



**MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**CENTRAL STATISTICS  
DEPARTMENT**



# **MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)**

©CSD2026

**April 2026**



[www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org](http://www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org)



<https://www.facebook.com/SLMoNPD/>

## Methodological Note

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the accompanying report are prepared monthly by the Central Statistics Department (CSD) at the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND). January to December 2012 is the price reference period, for which the CPI was set to 100.

The CPI is compiled from approximately 520 product prices collected in Hargeisa, mainly from the city's two biggest open-air markets. Those product prices are weighted according to the representative consumption basket, which is calculated based on consumption data from the Somaliland Household Budget Survey (2012) and auxiliary data sources to overcome data gaps.

The CPI follows the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), elementary aggregate indices are calculated using the geometric average method (Jevons index), and higher-level indices are computed as weighted arithmetic averages of their sub-indices (Laspeyres index).

Time series for the CPI reports and its main components, annual and monthly inflation, as well as detailed information on methodology are available on the **MoPND website**: [www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org](http://www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org)

## Consumer Price Index summary for April 2026

In April 2026, the overall monthly inflation rate increased significantly to 1.0% compared to the previous month, while the annual inflation rate increased to 10.2% compared to the same month in the previous year. Table One below: - summarizes the month-over-month and year-over-year changes in the

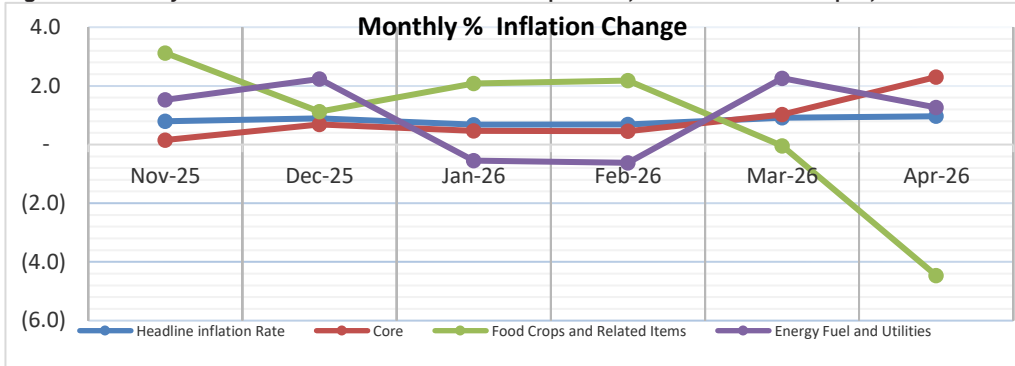
**Table 1. Monthly and annual change in overall CPI and main COICOP Divisions for April 2026**

Code	Main Divisions/classes	Weights	Apr_25	Mar_26	Apr_26	Month Percent change	Annual Percent change
	<b>HEADLINE INDEX</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>262.66</b>	<b>286.81</b>	<b>289.58</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41.75%	317.24	355.75	352.47	-0.9	11.1
1.1	FOOD	38.71	322.99	364.17	358.35	-1.6	10.9
01.1.1	Bread and Cereals	10.48	255.77	255.58	258.70	1.2	1.1
01.1.2	Meat	6.05	362.58	408.71	426.93	4.5	17.7
01.1.3	Fish and sea food	0.37	260.40	260.04	260.30	0.1	0.0
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	4.23	277.73	293.55	267.61	-8.8	-3.6
01.1.5	Oil and fats	1.54	267.22	275.20	272.63	-0.9	2.0
01.1.6	Fruits	3.26	577.44	792.14	794.25	0.3	37.5
01.1.7	Vegetables	6.28	376.24	437.66	398.69	-8.9	6.0
01.1.8	Sugar-Jam-Honey-chocolate and confe.	2.53	253.34	278.93	278.93	0.0	10.1
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c	3.99	267.45	289.68	285.43	-1.5	6.7
2	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	4.56%	330.35	368.38	363.15	-1.4	9.9
3	Clothing and footwear	5.73%	252.11	257.07	261.26	1.6	3.6
4	Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.10%	235.05	253.12	257.71	1.8	9.6
5	Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.55%	218.45	231.36	251.48	8.7	15.1
6	Health	2.56%	223.47	228.04	237.66	4.2	6.3
7	Transport	8.85%	151.53	167.45	171.75	2.6	13.3
8	Communication	2.99%	202.82	201.80	201.92	0.1	-0.4
9	Recreation and culture	2.25%	197.07	203.93	217.34	6.6	10.3
10	Education	3.69%	172.65	174.16	177.36	1.8	2.7
11	Restaurants and hotels	3.35%	248.33	261.80	294.72	12.6	18.7
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.62%	240.66	254.40	259.11	1.9	7.7

- Recent trends in the CPI and its main components

Decomposing inflation into the three components presented in Figure one allows us to see the effects on prices of the movement by typically most volatile components of the CPI, Food crops increased and Energy, Fuel and Utilities prices decreased. It also allows us to calculate “Core Inflation” by subtracting these volatile components, which more accurately reflects the economy-wide change in prices that influenced by aggregate demand and supply evolutions.

Figure 1. Monthly headline inflation with its main components, November 2025 - April, 2026



- Monthly inflation rates over 6 months

Over the past six months, headline inflation showed a slight upward trend with some stability. It increased from 0.8% in November to 0.9% in December, fell to 0.7% in January and remained unchanged in February, before rising again to 0.9% in March and 1.0% in April.

The most pronounced monthly changes were observed in the “Food Crop & Related Items” component, which showed significant volatility. Inflation increased to 3.1% in November, before declining to 1.1% in December. It then rose to 2.1% in January 2026 and slightly increased to 2.2% in February. In March, the inflation rate remained unchanged at 0.0%, while in April it sharply declined to -4.5%, likely due to changes in market supply and demand specifically vegetables.

The “Energy, Fuel and Utilities” component remained relatively low and stable over the period. Inflation increased to 1.5% in November and further rose to 2.2% in December 2025. However, it declined to -0.5% in January and further decreased

to -0.6% in February 2026. In March, the inflation rate sharply increased to 2.3%, before falling to 1.3% in April, possibly due to the Gulf conflict.

The “Core Inflation” component, which excludes the highly volatile food and energy categories, was the least volatile over the period. Inflation stood at 0.2% in November 2025 before increasing to 0.7% in December. However, it declined to 0.5% in January 2026 and remained unchanged at 0.5% in February. In March, core inflation increased to 1.0%, and it further rose sharply to 2.3% in April. This increase may be due to increase of exchange rate.

Overall, the relatively stable headline inflation in April 2026 masked underlying volatility across major components. Food-related prices remained the main driver of short-term inflation risks, while both energy and core inflation also increased. These developments were likely influenced by the Gulf conflict and disruptions around the Strait of Hormuz.

Table 2. Monthly percentage change in overall CPI with main components, April 2025 - April 2026

Component	2025												2026
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Headline index	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0
Core	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.3
Food crops & related items	1.9	0.9	3.2	2.2	3.5	3.7	1.1	3.1	1.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5
Energy, Fuel \$ Utilities	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	-1.5	0.4	1.5	2.2	-0.5	-0.6	2.3	1.3

Table 3. Annual percentage change in overall CPI with main components, April 2025 - April 2026

Component	2025												2026
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Headline index	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.9	10.2
Core	6.8	7.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.8	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.4	8.4
Food crops & related items	14.5	12.5	15.8	17.2	21.1	25.4	25.4	29.0	27.7	30.2	29.4	28.0	20.0
Energy Fuel \$ Utilities	11.7	10.6	11.6	11.7	7.4	5.6	6.0	5.5	6.5	4.2	4.9	7.3	7.9

### Example on how to interpret the relations between index changes and inflation

Monthly Inflation		Annual Inflation	
Current month index level	<b>289.58</b>	Current month index level	<b>289.58</b>
Less index for previous month	<b>286.81</b>	Less index for same month of the previous year	<b>262.66</b>
Index point difference	2.77	Index point difference	26.92
Divided by the previous month index	<b>286.81</b>	Divided by the previous year index	<b>262.66</b>
Equals	0.009658	Equals	0.1024899
Results multiplied by 100	0.009658x100	Results multiplied by 100	0.1024899x100
Equals percent change	<b>1.0%</b>	Equals percent change	<b>10.2%</b>

Movements of the indices from one month to another usually are expressed as percentage changes rather than changes in index points. For instance, one index going from 50 in one month to 55 the next month represents a 10% increase in that index, which will be typically reported as a 10% rate of monthly inflation

NB: Seasonal changes in agricultural production, heavy dependence on imported food, exchange rate pressures, and climate-related challenges such as drought and irregular rainfall all contribute to fluctuations in food and energy prices. In April 2026, increase in energy prices were due to the Iran war and global economic disruptions. At the same time, prices for fruits, and vegetables declined due greater supply.

Despite these mixed trends, overall inflation was influenced by a increase of core inflation. Sectors such as clothing and footwear, housing, water, electricity, gas, and other utilities, experienced increases largely driven by the exchange rate.

## Glossary

- Index reference period (Jan-Dec 2012=100): The period with which all other periods are compared (the period for which the value of the CPI is set at 100).
- Percentage change: The change in an index or other statistical series from one period to another expressed as a percentage of its value in the first of the two periods.
- Annual inflation: Percentage change between the current index number for a particular month and the index number for the same month of the previous year.
- Monthly inflation: Percentage change between the current index number for a particular month and the index number for the previous month.
- COICOP: The Classification of individual consumption by purpose, abbreviated as COICOP, is a classification developed by the United Nations Statistics Division to classify and analyses individual consumption expenditures incurred by households, non-profit institutions serving households and general government according to their purpose

Email: [statistics.mopnd@sldgov.org](mailto:statistics.mopnd@sldgov.org) | [www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org](http://www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org)