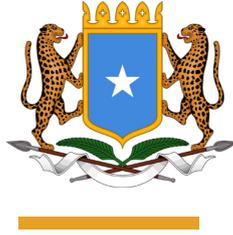**The Federal Republic of Somalia**

Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Annual Performance Newsletter – 2025

Strengthening National Statistics, Advancing National Transformation Plan and Sustainable Development.

A Year of Institutional Transformation

The Federal Republic of Somalia

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A Year of Institutional Transformation

A Year of Institutional Transformation

The year 2025 stands as a defining milestone in the institutional evolution of the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics and the broader National Statistical System. As Somalia advances implementation of the National Transformation Plan (2025–2029) and lays strategic foundations for Vision 2060, the demand for credible, timely and internationally harmonized statistics has assumed unprecedented importance.

In an increasingly complex development landscape, official statistics are no longer peripheral technical outputs but strategic national imperatives. Official statistics inform macroeconomic management, underpin fiscal planning, guide social investment, strengthen governance accountability and enable Somalia to report authoritatively on its national priorities and global commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

Throughout 2025, SNBS accelerated production of high-value statistical outputs, strengthened administrative data ecosystems, modernized macroeconomic measurement frameworks, expanded nationally representative surveys and enhanced digital statistical infrastructure. These efforts significantly reinforced Somalia's capacity to monitor economic performance, assess social progress, evaluate environmental sustainability and drive evidence-based decision-making among all government institutions.

SNBS General Staff Meeting in 2025

Somalia commemorates African Statistics Day, 2025

Director General's Message

National statistical offices constitute a critical pillar of modern public administration. High-quality statistics is a prerequisite for prudent policymaking, sound fiscal management and sustainable national development. Without reliable data, planning becomes conjectural; with it, governance becomes strategic, transparent and accountable.

The progress achieved in 2025 mirrors the professionalism and dedication of SNBS leadership, departmental heads and staff, the steadfast commitment of Federal Government institutions and the invaluable collaboration of our development partners. Strengthened coordination with Federal

"Reliable statistics is the foundation of national transformation, guiding policy, investment and progress."

Government Ministries and Federal Member States has enabled the National Statistical System to operate with greater coherence, methodological rigor and operational effectiveness.

This year's achievements demonstrate that Somalia is steadily transitioning from fragmented data production towards a harmonized, nationally owned statistical architecture grounded in international standards and domestic relevance.

As we continue narrowing domestic and global data gaps, preparations are underway for major statistical milestones in 2026, including large-scale surveys, expanded macroeconomic frameworks and enhanced SDG reporting mechanisms in the lead-up to Somalia's 2026 Voluntary National Review. Our unequivocal guiding principle is that robust statistics is the bedrock of national transformation, institutional accountability and sustainable development.

Dr. Abdisalam Abdirahman Mohamed

Director General, SNBS

Message from Deputy Director General

In 2025, SNBS registered substantive technical progress across core statistical domains. Methodological standards were strengthened, quality assurance frameworks enhanced and integrated statistical platforms expanded to improve coherence and reliability.

Significant advancements were achieved in GDP compilation methodologies, modernization of the Consumer Price Index and the deployment of digital survey technologies and GIS-enabled analytical tools. These improvements elevated the accuracy, timeliness and analytical depth of national statistics, strengthening their utility for macroeconomic management and sectoral planning.

"Modernization of Somalia's statistical system is not merely an aspiration; it is a measurable and ongoing reality."

Equally transformative has been the systematic strengthening of administrative data systems and institutional coordination mechanisms. Sustained investment in technical capacity, infrastructural modernization and data integration are essential for consolidating these gains.

Abdirahman Omar Dahir

Deputy Director General, SNBS

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Mandate and Strategic Direction

Somalia National Bureau of Statistics is the official institution responsible for producing and disseminating national statistics and coordinating Somalia's National Statistical System (NSS). The Bureau conducts population censuses, surveys and the compilation of socio-economic data, while promoting administrative data integration across government institutions. SNBS also monitors National Transformation Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such that Somalia's statistics is reliable, harmonized and internationally comparable.

Strategic Pillars in 2025

In alignment with national priorities, SNBS focused its efforts on six strategic pillars: strengthening institutional capacity and coordination across the National Statistical System; expanding the availability of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) data; reinforcing administrative data systems; modernizing macroeconomic and production statistics; advancing digital statistical infrastructure; and enhancing transparency and public dissemination of official statistics.

SNBS DG meets World Bank Country Manager for Somalia, Mr. Hideki Matsunaga and Mr Alejandro De la Fuente, Senior Economist and Task Team Leader.

Modernizing Economic Measurement

Macroeconomic and Financial Statistics

SNBS released Gross Domestic Product Report, revealing a 4.1% economic growth—driven by robust investment, strong household consumption & a vibrant services sector, underpinning Somalia's resilience & growing investor confidence.

In 2025, SNBS consolidated and strengthened Somalia's macroeconomic statistical system through enhanced national accounts compilation, CPI modernization and the integration of enterprise data systems. These improvements reinforce compliance with SNA 2008 standards and significantly expand the analytical depth available for macroeconomic management, fiscal planning and investment analysis.

National Accounts – GDP 2024 Performance

Somalia's economy demonstrated sustained resilience in 2024, recording real GDP growth of 4.1 percent, following 4.2 percent growth in 2023 (constant 2022 prices).

Nominal GDP increased to USD 11.97 billion, up from USD 10.96 billion in 2023.

Real GDP (2022 base year) reached USD 11.07 billion, compared to USD 10.63 billion in 2023.

GDP per capita improved to USD 737, reflecting gradual income gains.

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) rose to USD 18.23 billion, underscoring the continued importance of remittances and external grants in supporting national income.

Growth was primarily supported by strong domestic demand, sustained external inflows and improved export performance, particularly in agriculture-related products.

Real GDP Growth	Nominal GDP
4.1%	USD 11.97 Billlion

Real GDP (2022 Base)	GDP per Capita	GND)
USD 11,07 Billion	USD 737	USD 18.23 Bill
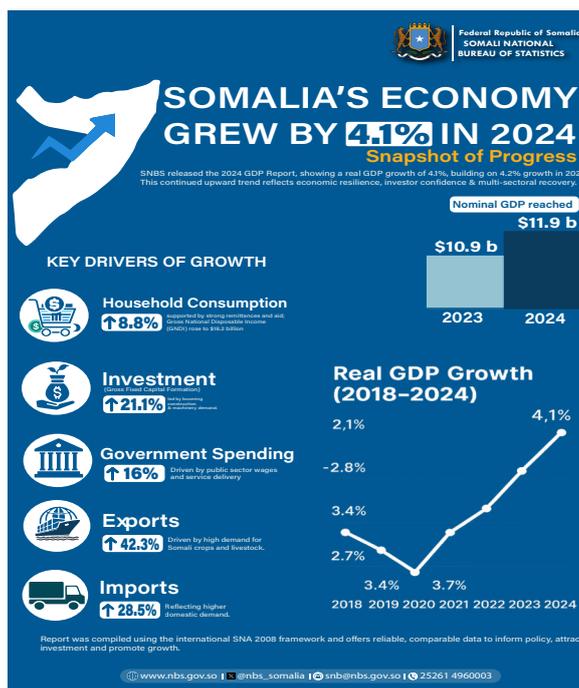
Expenditure-Based Growth Dynamics

The 2024 expansion was characterized by strong performance across key expenditure components:

The surge in exports, which were driven notably by crops and vegetable oils, signals improving external competitiveness. However, imports continue to exceed exports in absolute terms, contributing to a widening trade deficit.

Investment growth is symptomatic of increased activity in construction, machinery and vehicle imports, signaling gradual capital deepening within the economy.

- Exports of Goods & Services: +42.3%
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Investment): +21.1%
- Imports of Goods & Services: +28.5%

Expenditure Components Driving Growth – 2024

Consumer Price Index– 2025 Inflation Trends

In 2025, SNBS completed a comprehensive modernization of the Consumer Price Index framework, introducing new expenditure weights derived from more than 7,200 households under the 2022 Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS).

CPI also transitioned from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018 with its expanded 13-division classification structure, broadening national coverage to encompass countrywide, adopting a new base year of 2022 = 100. This aligned Somalia's inflation measurement system more closely with international statistical standards, hence enhancing its analytical robustness.

SNBS launched three groundbreaking statistical achievements: District-Level Poverty Estimates, Phase II of the Somalia Statistics Project and Somalia's first harmonized National Consumer Price Index

Average annual inflation in 2025 stood at 3.7 percent, with a gradual upward trend towards year-end, reaching 5.11 percent in December.
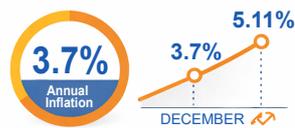
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages accounted for approximately 4.5 percent of household expenditure, making it the principal inflation driver, averaging 3.4 percent in 2025.

Regional disparities were observed, with South-West State recording 9.1 percent, Banadir 5.2 percent, while Puntland experienced low or negative inflation.

National Inflation Trend (Jan–Dec 2025)

Monthly Inflation (%):

Jan 3.96	Jul 2.68
Feb 3.24	Aug 3.26
Mar 3.93	Sep 4.06
Apr 3.61	Oct 3.93
May 4.19	Nov 4.82
Jun 2.10	Dec 5.11

Somalia Integrated Business Establishment Census (SIBEC)

Completion of SIBEC established Somalia's first Statistical Business Register, enumerating 174,149 establishments nationwide. Enterprise structure based on the census were as follows; micro-enterprises 47.7%, informal establishments, 24.8%, with formal establishments comprising 27.5%

With respect to sectoral composition, wholesale & retail trade stood at 78.5%, while accommodation & food services accounting for 9.7% and manufacturing at 3.3%

Urban concentration remains pronounced, with Mogadishu accounting for 27.8 percent and Hargeisa 17 percent of all establishments.

Statistical Bulletin 2024

In 2025, SNBS compiled and published the Statistical Bulletin 2024, consolidating officially validated national accounts, price statistics and key macroeconomic indicators into a single authoritative reference.

The Bulletin strengthens transparency, standardization and accessibility of official macroeconomic statistics, supporting policymakers, development partners, researchers and the public with reliable and harmonized economic data.
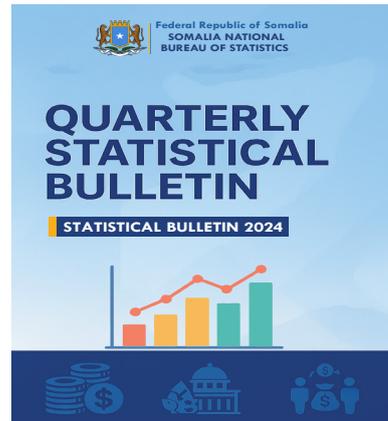
Expanding Social and Demographic Data

The Seventh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS7) advanced substantially in 2025, with nationwide training, digital deployment and real-time monitoring systems. The survey will generate nationally representative multi-sectoral data in health, education, nutrition, gender equality and living standards, strengthening SDG monitoring and social policy design.

MICS-7 kick-off event in Mogadishu.

Population and Social Statistics

Population and social statistics remain essential for tracking Somalia's development progress and informing evidence-based policy. In 2025, the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics developed the Population Development Composite Index (PDCI), a multidimensional tool measuring progress across key population and development indicators aligned with the National Transformation Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Somalia's overall PDCI score is 29.8, placing the country in the low-performance category. Of the 29 indicators used to construct the index, 22 (over 75 percent) fall within the low-performance range, highlighting persistent challenges across several social and demographic dimensions.

Overall PDCI Score and Performance Categories
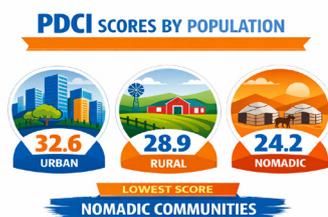
The results also reveal disparities across population groups. Urban populations score 32.6, compared to 28.9 for rural populations and 24.2 for nomadic populations, indicating that nomadic communities face the greatest development challenges.

PDCI Scores by Residency – Urban, Rural and Nomadic]

The results also reveal disparities across population groups. Urban populations score 32.6, compared to 28.9 for rural populations and 24.2 for nomadic populations, indicating that nomadic communities face the greatest development challenges.

Regional PDCI Scores in Somalia

Woqooyi Galbeed 37.7
Awdal 36.4
Sool 34.8
Togdheer 34.7
Hiiraan 17.8

Hiiraan has the lowest score
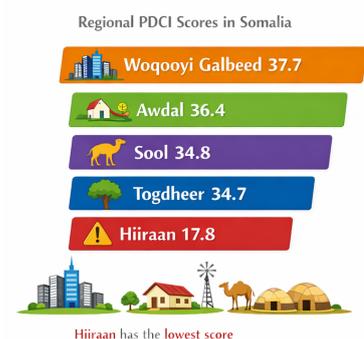
Regional PDCI Performance Map / Regional Ranking]

Across thematic pillars such as dignity and human rights, health, place and mobility, governance and accountability and sustainability, most indicators show low performance. However, renewable energy consumption stands out, reaching 94.3 percent of total energy use, reflecting Somalia's strong reliance on renewable energy sources.

PDCI Pillars and Key Indicator Highlights]

The findings emphasize the need for stronger investment in social sectors and targeted interventions to reduce regional and population disparities. The PDCI provides a valuable evidence base to guide policy priorities and monitor Somalia's progress towards SDGs and the ICPD Program of Action.

Strengthening Somalia's SDG Monitoring Architecture

Policy, Planning and Coordination Services (PPCS)

A landmark achievement in 2025 was the increase in Somalia's reportable SDG indicators from 39% to 70.2% — a historic expansion of national reporting capacity.

This progress was enabled by strengthened administrative data integration, structured technical validation processes and the upgrading of the Somalia SDG Goal Tracker 3.0. The platform now functions as the central national mechanism for compiling, validating, visualizing and disseminating SDG data, significantly enhancing transparency and coordination ahead of the 2026 Voluntary National Review.

Governance Statistics: Measuring Institutions and Public Trust

In February 2025, SNBS launched the second edition of the Governance Statistics Report, consolidating administrative data from key institutions and strengthening evidence-based governance reform in support of SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

The report covers access to justice, public and political participation, safety and security, cybercrime and access to information — providing an empirical foundation for institutional reform and public accountability.

Coordinated Action for Data Impact

In June 2025, SNBS convened Second Joint Data and Statistics Forum, bringing together more than 130 representatives from government institutions, development partners and international agencies. The Forum reaffirmed SNBS's statutory leadership as Somalia's national authority for official statistics. Key outcomes included improved administrative data-sharing mechanisms, reduced duplication in data production, clearer delineation of institutional roles and strengthened coordination for VNR 2026 preparations.

Environment, Energy and Climate Statistics

For the first time, SNBS published SDG Environmental Indicators Progress Report and the SDG 7 Energy Indicators Progress Report. These publications represent a major institutional breakthrough, consolidating environmental and energy datasets from multiple ministries into a unified national reporting framework. Complementing these reports, SNBS conducted national GIS training to enhance spatial data integration for climate resilience mapping, biodiversity monitoring and environmental planning.

Agriculture, Food Security and Production Statistics

Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA)

In 2025, the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) conducted the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA), surveying 8,816 households across 17 regions. The assessment covered rural, urban and internally displaced populations, generating nationally representative data on food consumption, livelihoods, coping strategies and vulnerability patterns to support policy formulation and humanitarian planning.

The findings indicate that 29 percent of households experience severe food insecurity, limiting their ability to meet basic food needs. In addition, 35 percent of households are classified as highly or extremely multidimensionally vulnerable, including 8 percent facing severe vulnerability due to multiple deprivations in basic living conditions.

Household Food Security and Vulnerability Indicators – CFSVA 2025]

Suggested indicators for visualization:

- » Severe food insecurity: 29%
- » Highly/extremely multidimensionally vulnerable households: 35%
- » Severely vulnerable population: 8%

29% 35% 8%

The assessment further shows that 32 percent of households reported adopting stress, crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies to meet essential needs, practices that may weaken long-term resilience and recovery capacity.

Agricultural production is a critical source of livelihood in rural areas. However, farming households reported significant constraints, including recurring drought conditions, high input costs, limited access to productive land and inadequate irrigation water.

In the livestock sector, 41 percent of households engaged in livestock production reported difficulties in raising livestock, while 32 percent experienced challenges in selling livestock, largely due to market access limitations and transportation barriers.

Key Agricultural Livelihood Constraints

Suggested indicators:

- » Livestock production difficulties: 41%
- » Livestock marketing challenges: 32%

Economic shocks also affected household livelihoods. Approximately 18 percent of households experienced income-related shocks within the three months preceding the survey, driven by job losses, rising food prices, illness or death of household members, and climate-related drought and heat stress events.

Livestock Production Difficulties **41%**

Livestock Marketing Challenges **32%**

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

SNBS continued strengthening national food security monitoring through the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), implemented in partnership with the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the World Food Programme.

The September 2025 IPC analysis found that 3.4 million people (approximately 18 percent of the population) were experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between July and September 2025. Of these, 624,000 people were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 2.8 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

An additional 6.3 million people were categorized as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), indicating continued vulnerability and the need for sustained support.

The IPC analysis estimates that 1.85 million children aged 6–59 months are likely to experience acute malnutrition between July 2025 and June 2026, including 421,000 children expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) requiring urgent treatment.

Acute Food Insecurity by IPC Phase – 2025

Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	**624,000**
Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	**2.8 million**
Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	**6.3 million**

Total IPC 3+: **3.4 million**

Stressed (IPC 2): **6.3 million**

Joint Monitoring Report (JMR)

Complementing IPC analysis, the Joint Monitoring Report provides early warning system that identifies districts at risk of deteriorating food and nutrition security conditions. December 2025 JMR recorded 41 critical risk alerts and 61 heightened alerts across indicators including drought conditions, food prices, water prices, fuel costs and displacement.

Using district-level statistical modelling, JMR estimated approximately 1.73 million people (9 percent of the population) were living in areas at risk of experiencing Emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4 or worse).

Monitoring data from November 2025 further recorded, 13 critical and 16 heightened alerts related to fuel prices, 11 critical and 13 heightened alerts related

Early Warning Risk Alerts – JMR 2025]

Suggested visualization:

> » Critical alerts: 41
> » Heightened alerts: 61
> » Population in high-risk districts: 1.73 million (9%)

Critical Alerts
41

Population in High-Risk Districts
1.73 million (9%)

Heightened Alerts
61

to water prices as well as additional alerts linked to drought conditions and displacement

Statistical Development and Agricultural Data Modernization

In 2025, SNBS continued strengthening agricultural and production statistics systems. Key initiatives included development of a Residential Property Price Index, establishment of a Construction Input Price Index, modernization of agricultural statistics systems and laying the groundwork for

for Somalia's first Agricultural Census scheduled for 2026. These initiatives contribute to strengthening Somalia's statistical capacity to monitor agricultural production, food security dynamics and rural livelihoods, thereby supporting evidence-based planning and resilience-building strategies.

Digital Transformation

Digital infrastructure now supports nearly all major statistical operations at SNBS. Innovations included:

» Strengthened CAPI systems

» Real-time monitoring dashboards

» Enhanced data security frameworks

» Web-based statistical data management platforms

» Expanded public dissemination tools

SNBS participated at the 15th Session of UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) in New York.

Key Global Partnerships & Engagements – 2025

Throughout 2025, SNBS deepened its international partnerships and expanded its global footprint, positioning Somalia as an increasingly credible and a contributor within the global statistical community. Anchored in its mandate to modernize the National Statistical System and align with international standards, SNBS advanced strategic cooperation agreements, high-level engagements and technical collaborations that strengthened institutional capacity, enhanced data governance and reinforced evidence-based policymaking.

WB-IMF Spring Meetings in Washington, DC

Collaboration Agreement with France's National Statistics Institute (INSEE)

A landmark achievement was the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with France's National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). The agreement establishes a structured framework for cooperation in statistical governance, methodology, economic and social statistics and data dissemination. Through expert missions, tailored training, study visits and methodological exchange, the partnership accelerates capacity development across Somalia's National Statistical System, thereby reinforcing high-quality, reliable statistics as a cornerstone of economic governance and sustainable development.

SNBS Delivers First Project via Somalia's Country Systems

On a more significant note, SNBS and Swiss Development Cooperation launched a pioneering Pilot Project on Strengthening National Statistical Capacity. Implemented through Somalia's country systems, with funds channeled directly via the Federal Government Treasury, SNBS became the first national institution to deliver a project under this modality. The initiative enhances data use in academia and policymaking by expanding access to flagship datasets, supporting joint research programs and convening research-policy dialogues aligned with national priorities. This milestone echoes growing international confidence in Somalia's institutional systems.

SNBS Enhances Global Partnerships at 56th UN Statistical Commission

SNBS contributed to global statistical dialogue at the 56th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in New York, where discussions focused on building resilient and future-ready national statistical systems. Engagements with Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data and the UK's Office for National Statistics, with whom SNBS renewed memorandum of understanding, strengthened collaboration on data utilization and institutional capacity. Participation in the 15th Session of the UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management further underscored Somalia's commitment to geospatial integration and interoperability aligned with the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework.

Advancing Somalia's Statistical Frontier: Global Partnerships and National Ownership

At the 2025 All Members Meeting of Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics in Warsaw, SNBS showcased progress in integrating displacement data into official statistics through internationally recognized frameworks, including IRRS and IRIS. These efforts, anchored in the IDP Statistical Sector Plan under NSDS2, demonstrate Somalia's transition towards nationally owned, quality-assured displacement statistics.

Engagements with international financial institutions further reinforced SNBS's role as the backbone of Somalia's economic governance. **The Director General participated in the IMF Staff Mission in Riyadh, contributing statistical evidence on GDP growth, inflation and poverty measurement to inform macroeconomic reform processes**. In Nairobi, consultations with the World Bank reaffirmed reliance on SNBS data for poverty

analysis and economic reporting. SNBS also supported Somalia's historic Working Party Meeting for accession to the World Trade Organization, emphasizing the critical role of credible trade and economic statistics in global negotiations.

Advancing Statistical Excellence through Capacity and Global Leadership

Capacity development has been central to SNBS advancement. In partnership with Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre, SNBS launched specialized training programs in national accounts, financial management and statistical foundations. As a Board member of PARIS21, SNBS contributed to global discussions on AI-readiness, innovative data financing and strategic communication, sharing Somalia's experience in transforming numbers into narratives that inform and inspire action.

The aforementioned engagements reverberate SNBS's evolution into a confident, outward-looking and reform-oriented institution, strengthening bilateral cooperation, advancing global dialogue and aligning Somalia's statistical system with international best practice.

Somalia Elected as Chair of the AU-STG-17

In September 2025, Somalia, represented by SNBS, was elected as chair of African Union Specialized Technical Group on Emerging Statistical Issues (AU STG-17) for a five-year term (2025–2030). Somalia's election to this crucial leadership role reflects growing confidence in SNBS's commitment to statistical development and innovation at both national and continental levels. AU STG-17 Bureau was established as part of the broader continental effort to modernize, harmonize and strengthen Africa's national statistical systems under the Second Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA 2).

Somalia has also joined Data Innovation Lab (DIL) network for English-speaking African countries, further strengthening SNBS's engagement in regional platforms that promote innovation, peer learning and utilization of modern data methods in official statistics.

In line with these efforts, SNBS has begun to institutionalize data innovation as a core pillar of its modernization agenda. With the unwavering support of our partner, the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS), SNBS is currently training its first cohort of data scientists. This group is working to automate the production of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), with the longer-term ambition of expanding automation to trade statistics and other feasible statistical domains. The team participating in the ONS training is providing introductory Python training to colleagues to prepare them for more advanced data science training in future.

SNBS is working to establish environmental and climate statistics working group intended to strengthen Somalia's capacity to produce timely, policy-relevant climate and environmental statistics using both traditional and non-traditional data sources, including geospatial data, remote sensing and other emerging data systems. The overarching goal is to gradually reduce overreliance on infrequent surveys and censuses while building a more continuous, responsive and resilient national statistical system.

Lessons

While 2025 marked significant progress, structural challenges remain. Addressing fragmented administrative systems, financing constraints, infrastructure limitations and capacity disparities will require sustained institutional reform and predictable investment — domestically and through strategic global partnerships.

Looking Ahead to 2026

Some of the key priorities in the year ahead include:

- Publication of MICS7 results
- Launch and dissemination of Business Survey.
- Conducting the Second Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey
- Implementation of the Agricultural Census
- Expansion of Supply and Use Tables
- Strengthening administrative data repositories
- Further enhancement of SDG Goal Tracker, and presenting second VNR at the UN
- Launch of a national research program
- Enhanced coordination, publicity, for improved data quality and availability & usage
- Expanding partnerships, including for Somalia Population and Housing Census
- Securing requisite resources to optimize outcomes

Building the Architecture of Evidence

The year 2025 represents a turning point in Somalia's statistical journey. Through inspiring leadership, coordinated reform, strengthened SDG reporting, modernized macroeconomic frameworks, accelerated digital transformation, diversified partnerships and improved publicity and stakeholder engagements, SNBS demonstrated growing institutional maturity and technical excellence.

Somalia's upward trajectory is reflected in the official statistics that document recovery, reconstruction and growth. In 2025, SNBS published its first policy brief — translating statistical findings into actionable reform recommendations. SNBS is ever resolute in its commitment to producing trusted, policy-relevant and internationally comparable statistics that underpin sustainable development, strengthen governance and propel countrywide economic growth.

Recognition for exceptional public service.

SNBS Showcasing Progress

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