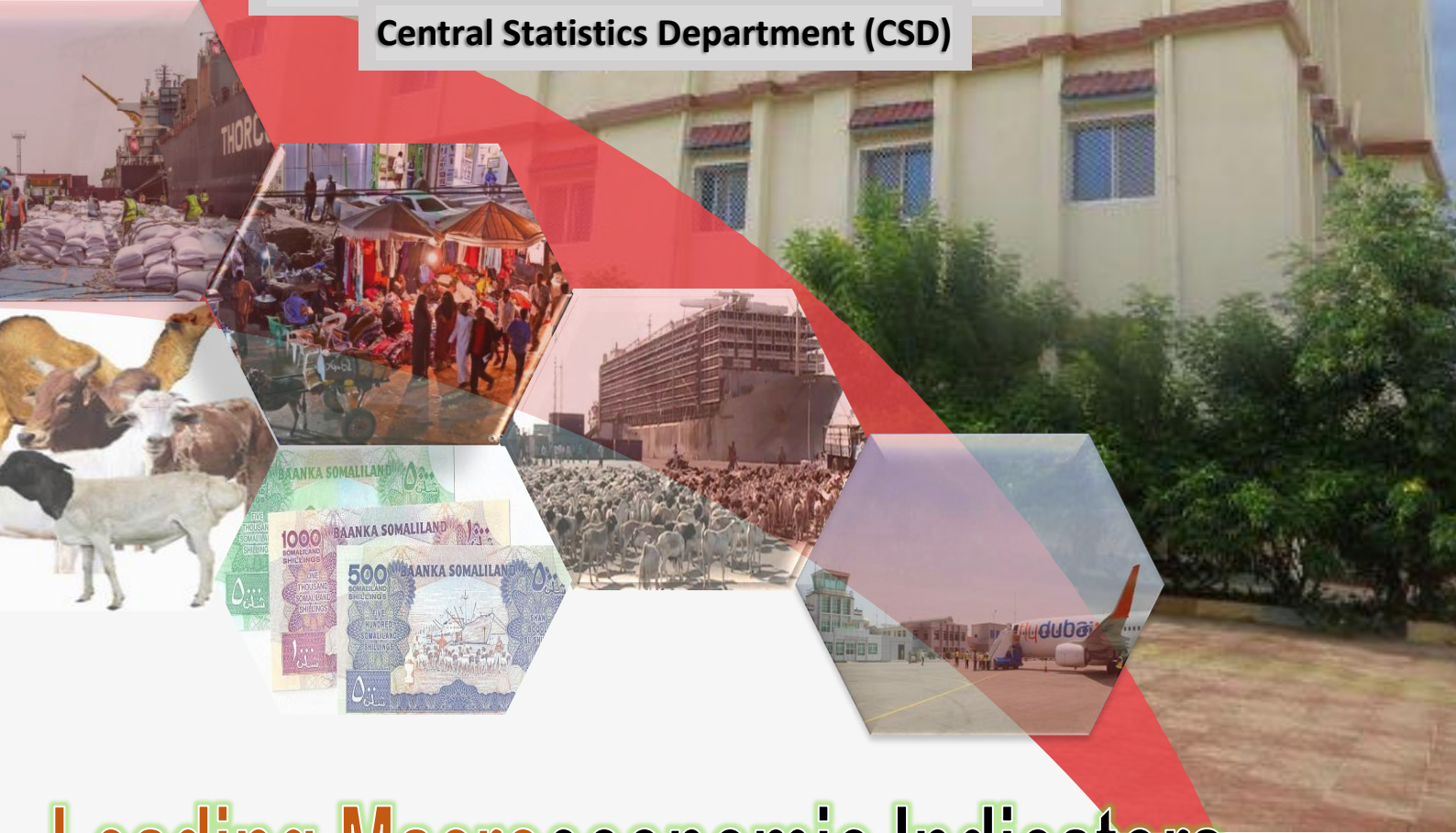




**Ministry of Planning and National Development  
Central Statistics Department (CSD)**



# Leading Macroeconomic Indicators

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### PREFACE

This publication of Leading Macro-Economic Indicators is part of a regular statistical series produced by the Central Statistics Department (CSD) of the Ministry of Planning and National Development. It presents a set of indicators that are essential for monitoring and assessing the performance of the national economy, that covered National Account, Consumer Price Index (CPI), Inflation, Remittances, Public Financing Statistics, Exchange Rate, Trade statistics, Passenger flow and Tourism.

This annual report is intended to serve as a reliable and timely source of information for a wide range of stakeholders. These include policy makers and government institutions who require evidence-based data for policy formulation and economic planning; the private sector and investors seeking to identify market opportunities

and assess economic trends; development partners and international organizations engaged in supporting national development efforts; research institutions and academia who depend on accurate statistics for analysis and teaching; as well as the general public interested in understanding the direction of the national economy.

By providing consistent, comparable, and accessible economic data, this publication contributes to promoting transparency, accountability, and informed decision-making. It also strengthens the basis for dialogue on economic policy and development priorities among all stakeholders. The CSD remains committed to continuously improving the coverage, quality, and dissemination of official statistics in line with international standards and best practices.



### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND), through the CSD, extends its sincere appreciation to all those who contributed to the preparation of this report.

Special thanks are due to the Hon. Kaltun Sh. Hassan Abdi, Minister of Planning and National Development, and Mr. Mohamed Saed Muhumed, Director General, for their Leadership, guidance and support throughout the process.

We acknowledge the commitment and hard work of the technical staff of the CSD, whose dedication ensured the compilation, analysis, and presentation of the data contained in this publication. Special appreciation is extended to Mr. Khadar Mohamed Gahayr, Director of CSD and Mr. Mustafe Mohamed Elmi, technical lead, for their leadership and dedication in the successful production of this report. We also thank to Muhumed

Farah Qasim and Samia Ibrahim Ahmed for their support.

Our gratitude also goes to the various government institutions, private sector entities, development partners, and international organizations who provided valuable data, technical inputs, and continuous collaboration. Their contributions were indispensable in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the statistics presented.

Finally, we recognize the stakeholders and the general public, whose growing demand for timely and reliable macroeconomic statistics motivates us to continually improve the quality, coverage, and dissemination of national statistics.

This publication would not have been possible without the collective efforts of all partners involved.

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## Leading Macro-Economic Indicators

### LIST OF ACRONYMS

COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSD	Central Statistics Department
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Kg	Kilogram
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SLSH	Somaliland Shilling
SNA	System of National Account
USD or US Dollar	United States Dollar



### 1. NATIONAL ACCOUNT

The National Accounts system provides a comprehensive and consistent statistical framework, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) serving as the central metric to measure a nation's economic health by valuing all final goods and services produced. To fully interpret economic performance, several key concepts are employed. GDP at Current Prices (Nominal GDP) includes the effects of inflation, while GDP at Constant Prices (Real GDP) adjusts for price changes to reveal the true real economic growth (volume change). Furthermore, GDP per Capita offers a proxy for the average standard of living by dividing total GDP by the population, and the GDP in Expenditure Approach measures total economic activity by summing the final spending components. Household Consumption, Government Spending, Investment, and Net Exports.

Between 2020 and 2024, GDP at current prices showed consistent growth, rising from USD 2,925 million in 2020 to USD 4,280 million in 2024. However, in real terms (constant prices in 2017), economic performance was more volatile, with contractions in 2020 and 2022, followed by

moderate recovery in 2023 and stronger growth of 4.4 percent in 2024.

GDP per capita also improved in nominal terms, increasing from USD 696 in 2020 to USD 912 in 2024. In contrast, real GDP per capita remained relatively stagnant, reflecting challenges in achieving significant improvements in living standards after adjusting for inflation.

From the expenditure perspective, household final consumption continued to dominate GDP, although its share gradually declined from 115.5 percent in 2020 to 102.5 percent in 2024. Government final consumption expenditure and investment also registered decreasing shares over the period. Meanwhile, exports of goods and services expanded steadily, while the share of imports declined, slightly improving the external balance.

Overall, the National Accounts highlight a mixed economic performance: strong nominal growth driven by price effects and external trade, but modest real improvements in output and per capita income

## Leading Macro-Economic Indicators

**Table 1.1: GDP at Current Price and at Constant Price (Million USD), 2020-2024**

Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP at Current Price	2,925	3,297	3,571	3,977	4,280
GDP at Constant Price	2,272	2,459	2,419	2,497	2,607

Source: MoPND/ CSD

**Table 1.2: GDP Annual Percentage Change, 2020-2024**

Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP at Current Price	3.9%	12.7%	8.3%	11.4%	7.6%
GDP at Constant Price	-3.2%	8.2%	-1.6%	3.3%	4.4%

Source: MoPND/ CSD

**Table 1.3: GDP per Capita, 2020-2024 (USD)**

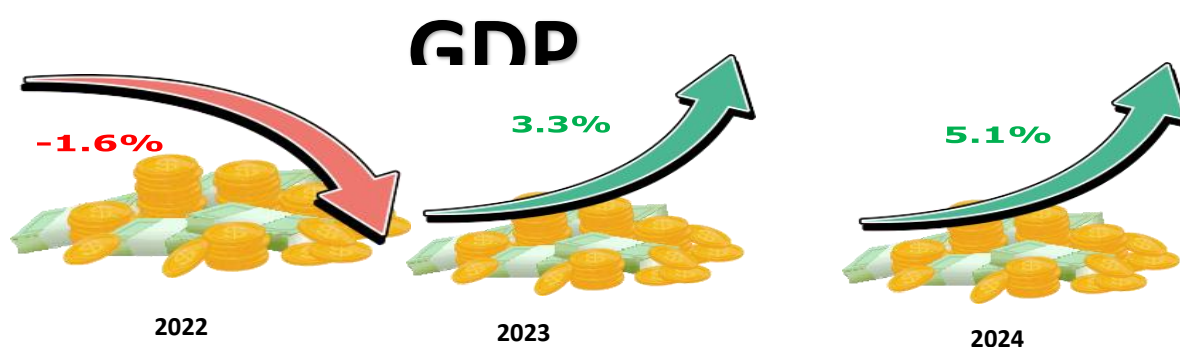
Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP per capita at current Price	\$696	\$763	\$804	\$871	\$912
GDP per capita Constant Price, (Real GDP)	\$541	\$569	\$545	\$547	\$557

Source: MoPND/ CSD

**Table 1.4 : GDP at current prices, percentage share**

Expenditure items	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Household final consumption	115.5	108.5	109.6	106.3	102.5
Government final consumption	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.8
Gross fixed capital formation	14.6	18.5	13.2	9	8.6
Exports of goods and services	7.8	8.8	10.8	14.7	16.0
Minus: Imports of goods and services	45.7	43.5	41.3	37.2	33.9
GDP at purchasers' prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: MoPND/ CSD



### 2. PRICE STATISTICS

#### 2.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

**B**ased on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for 2024, the economy experienced a persistent and broad-based inflationary environment.

Headline inflation maintained a steady upward trend throughout the year, rising from an index of 239.31 in January to 255.87 by December, indicating a consistent erosion of purchasing power.

The primary driver of this trend was the significant increase in prices for Food Crops and Related Items, which saw its index surge from 381.66 to 419.61, representing the steepest climb among all categories.

Core inflation, which excludes volatile food and energy prices, also showed a continuous rise from 224.90 to 239.20, confirming that inflationary pressures were not isolated to specific sectors.

While the Energy Fuel and Utilities index was subject to some volatility, it too contributed to the overall inflationary pressures, ending the year higher than its starting point.

Overall, the data points to a challenging inflationary climate across multiple economic sectors in 2024.

## Leading Macro-Economic Indicators

**Table 2.1.1: Monthly Consumer Price Indices key components, 2024**

Base: 2012=100				
Period	Headline Index	Core	Food Crops and Related Items	Energy Fuel and Utilities
January	239.31	224.90	381.66	219.08
February	240.06	226.72	374.53	218.49
March	240.99	227.66	375.95	218.80
April	242.40	228.76	388.71	211.00
May	244.08	229.36	399.33	212.99
June	246.04	231.63	400.51	212.99
July	248.39	233.66	404.34	216.58
August	249.52	234.03	404.87	225.29
September	250.69	235.35	405.40	225.80
October	252.31	236.83	409.70	225.80
November	254.12	238.41	410.83	230.38
December	255.87	239.20	419.61	233.36

Source: MoPND/ CSD

### 2.2 INFLATION RATE

The inflation trend in Somaliland between 2020 and 2024 shows a period of steady increases followed by early signs of stabilization. Annual inflation rose from 5.6 percent in 2020 slightly eased to 3.8 percent in 2021, then constantly increased to a peak of 9.4 percent in 2024. The main driver was food inflation, which climbed sharply from 8.9 percent in 2020 to 13.3 percent in 2024, while non-food inflation remained more moderate, averaging below 10 percent.

In 2024, monthly data shows that headline inflation averaged around 0.7 percent, beginning the year at 1.2 percent in January and declining to 0.7 percent by December.

Food crop inflation was highly volatile, dropping from over 3.5 percent in January to below 2.1 percent by year-end, while energy and fuel prices fluctuated but did not dominate the trend. Core inflation stayed relatively stable, averaging 0.2 percent to 1 percent throughout the year.

Overall, the data highlights that food prices were the key driver of inflationary pressure, while other sectors such as education and hotels remained subdued.

By the end of 2024, inflation showed signs of gradual stabilization, suggesting easing pressures compared to the peak years of 2022–2023.

**Table 2.2.1: Monthly Inflation Rates (Percentage change) by Key Component 2024**

Period	Headline Inflation Rate	Core	Food Crops and Related Items	Energy Fuel and Utilities
January	1.2	0.5	3.5	2.5
February	0.3	0.8	-1.9	-0.3
March	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
April	0.6	0.5	3.4	(3.6)
May	0.7	0.3	2.7	0.9
June	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.0
July	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7
August	0.5	0.2	0.1	4.0
September	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2
October	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.0
November	0.7	0.7	0.3	2.0

## Leading Macro-Economic Indicators

December 0.7 0.3 2.1 1.3

Source: MoPND/ CSD

**Table : 2.2.2 Annual inflation rate (Percentage change) trend by division, 2020-2024**

Main Divisions	Weights (%)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
All Items	100.0	5.6	3.8	8.3	9.2	9.4
Food	38.71	8.9	2.8	11.8	12.5	13.3
Non-Food	61.29	3.2	5.2	9.2	4.0	6.3
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	41.75	7.9	4.3	11.2	9.9	13.9
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	4.56	14.6	13.7	8.4	11.3	-2.5
Clothing and Footwear	5.73	4.7	3.5	2.5	8.8	15.0
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	14.10	-0.7	2.7	9.6	9.6	5.0
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	5.55	3.2	1.9	4.1	7.2	11.1
Health	2.56	17.7	3.3	3.6	3.2	1.7
Transport	8.85	1.5	1.7	11.9	4.3	3.7
Communication	2.99	-3.7	1.4	3.7	1.3	4.9
Recreation and Culture	2.25	5.1	3.6	3.3	5.2	8.2
Education	3.69	-0.7	1.7	-0.2	6.1	2.7
Restaurants and Hotels	3.35	1.4	1.1	21.0	4.7	9.7
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.62	8.6	3.0	3.1	8.6	9.9

Source: MoPND/ CSD



### 2.3 AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES FOR KEY SELECTED ITEMS

The analysis of average prices between 2020 and 2024 highlights the changes in the cost of selected food items and fundamental non-food items that directly affect household welfare. The data reflects both price stability in certain areas and significant increases in others, largely influenced by domestic supply conditions, import costs, and inflationary pressures.

For food items, mixed trends were observed. While prices of staples such as rice and spaghetti showed moderate fluctuations, sorghum and maize recorded substantial increases, rising from SLSH 8,718 and 6,382 per kilogram in 2020 to SLSH 14,539 and 12,234 respectively in 2024. Sugar prices rose more than 50 percent over the period, while fish prices rose steadily, reaching SLSH 74,000 per kilogram in 2024. Tomatoes, although relatively more stable, also showed an upward adjustment.

Regarding fundamental items, housing rental costs increased gradually from SLSH 1.23 million in 2020 to SLSH 1.34 million in 2024, reflecting sustained pressure on household budgets. Water supply costs for both public and private sources remained broadly stable, with private supply remaining significantly more expensive. Energy-related items, however, exhibited stronger volatility: electricity tariffs rose from SLSH 6,020 per kWh in 2020 to SLSH 7,266 in 2024, while diesel and petroleum fuel prices fluctuated sharply, peaking in 2022 before stabilizing at higher levels in subsequent years.

Overall, the trends indicate a persistent rise in the cost of living, particularly driven by food and energy prices, which carry significant implications for household consumption, inflation management, and policy responses in the medium term.

## Leading Macro-Economic Indicators

**Table 2.3.1: Average Annual Prices per Kg for Selected Food items, (SLSH), 2020- 2024**

Food item	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Rice	6,000	6,333	7,847	8,167	8,444
Spaghetti	5,000	5,708	6,000	6,000	6,083
Maize	6,382	7,512	8,021	10,167	12,234
Sorghum	8,718	8,972	10,502	12,334	14,539
Sugar	6,292	6,000	8,000	9,000	9,667
Tomatoes	5,591	5,850	5,292	5,753	6,812
Fish	60,417	60,000	61,375	64,167	74,000

Source: MoPND/ CSD

**Table 2.3.2: Average Prices of Selected fundamental items, 2020 - 2024 (SLSH)**

Food item	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Rental for housing	1,233,063	1,264,188	1,327,818	1,339,333	1,339,490
Water supply (M <sup>3</sup> ) public	15,390	15,450	15,500	15,500	15,500
Water supply (M <sup>3</sup> ) private	17,333	21,333	23,231	23,056	23,056
Electricity (1kw)	6,020	5,673	5,774	6,815	7,266
Deisel fuel (1 Liter)	5,775	5,917	9,125	8,500	8,942
Petroleum fuel (1 Liter)	6,054	6,538	9,487	8,732	9,652

Source: MoPND/ CSD

### 3. REMITTANCES

Remittances have continued to play a vital role in supporting the economy by providing foreign exchange inflows and sustaining household livelihoods. Between 2021 and 2024, inward remittances exhibited notable fluctuations. In 2021, the country received USD 852.3 million, which sharply increased by 46.4 percent in 2022 to reach over USD 1.2 billion, reflecting strong support from the diaspora community. However, in 2023 remittances declined by 19.9 percent to about USD 1.0 billion,

before rebounding moderately in 2024 with a 12.2 percent increase, amounting to USD 1.12 billion.

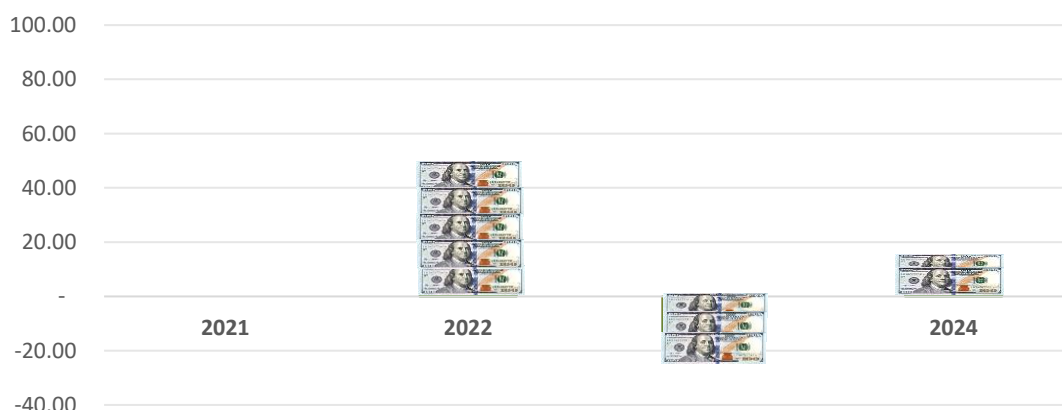
These trends highlight both the opportunities and vulnerabilities associated with remittance inflows. While they remain a critical source of external financing and household income support, the year-to-year volatility underscores the need for policies that strengthen economic resilience and diversify external financing source.

**Table 3.1: Remittances amount inward in USD**

Year	inward remittance	Percentage Annual Change
2021	852,344,261	
2022	1,248,055,046	46.4%
2023	999,957,069	-19.9%
2024	1,121,647,205	12.2%

Source: Bank of Somaliland

**Figure 3.1: Percentage Annual Change of the Remittances amount inward in USD**



### 4. PUBLIC FINANCING STATISTICS

Public financing statistics reflect the government priorities and allocation of public resources across key sectors.

Between 2020 and 2024, the central government budget exhibited both growth and fluctuations, shaped by evolving fiscal pressures and policy needs. The total budget rose from SLSH 2.05 trillion in 2020 to a peak of SLSH 2.41 trillion in 2022, before moderating slightly to SLSH 2.32 trillion in 2024. The annual growth rate showed notable variations, with a modest increase of 2.7 percent in 2021, a strong expansion of 14.7 percent in 2022, followed by contractions of -1.3 percent in 2023 and -2.5 percent in 2024.

Security and Governance consistently dominate allocations. In 2024, they together received about 59 percent of the total budget. Meanwhile, Economic services increased their share in 2023 but slightly declined in 2024, while allocations to Education and Health gradually fell, accounting for only 6.5 percent and 5.1

percent of the budget in 2024. Other sectors, such as Infrastructure, Production, WASH, and Energy, received comparatively smaller shares, with cross-cutting sectors significantly reduced to below 1 percent in 2024.

Overall, these trends highlight the government's emphasis on security and governance, alongside efforts to sustain economic services, but also reveal declining investment in social sectors such as education and health.

Somaliland received a total of \$221.8 million in external aid in 2024, supporting various national development priorities. The majority of aid was provided by International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), which contributed \$119.5 million (54 percent), followed by UN agencies with \$79.3 million (36 percent). The World Bank, Somaliland Development Fund (SDF), and GIZ accounted for 4.1 percent, 4.7 percent, and 1.5 percent, respectively.

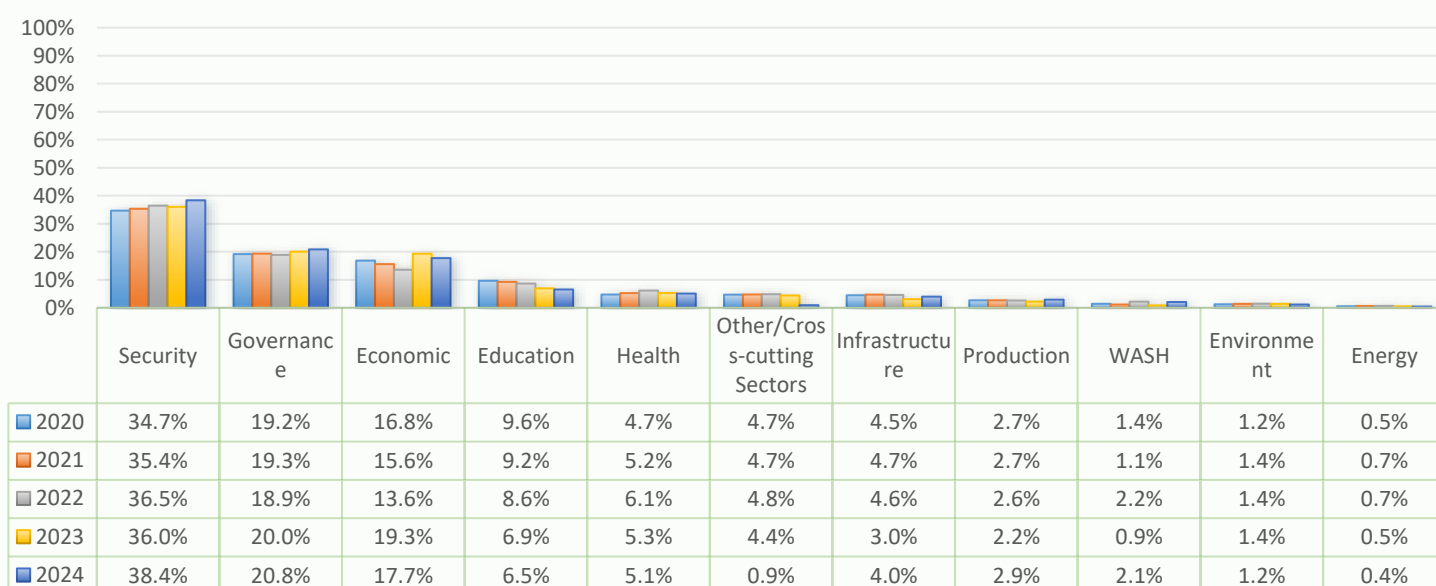
## Leading Macro-Economic Indicators

**Table 4.1 : Central government Budget by Sector Allocation (SLSH) 2020-2024**

Sector	SLSH in 2020	SLSH in 2021	SLSH in 2022	SLSH in 2023	SLSH in 2024
Security	709,512,317,712	742,909,921,817	878,788,036,702	857,898,114,006	890,700,000,000
Governance	391,938,588,527	405,907,600,126	455,329,949,430	476,779,133,668	483,900,000,000
Economic	344,344,067,555	327,389,850,065	327,436,960,872	459,297,606,338	411,500,000,000
Education	196,847,233,514	194,115,414,259	208,332,601,651	164,786,296,355	151,600,000,000
Health	96,528,054,269	109,924,940,912	148,080,068,154	125,753,179,482	117,600,000,000
Other/Cross-cutting Sectors	96,009,113,469	99,645,294,195	116,384,533,595	104,443,880,917	21,600,000,000
Infrastructure	91,301,799,108	98,808,675,871	109,950,219,046	72,575,319,889	92,300,000,000
Production	54,254,418,603	55,740,201,441	62,305,448,134	52,689,482,968	67,500,000,000
WASH	28,819,080,788	24,055,825,232	52,638,277,503	20,536,447,699	47,800,000,000
Environment	25,371,489,002	29,327,559,871	34,882,128,195	33,554,105,045	26,800,000,000
Energy	11,073,837,453	13,674,716,211	16,324,671,053	11,973,345,115	9,900,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,046,000,000,000</b>	<b>2,101,500,000,000</b>	<b>2,410,452,894,335</b>	<b>2,380,286,911,482</b>	<b>2,321,200,000,000</b>

Source: MoFD/ Microeconomic Department

**Figure 4.1: Percentage share of Central government Budget by Sector, 2024**



## Leading Macro-Economic Indicators

Figure 4.2: Percentage annual change of Central government Budget, 2021-2024

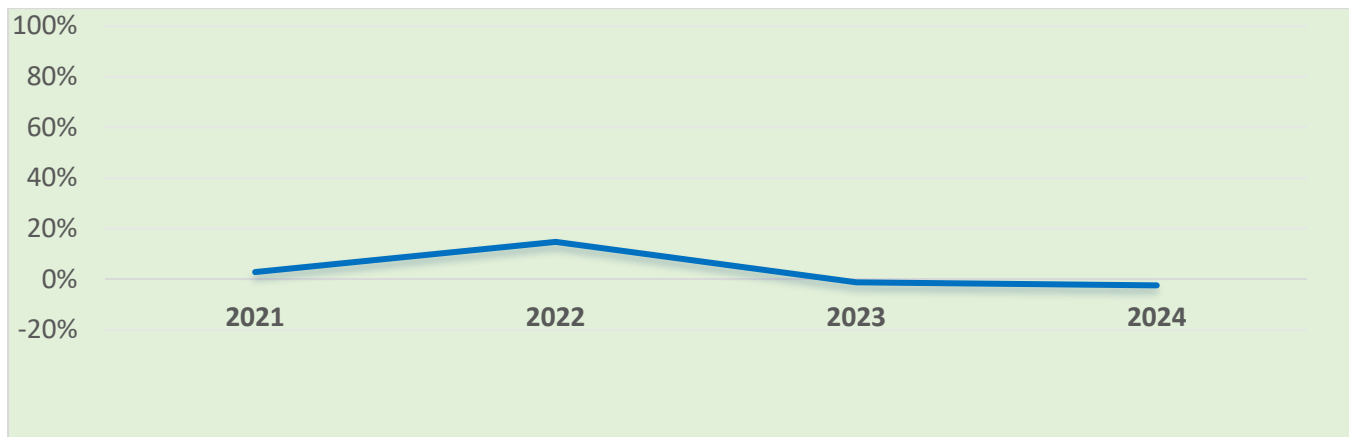
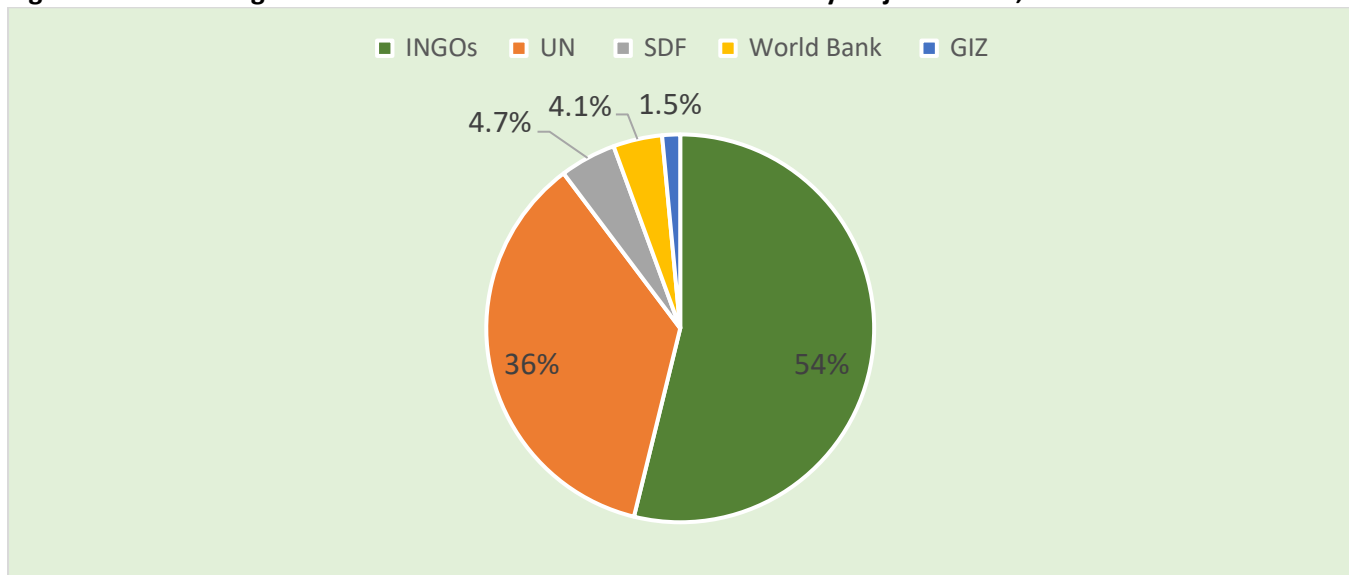


Table 4.2: Total amount of aid (million USD) disbursed in Somaliland by major sources, 2024

Sources	Amount disbursed (Million USD)
UN	79.3
INGOs	119.5
World Bank	9.2
SDF	10.5
GIZ	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>221.8</b>

Source: MoPND/Department of NGOs Registration, Projects and Aid Management

Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of aid disbursed in Somaliland by major sources, 2024



### 5. TRADE STATISTICS

**B**etween 2020 and 2024, Somaliland's trade situation improved significantly due to strong export growth outpacing modest import increases. Although the trade deficit remains, its consistent reduction highlights positive momentum toward external trade stability.

Livestock dominates the country's exports and has shown strong growth during 2020–2024.

Total livestock exports rose from 1.28 million heads in 2020 to 3.8 million heads in 2024.

Exports of non-livestock commodities were unstable and less consistent:

Skins and hides declined overall compared to 2020, reflecting challenges in the leather sector.

Fresh fish exports dropped sharply in 2023 but rebounded in 2024.

Gold became a leading export product, peaking at 2.9 million grams in 2023, showing diversification into minerals.

Frankincense (beeyo) and gum (xabag) reappeared in later years, signaling renewed resource-based trade.

Khat imports declined from 44.9 million kgs in 2021 to 25.3 million kgs in 2024.

Fresh vegetables imports grew strongly, surpassing 56 million kgs in 2024.

Fresh fruits imports also increased steadily, nearly doubling from 12.8 million kgs in 2020 to 20.2 million kgs in 2024.

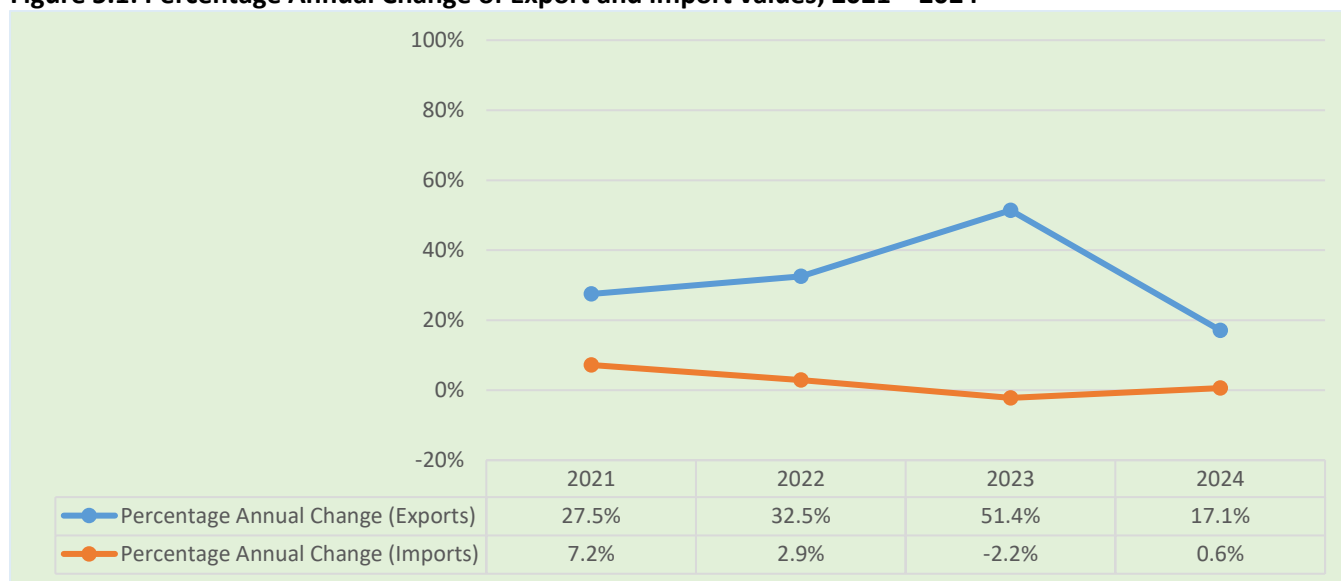
## Leading Macro-Economic Indicators

**Table 5.1 : Summary of External Trade Statistics (millions USD), 2020 –2024**

Trade Flow	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Exports	229	292	387	586	686
Total Imports	1,337	1,433	1,475	1,443	1,452
Trade Balance	(1,108)	(1,141)	(1,088)	(857)	(766)

Source: MoPND/ CSD

**Figure 5.1: Percentage Annual Change of Export and import values, 2021 – 2024**



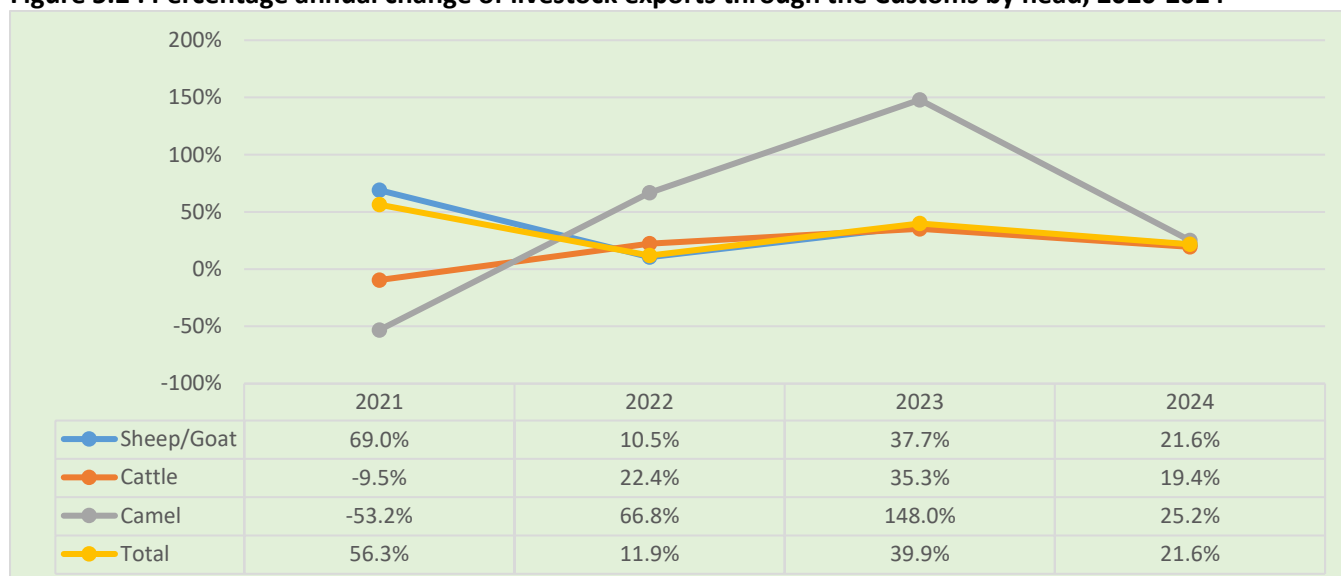
**Table 5.2 : Total exports of livestock through the Customs by head, 2020-2024**

livestock exportation	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sheep/Goat	1,105,054	1,867,665	2,063,597	2,842,439	3,455,842
Cattle	113,109	102,346	125,243	169,413	202,331
Camel	59,734	27,960	46,630	115,625	144,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>1277897</b>	<b>1997971</b>	<b>2235470</b>	<b>3127477</b>	<b>3802903</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance Development/ Microeconomic Department

## Leading Macro-Economic Indicators

**Figure 5.2 : Percentage annual change of livestock exports through the Customs by head, 2020-2024**



**Table 5.3: Main commodities exported, 2020-2024**

Items	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Skins (pcs)	584,000	495,000	324,500	421,000	451,700
Hides (pcs)	66,700	123,700	89,900	182,500	93,000
Fresh Fish (Kgs)	710,365	577,299	576,231	134,202	642,517
Sorghum (Kgs)	126,898	29,542	680	0	2,500
Watermelon (Kgs)	1,743,950	1,893,000	968,000	1,452,000	779,500
Fresh Vegetable (Kgs)	173,710	28,462	17,800	20,000	22,000
Sea Cucumber (Kgs)	2,525	2,125	488,873	6,718	40,950
Powder Soap (Kgs)	2,483,187	1,790,264	3,530,592	2,112,000	3,032,000
Fish Oil (Litter)	0	33,800	72,000	43,200	14,400
Wheat (Kgs)	0	0	25	12,176	8,700
Maize (Kgs)	0	0	10,334	15,930	16,961
Frankincense (Beeyo) (Per Kg.)	0	0	0	5,050	263,960

Source: Ministry of Finance Development/ Microeconomic Department

**Table 5.4: Imports of Kat, vegetables and fruits (kg), 2020-2024**

Items	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kat	42,498,880	44,958,197	27,365,947	24,767,324	25,344,396
Fresh vegetables	43,989,659	39,303,068	56,046,334	55,730,345	56,442,704
Fresh fruits	12,794,135	14,228,254	15,786,077	18,575,369	20,195,727

Source: Ministry of Finance Development/ Microeconomic Department

### 6. EXCHANGE RATE

The Somaliland Shilling (SLSH) experienced a gradual depreciation against the USD throughout 2024.

**Early Stability (Jan–May):** The exchange rate was relatively stable during the first five months, with the buying rate at 8,700–8,900 SLSH/USD and the selling rate at 8,900–9,000 SLSH/USD.

**Mid-Year Adjustment (Jun–Jul):** Rates began to rise modestly, reaching 9,108 buying and 9,208 selling in July.

**Sharp Increase (Aug–Oct):** A notable depreciation occurred starting in August, peaking in October at 10,118 buying and 10,218 selling.

**Slight Correction (Nov–Dec):** The rates stabilized slightly by year-end, averaging around 10,080 buying and 10,180 selling in December 2024.

**Table 6.1: Average Monthly Foreign Exchange Rates of SLSH against, USD, 2024**

Monthly	Buying	Selling
January	8,700	8,900
February	8,797	8,948
March	8,900	9,000
April	8,900	9,000
May	8,900	9,000
June	9,000	9,100
July	9,108	9,208
August	9,600	9,700
September	9,720	9,820
October	10,118	10,218
November	10,110	10,210
December	10,080	10,180
<b>Average</b>	<b>9,328</b>	<b>9,440</b>

Source: MoPND/ CSD

### 7. PASSENGER FLOW

Passenger traffic through the international airport experienced notable variations between 2020 and 2024. In 2020, the number of passengers stood at 111,620, but a sharp increase followed in subsequent years. In 2021, passenger movements rose significantly to 172,872, representing a growth of 54.9%. The upward trend continued into 2022 with 239,929 passengers, marking a 38.8% increase.

By 2023, passenger numbers reached 243,769, though the growth rate slowed

considerably to just 1.6%, suggesting that the sector was approaching a stabilization phase after earlier rapid recovery. In 2024, the total slightly decreased to 243,577, reflecting a marginal 0.1% decline.

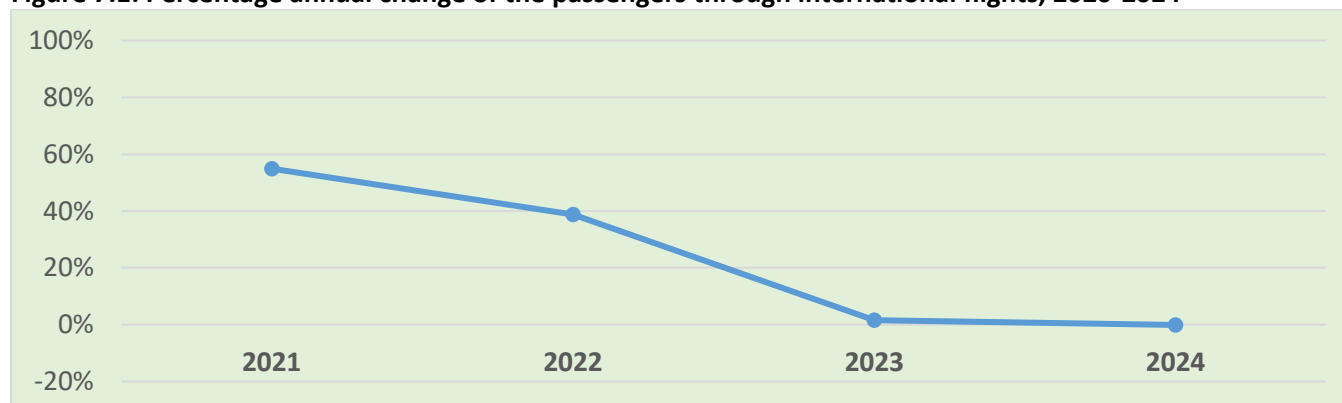
Overall, the data highlights a strong recovery in passenger traffic from 2020 to 2022, followed by stabilization and near-plateau levels in 2023 and 2024. This trend indicates that while air travel demand rebounded strongly after initial disruptions, growth momentum slowed in the later years of the period.

**Table 7.1: Passengers (departures and arrivals) through International flights, 2020-2024**

Years	Number of Passengers	Percentage Change
2020	111,620	
2021	172,872	54.9%
2022	239,929	38.8%
2023	243,769	1.6%
2024	243,577	-0.1%

Source: Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airport Development

**Figure 7.1: Percentage annual change of the passengers through international flights, 2020-2024**



### 8. TOURISM STATISTICS

Tourism trends over the period 2020–2024 show significant fluctuations in the number of arrivals. In 2020, tourist arrivals were relatively low at 341, but this was followed by consistent growth over the next three years. The number of tourists increased to 454 in 2021, then rose further to 644 in 2022 and peaked at 761 in 2023. This growth reflects annual percentage increases of 33% in 2021, 42% in 2022, and 18% in 2023, indicating a strong recovery and expansion phase in the tourism sector.

However, in 2024, the trend reversed with a notable decline in tourist arrivals to 599, representing a 21% decrease compared to 2023. This downturn may suggest the impact of external challenges such as economic, social, or global factors that affected travel demand.

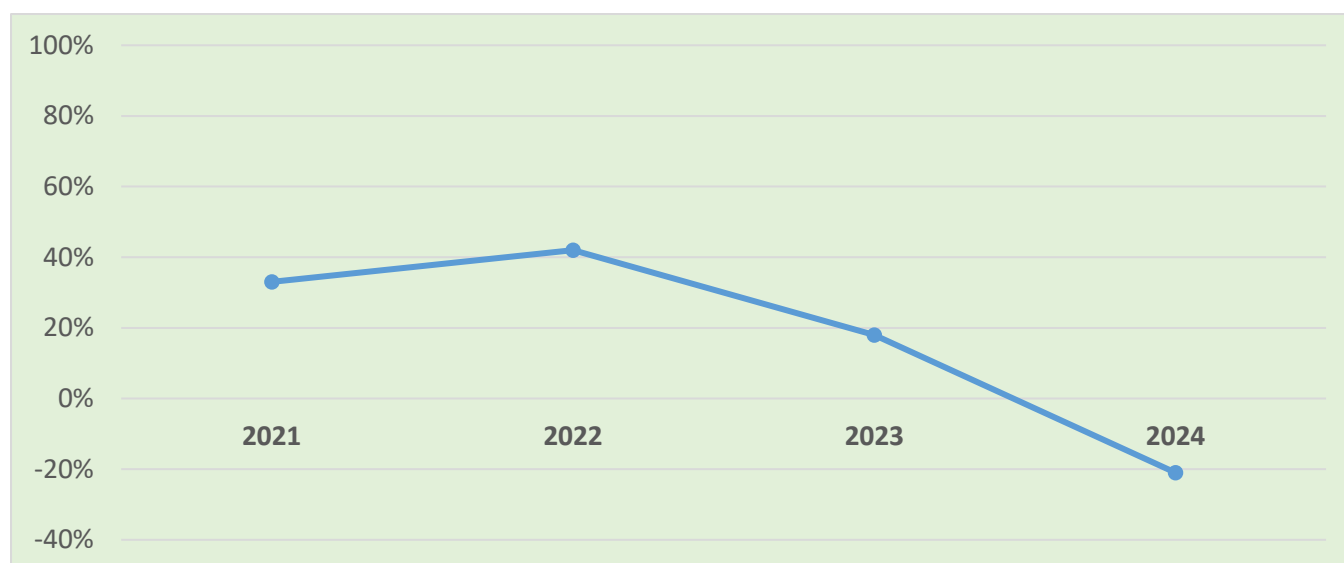
Overall, while the sector demonstrated resilience and strong growth from 2021 to 2023, the decline in 2024 highlights the volatility and sensitivity of tourism to changing conditions.

**Table 8.1: Number of tourist arrivals, 2020-2024**

Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of Tourists	341	454	644	761	599
Percentage Annual Change		33%	42%	18%	-21%

Source: Ministry of Finance Development/ Microeconomic Department

**Figure 8.1: Percentage annual change of tourist arrivals, 2021-2024**





**MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL  
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