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PREFACE

The Ministry of National Planning and Co-ordination (MNP&C) has the honour to present the 2003 edition of *Somaliland in Figures*. This booklet is the fourth publication in the series. It contains official statistical data on various components of the economic and social activities in the Republic. Its purpose is to provide information on different sectors to assist in the planning and development of the nation.

Data contained in this booklet is based mainly on the administrative records of the ministries and agencies of the state. The MNP&C is grateful for the assistance they have provided. *Somaliland in Figures* will be regularly up-dated. Therefore, we welcome the continued support of existing sources and feedback from users of this data.

We express our thanks and gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Somalia and the World Bank who sponsored and assisted in the preparation of this booklet under the Watching Brief Programme.

We look forward to your response and feedback. Comments and suggestions may be sent to the Department of Statistics and Research at the MNP&C in Hargeisa.

"XOG LA HELYAAB A TALO LA HEL"

1. INTRODUCTION

The former British Somaliland protectorate achieved full independence from the United Kingdom on 26th June 1960. On 1st July 1960, the State of Somaliland united with Somalia, creating the Somali Republic.

The Republic of Somaliland restored its independence on 18th May 1991 after the total collapse of the Somali Republic. The decision was made by the congress of council of clan elders in Burao from 27th April to 15th May 1991.

Constitutionally, Somaliland has a multi-party system.

2. GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

2.1. LOCATION

The Republic of Somaliland is situated in the Horn of Africa. Its boundaries are defined by the Gulf of Aden to the north, Somalia in the east, the Federal Republic of Ethiopia in the south and west, and the Republic of Djibouti in the northwest. It lies between latitudes 8° and 11° 27' north and longitudes 42° 35' and 49° east, with mountains rising to six and seven thousand feet in the centre and in the east of the country respectively.

2.2. AREA

The total area of the Republic of Somaliland is 137,600km² with a coastline of 850kms.

2.3. CLIMATE

Somaliland is situated 78°north of the equator. Climatically, it is semi-arid. The average daily temperatures range from 25°C to 35°C. The sun passes vertically overhead twice a year, on 22nd March and 23rd September. Somaliland consists of three main topographic zones, which are:

- The Coastal Plain (*Guban*)
- The Coastal Range (*Ogo*)
- The Plateau (*Hawd*)

The Coastal Plain (*Guban*) is a region with high temperatures and low rainfall. Summer temperatures in the region easily average over 100°F. During the winter season, both human and livestock population are concentrated in the region (zone).

The Coastal Range (*Ogo*) is a high plateau to the immediate south of the *Guban*. Its elevation ranges between 6,000ft in the north to 3,000ft in the South. The rainfall is heavier than in *Guban*, although it varies tremendously within the region.

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

2.4. RAINFALL

Somalilanders recognise four seasons in the year. *Gu'* and *Hagaa* are the summer periods and *Jilal* and *Deyr* are the winter seasons.

The average annual rainfall is 14.5 inches in most parts of the country. The summer rainfall occurs between April and September. *Gu'*, which is the first part of the summer (late March, April and May), experiences the heaviest rainfall in *Ogo* and the *Hawd*. This constitutes the period of fresh grazing and abundant surface water. It is also the breeding season for livestock. Winter (*Jilal* and *Deyr*) is the season of dearth and thirst. The onset of the dry season begins in October and lasts until the end of March or early April. The *Ogo* and *Hawd* receive virtually no rainfall in winter. The rainfall in the *Guban* zone, known as '*Hays*', is between January and March, or between December and January.

2.5. HUMIDITY

The humidity in the country varies from 63% in the dry season to 82% in the wet season.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE SUB-DIVISIONS

3.1. STATE

The administrative structure of the state consists of a judiciary, legislative (House of Elders, and the House of Representatives) and an executive (the President and his chosen Council of Ministers who may not be members of parliament).

3.2. REGIONS AND DISTRICTS

The country is divided into six (6) regions, namely Northwest, Awdal, Sahil, Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag, which are sub-divided into 30 districts.

3.3. CAPITAL

The capital of the Republic of Somaliland is Hargeisa. In 1997, the estimated population was 0.3 million.

3.4. OTHER PRINCIPLE TOWNS

Other towns are Boroma, Berbera, Burao, Erigavo and Las-canood.

3.5. PORTS

The principle port of Somaliland is Berbera port.

4. POPULATION

The population of Somaliland was estimated at three million in 1997. The population consists of nomadic people (55%) and urban and rural dwellers (45%).

4.1. VITAL STATISTICS

The population growth rate is 3.1%. This figure is calculated from the average crude birth rate of 4.46% and crude death rate of 1.32%. The life expectancy at birth is between 45 and 50 years.

4.2. POPULATION DENSITY

The population density in the Republic of Somaliland is estimated at 22 persons per km².

4.3. RELIGION

Somaliland is an Islamic State and Somalilanders are Muslims. The influence of Islam throughout Somaliland is profound and faith plays a major role in everyday life.

4.4. LANGUAGES

The official languages of the country are Somali and Arabic. English is also widely spoken.

4.5. CURRENCY

The official currency in the Republic of Somaliland is the Somaliland Shilling. The Shilling is divided into 100 cents. Notes of 500, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 shillings are used.

5. LIVESTOCK

Contribution of livestock to the national economy is estimated at 60-65%. About 60% of the Somaliland population rely mainly on the products and by-products of their livestock for daily sustenance

Table 5.1
Estimated total population of livestock: 1998-2002

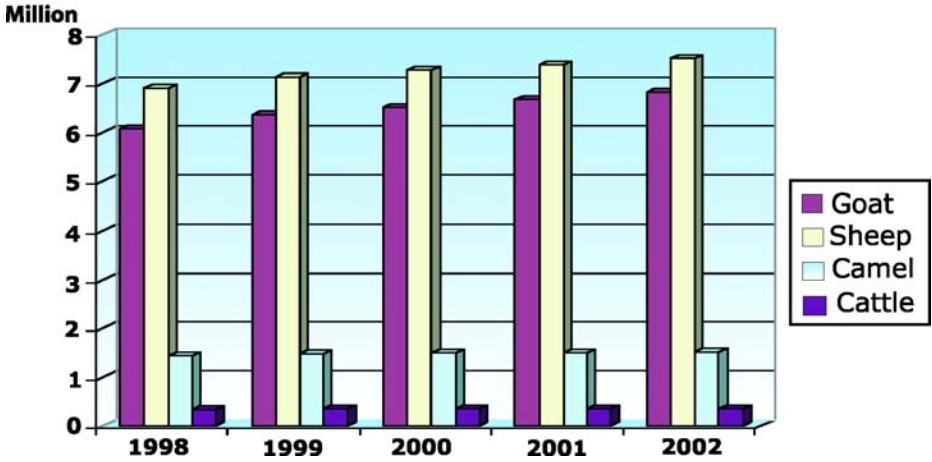
(Million)

Year	Goat	Sheep	Camel	Cattle	Totals
1998	6,072, 250	6,909,123	1,443,625	340,950	14,765,948
1999	6,367,169	7,146,030	1,475,560	348,493	15,337,252
2000	6,519,981	7,267,513	1,491,791	352,326	15,631,611
2001	6,676,460	7,391,060	1,508,200	356,202	15, 931,922
2002	6,836,695	7,516,708	1,524,791	360,110	16,238,304

Source: Ministry of National Planning and Co-ordination
(Department of Statistics and Research)¹

¹ **Note:** The following annual growth rates have been estimated according to the 1975 Somalia census of livestock population. Goat: 2.4%, Sheep: 1.7%, Cattle: 1.1%, Camel: 1.1%.

Chart 1
Estimated total population of livestock



Source: Ministry of National Planning and Co-ordination
(Department of Statistics and Research)

Table 5.2
Livestock slaughtered in Hargeisa slaughtering house: 1999-2002
(No.)

Year	Goat/Sheep	Cattle	Camel
1999	278,306	14,400	6,480
2000	314,512	16,920	6,480
2001	350,817	18,860	7,560
2002	431,636	20,520	8,280

Source: Hargeisa Municipality

6. AGRICULTURE

Somaliland has a total area of about 137,600km². Land under cultivation is currently estimated at 3% of the total geographical area. Another 7% of the area has potential for future agricultural development. The rainfall, soil (fertility and depth) and topography are the main determinants in these estimates.

6.1. *RAIN-FED FARMING AND IRRIGATION*

Rain-fed farming is the main agricultural production system. The main crops grown are cereals. Sorghum is the principal crop, utilising approximately 70% of the rain-fed agricultural land. Another 25% of the land is used for maize. Other crops such as cowpeas, millet, groundnuts, beans and barley are also grown in scattered marginal lands.

Farms are mainly situated along the banks of the streams (*Togs*) and other water sources close to the riverbanks. Channelling of water from the source to the farm is mainly done by diversion of perennial water (springs) to the farm through rudimentary earth canals or floods. The cultivable area of these farms is subject to floods and is therefore, in danger of being washed away. Most of the irrigated farms are used to cultivate vegetable and fruits for commercial purposes.

6.2. *EFFECTS OF WAR ON THE CROP SECTOR*

Somaliland experienced a devastating civil war in the last two decades and is still recovering from the damage. The war ravaged the livelihoods of the overwhelming majority of its people, destroying their economic and social fabric. The farming community were among the victims. Thousands fled to Ethiopia to seek refuge. After the war, many farmers returned without any means to resume farming, mainly due to lack of financial resources and necessary inputs in the domestic market. As a result, few were able to resume cultivation even on an extremely reduced scale.

6.3. *MARKETING*

Farmers sell their products at the local market. Where possible, farm produce is transported to the markets in the urban centres using light transport trucks or donkey carts. Small retailers who are supplied directly by the pro-

ducers or wholesalers sell the produce. There are middlemen who also operate between wholesalers and retailers.

6.4. CEREAL HARVEST IN 2002

Harvest in Somaliland normally occurs three times a year. The 2002 *Gu/karan* result was only two harvests - (*Gu*-sorghum and *karan*-maize). The *Gu*-maize is the short cycle but is omitted from the normal grain harvest season. Hence the *Gu*-maize has been excluded from the total production of Somaliland. The total cereal harvested area of Somaliland has been estimated at 24,533ha with total cereal production of 8,873MT (88% Sorghum and 12% Maize).

Table 6.1**Estimated area, production, and yield of major crops during pre-war and post-war periods**

Pre-war/Post-war period	Major Crops		
	Maize	Sorghum	Total
Annual Average 1982-1988			
Area (ha)	30,000	30,000	60,000
Production (tonnes)	4,293	31,440	35,733
Yield (tonnes/ha)	0.14	1.05	0.60
Gu 1996			
Area (ha)	11,398	17,610	29,008
Production (tonnes)	21,000	18,000	39,000
Yield (tonnes/ha)	1.84	1.02	1.34
Gu 1997			
Area (ha)	11,398	17,610	29,008
Production (tonnes)	7,979	15,741	23,720
Yield (tonnes/ha)	0.70	0.89	0.82

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

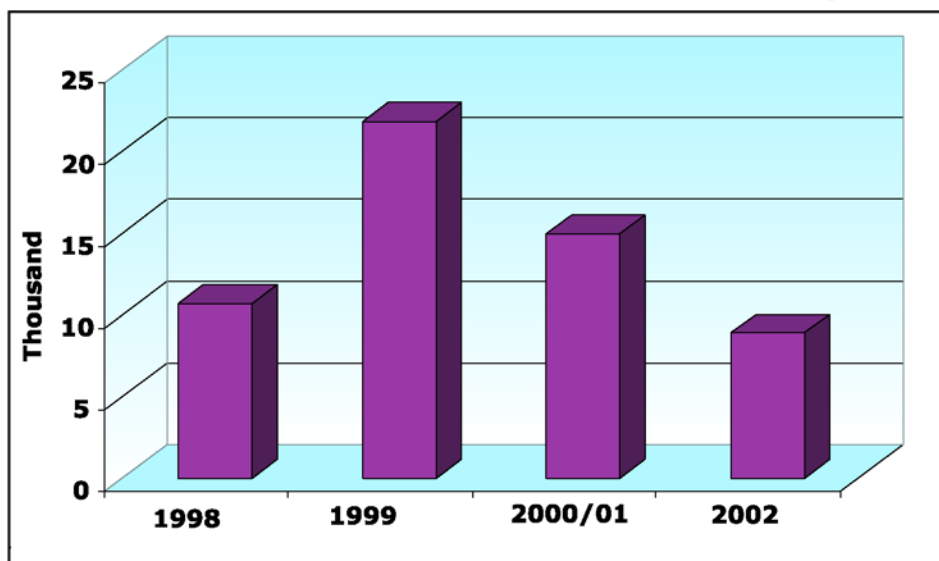
Table 6.1 (continued)**Estimated area, production, and yield of major crops during pre-war and post-war periods**

Pre-war/post-war period	Major Crops		
	Maize	Sorghum	Total
Gu-1998			
Area (ha)	11,398	17,610	29,008
Production (tonnes)	3,591	7,084	10,675
Yield (tonnes/ha)	0.32	0.40	0.37
Gu-1999			
Area (ha)	8,720	19,105	27,825
Production (tonnes/ha)	6,976	14,845	21,821
Yield (tonnes/ha)	0.80	0.78	0.78
Gu-Average 2000-01			
Area (Ha)			
Production (tonnes/ha)	3,985	10,957	14,942
Yield (tonnes/ha)			
Gu-2002			
Area (ha)	5,365	19,168	24,533
Production (tonnes)	1,073	7,800	8,873
Yield (tonnes/ha)	0.20	0.41	0.36

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Chart 2
Cereal production: 1998-2002

(Tonnes)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture

7. FISHERIES

The warm water of the Gulf of Aden borders the country of Somaliland over a coastline spanning 850kms on its southern fringes. This coastline extends from Loya-addo in the west to Elayo in the east and is characterised by sandy beaches broken at intervals by rocky cliffs that often penetrate into the shallow waters.

The continental shelf is relatively narrow, rarely exceeding 15kms, except in the west near the Djibouti border. Where it averages 100kms, artisan fisherman harvest various tropical fish. They include types of tuna, snappers, groupers, grunts, trevally, emperors, barracudas, goat fish, parrot fish, Spanish mackerels, sea breams, horse mackerels and mullets. Other marine organisms caught occasionally by local fishermen include sea-cucumbers, shrimps, lobsters and edible crabs. Production of fish in Somaliland is still very low (it is less than 10% of the pre-war level and constitutes less than 2% of the Gross National Product).

According to various reports published by international organisations, fisheries in Somaliland remain untapped. FAO estimated an abundance of fish in the national waters of 200,000 tonnes and that a maximum sustainable yield of 40,000 tonnes a year could be harvested without endangering the stocks.

At the present time, estimated fish production ranges from 1,000 to 1,500 tonnes a year. The shark fishing industry is the mainstay of the artisan fishing community in Somaliland and more than 90% of the fishing fleet hunts for sharks for their valuable fins. In addition to these, a sizeable yield of sea cucumbers reaching several tonnes a year is harvested in the waters of zeila and nearby islands. Furthermore, edible crabs and shrimps are caught in Zeila and Togoshi areas. Local fishermen market around 30-50 kgs of live, edible crabs daily to Djibouti on foot.

7.1 ARTISAN FISHING

Artisans conduct most fishing activity in Somaliland. 170 operational boats are scattered along the lengthy coast and there are around 10 fishing communities composed of active fishermen and their dependents. Berbera serves as a focal point for the fishing industry in Somaliland. Fish caught at Berbera range from 100kgs to 500kgs per day and are transported immediately to Hargeisa or to Burao for local consumption.

7.2. INDUSTRIAL FISHING

Presently, no industrial fishing takes place in the territorial waters. The country does not have deep sea fishing vessels.

7.3. FISH CANNERIES

The country has one fish cannery at Laskhoreh in Sanag region. It was built in 1968 with Soviet technical assistance but has not been used after the downfall of the former regime. In 2002, it was rehabilitated by a group of local businessmen who installed a new canning machine. Production started in 2002 at the capacity of 1 to 2.5 tonnes per day.

7.4. EFFECTS OF WAR ON THE SECTOR

The fisheries sector of Somaliland experienced heavy damage both in terms of material and manpower during the civil war of 1988-91. Most of the infrastructure at the coast was destroyed, vandalized or looted. This includes the Berbera artisan fishing centre, the Zeila artisan fishing centre and the 400 tonnes cold store at Berbera. An Italian Organisation named Coopi partly rehabilitated the Berbera fishing centre under the financial assistance of the EU. In 1998, Zeila fishing centre was also rehabilitated.

During the civil war many of the fishermen fled to Ethiopia or were internally displaced. Much of the artisan fishing fleet disappeared and the coast was virtually depopulated. Of the 350 boats that existed before the war, only 170 are currently operational.

7.5. MARKETING

Catches of fresh fish such as groupers, snappers, emperors, tuna, mackerels and trevally are sold locally in the internal markets such as Berbera, Hargeisa, Burco, Borama and Erigovo, at the price of US \$1 per kilogramme.

Local fishermen do not have access to an open external market for exportation of their goods. Trucks to transport goods from the coast to the towns are in short supply and the roads are narrow and inaccessible in most of the eastern section of the coast.

The most important item exported by fishermen are fry salted shark fins. This marine product is exported to south-east Asian countries and usually generates a good source of income for fishermen (around US \$500,000-1 million annually).

Table: 7.1
Fish prices in Hargeisa

Year	Price/Kg
1997	4,000
1998	4,500
1999	5,400
2000	4,500
2001	5,000
2002	6,000
2003 January - June	7,000

Source: Ministry of Fishing and Marine Resource

Table: 7.2
Somaliland fishery statistics for 2002

Region	Coastline (kms)	No of fishermen	No of boats	Existing facility	Main export items
Awdal	210	150	30	Chill room Ice-markers and processing room	Shark fins sea cucumbers groupers, snappers and crabs
Sahil	210	500	90	Chill room Ice-markers and cold store	Shark fins and various fish
Sanaag	430	450	50	Chill room Ice-marker and fish cannery	Shark fins and Tuna

Source: Ministry of Fishing and Marine Resource

8. ECONOMY

The backbone of the economy is livestock. About 60% of the population depends either directly or indirectly on livestock and livestock products for their livelihood. Agriculture provides subsistence for about 20% of the country's population. Remittances from relatives and friends also play a major role in the economy of the country.

8.1. BANKING

One of the provisions of the National Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland was the establishment of a bank to carry out Central Bank functions. The Bank of Somaliland was inaugurated in 1994 with appropriate banking laws to ensure that banking regulations are carried out. The Bank of Somaliland also operates as a commercial bank and has seven branches throughout the country.

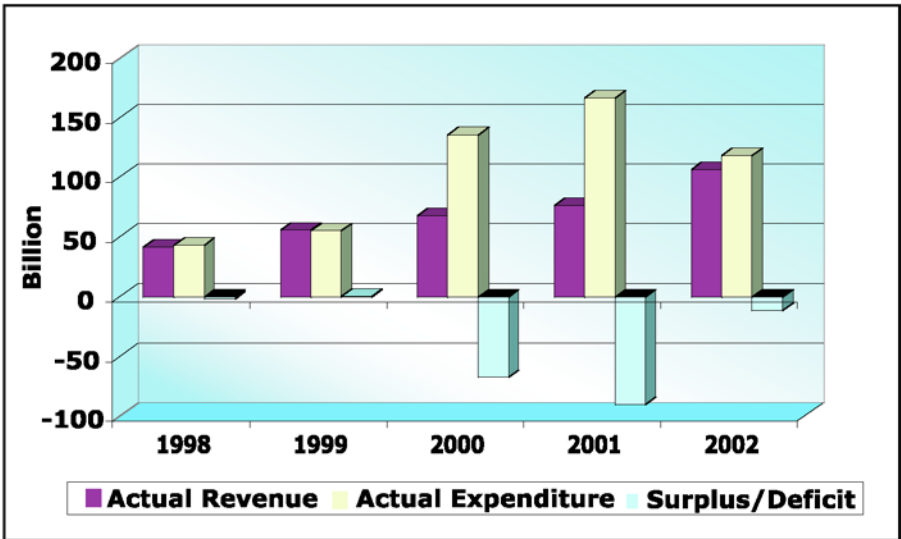
Table 8.1.1
Central government revenue and expenditure at
current prices: 1998–2002

(SI.Shs.)

Year	Actual Revenue	Actual Expenditure	Surplus/(Deficit)
1998	40,970,650,327	42,760,064,059	(1,789,413,732)
1999	55,455,852,986	54,941,724,217	514,128,769
2000	67,794,963,213	135,601,569,770	(67,806,606,557)
2001	76,255,391,052	166,819,682,143	(90,564,291,091)
2002	106,638,069,073	117,966,734,968	(11,328,665,895)

Source: Ministry of Finance

Chart 3
Central government actual revenue and expenditure: 1998-2002 (SI.Shs.)



Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 8.1.2
Trends in expenditure (actual): 2000-2002

(SI.Shs.)

Head/Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure
Year	2000	2001	2002
A. Opening Balance 1/1/2000	8,578,732,427	25,707,221,188	25,911,959,093
B. Budget Expenditure	70,463,522,116	75,460,128,957	87,503,459,634
C. Out of Budget Expenditure Below line of Account	65,138,047,654	91,359,552,186	30,463,275,274
D. Total expenditure (B+C)	135,601,569,770	166,819,681,143	117,966,734,908
Total (A+D)	144,180,302,197	192,526,902,331	143,878,694,001

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 8.1.3
Trends in revenue (actual): 2000 – 2002

(SI.Shs.)

Heads/Income		Revenue		
		2000	2001	2002
1.	Income from the use of property	5,529,767,085	5,120,704,238	5,256,527,008
2.	Direct tax Income	61,235,418,831	68,132,243,964	100,863,278,623
3.	Service Income		2,200,880,846	
4.	Income from property	1,028,777,297	801,562,004	659,249,668
5.	National Debt	-	-	-
Sub Total		67,793,963,213	76,255,391,052	106,779,055,299
Surplus (Extra) Revenue		59,217,224,130	85,508,196,145	18,940,438,101
Total		127,011,187,343	161,763,587,197	125,719,493,400

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 8.1.4
Local government revenue and expenditure (actual)
district-wise: 1998-2002
(SI. Shs.)

Hargeisa	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1998	6,865,566,700	6,851,164,834	14,401,866
1999	7,102,044,064	7,045,125,201	56,918,863
2000	3,232,820,000	3,232,000,000	820,000
2001	6,456,545,000	6,360,941,000	95,604,000
2002	6,871,205,000	6,814,052,000	57,153,000

Source: Local Governments (Municipalities)

Table 8.1.4 (continued)
Local government revenue and expenditure (actual)
district-wise: 1998–2002
(Sl. Shs.)

Borama	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1998	370,444,273	369,628,678	815,595
1999	832,506,172	786,801,127	45,705,045
2000	891,432,000	864,300,000	27,132,000
2001	1,161,877,000	1,161,000,000	877,000
2002	958,225,000	958,000,000	225,000

Source: Local Governments (Municipalities)

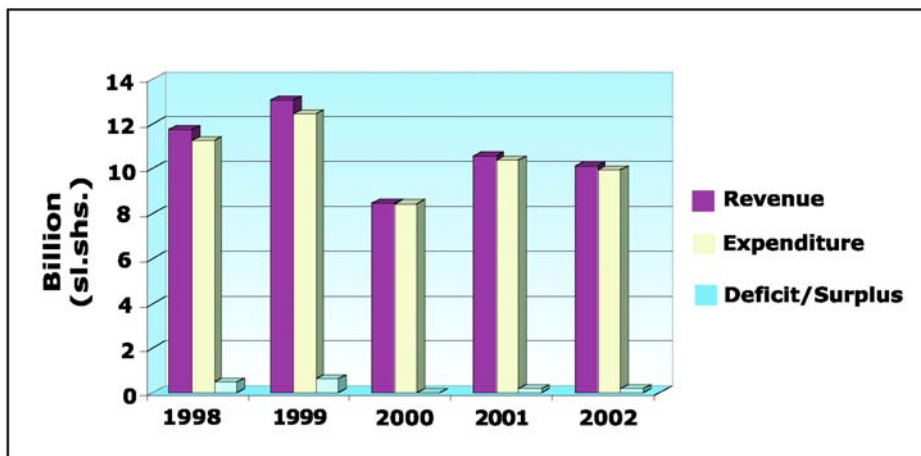
Table 8.1.4 (continued)**Local government revenue and expenditure (actual)
district-wise: 1998–2002****(Sl. Shs.)**

Burco	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1998	1,933,227,351	1,634,788,253	298,439,098
1999	3,260,790,591	2,973,366,359	287,424,232
2000	3,205,648,000	3,200,640,000	5,008,000
2001	2,014,191,000	2,014,090,000	101,000
2002	1,080,565,000	1,071,424,000	9,141,000

Source: Local Governments (Municipalities)

Chart 4

Local government revenue and expenditure 1998-2002



Source: Local Governments (Municipalities)

8. 2. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Table 8.2.1

Imports of commodities through Berbera port: 2000

(MT)

Month	Sugar	Rice	Wheat /Flour	Wheat	Cooking Oil	Pasta	Dates	Biscuits
January	7,027	10,128	8,006	0	1,452	272	138	133
February	21,055	0	4,500	0	1,577	1,656	90	217
March	7	11,350	0	0	2,562	1,357	18	116
April	40,881	0	7,278	570	620	800	76	117
May	10,210	8,202	1,500	0	1,420	1,354	28	164
June	0	5	5,950	4,714	2,074	1,436	310	131
July	3	1,002	1,445	35,300	3,407	424	15	27
August	17,231	10,348	500	16,320	975	1,518	18	42
September	10,004	8,443	6,279	16,539	2,496	40	215	152
October	30,543	0	749	16,745	748	1,418	254	187
November	518	6,805	6,518	1,977	2,065	868	457	212
December	14,006	10,068	6,125	0	1,256	601	216	10
Total	151,485	66,351	48,850	92,165	20,652	11,744	1,835	1,508

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Table 8.2.1(continued)
Imports of commodities through Berbera port: 2001
(MT)

Month	Sugar	Rice	Wheat /Flour	Wheat	Cooking Oil	Pasta	Dates	Biscuits
January	13,609	201	1,150	0	2,116	836	80	309
February	21,027	21	503	0	1,046	1,181	99	29
March	6,003	329	1,030	849	602	575	0	70
April	5,020	2,900	1,900	17,000	1,493	1,117	6	169
May	0	0	4,745	0	268	631	4	77
June	14,039	369	0	0	1,061	1,229	15	87
July	34,033	8,010	0	0	1,133	1,402	0	90
August	10,000	3,128	2,343	0	590	812	0	40
September	6,828	133	1,007	820	270	533	42	232
October	28,412	10,000	548	0	1,316	647	190	153
November	9	459	8,243	834	691	1,625	402	137
December	13,875	220	4,425	0	2,227	947	59	50
Total	152,855	25,770	25,894	19,503	12,813	11,535	897	1,443

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Table 8.2.1 (continued)

Imports of commodities through Berbera port: 2002

(M.T)

Month	Sugar	Rice	Wheat /Flour	Wheat	Cooking Oil	Pasta	Dates	Biscuits
January	6,927	14,000	3,992	357	812	575	0	148
February	20,090	1,274	200	0	2,628	1,783	8	205
March	20,596	5,321	2,420	510	2,032	790	90	253
April	7,000	2,500	3	0	3,434	697	51	269
May	14,016	8,000	2,510	0	924	0	227	38
June	1	0	3,047	0	1,369	1,798	39	197
July	22	0	1,799	1,140	826	2,026	208	151
August	0	13,879	700	0	1,456	1,417	0	183
September	7,005	7,503	7,658	0	2,779	1,569	30	42
October	27,000	3	2,174	0	2,063	2,064	74	27
November	14,020	903	7,920	75	3,212	2,718	554	86
December	3	0	2,644	21,333	275	245	136	5
Total	116,680	53,383	35,067	23,415	21,810	15,682	1,417	1,604

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Table 8.2.1 (continued)
Imports of commodities through Berbera port: 2000

(MT)

Month	Cloth	Car spares	Cigarettes	Soap	Building materials	Fuel	Others
January	225	541	298	208	950	103	118
February	250	369	197	343	935	9,211	1,216
March	226	251	416	826	11,142	29	1,245
April	123	401	351	371	1,153	2,574	1,256
May	281	765	328	262	3,397	7,552	759
June	256	479	171	412	15,547	1,627	744
July	546	285	497	410	490	6,378	1,077
August	327	620	214	468	8,950	2,411	1,030
September	211	1,195	218	682	11,595	2,991	1,906
October	339	758	412	405	14,984	964	1,137
November	333	458	507	516	12,207	1,252	1,423
December	319	390	418	308	1,394	2,971	722
Total	3,436	6,512	4,027	5,211	82,744	38,063	12,633

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Table 8.2.1 (continued)**Imports of commodities through Berbera Port: 2001****(MT)**

Month	Cloth	Car Spares	Cigarettes	Soap	Building Materials	Fuel	Others
January	394	579	626	1,049	16,840	4,499	1,114
February	352	509	298	737	3,283	1,577	2,261
March	275	671	129	531	4,543	3,800	973
April	386	183	165	1,046	640	9,642	1,031
May	507	804	122	600	3,874	114	1,298
June	386	677	120	763	1,088	3,589	1,151
July	338	461	199	638	1,124	3,698	1,581
August	231	321	146	230	2,015	4,040	1,380
September	851	1,026	165	486	3,191	5,758	1,653
October	541	540	241	945	16,115	4,174	2,583
November	395	535	85	494	6,415	4,817	1,353
December	720	231	357	542	3,471	74	794
Total	5,376	6,537	2,653	8,061	62,599	45,782	17,172

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

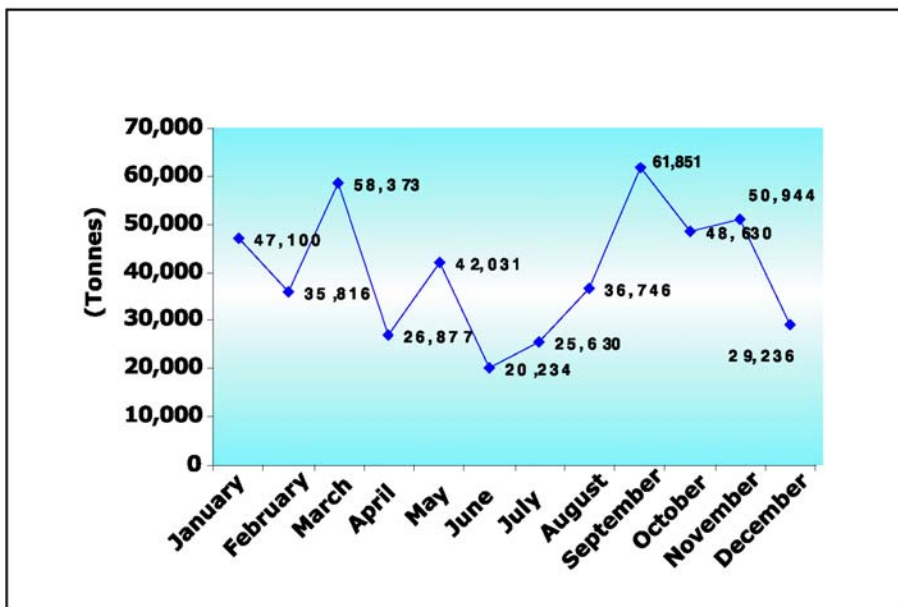
Table 8.2.1 (continued)**Imports of commodities through Berbera port: 2002 (MT)**

Month	Cloth	Car Spares	Cigarettes	Soap	Building Materials	Fuel	Others
January	518	371	41	713	17,228	133	1,285
February	1,052	480	654	1,328	2,180	2,159	1,775
March	676	502	119	837	7,135	15,031	2,061
April	569	275	308	572	7,041	2,274	1,884
May	620	552	227	478	9,286	3,879	1,274
June	791	240	97	312	7,970	3,021	1,352
July	941	813	335	270	11,606	3,269	2,224
August	886	214	402	1,141	11,887	2,717	1,864
September	901	445	256	571	22,869	7,607	2,616
October	810	435	219	782	10,794	114	2,071
November	970	678	79	6	13,897	3,446	2,380
December	311	137	194	403	671	2,070	809
Total	9,045	5,142	2,931	7,413	122,564	45,720	21,595

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Chart 5

Monthly imports of commodities: 2002



Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Table 8.2.2**Export of goats and sheep through Berbera port: 1999–2002**
(No.)

Months	1999	2000	2001	2002
January	115,043	378,149	0	26,494
February	220,784	489,149	0	46,050
March	116,393	23,171	0	28,473
April	32,873	25,673	0	6,777
May	34,858	34,393	5,989	15,033
June	177,089	102,917	2,161	10,378
July	200,623	125,359	2,482	12,861
August	193,701	144,146	8,249	35,233
September	141,535	69,508	3,023	30,089
October	219,787	0	4,013	4,226
November	248,009	0	14,449	62,549
December	347,441	0	11,180	40,396
Totals	2,048,136	1,392,465	51,546	318,559

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Table. 8.2.3**Export of cattle through Berbera port: 1999–2002****(No.)**

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002
January	11,856	8,140	0	4,525
February	7,609	8,900	0	3,449
March	5,179	8,119	0	2,304
April	4,383	7,052	0	849
May	4,982	5,673	0	0
June	7,914	7,712	2,042	1,910
July	6,203	6,686	1,977	1,752
August	7,349	7,996	1,629	2,092
September	8,375	2,985	2,627	1,843
October	6,350	0	4,463	4,503
November	9,610	0	66,958	5,519
December	10,156	0	0	8,800
Total	89,966	63,263	79,696	37,546

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

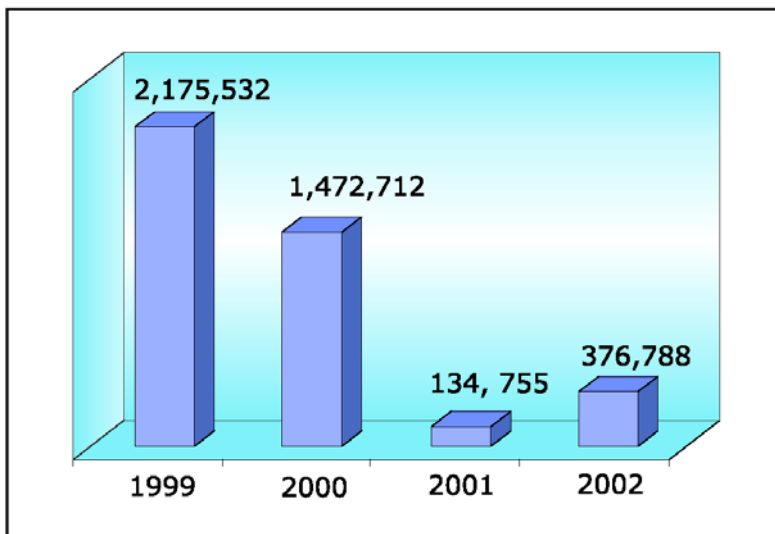
Table. 8.2.4**Export of camel through Berbera port: 1999–2002****(No.)**

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002
January	386	1,890	0	1,416
February	1,207	3,971	0	1,934
March	1,475	2,898	0	1,016
April	400	0	0	2,024
May	0	489	0	646
June	3,715	1,031	0	2,658
July	6,986	1,854	0	1,151
August	6,049	2,846	0	3,589
September	3,468	2,005	0	921
October	3,870	0	547	1,251
November	3,527	0	1,109	3,627
December	6,347	0	1,857	450
Total	37,430	16,984	3,513	20,683

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Chart 6

Livestock exported: 1999-2002



Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Table. 8.2.5**Export of hide and skin through Berbera port: 1999–2002
(No.)**

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002
January	0	133,300	402,640	121,000
February	184,630	17,000	301,310	522,252
March	109,768	112,313	142,565	328,324
April	321,083	91,500	512,121	153,670
May	0	137,295	445,894	1,676,775
June	92,900	112,570	193,014	58,600
July	0	93,780	350,500	204,800
August	0	0	82,527	244,345
September	76,000	0	136,575	324,468
October	0	85,000	467,373	208,600
November	152,541	207,892	22,200	239,733
December	0	183,976	267,552	105,200
Total	936,922	1,174,626	3,324,271	4,187,767

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Table 8.2.6
Export of Beeyo through Berbera Port: 1999–2002
(Kg.)

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002
Jan	0	0	0	620
Feb	250	0	0	1,400
March	2,000	2,950	2,900	2,300
April	4,300	640	0	1,500
May	800	1,950	6,000	1,500
June	550	2,250	1,600	1,090
July	2,300	600	6,300	1,000
Aug	700	20,700	0	0
Sept	2,660	2,150	6,060	0
Oct	700	0	7,800	2,300
Nov	2,760	3,600	5,100	1,000
Dec	0	5,800	920	3,000
Total	17,020	40,640	36,680	15,710

Source: Berbera Port Authorities.

Table 8.2.7
Berbera port traffic: 1998-2002

			(No.)
Year	Dhows	Ships	Total
1998	53	411	464
1999	81	617	698
2000	35	543	578
2001	29	197	226
2002	108	243	351
Total	306	2,011	2,317

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Table 8.2.8
Import of fuel: 2000-2001

				(MT)
Year	Diesel	Petrol	Jet A1	Kerosene
2000	31,607	12,488	6,951	4,332
2001	28,912	13,799	5,257	832
Total	60,519	26,287	12,208	5,164

Source: Ministry of Finance

9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Table 9.1

Statistical and traffic information for commercial and non-commercial flights: 2000-2001

(No.)

Aircraft Movement	Hargeisa	Berbera	Kalabaid	Boroma	Burao	Total
Number of Flights	2,332	1,694	320	338	326	5,010
Passenger Disembarked	22,045	35,074	N/A	2,579	2,858	62,556
Passenger Embarked	18,138	33,750	N/A	3,449	2,523	57,860
Arrived Cargo (Tonnes)	1,825	885	3,332	53	124	6,219
Departed Cargo (Tonnes)	164	659	43	N/A	3	869

Source: Ministry of Air Aviation

Table 9.1 (continued)
Statistical and traffic information for commercial and non-commercial flights: 2000-2001

(No.)

Aircraft Movement	Hargeisa	Berbera	Kalabaid	Boroma	Burao	Total
Number of Flights	2,074	1,074	127	129	239	3,643
Passenger Disembarked	29,759	22,820	---	883	2,758	56,220
Passenger Embarked	30,102	20,050	---	1,104	2,189	53,445
Arrived Cargo (Tonnes)	2,715	222	1,310	32	85	4,364
Departed Cargo (Tonnes)	103	61	01	---	06	171

Source: Ministry of Air Aviation

Table 9.2
International and domestic flights (commercial): 1998-2002

(No.)

Selected Indicators	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
International and Domestic Flights	3,061	4,587	5,010	3,643	2,222
Passengers Disembarked	14,070	74,300	62,556	56,220	37,249
Passengers Embarked	10,045	23,460	57,890	53,445	32,249
Arrived Cargo (Tonnes)	N/A	5,240	62,19	43,64	2,908
Departed Cargo (Tonnes)	N/A	788	869	171	111

Source: Ministry of Air Aviation

Table 9.3
Number of public and private vehicles: 1997–2002

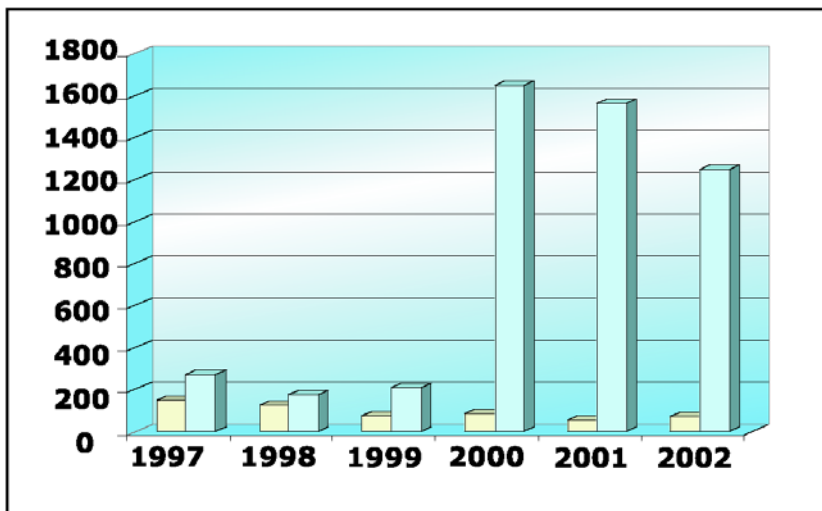
(No.)

Selected Indicators	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Public vehicles	150	126	77	85	55	71
Private vehicles	271	175	211	1,649	1,562	1,250
Total	421	301	288	1,734	1,617	1,321

Source: Ministry of Transport and Public Works

Chart 7

Number of Public and Private vehicles: 1997-2002



Source: Ministry of Transport and Public Works

10. EDUCATION

After the downfall of the previous regime in January 1991, many Somalilanders returned to a ravaged country with major towns ruined. After independence, education was revived through private initiatives of trained teachers.

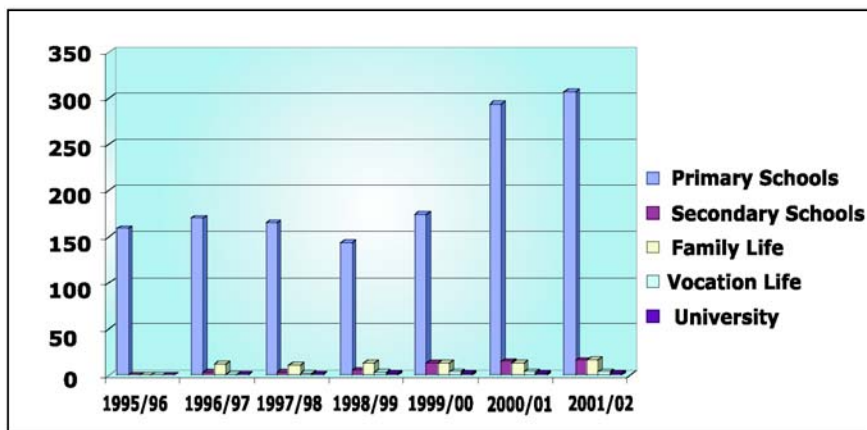
The current education system is based on a primary level with eight grades followed by a secondary level with four grades.

Table 10.1
Growth of public education: 1995–2002 (No.)

Year	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Family Life	Vocational	University
1995/96	159	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
1996/97	170	3	12	1	1
1997/98	165	3	11	2	1
1998/99	144	5	13	3	2
1999/00	174	13	13	4	2
2000/01	294	15	13	4	2
2001/02	307	16	17	4	2

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Chart 8
Growth of public education: 1995-2002



Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

10.1. PRIMARY EDUCATION**Table 10.1.1**

Growth of primary public and private education: 1995-2002
(No.)

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	Students Enrolment			Teachers
			Male	Female	Total	
95/6	159	734	6,170	2,497	8,667	933
96/7	170	807	21,559	7,484	29,043	956
97/8	165	852	24,458	8,546	33,004	1,070
98/9	144	887	26,356	9,641	35,997	960
99/00	174	11,06	32,720	12,503	45,223	1,167
00/01	222	1,893	38,106	14,819	52,925	1,921
01/02	307	2,078	56,951	27,723	84,674	2,062

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

For 1994/95, the Ministry of Education did not compile any data. In 1996/97, the government took over the public schools. Most of the schools were constructed by the international community and additionally started paying salaries to the teachers. This encouraged many parents in urban and rural centres to send their children to school. From 1997/98 the government began closing down schools that were not operational and supplemented this by building extra classes for existing schools. These actions were undertaken to reduce costs.

Table 10.1.2
Distribution of primary education by region: 2001-2002
(No.)

Region	No.of Schools	No.of Classes	Students Enrolment			Teachers	
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Northwest	129	1,070	31,696	15,549	47,245	890	127
Sahil	23	97	2,513	958	3,471	79	9
Awdal	47	260	7,427	3,508	10,935	269	19
Togdheer	41	250	6,381	2,583	8,964	264	241
Sool	34	197	4,406	2,826	7,232	181	7
Sanaag	33	204	4,528	2,299	6,827	171	26
Total	307	2,078	56,951	27,723	84,674	1,854	429

Sources: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Table 10.1.3
Primary education - distribution of students enrolment
by region: 2001-2002
(No.)

Region	Student Enrolment	Urban	Rural
Northwest	47,245	44670	2575
Sahil	3471	2876	595
Awdal	10,935	9577	1,358
Togdheer	8,968	7302	1,666
Sanaag	6823	4681	2,142
Sool	7,232	4704	2,528
Total	84,674	73,810	10,864

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Table 10.1.4
Primary education - distribution of students by
gender and region: 2001-2002
(No.)

Region	Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Northwest	15,025	29,645	524	2,051
Sahil	800	2,076	158	437
Awdal	3,273	6,298	235	1,129
Togdheer	2,096	5,206	487	1,175
Sanaag	1,546	3,135	753	1,393
Sool	2,053	2,651	773	1,755
Total	24,793	49,011	2,930	7,940

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Table 10.1.5
Primary education - distribution of female enrolment
urban/rural by region: 2001-2002

(No.)

Region	Female Student	Urban	Rural
Northwest	15,549	15,025	524
Sahil	958	800	158
Awdal	3,508	3,273	235
Togdheer	2,583	2,096	487
Sool	2,826	2,053	773
Sanaag	2,299	1,546	753
Total	27,723	24,793	2,930

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Table 10.1.6
Primary education - distribution of male students
urban/rural by region: 2001-2002

(No.)

Region	Male Student	Urban	Rural
Northwest	31,696	29,645	2,051
Sahil	2,513	2,076	437
Awdal	7,427	6,298	1,129
Togdheer	6,381	5,206	1,175
Sool	4,406	2,651	1,755
Sanaag	4,528	3,135	1,393
Total	56,951	49,011	7,940

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Table 10.1.7
Primary education—rates of drop-outs (national): 2001-2002

(No.)

Type	No. school	Total of students	Passed	Failed	Absent
Grade 8	42	3008	2382	587	39
Form 4	6	469	308	128	33
Total	48	3,477	2,690	715	72

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Nb: Every year there are leaving examinations for pupils in grade eight and form four, conducted by the Examination Office

Table 10.1.8
Primary education - distribution of trained and untrained teachers by region: 2001-2002

(No.)

Region	Total Teachers	Trained	Untrained
Northwest	1,017	625	392
Sahil	88	53	35
Awdal	288	137	151
Togdheer	288	141	147
Sool	188	72	116
Sanaag	193	141	52
Total	2,062	1,169	893

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Table 10.1.9
Primary education - number of schools and students
by region: 2001-2002

(No.)

Region	Total Schools	Less than 100 students	Above 100 students
Northwest	129	36	43
Sahil	23	14	9
Awdal	47	18	20
Togdheer	41	16	19
Sool	34	7	25
Sanaag	33	12	18
Total	307	103	134

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

Table 10.1.10
Summary of primary schools and comparison of
school year: 2001-2002
(No.)

Region	Schools in 2000/2001	Schools in 2001/2002	Schools closed	Schools reopened
Awdal	32	47	2	8
Northwest	63	129	2	18
Sahil	31	23	8	0
Togdheer	28	41	1	8
Sool	37	34	6	1
Sanaag	31	33	4	3
Total	222	307	23	38

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

10. 2. SECONDARY EDUCATION

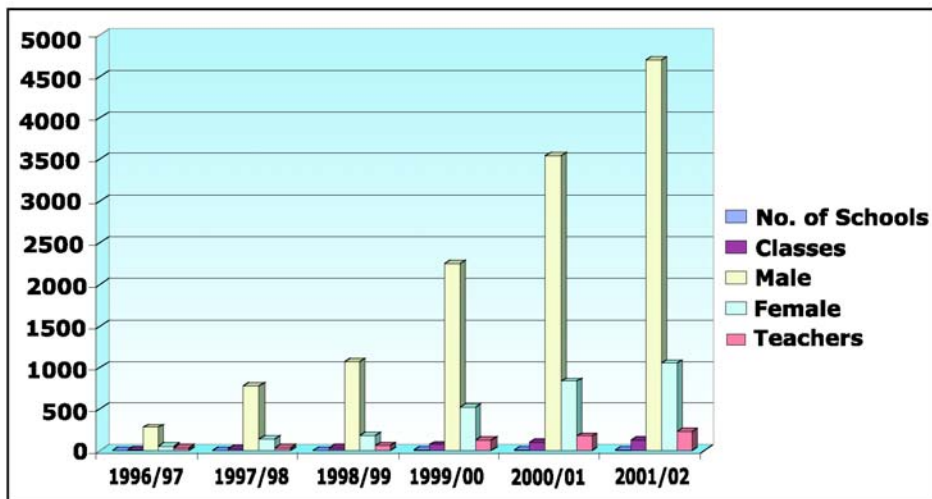
Table 10.2.1
Secondary schools
growth of secondary public and private education: 1996-2002
(No.)

Year	No. of Schools	Classes	Students Enrolment			Teachers
			Male	Female	Total	
1996/97	3	7	278	51	329	29
1997/98	3	19	778	139	917	37
1998/99	5	28	1,065	178	1,243	59
1999/00	13	69	2,246	526	2,772	127
2000/01	15	98	3,548	832	4,380	174
2001/02	16	123	4,700	1,052	5,752	232

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Chart 9

Growth of secondary public and private education: 1996-2002



Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Table 10.2.2

Public and private secondary schools distribution by region: 2000/2001 and 2001/2002

(No.)

Region	Form 1-4	2000 - 2001				2001 - 2002			
		Sch.	Male	Fem.	Tot.	Sch.	Male	Fem.	Tot.
Northwest	1-4	6	2,502	616	3,118	6	3,333	735	4,068
Awdal	1-4	3	602	148	750	3	724	203	927
Togdheer	1-2	1	104	11	115	2	148	27	175
Sahil	1-2	1	122	10	132	1	157	20	177
Sanaag	1-2	3	108	24	132	3	206	40	246
Sool	1	1	111	23	134	1	132	27	159
Total		15	3,549	832	4,381	16	4,700	1,052	5,752

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

10.3. HIGHER EDUCATION

Amoud University

Amoud University is located in Amoud Valley, 4.5 kilometres east of Borama in the Awdal Region of Somaliland, on the campus of the prestigious former Amoud Secondary School. The idea of establishing Amoud University was conceived by the intellectuals and elders of Somaliland, particularly of the Awdal region. It was formally proposed in a workshop in Borama on August 6, 1996. The workshop agreed to the proposal and adopted a resolution for the establishment of Amoud University.

Amoud University officially started functioning in September 1997. Presently, the faculties of education, medicine, business and public administration are established and preparations are underway for the faculties of agriculture and economics.

Table 10.3.1

**University of Amoud students enrolment: 2002
(No.)**

Faculty	Student Enrolment			Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Education	55	6	61			
Medicine	18	8	26			
Business and Public Administration Degree	211	49	260			
BPA Diploma	50	5	55			
Total	334	68	402	31	1	32

Source: Amoud University

The first 30 students of Amoud University graduated on March 1, 2003 (details seen below).

Table: 10.3.2

Graduate students from Amoud University

(No.)

	Faculty	No of Student Graduated	Male	Female
1	Education	5	4	1
2	Business and Public Administration	25	24	1
	Total	30	28	2

Source: Amoud University

Hargeisa University

Hargeisa University was established on 23rd October 2000 in the capital of Somaliland (Hargeisa). It was the second University formed. Regular classes started on 1st November 2000. His Excellency, the late Mr. Mohammed H. Ibrahim Egal, the former President of the Republic of Somaliland inaugurated the opening ceremony. Future plans of the University include the establishment of Engineering and Medical faculties.

Table: 10.3.3

Hargeisa University student enrolment 2002
(No.)

Faculty	Student Enrolment		Total
	Male	Female	
Science	46	6	52
Business and Administration	204	39	243
Arabic and Islamic Studies	26	6	32
Law	46	4	50
Total	322	55	377

Source: Hargeisa University

10.4. FAMILY LIFE (HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION)

Table 10.4.1
Distribution of functional and non-functional family life
institutions by region: 1999-2002

(No.)

Region	No. Schools			Classes			Total Students			No. of Teachers
	99/00	00/01	01/02	99/00	00/01	01/02	99/00	00/01	01/02	00/02
Northwest	5	6	5	15	15	15	433	433	326	41
Sahil	2	2	2	8	8	8	122	125	221	12
Awdal	1	1	1	4	3	3	164	110	127	6
Togdheer	3	3	3	16	16	14	558	548	548	25
Sool	1	2	2	5	5	5	90	100	105	9
Sanaag	1	2	3	5	5	9	84	95	151	9
Total	13	16	16	53	52	54	1,451	1,411	1,478	102

Source: Ministry of Education

11. HEALTH

During the 1988 – 1991 civil war, hospitals and clinics as with other public services were looted of most of their valuable equipment. With the restoration of the government in 1991, the health sector received the greatest amount of assistance from international agencies. However, there is still an acute shortage of surgical, orthopaedic, ophthalmic and gynaecology/obstetric equipment in all hospitals.

11.1. PUBLIC HEALTH

Table 11.1.1

Availability of health service facilities: 2002

(No.)

Selected Indicators	Awdal	Northwest	Togdheer	Sool	Sanaag	Sahil	Total
Hospitals	2	2	2	1	1	2	10
Beds	320	360	300	100	100	178	1,358
MCH Centres	10	14	11	10	10	10	65

Source: Ministry of Health and Labour

Table 11.1.2
Availability of health service personnel: 2002 (No.)

Selected Indicators	Awdal	Northwest	Togdheer	Sool	Sanaag	Sahil	Total
Doctors	5	17	10	5	3	5	45
Asst. Doctors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nurses	24	102	34	19	10	27	216
Midwives	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Auxiliary Staff	26	66	42	12	30	75	251

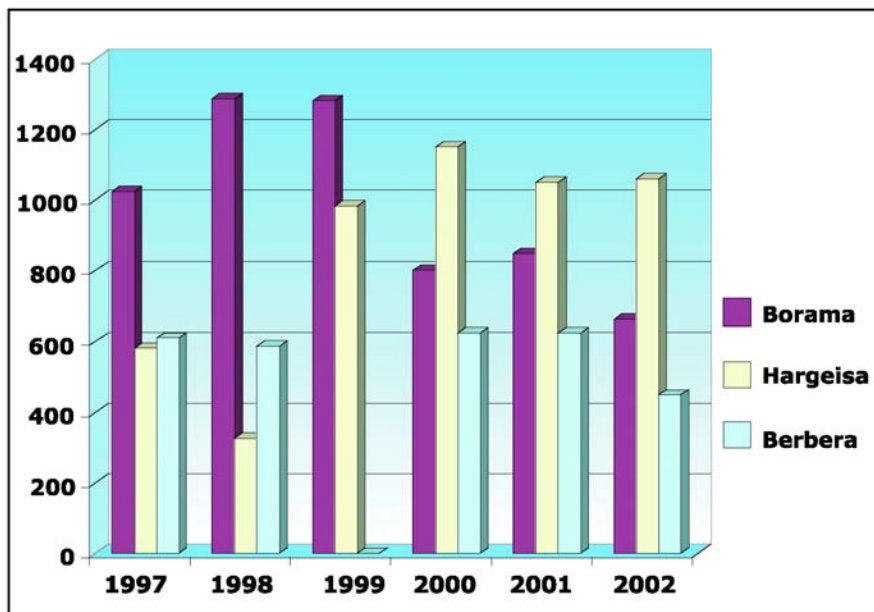
Source: Ministry of Health and Labour

Table 11:1.3
Number of TB patients in selected towns: 1997-2002

Selected Towns	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Borama	1024	1287	1282	800	848	664
Hargeisa	581	326	982	1,150	1050	1059
Berbera	610	587	N/A	625	625	450
Total	2,215	2,200	2,264	2,575	2,523	2,173

Source: Ministry of Health and Labour

Chart 10
Trends of TB patients: 1997-2002



Source: Ministry of Health and Labour

11.2 PRIVATE HEALTH

Table 11.2.1
Availability of private health services: 2000-2002

(No.)

Selected Towns and Name of Hospitals	X-Ray Tech.	Beds	Doctors	Nurse	Mid-Wife	Lab.Tech.
Hargeisa						
Edna Maternity Hospital	0	43	2	2	6	2
Ugbaad Maternity Hospital	-	6	1	-	3	1
Ayan Hospital	-	4	1	-	1	-
Kaah Hospital	-	6	2	2	3	1
Borama						
Allale Hospital	1	25	3	3	3	2
Total	1	84	9	7	16	6

Source: Ministry of Health and Labour

Note: In addition, Edna Aden Hospital has 30 full time nurse students and other staff .

12. MISCELLANEOUS

Table 12.1
Regional distribution of local NGOs: 1998 (No.)

Regions	Local NGOs		
	Total	NGOs Operated by Women	
		No.	(Percent)
Awdal	58	11	19.0
Northwest	334	52	15.6
Togdheer	52	12	23.1
Sahil	19	4	21.1
Sool	39	5	12.8
Sanaag	40	6	15.0
Total	542	90	16.6

Source: Ministry of National Planning (Department of Coordination)

12.1. RETURNEES

Many Somalis who sought refuge in nearby countries have been returning spontaneously to their areas of origin or nearby areas. Voluntary repatriation to Somaliland is governed through a repatriation programme organised jointly by the Ministry of Repatriation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (MRR&R) and UNHCR. There is a memorandum of understanding on repatriation between (MRR&R) and UNHCR and the Central Administration in Hargeisa.

Table 12.1.2
Number of returnees: 1998-2002

(No.)

Origin	Year	Awdal	Northwest	Togdheer	Sahil	Sool	Sanaag	Total
Region 5 of Ethiopia	1998	30,153	38,931	158	140	-	-	69,382
Libya	1998	261	177	27	5	47	-	517
Yemen	1998	57	96	49	65	37	-	304
Europe	1998	1	53	4	-	-	-	58
Region 5 of Ethiopia	1999	12,876	18,584	236	-	-	8	31,706
Libya	1999	27	63	11	-	-	-	101
Yemen	1999	57	38	20	49	11	1	176
Kenya	1999	-	22	-	-	-	-	22
Ethiopia and Djibouti	2001/2002	26,213	29,969	657	2	152	-	56,993
Total		69,645	87,933	1,162	261	247	9	159,257

Source: Ministry of RR&R

Table 12.1.3
Water facilities by region (No.)

	Hargeisa	Awdal	Sanaag	Sool	Sahil	Togdheer
Rehabilitation of boreholes	6	2	4	6	2	2
Drilling of new boreholes and replacement of abandoned boreholes	3	2	3	5	4	6
Shallow wells	100	60	10	10	60	40
Communal Dams	50	30	20	20	20	30
Springs	2	4	6	Nil	10	Nil
Subsurface Berkad	50	30	20	Nil	30	20
Communal Berkad	200	20	20	20	Nil	120
Water System	6	4	2	1	2	2

Source: Ministry of Water and Natural Resources

Table 12.1.4
Number of boreholes and their functional status: 2002
(No.)

Region	Functioning	Not Functioning	Total
Sanaag	9	14	23
Sahil	3	3	6
Togdheer	10	33	43
Awdal	10	6	16
Sool	7	10	17
Northwest	16	7	23
Total	55	73	128

Source: Ministry of Water and Natural Resources