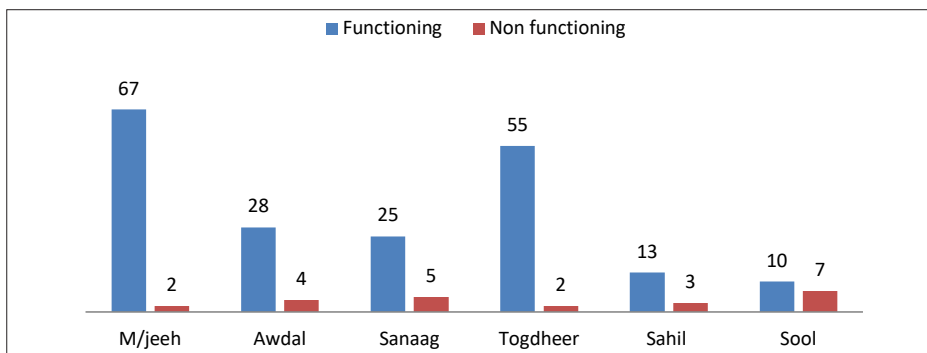
Water

Table 6.4: Number of Available water facilities by region 2016

Number of Available water facilities by region 2016						
	M/Jeh	Awdal	Sanag	Sool	Sahil	Togdher
Rehabilitation of Boreholes	3	3	5	3	1	3
Drilling new boreholes	2	4	4	2	2	6
Shallow wells	2	3	5	6	3	10
Sub surface brackets	1					
Mini water system	2	4	5	6	4	10
Total	10	14	19	17	10	29

Source: Ministry water

Figure 6.1: construction of boreholes by region; 2016



Source: Ministry water

Transportation

Table 6.5: Air Transport, Domestic and International Passengers, Somaliland

	Airports Traffic				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Passengers In	91,935	83,592	91,239	94,864	109,469
Passengers out	84,481	81,250	85,864	93,166	107,455
Flights	3,931	2,505	2,694	2,611	2,957

Source: Ministry of Civil Aviation & Air Transport (MoCAAT)

Sea transport

Table 6.6: freights transported by marine through Berbera port 2014 – 2016

Type	Years			Total
	2014	2015	2016	
Dhows	349	279	198	826
Ships	421	455	380	1256
Total	770	734	578	2082

Source: Berbera port authority

Public finance

Central Government revenue and expenditure from 2012-2016

Table 7.1: Trends In Expenditure(000)

Head/Expenditure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
A. Open Balance	-	-	-	68,744	68,744
B. Budget Expenditure	618,779	618,779	618,779	618,779	618,779
C. Out of Budget expenditure	85,930	85,930	85,930	85,930	85,930
D. Total Expenditure (B+C)	704,709	704,709	704,709	704,709	704,709
Total (A+D)	704,709	704,709	704,709	704,709	704,709

Source: Accountant general

Table 7.2: Trends in Revenue (000)

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Import Duties	238,412	595,873	678,159	903,683	789,738
Direct taxes on income/Profits	33,980	44,284	96,879	30,593	384,140
Indirect tax	377,349	160,985	193,759	247,128	153,373
Total	649,741	801,142	968,800	1,181,404	1,327,251

Source: Accountant general

Local government revenues and expenditure

Table 7.3: Total Local government revenue and expenditure 2012-2016 (Sl.Sh 000)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus/deficit
2012	50,857,600,517	57,976,363,503	-7,118,762,986
2013	69,947,893,770	74,296,275,454	-4,348,381,684
2014	113,527,920,858	108,899,007,629	4,628,913,229
2015	142,549,750,417	124,317,429,201	18,232,321,217
2016	9,521,029,630.639	382,868,148,607	35,505,213,468.708

Source: Ministry of Interior

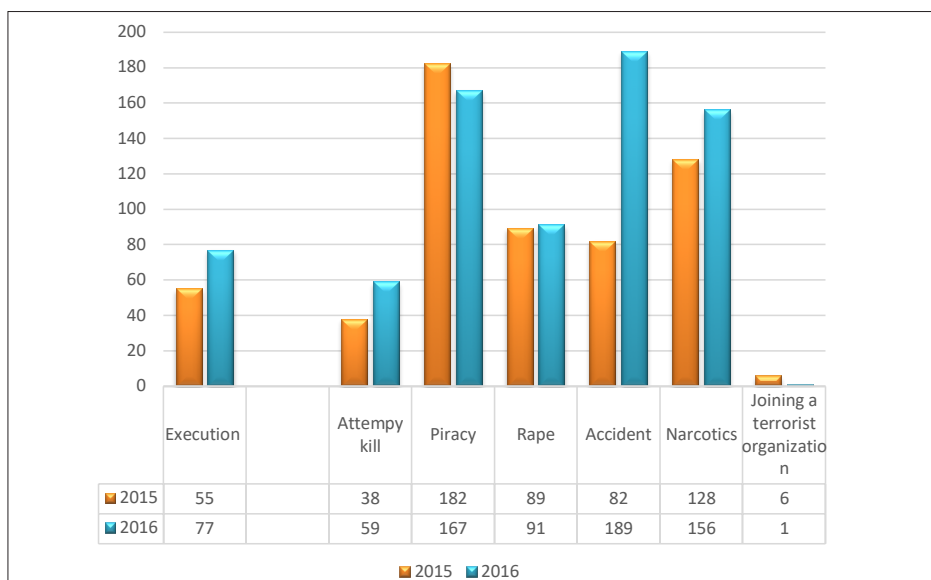
Crime Statistics

Table 8.1: Number of Criminal Offences by type in Somaliland 2015 and 2016

Region	Execution		Attempt Kill		Piracy		Rape		Accident		Narcotics		Joining Terrorist Organization	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
M/Jeh	29	15	22	18	113	108	20	26	28	55	39	27	0	0
Togdher	13	26	7	17	36	37	29	17	24	29	47	43	0	0
Awdal	3	6	3	4	3	11	16	8	5	4	14	12	4	0
Sahil	3	12	1	2	3	4	3	6	9	47	7	20	0	0
Sanag	5	6	2	8	12	4	4	19	1	6	0	3	0	1
Sool	8	3	3	7	6	5	7	8	3	12	12	24	2	-
Gebiley	3	5	0	-	9	9	3	5	9	34	9	27	0	-
Sarar	4	4	7	3	0	-	7	2	3	2	0	-	0	-

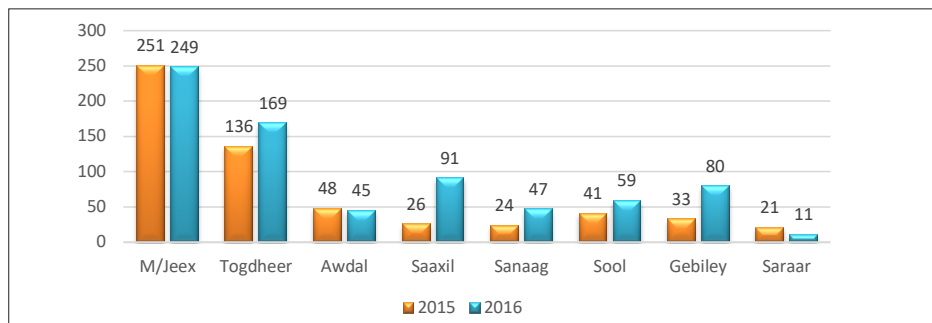
Source: Ministry of Justice, 2016.

Figure 8.1: Criminal Offences by type in Somaliland 2015 and 2016



Source: Ministry of Justice, 2016.

Figure 8.2: Number of Criminal Offences by region in Somaliland 2015 and 2016



Source: Ministry of justice

Table 8.2: Number of accused people in 2016 (regional and sex distributions)

Region	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sanaag	3%	10%	77%	23%
Sool	6%	11%	85%	15%
Togdheer	17%	31%	85%	15%
Saaxil	10%	14%	88%	12%
Awdal	10%	6%	95%	5%
Maroodijex	53%	27%	95%	5%
Total	100%	100%	91%	9%
Total numbers	5506	524		

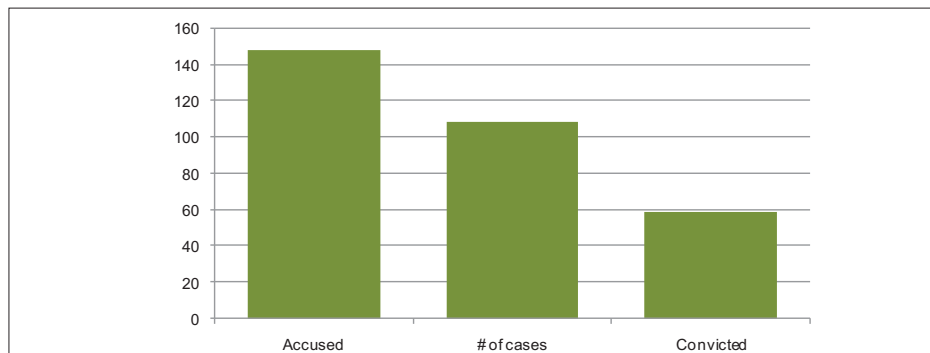
Source: Attorney general Office of Somaliland, 2016

The above table shows both the regional and sex distributions. According to the regional distribution, most accused men live in the Maroodi-jex region, which represents 53% of the male perpetrators. The smallest number of male crime perpetrators live in Sanaag region, which only accounts for 3% of the men accused of crimes.

The sex distribution also shows that there is a gender imbalance for every region but the regions with the highest gender imbalance are Awdal and Maroodi-jex, where 95% of the accused in these two regions are men, while only 5% are women.

The region with the least gender imbalance is Sanaag, where 77% of the crime perpetrators are men while the rest (23%) are women.

Figure 8.3: Men accused of rape, cases and convictions, 2016.



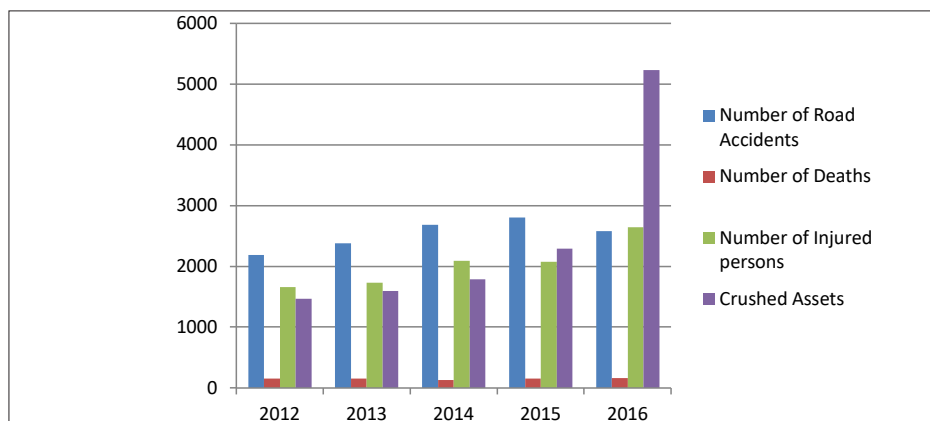
Source: Attorney general Office on 2016.

Table 8.3. Road traffic accidents by causalities, 2016 Somaliland

Road Traffic Accidents	2016		Total
	Male	Female	
Number of Road Accidents	2455	130	2585
Number of Fatal Accidents	159	238	397
Number of Deaths	80	85	165
Number of Injured persons	1057	1586	2643
Number of Death Livestock	503		503
Crushed Assets	Vehicles	Buildings/bitoes	
	1649	186	1835

Sources: Police Commander

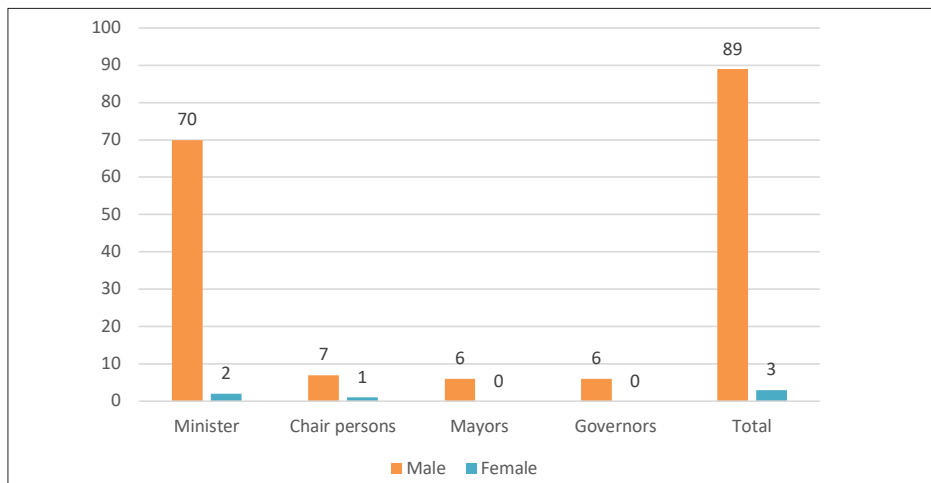
Figure 8.4. Road accidents by causalities from 2012-2016, Somaliland



Sources: Police Commander

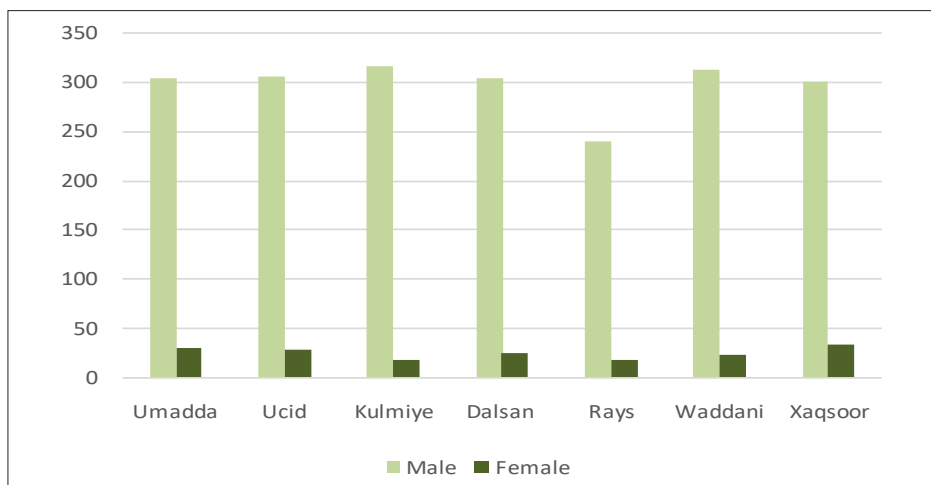
Politics

Figure 9.1: Number of Managerial Positions in Government Offices, 2016



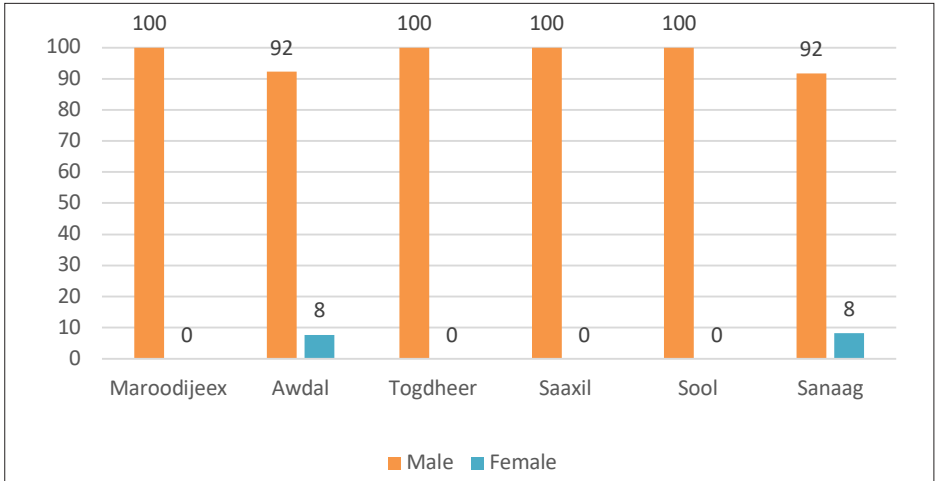
Source: Ministry of presidential palace 2016.

Figure 9.2: Gender distribution of candidates by political parties and sex.



Source: National Electoral Commission of Somaliland, 2013.

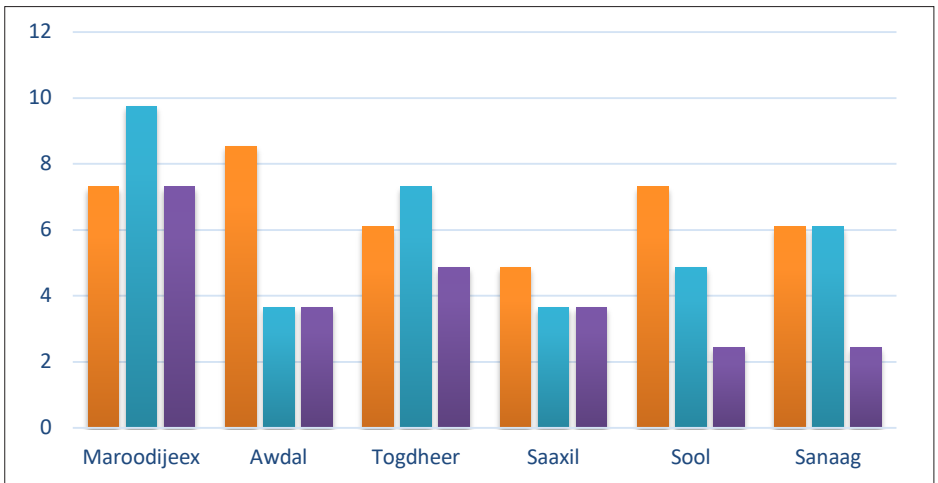
Figure 9.3: Elected to representatives by region.



Source: National Electoral Commission of Somaliland, 2005.

As the above figure shows, there are only two women in the House of Representatives. Those two ladies are elected from the Awdal and Sanaag regions.

Figure 9.4: elected parliament by political parties and region, 2005



Source: National Electoral Commission of Somaliland, 2005.



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