

SOMALILAND IN FIGURES 2004

Ministry of National Planning
& Coordination
Republic of Somaliland, Hargeisa





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PREFACE

The Ministry of National Planning and Co-ordination (MNP&C) has the honour of presenting the 2004 edition of *Somaliland in Figures*. This booklet is the fifth publication in the series. It contains official statistical data on various components of the economic and social activities in the Republic. Its purpose is to provide information on different sectors to assist in the planning and development of the nation.

Data contained in this booklet is based mainly on the administrative records of the ministries and agencies of the state. The MNP&C is grateful for the assistance they have provided. *Somaliland in Figures* will be regularly updated. Therefore, we welcome the continued support of existing sources and feedback from users of this data.

We express our thanks and gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Somalia and the World Bank who sponsored and assisted in the preparation of this booklet under the Somalia Watching Brief (SWB) Programme.

Comments and suggestions may be sent to the Department of Statistics and Research at the MNP&C in Hargeisa.

"XOG LA HELYAABA TALO LA HEL"



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1. INTRODUCTION

The former British Somaliland protectorate achieved full independence from the United Kingdom on 26th June 1960. On 1st July 1960, the State of Somaliland united with Somalia, creating the Somali Republic.

The Republic of Somaliland restored its independence after the total collapse of Somalia on 18 May 1991. The decision was made by the Congress of Council of Clan Elders in Burao from 27th April to 15th May 1991.

Constitutionally, Somaliland has a multi-party system.





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2. GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

2.1. LOCATION

The Republic of Somaliland is situated in the Horn of Africa. Its boundaries are defined by the Gulf of Aden to the north, Somalia in the east, the Federal Republic of Ethiopia in the south west, and the Republic of Djibouti in the north west. It lies between latitudes 8° and 11° 27' north and longitudes 42° 35' and 49° east, with mountains rising to six and seven thousand feet in the centre and in the east of the country respectively.

2.2. AREA

The total area of the Republic of Somaliland is 137,600 km² with a coastline of 850kms.

2.3. CLIMATE

Somaliland is situated north of the equator. It is semi-arid. The average daily temperatures range between 25°C to 35°C. The sun passes vertically overhead twice a year, on 22nd March and 23rd September. Somaliland consists of three main topographic zones:

- The Coastal Plain (*Guban*)
- The Coastal Range (*Ogo*)
- The Plateau (*Hawd*)

The Coastal Plain (*Guban*) is a region with high temperatures and low rainfall. Summer temperatures in the region easily average over 100°F. During the winter season, both human and livestock population are concentrated in the region (zone).

The Coastal Range (*Ogo*) is a high plateau to the immediate south of the *Guban*. Its elevation ranges between 6,000ft in the north to 3,000ft in the South. The rainfall is heavier than in *Guban*, although it varies tremendously within the region.



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The *Hawd* region lies to the south of the *Ogo*. It is generally more populated during the wet season, when surface water is available. It is also an important area for grazing.

2.4. RAINFALL

Somalilanders recognise four seasons in the year. *Gu'* and *Hagaa* are the summer periods and *Jilal* and *Deyr* are the winter seasons.

The average annual rainfall is 14.5 inches in most parts of the country. The summer rainfall occurs between April and September. *Gu'*, which is the first part of the summer (late March, April and May), experiences the heaviest rainfall in *Ogo* and the *Hawd*. This constitutes the period of fresh grazing and abundant surface water. It is also the breeding season for livestock. Winter (*Jilal* and *Deyr*) is the season of dearth and thirst. The onset of the dry season begins in October and lasts until the end of March or early April. The *Ogo* and *Hawd* receive virtually no rainfall in winter. The rainfall in the *Guban* zone, known as '*Hays'*, is between January and March or from December and January.

2.5. HUMIDITY

The humidity in the country varies from 63% in the dry season to 82% in the wet season.



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3. ADMINISTRATIVE SUB-DIVISIONS

3.1. STATE

The administrative structure of the state consists of a judiciary, legislative (House of Elders, and the House of Representatives) and an executive (the President and his chosen Council of Ministers who may not be Members of Parliament).

3.2. REGIONS AND DISTRICTS

The country is divided into six regions, namely northwest, Awdal, Sahil, Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag, which are sub-divided into 30 districts.

3.3. CAPITAL

The capital of the Republic of Somaliland is Hargeisa. In 1997, the estimated population was 0.3 million.

3.4. OTHER PRINCIPLE TOWNS

Other towns are Boroma, Berbera, Burao, Erigavo and Las-canood.

3.5. PORTS

The principal Port of Somaliland is Berbera Port.



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4. POPULATION

The population of Somaliland was estimated at three million in 1997. The population consists of nomadic people (55%) and urban and rural dwellers (45%).

4.1. VITAL STATISTICS

The population growth rate is 3.14%. This figure is calculated from the average crude birth rate of 4.46% and crude death rate of 1.32%. The life expectancy at birth is between 45 and 50 years.

4.2. POPULATION DENSITY

The population density in the Republic of Somaliland is estimated at 22 persons per km in 1997.

4.3. RELIGION

Somaliland is an Islamic State and Somalilanders are Muslims. The influence of Islam throughout Somaliland is profound and faith plays a major role in everyday life.

4.4. LANGUAGES

The official languages of the country are Somali and Arabic. English is also widely spoken.

4.5. CURRENCY

The official currency in the Republic of Somaliland is the Somaliland Shilling. The Shilling is divided into 100 cents. Currency notes of 500, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 shillings are used.

5. LIVESTOCK

Contribution of livestock to the national economy is estimated at 60-65%. About 60% of the Somaliland population rely mainly on the products and by-products of their livestock for daily sustenance

Table 5.1

Estimated total population of livestock: 1998 - 2003

(Thousand)

Year	Goat	Sheep	Camel	Cattle	Totals
1998	6,072	6,909	1,444	341	14,766
1999	6,367	7,146	1,476	348	15,337
2000	6,520	7,268	1,492	352	15,632
2001	6,676	7,391	1,508	356	15,932
2002	6,837	7,517	1,525	360	16,238
2003	7,001	7,644	1,542	364	16,551

Source: Ministry of National Planning and Co-ordination (Department of Statistics and Research)¹

¹ Note: The estimates are based on the 1975 Somalia census of livestock population and the annual growth rates. goat: 2.4%, sheep: 1.7%, cattle: 1.1%, camel: 1.2%. This is a trend projection and does not take into account the changes due to drought, livestock export ban, etc.

Chart 1

Estimated total population of livestock

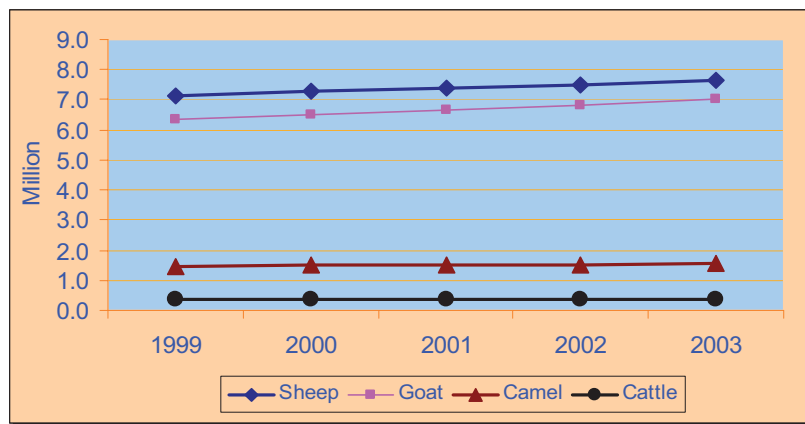


Table 5.2

**Livestock slaughtered in Hargeisa slaughtering house:
1999 - 2003****(No.)**

Year	Goat/Sheep	Cattle	Camel
1999	278,306	14,400	6,480
2000	314,512	16,920	6,480
2001	350,817	18,860	7,560
2002	431,636	20,520	8,280
2003	129,671	11,884	8,486

Source: Hargeisa Municipality²

² The decline in slaughtered livestock in 2003 is due to the termination of meat export from Hargeisa Airport to Dubai.



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6. AGRICULTURE

Somaliland has a total area of about 137,600 km². Land under cultivation is currently estimated at 3% of the total geographical area. Another 7% of the area has potential for agricultural development. The rainfall, soil (fertility and depth) and topography are the main determinants of these estimates.

6.1. RAIN-FED FARMING AND IRRIGATION

Rain-fed farming is the main agricultural production system. The main crops grown are cereals. Sorghum is the principal crop, utilising approximately 70% of the rain-fed agricultural land. Another 25% of the land is used for maize. Other crops such as cowpeas, millet, groundnuts, beans and barley are also grown in scattered marginal lands.

Farms are mainly situated along the banks of the streams (Togs) and other water sources close to the riverbanks. Channelling of water from the source to the farm is mainly done by diversion of perennial water (springs) to the farm through rudimentary earth canals or floods. The cultivable area of these farms is subject to floods and is therefore in danger of being washed away. Most of the irrigated farms are used to cultivate vegetable and fruits for commercial purposes.

6.2. EFFECTS OF WAR ON THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Somaliland experienced a devastating civil war in the last two decades and is still recovering from the damage. The war ravaged the livelihoods of the overwhelming majority of its people, destroying their economic and social fabric. The farming community were among the victims. Thousands fled to Ethiopia to seek refuge. After the war, many farmers returned without any means to resume farming, mainly due to lack of financial resources and necessary inputs in the domestic market. As a result, few were able to resume cultivation even on an extremely reduced scale.



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6.3. MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Farmers sell their products at the local market. Where possible, farm produce is transported to the markets in the urban centres using light transport trucks or donkey carts. Small retailers who are supplied directly by the producers or wholesalers sell the produce. There are middlemen who also operate between wholesalers and retailers.

6.4. CEREAL HARVEST IN 2003

Harvest in Somaliland normally occurs three times a year. The 2003 *Gu/karan* result was only two harvests – (*Gu-sorghum* and *karan-maize*). The *Gu-maize* is the short cycle but is omitted from the normal grain harvest season. Hence the *Gu-maize* has been excluded from the total production of Somaliland. The total cereal harvested area of Somaliland has been estimated at 46,057 ha with total cereal production of 28,873 tonnes (88% Sorghum and 12% Maize).

Table 6.1

Estimated area, production and yield of major crops during pre-war and post-war periods

Pre-war/post war period	Major crops in Gu season							
	Maize							
	Annual Average (1982-88)	1996	1997	1998	1999	Average 2000-2001	2002	2003
Area (Ha)	30,000	11,398	11,398	11,398	8,720		5,365	11,770
Production (Tonnes)	4,293	21,000	7,979	3,591	6,976	3,985	1,073	3,289
Yield (Tonnes/Ha)	0.14	1.84	0.70	0.32	0.80		0.20	0.28
	Sorghum							
Area (Ha)	30,000	17,610	17,610	17,610	19,105		19,168	34,287
Production (Tonnes)	31,440	18,000	15,741	7,084	14,845	10,957	7,800	24,915
Yield (Tonnes/Ha)	1.05	1.02	0.89	0.40	0.78		0.41	0.73
	Total							
Area (Ha)	60,000	29,008	29,008	29,008	27,825		24,533	46,057
Production (Tonnes)	35,733	39,000	23,720	10,675	21,821	14,942	8,873	28,204
Yield (Tonnes/Ha)	0.60	1.34	0.82	0.37	0.78		0.36	0.61

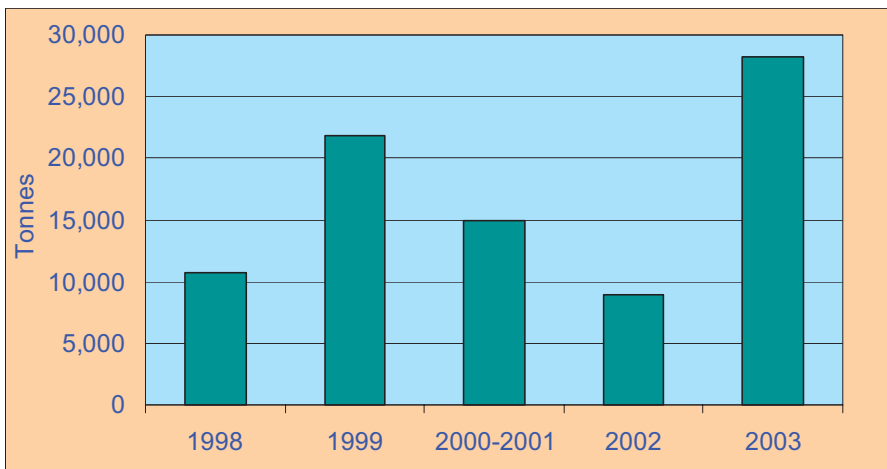
Source: Ministry of Agriculture



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Chart 2

Cereal production – 1998-2003





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7. FISHERIES

The warm water of the Gulf of Aden borders the country of Somaliland over a coastline spanning 850kms on its southern fringes. This coastline extends from Loya-addo in the west to Elayo in the east and is characterised by sandy beaches broken at intervals by rocky cliffs that often penetrate into the shallow waters.

The continental shelf is relatively narrow, rarely exceeding 15kms, except in the west near the Djibouti border. Where it averages 100kms, artisan fishermen harvest various tropical fish. They include types of tuna, snappers, groupers, grunts, trevally, emperors, barracudas, goatfish, parrotfish, Spanish mackerels, sea breams, horse mackerels and mullets. Other marine organisms caught occasionally by local fishermen include sea cucumbers, shrimps, lobsters and edible crabs. Production of fish in Somaliland is still very low (it's less than 10% of the pre-war level and constitutes less than 2% of the Gross National Product (GNP)).

According to various reports published by international organisations, fisheries in Somaliland remain untapped. FAO estimated an abundance of fish in the national waters of 200,000 tonnes and that a maximum sustainable yield of 40,000 tonnes a year could be harvested without endangering the stocks.

At the present time, estimated fish production is quite low compared to the potential. The shark fishing industry is the mainstay of the artisan fishing community in Somaliland and more than 90% of the fishing fleet hunts for sharks for their valuable fins. In addition to these, a sizeable yield of sea cucumbers reaching several tonnes per year is harvested in the waters of Zeila and nearby islands. Furthermore, edible crabs and shrimps are caught in Zeila and Togoshi areas. Local fishermen market around 30-50kgs of live, edible crabs daily to Djibouti on foot.



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7.1. ARTISAN FISHING

Artisans conduct most fishing activity in Somaliland. 170 operational boats are scattered along the lengthy coast and there are around 10 fishing communities composed of active fishermen and their dependents. Berbera serves as a focal point for the fishing industry in Somaliland. Fish caught at Berbera range from 100kgs to 500kgs per day and are transported immediately to Hargeisa or to Burao for local consumption.

7.2. INDUSTRIAL FISHING

Presently, no industrial fishing is undertaken by foreign vessels. The country does not have deep sea fishing vessels.

7.3. FISH CANNERY

The country has one fish cannery at Laskhoreh in Sanaag region. It was built in 1968 with Soviet technical assistance but has not been used after the downfall of former regime. In 2002, it was rehabilitated by a group of local businessmen who installed a new canning machine. Production started in 2002 at the capacity of 1-2.5 tonnes a day.

7.4. EFFECTS OF WAR ON THE FISHING SECTOR

The fisheries sector of Somaliland experienced heavy damage both in terms of material and manpower during the civil war of 1988-91. Most of the infrastructure at the coast was destroyed, vandalised or looted. This includes the Berbera and Zeila artisan fishery centres and the 400 tonne cold store at Berbera. COOPI, an Italian Non-governmental organisation, partly rehabilitated the Berbera fishing centre with financial assistance from the European Commission. In 1998, the Zeila fishery centre was also rehabilitated.

During the civil war many of the fishermen fled to Ethiopia or were internally displaced. Much of the artisan fishing fleet disappeared and the coast was

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virtually depopulated. The current fishing fleet consists of 425 motor boats and 109 canoes, of which 428 are operational.

7.5. MARKETING

Catches of fresh fish such as groupers, snappers, emperors, tuna, mackerels and trevally are sold locally in the internal markets such as Berbera, Hargeisa, Burco, Borama and Erigavo, at the price of US \$1 per kilogramme.

Local fishermen do not have access to an open external market for exportation of their goods. Trucks to transport goods from the coast to the towns are in short supply and the roads are narrow and inaccessible in most of the eastern section of the coast.

The most important item exported by fishermen is dried, salted shark fins. This marine product is exported to south-east Asian countries and usually generates a good source of income for fishermen (around US \$0.5-1 million a year).

Table 7.1

Price of fish in Hargeisa: 1997 - 2003

SI. Sh.)

Year	Price/Kg
1997	4,000
1998	4,500
1999	5,400
2000	4,500
2001	5,000
2002	6,000
2003	7,000

Source: Ministry of Fishing and Marine Resource



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Chart 3

Price of fish in Hargeisa: 1997 – 2003

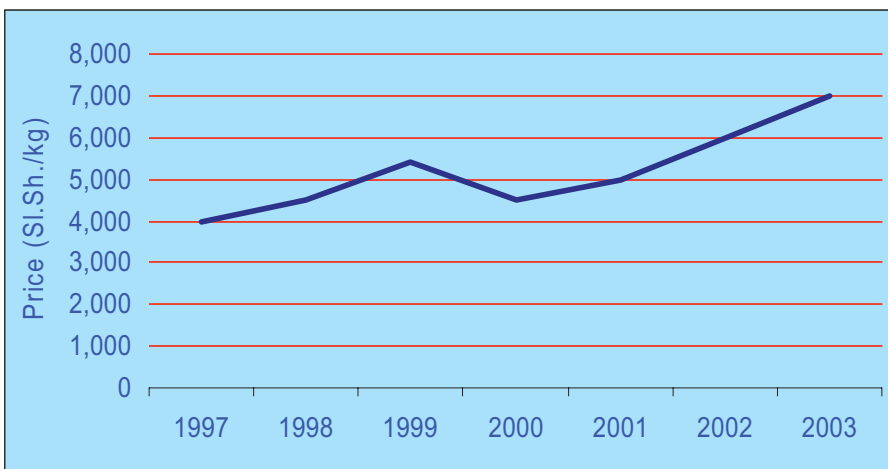




Table 7.2
Fishery statistics: 2003

Region	Coastline (km)	No. of fishermen	No. of boats	Existing facility	Main export items
Awdal	210	320	82	Chill room Ice-markers and processing room	Shark fins sea cucumbers groupers, snappers and crabs
Sahil	210	500	75	Chill room Ice-markers and cold store	Shark fins and various fish
Sanaag	430	1,530	370	Chill room Ice-marker and fish cannery	Shark fins and Tuna

Source: Ministry of Fishing and Marine Resource

Table 7.3

Distribution of fishermen by their activity status: 2004

(No.)

Town	Full-time	Part-time	Looking for opportunity	Total
Zeila	65	70	100	235
Lughaia	85	250	70	405
Bulahar	20	N/A ³	30	50
Berbera/ Karin	200	120	N/A	320
Heis	18	N/A	7	25
Mait	150	90	N/A	240
Shalco	35	15	N/A	50
Lasqoray/ Elay	1,250	50	N/A	1,300

Source: Ministry of Fishing and Marine Resource

³ N/A: Not available



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8. ECONOMY

The backbone of Somaliland economy is livestock. About 60% of the population depends either directly or indirectly on livestock and livestock products for their livelihood. Crop husbandry provides subsistence for about 20% of the country's population. Remittances from relatives and friends also play a major role in the economy of the country.

8.1. BANKING

One of the provisions of the National Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland is the establishment of a bank to carry out Central Bank functions. The Bank of Somaliland was inaugurated in 1994 with appropriate banking laws to ensure that banking regulations are carried out. The Bank of Somaliland also operates as a commercial bank and has seven branches throughout the country.

Table 8.1**Central government revenue and expenditure at current price: 1999 – 2003****(Sl.Sh.)**

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus/(Deficit)
1999	55,455,852,986	54,941,724,217	+514,128,769
2000	127,011,187,343	135,601,569,770	-8,590,382,427
2001	167,614,943,238	166,819,682,143	+795,261,095
2002	125,719,493,400	117,966,734,968	+7,752,758,432
2003	242,957,101,799	223,192,804,281	+ 19,764,297,518

Source: Ministry of Finance



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Chart 4

Central government revenue and expenditure at current price: 1999 – 2003

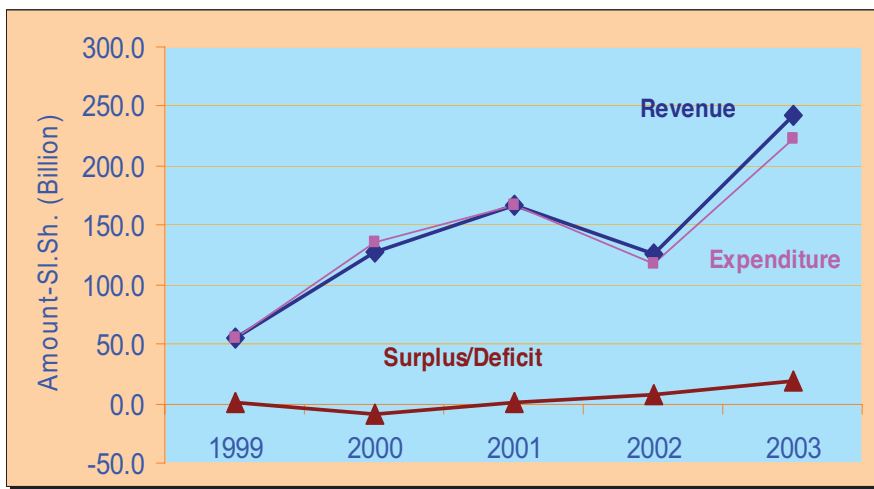


Table 8.2**Trends in expenditure: 2003****(SI.Sh.)**

Head / Expenditure	Amount
A. Opening Balance 1/1/03	859,694,159
B. Budget Expenditure	100,193,421,946
C. Out of Budget Expenditure Below Line of Account	122,148,688,176
D. Total Expenditure (B+C)	222,342,110,122
Total (A+D)	223,192,804,281

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 8.3**Trends in revenue: 2003****(SI.Sh.)**

Head / Income	Amount
Income from the use of property	1,787,593,158
Direct tax income	113,052,506,351
Service income	1,942,500
Income from property	5,966,371,514
Add. Surplus (Extra Revenue)	122,148,688,176
Total	242,957,101,799

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 8.4**Local government revenue and expenditure Hargeisa:
1998 – 2003****(Sl. Sh.)**

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1998	6,865,566,700	6,851,164,834	14,401,866
1999	7,102,044,064	7,045,125,201	56,918,863
2000	3,232,820,000	3,232,000,000	820,000
2001	6,456,545,000	6,360,941,000	95,604,000
2002	6,871,205,000	6,814,052,000	57,153,000
2003	9,432,260,237	9,363,025,811	69,234,426

Source: Local Governments (Municipalities)



Somaliland in Figures 2004

Chart 5

Local government revenue and expenditure Hargeisa:
1998 – 2003

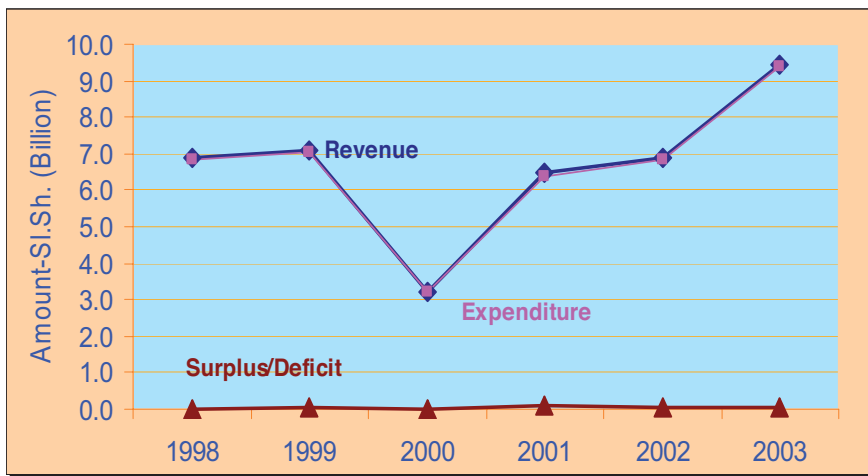


Table 8.5

**Local government revenue and expenditure Gebiley:
1998 – 2003**

(SI. Sh.)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1998	2,943,563,971	2,772,089,605	171,474,366
1999	2,722,592,014	2,449,041,706	273,550,308
2000	2,005,000,000	2,000,500,000	4,500,000
2001	2,096,855,000	2,016,145,000	80,710,000
2002	2,173,566,000	2,055,754,000	117,812,000
2003	2,848,544,000	2,711,878,000	136,666,000

Source: Local Governments (Municipalities)



Somaliland in Figures 2004

Chart 6

Local government revenue and expenditure Gebiley:
1998 – 2003

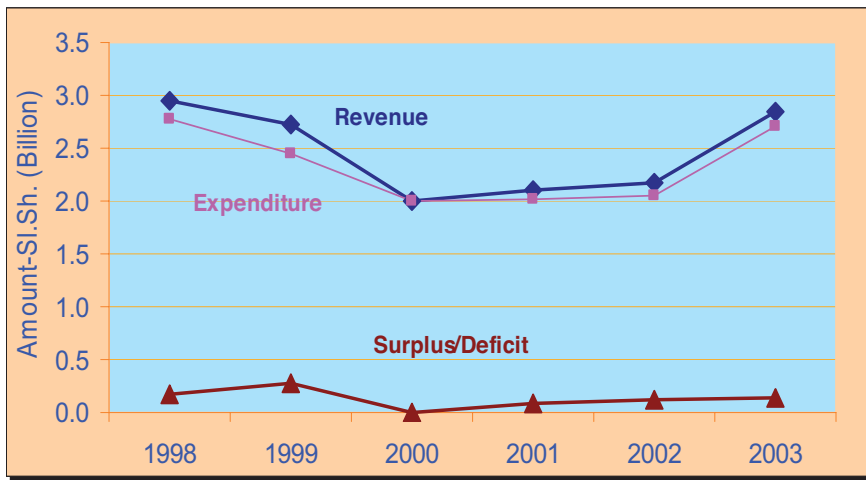


Table 8.6

**Local government revenue and expenditure Boroma:
1998 – 2003**

(SI. Sh.)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1998	370,444,273	369,628,678	815,595
1999	832,506,172	786,801,127	45,705,045
2000	891,432,000	864,300,000	27,132,000
2001	1,161,877,000	1,161,000,000	877,000
2002	958,225,000	958,000,000	225,000
2003	1,679,212,205	1,679,212,205	0

Source: Local Governments (Municipalities)



Chart 7

**Local government revenue and expenditure Boroma:
1998 – 2003**

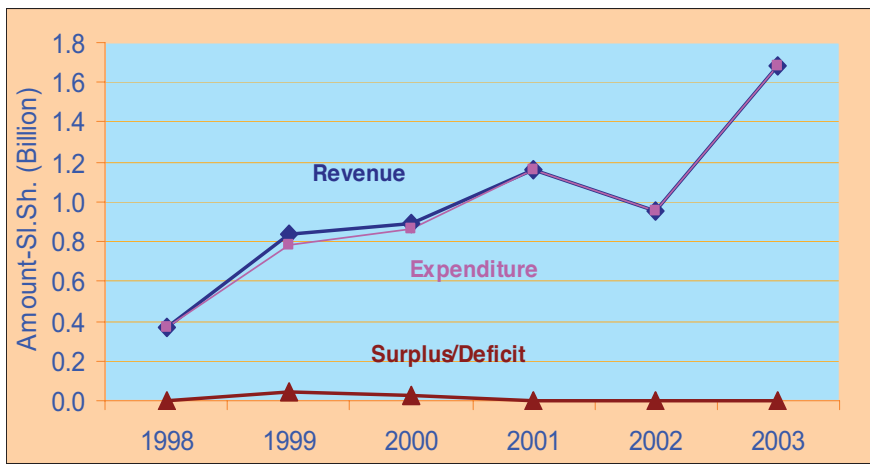


Table 8.7

**Local government revenue and expenditure Burco:
1998 – 2003**

(SI. Sh.)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1998	1,933,227,351	1,634,788,253	298,439,098
1999	3,260,790,591	2,973,366,359	287,424,232
2000	3,205,648,000	3,200,640,000	5,008,000
2001	2,014,191,000	2,014,090,000	101,000
2002	1,080,565,000	1,071,424,000	9,141,000
2003	4,270,000,000	4,270,000,000	0

Source: Local Governments (Municipalities)



Chart 8

**Local government revenue and expenditure Burco:
1998 – 2003**

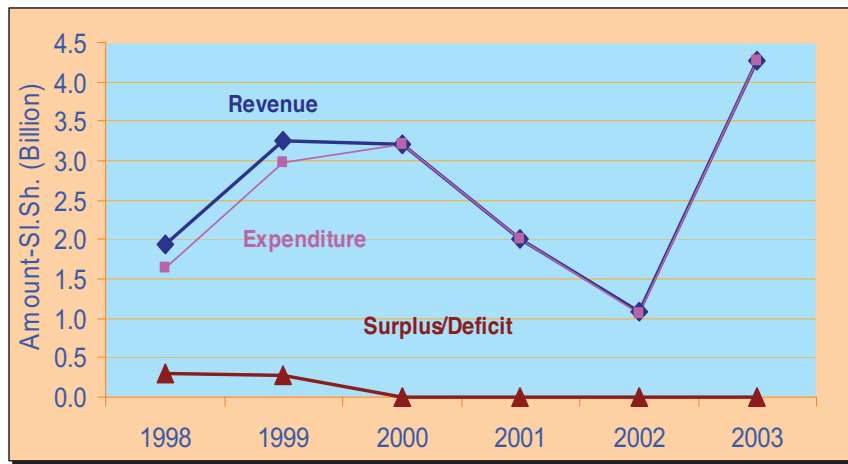


Table 8.8**Total Local government revenue and expenditure:
1998 - 2003****(SI. Sh.)**

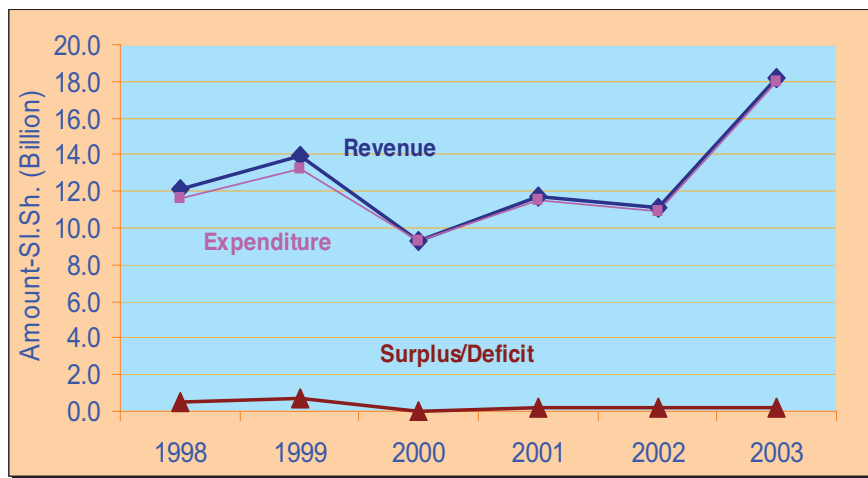
Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1998	12,112,802,295	11,627,671,370	485,130,925
1999	13,917,932,841	13,254,334,393	663,598,448
2000	9,334,900,000	9,297,440,000	37,460,000
2001	11,729,468,000	11,552,176,000	177,292,000
2002	11,083,561,000	10,899,230,000	184,331,000
2003	18,230,016,442	18,024,116,016	205,900,426

Source: Local Governments (Municipalities)



Chart 9

**Total Local government revenue and expenditure:
1998 - 2003**



8.2. IMPORT AND EXPORT**Table 8.9****Import of commodities through Berbera Port: 2001****(Tonnes)**

Month	Sugar	Rice	Wheat flour	Wheat	Cooking oil	Pasta	Dates	Biscuits
Jan	13,609	201	1,150	0	2,116	836	80	309
Feb	21,027	21	503	0	1,046	1,181	99	29
March	6,003	329	1,030	849	602	575	0	70
April	5,020	2,900	1,900	17,000	1,493	1,117	6	169
May	0	0	4,745	0	268	631	4	77
June	14,039	369	0	0	1,061	1,229	15	87
July	34,033	8,010	0	0	1,133	1,402	0	90
Aug	10,000	3,128	2,343	0	590	812	0	40
Sept	6,828	133	1,007	820	270	533	42	232
Oct	28,412	10,000	548	0	1,316	647	190	153
Nov	9	459	8,243	834	691	1,625	402	137
Dec	13,875	220	4,425	0	2,227	1,947	59	50
Total	152,855	25,770	25,894	19,503	12,813	12,535	897	1,443

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Table 8.5 (Continued)

Import of commodities through Berbera Port: 2002

(Tonnes)

Month	Sugar	Rice	Wheat flour	Wheat	Cooking oil	Pasta	Dates	Biscuits
Jan	6,927	14,000	3,992	357	812	575	0	148
Feb	20,090	1,274	200	0	2,628	1,783	8	205
March	20,596	5,312	2,420	510	2,032	790	90	253
April	7,000	2,500	3	0	3,434	697	51	269
May	14,016	8,000	2,510	0	924	0	227	38
June	1	0	3,047	0	1,369	1,798	39	197
July	22	0	1,799	1,140	826	2,026	208	151
Aug	0	13,879	700	0	1,456	1,417	0	183
Sept	7,005	7,503	7,658	0	2,779	1,569	30	42
Oct	27,000	3	2,174	0	2,063	2,064	74	27
Nov	14,020	903	7,920	75	3,212	2,718	554	86
Dec	3	0	2,644	21,333	275	245	136	5
Total	116,680	53,374	35,067	23,415	21,810	15,682	1,417	1,604

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Table 8.5 (Continued)**Import of commodities through Berbera Port: 2003****(Tonnes)**

Month	Sugar	Rice	Wheat flour	Wheat	Cooking oil	Pasta	Dates	Biscuits
Jan	0	12,109	300	0	16	1,752	4	120
Feb	19,977	8,400	3,401	820	45	238	91	133
March	12,507	4	2,769	829	1,142	84	48	114
April	6,936	16,066	137	0	1,910	203	61	85
May	19	302	6,592	0	970	409	225	163
June	21,983	7,928	373	0	1,587	725	42	222
July	0	2	1,068	15,000	2,137	724	54	178
Aug	0	2,400	6,666	0	3,666	284	0	133
Sept	6,329	2,509	7,983	25,825	3,464	1,420	333	254
Oct	11,994	0	4,650	54	864	498	537	132
Nov	21,062	6,999	1,255	702	1,244	1,412	258	177
Dec	24	12,393	5,163	2,028	1,181	985	13	161
Total	100,831	69,112	40,357	45,258	18,226	8,734	1,666	1,872

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

Table 8.5 (continued)

Import of commodities through Berbera Port: 2003

(Tonnes)

Month	Cloth	Car spares	Cigarettes	Soap	Bdg/ mats	Fuel	Others
Jan	855	603	44	80	8,814	8,608	1,867
Feb	554	476	78	542	6,460	104	2,025
Mar	507	849	481	659	3,765	169	2,226
April	454	135	270	600	4,660	6,747	1,491
May	704	969	312	605	13,655	169	2,910
June	853	674	468	221	10,304	2,958	2,780
July	276	497	111	339	7,902	4,485	2,063
Aug	516	149	274	506	8,062	7,485	2,850
Sept	744	780	359	639	14,661	3,104	3,193
Oct	833	552	380	268	28,700	6,857	2,204
Nov	675	547	104	478	12,268	281	2,649
Dec	655	920	280	162	5,277	6,590	2,589
Total	7,626	7,151	3,161	5,099	124,528	47,555	28,847

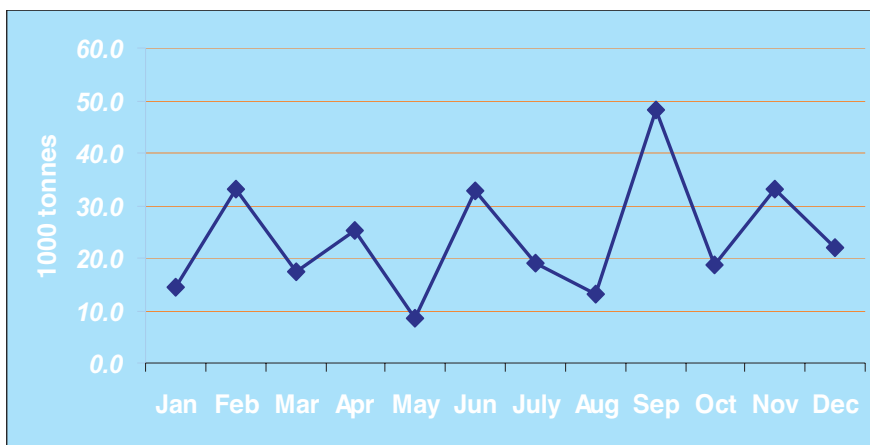
Source: Berbera Port Authorities



Somaliland in Figures 2004

Chart 10

Monthly imports of food commodities: 2003





Somaliland in Figures 2004

Chart 11

Monthly imports of non-food commodities: 2003

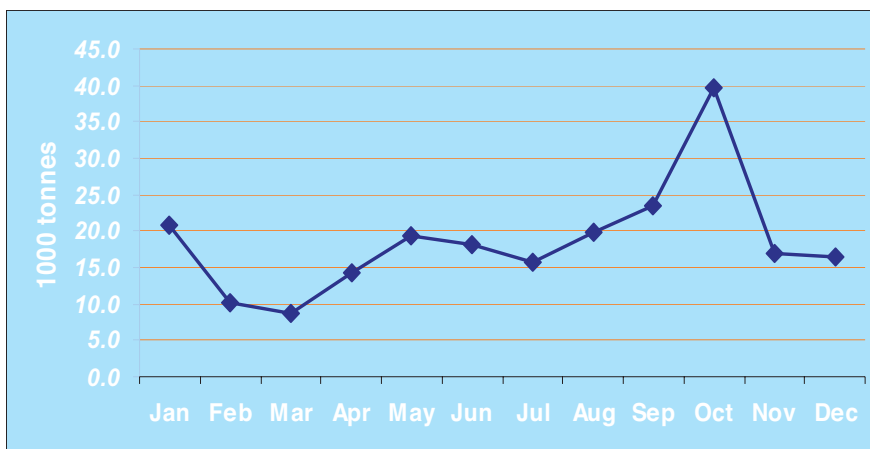


Table 8.10**Export of goats and sheep through Berbera Port:
1999 – 2003****(No.)**

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan	115,043	378,149	0	26,494	122,950
Feb	220,784	489,767	0	46,050	61,046
March	116,393	231,171	0	28,473	22,655
April	32,873	25,673	0	6,777	12,035
May	34,858	34,393	5,989	15,033	22,971
June	177,089	102,917	2,161	10,378	16,502
July	200,623	125,359	2,482	12,861	27,306
Aug	193,701	144,146	8,249	35,233	24,817
Sept	141,535	69,508	3,023	30,089	49,863
Oct	219,787	0	4,013	42,261	40,262
Nov	248,009	0	14,449	62,549	72,819
Dec	347,441	0	11,180	40,396	67,720
Totals	2,048,136	1,601,083	51,546	356,594	540,946

Source: Berbera Port Authorities



Somaliland in Figures 2004

Chart 12

Export of goats and sheep through Berbera Port:
1999 - 2003

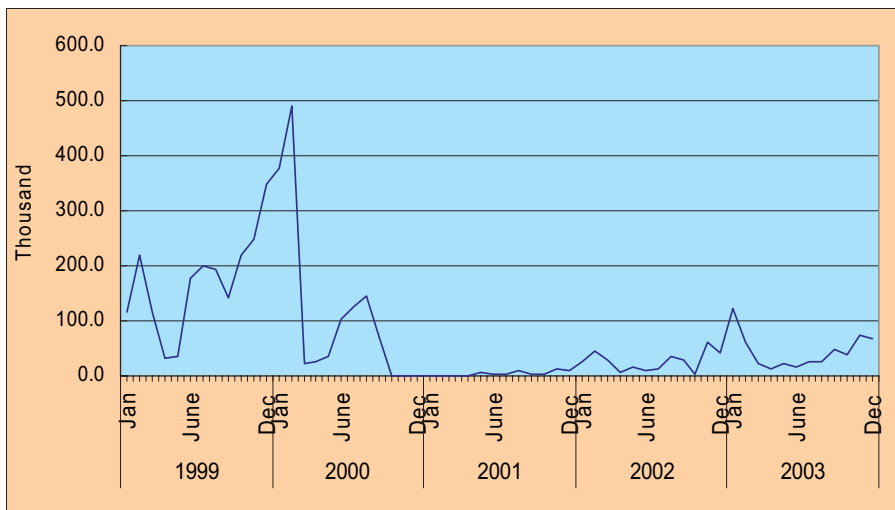


Table 8.11**Export of cattle through Berbera Port: 1999 – 2003****(No.)**

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan	11,856	8,140	0	4,525	10,293
Feb	7,609	8,900	0	3,449	5,003
March	5,179	8,119	0	2,304	3,273
April	4,383	7,052	0	849	1,566
May	4,982	5,673	0	0	2,518
June	7,914	7,712	2,042	1,910	3,866
July	6,203	6,686	1,977	1,752	6,591
Aug	7,349	7,996	1,277	2,092	3,694
Sept	8,375	2,985	1,629	1,843	7,835
Oct	6,350	0	2,627	4,503	7,726
Nov	9,610	0	4,463	5,519	9,519
Dec	10,156	0	6,958	8,800	13,961
Total	89,966	63,263	20,973	37,546	75,845

Source: Berbera Port Authorities.



Somaliland in Figures 2004

Chart 13

Export of cattle through Berbera Port: 1999 – 2003

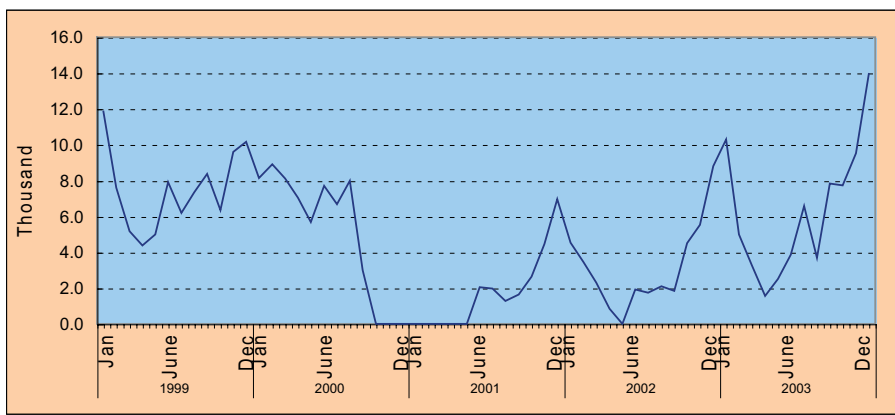


Table 8.12**Export of camel through Berbera Port: 1999 – 2003****(No.)**

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan	386	1,890	0	1,416	2,947
Feb	1,207	3,971	0	1,934	2,156
March	1,475	2,898	0	1,016	2,173
April	400	0	0	2,024	0
May	0	489	0	646	2,405
June	3,715	1,031	0	2,658	800
July	6,986	1,854	0	1,151	2,568
Aug	6,049	2,846	0	3,589	1,399
Sept	3,468	2,005	0	921	3,144
Oct	3,870	0	507	1,251	2,775
Nov	3,527	0	1,109	3,627	0
Dec	6,347	0	1,857	450	1,507
Total	37,430	16,984	3,473	20,683	21,874

Source: Berbera Port Authorities.



Somaliland in Figures 2004

Chart 14

Export of camel through Berbera Port: 1999 – 2003

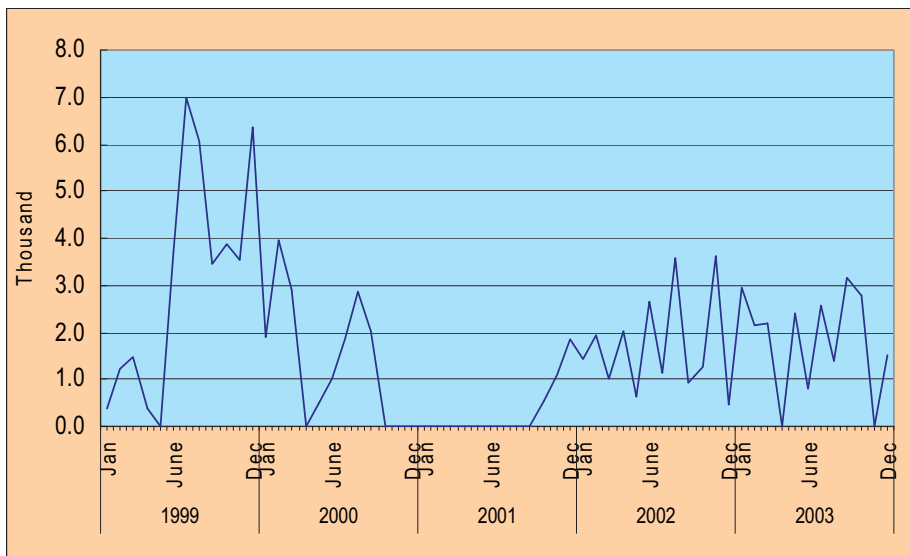


Table 8.13**Export of livestock through Berbera Port: 1999 – 2003****(No.)**

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan	127,285	388,179	0	32,435	136,190
Feb	229,600	502,638	0	51,433	68,205
March	123,047	242,188	0	31,793	28,101
April	37,656	32,725	0	9,650	13,601
May	39,840	40,555	5,989	15,679	27,894
June	188,718	111,660	4,203	14,946	21,168
July	213,812	133,899	4,459	15,764	36,465
Aug	207,099	154,988	9,526	40,914	29,910
Sept	153,378	74,498	4,652	32,853	60,842
Oct	230,007	0	7,147	48,015	50,763
Nov	261,146	0	20,021	71,695	82,338
Dec	363,944	0	19,995	49,646	83,188
Totals	2,175,532	1,681,330	75,992	414,823	638,665

Source: Berbera Port Authorities.



Somaliland in Figures 2004

Chart 15

Export of livestock through Berbera Port: 1999 - 2003

(No.)

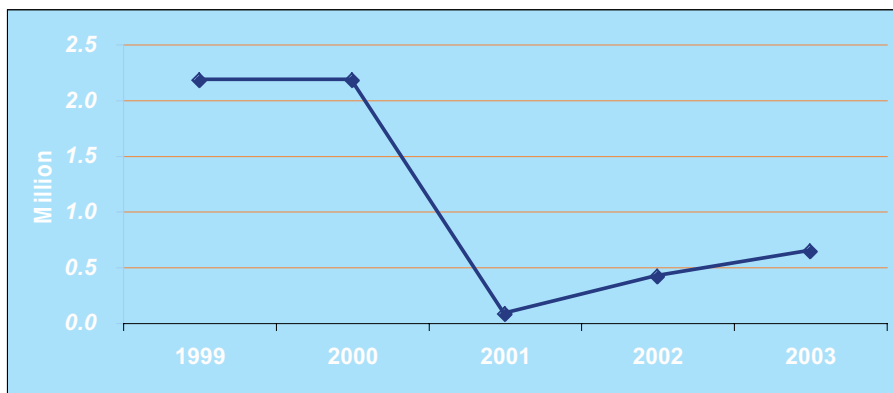


Table 8.14

**Export of hide and skin pieces through Berbera Port:
1999 – 2003**

(No.)

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan	0	133,300	402,640	121,000	200,728
Feb	184,630	17,000	301,310	522,252	202,600
March	109,768	112,313	142,565	328,324	308,903
April	321,083	91,500	512,121	153,670	91,323
May	0	137,295	445,894	1,676,775	210,000
June	92,900	112,570	193,014	58,600	228,325
July	0	93,780	350,500	204,800	0
Aug	0	0	82,527	244,345	282,780
Sept	76,000	0	136,575	324,468	132,650
Oct	0	85,000	467,373	208,600	165,605
Nov	152,541	207,892	22,200	239,733	68,563
Dec	0	183,976	267,552	105,200	80,100
Total	936,922	1,174,626	3,324,271	4,187,767	1,971,577

Source: Berbera Port Authorities.⁴

⁴ Large shipment in May 2002 was related to one specific purchase. The general decline in exports during June-July is seasonal and related to the high seas during the monsoon, preventing small boats from sailing in the sea and docking in Berbera

Table 8.15**Export of beeyo through Berbera Port: 1999 – 2003****(Kg.)**

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan	0	0	0	620	2,000
Feb	250	0	0	1,400	400
March	2,000	2,950	2,900	2,300	4,000
April	4,300	640	0	1,500	0
May	800	1,950	6,000	1,500	0
June	550	2,250	1,600	1,090	3,000
July	2,300	600	6,300	1,000	0
Aug	700	20,700	0	0	2,000
Sept	2,660	2,150	6,060	0	3,400
Oct	700	0	7,800	2,300	0
Nov	2,760	3,600	5,100	1,000	6,240
Dec	0	5,800	920	3,000	0
Total	17,020	40,640	36,680	15,710	21,040

Source: Berbera Port Authorities.

Table 8.16

Berbera Port traffic: 1998-2003

(No.)

Year	Dhows	Ships	Total
1998	53	411	464
1999	81	617	698
2000	N/A ⁵	N/A	N/A
2001	29	197	226
2002	108	243	351
2003	72	146	218

Source: Berbera Port Authorities

⁵ N/A: Not available



Table 8.17

Import of fuel: 2000-2003

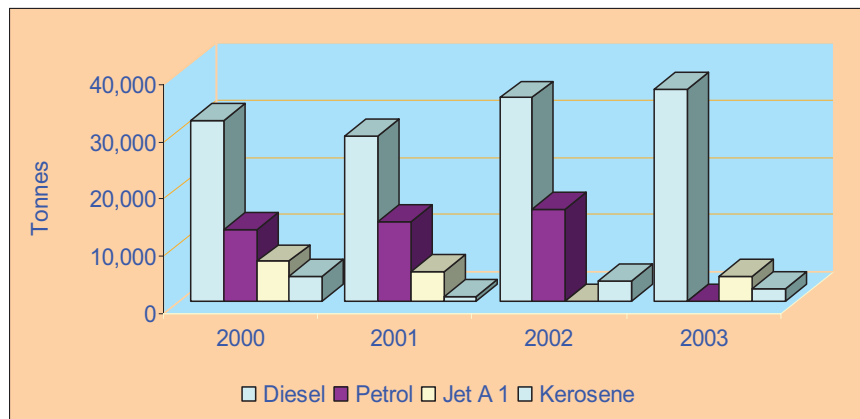
(Tonnes)

Year	Diesel	Petrol	Jet A 1	Kerosene
2000	31,607	12,488	6,951	4,332
2001	28,912	13,799	5,257	832
2002	35,471	15,985	1,123,	3,482
2003	37,072	20,055,	4,426	2,138

Source: Ministry of Finance

Chart 16

Import of fuel: 2000-2003



9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Table 9.1

International and domestic air traffic statistics by major airports: 2000

Aircraft movement	Hargeisa	Berbera	Kalabaid	Borama	Burao	Total
Number of flights	2,332	1,694	320	338	326	5,010
Passenger disembarked (No.)	22,045	35,074	N/A ⁶	2,579	2,858	62,556
Passenger embarked (No.)	18,138	33,750	N/A	3,449	2,523	57,860
Arrived cargo (tonnes)	1,825	885	3,332	53	124	6,219
Departed cargo (tonnes)	164	659	43	N/A	3	869

Source: Ministry of Civil Aviation and Air Transport

⁶ N/A: Not available

Table 9.2

International and domestic air traffic statistics by major airports: 2001

Aircraft Movement	Hargeisa	Berbera	Kalabaid	Borama	Burao	Total
Number of flights	2,074	1,074	127	129	239	3,643
Passenger disembarked (No.)	29,759	22,820	N/A ⁷	883	2,758	56,220
Passenger embarked (No.)	30,102	20,050	N/A	1,104	2,189	53,445
Arrived cargo (tonnes)	2,715	222	1,310	32	85	4,364
Departed cargo (tonnes)	103	61	01	N/A	06	171

Source: Ministry of Civil Aviation and Air Transport

⁷ N/A: Not available

Table 9.3

International and domestic air traffic statistics by major airports: 2003

Aircraft movement	Hargeisa	Berbera	Borama	Burao	Total
Number of flights	2,565	115	142	281	3,103
Passenger disembarked (No.)	42,700	1,714	1,645	4,037	50,096
Passenger embarked (No.)	35,940	1,515	805	3,719	41,979
Arrived cargo (tonnes)	3,787	N/A ⁸	8	22	3,817
Departed cargo (tonnes)	151	N/A	N/A	1	152

Source: Ministry of Civil Aviation and Air Transport

⁸ N/A: Not available

Table 9.4

**International and domestic air traffic statistics:
1998 - 2003**

Aircraft Movement	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of flights	3,061	4,587	5,010	3,643	2,222	3,103
Passenger disembarked (No.)	14,070	74,300	62,556	56,220	37,249	50,096
Passenger embarked (No.)	10,045	23,460	57,890	53,445	32,249	41,979
Arrived cargo (tonnes)	N/A ⁹	5,240	6,219	4,364	2,908	3,817
Departed cargo (tonnes)	N/A	788	869	171	111	152

Source: Ministry of Civil Aviation and Air Transport

⁹ N/A: Not available



Chart 17

International and domestic air traffic statistics: 1998-2003

(No.)

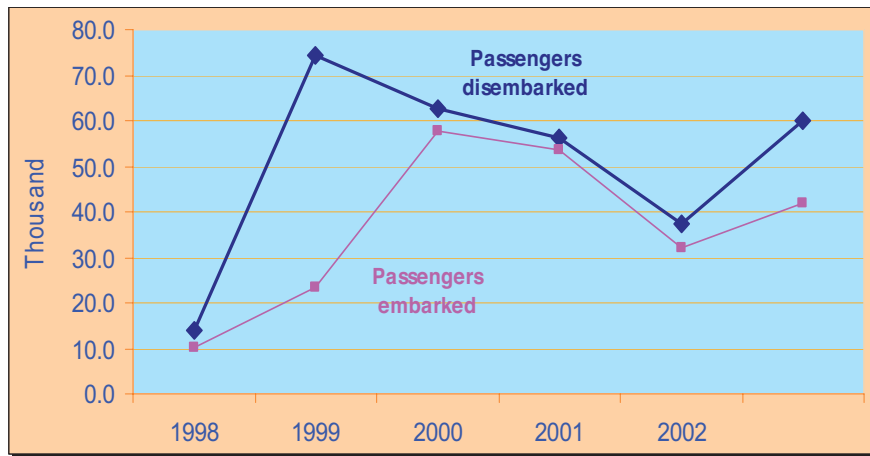


Table 9.5

Aircraft traffic volume: 2003

Operator	IL-18	AN-12	AN-08	AN-26/24	FK-50	DC-9	L-410	BE-20/19	Others	Total
Daalo	415	14	37	237						703
Damal	107	2	36							145
Star	122	53		43						218
Galad	117	26								143
Djibouti				109			1			110
A. Express						17				17
Ethiopia					218					218
Juba	6									06
E.U								396	9	405
UNCAS								352	19	371
Total	767	95	73	389	218	17	1	748	28	2,336

Source: Ministry of Civil Aviation and Air Transport

10. EDUCATION

After the downfall of the previous regime in January 1991, many Somalilanders returned to a ravaged country with major towns ruined. After independence, education was revived through private initiatives of trained teachers.

The current education system is based on a primary level with eight grades followed by a secondary level with four grades. Amoud University, which opened in 1997, offers four faculties.

Table 10.1
Growth of public and private education:
1995 – 2003

(No.)

Year	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Family life	Vocational	University
1995/96	159	N/A ¹⁰	N/A	N/A	0
1996/97	170	3	12	1	1
1997/98	165	3	11	2	1
1998/99	144	5	13	3	2
1999/00	174	13	13	4	2
2000/01	294	15	13	4	2
2001/02	307	16	17	4	2
2002/03	353	20	24	4	2

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

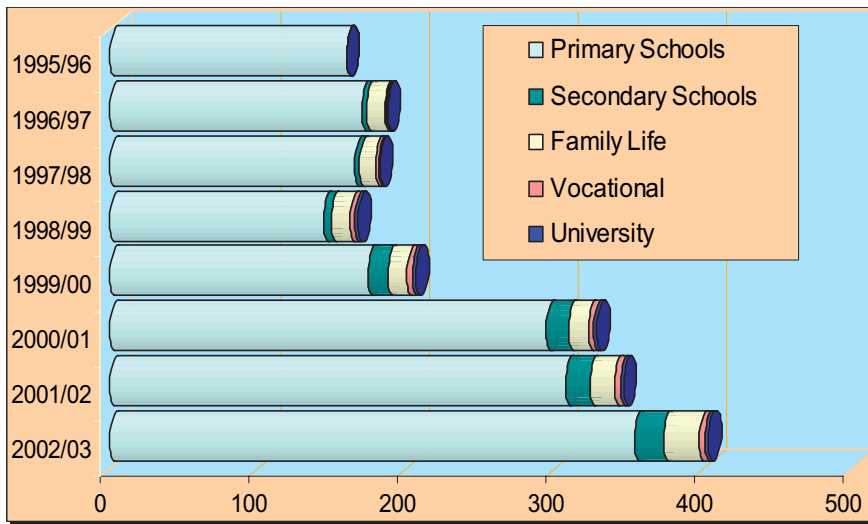
¹⁰ N/A: Not available



Chart 18

Growth of public education: 1995-2003

(No.)



10.1. PRIMARY EDUCATION

Table 10.2

Growth of primary education (public and private):
1995-2003

(No.)

Year	Schools	Classes	Students enrolment			Teachers
			Male	Female	Total	
1995/96	159	734	6,170	2,497	8,667	933
1996/97	170	807	21,559	7,484	29,043	956
1997/98	165	852	24,458	8,546	33,004	1,070
1998/99	144	887	26,356	9,641	35,997	960
1999/00	174	1,106	32,720	12,503	45,223	1,167
2000/01	222	1,893	38,106	14,819	52,925	1,921
2001/02	307	2,078	56,951	27,723	84,674	2,062
2002/03	354	2,386	63,912	32,294	96,206	2,346

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports¹¹

¹¹ For 1994/5, the Ministry of Education did not compile any data. In 1996/7, the government took over the public schools. Most of the schools were constructed by the international community and additionally started paying salaries to the teachers. This encouraged many parents in urban and rural centres to send their children to school. From 1997/8 the government began closing down schools that were not operational and supplemented this by building extra classes for existing schools. These actions were undertaken to reduce costs.



Chart 19

**Growth of primary education (public and private)
(resources): 1995-2003**

(No.)

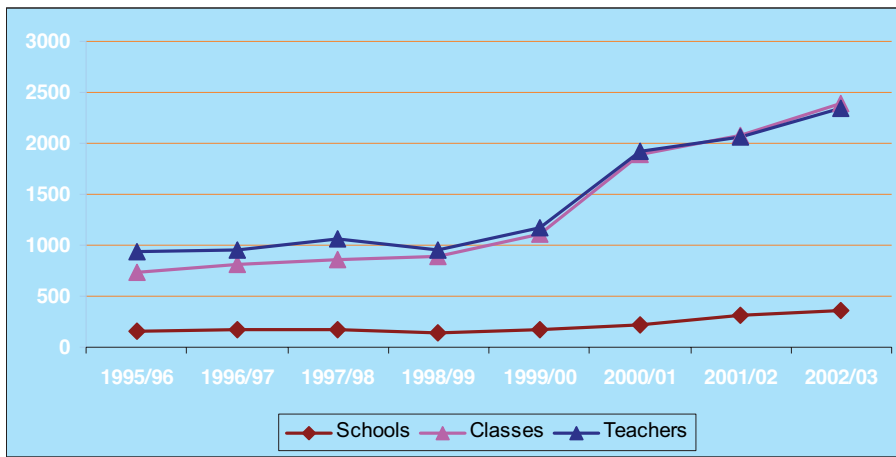




Chart 20

Growth of primary education (public and private) (student enrolment): 1995-2003

(No.)

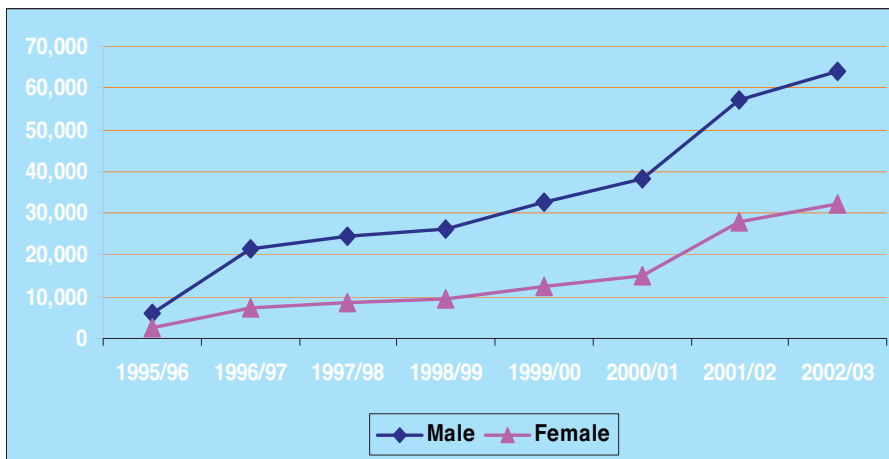


Table 10.3**Distribution of primary education by region: 2002-2003****(No.)**

Region	Schools	Classes	Students enrolment			Teachers	
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
N/West	135	1,166	34,047	17,517	51,564	957	140
Sahil	22	101	2,943	1,080	4,023	79	10
Awdal	56	302	8,303	4,073	12,376	314	22
Togdheer	59	364	8,690	3,843	12,533	339	39
Sool	44	222	4,910	3,061	7,971	212	13
Sanaag	38	231	5,019	2,720	7,739	192	29
Total	354	2,386	63,912	32,294	96,206	2,093	253

Sources: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports



Chart 21

**Distribution of primary education by region (resources):
2002-2003**

(No.)

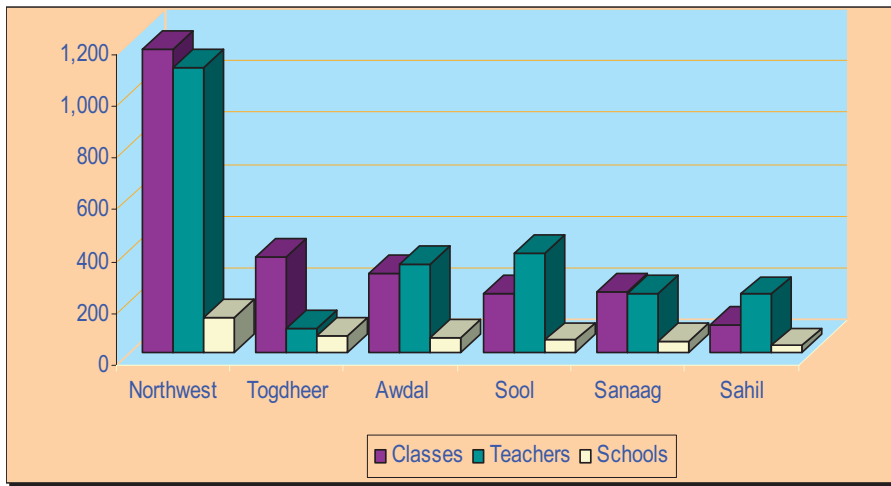


Table 10.4**Primary education
– students enrolment by region: 2002-2003****(No.)**

Region	Student enrolment	Urban	Rural
N/West	51,564	47,460	4,104
Sahil	4,023	2,237	1,786
Awdal	12,376	9,824	2,552
Togdheer	12,533	8,111	4,422
Sanaag	7,739	3,096	4,643
Sool	7,971	3,464	4,507
Total	96,206	74,192	22,014

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports



Chart 22

**Primary education – students enrolment by region:
2002-2003**

(No.)

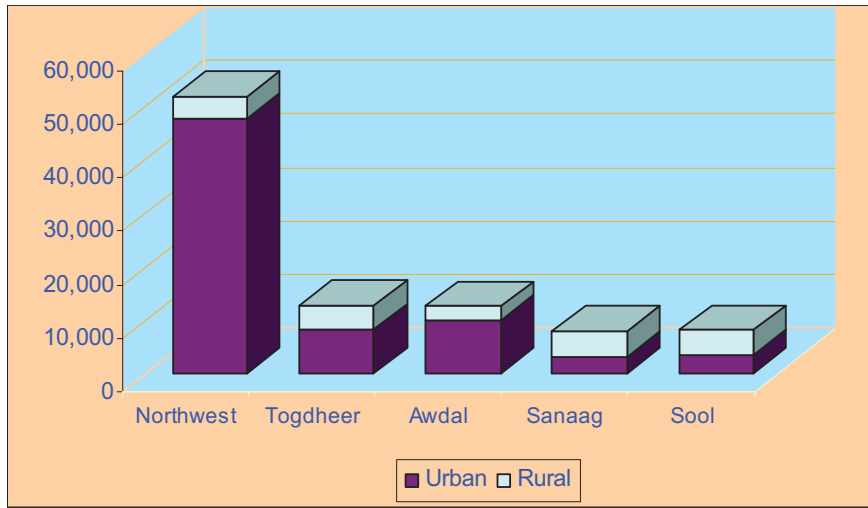


Table 10.5

Primary education - distribution of students by gender and region: 2002-2003

(No.)

Region	Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
N/West	31,340	16,120	2,707	1,397
Sahil	1,682	555	1,261	525
Awdal	6,243	3,581	2,065	487
Togdheer	5,553	2,558	3,137	1,285
Sanaag	2,047	1,049	2,972	1,671
Sool	1,857	1,607	3,053	1,454
Total	48,722	25,470	15,195	6,819

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports



Chart 23

Primary education - distribution of students by gender and region: 2002-2003

(No.)

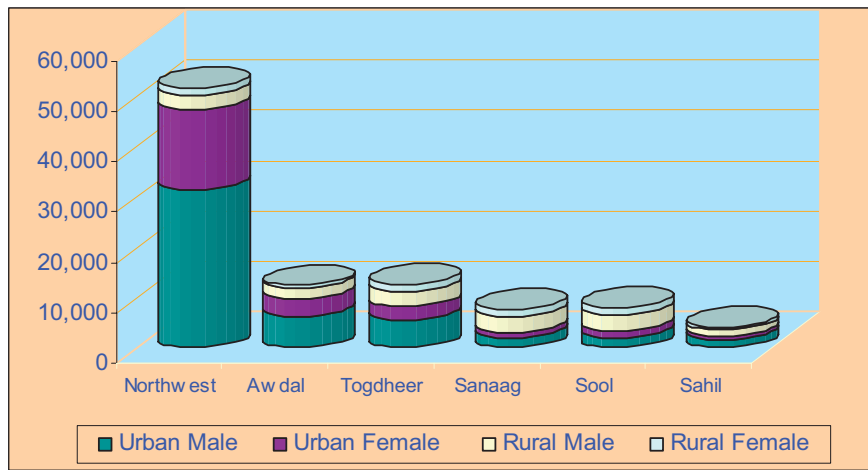


Table 10.6

Public examination results (national): 2002 - 2003

(No.)

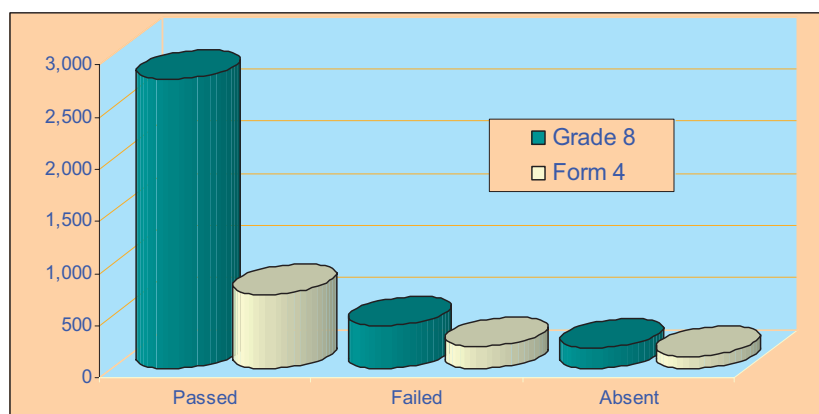
Type	schools	Students	Passed	Failed	Absent
Grade 8	51	3,378	2,770	410	198
Form 4	13	1,056	717	214	125
Total	64	4,434	3,487	624	323

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports¹²

Chart 24

Public examination results (national): 2002 - 2003

(No.)



¹² Every year school leaving examinations are conducted for pupils in grade eight and form four, conducted by the Examination Office.

Table 10.7**Primary education - distribution of trained and untrained teachers by region: 2002-2003****(No.)**

Region	Total teachers	Trained	Untrained
N/West	1,097	476	621
Sahil	89	27	62
Awdal	336	159	177
Togdheer	378	172	206
Sool	225	91	134
Sanaag	221	64	157
Total	2,346	989	1,357

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Chart 25

Primary education - distribution of trained and untrained teachers by region: 2002-2003

(No.)

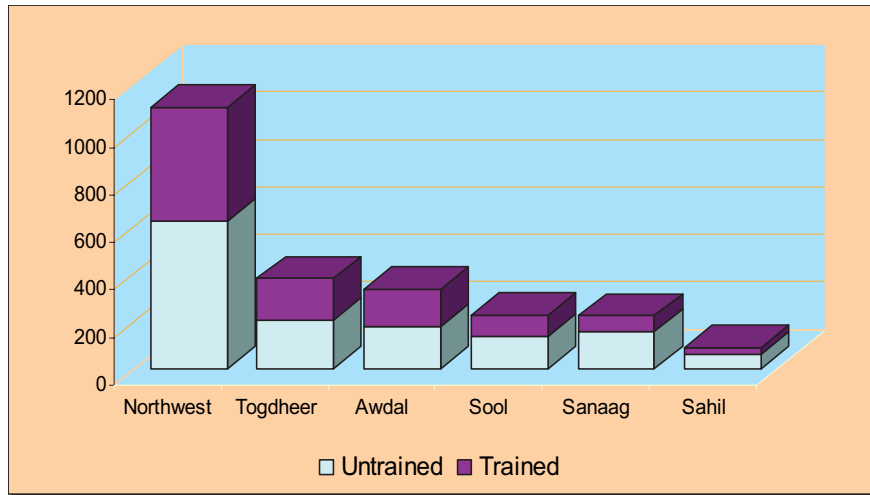


Table 10.8**Primary education- public and private schools: 2002-2003****(No.)**

Region	Public school	Private school	Total	Student enrolment		Total
				Public	Private	
Awdal	46	10	56	10,288	2,088	12,376
N/west	78	57	135	32,437	19,127	51,564
Sahil	22	0	22	4,023	0	4,023
Togdher	49	9	59	9,487	3,046	12,533
Sool	44	10	44	7,971	0	7,971
Sanag	35	3	38	6,897	842	7,739
Total	274	79	354	7,103	25,103	96,206

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Table 10.9

Primary education- distribution of schools by number of students and region: 2002-2003

(No.)

Region	Total schools	Schools having less than 100 students	Schools having 100 or more students
N/West	135	31	104
Sahil	22	12	10
Awdal	56	26	30
Togdheer	59	21	38
Sool	44	16	28
Sanaag	38	15	23
Total	354	121	233

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports



Chart 26

Primary education: - distribution of schools by number of students and region: 2002-2003

(No.)

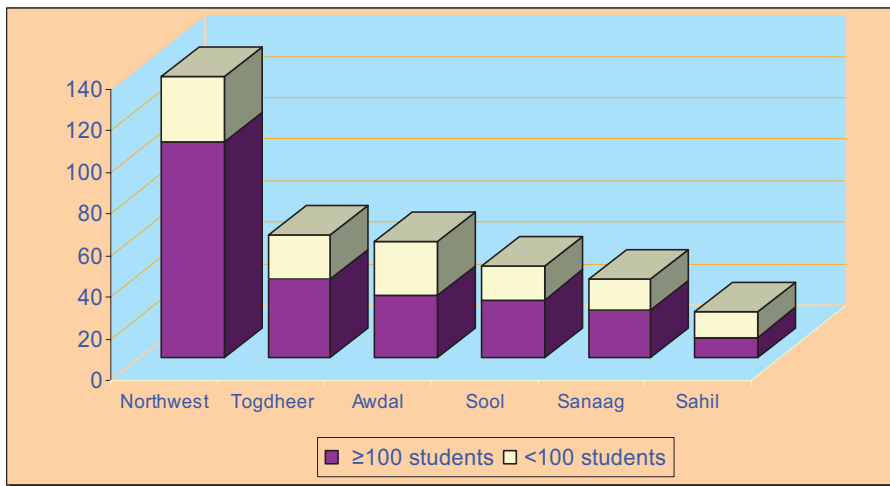


Table 10.10**Number of schools reopened and closed by region: 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Region	School in 2001/2002	Schools in 2002/2003	Schools closed	Schools reopened
Awdal	47	56	0	9
N/West	129	135	0	6
Sahil	23	22	1	0
Togdheer	41	59	0	18
Sool	34	44	0	10
Sanaag	33	38	0	5
Total	307	354	1	48

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

10.2. SECONDARY EDUCATION**Table 10.11****Secondary schools- growth of secondary education (public and private): 1996-2003****(No.)**

Year	Schools	Classes	Students enrolment			Teachers
			Male	Female	Total	
1996/97	3	7	278	51	329	29
1997/98	3	19	778	139	917	37
1998/99	5	28	1,065	178	1,243	59
1999/00	13	69	2,246	526	2,772	127
2000/01	15	98	3,548	832	4,380	174
2001/02	16	123	4,700	1,052	5,752	232
2002/03	24	178	6,615	1,664	9,266	294

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports



Chart 27

Secondary schools- growth of secondary education (public and private) (resources): 1996-2003

(No.)

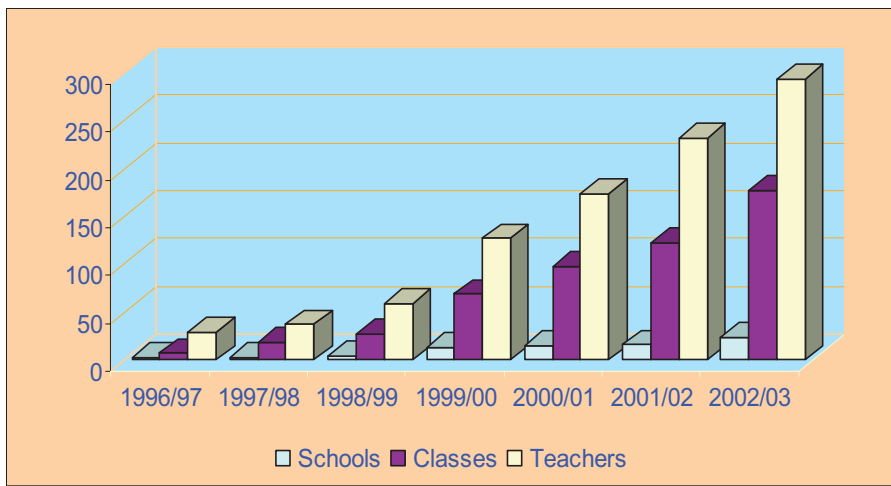




Chart 28

Secondary schools- growth of secondary education (public and private) (student enrolment): 1996-2003

(No.)

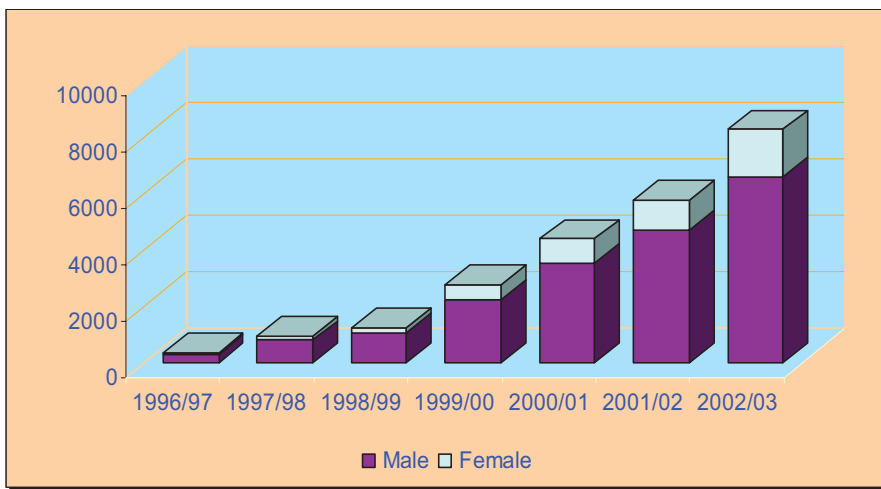


Table 10.12

**Distribution of secondary education by region:
2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

(No.)

Region		N/West	Awdal	Togdheer	Sahil	Sanaag	Sool	Total	
2001 - 2002	Form	1 - 4	1 - 4	1 - 2	1 - 2	1 - 2	1		
	schools	6	3	2	1	3	1	16	
	Student enrollment	Male	3,333	724	148	157	206	132	4,700
		Female	735	203	27	20	40	27	1,052
		Total	4,068	927	175	177	246	159	5,752
2002 - 2003	Form	1 - 4	1 - 4	1 - 4, VTC ¹³	1 - 4	1 - 4	1 - 4		
	schools	11	3	2, VTC	2	3	1	22	
	Student enrollment	Male	4,728	827	319	321	372	148	6613
		Female	1077	397	52	52	52	34	1664
		Total	5805	1224	371	373	424	182	7,804

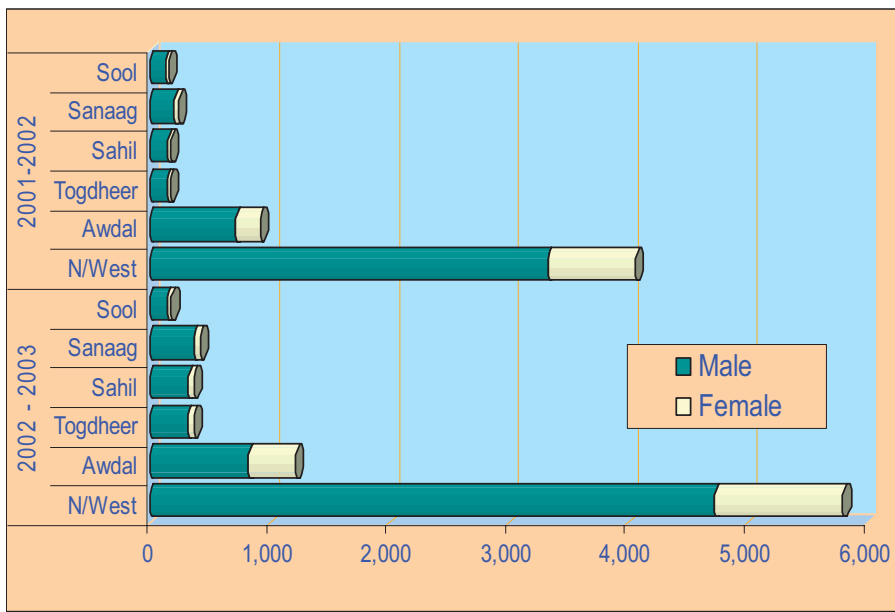
Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

¹³ VTC: Vocational training college

Chart 29

**Distribution of secondary student enrolment by region:
2001 - 2002 and 2002 - 2003**

(No.)





Somaliland in Figures 2004

10.3. HIGHER EDUCATION

Amoud University

Amoud University is located in Amoud Valley, 4.5 kilometres east of Borama in the Awdal Region of Somaliland, on the campus of the prestigious former Amoud Secondary School. The idea of establishing Amoud University was conceived by the intellectuals and elders of Somaliland, particularly of the Awdal region. It was formally proposed in a workshop in Borama on 6th August 1996. The workshop agreed to the proposal and adopted a resolution for the establishment of Amoud University.

Amoud University officially started functioning in September 1997. Presently, the faculties of education, medicine, business and public administration are established and preparations are underway for the faculties of Agriculture and Economics.

Table 10.13**Number of students enrolled at Amoud University: 2003**

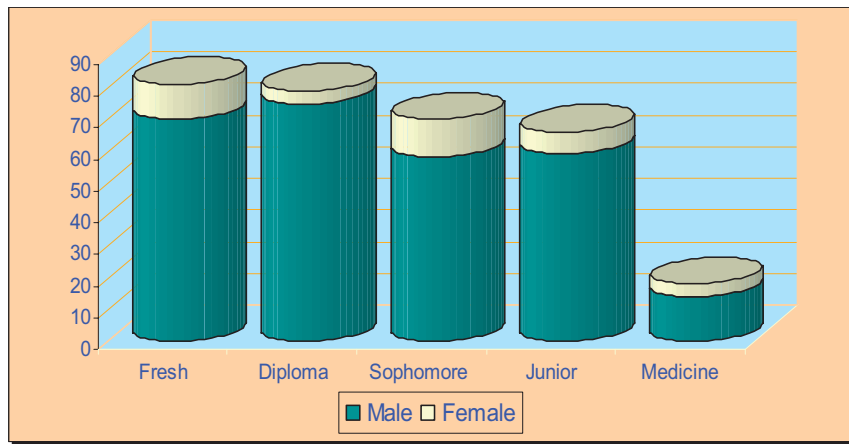
Faculty	Student enrolment		
	Male	Female	Total
Fresh	70	11	81
Sophomore	58	12	70
Junior	59	7	66
Medicine	14	4	18
Diploma	75	4	79
Total	276	38	314

Source: Amoud University



Chart 30

Number of students enrolled at Amoud University: 2003





Somaliland in Figures 2004

The first 30 students of Amoud University graduated on March 1, 2003.

Table 10.14

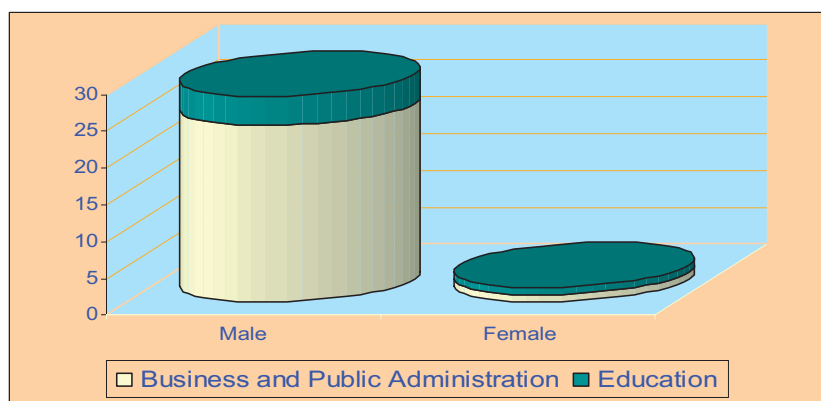
**Number of students graduated from Amoud University:
2003**

Faculty	Students graduated	Male	Female
Education	5	4	1
Business and public administration	25	24	1
Total	30	28	2

Source: Amoud University

Chart 31

Number of students graduated from Amoud University: 2003



Hargeisa University

Hargeisa University was established on 23rd October 2000 in the capital of Somaliland (Hargeisa). It was the second University formed. Regular classes started on 1st November 2000. His Excellency the Late Mr Mohammed H. Ibrahim Egal, the former President of the Republic of Somaliland, inaugurated the University during its official opening ceremony. Future plans of the University include the establishment of Engineering and Medical faculties.

Table: 10.15

Number of students enrolled at Hargeisa University: 2003

Faculty	Student enrolment		
	Male	Female	Total
Fresh	64	12	76
Sophomore	32	13	46
Junior	47	9	56
Law	0	6	6
Total	143	40	183

Source: Hargeisa University



Chart 32

Number of students enrolled at Hargeisa University: 2003

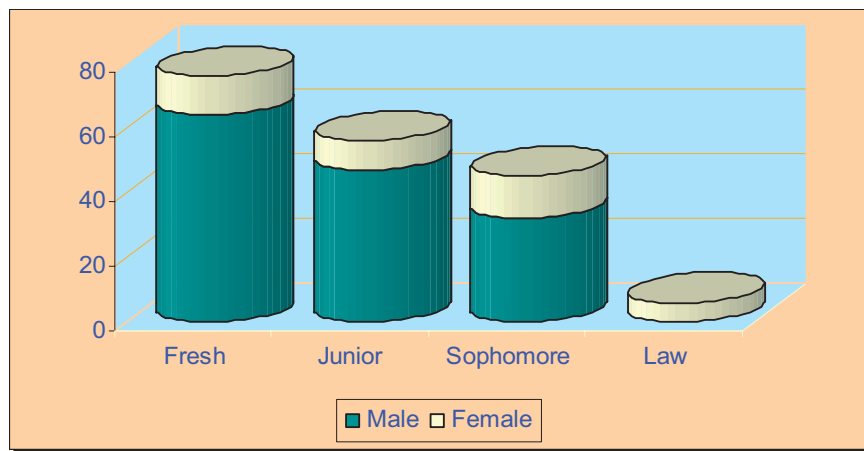




Table 10.16

Enrolment in teacher training college: 2003

(No.)

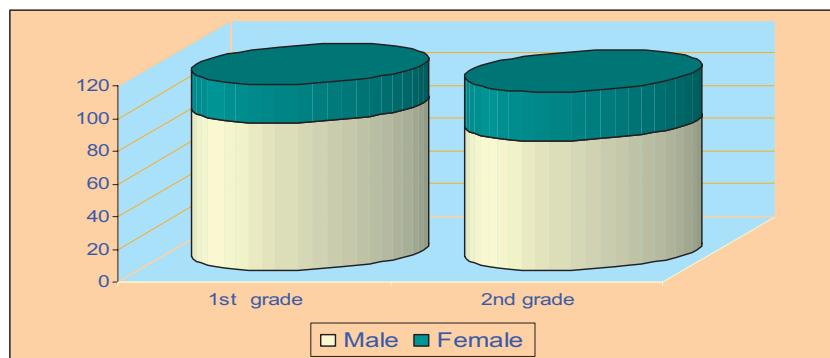
Grade	Male	Female	Total
1 st	90	23	113
2 nd	79	30	109
Total	169	53	222

Source: Hargeisa University

Chart 33

Enrolment in teacher training college: 2003

(No.)



10.4

FAMILY LIFE (HOME ECONOMICS) EDUCATION

Table 10.17

Distribution of functional and non functional family life institutions by region: 1999-2003

(No.)

	Year	Region						Total
		NW	Sahil	Awdal	Togdheer	Sool	Sanaag	
Schools	99/00	5	2	1	3	1	1	13
	00/01	6	2	1	3	2	2	16
	01/02	5	2	1	3	2	3	16
	02/03	7	2	2	3	2	6	22
	03/04	10	3	2	6	3	9	33
Classes	99/00	15	8	4	16	5	3	51
	00/01	15	8	3	16	5	5	52
	01/02	15	6	3	14	5	9	52
	02/03	20	7	5	13	7	16	68
	03/04	36	10	6	34	14	26	126
Total student enrolment	99/00	433	122	164	558	90	84	1,451
	00/01	433	125	110	548	100	95	1,411
	01/02	326	221	127	548	105	151	1,478
	02/03	660	232	132	335	166	417	1,942
	03/04	1,186	267	174	1,124	418	664	3,833

Source: Ministry of Education – Department of Planning, Yearly Statistics, Scholastic Year 2002/3 and 2003/4 (earlier figures are from SL in Figures.)¹⁴

¹⁴ According to the Ministry of Education, the increase in the enrolment rate, in particular in NW (Hargeisa) and Togdheer, is related to population influx in the areas due to the drought and an increase in urbanization process. The increase in schools and classes is partly due to specific policy priorities of the government, UNHCR and CARE funded projects.

11. HEALTH

During the 1988 – 1991 civil war, hospitals and clinics as with other public services were looted of most of their valuable equipment. With the restoration of the government in 1991, the health sector received the greatest amount of assistance from international agencies. However, there is still an acute shortage of surgical, orthopaedic, ophthalmic and gynaecology/obstetric equipment in all hospitals.

11.1. PUBLIC HEALTH

Table 11.1

Number of available health service facilities: 2003

Selected indicators	Aw-dal	N/west	Tog-dheer	Sool	San-aag	Sahil	Total
Hospitals	2	4	2	1	1	2	12
Beds	320	568	320	100	100	178	1,586
MCH Centres	11	18	10	6	6	3	54

Source: Ministry of Health and Labour



Chart 34

Number of available health service facilities: 2003

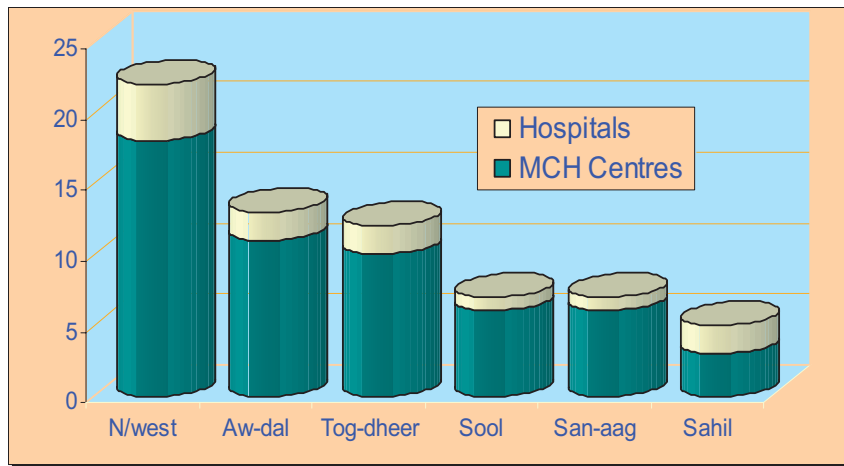


Table 11.2**Availability of health service personnel: 2003****(No.)**

Selected indicators	Awdal	N/West	Tog-dheer	Sool	Sana-ag	Sahil	Total
Doctors	10	46	9	3	3	4	75
Asst. Doctors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nurses	43	84	47	0	28	14	216
Midwives	2	13	3	0	0	0	18
Auxiliary Staff	30	70	42	12	29	45	228

Source: Ministry of Health and Labour

Table 11.3**Number of TB patients in selected towns: 1997-2002**

Selected towns	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Borama	1,024	1,287	1,282	800	848	664	212
Hargeisa	581	326	982	1,150	1,050	1,059	630
Berbera	610	587	N/A	625	625	450	200
Total	2,215	2,200	2,264	2,575	2,523	2,173	1,042

Source: Ministry of Health and Labour



11.2. PRIVATE HEALTH

Chart 35

Trends of TB patients: 1997-2003

(No.)

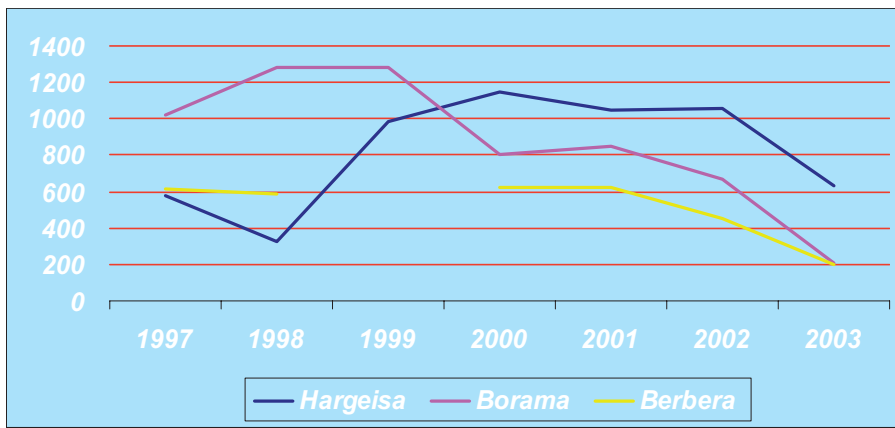


Table 11.4

Availability of private health services: 2003

(No.)

Selected towns and hospitals	X-Ray technicians	Beds	Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Laboratory technologists
Hargeisa						
Edna maternity hospital	0	45	4	3	20	2
Ugbaad maternity hospital	0	6	1	0	3	1
Ghalib hospital	1	15	5	10	4	1
Kaah hospital	0	16	3	0	3	1
Borama						
Allale hospital	1	25	3	3	3	2
Total	2	107	16	16	33	7

Source: Ministry of Health and Labour ¹⁵

¹⁵ In addition, Edna Aden Hospital has 30 full time nurse students and other staff

12. MISCELLANEOUS

Table 12.1

Regional distribution of local NGOs: 1998

(No.)

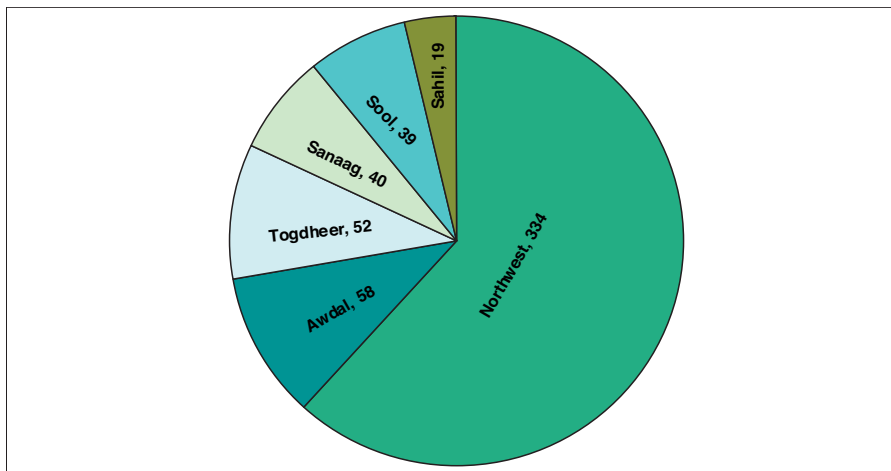
Regions	Local NGOs		
	Total (number)	NGOs operated by women	
		Number	Percent
Awdal	58	11	19.0
N/West	334	52	15.6
Togdheer	52	12	23.1
Sahil	19	4	21.1
Sool	39	5	12.8
Sanaag	40	6	15.0
Total	542	90	16.6

Source: Ministry of National Planning (Department of Co-ordination)



Chart 36

Regional distribution of local NGOs: 1998





Somaliland in Figures 2004

12.1. RETURNEES

Many Somalis who sought refuge in nearby countries have been returning spontaneously to their areas of origin or nearby areas. Voluntary repatriation to Somaliland is governed through a repatriation programme organised jointly by the Ministry of Repatriation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (MRR&R) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). There is a memorandum of understanding on repatriation between (MRR&R) and UNHCR and the Central Administration in Hargeisa.



Table 12.2

Number of returnees 1998-2003

Origin	Year	Awdal	N/West	Tog-dheer	Sahil	Sool	Sanaag	Total
Region 5 of Ethiopia	1998	30,153	38,931	158	140			69,382
Libya	1998	261	177	27	5	47		517
Yemen	1998	57	96	49	65	37		304
Europe	1998	1	53	4				58
Region 5 of Ethiopia	1999	12,876	18,584	236			8	31,704
Libya	1999	27	63	11				101
Yemen	1999	57	38	20	49	11	1	176
Kenya	1999		22					22
Ethiopia and Djibouti	2001/2002	26,213	29,969	657	2	152		56,993
Ethiopia	2003	111	4,748			37		4,896
Total		69,756	92,681	1,162	261	284	9	164,153

Source: Ministry of Repatriation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation

Table 12.3

Number of water facilities by region: 2002

	N/West	Awdal	Sanaag	Sool	Sahil	Tog-dheer
Rehabilitation of boreholes	6	2	4	6	2	2
Drilling of new boreholes* ¹⁶	3	2	3	5	4	6
Shallow wells	100	60	10	10	60	40
Communal Dams	50	30	20	20	20	30
Springs	2	4	6	0	10	0
Subsurface Berkard	50	30	20	0	30	20
Communal Berkard	200	20	20	20	0	120
Water system	6	4	2	1	2	2

Source: Ministry of Water and Natural Resources

¹⁶ *Includes drilling of new and replacement of abandoned boreholes



Table 12.4

Boreholes and their functional status: 2003

(No.)

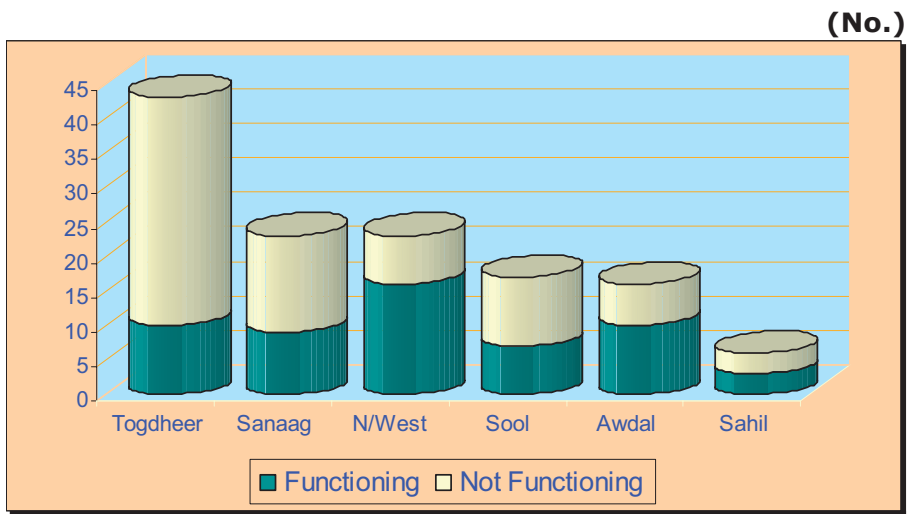
Region	Functioning	Not Functioning	Total
Sanaag	9	14	23
Sahil	3	3	6
Togdheer	10	33	43
Awdal	10	6	16
Sool	7	10	17
N/West	16	7	23
Total	55	73	128

Source: Ministry of Water and Natural Resources



Chart 37

Boreholes and their functional status: 2003





Somaliland in Figures 2004

