



**MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**CENTRAL STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT**



MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

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February 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 February 2026

In February 2026, the overall monthly inflation rate remained to 0.7% compared to the previous month, while the annual inflation rate increased to 9.5% 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.

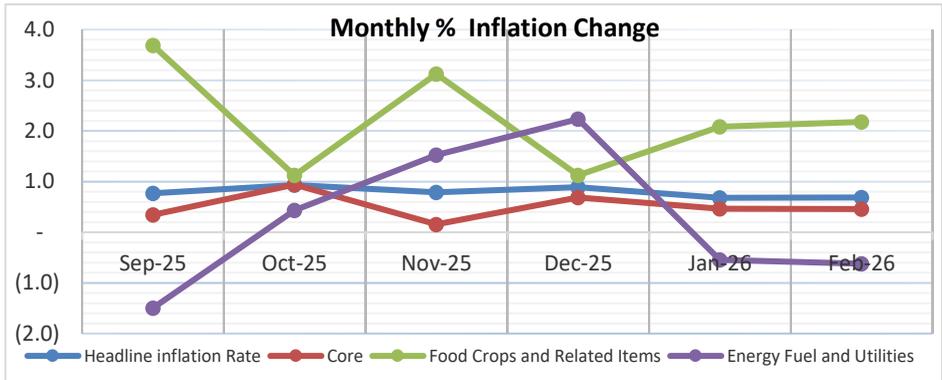
Table 1. Monthly and annual change in overall CPI and main COICOP Divisions for February, 2026

Code	Main Divisions/classes	Weights	Feb_25	Jan_26	Feb_26	Month Percent change	Annual Percent change
	HEADLINE INDEX	100%	259.55	282.26	284.20	0.7	9.5
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41.75%	311.91	344.84	349.85	1.5	12.2
1.1	FOOD	38.71	317.36	352.40	357.80	1.5	12.7
01.1.1	Bread and Cereals	10.48	251.54	252.91	254.23	0.5	1.1
01.1.2	Meat	6.05	360.20	365.24	370.45	0.5	2.8
01.1.3	Fish and sea food	0.37	259.06	260.04	260.04	0.0	0.4
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	4.23	278.77	281.84	292.73	3.9	5.0
01.1.5	Oil and fats	1.54	242.28	277.79	275.20	-0.9	13.6
01.1.6	Fruits	3.26	550.18	749.71	792.26	5.7	44.0
01.1.7	Vegetables	6.28	370.74	441.99	437.99	-0.9	18.1
01.1.8	Sugar, Jam,Honey,chocolate and confe.	2.53	253.34	273.83	278.93	1.9	10.1
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c	3.99	267.08	290.75	292.33	0.5	9.5
2	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	4.56%	325.85	367.61	368.38	0.2	13.1
3	Clothing and footwear	5.73%	250.63	262.28	263.27	0.4	5.0
4	Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.10%	234.73	255.87	255.69	-0.1	8.9
5	Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.55%	212.35	231.41	231.36	0.0	9.0
6	Health	2.56%	221.67	227.02	228.04	0.4	2.9
7	Transport	8.85%	150.47	158.10	157.67	-0.3	4.8
8	Communication	2.99%	202.82	200.24	201.80	0.8	-0.5
9	Recreation and culture	2.25%	196.91	204.88	203.93	-0.5	3.6
10	Education	3.69%	172.65	175.66	174.16	-0.9	0.9
11	Restaurants and hotels	3.35%	248.33	261.79	261.80	0.0	5.4
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.62%	239.22	258.19	254.44	-1.5	6.4

- ### Recent trends in the CPI and its main components

Decomposing inflation into the three components presented in Figure 1 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 with its main components, September 2025 - February, 2026



- ### Monthly inflation rates over 6 months

Over the past six months, headline inflation showed a modest upward trend with periods of stability. In September, the inflation rate remained stable at 0.8%. It then increased slightly to 0.9% in October, before declining slightly to 0.8% in November. In December, inflation rose again to 0.9%. However, in January 2026, the inflation rate decreased to 0.7%, mainly due to the government's electricity price reduction. In February, the inflation rate remained stable at 0.7%

The most pronounced monthly changes were observed in the “Food Crop & Related Items” component, which displayed significant volatility. In September, the inflation rate increased to 3.7% compared to the previous month. In October, it decreased to 1.1%, before rising to 3.1% in November. It then declined to 1.1% in December. In January 2026, the inflation rate increased to 2.1%, and in February, it slightly increased to 2.2%.

The “Energy, Fuel and Utilities” component showed relatively low but fluctuating inflation over the period. The rate declined to -1.5% in September,

increased to 0.4% in October, and increased further to 1.5% in November and 2.2% in December. In January 2026, it decreased to -0.5%, before decreasing further to -0.6% in February.

The “Core Inflation” component, which excludes the volatile food and energy categories, showed the least volatility. It remained at 0.3% in September, increased to 0.9% in October, and then decreased to 0.2% in November, then continued to increase to 0.7% in December, before decreasing to 0.5% in January 2026, where it remained stable in February at 0.5%.

Overall, the stability of headline inflation between January and February 2026 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 with main components, February 2025 - February 2026

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

Table 3. Annual percentage change in overall CPI with main components, February 2025 - February 2026

Component	2025												2026	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
Headline index	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.5	
Core	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.8	6.2	5.8	5.8	
Food crops & related items	15.4	16.1	14.5	12.5	15.8	17.2	21.1	25.4	25.4	29.0	27.7	30.2	29.4	
Energy Fuel \$ Utilities	7.1	7.0	11.7	10.6	11.6	11.7	7.4	5.6	6.0	5.5	6.5	4.2	4.9	

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

Monthly Inflation		Annual Inflation	
Current month index level	284.20	Current month index level	284.20
Less index for previous month	282.26	Less index for same month of the previous year	259.55
Index point difference	1.94	Index point difference	24.65
Divided by the previous month index	282.26	Divided by the previous year index	259.55
Equals	0.0068731	Equals	0.0949721
Results multiplied by 100	0.0068731x100	Results multiplied by 100	0.0949721x100
Equals percent change	0.7%	Equals percent change	9.5%

NB: Seasonal variations in agricultural output, a significant reliance on imported food items, pressures on the currency rate, and climate-related factors like droughts and erratic rainfall are probably contributing to the volatility of food prices. The government and electricity providers together a fixed the price of electricity in January 2026, the price of energy decreased while gold also reached 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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