



**MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**CENTRAL STATISTICS  
DEPARTMENT**



# **MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)**

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**December 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](http://www.mopnd.govsomaliland.org)

## Consumer Price Index summary for December 2025

**In December 2025, the overall monthly inflation rate increased to 0.9% compared to the previous month, while the annual inflation rate increased to 9.6% 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.

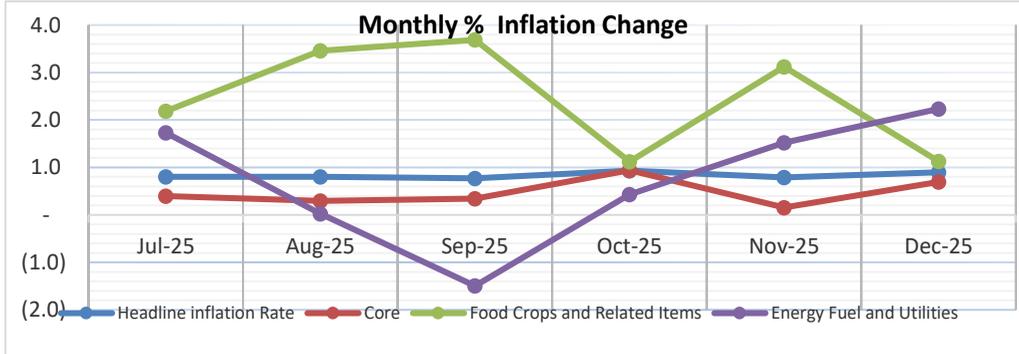
**Table 1. Monthly and annual change in overall CPI and main COICOP Divisions for December 2025**

Code	Main Divisions/classes	Weights	Dec_24	Nov_25	Dec_25	Month Percent change	Annual Percent change
	<b>HEADLINE INDEX</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>255.87</b>	<b>277.88</b>	<b>280.37</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41.75%	<b>307.62</b>	<b>340.52</b>	<b>342.94</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>
1.1	FOOD	38.71	<b>312.73</b>	<b>347.84</b>	<b>350.77</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>
01.1.1	Bread and Cereals	10.48	<b>248.23</b>	<b>259.64</b>	<b>261.26</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>
01.1.2	Meat	6.05	<b>359.76</b>	<b>358.85</b>	<b>364.65</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
01.1.3	Fish and sea food	0.37	<b>259.06</b>	<b>274.12</b>	<b>242.94</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	4.23	<b>276.82</b>	<b>272.95</b>	<b>276.70</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
01.1.5	Oil and fats	1.54	<b>226.23</b>	<b>277.56</b>	<b>277.56</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>
01.1.6	Fruits	3.26	<b>523.19</b>	<b>747.50</b>	<b>749.08</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>43.2</b>
01.1.7	Vegetables	6.28	<b>365.86</b>	<b>417.10</b>	<b>425.35</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>
01.1.8	Sugar, Jam,Honey,chocolate and confe.	2.53	<b>252.57</b>	<b>273.83</b>	<b>273.83</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c	3.99	<b>265.62</b>	<b>287.78</b>	<b>287.78</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>
2	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	4.56%	<b>290.85</b>	<b>358.59</b>	<b>358.59</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23.3</b>
3	Clothing and footwear	5.73%	<b>252.06</b>	<b>255.54</b>	<b>261.66</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>
4	Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.10%	<b>232.29</b>	<b>252.25</b>	<b>255.73</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>
5	Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.55%	<b>211.42</b>	<b>220.95</b>	<b>229.65</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>
6	Health	2.56%	<b>219.52</b>	<b>227.75</b>	<b>225.90</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>
7	Transport	8.85%	<b>153.63</b>	<b>157.28</b>	<b>157.91</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
8	Communication	2.99%	<b>202.82</b>	<b>200.27</b>	<b>200.27</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
9	Recreation and culture	2.25%	<b>196.91</b>	<b>206.52</b>	<b>204.59</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
10	Education	3.69%	<b>172.65</b>	<b>172.43</b>	<b>175.66</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
11	Restaurants and hotels	3.35%	<b>247.28</b>	<b>261.79</b>	<b>261.79</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.62%	<b>239.31</b>	<b>246.16</b>	<b>247.66</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>

- **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 six-month July 2025\_Dec\_2025



- **Monthly inflation rates over 6 months**

Over the past six months, headline inflation showed a modest upward trend with periods of stability. In July inflation rate remained stable to 0.8% throughout September and August the inflation rate was constancy while in October the inflation slightly rose to 0.9%, before decreasing slightly to 0.8% in November while in December the inflation increased to 0.9%.

The most pronounced monthly changes were observed in the “Food Crop & Related Items” component, which displayed significant volatility. In July the inflation rate decreased to 2.2% compared to previous month, but in August the inflation rate increased to 3.5%, also in September the inflation rate increased to 3.7% while in October the inflation decreased to 1.1% before increasing again to 3.1% in November were in December the inflation rate decreased to 1.1%.

The “Energy, Fuel and Utilities” Component remained relatively low and stable over the period. The inflation rate of July increased to 1.7% compared to the previous month, while in

August the inflation rate decreased to 0% and September inflation rate decreased further to -1.5%, while in October the inflation rate increased to 0.4% while continued increasing to 1.5% in November. In December, the inflation rate still increased to 2.2%.

The “Core Inflation” component, which excludes the highly volatile food and energy categories, was the least volatile. It edged up to 0.4% in July, and decreased again to 0.3% in August and 0.3% in September. However, it increased to 0.9% in October, while in November the inflation rate decreased to 0.2% before increasing again to 0.7% in December.

Overall, the stability of headline inflation between July and December 2025 largely masks underlying volatility, with food price related emerging as the main driver of short-term inflation risks, likewise energy inflation increased and core inflation steady.

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

Component	2024	2025											
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Headline index	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Core	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.7
Food crops & related items	2.1	0.1	2.9	1.0	1.9	0.9	3.2	2.2	3.5	3.7	1.1	3.1	1.1
Energy, Fuel \$ Utilities	1.3	1.6	-1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	-1.5	0.4	1.5	2.2

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

Component	2024	2025											
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Headline index	8.2	.8	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.6
Core	6.9	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.8	6.2
Food crops & related items	13.8	10.1	15.4	16.1	14.5	12.5	15.8	17.2	21.1	25.4	25.4	29.0	27.7
Energy Fuel \$ Utilities	9.2	8.3	7.1	7.0	11.7	10.6	11.6	11.7	7.4	5.6	6.0	5.5	6.5

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

<b>Monthly Inflation</b>		<b>Annual Inflation</b>	
Current month index level	<b>280.37</b>	Current month index level	<b>280.37</b>
Less index for previous month	<b>277.88</b>	Less index for same month of the previous year	<b>255.87</b>
Index point difference	2.49	Index point difference	24.5
Divided by the previous month index	<b>277.88</b>	Divided by the previous year index	<b>255.87</b>
Equals	0.0089607025	Equals	0.0957517489
Results multiplied by 100	0.0089607025x100	Results multiplied by 100	0.0957517489x100
Equals percent change	<b>0.9%</b>	Equals percent change	<b>9.6%</b>

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 in Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) can be related short-term rises 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 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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