



**MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**CENTRAL STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT**



MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

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January 2026



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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 January 2026

In January 2026, the overall monthly inflation rate increased to 0.7% compared to the previous month, while the annual inflation rate increased to 9.4% 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

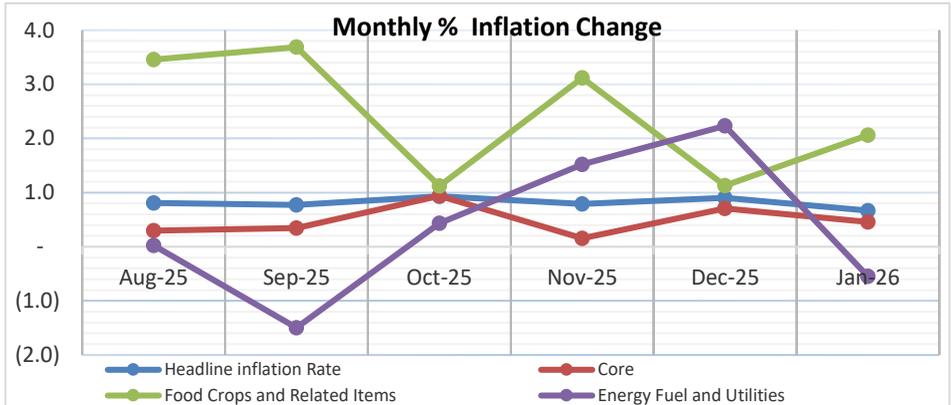
Table 1. Monthly and annual change in overall CPI and main COICOP Divisions for January 2026

| Code | Main Divisions/classes | Weights | Jan_25 | Dec_25 | Jan_26 | Month Percent change | Annual Percent change |
|--------|---|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | HEADLINE INDEX | 100% | 257.96 | 280.37 | 282.26 | 0.7 | 9.4 |
| 1 | Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 41.75% | 308.33 | 342.94 | 344.84 | 0.6 | 11.8 |
| 1.1 | FOOD | 38.71 | 313.50 | 350.77 | 352.40 | 0.5 | 12.4 |
| 01.1.1 | Bread and Cereals | 10.48 | 251.54 | 261.56 | 252.91 | -3.3 | 0.5 |
| 01.1.2 | Meat | 6.05 | 359.76 | 364.65 | 365.52 | -3.3 | 1.6 |
| 01.1.3 | Fish and sea food | 0.37 | 259.06 | 242.94 | 260.04 | 7.0 | 0.4 |
| 01.1.4 | Milk, cheese and eggs | 4.23 | 276.82 | 276.70 | 281.84 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| 01.1.5 | Oil and fats | 1.54 | 226.23 | 277.56 | 277.79 | 0.1 | 22.8 |
| 01.1.6 | Fruits | 3.26 | 524.55 | 749.08 | 749.71 | 0.1 | 42.9 |
| 01.1.7 | Vegetables | 6.28 | 365.86 | 425.35 | 441.81 | 3.9 | 20.8 |
| 01.1.8 | Sugar, Jam,Honey,chocolate and confe. | 2.53 | 253.34 | 273.83 | 273.83 | 0.0 | 8.1 |
| 01.1.9 | Food products n.e.c | 3.99 | 267.22 | 287.78 | 290.75 | 1.0 | 8.8 |
| 2 | Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics | 4.56% | 318.92 | 358.59 | 367.61 | 2.5 | 15.3 |
| 3 | Clothing and footwear | 5.73% | 250.63 | 261.66 | 262.28 | 0.2 | 4.6 |
| 4 | Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels | 14.10% | 234.73 | 255.73 | 255.87 | 0.1 | 9.0 |
| 5 | Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance | 5.55% | 211.42 | 229.65 | 231.41 | 0.8 | 9.5 |
| 6 | Health | 2.56% | 221.17 | 225.90 | 227.02 | 0.5 | 2.6 |
| 7 | Transport | 8.85% | 153.63 | 157.91 | 158.10 | 0.1 | 2.9 |
| 8 | Communication | 2.99% | 202.82 | 200.27 | 200.24 | 0.0 | -1.3 |
| 9 | Recreation and culture | 2.25% | 196.91 | 204.59 | 204.88 | 0.1 | 4.1 |
| 10 | Education | 3.69% | 172.65 | 175.66 | 175.66 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| 11 | Restaurants and hotels | 3.35% | 248.33 | 261.79 | 261.79 | 0.0 | 5.4 |
| 12 | Miscellaneous goods and services | 4.62% | 239.31 | 247.66 | 258.19 | 4.2 | 7.9 |

- ### 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 in last six-month, August 2025-January 2026



- ### Monthly inflation rates over 6 months

Over the past six months, headline inflation exhibited a modest upward trend, with some periods of stability. The inflation rate remained stable at 0.8% in August and continued at the same level through September. It then increased slightly to 0.9% in October, before easing back to 0.8% in November, then slightly increased to 0.9% in December. In January, inflation declined to 0.7%, largely driven by the government’s electricity price adjustment.

The most pronounced monthly changes were observed in the “Food Crop & Related Items” component, which displayed significant volatility. In August, the inflation rate increased to 3.5% compared to previous month. In September, the inflation rate increased again to 3.7%, but in October the inflation rate declined to 1.1%, while in November the inflation increased to 3.1% before easing back to 1.1% in December. However, in January 2026 the inflation rate increased again to 2.1%.

The “Energy, Fuel and Utilities” Component remained relatively low and stable over the period. In August, the inflation rate stable, but in

September, it decreased to (-1.5%) then increased to 0.4% in October and continued increasing to 1.5% in November and 2.2% in December. However, in January 2026, the inflation rate highly decreased to Minus 0.5%.

The “Core Inflation” component, which excludes the highly volatile food and energy categories, was the least volatile. It edged up to 0.3% and continued the same level in September. It then increased to 0.9% in October. However, in November, the inflation rate decreased to 0.2%, whereas, the inflation increased again to 0.7% in December. In January 2026, the inflation rate continued decreasing to 0.5%

Overall, the stability of headline inflation between August and Jan 2026 largely masks underlying volatility, with food price related emerging as the main driver of short-term inflation risks, likewise energy inflation fluctuating and core inflation was steady.

Table 2. Monthly percentage change in overall CPI and main components, January 2025 - January 2026

| Component | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2026 |
|----------------------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan |
| Headline index | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Core | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Food crops & related items | 0.1 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| Energy, Fuel \$ Utilities | 1.6 | -1.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | -1.5 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.2 | -0.5 |

Table 3. Annual percentage change in overall CPI and main components, January 2025 - January 2026

| Component | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2026 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan |
| Headline index | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.4 |
| Core | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| Food crops & related items | 10.1 | 15.4 | 16.1 | 14.5 | 12.5 | 15.8 | 17.2 | 21.1 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 29.0 | 27.7 | 30.2 |
| Energy Fuel \$ Utilities | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 4.2 |

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

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|
| Monthly Inflation | | Annual Inflation | |
| Current month index level | 282.26 | Current month index level | 282.26 |
| Less index for previous month | 280.37 | Less index for same month of the previous year | 257.96 |
| Index point difference | 1.89 | Index point difference | 24.3 |
| Divided by the previous month index | 280.37 | Divided by the previous year index | 257.96 |
| Equals | 0.0067411 | Equals | 0.0942 |
| Results multiplied by 100 | 0.0067411x100 | Results multiplied by 100 | 0.0942x100 |
| Equals percent change | 0.7% | Equals percent change | 9.4% |

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 stocks such as droughts and irregular rainfall. There was a reduction in the price of electricity last January, when the government and companies agreed on a fixed price, Gold also rose to its highest price ever.

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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