MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CENTRAL STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT

MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

September 2025

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Methodological Note

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

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

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

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

Consumer Price Index summary for September 2025

In September 2025, the overall monthly inflation rate remained constant at 0.8% compared to the previous month, while the annual inflation rate increased to 9.0% compared to the same month in the previous year. Table One below: - summarizes the month-over-month and year-over-year changes in the overall CPI and for the main COICOP Divisions.

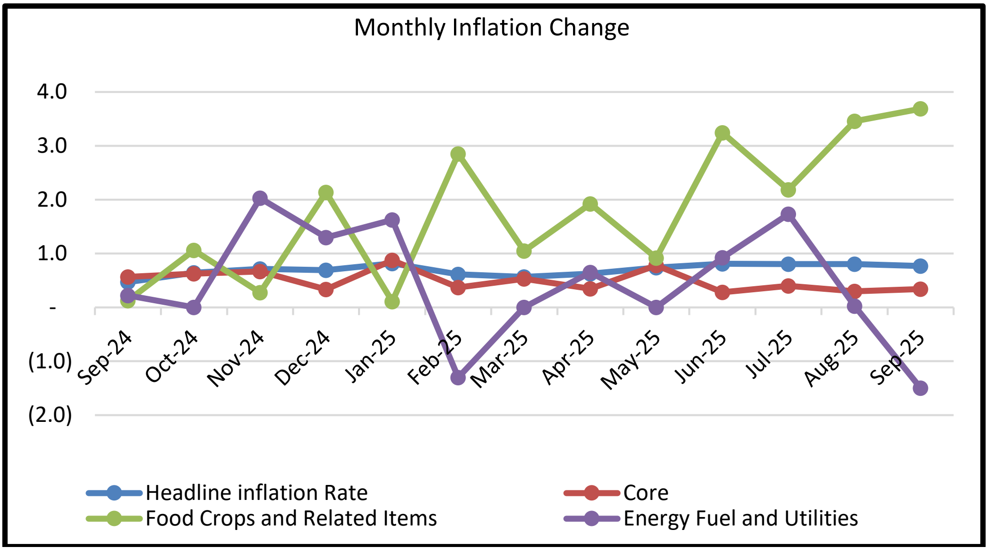
Table 1. Monthly and annual change in overall CPI and main COICOP Divisions for August 2025

Code	**Main Divisions/classes**	*Weights*	**Sep-24**	**Aug_25**	**Sep_25**	***Month Percent change***	***Annual Percent change***
	HEADLINE INDEX	***100%***	**250.69**	**271.07**	**273.15**	**0.8**	**9.0**
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	*41.75%*	**298.83**	**329.80**	**334.64**	**1.5**	**12.0**
1.1	FOOD	*38.71*	**303.25**	**336.38**	**341.50**	**1.5**	**12.6**
01.1.1	Bread and Cereals	*10.48*	**245.46**	**258.97**	**259.32**	**0.1**	**5.6**
01.1.2	Meat	*6.05*	**337.79**	**364.77**	**359.20**	**0.1**	**6.3**
01.1.3	Fish and sea food	*0.37*	**259.06**	**263.04**	**265.83**	**1.1**	**2.6**
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	*4.23*	**269.08**	**281.92**	**273.12**	**-3.1**	**1.5**
01.1.5	Oil and fats	*1.54*	**221.75**	**266.48**	**276.99**	**3.9**	**24.9**
01.1.6	Fruits	*3.26*	**487.71**	**677.06**	**699.15**	**3.3**	**43.4**
01.1.7	Vegetables	*6.28*	**362.68**	**393.16**	**409.15**	**4.1**	**12.8**
01.1.8	Sugar, Jam,Honey,chocolate and confe.	*2.53*	**252.57**	**264.25**	**264.25**	**0.0**	**4.6**
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c	*3.99*	**262.50**	**266.38**	**285.39**	**7.1**	**8.7**
2	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	*4.56%*	**282.89**	**326.00**	**331.78**	**1.8**	**17.3**
3	Clothing and footwear	*5.73%*	**248.57**	**258.06**	**253.26**	**-1.9**	**1.9**
4	Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	*14.10%*	**227.06**	**250.39**	**250.00**	**-0.2**	**10.1**
5	Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance	*5.55%*	**210.54**	**219.97**	**219.99**	**0.0**	**4.5**
6	Health	*2.56%*	**219.52**	**226.54**	**226.70**	**0.1**	**3.3**
7	Transport	*8.85%*	**153.91**	**153.15**	**152.41**	**-0.5**	**-1.0**
8	Communication	*2.99%*	**203.03**	**202.86**	**202.86**	**0.0**	**-0.1**
9	Recreation and culture	*2.25%*	**195.50**	**205.43**	**209.38**	**1.9**	**7.1**
10	Education	*3.69%*	**163.44**	**172.65**	**172.43**	**-0.1**	**5.5**
11	Restaurants and hotels	*3.35%*	**248.45**	**250.86**	**254.67**	**1.5**	**2.5**
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	*4.62%*	**238.65**	**246.68**	**246.28**	**-0.2**	**3.2**

Recent trends in the CPI and its main components

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

Figure 1. Monthly headline inflation and its main components, trailing one year Sep_Sep_2025



Monthly inflation rates over 6 months

Over the past six months, headline inflation showed a modest upward trend with periods of stability. The rate stood at 0.6% in April, inflation rate rose 0.7% in May, rose slightly to 0.8% in June while it remained the same through the months of July, August September 2025.

The most pronounced monthly changes were observed in the Food Crop & Related Items component, which displayed significant volatility. The rate rebounded by 1.9% in April, fell again by 0.9% in May, surged by 3.2% in June, dropped by 2.2% in July, rose sharply by 3.5% in August and continued to rise by 3.7% in September. This reflects considerable instability in food prices as a key driver of overall inflation.

The Energy, Fuel and Utilities Component remained relatively low and stable over the period. Prices rose slightly to 0.7% in April, then returned to 0.0% in May, then increased again to 0.9% in June and 1.7% in July, before dropping back to 0.0% in August and declined by -1.5% in September. This indicates that energy inflation remained weak overall, with only temporary increases during the period.

The Core Inflation component, which excludes the highly volatile food and energy categories, was the least volatile. The rate stood at 0.3% in April, rose again by 0.8% in May, declined by 0.3% in June, rose by 0.4% in July, and decreased once more by 0.3% in August, then remained at 0.3% in September.

Overall, the stability of headline inflation between April and September 2025 largely masks underlying volatility, with food price swings emerging as the main driver of short-term inflation risks, while energy inflation decreased and core inflation remained steady.

Table 2. Monthly percentage change in overall CPI and main components

	2024				2025								
Component	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Headline index	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**
Core	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**
Food crops & related items	**0.1**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**2.1**	**0.1**	**2.9**	**1.0**	**1.9**	**0.9**	**3.2**	**2.2**	**3.5**	**3.7**
Energy, Fuel $ Utilities	**0.2**	**0.0**	**2.0**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**-1.3**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**-1.5**

Table 3. Annual percentage change in overall CPI and main components

	2024				2025								
Component	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep
Headline index	**9.4**	**8.9**	**8.7**	**8.2**	**7.8**	**8.1**	**8.3**	**8.4**	**8.4**	**8.4**	**8.3**	**8.6**	**9.0**
Core	**6.8**	**6.8**	**7.2**	**6.9**	**7.3**	**6.8**	**6.9**	**6.8**	**7.4**	**6.6**	**6.1**	**6.2**	**6.0**
Food crops & related items	**26.3**	**22.6**	**17.6**	**13.8**	**10.1**	**15.4**	**16.1**	**14.5**	**12.5**	**15.8**	**17.2**	**21.1**	**25.4**
Energy Fuel $ Utilities	**6.4**	**5.7**	**7.9**	**9.2**	**8.3**	**7.1**	**7.0**	**11.7**	**10.6**	**11.6**	**11.7**	**7.4**	**5.6**

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

Monthly Inflation		**Annual Inflation**	
Current month index level	**273.15**	Current month index level	**273.15**
Less index for previous month	**271.07**	Less index for same month of the previous year	**250.69**
Index point difference	2.08	Index point difference	22.46
Divided by the previous month index	**271.07**	Divided by the previous year index	**250.69**
Equals	0.00767329	Equals	0.08959272
Results multiplied by 100	0.00767329x100	Results multiplied by 100	0.08959272x100
Equals percent change	0.8%	Equals percent change	9.0%

NB: The Food price volatility is likely linked to seasonal fluctuations in agricultural production, heavy reliance on imported food commodities, exchange rate pressures, and climate-related, shocks such as droughts and irregular rainfall. Temporary increase and decrease in Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) can be related short-term fluctuation in international crude oil prices that directly affect local fuel, electricity, gas and transport costs as Somaliland is dependent on imported petroleum products

How to interpret inflation and CPI statistics?

Movements of the indices from one month to another usually are expressed as percentage changes rather than

Changes in index points. For instance, one index going from 50 in one month to 55 the next month represents a 10% increase in that index, which will be typically reported as a 10% rate of monthly inflation

Glossary

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

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