



**MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**CENTRAL STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT**



MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

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May 2026



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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

Consumer Price Index summary for May 2026

In May 2026, the overall monthly inflation rate decreased to 0.8% compared to the previous month, while the annual inflation rate increased to 10.3% compared to the same month in the previous year.
Table One below: - summarizes the month-over-month and year-over-year changes in the overall CPI and for

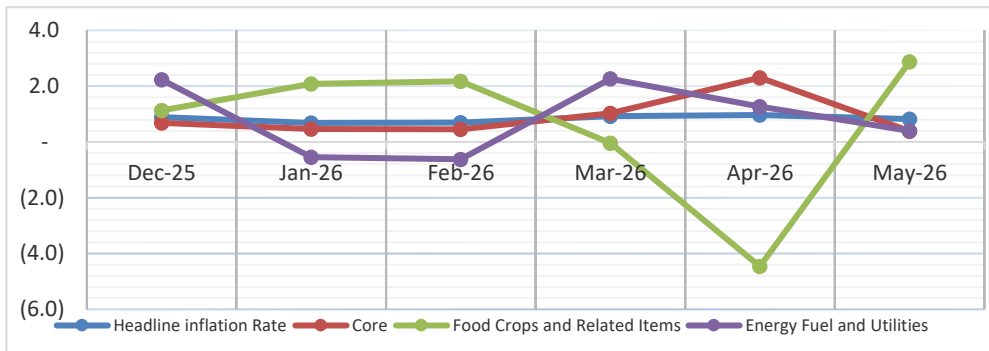
Table 1. Monthly and annual change in overall CPI and main COICOP Divisions for May 2026

Code	Main Divisions/classes	Weights	May_25	Apr_26	May_26	Month Percent change	Annual Percent change
	HEADLINE INDEX	100%	264.60	289.58	291.97	0.8	10.3
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41.75%	318.47	352.47	360.13	2.2	13.1
1.1	FOOD	38.71	324.32	358.35	366.61	2.3	13.0
01.1.1	Bread and Cereals	10.48	254.95	258.70	257.50	-0.5	1.0
01.1.2	Meat	6.05	362.58	426.93	458.30	7.3	26.4
01.1.3	Fish and sea food	0.37	260.40	260.30	254.85	-2.1	-2.1
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	4.23	277.73	267.61	267.22	-0.1	-3.8
01.1.5	Oil and fats	1.54	267.22	272.63	272.63	0.0	2.0
01.1.6	Fruits	3.26	577.32	794.25	813.92	2.5	41.0
01.1.7	Vegetables	6.28	382.49	398.69	411.81	3.3	7.7
01.1.8	Sugar-Jam-Honey-chocolate and confe.	2.53	254.94	278.93	278.93	0.0	9.4
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c	3.99	271.87	285.43	285.43	0.0	5.0
2	Tobacco and Narcotics	4.56%	326.00	363.15	342.46	-5.7	5.0
3	Clothing and footwear	5.73%	255.65	261.26	262.25	0.4	2.6
4	Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.10%	236.13	257.71	258.36	0.3	9.4
5	Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.55%	218.66	251.48	251.36	-0.1	15.0
6	Health	2.56%	223.68	237.66	237.67	0.0	6.3
7	Transport	8.85%	151.53	171.77	171.77	0.0	13.4
8	Communication	2.99%	202.82	201.92	201.92	0.0	-0.4
9	Recreation and culture	2.25%	197.44	217.34	217.25	0.0	10.0
10	Education	3.69%	172.65	177.36	177.36	0.0	2.7
11	Restaurants and hotels	3.35%	281.13	294.72	294.72	0.0	4.8
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.62%	243.83	259.11	258.97	-0.1	6.2

- ## 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 rate (percentage change) with main components, Dec 2025 - April, 2026



Monthly inflation rates over 6 months

Headline inflation exhibited moderate month-to-month movements over the six-month period, while remaining broadly stable overall. After increasing to 0.9% in December 2025, the inflation rate declined to 0.7% in January 2026 and remained at that level in February 2026. Inflation then accelerated to 0.9% in March and 1.0% in April 2026, before slowing to 0.8% in May 2026. Despite these fluctuations, the inflation rate remained below 1.0% for most of the period, suggesting generally subdued inflationary pressures.

The most pronounced monthly changes were observed in the Food Crop and Related Items component, which displayed considerable volatility throughout the period. In December 2025, the inflation rate for this component increased to 1.1%. It rose further to 2.1% in January 2026 and to 2.2% in February 2026. In March 2026, the inflation rate declined to 0.0%, before dropping sharply to -4.5% in April 2026. However, in May 2026, the inflation rate rebounded significantly to 2.9%, possibly reflecting changes in market supply and demand conditions.

The Energy, Fuel and Utilities component remained relatively low and stable over the period. In December 2025, the inflation rate increased to 2.2%. However, it declined to -0.5% in January 2026 and further decreased to -0.6% in February 2026. In March 2026,

the inflation rate increased sharply to 2.3%. It then decreased to 1.3% in April 2026 and further declined to 0.4% in May 2026.

The Core Inflation component, which excludes the highly volatile food and energy categories, was the least volatile during the review period. In December 2025, the core inflation rate stood at 0.7%. It decreased to 0.5% in January 2026 and remained unchanged at 0.5% in February 2026. In March 2026, the rate increased to 1.0%, followed by a substantial rise to 2.3% in April 2026. However, in May 2026, the core inflation rate declined to 0.4%.

Overall, inflation remained relatively stable during the review period despite fluctuations in food and energy prices. The volatility in food crop prices was the main driver of inflation movements, while underlying inflationary pressures remained generally subdued. The decline in headline and core inflation in May 2026 suggests a moderation of overall price pressures.

Table 2. Monthly headline inflation rate (percentage change) with main components, May 2025 - May 2026

Component	2025								2026				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Headline	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Core	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.3	0.4
Food crops & related items	0.9	3.2	2.2	3.5	3.7	1.1	3.1	1.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5	2.9
Energy, Fuel \$ Utilities	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	-1.5	0.4	1.5	2.2	-0.5	-0.6	2.3	1.3	0.4

Table 3. Annual headline inflation rate (percentage change) with main components, May 2025 - May 2026

Component	2025								2026				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Headline	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.3
Core	7.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.8	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.4	8.4	8.0
Food crops & related items	12.5	15.8	17.2	21.1	25.4	25.4	29.0	27.7	30.2	29.4	28.0	20.0	22.3
Energy Fuel \$ Utilities	10.6	11.6	11.7	7.4	5.6	6.0	5.5	6.5	4.2	4.9	7.3	7.9	8.4

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

Monthly Inflation

Current month index level **291.97**

Less index for previous month **289.58**

Index point difference 2.39

Divided by the previous month index **289.58**

Equals 0.0082533

Results multiplied by 100 0.0082533x100

Equals percent change **0.8%**

Annual Inflation

Current month index level **291.97**

Less index for same month of the previous year **264.60**

Index point difference 27.31

Divided by the previous year index **264.60**

Equals 0.1032124

Results multiplied by 100 0.1032124x100

Equals percent change **10.3%**

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: Despite these mixed trends, overall inflation was influenced by a increased prices in the same of food categories specifically fruits, vegetables and meat while there is a decrease in others like sea food. Additionally, the exchange rate fell in May 2026.

Glossary

- Index reference period (Jan-Dec 2012=100): The period with which all other periods at 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 | www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org