



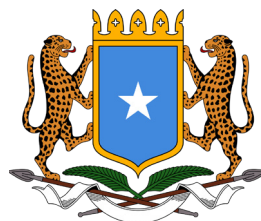
Federal Republic of Somalia
SOMALIA NATIONAL
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

2024

First Edition

Compiled by: NBS | November 2024



Federal Republic of Somalia
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Statistical Abstract 2024

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Somalia Map

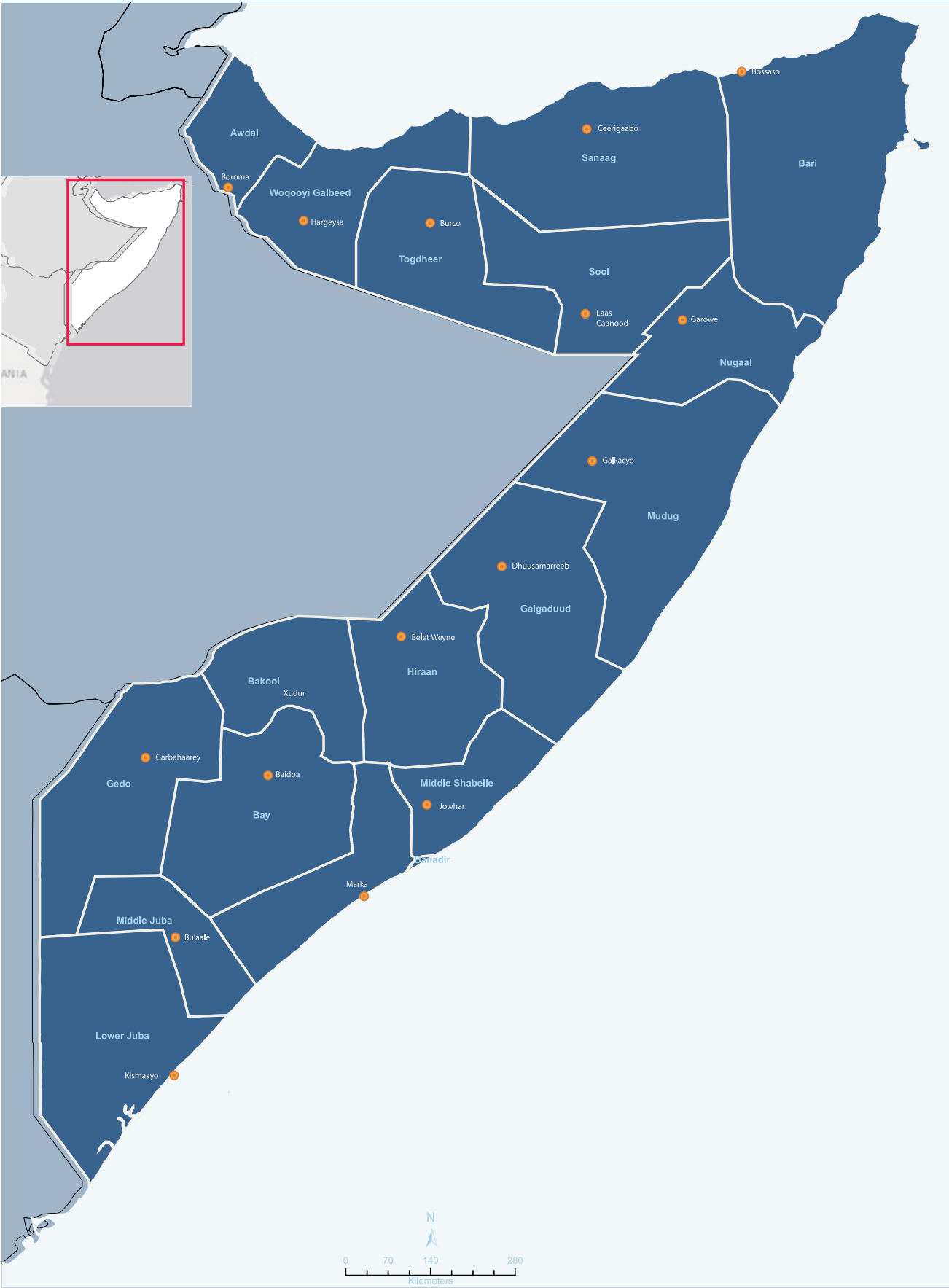


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents	
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
Acronyms	v
Glossary	v
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Objectives	1
1.2 Methodology	2
1.3 Structure of the Statistical abstract	2
CHAPTER TWO: SOCIAL STATISTICS	
2.1 Demographic characteristics	5
2.1.1 Household Composition	5
2.1.2 Fertility Rate (FR)	5
2.1.4 Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	5
2.2 Education	8
2.3 Health	11
2.4 Migration	15
2.5 Government Civil Servants	16
CHAPTER THREE: MACROECONOMIC STATISTICS	
3.0 National Accounts	19
3.1 Introduction	19
3.1.1 Base Year and Price Estimates	19
3.1.2 Expenditure Approach and Data Transformation	19
3.1.3 Classification	20
3.2 Gross Domestic Product	20
3.2.1 Household Final Consumption	20
3.2.2 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	20
3.3 Price Statistics	23
3.3.1 Monthly Consumer Price Indices	23
3.3.2 Monthly and annual percentage of Consumer Price Indices	24
3.4 Trade Statistics	27
3.4.1 Import	27
3.4.2 Export	27
3.5 Balance of Payment	30
3.6 Government Finance Statistics	32
3.6.2 Government Expenditure	32
3.7 Banking and Currency	34
3.7.1 Exchange Rate	34



3.7.2 Remittance	34
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CHAPTER FOUR: PRODUCTION STATISTICS

4.0 Sectors of Production Statistics Directorate (PSD)	37
4.1 Agriculture	37
4.1.1 Agricultural Land and Utilization	37
4.1.2 Crop Production	37
4.1.2.1 Cereal Production	38
4.1.2.2 Horticulture Production	38
4.2 Livestock	40
4.2.1 Livestock Population	40
4.2.2 Livestock Mortality	40
4.2.3 Livestock Exports	40
4.3 Energy	43
4.3.1 Electricity	43
4.3.1.1 Access to electricity	43
4.3.1.2 Source of electricity	43
4.3.1.3 Electricity for Lightening	44
4.3.1.4 Electricity for cooking	44
4.3.1.5 Availability of electricity	44
4.4 Petroleum	47
4.4.1 Final consumption by fuel	48
4.5 Food Security & Nutrition	52
4.5.2 Shocks Causes	52
4.5.3 Acute Malnutrition	53
4.7 Environmental & Climate	56
4.7.1 Deforestation and Forest Degradation	56
4.7.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions	57

CHAPTER FIVE: POLICY, PLANNING AND COORDINATION SERVICES

5.0 Governance statistics	60
5.1 Women Representation	60
5.3 Access to justice	64
5.4 Conflicts Related to Death	65

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 The average household size and the percentage distribution of household size by place of residence	4
Table 2.2 Age-specific fertility rate by residence MICS2006 - SHDS 2020	5
Table 2.3 Total number of schools in states/authorities in 2020-2022	7
Table 2.4 Somalia Teacher Trends from 2019-2021 by State/Authorities	8
Table 2.5 Pupil Teacher Ratio in Primary and Secondary by States/Authorities, 2019-2021	9
Table 2.6 Prevalence of symptoms of ARI Among children under the age of five and healthy facility, 2006-2020	10
Table 2.7 Prevalence Among children under the age of five with Fever and Diarrhea, 2006-2020	10
Table 2.8 Initial breastfeeding, 2006-2020	11
Table 2.9 Knowledge of about HIV/AIDS by residence, 2006-2020	12
Table 2.10 Movements by passengers in and out of international flights by airports, 2023	13
Table 2.11 Movements by passengers in and out by Land, 2023	13
Table 2.12 Total permanent civil servants between 2006-2022	14
Table 2.13 Government Temporary Staff 2022	14
Table 3.1 GDP at Market Price, million US Dollars, 2018-2022	17
Table 3.2 GDP by expenditure, current prices, million US Dollars, 2018-2022	18
Table 3.3 GDP by expenditure, constant prices, percent annual change 2018-2022	19
Table 3.4 GDP by expenditure, current prices, and percentage shares 2018-2022	19
Table 3.5 GDP by expenditure, constant prices, million US Dollars 2018-2022	19
Table 3.6 Monthly Consumer Price Indices from 2018-2022	20
Table 3.7 Monthly and annual percentage of CPI, 2019-2022	22
Table 3.8 Total import 2019-2022 (Millions USD)	24
Table 3.9 Total export 2019-2022 (Millions USD)	25
Table 3.10 Balance of payment 2019-2022	27
Table 3.11 Central government Revenue and expenditure of 202228	
Table 3.12 Central Government Revenue and Expenditure (Millions of USD)	29
Table 3.13 Actual Revenue and Budget Estimates	30
Table 3.14 Government Expenditure 2018-2019 (Million USD)	30
Table 3.15 Exchange rate 2010-202	31
Table 3.16 individuals, businesses, NGOs, and the total amount received in Somalia from 2018 to 2022.	31
Table 4.1 Electricity access rate by place of residence (percent)	39
Table 4.2 Source of electricity used most of the time in the households by type of residence (percent).	40
Table 4.3 Main source of electricity for lighting (percent).	41
Table 4.4 Main source of energy for Cooking (percent).	42
Table 4.5 fuel shares of electricity generation 2021.	42
Table 4.6 Petroleum gases imported from 2011-2020.	43
Table 4.7 Fuel imported at Mogadishu port 2021-2023.	44
Table 4.8 Forest Cover Change in Somalia, 1990-2020	51
Table 4.9 Growing Stock Volume (million m3 over bark)	51
Table 5.1 Percentage of Women Representation in the Lower House and Upper House (Bicameral)	53
Table 5.2 Percentage of Women in Lower House & Upper House Seats by Constituency	54
Table 5.3 Lower House and Upper House Permanent Committee by Sex and Chairperson in 2023	55
Table 5. 4 Women Percentage in the Cabinet Position	55
Table 5. 5 Proportions of Women in the Judiciary Positions in National Institutions by Sex and States	55
Table 5. 6 Crime Reports Forwarded to the AGO by States and BRA, 2022	57
Table 5.7 Conflict Related Death Per100,000 Population	58
Table 5. 8 Proportions of Women in the Judiciary Positions in National Institutions by Sex and States	58
Table 5.9 Number of Prosecutors Per caseload by Sex and States in 2022	59
Table 5. 10 Number of Cases Reported to the Courts by States and BRA, 2022	59
Table 5. 11 Number of Cases Reported to ADR by FMS & BRA in July 2022-to June 2023	59



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Percentage distribution of household head by type of residence and sex PESS, 2014 - SHDS, 2020	3 3
Figure 2.2 Total Fertility Rate by place of residence	4
Figure 2.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio	5
Figure 2.4 Literacy rates among adults by place of residence	6
Figure 2.5 Primary and Secondary School Enrolment in Somalia from 2019-2021	7
Figure 2.6 Percentage of household members who smoke cigarettes or use tobacco	11
Figure 2.7 Percentage of household members who smoke cigarettes or use tobacco by sex	12
Figure 2.8 Vaccination coverage for children aged 12-23 months, 2006-2020	12
Figure 2.9 Permanent civil servants by grade, 2006-2022	15
Figure 2.10 Diplomatic Staff Working Outside of the Country 2022	15
Figure 3.1 GDP at Market Price, million US Dollars, 2018-2022	17
Figure 3.2 Monthly percentage change of CPI, 2018-2022	21
Figure 3.3 Annual Average Inflation 2018 –202	23
Figure 3.4 Total Export 2019-2022 (Millions USD)	26
Figure 3.5 Total import 2019-2022 (Millions USD)	26
Figure 3.6 Remittance 2018-2022 (million USD)	32
Figure 4.1 Proportion of household's own land.	34
Figure 4.2 Land Utilization	34
Figure 4.3 Sorghum and maize production in southern Somalia, 1995-2022.	35
Figure 4.4 Sorghum and maize production in Northwest Regions Somalia, 2010-2022	35
Figure 4.5 Tomatoes and onion production	36
Figure 4.6 Livestock Populations Trends, Somalia 2014-2018	37
Figure 4.7 Livestock Populations by type in Somalia, 2014-2018	37
Figure 4.8 Estimated number of livestock deaths by region between July 2021 and April 2022	38
Figure 4.9 Number of livestock(heads) exported from 2015-2021.	38
Figure 4.10 Availability of Electricity (No. of hours per day) in Households (percent).	42
Figure 4.11 Petroleum gas imported at Mogadishu port 2020	43
Figure 4.12 2021 fuel shares of final consumption	44
Figure 4.13 2021 Sector shares of final consumption	45
Figure 4.14 fuel shares of export 2018	45
Figure 4.15 fuel shares for imports 2018	46
Figure 4.16 fuel shares of primary production 2018.	46
Figure 4.17 Food security situation during the month preceding the survey	47
Figure 4.18 Food security situation during the month preceding the survey by settlement	48
Figure 4.19 Food insecurity experience scale (FIES) by place of residence	48
Figure 4.20 Type of shocks experienced by households by place of residence	49
Figure 4.21 Loss of household income or asset because of shock	49
Figure 4.22 Number of children with moderate or severe acute malnutrition that were newly admitted to treatment and feeding centers, January 2016 – June 2022	50 50
Figure 4.23 Top 10 regions with the highest estimated levels of drought-related displacement in Somalia	50
Figure 4.24 Total GHG emission trends in Gg CO2eq	52
Figure 4.25 National Emissions shares by sectors	52
Figure 5.1 Permanent civil servants by grade, 2006-2022	56

Acronyms

- MICS:** Multi -Cluster Indicators Survey
- SIHBS:** Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey
- PESS:** Population Estimation Survey for Somalia
- SHDS:** Somali Health Demographic Survey
- SSA:** Somalia Statistical Abstract.
- CBS:** Central Bank Somalia

Glossary

Household size: The average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in households by the total number of households.

Household head: The term ‘household head’, as used in the PESS, referred to the most responsible/respectable member of the household, who makes key household decisions on a day-to-day basis, and whose authority is recognized by all members of the household. It could be the father, the mother or any other responsible member of the household, depending on the dynamics of the household (DNS, 2013).

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI): is a serious infection that prevents normal breathing.

Fever: is a body temperature that is higher than normal. It usually means there is an abnormal process occurring in the body. References is needed

Diarrhea: is passing looser, watery or more frequent poo (stools) than is normal References is needed

Initial Breastfeeding: The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth.

Age Specific Fertility Rate: The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group. References is needed

Literacy: Is the ability to read and write, with an understanding of a short simple statement about one’s everyday life (SDHS, 2020).

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is an infection that attacks the body’s immune system. Acquired

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the most advanced stage of the disease. (WHO).

Employment Restricted to only the working age population who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. “For pay or profit” refers to work done as part of a transaction in exchange for remuneration payable in the form of wages or salaries for time worked or work done, or in the form of profits derived from the goods and services produced through market transactions

Gross Domestic Product The value of goods and services produced within the economic territory of the country.

$$\text{GDP} = \text{Final Consumption} + \text{Capital Formation} + \text{Export} - \text{Import}$$



Imports an inflow of goods or service bought in one country that was produced in another

Exports Outward flows comprising goods leaving the economic territory of a country to the rest of the world.

Inflation The persistent increase in the general level of prices of goods and services in xxviii an economy over a period of time.

Poverty Gap (P1) The sum over all individuals of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line, divided by the poverty line. It is the measure of the depth of poverty. However, with limitations since it is insensitive to how consumption is distributed among the poor mainly below the poverty line. P1 is the per capita cost of eradicating poverty, as a percentage of the poverty line, if money could be targeted perfectly.

Poverty The P0 indicator is “headcount”: the percentage of individuals estimated to be

Headcount (P0) living in households with real private consumption per adult equivalent below the poverty line

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) The labour force participation rate measures the proportion of the working age population that is economically active. i.e. working and unemployed. LFPR is the number of persons in the labour force given as a percentage of the working age population. The indicator is calculated as:

$$\text{(LFPR(percent))} = \frac{\text{(Number of persons who are employed + Number of persons who are unemployed)}}{\text{Total number of persons in the working age population}} (\times 100)$$

The Unemployment Rate (UR) The Unemployment rate (UR) is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{(UR(percent))} = \frac{\text{(Number of unemployed persons in the working age population)}}{\text{(Total number of persons in the labour force)}} (\times 100)$$

Trade Balance The difference in value between the country’s visible imports and export



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION



1.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the objectives and methodology underlying the compilation of this abstract, providing a foundation for the detailed statistical analyses that follow. The subsequent sections are organized to offer a structured approach to understanding the socio-economic conditions in Somalia, facilitating the use of this data for informed decision-making and policy formulation.

The statistical abstract serves as a vital resource, compiling a comprehensive array of social and macroeconomic statistics that offer invaluable insights into the socio-economic landscape of Somalia. It aims to present extensive statistical indicators critical for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders, enabling them to make informed decisions and devise effective strategies.

The abstract covers a wide range of topics, including demographic characteristics, education, health, government civil servants, national accounts, price statistics, trade statistics, the balance of payments, government finance statistics, and banking and currency. It also delves into production statistics, focusing on agriculture, energy, food security, nutrition, and environmental and climate statistics. This diverse scope ensures that the abstract provides a holistic view of Somalia's socio-economic environment.

This abstract has been prepared by the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics. The tables have been compiled partly from statistics collected directly by the Bureau through surveys and censuses, and also from statistics compiled by other Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), including federal member states (FMS). The source of the statistical data is shown under each table.

1.1 Objectives

The main objective of the statistical abstract is:

1. To provide an overview of the social and economic conditions in Somalia through a diverse range of statistical indicators.
2. To furnish reliable and up-to-date data that can guide policy decisions, support development planning, and promote socio-economic growth.
3. To offer a benchmark for monitoring progress and evaluating the impact of various policies and programs.
4. To deepen the understanding of demographic trends, educational attainment, health status, government employment, and economic dynamics.
5. To support the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) in its mission to disseminate high-quality statistical information.



1.2 Methodology

The methodology employed in the preparation of this statistical abstract involved several rigorous steps designed to ensure the accuracy, reliability, and comprehensiveness of the data presented:

- 1. Data Collection:** Data were meticulously collected from a variety of sources, including national surveys, censuses, administrative records, and international databases. These sources were selected based on their reliability and relevance to provide the most accurate and current information available.
- 2. Data Processing:** Once collected, the data underwent extensive processing and validation to eliminate inconsistencies and errors. This involved a series of checks and verification processes to maintain the integrity of the statistical information.
- 3. Data Analysis:** Advanced statistical techniques were utilized to analyze the data, extracting meaningful insights and trends. The analysis adhered to internationally recognized standards and best practices, ensuring the results were both valid and reliable.
- 4. Presentation:** The processed and analyzed data were presented in a user-friendly format, incorporating tables, charts, and graphs to facilitate understanding and interpretation. The goal was to ensure the information is accessible to a broad audience, including policymakers, researchers, and the general public.
- 5. Review and Revision:** The statistical abstract underwent multiple rounds of review and revision to ensure accuracy, relevance, and comprehensiveness. Feedback from experts and stakeholders was incorporated to enhance the quality of the final document.

1.3 Structure of the Statistical abstract

The SSA is structured as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter outlines the objectives and methodology of the statistical abstract, highlighting its role in providing a comprehensive range of social and economic data on Somalia. It presents a foundation for subsequent analyses by detailing objectives aimed at guiding policy decisions, supporting socio-economic growth, and tracking progress. The methodology includes steps in data collection, processing, analysis, presentation, and review to ensure high-quality, accessible information for policymakers, researchers, and the general public.

Chapter 2: Social Statistics

This chapter provides a detailed examination of demographic characteristics, including household composition, total fertility rate (TFR), age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), and maternal mortality ratio (MMR). It also covers comprehensive statistics on education, health, and government civil servants, offering insights into the social dimensions of the population.



Chapter 3: Macroeconomic Statistics

This chapter encompasses national accounts, including the base year for constant price estimates and real GDP growth rates. It includes an analysis of household final consumption, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), price statistics, trade statistics, the balance of payments (BoP), government finance statistics, and banking and currency. These metrics provide a thorough analysis of the economic performance of Somalia, presenting essential data for understanding the country's macroeconomic environment.

Chapter 4: Production Statistics

This chapter focuses on various sectors of production, including agriculture, energy, food security, nutrition, and environmental and climate statistics. It provides detailed data on agricultural land utilization, crop production, livestock, electricity access, petroleum, food insecurity, malnutrition, displacement, deforestation, and greenhouse gas emissions.

Chapter 5: Planning and coordination

This chapter provides an in-depth analysis of governance statistics in Somalia, focusing on women representation, access to justice, and conflict-related deaths. It examines these key areas to assess progress and challenges in fostering inclusive, transparent, and accountable governance within the framework of the National Development Plan (NDP-9)..





CHAPTER TWO

SOCIAL

STATISTICS

2.1 Demographic characteristics

Demographic trends and population dynamics are critical factors shaping Somalia's development trajectory. Key indicators covered in this section include household composition, fertility rates, maternal mortality, household size and household headship.

2.1.1 Household Composition

The data shows that Somalia's average household size increased slightly from 6.2 persons in the year 2020 to 6.6 persons in the year 2022. Similar patterns were also observed across the different domains. For instance, the average household size in urban areas has grown from 6.6 persons in 2020 to 7 persons in 2022 while nomadic mean household size has increased from 5.3 persons in 2020 to 6 persons in 2022. It is also noteworthy in the period under the study that urban households consistently had the highest average household sizes followed by rural areas while nomadic households have the lowest average household size. The highest change is observed among households with two household members, which decreased from 6.2 percent in 2020 to 3.2 percent in 2022 compared to all other households. While the percentage of households with 9+ members significantly increased from 19.7 percent in 2020 to 22.9 percent in 2022. As shown in Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1.

2.1.2 Fertility Rate (FR)

The total fertility rate in Somalia slightly increased from 6.7 in 2006 to 6.9 births per woman in 2020. The fertility levels in urban areas has slightly increased from 6 births per woman in 2006 to 6.4 births per woman in 2020, while the fertility levels for those in rural areas remained the same, illustrates in Figure 2.2.

2.1.4 Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal mortality ratios in Somalia are amongst the highest in the world. Figure 2.3 indicates that the Maternal Mortality Ratio for Somalia declined from 1044 in 2006 to 692 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020. This means that for every 1,000 live births, approximately ten women died in 2006, whereas seven women die during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination in 2020.

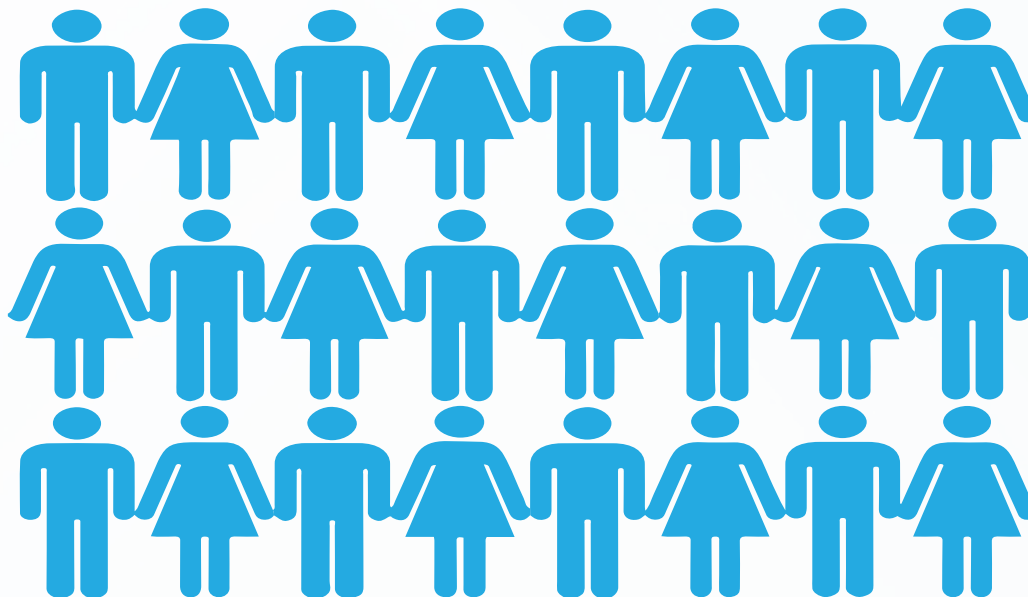
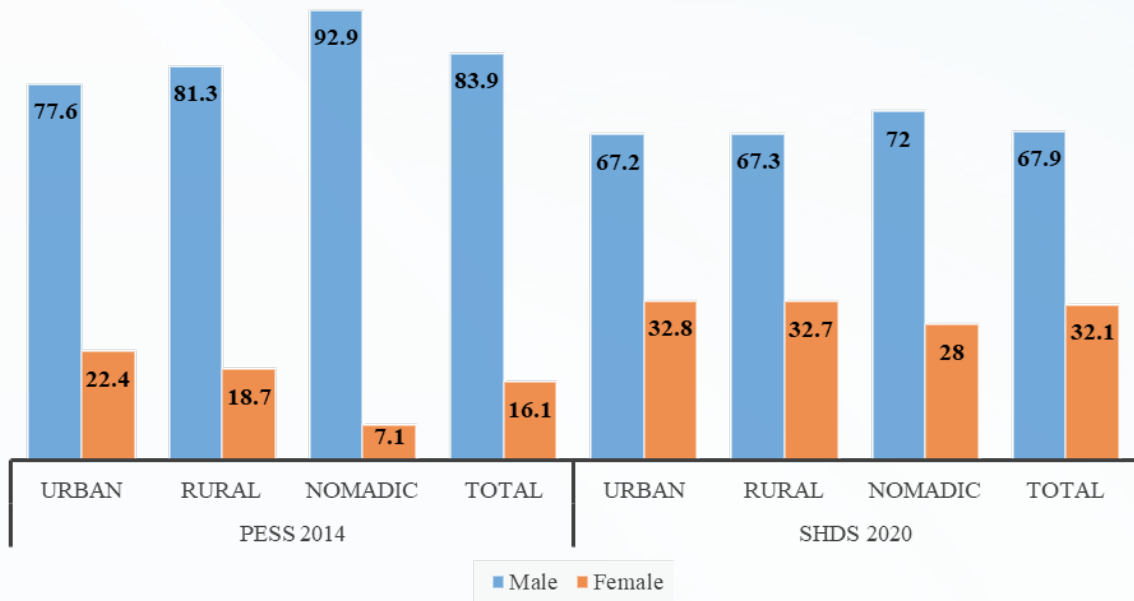




Figure 2.1 Percentage distribution of household head by type of residence and sex
PESS, 2014 - SHDS, 2020



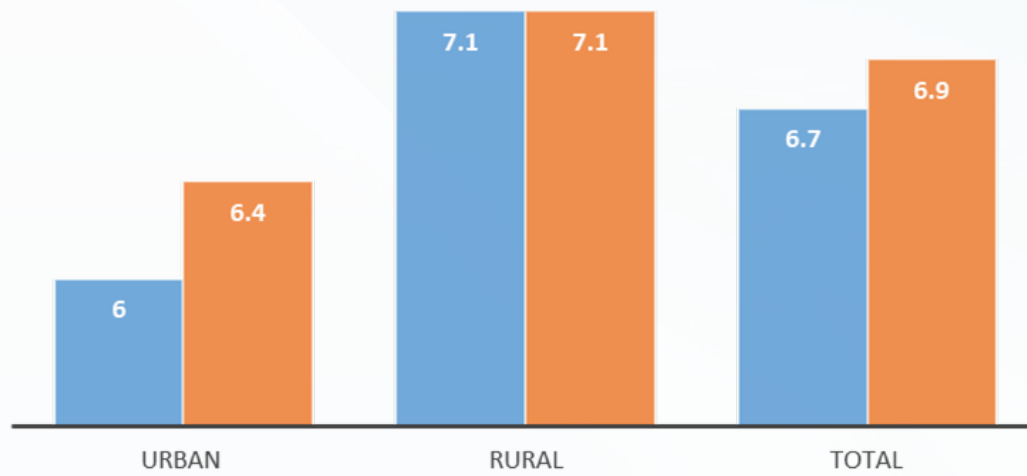
Source: MICS2006, SHDS2020

Table 2.1 The average household size and the percentage distribution of household size by place of residence

Number of usual members	SHDS 2020				SIHBS 2022			
	Urban	Rural	Nomadic	Total	Urban	Rural	Nomadic	Total
1	2.3	3.4	3.2	2.7	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.8
2	4.9	7.7	8.7	6.2	2.7	4.2	3.4	3.2
3	7.8	11.2	12.1	9.3	6.4	7.7	8.9	7.1
4	10.4	13.1	15.6	11.8	10.4	13.1	16.3	11.9
5	13	14	16.2	13.7	12.8	18.2	17.1	14.7
6	14.1	13.9	15.1	14.2	13.8	15.2	16.2	14.5
7	13.2	12	11.9	12.7	14	14.8	11.9	14
8	10.2	9.6	8.1	9.8	11.4	9.7	11	10.9
9+	24	15	9.2	19.7	27.6	15.8	15	22.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean size of households	6.6	5.7	5.3	6.2	7	6.1	6	6.6

Source: SHDS2020, SIHBS 2022

Figure 2.2 Total Fertility Rate by place of residence



Source: MICS2006, SHDS2020

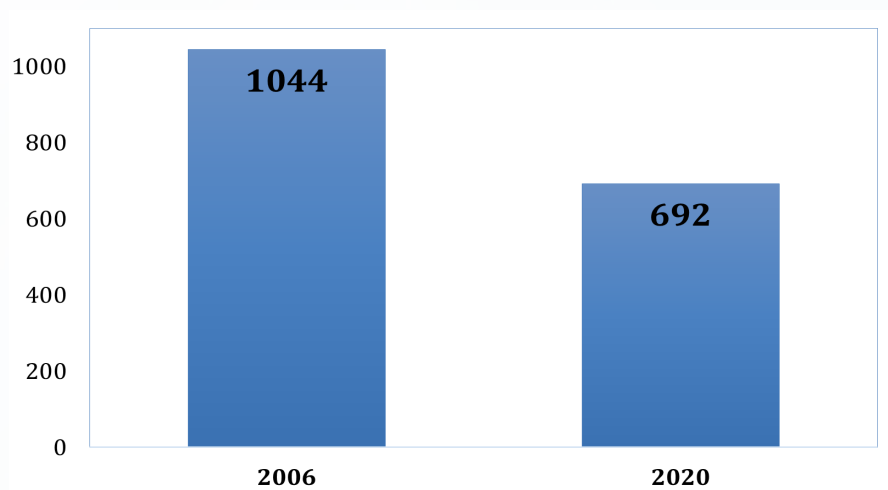
■ MICS 2006 ■ SHDS 2020

Table 2.2 Age-specific fertility rate by residence MICS2006 - SHDS 2020

Age Group	2006			2020		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	102	140	123	94	112	118
20-24	253	301	281	304	342	329
25-29	309	304	306	312	343	324
30-34	258	265	262	290	299	291
35-39	154	208	189	174	189	180
40-44	78	150	123	79	104	102
45-49	50	49	49	20	36	33

Source: MICS2006, SHDS2020

Figure 2.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio



Source: MICS2006, SHDS2020



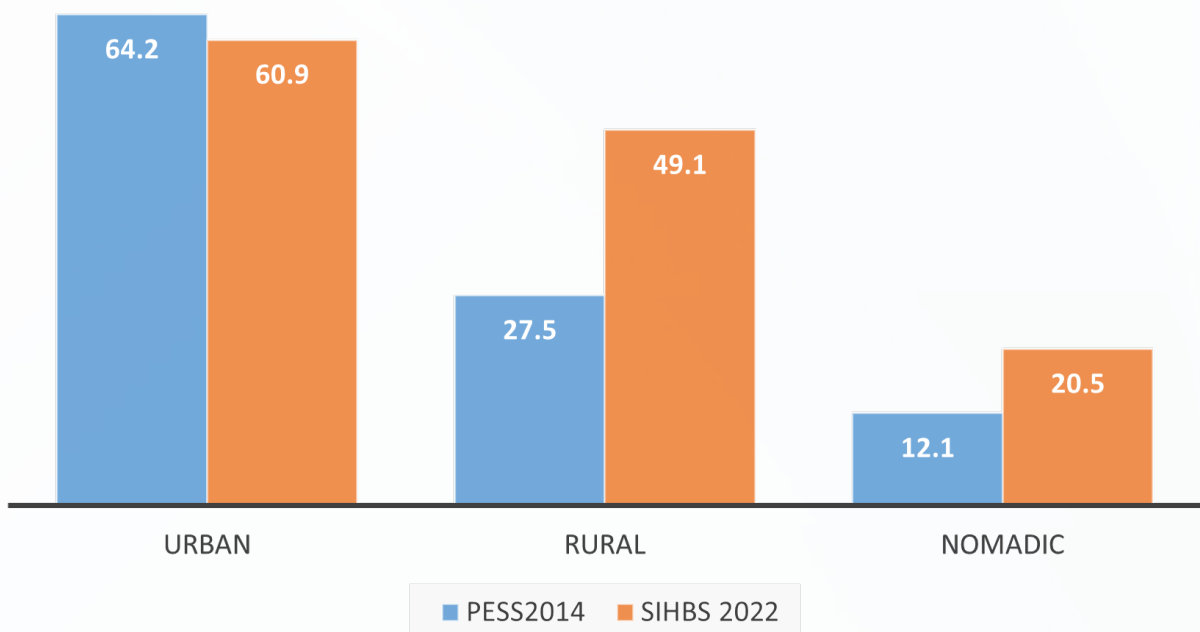
2.2 Education

Education is a crucial development driver and pillar for building Somalia’s human capital.

Sustained investments and policy focus on enhancing educational quality, retention, and equity remain critical. The evidence presented in this section can help inform strategic priorities aimed at developing Somalia’s human capital through inclusive, quality education aligned with national goals and global SDG targets. Education will play a fundamental role in cultivating engaged citizens and productive workforce. This section presents key statistics on literacy, school enrollments, teacher’s trend, and other education access indicators in the period of 2014-2022. Data is drawn from administrative records and national surveys, including the Population Estimation Survey of Somalia (PESS) 2014 and the Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022.

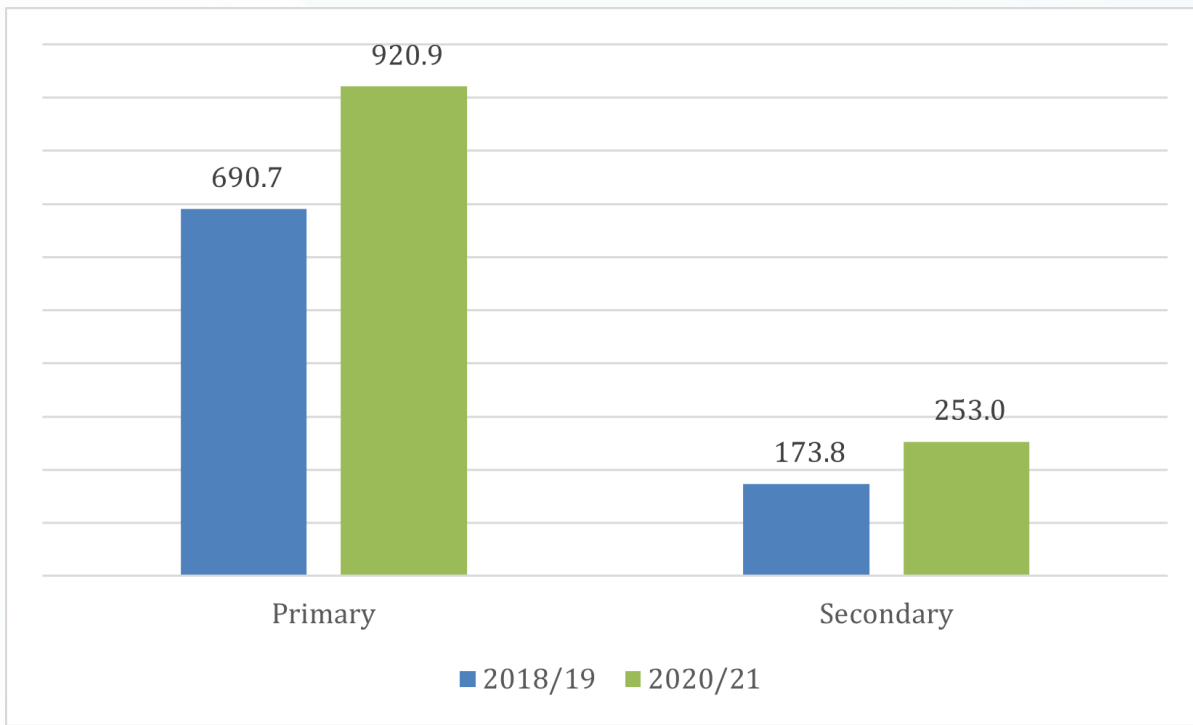
The data indicates gradual improvement in adult literacy levels, especially for women and rural populations. Primary school enrollment has also expanded in recent years. However, significant disparities persist between urban and rural areas. The pupil-teacher ratio reveals mixed progress in strengthening the quality of education.

Figure 2.4 Literacy rates among adults by place of residence



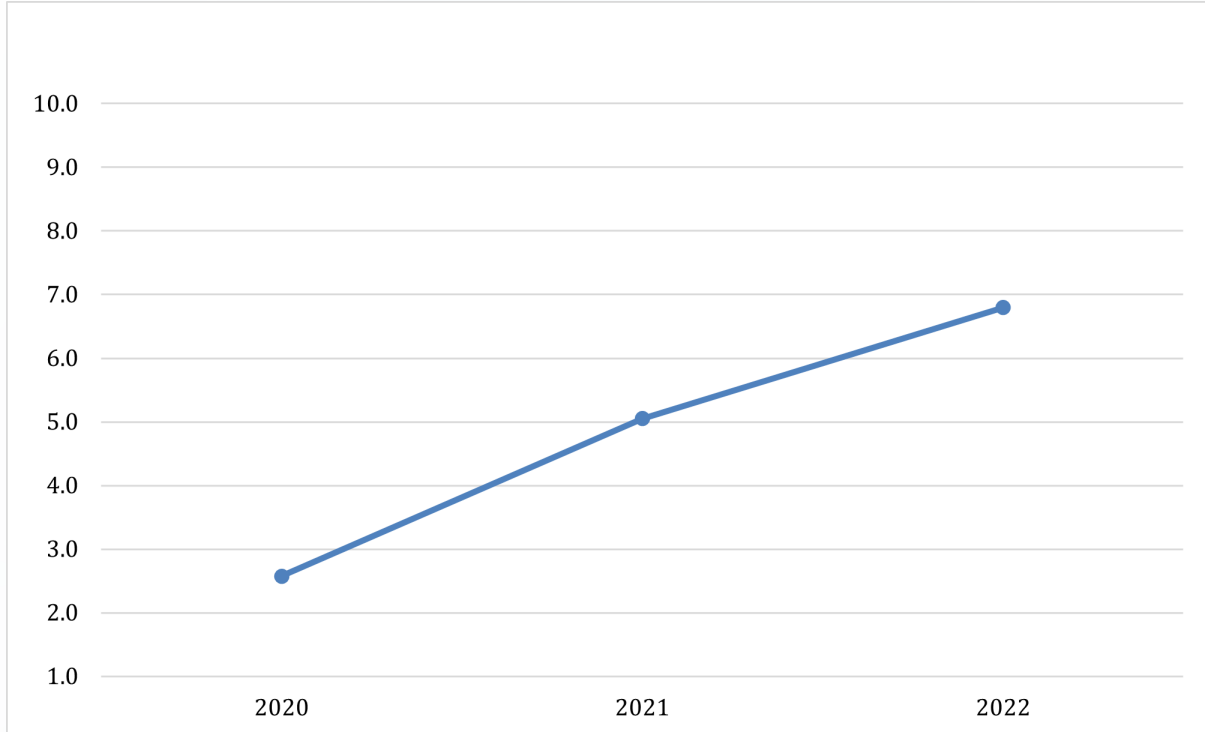
Source: PESS2014, SIHBS2022

Figure 2.5 Primary and Secondary School Enrolment in Somalia from 2019-2021



Source Ministry of Education

Figure 2.6 total number of schools in (thousands) 2020-2022





EDUCATION



2.3 Health

The health and wellbeing of a population is an important indicator of the overall health status of a population. The data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) in 2006, the Somali Health and Demographic Survey (SHDS) in 2020 and Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) in 2022 highlight several key trends in health outcomes and healthcare utilization among young children in Somalia.

Overall, there have been improvements in health indicators for children under five between 2006 and 2020. The percentage of children exhibiting symptoms of acute respiratory infection dropped substantially from 14.8 percent to 3.5 percent, indicative of better prevention and treatment of these conditions. Similarly, the prevalence of fever and diarrhea in this age group also declined. Early initiation of breastfeeding increased notably over the fifteen-year period. In 2006, only 26.3 percent of infants were breastfed within one hour of birth compared to 59.9 percent in 2020. There has also been modest improvement in vaccination coverage rates, though they remain low. For instance, BCG vaccination rose from 26 percent in 2006 to 36.7 percent in 2020.

While these data demonstrate progress in children's health in Somalia, continued efforts are needed to improve healthcare access and delivery. Areas that require particular focus include further increasing immunization coverage and reducing misconceptions about diseases like HIV/AIDS. Targeted interventions for rural populations and women may help address disparities highlighted in the data between urban and rural areas and males and females. Overall, while more work remains, the trends suggest health policies and programs for young children are moving in a positive direction.



Table 2.6 Prevalence of symptoms of ARI Among children under the age of five and healthy facility, 2006-2020

Background	MICS 2006					SHDS 2020				
	Sex		Residence		Total	Sex		Residence		Total
	Male	Female	urban	Rural		Male	Female	urban	Rural	
Percentage with symptoms of ARI	15.4	14.2	13.9	15.4	14.8	3.6	3.4	4.6	3.3	3.5
Percentage who received antibiotics	35.2	29	49	24	32.4	14.8	13.2	13.4	22.7	14.0

Source: MICS2006, SHDS2020

Table 2.7 Prevalence Among children under the age of five with Fever and Diarrhea, 2006-2020

Background	MICS 2006					SHDS 2020				
	Sex		Residence		Total	Sex		Residence		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural		Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Percentage with fever	21.9	21.7	15.8	25.2	21.8	7	6.4	8.7	6.9	6.7
Percentage with Diarrhea	22.5	19.7	16.9	23.5	21.2	5.3	5.3	7.7	4.4	5.3

Source: MICS2006, SHDS2020

Table 2.8 Initial breastfeeding, 2006-2020

Background Characteristics	MICS 2006			SHDS 2020		
	Residence			Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	26.6	26.1	26.3	63.2	64.5	59.9
Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth	67.2	56.8	60.6	81.9	86.1	83.2

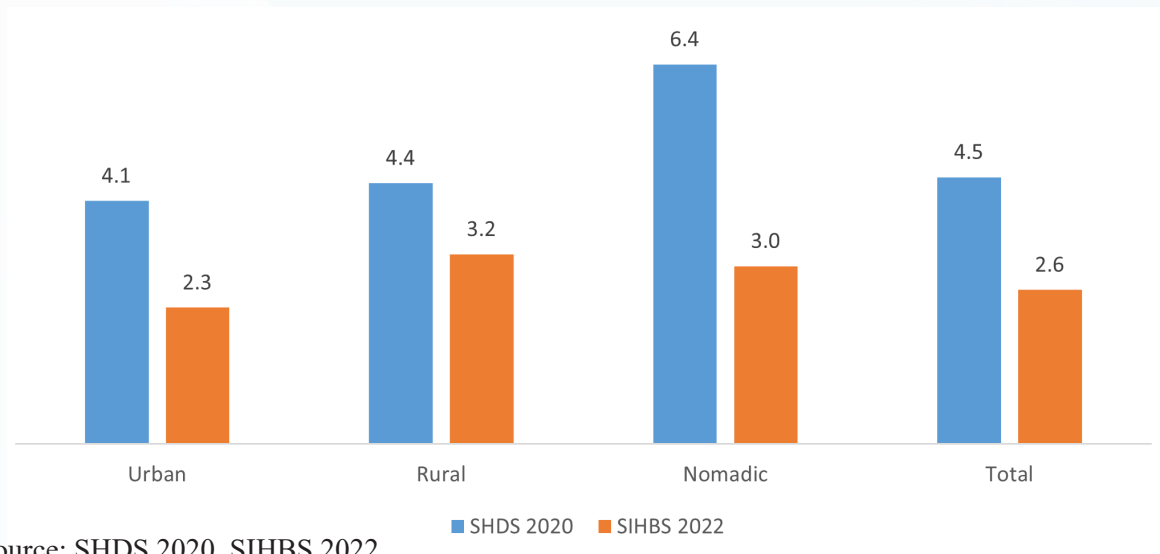
Source: MICS 2006, SHDS 2020

Table 2.9 Knowledge of about HIV/AIDS by residence, 2006-2020

Background	MICS 2006			SHDS 2020		
	Residence			Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total	urban	Rural	Total
HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	52.8	24.3	35.8	51.9	40.7	38.3
HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	49.8	18.4	31.1	37.7	27.8	27.6
A healthy-looking person can have the HIV/ AIDS	47.8	25.2	34.4	53.9	42.8	40.3
Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/ AIDS and who reject the two most common local misconception	21.7	7.1	13.0	19.5	12.2	11.9
A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has the HIV/AIDS	62.4	23.1	39.0	48.0	35.9	34.0

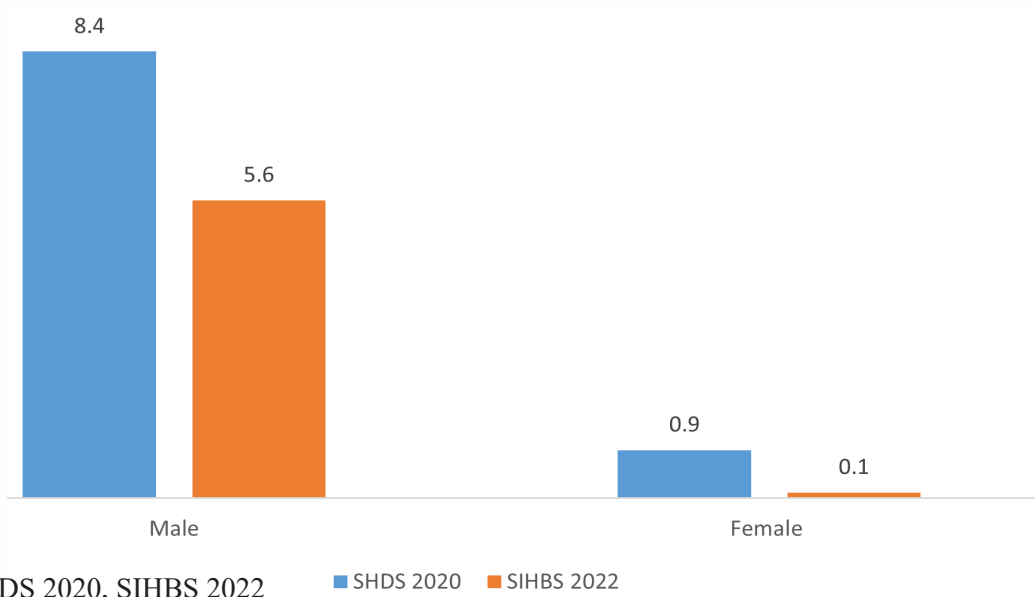
Source: MICS2006, SHDS2020

Figure 2.6 Percentage of household members who smoke cigarettes or use tobacco



Source: SHDS 2020, SIHBS 2022

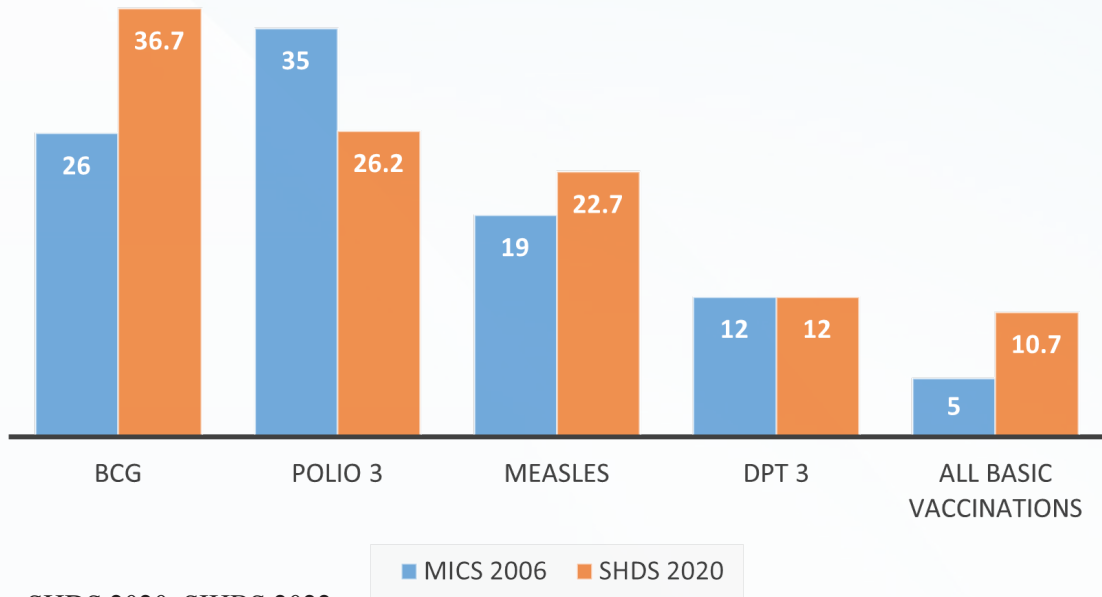
Figure 2.7 Percentage of household members who smoke cigarettes or use tobacco by sex



Source: SHDS 2020, SIHBS 2022



Figure 2.8 Vaccination coverage for children aged 12-23 months, 2006-2020



Source: SHDS 2020, SIHBS 2022





2.4 Migration

The migration data collected on passengers in and out of international flights by airports and by land border crossings in 2023 in Somalia highlights trends in arrivals and departures across various international airports and land borders, shedding light on passenger distribution patterns and infrastructure utilization.

Table 2.10 Movements by passengers in and out of international flights by airports, 2023

	International Flight					Total
	Mogadishu Airport	Garowe Airport	Galkayo Airport	Bosaso Airport	Kismayo Airport	
Arrival	253,008	14,999	1,843	4,785	4,224	278,859
Departure	233,808	18,957	2,419	7,890	3,120	266,194
Total	486,816	33,956	4,262	12,675	7,344	545,053

Source: Immigration and Citizenship Agency (ICA)

Table 2.11 Movements by passengers in and out by Land, 2023

	Tuur-dibi border	Buuhoodle border	Qeydar border	Dhobley border	Total
Arrival	1,791	6,504	1,680	2,256	12,231
Departure	1,822	7,625	2,064	4,848	16,359
Total	3,613	14,129	3,744	7,104	28,590

Source: Immigration and Citizenship Agency (ICA)



2.5 Government Civil Servants

The Federal Government of Somalia civil servant workforce has undergone fluctuations in size and composition over the past 15 years. Overall, the total number of civil servants is 5739 of whom only 26 percent are females. Analysis of data from 2006 to 2022 shows the total number of permanent civil servants has varied year to year, with upticks in hiring in some years, as shown in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12 Total permanent civil servants between 2006-2022

Years	Male	Female		Male percent	Female percent
2022	135	60	195	69.2	30.8
2021	180	76	256	70.3	29.7
2020	130	26	156	83.3	16.7
2019	158	90	248	63.7	36.3
2018	188	77	265	70.9	29.1
2017	219	78	297	73.7	26.3
2016	552	158	710	77.7	22.3
2015	341	127	468	72.9	27.1
2014	709	216	925	76.6	23.4
2013	973	413	1386	70.2	29.8
2012	195	57	252	77.4	22.6
2011	157	62	219	71.7	28.3
2010	102	16	118	86.4	13.6
2009	120	29	149	80.5	19.5
2008	8	2	10	80	20
2007	81	4	85	95.3	4.7
2006	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4248	1491	5739	74.0	26.0

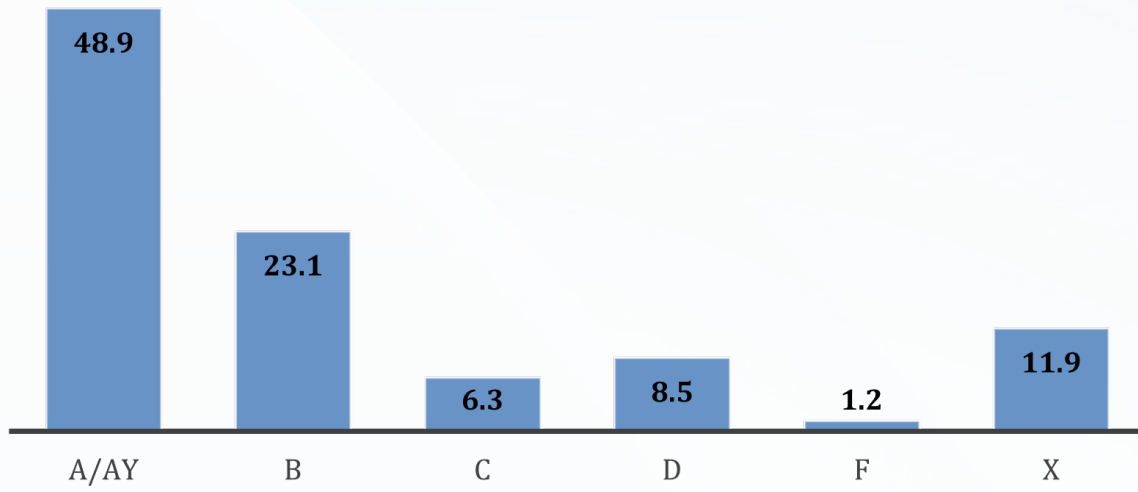
Source: National Civil Service Commission 2022

Table 2.13 Government Temporary Staff 2022

Type of Employee	Male	Female	Total
Temporary Staff	1144	364	1508
Federal Government School Teachers	627	308	935
Female medical staff	0	222	222
Total	1771	894	2665

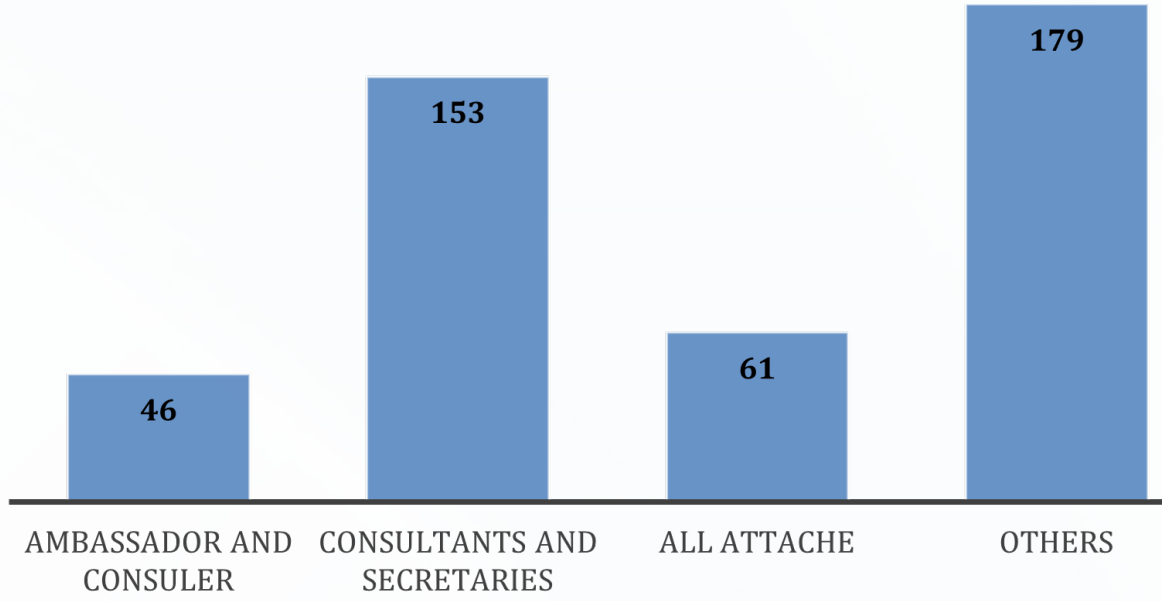
Source: National Civil Service Commission 2022

Figure 2.9 Permanent civil servants by grade, 2006-2022



Source: National Civil Service Commission 2022

Figure 2.10 Diplomatic Staff Working Outside of the Country 2022



Source: National Civil Service Commission 2022





CHAPTER THREE

MACROECONOMIC STATISTICS

3.0 National Accounts

3.1 Introduction

The annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) statistics are key indicators of Somalia's economy and its growth in recent years. The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) employs the expenditure measure to construct an annual time series, providing estimates of expenditure levels and growth across the economy. The national accounts are compiled in line with the international guidelines of the United Nations' System of National Accounts of 2008 (the 2008 SNA).

The expenditure measure is one of the primary approaches used to calculate GDP. It provides estimates of expenditure levels and growth across various sectors of the economy. The SNBS employs this measure to capture the total value of goods and services produced within Somalia, taking into account consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports.

3.1.1 Base Year and Price Estimates

The base year for the constant price estimates has been updated from 2017 to 2022. As a result, the revised estimates now utilize the average prices of 2022 instead of the price structure of 2017. As well as raising the level of estimates to higher level of prices in 2022, the changes impacted the growth rates of all components of GDP, but by small amounts.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been rebased from 8 categories to 13 categories using the latest COICOP 18 classification. This update was made possible through the Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey. The rebased CPI, with its expanded categories, will be implemented starting in 2024.

The COICOP classification, specifically COICOP 18, provides a more detailed and comprehensive system for categorizing household consumption expenditures. By utilizing this framework, the Bureau can capture a broader range of expenditure items, allowing for a more accurate representation of consumer spending patterns and inflationary trends.

3.1.2 Expenditure Approach and Data Transformation

The use of the expenditure approach in the constant 2022 prices dataset is one of the first steps towards transforming the data collected through the Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey. The expenditure measure of GDP is derived as the sum of expenditure on final consumption plus gross capital formation plus exports less imports (2008 SNA para 16.47). This can be expressed as:

$$\text{GDP} = \text{Final Consumption} + \text{Capital Formation} + \text{Export} - \text{Import}$$

3.1.3 Classification

The classification of transactions within the national accounts adheres to the broad framework outlined in the 2008 SNA guidelines. Economic activities and products are classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 4, which provides a standardized system for categorizing economic activities across countries. Additionally, the classification of household final consumption expenditures follows the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) framework, which provides a detailed classification system for household expenditure items, enabling a comprehensive analysis of consumption patterns.

3.2 Gross Domestic Product

The preliminary Gross Domestic Product estimates for 2022 indicates that the economy grew by 2.4 percent slightly lower than 3.3 percent in 2021. The 2021 result reflected Somalia's partial emergence from the COVID-19 pandemic shock in the previous year, recovering from negative growth in 2020. (Figure 3.1)

In nominal terms, table 3.1 shows that the GDP stood at \$10,420 million in the year 2022, indicating a \$581 million increase from the year 2021. GDP per capita rose from \$648 in the year 2021 to \$667 in 2022, reflecting a 3percent increase.

3.2.1 Household Final Consumption

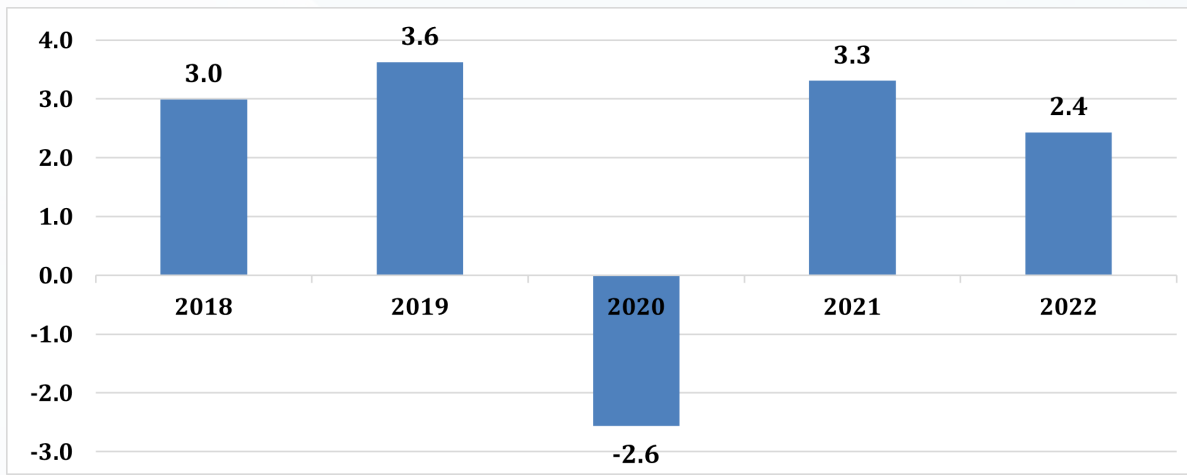
Household final consumption expenditure remains the largest contributor to GDP, rising by 5.2percent in 2022. Spending on household consumption increased from \$12,018 million in 2018 to \$13,340 million in 2022, as shown in Table 3.2. Notably, household consumption exceeds 100percent of GDP, indicating a significant reliance on imported goods to meet consumption needs. Among consumption categories, non-food items showed the fastest growth, while food and housing expenditures are estimated to have grown at a rate consistent with population growth.

3.2.2 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

Gross fixed capital formation includes spending on dwellings, buildings, structures, transport, ICT equipment, and other machinery. Currently, Somalia does not provide separate data for fixed capital formation, inventories, and valuables due to limited data sources. In 2022, capital formation became the fastest-growing component of GDP, with an impressive 34.1 percent increase (Table 3.3). This surge is largely driven by a construction boom, alongside robust growth in investment in equipment and machinery.



Figure 3.1 GDP at Market Price, million US Dollars, 2018-2022



Source: SNBS 2022

Table 3.1 GDP at Market Price, million US Dollars, 2018-2022

GDP at market prices	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
At current prices	8,278	9,420	9,204	9,839	10,420
At constant prices	9,751	10,105	9,846	10,172	10,420
Constant price growth rates (percent)	3.0	3.6	-2.6	3.3	2.4
GDP per capita at current prices					
GDP per capita, US Dollars	592	655	623	648	667

Source: SNBS 2022

Table 3.2 GDP by expenditure, current prices, million US Dollars, 2018-2022

Expenditure items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Household final consumption	10,518	11,792	11,809	12,304	13,340
Government final consumption	495	529	595	676	759
Gross fixed capital formation	1,268	1,392	1,440	1,870	2,699
Exports of goods and services	1,119	1,131	1,178	1,532	1,804
Imports of goods and services	5,122	5,423	5,818	6,544	8,182
Gross National Expenditure	12,281	13,712	13,844	14,851	16,797
GDP at purchasers' prices	8,278	9,420	9,204	9,839	10,420
GDP per capita, US Dollars	592	655	623	648	667

Source: SNBS, 2022





Table 3.3 GDP by expenditure, constant prices, percent annual change 2018-2022

Expenditure items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Household final consumption	3.2	3.4	-0.8	2.9	5.2
Government final consumption	0.6	0.0	9.8	9.3	7.7
Gross fixed capital formation	18.7	11.6	3.7	11.0	34.1
Exports of goods and services	10.0	-3.9	1.8	17.0	13.7
of which: livestock	4.4	26.9	-1.5	3.6	6.8
Minus: Imports of goods and services	8.8	3.1	5.0	8.3	20.2
Gross National Expenditure	4.6	4.2	0.1	4.2	9.1
GDP at purchasers' prices	3.0	3.6	-2.6	3.3	2.4

Source: SNBS, 2022

Table 3.4 GDP by expenditure, current prices, and percentage shares 2018-2022

Expenditure items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Household final consumption	127.1	125.2	128.3	125.1	128.0
Government final consumption	6.0	5.6	6.5	6.9	7.3
Gross fixed capital formation	15.3	14.8	15.6	19.0	25.9
Exports of goods and services	13.5	12.0	12.8	15.6	17.3
Minus: Imports of goods and services	61.9	57.6	63.2	66.5	78.5
Gross National Expenditure	148.4	145.6	150.4	150.9	161.2
GDP at purchasers' prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: SNBS, 2022

Table 3.5 GDP by expenditure, constant prices, million US Dollars 2018-2022

Expenditure items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Household final consumption	12,018	12,425	12,321	12,677	13,340
Government final consumption	587	587	645	705	759
Gross fixed capital formation	1,567	1,749	1,814	2,013	2,699
Exports of goods and services	1,385	1,332	1,356	1,587	1,804
of which: livestock	404	512	505	523	558
Minus: Imports of goods and services	5,807	5,988	6,289	6,809	8,182
Gross National Expenditure	14,173	14,762	14,779	15,395	16,797
GDP at purchasers' prices	9,751	10,105	9,846	10,172	10,420

Source: SNBS, 2022



3.3 Price Statistics

This section presents statistics on Consumer Price Indices (CPIs), which are a measure of the average change over time in the prices of goods and services consumed by households in Somalia. The CPI provides valuable information on the inflation rate and the cost of living for the general population. The CPI basket includes a wide range of goods and services that households typically consume, and the weights assigned to each item reflect their importance in household spending.

The compilation of the Somalia CPI adheres to the internationally accepted guidelines outlined in the 2004 CPI manual. The weight data is classified according to the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) 1999. Initially, it was based on the 2016 Somalia High Frequency Survey, which was subsequently updated in 2017. The price reference period for the index is December 2014, set at a base value of 100.

The Bureau has undertaken the revision of the existing basket of goods and services, along with their relative weights, from the price reference period of December 2014. This revision aims to align the CPI with the latest international standards, specifically adopting the COICOP 2018 classification system. The new basket and weights will provide a more accurate representation of household consumption patterns and reflect the current economic landscape in Somalia.

In line with this, the Bureau has recently rebased the Consumer Price Index (CPI) using Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey conducted in 2022. The updated CPI will be used for calculating price statistics in 2024. This rebasing process ensures that the CPI remains relevant and captures the changing consumption patterns of household.

3.3.1 Monthly Consumer Price Indices

The Monthly Consumer Price Indices (CPI) from 2018 to 2022, offering insights into the inflation trends over the specified period. The CPI serves as a key indicator of changes in the average prices of a basket of goods and services consumed by households.

Table 3.6 reveals a consistent upward trend in the CPI values from 2018 to 2022. This suggests a general increase in the overall price level of goods and services over the years. In January 2018, the CPI started at 106.2 and steadily rose to 134.68 by December 2022.



The monthly fluctuations in CPI values illustrate the dynamic nature of inflation, with occasional increases and decreases. Observing specific months, such as July and November 2022, shows notable spikes in CPI, indicating potential periods of higher inflation during those months.

The annual percentage changes in CPI reveal a varying pattern, with values ranging from 3.09 percent to 6.84 percent in 2019, 0.88 percent to 6.45 percent in 2020, 0.91 percent to 6.45 percent in 2021, and 0.55 percent to 6.98 percent in 2022. A general downward trend in annual changes from 2019 to 2022 suggests potential stabilization in inflation rates over time.

Monthly changes in CPI are marked by significant volatility, with both positive and negative fluctuations. The monthly changes range from a low of -1.39 percent to a high of 3.70 percent, reflecting the dynamic nature of consumer prices (see Figure 3.2). Some months, particularly in 2020, experience negative changes, adding to the overall variability in CPI.

For annual comparison, 2020 stands out with higher monthly fluctuations, especially in April, likely driven by the global economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In contrast, 2021 and 2022 show more stable monthly changes, suggesting a potential stabilization in consumer prices as the economy adjusted post-pandemic (Figure 3.2).

3.3.2 Monthly and annual percentage of Consumer Price Indices

The Annual Average Inflation rates from 2018 to 2022 represent the average yearly increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), providing insight into inflationary trends over this period.

As shown in Figure 3.3, the annual average inflation rate was 4.28 percent in 2018, indicating a moderate rise in the general price level of goods and services. In 2019, inflation saw a slight increase, with the annual average rate reaching 4.70 percent.

A slight decline occurred in 2020, as the annual average inflation rate dropped to 4.11 percent, suggesting a temporary stabilization or deceleration in price levels compared to the previous year. However, inflation began to rise again in 2021, with the rate reaching 4.63 percent.

The most pronounced increase occurred in 2022, where the annual average inflation rate surged to 6.78 percent. This substantial rise reflects a sharp acceleration in price levels, indicating a period of heightened inflationary pressure for that year.

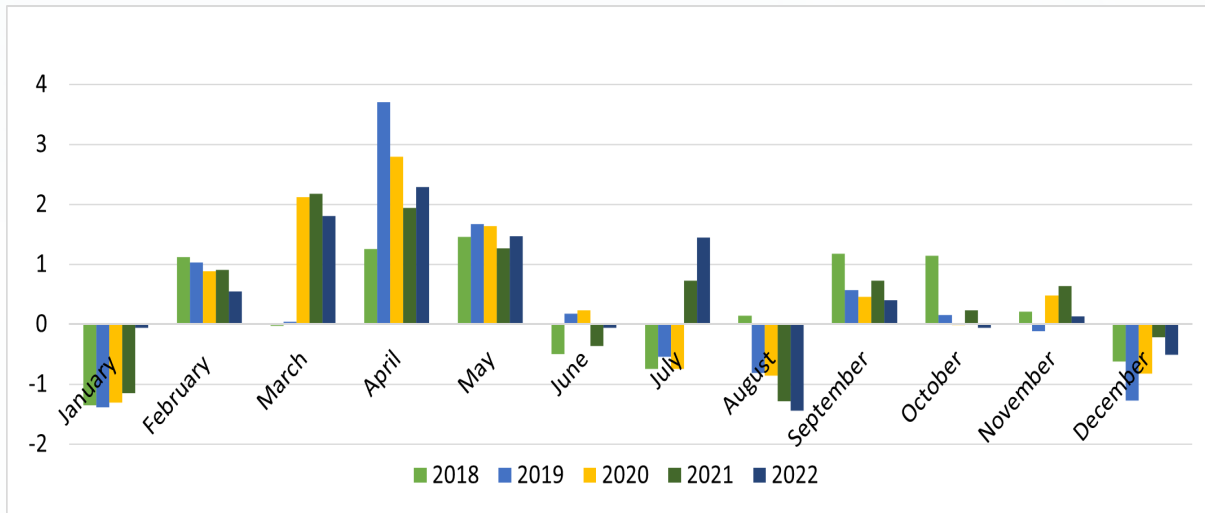


Table 3.6 Monthly Consumer Price Indices from 2018-2022

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	106.2	109.6	113.1	118.8	126.9
February	107.4	110.8	114.1	119.9	127.6
March	107.4	110.8	116.6	122.5	129.9
April	108.7	114.9	119.8	124.8	132.9
May	110.3	116.8	121.8	126.4	134.8
June	109.8	117.0	122.0	126.0	134.8
July	108.9	116.4	121.1	126.9	136.8
August	109.1	115.4	120.1	125.3	134.8
September	110.4	116.1	120.6	126.2	135.3
October	111.6	116.3	120.6	126.5	135.2
November	111.8	116.1	121.2	127.3	135.4
December	111.2	114.6	120.2	127.0	134.68

Source: SNBS2022

Figure 3.2 Monthly percentage change of CPI, 2018-2022



Source: SNBS2022



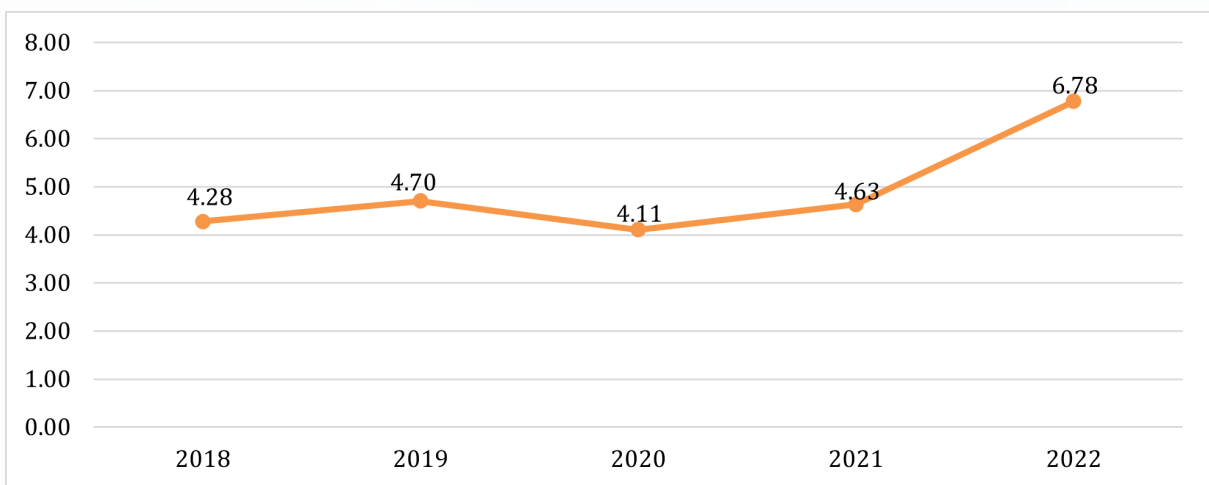


Table 3.7 Monthly and annual percentage of CPI, 2019-2022

Month	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Percent Annual change	Percent monthly change	Percent Annual change	Percent monthly change	Percent Annual Change	Percent Monthly Change	Percent Annual Change	Percent Monthly Change	Percent Annual Change	Percent Monthly Change
	January	3.83	-1.35	3.18	-1.39	3.21	-1.31	5.00	-1.15	6.84
February	5.70	1.12	3.09	1.03	3.06	0.88	5.03	0.91	6.45	0.55
March	5.78	-0.03	3.17	0.04	5.20	2.12	5.08	2.17	6.08	1.80
April	5.68	1.25	5.66	3.70	4.28	2.79	4.21	1.94	6.45	2.29
May	5.51	1.46	5.88	1.67	4.24	1.63	3.83	1.26	6.67	1.47
June	3.96	-0.50	6.60	0.17	4.30	0.23	3.22	-0.36	6.98	-0.06
July	3.10	-0.75	6.81	-0.55	4.09	-0.75	4.76	0.73	7.74	1.44
August	3.16	0.14	5.80	-0.82	4.05	-0.86	4.31	-1.29	7.57	-1.44
September	3.46	1.17	5.17	0.57	3.93	0.45	4.59	0.73	7.22	0.40
October	3.98	1.14	4.15	0.15	3.75	-0.02	4.86	0.23	6.91	-0.06
November	3.99	0.21	3.81	-0.12	4.37	0.48	5.03	0.64	6.36	0.13
December	3.22	-0.62	3.13	-1.27	4.84	-0.83	5.67	-0.22	6.06	-0.51

Source: SNBS2022

Figure 3.3 Annual Average Inflation 2018 –202



Source: SNBS2022



3.4 Trade Statistics

The section presents the import and export flows between Somalia and the rest of the world as compiled from data provided by the Central bank of Somalia (CBS). The import data covers a wide range of categories, including oil, cars & spare parts, food, beverages & tobacco, clothes & footwear, construction materials, cosmetics, electronics & electric machines, furniture, medical products, personal care items, and plant industries.

Exports and imports of goods and services are measured based on changes in economic ownership between entities in different countries, as specified by the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA, para 26.49). Somalia's imports consist primarily of food items, oil products, construction materials, clothing and footwear, medical products, beverages and tobacco, as well as vehicles and spare parts. Exports, on the other hand, are largely composed of livestock, animal skins, forest products, crops, and vegetables.

3.4.1 Import

The import statistics for Somalia from 2019 to 2022 reveal interesting trends in various categories. Table 3.8 shows that the import value of oil experienced a significant increase in 2022 compared to 2021, with a growth rate of 100.18 percent. This suggests a substantial rise in oil imports, possibly driven by increased energy demands within the country. However, the import value of cars and spare parts saw a decline in 2022, with a negative growth rate of -16.22 percent. On the other hand, the import value of food had a substantial jump in 2022, with a growth rate of 66.47 percent, indicating a significant increase in food imports. Similarly, the import value of construction materials witnessed a significant increase in 2022, with a growth rate of 57.12 percent, suggesting an upsurge in construction activities within Somalia. However, some categories experienced fluctuations or declines, such as cosmetics, furniture, and personal care products, indicating varying trends in consumer demand.

3.4.2 Export

The export statistics for Somalia from 2019 to 2022 also demonstrate notable trends in various categories. Table 3.9 shows that the export value of livestock showed consistent growth from 2019 to 2022, with a growth rate of 11.8 percent in 2022 compared to the previous year. This indicates a sustained demand for livestock products. Similarly, the export value of animal skins experienced fluctuations over the years, with a growth rate of 4.9 percent in 2022 compared to the previous year, suggesting a moderate increase in the export of animal skins. However, the export value of crops and vegetable oil witnessed a decline, with a growth rate of -42.3 percent in 2022 compared to the previous year, indicating a significant decrease in the export of these products. On the other hand, the export value of forest products had a growth rate of 19.5 percent in 2022 compared to the previous year, suggesting a moderate increase in the export of forest products. However, the export value of other categories experienced a substantial decline, with a growth rate of -64.5 percent in 2022 compared to the previous year, indicating a significant decrease in the export of these miscellaneous products.



Table 3.8 Total import 2019-2022 (Thousand USD)

Summary of Import for 2019-2022					
Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	percentage change (2021-2022)
Oil	111,527	345,188	311,922	624,410.00	100.18
Cars & spare parts	263,685	324,345	514,629	431,160.00	(16.22)
Food	1,375,476	1,170,523	1,299,151	2,162,750.00	66.47
Beverages & Tobacco	108,408	179,813	71,713	87,450.00	21.94
Clothes & Footwear	450,977	568,807	481,033	570,540.00	18.61
Construction	363,752	414,032	745,489	1,171,300.00	57.12
Cosmetics	78,604	87,167	181,640	137,960.00	(24.05)
Electronics & Electric	67,967	88,103	119,048	121,840.00	2.35
Machines					
Furniture	37,488	82,543	63,034	56,510.00	(10.35)
Medical product	104,469	175,625	232,418	479,260.00	106.21
Personal Care	92,987	113,743	233,578	145,040.00	(37.91)
Plant Industries	8,076	9,497	13,719	34,500.00	151.48
Stationary	25,081	27,784	21,531	35,250.00	63.72
Others	115,366	172,037	501,489	321,550.00	(35.88)
Total	3,203,859.67	3,759,207.00	4,790,394.00	6,379,520.00	0.33

Source: CBS

Table 3.9 Total export 2019-2022 (Thousand USD)

Summary of Export for 2019- 2022					
Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	percentage change
Livestock	205,363.01	397,798	499,413	558,380.00	11.8
Animal Skins	35,399.01	29,844	67,102	70,400.00	4.9
Crops & Vegetable Oil	87,742	88,081	79,788	46,020.00	-42.3
Forest Products	111,340.90	12,731	10,165	12,150.00	19.5
Other	4,728.04	16,450	36,699	13,020.00	-64.5
Total	444,573.36	544,904.00	693,167.00	699,970.00	0.98

Source: CBS

Figure 3.4 Total Export 2019-2022 (Millions USD)

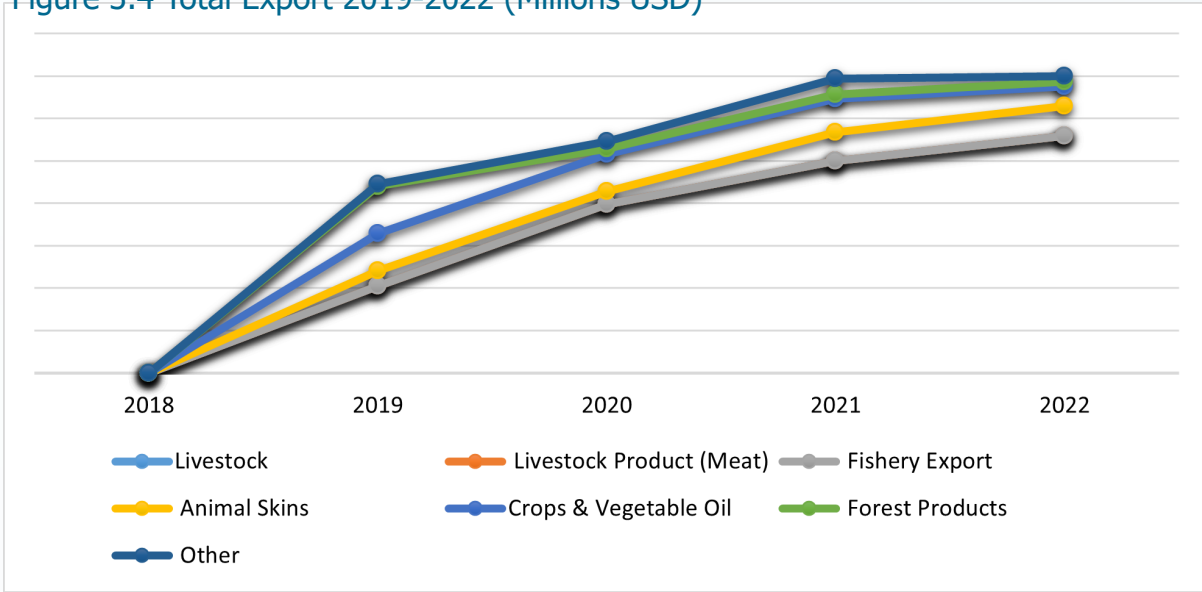
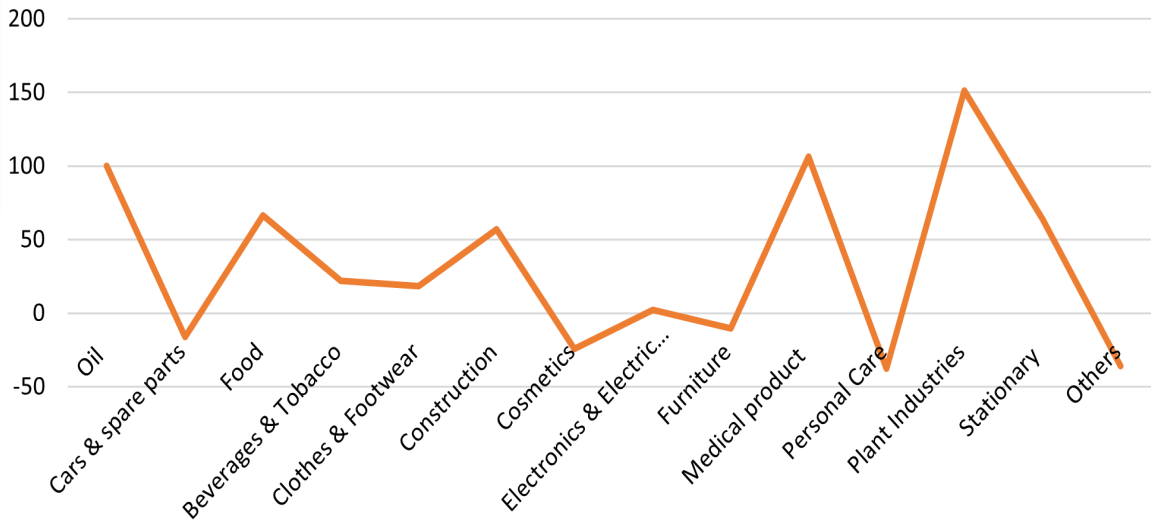


Figure 3.5 Total import 2019-2022 (Millions USD)



Source: CBS





3.5 Balance of Payment

The Balance of Payments (BoP) is a crucial economic indicator that reflects a nation's financial interactions with the rest of the world. Somalia's external sector position remains weak. Somalia is gradually emerging from the shadows of conflict, signaling positive strides toward stability and recovery. Despite the lingering challenges, including damage to vital infrastructure, security checks, roadblocks, and trade route closures, there are encouraging signs of progress. The nation's efforts to navigate and overcome the impacts of prolonged conflict indicate a commitment to rebuilding and revitalizing its economic landscape.

The provided data outlines Somalia's BoP from 2019 to 2022, showcasing key components such as the current account, overall trade balance, services, income, current transfers, and capital account and financial account.

Table 3.10 Balance of payment 2019-2022

Balance of Payment (Millions of USD)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current account balance	-486	-592	-641	-780	-1,209
Overall trade balance	-4,003	-4,292	-4,639	-5,012	-6,378
Goods balance	-3,003	-3,243	-3,328	-4,073	-5,636
Exports of goods, f.o.b.	570	662	549	717	704
General merchandise on a BOP basis of which: Re-exports	570	662	549	717	704
Net exports of goods under merchanting	0	0	0	0	0
Nonmonetary gold	0	0	0	0	0
Imports of goods, f.o.b.	-3,573	-3,905	-3,878	-4,790	-6,340
General merchandise on a BOP basis of which: Re-exports	-3,573	-3,905	-3,878	-4,790	-6,340
Net exports of goods under merchanting	0	0	0	0	0
Nonmonetary gold	0	0	0	0	0
Services, net	-1,000	-1,049	-1,311	-939	-742
Service credits	549	469	629	815	1,100
Service debit	-1,549	-1,518	-1,940	-1,754	-1,842
Income (net)	-34	-36	-37	-40	-42
Receipts	44	46	49	51	54
Payments	-78	-82	-86	-91	-96
Current transfers (net)	3,551	3,736	4,035	4,272	5,211
Private (net), including remittances	1,479	1,580	1,690	1,801	2,197
Official	2,072	2,156	2,345	2,471	3,014
Capital account and financial account	456	605	659	704	799
of which:					
Foreign direct investment	408	447	464	495	544
Overall balance and error and omissions	-30	13	18	18	
Change in central bank reserves (- = increase)	30	-13	-17	-19	
Memorandum items:					
Nominal GDP	5,850	6,477	6,965	7,167	
External public debt	5,235	5,311	4,529	4,486	

Source: Central Bank of Somalia, 2022



3.6 Government Finance Statistics

This section provides information on the fiscal operations of the General Government. Fiscal operations include the revenue, expenditure and financing of government institutional units. The data spans from the years 2018 to 2022, offers valuable insights into Somalia's fiscal landscape.

The government has been successful in generating higher revenue than initially projected, showcasing improved fiscal management and revenue generation efforts.

On the expenditure side, there is a gradual increase in spending on compensation of employees, use of goods and services, and grants (transfers) over the analyzed period. This suggests the government's commitment to maintaining a capable workforce and providing essential services through expenditures on social good.

3.6.2 Government Expenditure

In 2022, the government spent \$259.6 million on compensation of employees, reflecting an increase compared to 2018 when it was \$142.9 million. This indicates a significant investment in maintaining a capable workforce, particularly in the security sector. (Table 3.12)

Although there has been an increase in the share of government spending on social goods, including health, education, housing, and community amenities, these allocations remain considerably lower compared to internationally comparable levels. In 2022, the government spent \$140.6 million on the use of goods and services, and \$111.2 million on grants (transfers) (Table 3.12)



Table 3.12 Central Government Revenue and Expenditure (Millions of USD)

Description	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Domestic Revenue	176.5	229.7	229.7	203.5	262.7
Taxes	132.2	154.7	158.1	136.8	181.7
Other Revenue	44.3	74.9	71.7	66.7	81.0
Total External Grants	93.4	111.6	292.5	161.0	459.2
Current From Foreign Governments	29.5	36.4	15.0	2.5	37.1
Capital From Foreign Governments	0.0	0.0	270.5	158.5	2.3
Current From International Originations	63.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Current from Other General Government Unit	0.0	75.2	7.1	0.0	419.9
Total Revenue and Grants	269.9	341.3	522.3	364.6	721.9
Total Recurrent Expenditure	263.0	319.0	485.3	467.5	731.4
Compensation of Employees	142.9	162.9	227.1	250.1	259.6
Use of Goods and Services	80.6	106.0	80.7	105.9	140.6
Interest	0.0	0.0	14.4	14.6	17.8
Subsidies	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.3	0.0
Grants	29.5	48.5	80.1	45.9	111.2
Social Benefits	0.0	0.4	62.1	33.7	188.9
Nonfinancial Assets	9.9	1.2	18.7	16.1	13.2
Total Expenditure	263.0	319.0	485.3	467.5	731.4
Financing Gap / Surplus (-) or (+)	-532.9	22.3	-993.4	-832.1	-9.5

Source: Ministry of Finance 2022

Table 3.13 Actual Revenue and Budget Estimates

	Actual Revenue			Budget Estimate		
	Domestic Revenue	Grants	Total Revenue	Domestic Revenue	Grants	Total Revenue
2018	176	93	269	173	125	298
2019	223	128	351	221	169	390
2020	211	286	497	168	411	578
2021	230	147	377	270	411	681
2022	263	459	722	250	695	945

Source: Ministry of Finance 2022

Table 3.14 Government Expenditure 2018-2019 (Million USD)

Year	Compensation of Employees	Use of goods and services	Grants (transfers)
2018	143	0.81	0.31
2019	163	0.92	0.48
2020	227	0.81	0.8
2021	250	106	0.45
2022	260	138	111

Source: Ministry of Finance 2022



3.7 Banking and Currency

This section focuses on two critical components: Currency Exchange Rates and Remittance. The provided data covers currency exchange rates spanning from 2010 to 2022 and remittance figures for the years 2018 to 2022. These data points provide insights into the fluctuations in the exchange rate and the trends in remittances received by individuals, businesses, and NGOs in Somalia.

3.7.1 Exchange Rate

The exchange rates are categorized into buying, selling, and mid-rate values. The table 3.15 shows that the exchange rate experienced fluctuations over the years. From 2010 to 2015, the exchange rate remained relatively stable, with minor fluctuations. However, starting from 2016, the exchange rate began to increase gradually. By 2019, the exchange rate had reached its peak at 25,064.64 Somali Shillings per unit of foreign currency. In 2022, the exchange rate further increased to 26,832 Somali Shillings per unit of foreign currency.

3.7.2 Remittance

The remittance figures for individuals, businesses, NGOs, and the total amount received in Somalia from 2018 to 2022. Remittances play a crucial role in the Somali economy, as they contribute significantly to the country's foreign exchange reserves and support the livelihoods of many households.

Table 3.16 shows that the total remittances received in Somalia have increased over the years. In 2018, the total remittance amount was 2,184.30 million units, which increased to 3,494 million units in 2022. Individuals consistently accounted for the largest share of remittances, followed by businesses and NGOs. (Figure 3.6)



Table 3.15 Exchange rate 2010-2022

Year	Buying	Selling	Mid-Rate
2010	31,168.04	31,371.29	31,269.66
2011	29,865.08	30,068.59	29,966.84
2012	22,414.46	22,617.54	22,516.00
2013	19,184.75	19,382.85	19,283.80
2014	20,154.79	20,305.15	20,229.97
2015	22,252.40	22,256.07	22,254.24
2016	23,036.67	23,086.90	23,061.78
2017	23,092.44	23,103.53	23,097.99
2018	23,949.20	23,959.17	23,954.18
2019	25,055.59	25,073.69	25,064.64
2020	25,756.01	25,766.33	25,761.17
2021	26,035.78	26,045.24	26,039.01
2022	26,805.21	26,859.83	26,832.00

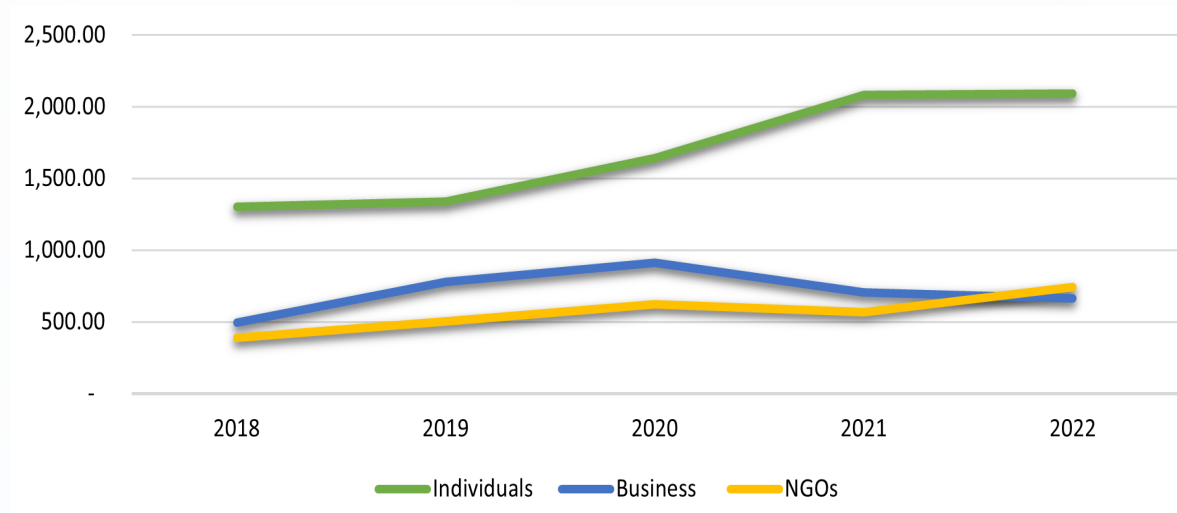
Source: Central Bank of Somalia

Table 3.16 individuals, businesses, NGOs, and the total amount received in Somalia from 2018 to 2022.

Year	Individuals	Business	NGOs	Total
2018	1,301.71	493.9	388.69	2,184.30
2019	1,339.30	779.75	502.74	2,621.79
2020	1,642.00	911.42	620.7	3,174.12
2021	2,080.42	705.73	565.69	3,351.84
2022	2,090.54	662.9	740.68	3,494.12

Source: Central Bank of Somalia,

Figure 3.6 Remittance 2018-2022 (million USD)



Source: Central Bank of Somalia,



CHAPTER FOUR

PRODUCTION

STATISTICS



4.0 Production Statistics

The Production Statistics is mainly consists of the following:

- Agriculture
- Energy and Water
- Environment and Climate Change
- Food Security and Nutrition
- Transportation and Infrastructure

4.1 Agriculture

This chapter presents key statistics on crop production, livestock population, livestock production, livestock export trend, and other key agriculture related statistics in the period of 1995-2022. Data is drawn from administrative records, reports and national surveys i.e. the Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022.

Agriculture including crops, livestock and fisheries is the backbone of Somalia's economy. According to the joint report by World Bank and FOA in 2018, the sector contributes approximately 75 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). It also represents 93 percent of total exports, mostly related to strong livestock exports. It is a key provider of employment and livelihoods for the rural population (83.1 percent of total employment of the country's population). The agricultural sector faces high uncertainty because of high dependence on weather and frequent droughts. The evidence presented in this chapter can help inform strategic priorities aimed at developing Somalia's productive sector aligned with national goals and global SDG targets.

4.1.1 Agricultural Land and Utilization

Agricultural land is the total of cropland, permanent meadows, and permanent pastures (FAO, 2015). According to the World Bank Indicators (2021), approximately 70.3 percent of the total land area in Somalia is agricultural land.

According to Figure 4.1, 23.3 percent of households own and use land. The proportion of land-owning households is higher among rural and urban households (30.5 percent and 22.8 percent respectively) than for nomadic households (11.0 percent).

4.1.2 Crop Production

Crop agriculture plays a pivotal role in the country's economy. It was only second to livestock as Somalia's foreign exchange earner before the civil war that started in early 1991. Estimates suggest that there are about 3 million hectares of cultivable land in Somalia, of which almost 2.3 million hectares produces or could produce crops under rain fed conditions.

Most crop production is largely undertaken in the Southern regions, where the most fertile land is located and riverine water irrigation is abundantly available, by small-scale subsistence farmers with an average of 0.2–3.0 hectares of land and producing cereal crops, mainly maize and sorghum.

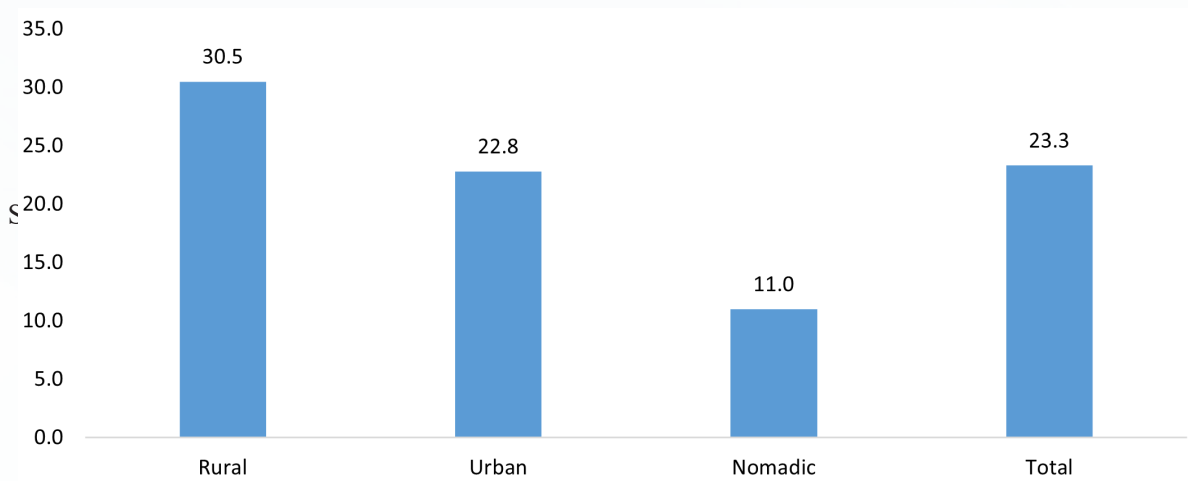
4.1.2.1 Cereal Production

According to FSNAU ², the 2022 Gu' season cereal production (maize & Sorghum) in Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle and Galmudug States was projected at 59,900 tons which was 50 percent less than the long-term 1995–2021 average, representing four consecutive seasons of poor harvest as depicted in Figure 4.3

4.1.2.2 Horticulture Production

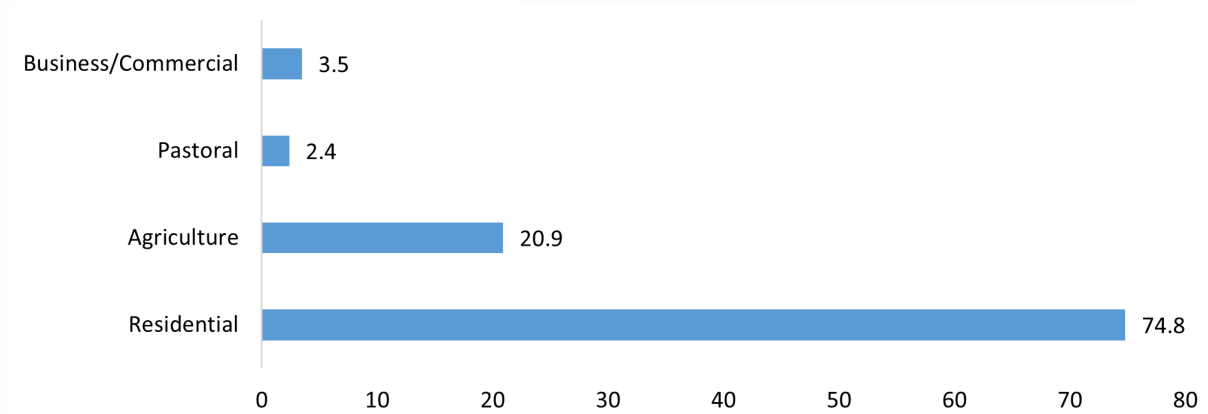
Horticulture is one of the sub-sectors in agriculture. Horticulture has a significant contribution to agriculture value added. The horticultural production (Tomatoes and Onion) had been increasing gradually between the years 2009 - 2011. However, it started decreasing from 2021 onwards, reflecting the effect of the droughts which took place in the country in 2011/2012 and 2022 as shown in Figure 4.5.

Figure 4.1 Proportion of household's own land.



Source: SIHBS 2022

Figure 4.2 Land Utilization



Source: SIHBS 2022

Figure 4.3 Sorghum and maize production in southern Somalia, 1995-2022.

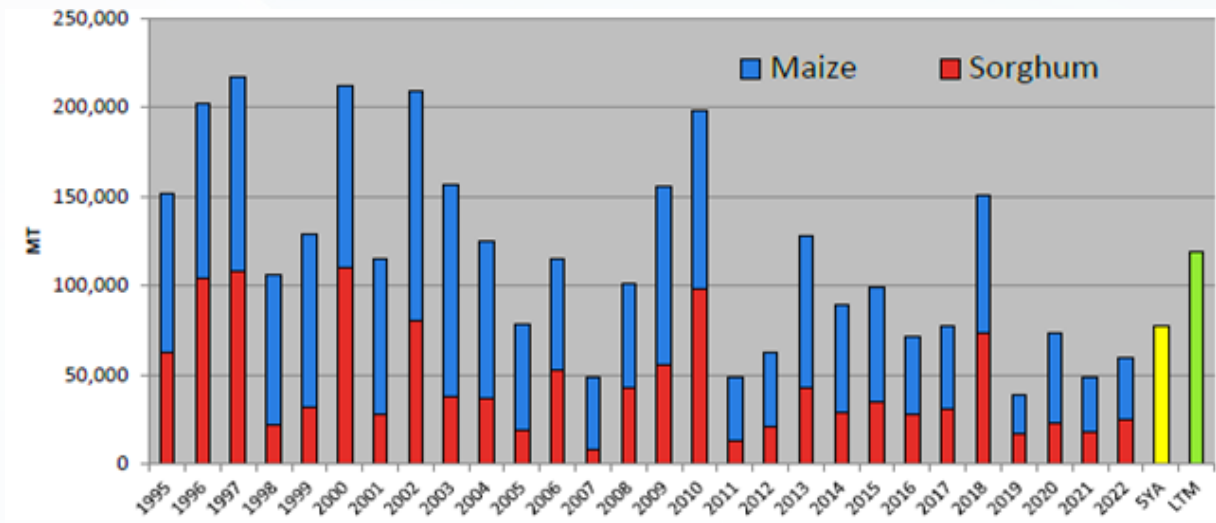
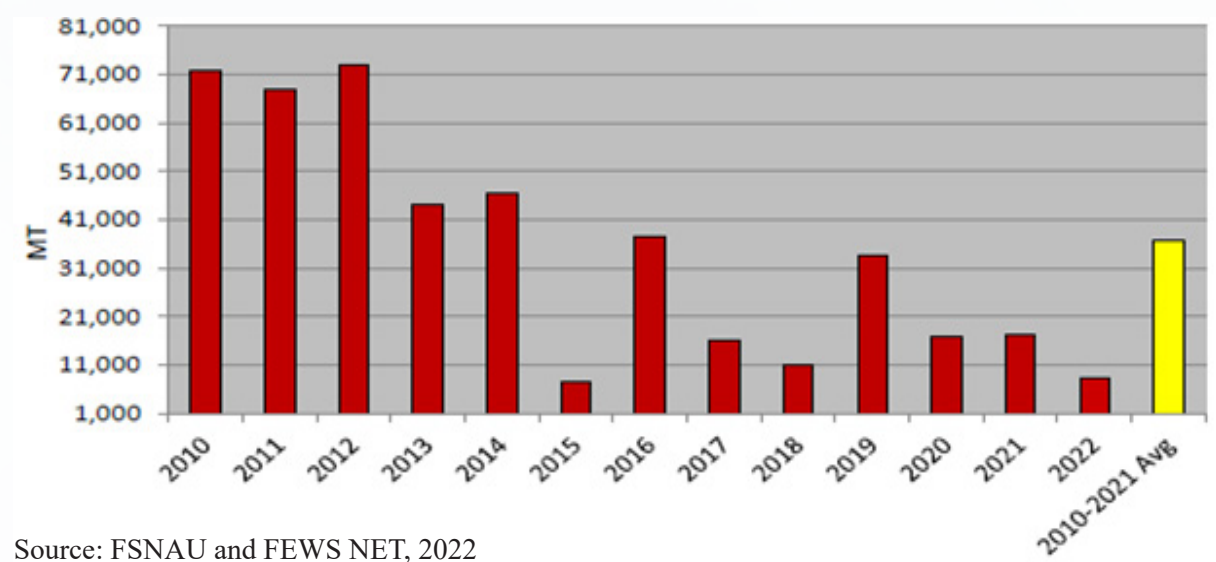
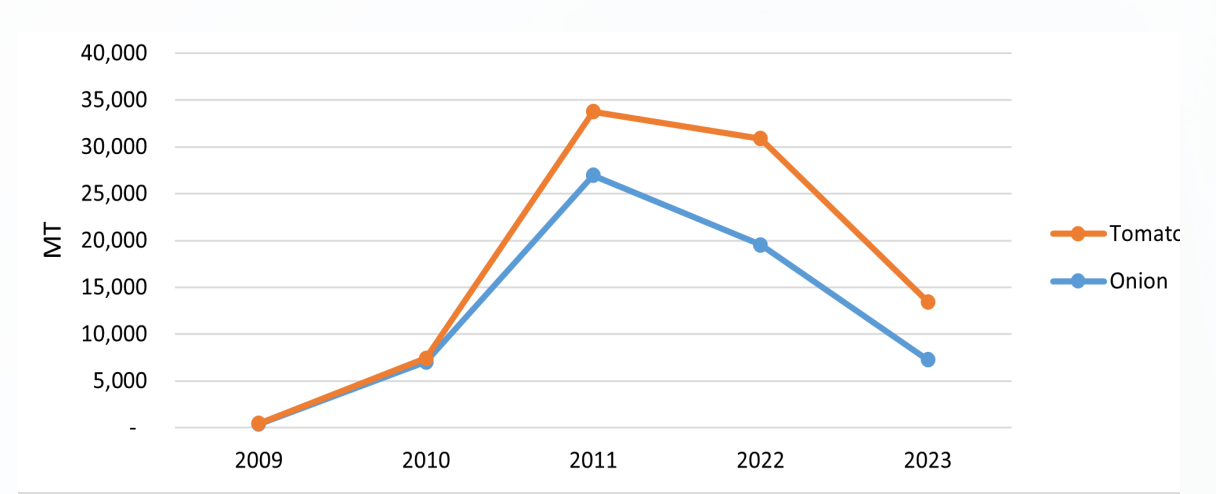


Figure 4.4 Sorghum and maize production in Northwest Regions Somalia, 2010-2022.



Source: FSNAU and FEWS NET, 2022

Figure 4.5 Tomatoes and onion production



Source: FSNAU Data, 2023



4.2 Livestock

Livestock production has been the major contributor of Somalia's economy for many centuries, contributing around 80 percent to the agricultural GDP and 45 percent to the country's GDP ³. It is the most vital source of food and income for the predominantly rural population, as well as the country's biggest export commodity. According to the CBS 2022 Quarter two report, livestock alone contributes 90 percent of total exports by value. Approximately 191.91 million USD is derived from exports of livestock, equivalent to 2.3 percent of livestock's contribution to agricultural GDP in 2013 ⁴.

4.2.1 Livestock Population

The livestock population trends in Somalia are displayed in Figure 4.6 below. It reflects the livestock population dynamics over the five-year period 2014-2018. The livestock population increased from about 52 million in 2014 to 58 million in 2015. However, it started declining in 2016 reaching down to less than 49 million in 2017, reflecting the severe drought in 2016/2017. Nevertheless, it recovered to almost 56 million heads in 2018, after more normal rainfall patterns resumed during the second half of 2017. A breakdown of livestock population by type indicated that goats and sheep are the most reared livestock followed by camel population while the cattle are the least reared (Figure 4.7).

4.2.2 Livestock Mortality

The drought attributable livestock mortalities between July 2021 and April 2022 exceeded 3 million ⁵. The breakdown of livestock deaths was shown in Figure 4.8, indicating that Nugaal, Mudug, Galgaduud, Bakool, Bay, and Gedo had the highest livestock mortalities. Notably, the goats/sheep experienced the highest death toll followed by the cattle.

4.2.3 Livestock Exports

In terms of livestock exports, the number of livestock exports declined from 5 million in the year 2015 to 4 million in 2020. Notably the livestock export experienced a substantial decrease in the years 2017 -2018 reflecting the impact of the drought which took place in 2017/2018 (Figure 4.9).

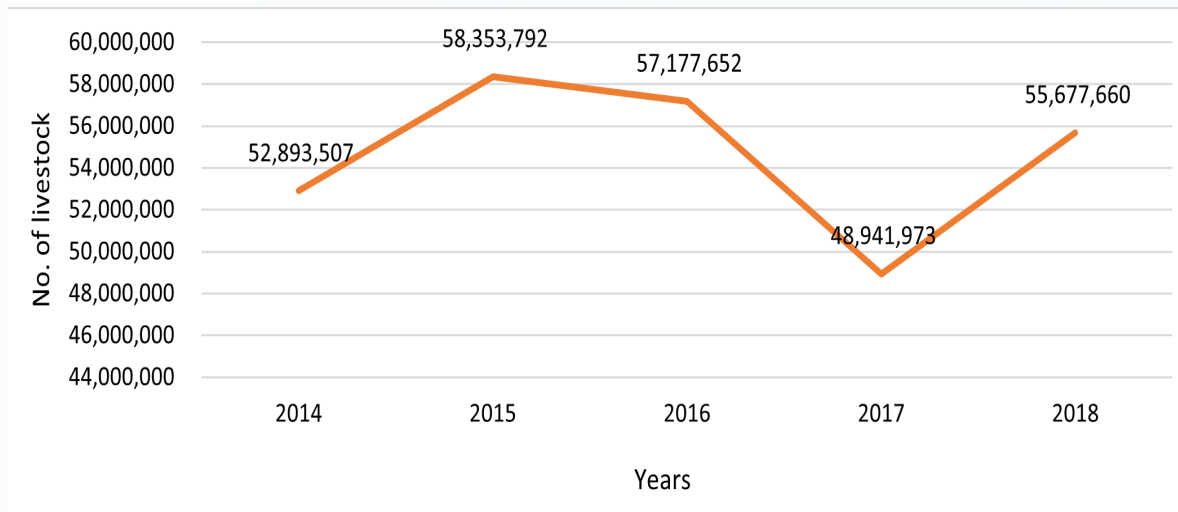
3 International Livestock Research Institute

4 IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD)

5 SOMALIA Food Security Outlook June 2022 to January 2023

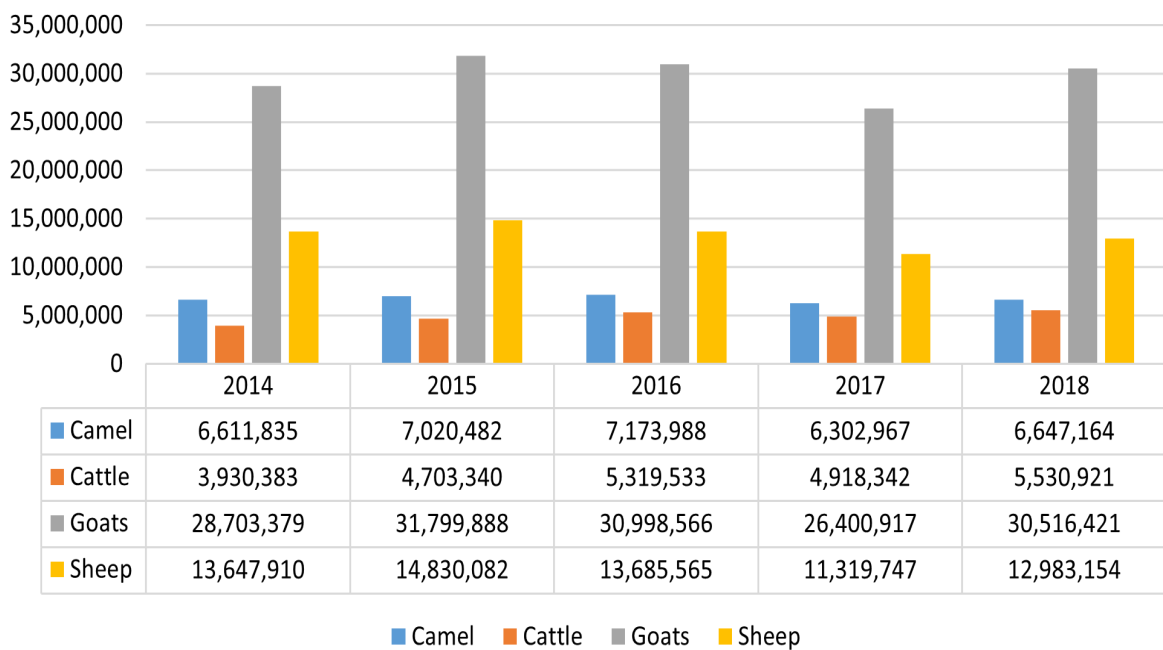


Figure 4.6 Livestock Populations Trends, Somalia 2014-2018



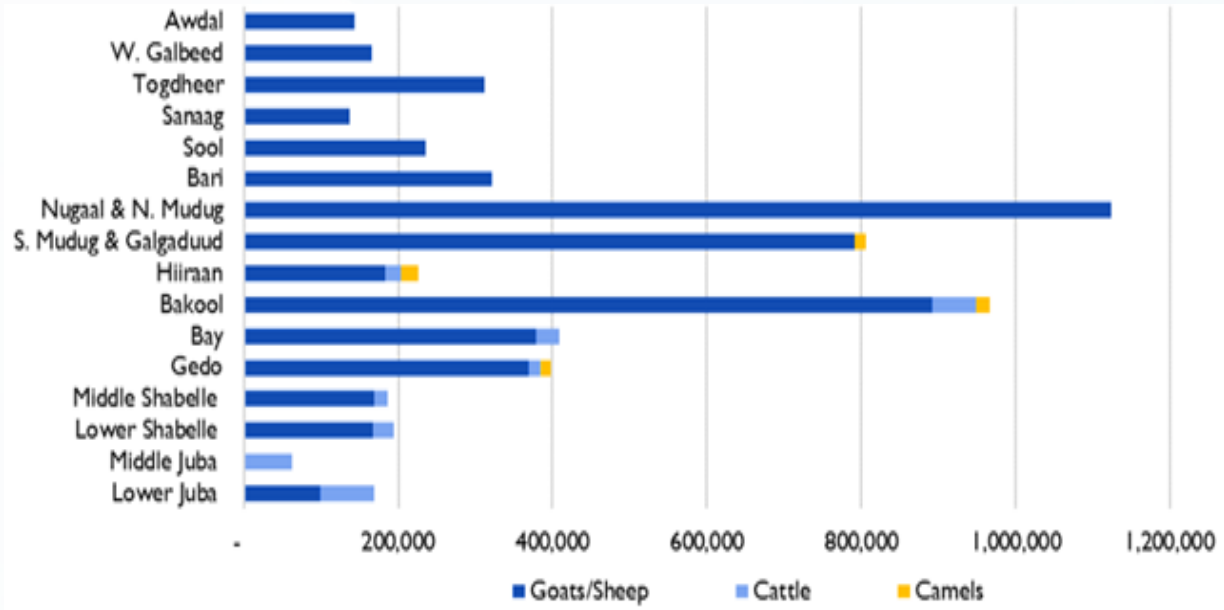
Source: Somalia 2018 (DINA) for 2014; MoLFR and FSNAU for 2015-2018.

Figure 4.7 Livestock Populations by type in Somalia, 2014-2018



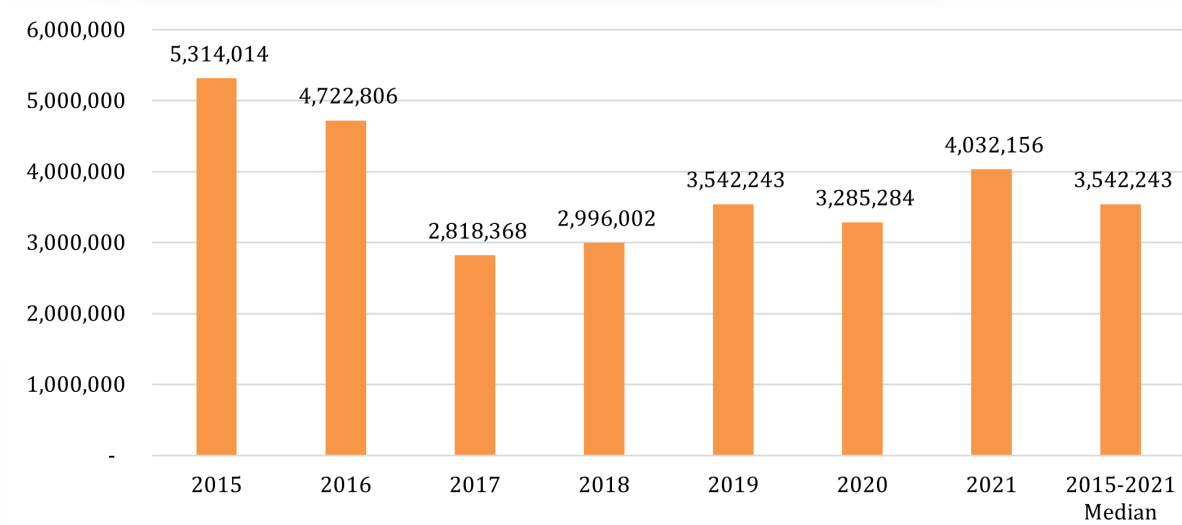
Source: Somalia 2018 (DINA) for 2014; MoLFR and FSNAU for 2015-2018.

Figure 4.8 Estimated number of livestock deaths by region between July 2021 and April 2022



Source: FSNAU and FEWS NET

Figure 4.9 Number of livestock(heads) exported from 2015-2021.



Data Source: MoLR, 2022



4.3 Energy

This chapter presents a key summary of energy statistics, including energy production from different sources, energy consumption across sectors, energy prices, and other pertinent indicators.

Energy production data is a key indicator of a nation's economic development, sustainability, and well-being. It offers valuable insights into energy availability, utilization, and efficiency, aiding effective resource allocation and planning. Accurate energy production data is crucial for assessing self-sufficiency and security, evaluating vulnerabilities, exploring diversification, and enhancing resilience against supply disruptions and price fluctuations.

4.3.1 Electricity

In 2022, the Integrated Household Budget Survey reveals distinct disparities in electricity access across different residential areas. Urban regions demonstrate a notably high electricity access rate of 80.1 percent, while rural areas and nomadic communities lag behind at 39.4 percent and 8.7 percent, respectively. The overall national electricity access rate stands at 61.9 percent, indicating a substantial gap in infrastructure and service provision. Addressing these discrepancies is crucial to ensuring equitable access to electricity and enhancing the overall quality of life for all residents.

4.3.1.1 Access to electricity

Table 4.1 shows that the largest population without electricity resides in rural areas (2.2 million). On the other hand, nearly two-thirds (61.9 percent) of the population has access to electricity while 38.1 percent do not. The urban areas have the highest electricity access rate (80.1 percent), followed by rural areas (39.4 percent), and nomadic areas have the lowest access rate (8.7 percent). The uneven distribution of electricity access across the population based on their place of residence provides valuable data for policy makers and organizations working to improve access to electricity for all.

4.3.1.2 Source of electricity

Since the collapse of Somalia's central government in 1991, electricity service has solely been a role of the dynamic Somali private sector. The current installed generation capacity is approximately 106 MW. While most power companies rely on diesel generators for electricity generation, interest and investment is growing in hybrid systems that draw on solar and wind energy resources. According to a recent study by the African Development Bank, Somalia has the highest resource potential of any African nation for onshore wind power and could generate between 30,000 to 45,000 MW. Solar power could potentially generate an excess of 2,000 kWh/m². Somalia has higher tariffs compared to neighboring countries i.e. Kenya and Ethiopia. Therefore, it is important to know statistics of the availability, accessibility and source of electricity.

4.3.1.3 Electricity for Lightening

Most of the Somalis used electricity for lighting primarily relies on small-scale diesel generators and alternative sources such as solar, kerosene, firewood, torch and others for lightening. The unreliable electricity infrastructure and limited access to the grid result in a significant portion of the population lacking access to consistent and reliable electric lighting. As a result, traditional lighting methods like kerosene lamps and solar lanterns are commonly used, especially in rural and underserved areas. Efforts are needed to improve electrification and expand access to reliable electricity for lighting purposes, including the promotion of renewable energy solutions. However, electric lighting remains a challenge in many parts of Somalia.

4.3.1.4 Electricity for cooking

In urban areas of Somalia, electricity and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) is increasingly used for cooking, with households having access to electric cooking appliances such as stoves and ovens. In rural areas, traditional cooking methods like firewood, charcoal, are prevalent due to limited access to electricity. Nomadic communities primarily rely on traditional cooking methods like firewood and charcoal, as they have limited access to electricity. It's important to note that the availability and use of electricity for cooking can vary within each category, and efforts needed to expand electricity access and promote cleaner cooking technologies across all regions of Somalia.

According to Table 4.4, charcoal and firewood are the most common source of energy for cooking in Somalia with 47.9 percent and 41.3 percent respectively. The majority of households in rural areas (55.8 percent) and nomadic areas (94.3 percent) use firewood for cooking reflecting reliance on their readily available sources. Charcoal is also a significant source in both rural (39.7 percent) and urban (60.6 percent) areas. Gas is more commonly used in urban areas (8.9 percent), while electricity has a minimal usage across all areas for cooking purposes.

4.3.1.5 Availability of electricity

There is a significant disparity in the availability of electricity between rural and urban areas in Somalia. Urban areas generally have better access to electricity compared to rural areas. The limited electricity infrastructure and lack of reliable power grids pose challenges in extending electricity coverage to remote and underserved rural areas.

As indicated in Figure 4.10, the vast majority 84.7 percent of households receive electricity for more than 12 hours per day, 3.3 percent receive 8-12 hours and only 3.7 percent have less than 8 hours of electricity availability. This information provides insight into the duration of electricity supply in households.



Table 4.1 Electricity access rate by place of residence (percent)

Place of residence	Population with access to electricity	Population without access to electricity	Total population	Electricity access rate (percent)
Rural	1,466,019	2,256,428	3,722,447	39.4
Urban	7,959,463	1,973,124	9,932,587	80.1
Nomadic	158,135	1,668,731	1,826,866	8.7
Total	9,583,617	5,898,283	15,481,900	61.9

Source: Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

Table 4.2 Source of electricity used most of the time in the households by type of residence (percent).

Source of Electricity	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Grid connection from private company	75.2	93.8	0.4	89.2
Generator	5.7	3.3	0.0	3.7
Solar home system	17.7	2.6	37.6	5.7
Other	1.4	0.3	62.0	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

Table 4.3 Main source of electricity for lighting (percent).

Source	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Electricity	30.3	75.5	0.5	54.1
Solar	21.4	5.0	8.0	9.7
Kerosene	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Firewood	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Torch	47.5	18.5	91.1	35.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

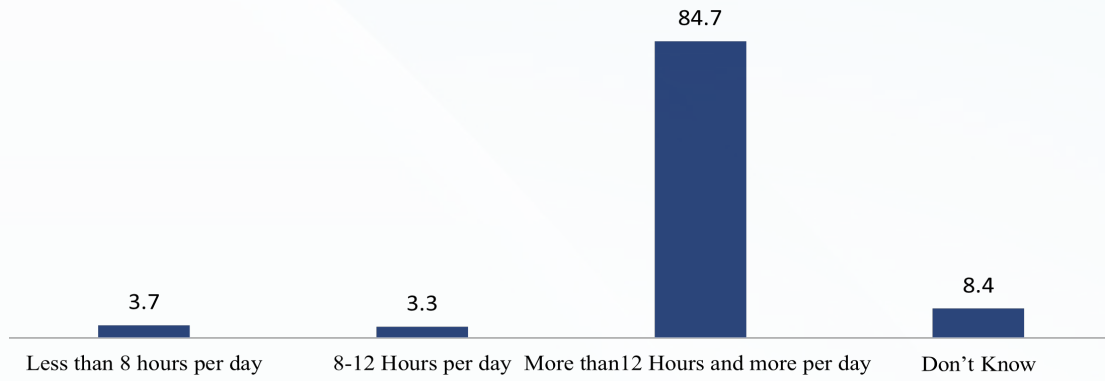
Source: Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

Table 4.4 Main source of energy for Cooking (percent).

Source	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Electricity	1.4	5.8	0.0	3.9
Solar	2.0	0.4	0.8	0.8
Gas	1.0	8.9	0.0	5.7
Charcoal	39.7	60.6	4.3	47.9
Firewood	55.8	24.0	94.3	41.3
Other	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

Figure 4.10 Availability of Electricity (No. of hours per day) in Households (percent).



Source: Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

Table 4.5 fuel shares of electricity generation 2021.

Year	Flow Trade	percent of Total value
2021	Biomass	1.3
2021	Fossil fuels	6.5
2021	Geothermal	43.6
2021	Hydroelectricity	36.4
2021	Wind	11.5
2021	Solar	0.8

Source: "AFREC database"



4.4 Petroleum

In Somalia, Petroleum has significant potential for economic development and energy self-sufficiency because the country is located in a region with proven oil and gas reserves. However, due to years of instability and conflict, the petroleum sector remains largely undeveloped. However, the sector's future growth and contributions are dependent on overcoming these obstacles and obtaining investments from multinational oil firms. New thermal generation possibilities for the future involve the use of foreign fuels. Somalia has no proven petroleum resources. It is envisaged that fossil fuel will be acquired from overseas sources and imported through several ports in Somalia.

Table 4.6 illustrates the varying quantities of different petroleum products. Liquefied petroleum gasses remained relatively stable, ranging from 3 to 6 ktoe annually, accumulating to a total of 46 kt over the decade. Motor gasoline and Jet Kerosene both fluctuated between 19 and 29 ktoe, with Jet Kerosene reaching a total of 263 ktoe. Gas/diesel oil showed a consistent increase, reaching 134 ktoe in 2020, contributing significantly to the total petroleum consumption of 2287 ktoe over the period. Fuel oil exhibited a moderate fluctuation, totaling 377 ktoe by the end of the decade.

According to Figure 4.11, the total amount of petroleum gas imported in 2020 was 246 Ktoe; the smallest was Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) 1 percent equivalent (3kt), followed by motor gasoline 8 percent (20Ktoe) while other kerosene scored 9 percent equivalent (22ktoe), Jet Kerosene was 10 percent and Fuel oil was 17 percent (42ktoe) and the largest amount was Gas/diesel oil 54 percent equivalent (134 ktoe). Majority of petroleum gas imported in 2020 was Gas/diesel oil during that period and outnumbered those of other petroleum gasses

Table 4.7 only reports the fuel imported at Mogadishu port for the last three years. It includes three types of fuel: gas oil, gasoline, and jet A1. The quantity of each fuel type imported each year is delivered in kilotons (ktoe). The total oil gas imported in 2021 to 2023 was four hundred forty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-six kilotones (449,456 ktoe) and the gasoline was one hundred seventy-three thousand five hundred and fifty-one kilotones (173,551 ktoe) while the Jet A1 was ninety-six thousand five hundred and eight kilotones 96,508 for that period imported at Mogadishu port.

4.4.1 Final consumption by fuel

Figure 4.12 presents the fuel shares of final consumption in 2021. Biofuels and waste products lead the way, accounting for a substantial 66.5 percent of the total final consumption, oil products hold a significant share (25.7 percent) with electricity (4.7 percent) and coal and coal products (3.1 percent) playing a minor role. Finally, biofuel and waste predominated over other fuel proportions of final consumption, while coal and coal products were the lowest fuel.

Figure 4.13 provides a breakdown of final consumption by sector in 2021, highlighting the percentage of total value attributed to each sector. The Household sector dominates the consumption with a significant 55.1 percent share, transport comes in second with 20.1 percent, commercial and public services account for 17.8 percent, while the industry sector contributes about 6.8 percent of total share

Figure 4.14 displays the fuel shares of export in 2018, indicating the percentage of total export attributed to electricity (15.4 percent) and oil products (84.6 percent). Overall, oil products had the highest fuel percentage of export, while electricity had the lowest.

Figure 4.15 presents the fuel shares for imports in 2018. It shows the percentage of total imports attributed to coal and coal products (3.8 percent), crude oil (11.1 percent), and oil products (85.0 percent). The largest fuel share for imports was oil products while the least was coal and coal products.

The fuel shares of primary production in 2018 is depicted in Figure 4.16. It indicates the percentage of total production attributed to biofuels and waste (72.2 percent), geothermal (25.6 percent), and hydro (2.0 percent).

Table 4.6 Petroleum gases imported from 2011-2020.

Petroleum Gas(ktoe)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
LPG	5	6	5	5	6	6	4	3	3	3	46
Motor gasoline	25	29	27	27	28	28	19	19	20	20	243
Jet Kerosene	25	29	27	27	28	28	24	24	26	25	263
Other Kerosene	8	9	8	8	8	8	21	21	23	22	136
Gas/diesel oil	106	106	121	121	121	126	126	126	136	134	1222
Fuel oil	33	38	35	35	36	37	39	39	42	42	377
Total	202	217	223	223	227	233	233	232	250	246	2287

Sources: Ministry of Energy and water resources Somalia.

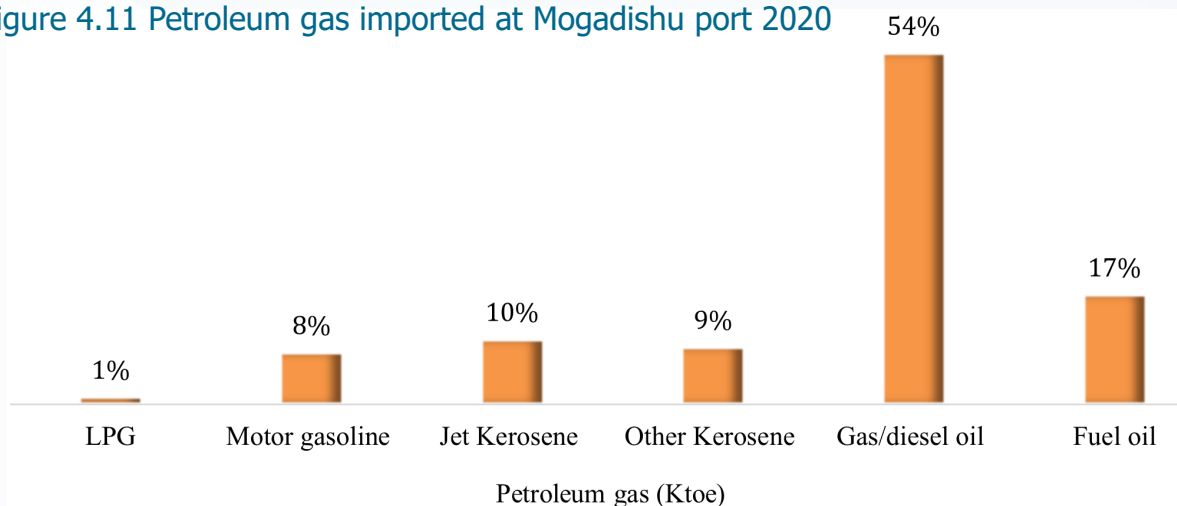
Table 4.7 Fuel imported at Mogadishu port 2021-2023.

Years	Gas oil	Gasoline	Jet A1
2021	150782	57449	25604
2022	164732	53658	36720
2023	133942	62444	34184
Grand Total	449456	173551	96508

Sources: Ministry of petroleum and Mineral resources, Somalia

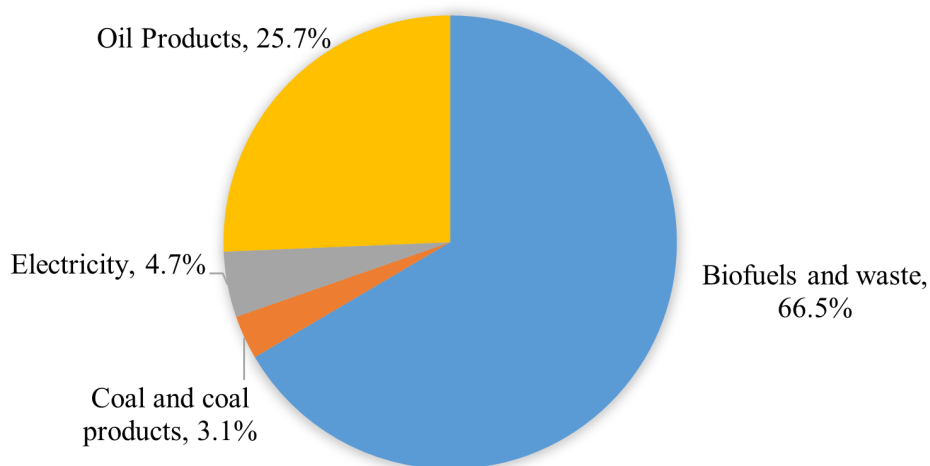


Figure 4.11 Petroleum gas imported at Mogadishu port 2020



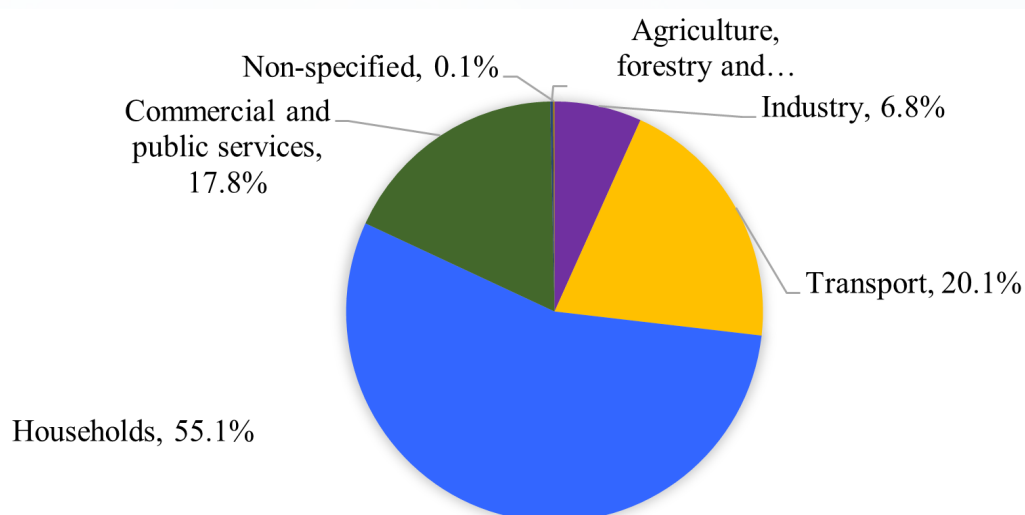
Sources: Ministry of Energy and water resources Somalia.

Figure 4.12 2021 fuel shares of final consumption



Source: "AFREC database"

Figure 4.13 2021 Sector shares of final consumption

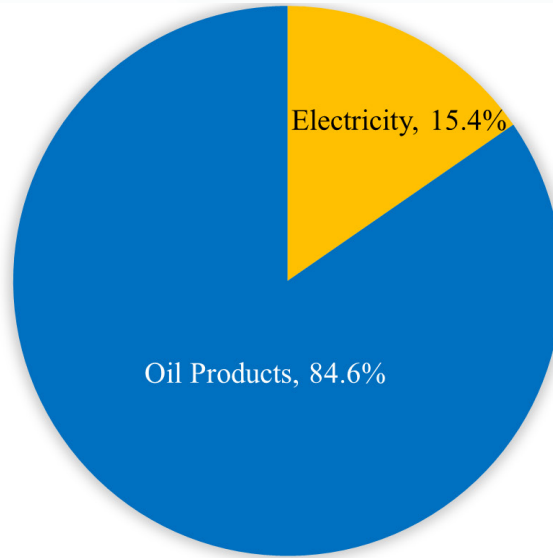


Source: "AFREC database"



Figure 4.14 displays the fuel shares of export in 2018, indicating the percentage of total export attributed to electricity (15.4 percent) and oil products (84.6 percent). Overall, oil products had the highest fuel percentage of export, while electricity had the lowest.

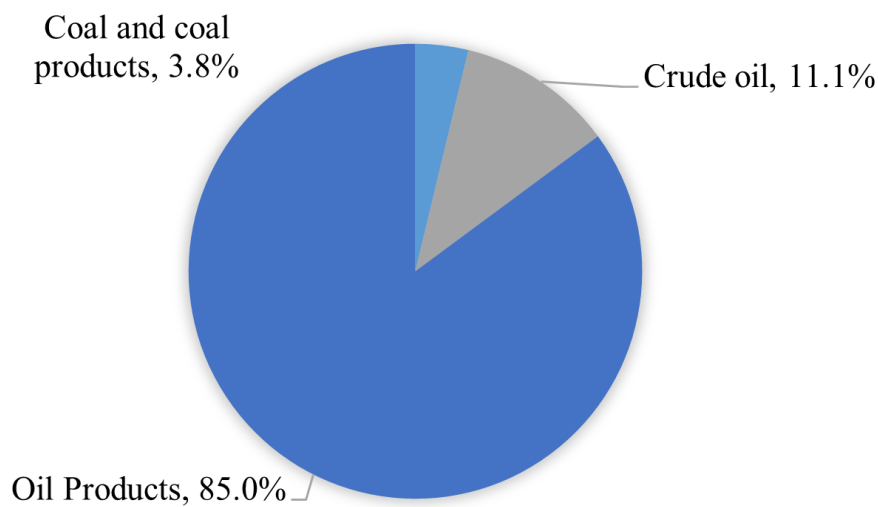
Figure 4.14 fuel shares of export 2018



Source: “AFREC database”

Figure 4.15 presents the fuel shares for imports in 2018. It shows the percentage of total imports attributed to coal and coal products (3.8 percent), crude oil (11.1 percent), and oil products (85.0 percent). The largest fuel share for imports was oil products while the least was coal and coal products.

Figure 4.15 fuel shares for imports 2018

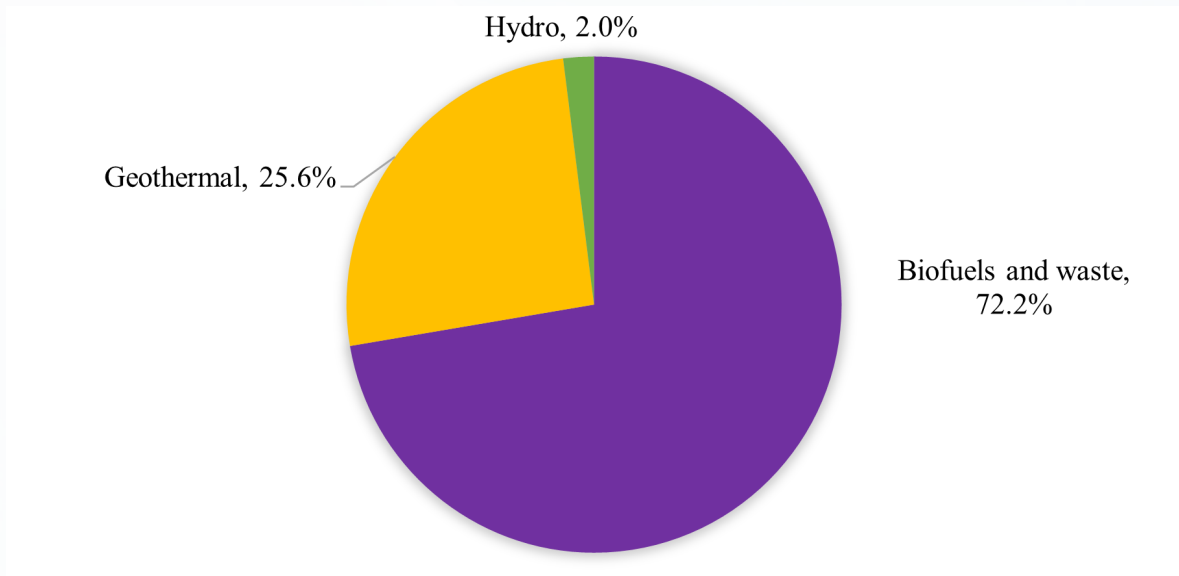


Source: “AFREC database”

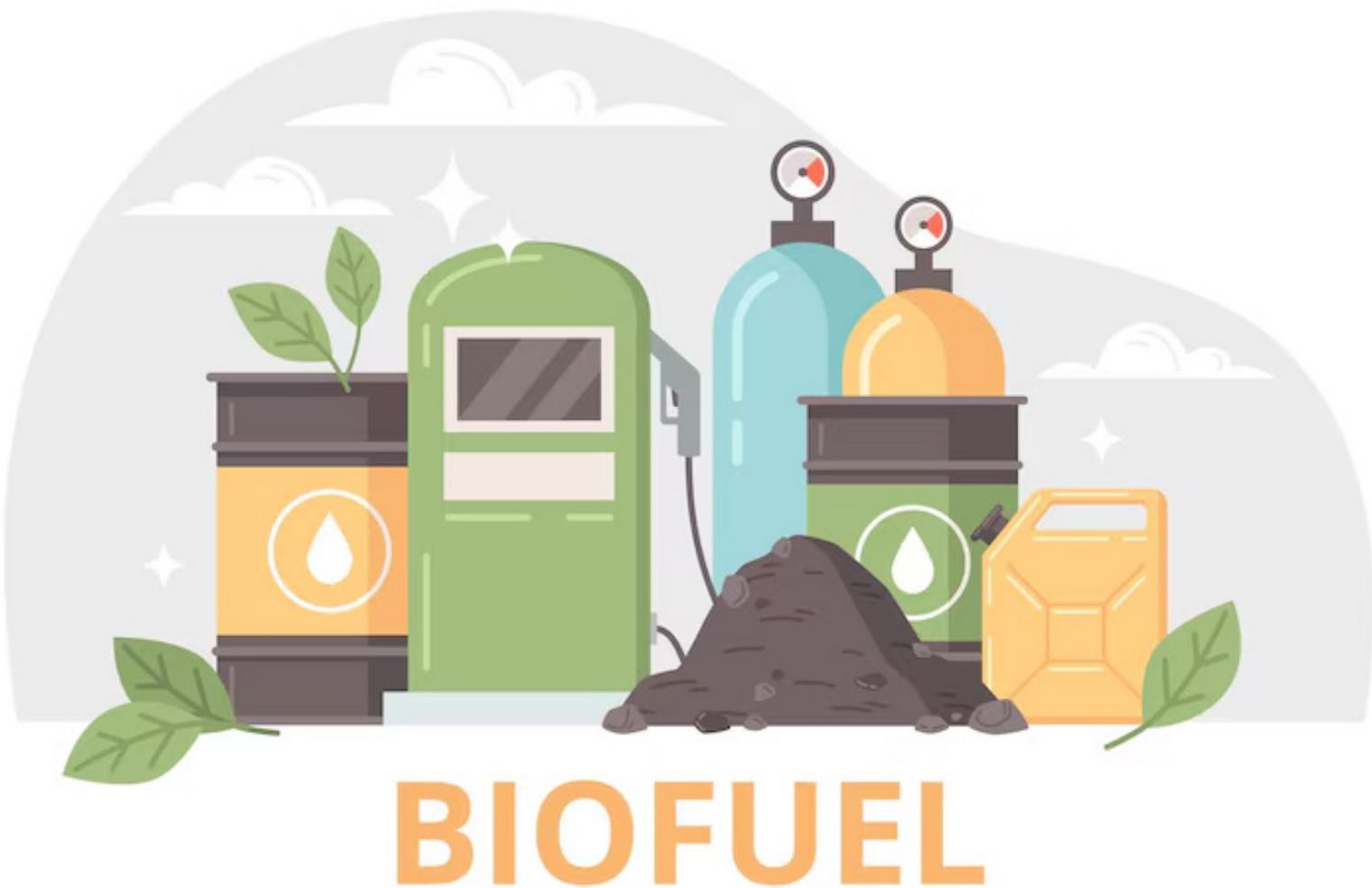


The fuel shares of primary production in 2018 is depicted in Figure 4.16. It indicates the percentage of total production attributed to biofuels and waste (72.2 percent), geothermal (25.6 percent), and hydro (2.0 percent).

Figure 4.16 fuel shares of primary production 2018.



Source: "AFREC database"





4.5 Food Security & Nutrition

This section presents key statistics on experiences of food insecurity, prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity according to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), children with moderate or severe acute malnutrition, exposure to various types of shocks, losses to income and assets from those shocks and drought related displacements.

Somalis are susceptible to a variety of shocks, including natural disasters, diseases, injuries, fatalities, or unemployment within households. These shocks collectively contribute to poverty, vulnerability, and displacement. The most frequent source of food shortages is drought, which can also lead to famine and malnutrition. In addition, all four aspects of food security availability, stability, access, and utilization are impacted by drought.

4.5.1 Food insecurity experience

According to Figure 4.17, more than half of the households (52.2 percent) were unable to purchase health and nutritious food, 47.7 percent worried that they would not have enough food to eat, and 43.5 percent ate less than they thought they should. More than a quarter (27.1 percent) of households went without food for an entire day at least once, while over a third (34.9 percent) went hungry and 37.8 percent ran out of food.

A further disaggregation by settlement, revealed that food insecurity experiences are more prevalent in nomadic households than the urban households. For example, 63.3 percent of nomadic households were worried they would not have enough to eat over the month preceding the survey, compared with 48.2 percent of rural households and 44.2 percent of urban households. The most severe forms of food insecurity experienced also show notable differences across places of residence, with 45.6 percent of nomadic households having gone at least one whole day without eating, compared with 24.8 and 24.2 percent of rural and urban households respectively (Figure 4.18).

Figure 4.19 below illustrates the percentage of Somalis who experience food insecurity by place of residence. In the overall population, the prevalence of “moderate or severe” food insecurity is 44.3 percent compared to 62.9 percent in the nomadic population. Moreover, 39.8 percent of nomads experience “severe” food insecurity, compared to 23.0 percent and 21.8 percent of the populace in urban and rural areas, respectively.

4.5.2 Shocks Causes

Figure 4.20 illustrates the key shocks that Somali households experienced in the 24 months prior to the survey. The most significant shocks reported include sharp increases in large rise in price for food (53.3 percent), droughts or severe water shortages (47.3 percent), and livestock deaths (14.6 percent). These factors were identified as the top three shocks impacting households during this period.

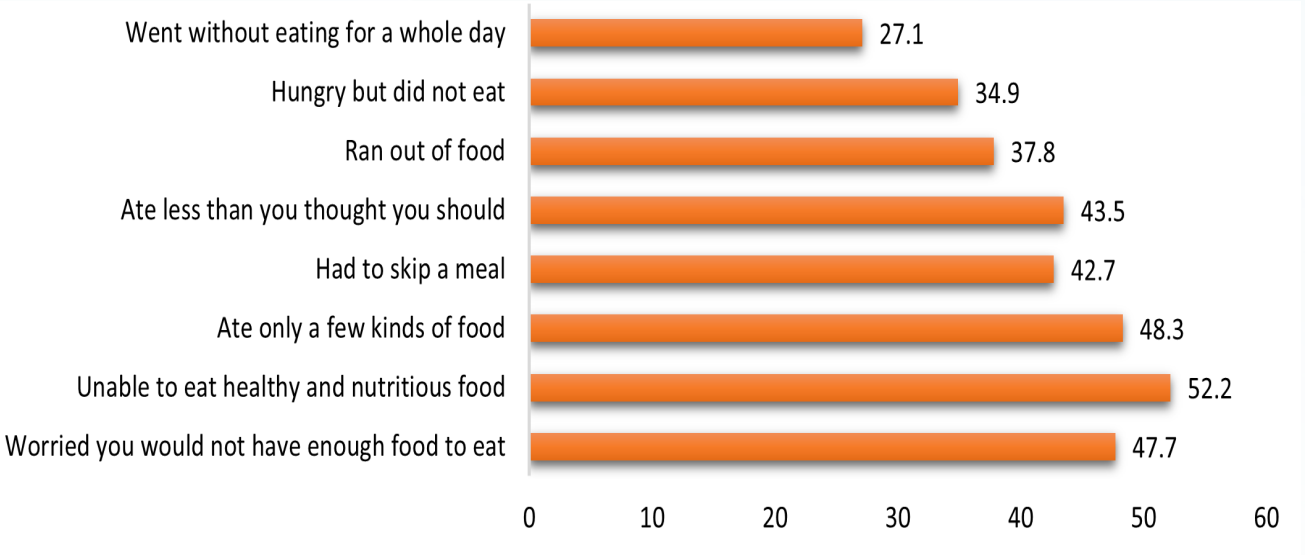
Due to these shocks, nearly half of the affected households (44.8 percent) have lost income, over one in ten (10.9 percent) have lost assets, and a third (33.2 percent) have lost both income and assets. The majority of affected nomadic households (45.6 percent) have lost both income and assets, whereas impacted urban and rural households (41.9 percent in urban areas and 47.2 percent in rural areas) are likely to have lost income (Figure 4.21).



4.5.3 Acute Malnutrition

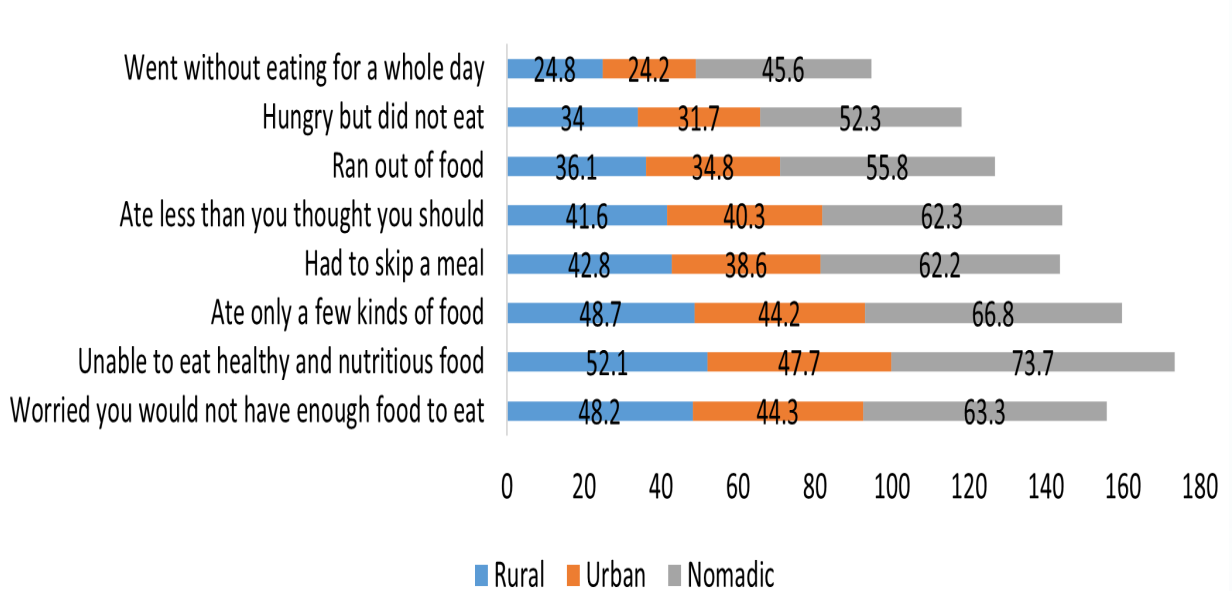
There has been a noticeable and alarming rise in the number of children with moderate or severe acute malnutrition who were admitted to treatment and feeding centers in 2022 (Figure 4.22).

Figure 4.17 Food security situation during the month preceding the survey



Source: Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

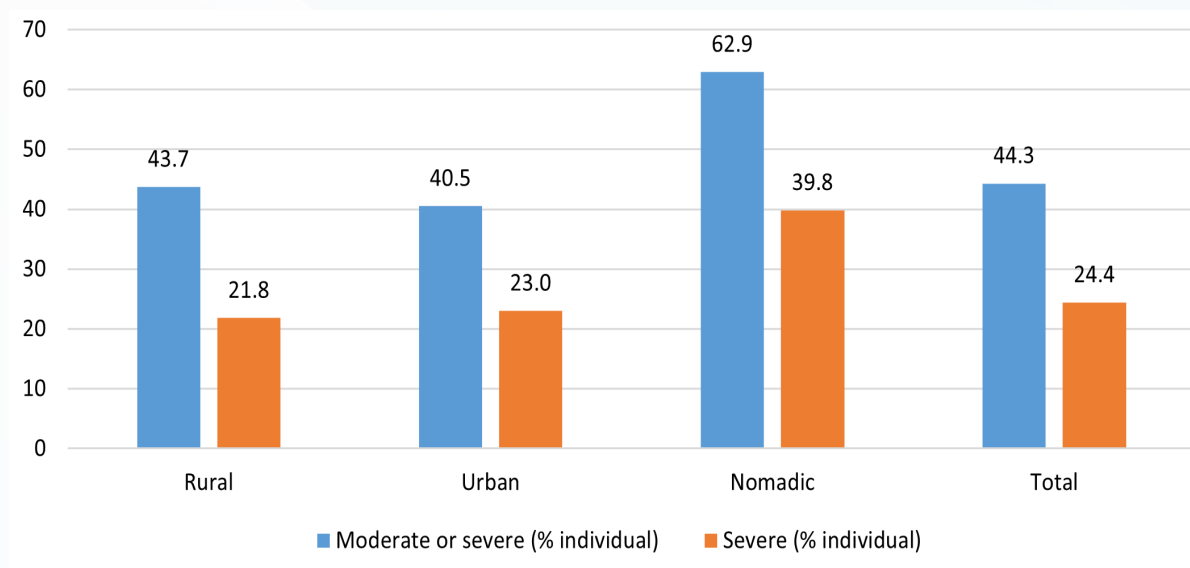
Figure 4.18 Food security situation during the month preceding the survey by settlement



Source: Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

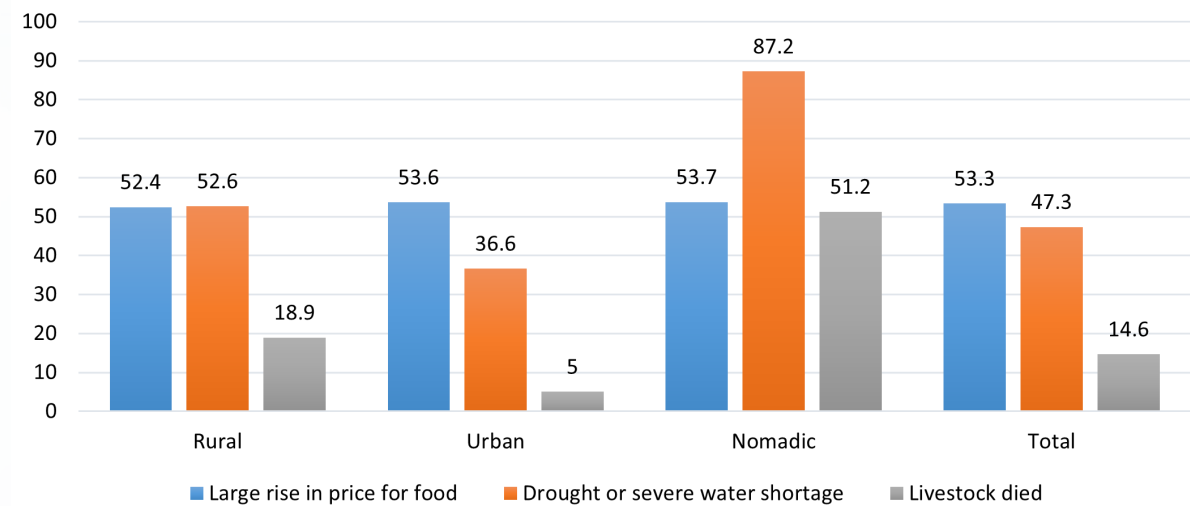


Figure 4.19 Food insecurity experience scale (FIES) by place of residence



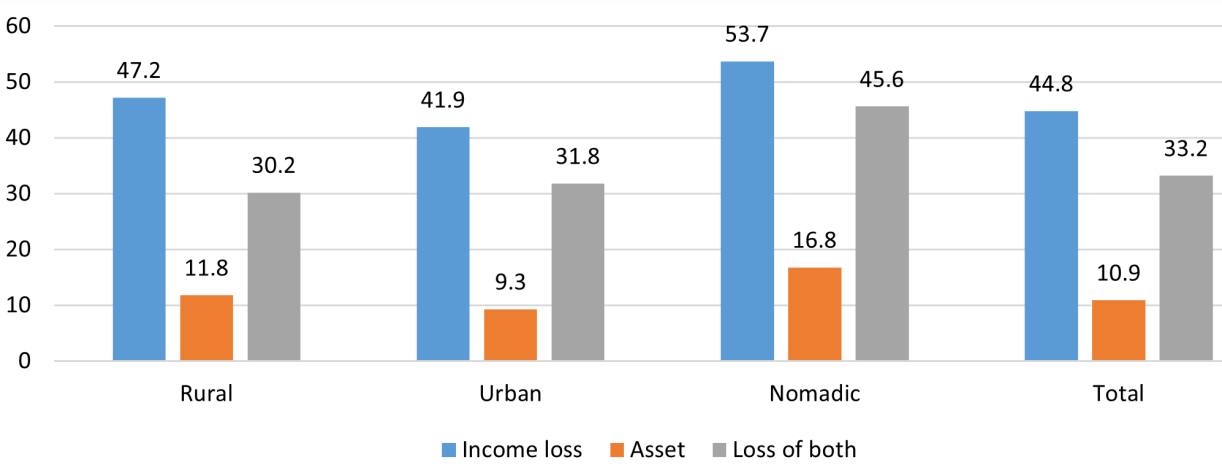
Source: Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

Figure 4.20 Type of shocks experienced by households by place of residence



Source: Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

Figure 4.21 Loss of household income or asset because of shock



Source: Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2022

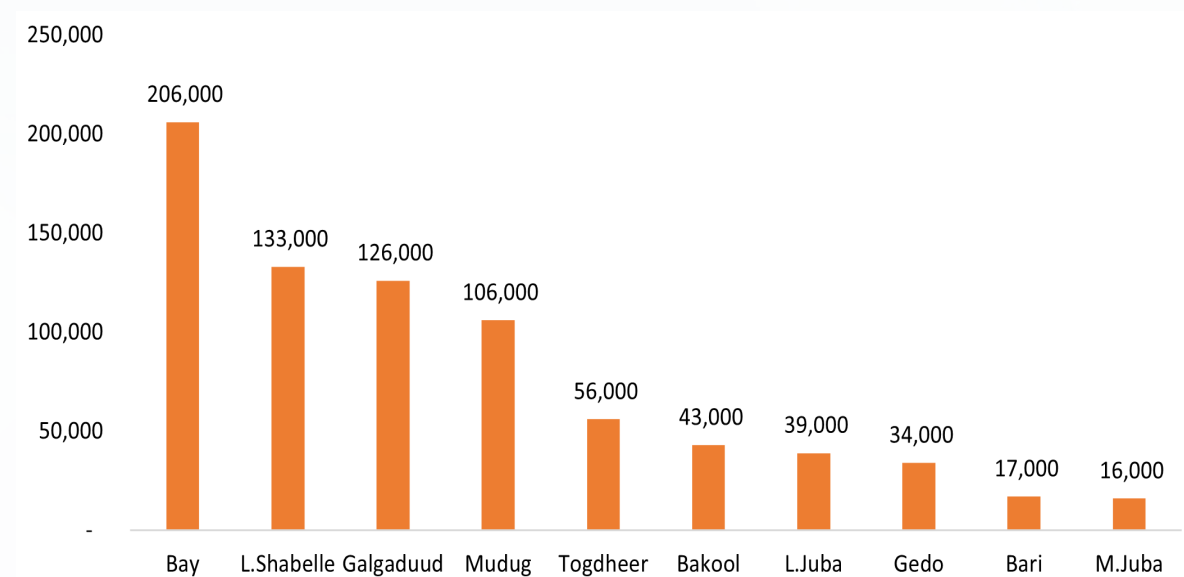


Figure 4.22 Number of children with moderate or severe acute malnutrition that were newly admitted to treatment and feeding centers, January 2016 – June 2022



Sources: FSNAU Early Warning-Early Action Dashboard

Figure 4.23 Top 10 regions with the highest estimated levels of drought-related displacement in Somalia



Source: data from UNHCR PRMN



4.7 Environmental & Climate

This section provides a synthesis of key statistics and trends across priority environmental themes for Somalia over the period 1990-2020. The first section focuses on deforestation and forest degradation, providing data on the dramatic declines in Somalia's forest cover and growing stock over the past three decades. The drivers, impacts and policy implications of this rapid deforestation are analyzed. Somalia faces a multitude of pressing environmental challenges that threaten the country's sustainable development and resilience. Key issues include high rates of deforestation and forest degradation, limited access to safe water and sanitation, vulnerability to climate change impacts, and threats to vital ecosystems and biodiversity. Comprehensive, up-to-date data on environmental indicators is essential for informing evidence-based policies, investments and strategies to address these challenges.

4.7.1 Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Somalia forest cover was 0.1 percent of its land area in 2020, with a 0.1 percent annual loss rate from 2015-2020. Table 4.8 on forest cover change shows the dramatic deforestation Somalia has experienced over the past 30 years. In 1990, Somalia had 1.65 million hectares of forest cover, which amounted to 1.1 percent of its total land area. However, by 2020 the forest area had declined sharply to just 0.15 million hectares, and forests covered only 0.1 percent of Somalia's land. This means Somalia lost a staggering 1.5 million hectares of forest cover between 1990 and 2020. Both the total area and proportion of land covered by forests declined by about 90 percent in just 30 years. This rapid deforestation underscores the severe threats to Somalia's remaining forest resources. This data highlights the needs for reforestation and forest conservation efforts.

The declining volume of growing stock in Somalia's naturally regenerating forests between 1990 and 2020 are depicted in Table 4.9. Growing stock measures the cubic meter volume of live wood in forests. In 1990, Somalia's growing stock volume was approximately 414 million cubic meters over bark. By 2020, this had decreased substantially to 299 million cubic meters, representing a 28 percent drop over 30 years. This reduction indicates Somalia's natural forests have become severely degraded, with far less wood volume compared to the past. The declines in growing stock are likely driven by unsustainable harvesting of wood exceeding natural regrowth rates. Overall, the data highlights the heavy toll deforestation has taken on Somalia's remaining forest resources.



4.7.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Somalia's emissions were 12.5 million metric tons CO₂ equivalent in 2012, with over 80 percent from livestock and land use (CAIT Climate Data Explorer). Its 0.01 percent share of global emissions in 2019 was relatively low. Trend data on emissions is needed to inform mitigation strategies.

Figure 4.24 shows trends in total CO₂eq emissions for the time series 2000 to 2020. In general, total emissions show an increasing trend. In 2020, the total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 41, 131 Gg of CO₂eq (gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent.) including the LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) Sector. Total CO₂ emissions for the year 2020 are estimated to be 23,781 Gg CO₂eq without contribution from LULUCF.

According to National GHG inventory for BUR 1, 2022 Somalia has little historical or current responsibility for global climate change; the country's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are estimated at 41.1 MT CO₂e as of 2020 representing less than 0.03 percent of total global emissions (Based on the BUR 1 modelling). Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land use (AFOLU) contribute to over 92 percent of the country's emissions while the energy sector, waste and IPPU contribute 4 percent, 3 percent, respectively as shown in Figure 4.25.

Table 4.8 Forest Cover Change in Somalia, 1990-2020

Year	Forest Area (1,000 ha)	percent of Land Area
1990	1,650	1.1
2000	1,110	0.7
2010	490	0.3
2015	150	0.1
2020	150	0.1

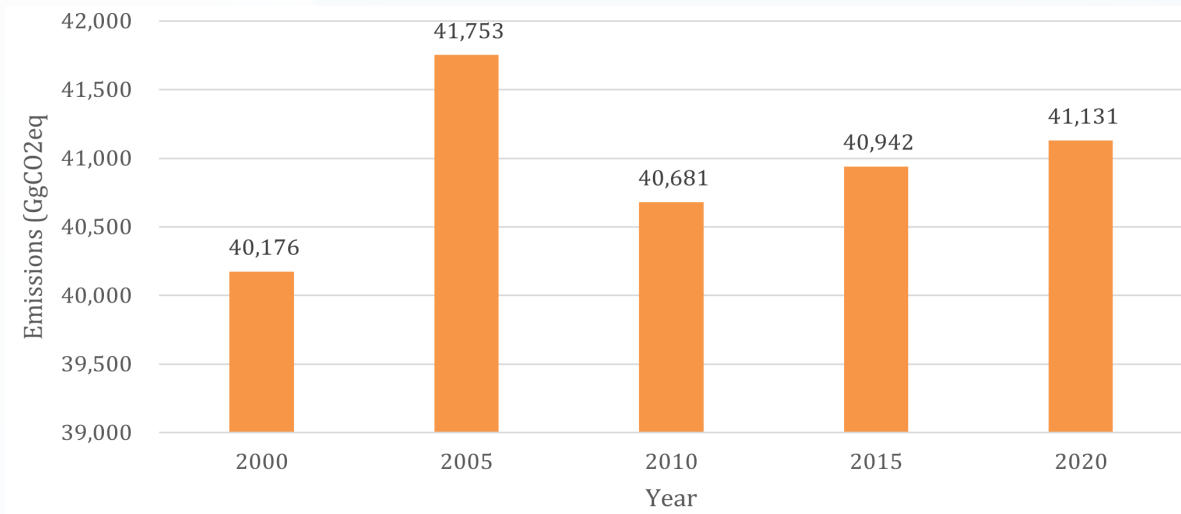
Source: FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020

Table 4.9 Growing Stock Volume (million m³ over bark)

Year	Naturally Regenerating Forest	Planted Forest	Total
1990	413.98	0.24	414.22
2000	375.60	0.24	375.84
2010	337.23	0.24	337.47
2015	318.04	0.24	318.28
2020	298.85	0.24	299.09

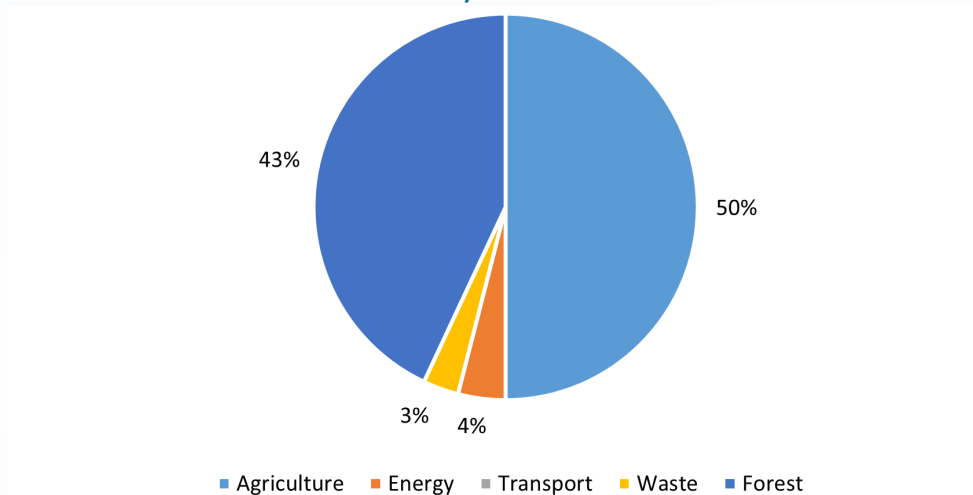
Source: FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020

Figure 4.24 Total GHG emission trends in Gg CO₂eq



Source: Somalia's First Biennial Update Report (BUR), MOECC

Figure 4.25 National Emissions shares by sectors



Source: Somalia's First Biennial Update Report (BUR), MOECC



CHAPTER FIVE

POLICY, PLANNING AND COORDINATION SERVICES

5.0 Governance statistics

Governance statistics play a crucial role in fostering inclusive, transparent, and accountable connections between the government and its citizens in Somalia. Governance issues are embedded in the Somalia National Development Plan (NDP-9) and in the measurement of progress towards achieving the set targets of national development priorities. Specifically, under Pillar One Inclusive and Accountable Politics and Pillar two Security and Rule of Law.

5.1 Women Representation

In Somalia, the constitution promotes gender equality and mandates women’s participation in leadership, with the NDP-9 aiming to increase their roles. Despite a 30% quota for women in parliament, challenges persist in achieving effective participation and influence. In the 2022 election, only 19% of women were elected to the House of the People, highlighting ongoing obstacles in meaningful representation and impact on gender-responsive policies.

Table 5.1 provides information on the representation of women in the House of the People and the Upper House Senate. In 2016, out of the 275 members elected to the Lower House, there were 67 women MPs, representing 24 percent of the total. However, in 2022, the number of women MPs in the House of the People decreased to 54, accounting for 20 percent of the total MPs. This indicates a decline of 4 percent in the proportion of women elected to the House of the People from 2016. In the Upper House, the representation of women in 2016 was 24 percent, which slightly increased to 26 percent in the 2022 term, reflecting a 2 percent increase from 2016. The average representation of women between the Upper House and Lower House is 6 percent higher in the upper house.

Table 5.1 Percentage of Women Representation in the Lower House and Upper House (Bicameral)

Sex	Lower House		Upper House	
	2016	2022	2016	2022
Men	208	221	41	40
Women	67	54	13	14
Percentage of women	24%	20%	24%	26%
Total	275	275	54	54

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union



The table 5.2 presents the seats of the Upper House senates and Lower House member of parliaments by constituency. The senates were distributed as follows: Puntland and Somaliland have been given more seats than the other administrations, with 11 senate members each and with a 27 percent representation of women.

Four regional administrations Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Southwest and Jubaland, were given 8 senate members each and at 25 percent of women. There were no upper house seats for Banadir region since Mogadishu’s status remains a key outstanding issue in Somalia’s political settlement. The distribution of parliament members in the Lower House was uneven among the constituencies.

The Southwest region had the highest number with 69 MPs, followed by Somaliland with 46 MPs, Jubaland with 43 MPs, and both Puntland and Galmudug with 37 MPs each. The Banadir Region had the lowest representation with only 5 MPs. Regarding women’s representation, Somaliland had the highest percentage at 28 percent, followed by Galmudug at 24 percent. The constituency with the lowest women’s representation was Hirshabelle, with only 8% of the 38 MPs being women.

Table 5.2 Percentage of Women in Lower House & Upper House Seats by Constituency

	Constituency	Member of Parliaments	% women Lower House	Upper House Senates	% women Upper House
1	Banadir Region	5	20%	-	-
2	Somaliland	46	28%	11	27%
3	Puntland	37	16%	11	27%
4	Jubaland	43	19%	8	25%
5	Galmudug	37	24%	8	25%
6	Southwest	69	19%	8	25%
7	Hirshabelle	38	8%	8	25%
	Total	275		54	

Source: Somali Parliament (The House of the People)

Table 5.3 presented below illustrates the percentage of women in the Committees of both the Upper House and Lower House. In the Lower House Committees, male members dominate with 83%, while women represent only 17%. Additionally, 75% of the Chairpersons in the Lower House are male. Notably, there is no female representation in the Defense Committee of the Lower House. Moving to the Upper House, male members also dominate with 73%, while women represent 27% of the Committees.

However, the Chairpersons of the four assessed Committees in the Upper House are evenly split at 50% each in terms of gender. It is worth mentioning that the Defense Committee in the Upper House is exclusively male dominated. Similarly, both the Upper House and Lower House share the absence of female representation in their respective Defense Committees.

Table 5.3 Lower House and Upper House Permanent Committee by Sex and Chairperson in 2023

SN	Lower House Committee	Number of Parliaments			Chairperson	%Women
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Foreign Affairs Committee	16	3	19	Male	16
2	Defence Committee	13	0	13	Male	0
3	Finance Committee	20	1	21	Male	5
4	Human Rights and Gender Equality Committee	4	7	11	Female	64
Total		53	11	64	75%	17%

SN	Upper House Committee	Number of Parliaments			Chairperson	%Women
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Foreign Affairs Committee	3	2	5	Female	40%
2	Defence Committee	5	0	5	Male	0%
3	Finance Committee	5	2	7	Male	29%
4	Human Rights and Gender Equality Committee	3	2	5	Female	40%
Total		16	6	22	50%	27%

Source: Somali Parliament (The House of the People)

Table 5.4 displays data on the composition of Cabinet Ministries in 2017 and 2022, detailing the number of men, women, and the total number of members.

In 2017, there were 21 men and 6 women in the Cabinet Ministries, totaling 27 members while in 2022, the number of men in the Cabinet Ministries increased to 23, while the number of women decreased to 3, resulting in a total of 26 members.

The percentage change shows that the number of men in the Cabinet Ministries increased by approximately 9.52 percent from 2017 to 2022. Conversely, the number of women decreased by 50.00 percent over the same period. Overall, there was a slight decrease of about 3.70 percent in the total number of members in the Cabinet Ministries from 2017 to 2022.

Table 5. 4 Women Percentage in the Cabinet Position

Cabinet Ministries	2017	Year 2022
Men	21	23
Women	6	3
Percentage of women	22.2%	11.54%
Total	27	26

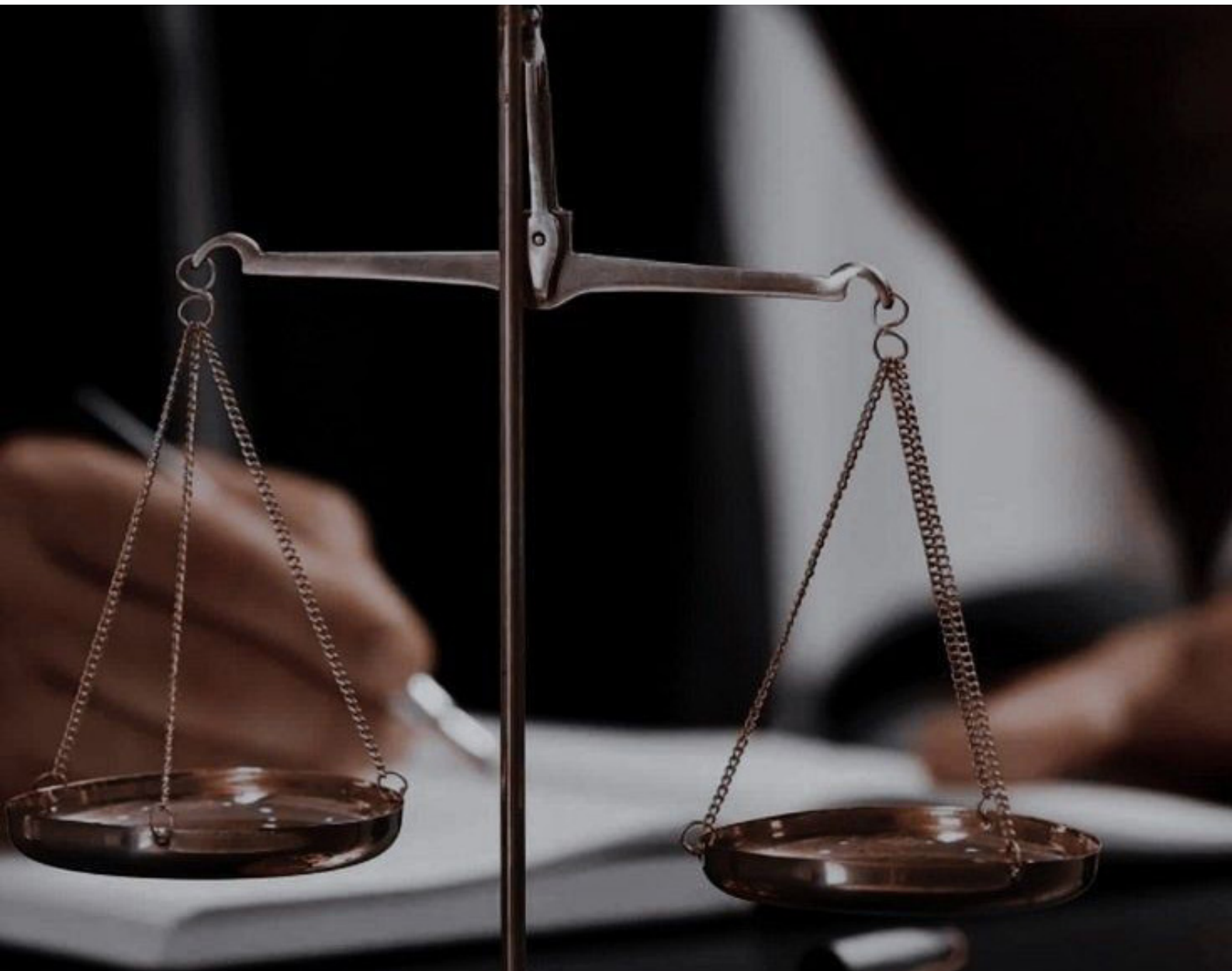


Table 5.5 presents the percentage of women in various positions within the Courts and the Office of the Attorney General (AGO). It indicates that there are no female judges at both the Federal and Federal Member States (FMS) levels. However, within the AGOs, there is a representation of women in the roles of prosecutors and clerks. The percentage of women prosecutors in the AGOs is 23%, and for clerk positions, it is 26%. It is worth noting that the Attorney General of the Federal Government of Somalia has implemented an “Affirmative Action Policy” to encourage and increase the number of female prosecutors in the AGO office. This policy aims to promote gender equality and participation in the legal system.

Table 5. 5 Proportions of Women in the Judiciary Positions in National Institutions by Sex and States

Judiciary	Banadir		Puntland		Jubaland		Southwest		Galmudug		Hirshabelle		Total	%Percentage of women
Courts	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Judges	68		74		40		57		31		40		310	0%
Registrars	88		40		20		73		18		0		239	N/A
Office Of the Attorney General														
Prosecutors	21	7	13	6	6	0	21	6	4	0	3	2	89	23%
Clerks	49	20	7	1	1	0	7	1	2	1	0	0	89	26%

Source: Office of the Attorney General (Federal) and Courts





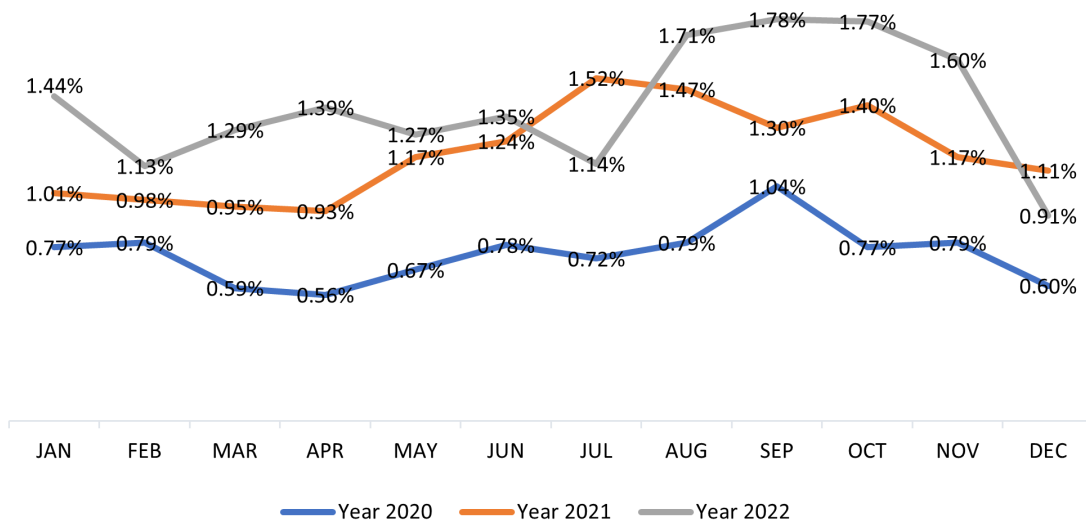
5.3 Access to justice

Access to justice involves individuals' ability to seek fair treatment through formal or informal justice systems based on human rights principles. It is essential for upholding the rule of law, empowering individuals to assert their rights, challenge discrimination, and hold leaders accountable. Justice systems must be impartial and non-discriminatory, with states responsible for providing equitable and transparent justice services.

In Somalia, justice operates through a three-tiered system inherited from the Siyad Barre era, comprising the Court of First Instance, Appeals Court, and State Supreme Court. While states like Puntland have advanced their judicial systems, others, such as Galmudug and Hirshabelle, face challenges in formalizing theirs. Each Federal Member State (FMS) has its constitution and laws, with courts often applying a blend of British Common Law, Italian Continental Law, Shariah, and customary Xeer, leading to diverse legal practices across regions.

Figure 5.1 illustrates the annual increase of access to justice in the AGO (Attorney General's Office) within the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) over the past three years. Notably, in 2022, there was a significant increase in the percentage of cases compared to the preceding years, 2020 and 2021. This rise indicates an improvement in the population's access to justice within the BRA.

Figure 5.1 Permanent civil servants by grade, 2006-2022



Source: National Civil Service Commission 2022



5.4 Conflicts Related to Death

Indicator 16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms. Essentially, this indicator seeks to assess the operational effectiveness of Justice institutions responsible for upholding the rule of law. Its goal is to analyze and evaluate how well these institutions function in practice. The administrative data recorded by AGOs, and Courts are not disaggregated nor based on the people who sought service, but rather the number of cases filed. Due to lack of available data on victims of violence this indicator has been contextualized as the number of cases reported to the Courts and AGOs of five Federal Member States and Banadir region in the year 2022.

Therefore, it is not clear how many victims were involved in the 6,114 cases reported by the AGOs and 9,342 cases filed in the Courts. (Table 5.6)

The annual report of the Prosecutors Conference published in 2022 stated that 6,114 occurrences of criminal cases were reported to the Federal Attorney General and five Federal Member States Attorneys across the country excluding Somaliland. According to the table 3.1 below, 68 percent were Convicted or Acquitted. Almost 18 percent of these criminal cases were pending at the time of the report. 14 percent were disposed by the Attorneys Generals.

Overall, 82 percent of the criminal case were resolved either convicted or disposed of by AGO. The highest number at 41 percent of the total cases were filed in Puntland State followed by Banadir region at 27 percent while the least cases were filed in Hirshabelle 5% approximately.

Table 5. 6 Crime Reports Forwarded to the AGO by States and BRA, 2022

States and BRA	Filed cases ¹	Pending ²	Convicted/Acquitted	Disposed of by AGO ³
BRA	1,678	747	709	222
Puntland	2,518	65	2,385	68
Jubaland	414	65	252	97
Galmudug	467	70	274	123
Southwest	744	110	463	171
Hirshabelle	293	45	85	163
Total	6,114	1,102	4,168	844

Source: office of the Attorney General

¹ Filed cases refer to: all cases brought before the Attorneys during the year in reference.

² Pending cases refer to: the cases which had not been determined/resolved by State Attorneys and AGO during the year in reference.

³ Disposed of cases refers to: all cases that were resolved/determined before proceeding to the courts by State Attorneys and AGO during the year in reference.

The table 5.7 depicts the total number of conflict related death in the year 2010 to 2022. It highlights that state-based violence is high compared to non-state violence and one side violence. When comparing the years per 100,000 population it shows 2012 was the highest year at 24 per 100,00 population followed by 2010 at 22.6 and 2022 at 17.7, the lowest year of the conflict related death is 2013 at 8.1 per 100.000 populations. In 2022, the level of violence increased, reaching 3,100, While both one-sided violence and non-state conflict showed low levels of intensity. The increase in fatalities and political violence incidents in 2022 corresponded with government operations to fight Al-Shabab.

Table 5.7 Conflict Related Death Per100,000 Population

Conflict Related Death	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
State-Based Violence	2,150	1,937	1,625	913	1,111	1,201	1,943	1,918	2,213	1,946	1,945	2,174	3,040
Non-State Violence	554	109	257	0	9	2	41	49	160	172	82	3	4
One-Sided Violence	18	72	108	132	127	51	89	104	134	101	93	92	71
Total Number of Death	2,722	2,118	2,990	1,045	1,247	1,254	2,073	2,071	2,507	2,219	2,120	2,269	3,115
Per 100,000	22.6	17.3	24.0	8.1	9.3	9.1	14.5	13.9	16.2	13.8	12.8	13.2	17.7

Source: UCDP (Uppsala conflict data program)

Table 5.8 presents the percentage of women serving as Judges and Registrars in the Courts, as well as Prosecutors and Clerks in the Office of the Attorney General. It reveals that there are no female judges in the Courts at both the Federal and Federal Member States (FMS) levels. However, in the Attorney General’s Offices (AGOs), 23% of prosecutors and 26% of clerks are women. The Attorney General of the Federal Government of Somalia has implemented an “Affirmative Action Policy” to promote and enhance female representation by encouraging more women to become prosecutors in the AGO office.

Table 5. 8 Proportions of Women in the Judiciary Positions in National Institutions by Sex and States

Judiciary	Banadir		Puntland		Jubaland		Southwest		Galmudug		Hirshabelle		Total	%Percentage of women
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Courts														
Judges		68		74		40		57		31		40	310	0%
Registrars		88		40		20		73		18		0	239	N/A
Office Of the Attorney General														
Prosecutors	21	7	13	6	6	0	21	6	4	0	3	2	89	23%
Clerks	49	20	7	1	1	0	7	1	2	1	0	0	89	26%

Source: Office of the Attorney General (Federal)

Table 5.9 displays the data for the number of prosecutors and filed cases in the Federal Member States (FMS) and BRA (Benadir Regional Administration) in the year 2022. Puntland state had the highest caseload, with 19 prosecutors handling 2,518 cases, resulting in an average of 133 cases per prosecutor. Galmudug, on the other hand, had only 4 prosecutors handling 467 cases, resulting in an average of 117 cases per prosecutor. Southwest had the lowest caseload, with an average of 28 cases per prosecutor.



Table 5.9 Number of Prosecutors Per caseload by Sex and States in 2022

States and BRA	Filed cases	Prosecutors		Total Prosecutors	Per caseload per prosecutors
		Male	Female		
BRA	1,678	21	7	28	60
Puntland	2,518	13	6	19	133
Jubaland	414	6	0	6	69
Galmudug	467	4	0	4	117
Southwest	744	21	6	27	28
Hirshabelle	293	3	2	5	59
Total	6114	68	21	89	

Source: Office of the Attorney General (Federal)

Table 5.10 presents data on the cases processed by Federal and FMS (Federal Member States) Courts in 2022. The Courts of Somalia, excluding Puntland, received a total of 9,342 cases. Out of these cases, 82% were completed or resolved, while 18% were still pending in the Courts.

In terms of distribution by states, Benadir had the highest number of cases reported to the Courts, representing 32% of the total cases. Hirshabelle state followed with 23% of the cases. On the other hand, the Federal Supreme Court had the lowest proportion of cases, accounting for only 1%.

Table 5. 10 Number of Cases Reported to the Courts by States and BRA, 2022

	Filed cases	Pending	Completed
Supreme Court (federal)	97	56	41
BRA	2,945	1,083	1,862
Puntland	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jubaland	1,167	103	1,064
Galmudug	1,907	76	1,831
Southwest	1,050	230	820
Hirshabelle	2,176	169	2,007
Total	9,342	1,717	7,625

Source: Judiciary Annual Conference Book, 2022

Table 5.11 below provides information on the number and percentage of cases reported to Alternative Dispute Resolutions (ADR), which serves as an informal justice system in Somalia, categorized by the Federal Member States (FMS) and BRA (Benadir Regional Administration). The data reveals that Puntland and Jubaland had the highest percentages, accounting for 53% and 13% of the cases, respectively. Galmudug state constituted 11% of the reported ADR cases, while Hirshabelle represented only 4%.

Table 5. 11 Number of Cases Reported to ADR by FMS & BRA in July 2022-to June 2023

States and BRA	Federal & FMS ADR	
	Number of Cases Filled	% of Cases Filled
Banadir	432	10
Puntland	2,292	53
Jubaland	557	13
Galmudug	473	11
Southwest	432	10
Hirshabelle	172	4
Total	4,358	100

Source: Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs



Federal Republic of Somalia
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)



 snbs@nbs.gov.so

 www.nbs.gov.so

 [@NBS_Somalia](https://twitter.com/NBS_Somalia)

Telephone no.:
+252-61-3700080

 [@nbssomalia](https://www.facebook.com/nbssomalia)