



PUNTLAND FACTS AND FIGURES 2012-2017

PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA

Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

Department of Statistics



Statistiska centralbyrån
Statistics Sweden



PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA

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International Cooperation**

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FOREWORD

The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) has the honor to present the 2017 edition of Puntland Facts and Figures. Many thanks and gratitude to technical team Mr. Mohamed Said Bashir and Mr. Hassan Ahmed Aided for their commendable work of developing this useful statistical book, and I also commend the advisory and leadership role of Prof Mohamed Said Samatar and Director Abdifitah Mohamed Abdullahi in completing this task. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation highly appreciates the collaborative and the contributory role for every and each Ministry, Agencies and Departments that provided statistical inputs that have been incorporated in this Book.



Hon. Shire Haji Farah
Minister of Planning
and International Cooperation

This publication is the 6th version of Puntland Facts figures- an annual serial of Statistics, which serves as a main general statistical reference for the Puntland State of Somalia. Given the relatively short time that Puntland has existed and the critical socioeconomic and political situation, required statistics have not been collated and compiled mainly due to lack of adequate secondary data as well as limited resources with which to carry out intended surveys to collect necessary primary data.

However, this book covers various important aspects of economic, social and industrial statistics. For instance: population, climate, social services (education, health), agricultural production, communication, marine production and revenue. The Puntland Facts and Figures will be updated annually, and the data of missing sectors incorporated as it becomes available. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation welcomes comments and suggestions from users of this book. We express our thanks and gratitude to our Statisticians and Advisors help us for production of this document.

Hon. Shire Haji Farah
Minister of Planning and International Cooperation

1 INTRODUCTION

Puntland territory in northern Somalia has a long history dating back to the time of the Pharaoh's Kingdom in Egypt. It was historically known as the "land of aroma" which stretches along northern Somalia's Gulf of Aden coast and its northeastern Indian Ocean coastline. In ancient Egypt, the Pharaohs used resin from frankincense and myrrh trees for embalming the dead bodies of Egyptian kings and nobility, importing from aromatic trees found in present-day Puntland territory.

In the pre-colonial era, Somali society did not have a national government with modern structures and clearly defined international borders, the northeast region had traditional structures of government dating from the early years of the 19th century; namely, the Sultanate of eastern Sanaag (1896–1925), the Sultanate of Majeerteen (1901–1927), whose territory included the current regions of Bari and Nugal, and the Sultanate of Mudug/Hobyo (1885–1925). These Sultanates were relatively under-developed and far from achieving a modern status in terms of political and state management systems. They had traditional administrative and military structures, which safeguarded security, social welfare and political stability until these were disrupted by colonial powers; the Italians in the last two Sultanates and the British in the first one. These Sultanates had trade and commercial relations with the Indian sub-continent and Arabian Gulf states.

After the arrival of the colonial powers into Somalia, The Darawish (1900–1921) anti-colonial movement was established and led by Sayid Mohamed Abdille Hassan in Sool region. Sayid Mohamed was a spiritual and political revolutionist leader, he established one of the

strongest and most organized counter-colonial armed movement in Africa. Although, most of Darawish military operations were conducted at the Somali territory conquered by British- the modern Somaliland- yet Taleex and Eyl Districts of Sool and Nugal regions respectively were the administrative centers of the Darawish Movement. Although the Darawish movement engaged tough struggle against the European colonial powers, mainly the British which eventually used them air-striking strategy- air strike was a new art of war in Africa and general to the world except powers involved the World war 1- the Darawish anti-colonial movement physical died in 1921, even though its philosophy broke out the entire Somali territory. Immediately after the collapse of the Darawish military struggle and end of world War one, the Italian and British invaded the sultanate in the territories of modern Puntland in (1923 –1927). The invasion suppressed the peoples' resistance and destroyed all political, economic and commercial structures.

The Italian fascist authorities were more repressive than the British as reflected by the most choking economic policies they applied to these regions. For instance, import-export trade and all the commercial transactions with above mentioned traditional markets were suspended and forcibly replaced with Italian trade companies which imported Consumer goods from Italy and exported salt, frankincense, hides, skin and agricultural cash crops (banana, cotton) to Italy through Mogadishu. The suspension of trade markets and political structures of the former sultanates by the colonial authorities had a devastating effect on the livelihood security, famine coping mechanism and employment/ income earning opportunities of the north-eastern communities. Therefore, pastoralists, merchants and fishermen from these regions

had to immigrate to the southern regions to seek for employment and trading opportunities.

The successive administrations that ruled the country in the 20th century: (British and Italian colonial authorities (mid 1920s-1960) and Somali governments (1960- 1990) did not allocate any tangible development programmes to the north-eastern regions. Therefore, the current regions of the Puntland State of Somalia had particularly suffered from colonial authorities neglect and the post-independence centralized Somali governments lack of interest in this arid and semi-arid land, where people derived their livelihood and sustenance mainly from a volatile pastoral economy in harsh environment, sustaining a mere survival-based lifestyle. In the post-colonial periods, as the state of Somalia with modern administrative, legal and political structures was established, the North-Eastern regions were neglected, it little benefited from the development programs. Poor transportation system, poor social services and little economic opportunities, immigration to South were characterized these regions.

1.1 Establishment of Puntland State of Somalia

After the collapse of the central government of Somalia and following the failure of several national reconciliation efforts, the local communities in North-Eastern regions organized series peace seeking and self-determination conferences. There were three main objectives for those conferences: First objective was establishing peace and stability in the region and resolving and controlling local conflicts. The second objective was re-organizing and creating opportunities to improve the economic livelihood condition of the local people and enhancing the accessibility of basic social services; the final objective was discovering the blueprints and new strategic approach for

restoring peace, stability, unity and effective central government with law and order.

The Major outcome of those series conferences was establishing the Puntland State of Somalia in August 1998, after a decision made by the traditional and political leaders. Originally, the administration derived its legitimacy from a series of locally sponsored conferences in which traditional council of elders (Isimada) played an important role. As stipulated in Article 1 of the Transitional Constitution, Puntland is a part of an anticipated Federal State of Somalia. It is striving for the unity of the Somali people and the creation of a Somali government based on a federal system. Similarly, as stated in Article 3 of the Transitional Constitution, the Puntland State consists of the following nine regions:

- 1) **Bari:** 6 districts;
- 2) **Nugal:** with 5 districts;
- 3) **Mudug:** except for Hobyo and Harardhere districts (North Mudug which belongs to Puntland has 7 districts);
- 4) **Sanaag:** except El-afweyn and Northwest of Erigabo district (this region has 3 districts);
- 5) **Sool:** with 6 districts; and
- 6) **Gardufuu:** with 5 districts
- 7) **Highland:** with 4 districts
- 8) **Karkaar:** with 8 districts and
- 9) **Ayn:** with 3 districts.

1.2 Trends of Political and Constitutional Development

On 1 Augusto 1998, Col. Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed was elected to serve as the president of Puntland in three-year office term (from Augusto 1998 to Augusto 2001). The major mandates for the Abdullahi's administration were include establishing and operating security forces to restore peace and stability and to get rid scattered armed militias; preparing and approving administrations' own constitution; solving

and termination of clan conflicts; and playing effective role for the efforts to rebuild national government to restore peace and stability across the country and to restore the unity of the Somali people. However, president Abdullahi's administration experienced real economic challenges since economic infrastructures of the state weren't existed except Bosaso port and main tarmac road that pass through the main cities of the state. Secondly, the administration capacity to mobilize domestic revenue was highly limited due to tax payers' capacity since most of the citizen were poor and number of business enterprises was small with limited business value and the administration's capacity to collect and administer was constrained by lack of skilled and experienced human resource.

Despite, all the above challenges and so many others, President Abdullahi successfully managed to build relatively strong security forces and to restore peace and the stability of the state. On those days, no one expected that this fragile government with limited human and financial resource could contribute changes in the economic condition of the state and the provision of social service. however, improvements in the security conditions of the state supported the growth of the private sector and business people and intellectuals played effective and notably role in the provision of social services and gradual improvements in economic conditions.

In 2001, disagreement and arguments in the election process caused political instability in Puntland which resulted armed conflict. however, Puntland had overcome to fail after the disagreement and conflicts were resolved through negotiations and compromise between parties. President Abdullahi remained in the office since he was elected as the president of the

newly formed transitional federal government (TFG) build in Kenya in October 2004. He was succeeded in office by Mohamed Abdi Hashi, the former vice president who served as president of Puntland until January 2005 when he lost a re-election bid in parliament to General Mohamud Muse Hersi "Adde" who served office until January 2009.

President Adde Muse pledged unconditional support with the fragile and newly established TFG of Somalia, he sent a great portion of Puntland's security forces to help the TFG and allocated a significant portion of Puntland's already limited domestic revenue to the Federal government. However, those decisions weren't costless, they created unique and situational economic and security challenges due to the emergent of piracy and armed Jihadist Groups and their attempts to violate the stability in Puntland. But apart from all those challenges, President Adde endeavored to improve economic infrastructure and mainly initiated to construct Bosaso Airport which was great step forward.

In January 2009, Abdirahman Sh. Mahamoud Mohamed "Farole" was elected as the fourth president of Puntland State. President Farole emphasized institutional building and restructuring, government's capacity to collect domestic revenue relatively improved, Farole's administration played an active role for the federalization process at the national level, his administration completed Puntland constitution development process and formulated the logo and the flag of Puntland state.

In January 2014, Dr. Abdiweli Mohamed Ali Gaas was elected to serve as the fifth president of Puntland State. President Gaas continue to upgrade institutional capacity through functional

restructuring and hiring skilled and educated young professional in merit-based manner. President Abdiweli considerably emphasized on improving economic infrastructures such as building and modernizing Airports, construction of Sea ports and transportation roads. Most of such projects are financed through community mobilization. Self- reliant was an aspirational initiative created by president Gaas. The construction of Ceel Daahir to Cergabo road and the construction of Gara'ad Sea port projects are among those projects motivated by the presidents' philosophy.

Although, there still considerable economic challenges such youth unemployment, poverty, donor dependency, limited domestic production, yet the economic status, livelihood conditions and accessibility of social services gradually improves with the sustainability and the growth of the state.

2 GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

2.1 Location

Puntland State is geographically located in the North-Eastern portion of Somalia. It borders with Northwest regions in the west, Gulf of Aden in the north, Indian Ocean in the southeast, central regions in the south and Ethiopia in the southwest.

2.2 Area

Total area of the State of Puntland is 212,510 km² (roughly one-third of Somalia's geographical area).

2.3 Climate

The State of Puntland is semi-arid. The country has a warm climate and average daily temperatures range from 27°C to 37°C. This favours pastoralism as the most effective use of land in most parts

of the State. The most valuable pastureland includes the Hawd region in the high plateau of the west of Mudug and Sool regions and into Ethiopia and the low Nugal valley. In contrast, it is only along the high mountain ranges of Bari that mild temperatures are experienced. In all other parts, the State generally endures tropical desert heat. Rainfall is sparse with no single area receiving more than 400mm of rain annually. Therefore, nomads rely primarily on wells as a water source rather than surface water. There are four main seasons dictated by shifts in the wind patterns. Pastoral and agricultural life revolves around these seasons. These are:

- Jilal- from January to March, the harshest dry season of the year;
- Gu- is the main rainy season from April to June;
- Xagaa- from July to September is the second dry season;
- Deyr is shortest and less reliable rainy season, lasting from October to December.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE SUB-DIVISION

3.1 Structure of the State

The structure of Puntland State consists of the Judiciary, Legislative (House of Representatives) and the Executive (the President and his nominated council of Ministries).

3.2 Capital

The capital of the Puntland State of Somalia is Garowe

3.3 Other Major Towns

Other major towns are Bossaso, Galkacyo, Las Anod, Buhodle, Badhan and Gardo.

3.4 Major Port

The major and functioning sea port of Puntland State of Somalia is Bossaso port. The construction of sea port of the Gara'ad district of Mudug region is under construction.

4 POPULATION

The population of Puntland state is estimated at 4,334,633 in 2016, Population consists of Nomadic 39%, Urban 38%, Rural 20% and IDPs 3%.

4.1 Vital Statistics

The population growth rate of Puntland is currently very high due to the influx of people from war-torn southern Somalia and from neighbor's countries. Currently, 31% of Puntlanders live in the fast-growing towns of Bossaso, Gardo, Las Anod, Garowe, Buuhoodle, Badhan and Galkacyo. Approximately 70% of the population is below the age of 30.

4.2 Population Density

The population density in the Puntland State of Somalia is estimated at about 20 persons per km square.

5 RELIGION

Islam is the religion of Puntlanders. Virtually all Puntlanders are Muslims (Sunni).

6 LANGUAGES

The official languages are Somali and most people they can speak Arabic. English and Italian are also widely spoken in Puntland.

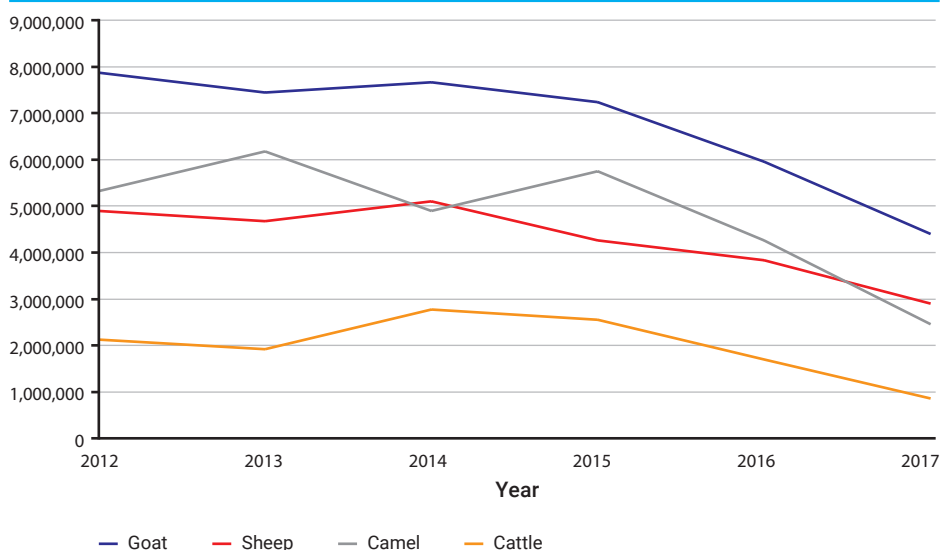
7 LIVESTOCK

The Livestock sector dominates the economy of the Puntland regions. The livestock products not only contribute to the livelihood of the nomads but also are substantial portion of the daily food intake of the population living in rural and urban areas. The economy of Puntland is largely dependent on livestock exports. Despite the economic importance of the sector, pastoralists survive in very difficult and fragile conditions characterized by the prevailing arid and semi-arid environment. The usual seasonal migratory patterns of nomadic life are often determined by prolonged dry seasons and recurrent droughts which occur successively. This causes wells and water points to dry up eventually forcing nomads and their livestock to migrate longer distances in life-threatening situations. All the four species of livestock traditionally herded by Somali nomads; sheep, goats, camels, and cattle are found in Puntland. No census has been carried out to determine livestock population in Somalia from 1988 up to the present. Based on these previous growth rates it is reasonable to assume that during the 10 years between 1988 and 1998 livestock population in the area registered an increase relative to that recorded during the preceding years, consequently, in recent years livestock is estimated to have gradually decreased annually in number close to: 6.4% in goats, 5.5% in sheep, 3.3% in camel and 1.7% in cattle.

Table 1 Estimated Population of Livestock: 2012 - 2017

Year	Goat	Sheep	Camel	Cattle
2012	7,873,600	4,894,400	5,320,000	2,128,000
2013	7,448,000	4,681,000	6,171,200	1,915,200
2014	7,660,800	5,107,200	4,894,400	2,766,400
2015	7,235,200	4,256,000	5,745,600	2,553,600
2016	5,958,400	3,830,400	4,256,000	1,702,400
2017	4,398,200	2,900,200	2,450,000	850,900

Source: Ministry of Livestock & Animal Husbandry

Figure 1 Estimated Population Livestock in the periods of 2012-2017**Table 2** Number of Livestock vaccinated 2012-2017

Region	Vaccination1			
	PPR	CCPP	SH/G Pox	Total
Mudug	1,406,538	400,055	1,406,538	3,213,131
Sool	1,462,183	304,560	2,101,710	3,868,453
Nugal	1,454,310	390,755	2,009,437	3,854,502
Sanaag	1,393,247	383,578	1,875,161	3,651,986
Bari	2,163,953	493,173	2,947,790	5,604,916

Source: Ministry of Livestock & Animal Husbandry

Karkaar, Hayland, Gardafu and Cayn where Under the Bari, Sanaag, Bari and Sool regions respectively.

Table 3 No. of slaughtering house and livestock slaughtered (registered slaughtered house) 2017

Town	No. Slaughtering house	No. Livestock Slaughtered
Galkacayo	1 slaughter house	Approximately 100 per day
Garowe	(1 local Slap)	Approximately 600 per day
Bosaso	1 Slaughter house (not functioning) instead of (1 Slap)	Approximately 1200 per day

Source: Ministry of Livestock & Animal Husbandry

Table 4 Livestock for Slaughtering- Average Market Price for Bossaso, Galkayo and Garowe: 2012-2017 (So.Sh)(Thousands)

Type	Period	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
goat	2012	1,764	1,650	1,705	1,730	1,760	1,740	1,754	1,746	1,800	1,792	1,764	1,730
	2013	1,585	1,659	1,810	1,703	1,781	1,740	1,768	1,698	1,769	1,267	1,197	1,228
	2014	1,165	1,208	1,147	1,238	1,233	1,275	1,258	1,283	1,275	1,308	1,220	1,292
	2015	1,765	1,758	1,858	2,608	1,675	1,748	1,753	1,646	1,871	1,896	1,723	1,854
	2016	1,873	1,825	1,688	1,710	1,729	1,506	1,825	1,888	1,685	1,881	1,875	1,782
	2017	1,575	1,719	1,582	1,292	1,462	1,594	1,498	1,348	1,447	1,638	1,686	2,296
Sheep	2012	1,634	1,581	1,661	1,776	1,817	1,726	1,746	1,727	1,583	1,663	1,748	1,724
	2013	1,597	1,725	1,763	1,704	1,663	1,724	1,529	1,640	1,800	1,750	1,750	1,738
	2014	1,616	1,663	1,634	1,767	1,715	1,731	1,718	1,700	1,713	1,800	1,732	1,800
	2015	1,644	1,654	1,700	1,790	1,767	1,667	1,575	4,433	1,692	1,717	1,658	1,800
	2016	1,788	1,650	1,713	1,735	1,794	1,750	1,613	1,675	1,625	1,800	1,760	1,663
	2017	1,500	1,429	1,337	1,158	1,258	1,447	1,455	1,135	1,331	1,611	1,532	1,576
Camel	2012	15,558	15,158	15,692	16,783	16,618	16,918	16,692	16,546	15,225	15,533	15,535	15,642
	2013	17,750	18,575	15,243	15,550	16,500	16,238	15,793	17,250	18,075	18,225	17,450	18,038
	2014	17,375	18,000	17,838	17,800	17,325	17,463	17,988	18,313	18,175	18,388	17,050	17,313
	2015	22,967	22,703	24,208	23,471	23,838	24,108	23,842	24,508	24,575	23,825	23,929	24,700
	2016	22,113	21,463	21,025	21,363	20,956	21,088	20,713	20,975	21,200	20,950	21,063	21,806
	2017	15,992	16,648	17,500	14,263	15,592	15,246	15,271	14,058	17,171	19,146	19,242	18,627
Cattle	2012	10,583	10,079	10,567	11,242	12,500	12,758	11,850	10,867	10,783	10,717	7,083	6,950
	2013	6,900	6,867	6,432	6,583	6,617	6,783	7,383	7,817	8,050	7,800	8,242	8,467
	2014	8,633	7,650	7,479	6,716	7,800	8,217	8,317	8,483	8,867	8,233	7,167	8,033
	2015	10,072	10,351	10,053	10,823	10,897	10,475	10,783	11,179	11,958	12,017	11,954	11,250
	2016	12,525	12,468	13,600	12,775	12,475	12,820	13,325	13,350	12,980	13,052	13,106	13,120
	2017	12,579	12,775	12,342	10,815	10,404	9,613	9,717	6,824	11,890	12,011	-	-

Source: MOPIC, Statistics Department, Economic Section

Table 5 Livestock for Export- Average Market Price for Bossaso, Galkacyo and Garowe: 2012-2017 (So. Sh)(Thousands)

Type	Period	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Goat/ Sheep	2012	1,708	1,632	1,777	1,914	2,058	2,008	1,946	1,954	1,676	1,363	1,363	1,363
	2013	1,387	1,718	1,824	1,772	1,800	1,773	1,763	1,747	1,817	1,283	1,283	1,283
	2014	1,746	1,777	1,692	1,796	1,825	1,850	1,836	1,797	1,937	1,816	1,816	1,816
	2015	1,751	1,917	1,788	1,897	1,742	1,667	1,554	1,538	1,683	1,125	1,325	1,425
	2016	2,197	2,348	2,360	2,459	2,475	2,433	2,366	2,345	2,371	1,862	1,929	1,962
	2017	1,745	1,610	1,976	2,013	1,249	1,433	1,487	1,630	1,472	1,164	-	3,125
	2012	13,967	15,817	16,233	17,000	16,967	17,183	17,083	17,217	15,133	16,367	17,000	1,563
Camel	2013	12,700	12,533	13,833	13,533	13,133	13,258	12,983	13,650	11,767	15,867	9,000	8,400
	2014	13,808	13,033	13,025	12,233	13,033	13,467	13,567	13,967	14,200	14,658	14,800	14,700
	2015	13,717	13,900	14,225	16,167	15,233	15,883	15,333	15,283	16,067	16,250	8,250	8,375
	2016	13,548	13,821	14,329	14,733	14,592	14,948	14,742	15,029	14,292	15,785	12,263	8,259
	2017	17,917	16,861	16,592	26,300	13,183	13,300	14,275	16,433	17,775	16,167	-	-
	2012	11,133	10,683	11,667	12,783	13,333	13,700	13,400	13,033	10,800	8,283	7,060	6,975
	2013	11,767	11,267	10,145	9,800	9,313	9,313	9,393	9,410	10,717	8,979	7,400	5,067
Cattle	2014	10,000	9,500	10,442	10,167	9,833	9,632	10,100	10,367	10,200	10,467	10,200	10,925
	2015	10,000	10,767	10,983	12,533	12,750	12,233	12,167	12,033	12,300	10,383	8,825	6,083
	2016	10,725	10,554	10,809	11,321	11,307	11,220	11,265	11,211	11,004	9,528	8,371	7,263
	2017	15,100	14,200	14,050	11,645	8,183	8,717	9,242	6,675	-	7,308	-	6,000

Source: MOPIC, Statistics Department, Economic Section

8 FISHERY

The Somali coastline is 3,300 km long. The proportion attributable to the State of Puntland is approximately 1,300 km. It extends from Gara'ad on the Indian Ocean side to Laaso-Surad on the Gulf of Aden, the waters of which incidentally constitute the richest fish habitats in the region. The fish population in Puntland's coastal waters varies in diversity and density. It is known that the prevalent species are large pelagic varieties such as yellow fin tuna, long-tail tuna, bonito, skipjack, and Spanish mackerel, while the main commercial demersal fish are groupers, snappers, grouper and sea beam. Large populations of shark and ray are also registered. Commercial populations of inshore spiny lobster, genus *panulirus*, and offshore

types of *Puerulus Sewell* and *Puerulus Carinatus* are found at depths of 150-400 metres. The abundance of marine resources characteristic of Puntland's coastal zones by its geographical location has also exposed Puntland's marine resources to susceptible risks of deterioration. These risks are attributable to factors such as an existing marine transport network, over harvesting carried out by illegal foreign trawlers and increased fishing efforts of the local people of Puntland. Soon after the establishment of the Puntland State of Somalia, the Ministry of Fisheries and Ports recognized the importance of a fishing development strategy for both the current and the future generation. The fishing industry provides direct employment to thousands of people during the eight-month duration of the fishing season, as well as indirect

employment for people working in restaurants and enterprises. During the fishing season, temporary settlements are created along the coastline where women take goods for sale to earn income. The fishing industry is ranked as the second highest income earner for the community of Puntland after livestock.

According to various reports published by international organizations, fisheries in Puntland remain untapped. FAO estimates this abundance of fish in the national waters at 300,000 tons and maintains that a maximum sustainable yield of 50,000 tons could be

harvested without endangering the stocks. Now, estimated fish production is quite low compared to the potential. The shark fishing industry is the mainstay of the artisan fishing community in Puntland, and more than 90% of the fishing fleet hunts for sharks for their valuable fins.

Fish Cannery The country has two fish canneries at Las-Qorey in Sanaag region and Qandala in Bari Region; it was built in 2002 by a group of local businessmen who installed a new canning machine. Production started in 2002 at a capacity of 1-2.5 tones per a day. But unfortunately, it was closed March 2010.

Table 6 Fish for Domestic Consumption - Average Tuna and Mackerel Price Per Medium Piece in Bossaso: 2012 - 2017(Sh) (Thousands)

Type	Period	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Dec
TB	2012	12,600	12,500	12,250	12,250	12,250	17,600	16,300	21,000
	2013	11,000	10,650	10,450	10,850	10,600	16,200	16,050	20,900
	2014	21,625	21,625	23,125	27,000	27,500	28,200	29,100	32,800
	2015	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	51,000	51,000	52,000	59,000
	2016	46,500	46,500	46,500	46,500	52,000	52,000	52,500	59,000
	2017								
DG	2012	13,500	13,500	14,000	14,000	14,000	19,000	18,000	23,000
	2013	16,500	15,975	15,675	24,500	24,500	23,500	21,700	20,500
	2014	25,625	25,625	26,125	32,550	31,800	32,400	32,100	41,800
	2015	49,000	50,500	51,500	51,500	52,250	52,350	54,500	62,000
	2016	52,000	52,000	53,000	53,250	53,700	54,000	55,500	62,000
	2017								
TQ	2012	37,800	36,150	36,750	36,750	47,000	43,400	42,200	42,000
	2013	33,000	31,950	31,350	49,000	49,000	47,000	43,400	43,800
	2014	30,750	30,750	31,350	42,400	41,200	43,600	41,000	52,250
	2015	60,000	60,000	60,000	67,500	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
	2016	68,000	68,000	68,400	73,200	77,000	77,000	79,250	81,000
	2017								

SHW	2012	6,300	6,025	6,125	6,125	6,125	7,560	7,560	5,220
	2013	6,600	6,390	6,270	9,800	9,800	9,400	8,680	8,760
	2014	6,150	6,150	6,270	8,680	8,480	8,640	8,560	8,360
	2015	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	24,500	24,500	24,500	30,000
	2016	23,000	23,000	24,700	25,000	25,000	25,450	29,000	32,000
	2017								
Horse Fish	2012	23,900	24,500	24,500	23,900	24,000	24,100	24,500	26,200
	2013	22,000	21,300	20,900	21,700	21,200	21,600	21,400	20,500
	2014	20,500	20,500	20,900	21,200	20,600	21,800	20,500	20,900
	2015	45,000	45,000	50,000	55,000	57,500	57,500	60,000	65,000
	2016	55,000	55,000	59,000	61,350	64,000	64,000	65,900	67,840
	2017								

Source: Omega Fish Company

9 CULTIVATION

Puntland is semi-arid with only seasonal rivers and untapped underground water. Most of the territory of Puntland is best suited for pasture, and not for expansive crop production due to general scarcity of water, formation of salt deposits on plots in the water spring areas, poor farming systems and poor seed qualities. The existing small-scale farming systems prevail in oases, dry river basins and places with good soil quality and higher water tables. With respect to size, these are generally small plots of land utilized for vegetable and fruit cultivation. After the collapse of the State of Somalia, the influx of returnees increased demand for agricultural produce in their diet. Subsequently it imposed new challenges to the dry land as it led to the

increase and expansion of small plots and importation of large quantities of produce from the inter-riverine areas of Somalia. The consumer demand eventually led to a mushrooming of farming activities.

However, increased application of modern farming techniques and harvesting of date palm trees improved the production to satisfy demand. Plots were irrigated, and the production capacity of the land improved through employment of experienced Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the south. This gave momentum to rainfall farming of sorghum and beans in certain localities (e.g. Nugal) as well as date palm trees, increasing production of dates to satisfy the demand.

Table 7 Rainfall for Selected Towns in Puntland: 2012 - 2017(mm)

Towns	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Gu'	Deyr	Gu	Deyr	Gu'	Dayr	Gu	Dayr	Gu	Dayr	Gu	Dayr
Galkacy	N/A	N/A	112	141.5	70	47	153.5	50	134	9	29.0	148.5
Buuhodle	N/A	N/A	271.1	241.7	00	00	163.8	315.5	125.2	17.32	10	15
Garowe	N/A	N/A			47.5	116	78.5	78	38.3	17.5	172.5	31.0
Jeriban	N/A	N/A	15	151	18	6	8	18	3	90	14	0
Bossaso	N/A	N/A	00	55	00	4	20	11	00	22.5		0
Qardo	N/A	N/A	51	71	96	87.5	85	52	166	24	242.0	289.0
Baran	N/A	N/A	111	222	00	161	69	14	140	41	241.0	104.0
Las'anod	N/A	N/A	159.5	84.7	00	00	00	00	81	56.5	165.4	121.2
Iskushuban	N/A	N/A	38	124	6	137	79	75	40	69.5	116.0	146.0
Buurtiinle	N/A	N/A	54	71	32	68	220	165.1	112.1	44.2	212.6	305.8
EYL	N/A	N/A	63.5	308	86	20	220	249	182	26	190.0	7.0
Bander bayla	N/A	N/A	4	265	35	225	44	00	8	17	80	142
Taleex	N/A	N/A	47	208.1	39.5	95.3	111.5	31	140.3	65.2	55.4	103.4
Caluula	N/A	N/A	00	113.8	00	101.4	16.3	218.1	00	29.9	41	63
Qandala	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
Bali Dhidin	N/A	N/A	27.2	243.8	00	00	83,847.7	00	124.5	21.4	8	11
Dongoroyo	N/A	N/A	00	194	65.6	19.5	118.4	14.7	34.5	11	164	0
Galdogob	N/A	N/A	196.5	142	96	236	87	170	65.5	0	122.0	34.0

Source: SWALIM

Figure 2 Rainfall estimation for Selected Town in Puntland in the periods between 2012-2017

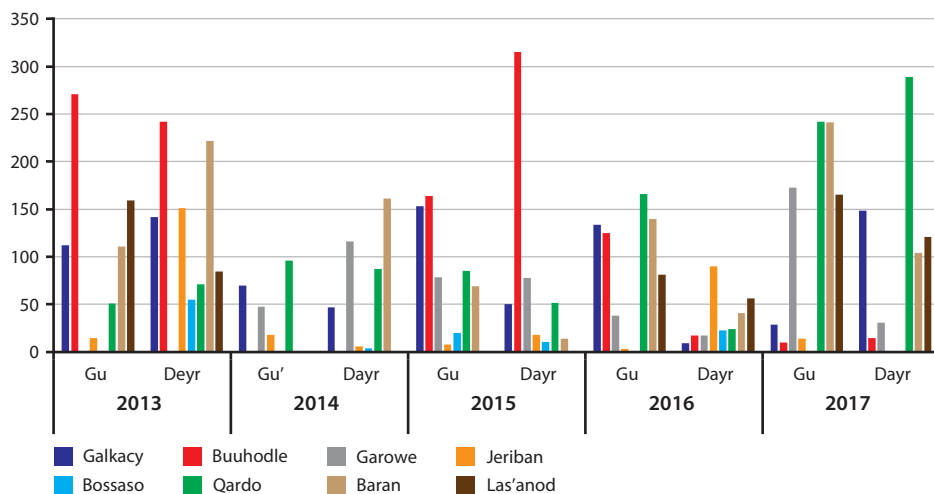


Table 8 Crop Production 2012-2017

Names of the crops	Location	Years 2012	Years 2013	Years 2014	Years 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017
		M/T	M/T	M/T	M/T	M/T	
Location	vegetables crops						
Bosaso	Tomato	70,000	60,000	20,000	19,000	10,000	15,000
Garowe	Tomato	30,000	25,000	8,000	8,000	6,000	9,000
Qardho	Tomato	7,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,500
Galkayo	Tomato	23,000	22,000	8,000	8,000	5,000	7,500
Badhan	Tomato	25,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	2,000	3,000
Sool	Tomato	35,000	25,000	11,000	10,000	1,000	1,500
Bosaso	Onion	40,000	45,000	40,000	39,000	30,000	45,000
Garowe	Onion	20,000	21,000	18,000	17,000	15,000	22,500
Qardho	Onion	2,000	15,000	1,000	9,000	4,600	6,900
Galkayo	Onion	1,000	12,000	1,100	1,100	900	1,350
Badhan	Onion	13,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	4,500	6,750
Sool	Onion	14,000	13,000	15,000	15,000	1,300	1,950
Eyl	Potato	5,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	6,000

Yube	Potato	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	500	750
Bosaaso	Carrot	30,000	28,000	27,000	25,000	19,800	29,700
Garowe	Carrot	19,000	20,000	18,000	17,000	11,000	16,500
Qardho	Carrot	9,000	8,200	7,900	7,500	3,500	5,250
Galkayo	Carrot	20,000	19,000	17,000	16,500	14,100	21,150
Badhan	Carrot	15,000	143,560	13,000	13,000	8,500	12,750
Bocame iyo halin	Carrot	9,000	8,400	8,000		3,500	5,250
Bosaso	Papers	3,000	2,500	2,436	23,000	23,000	34,500
Garowe	papers	4,000	3,750	3,700	3,650	3,600	5,400
Qardho	Papers	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,200	1,800
Galkayo	Papers	3,100	2,560	2,550	2,500	800	1,200
Badhan	Papers	3,200	3,000	3,000	2,500	500	750
Bacame iyo xalin	Papers	3,110	3,400	3,200	3,000	900	1,350
Bosaso	Cabbage	4,500	3,800	3,736	33,000	30,000	45,000
Garowe	Cabbage	41,000	3,750	3,700	3,650	3,000	4,500
Qardho	Cabbage	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	2,250
Galkayo	Cabbage	3,500	3,160	2,750	2,500	2,000	3,000
Badhan	Cabbage	3,200	3,000	3,000	2,500	2,000	3,000
Bocame iyo xalin	Cabbage	3,110	3,400	3,200	3,000	800	1,200
Bosaaso	Salad	3,500	2,800	2,736	23,000	20,500	30,750
Garowe	Salad	31,000	2,750	2,700	2,650	2,300	3,450
Qardho	Salad	1,900	1,800	2,000	2,000	500	750
Galkayo	Salad	3,500	3,160	2,750	2,500	2,300	3,450
Badhan	Salad	3,200	3,000	3,000	2,500	700	1,050
Became iyo xalin	Salad	3,110	3,400	3,200	3,000	1,000	1,500
Fruit crop							
Bosaso	Date palm	50,000	65,000	73,000	70,000	60,500	90,750
Garowe	Sort lemon	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,000	10,000	15,000
Bosaaso	Guava	15,000	14,320	14,000	12,000	10,000	15,000
Garowe	Guava	13,000	13,000	12,032	12,000	9,000	13,500
Qardho	Guava	9,000	8,000	7,600	7,000	3,000	4,500
Galkayo	Guava	13,200	13,000	13,000	10,000	8,000	12,000

Badhan	Guava	1,200	1,100	1,100	9,000	500	750
Bocame iyo xalin	Guava	1,400	1,200	1,000	8,000	250	375
Cereal crops/legumes							
Yube	Sorghum	50	58	80	80	20	90,750
Godobjiraan	Beans	100	80	30	30	30	15,000
Qardho	Beans	20	20	20	20	15	15,000
Galkayo	Beans						13,500
Jiidali	Beans	90	80	73	73	70	4,500

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation

10 FRANKINCENSE

In this sector the production system exists as follows:

- Families owning Plantations who cultivate and harvest on a rotating basis (Gaafeysi) and,
- Individuals who pay rent (CAWAAJI) to the families owning plantations and collect the production for the entire season.

Two types of commercial frankincense are collected. MAYDI (*Boswellia Frereania*) from YAGCAR trees and BEEYO (*Bowellia Sacra*) from Moxor trees. MAYDI frankincense is exclusive for Somalia, while BEEYO frankincense, varying in variety, is produced in Ethiopia (Region Five), Eritrea, Oman and India. Other varieties

exploited commercially include the opopanax, which is a source of gum; myrrh, and Arabian Gum. Moreover, the woodland varieties of frankincense - in October-November, whereas BEEYO is tapped twice a year, at intervals of up to 25 days over a commiphora grow in the inland areas of Puntland. As frankincense is mainly found in isolated areas, the mode of production is through frequent tapping of the incense trees. MAYDI is tapped over a nine months period, peaking two to three-month period. The hot season (xagaa) is favourable for abundant production. Regarding the yield, estimates show that approximately 40% of the commodity is harvested, which is roughly 500 metric tons per year.

Figure 3 Frankincense for Export- Average Market Price per Kg in Bossaso: 2012-2017

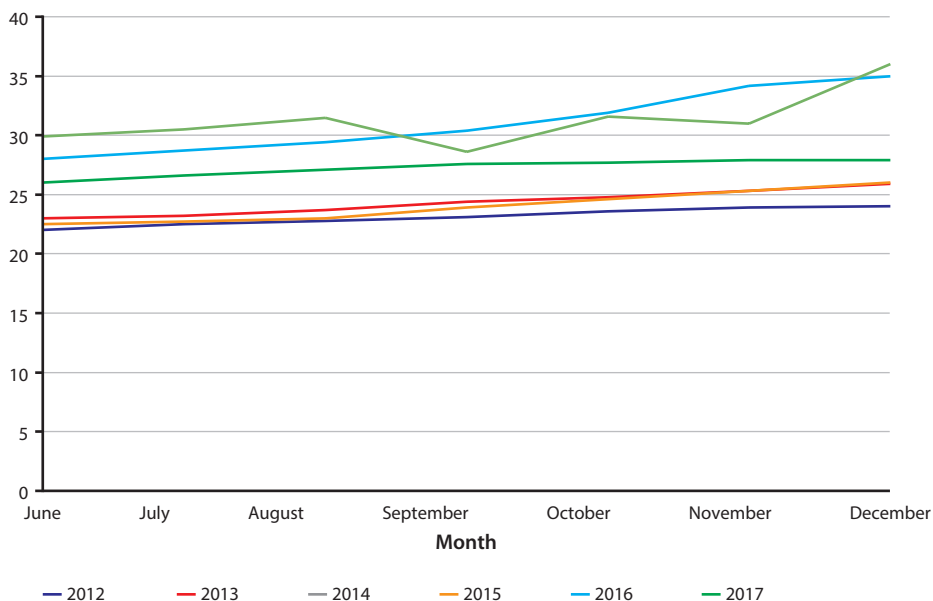


Table 9 Frankincense for Export- Average Market Price per Kg in Bossaso: 2012-2017(USD)

Period	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
June	22	23	26	22.5	28	29.9
July	22.5	23.2	26.6	22.7	28.7	30.5
August	22.8	23.7	27.1	23	29.4	31.5
September	23.1	24.4	27.6	23.9	30.4	28.6
October	23.6	24.8	27.7	24.6	31.9	31.6
November	23.9	25.3	27.9	25.3	34.2	31
December	24	25.9	27.9	26	35	36

Source: Wadi Luban frankincense Com.

11 PUNTLAND ECONOMY

There are four main sources of income in Puntland today namely: Livestock, Fishery, Cultivation, Remittance and Trading. The population mainly depends, either directly or indirectly, on livestock products for their livelihood. Remittance from the Diaspora has also played a major role in the economy.

Table 10 Monthly Average Exchange Rate* for So. Sh per 1 USD: 2012–2017 (Thousands)

Period	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	25.2	22.0	20.5	21.3	23.9	25.94
February	24.1	21.3	20.5	21.2	24.5	26.05
March	24.5	20.9	20.9	21.0	24.5	27.99
April	24.5	21.7	21.2	20.5	23.9	27.62
May	24.5	21.2	20.6	20.4	24.0	28.30
June	23.5	21.6	21.8	20.6	24.1	29.37
July	21.7	21.4	20.5	21.5	24.5	30.02
August	21.1	21.2	20.5	21.5	25.6	28.68
September	21.5	20.3	20.6	22.1	25.7	26.52
October	21.3	20.7	20.9	22.5	25.8	25.44
November	21.9	20.7	20.7	22.9	26.4	25.17
December	20.9	20.5	20.9	23.5	26.2	27.8
Annual Average	22.9	21.1	20.8	21.6	25.0	27.38

Source: MOPIC, Statistics Department, Economic Section

Figure 4 Monthly Exchange Rate

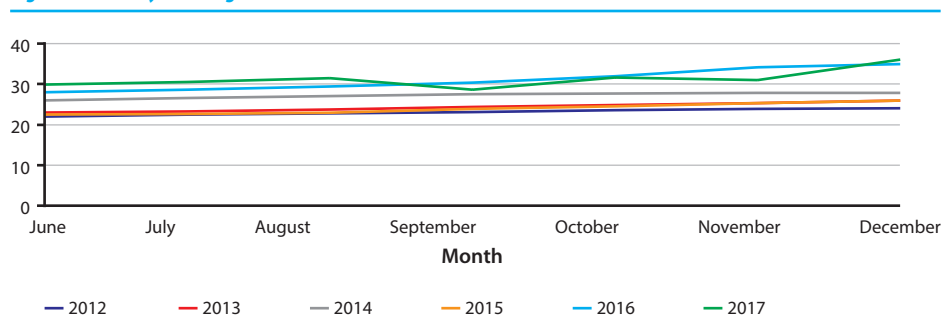


Figure 5 Annual Average Exchange Rate

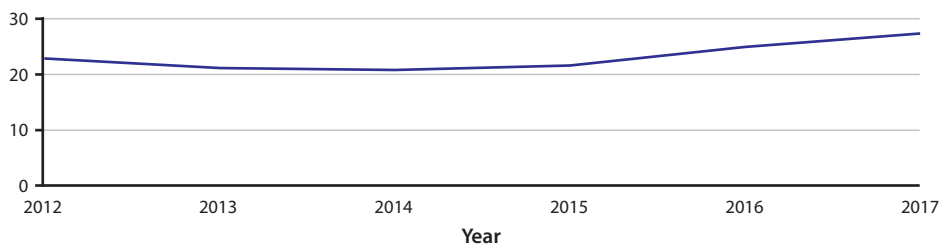
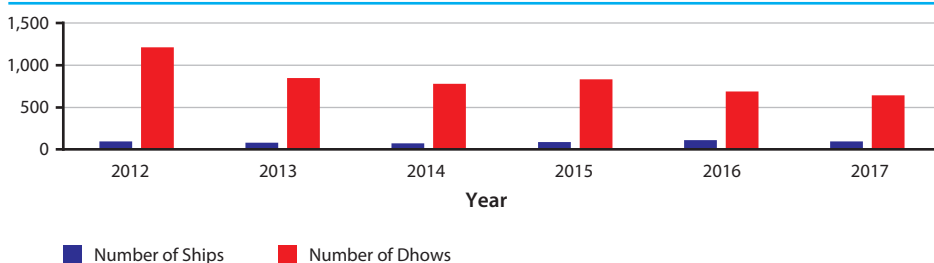


Table 11 Import through Bosaso Port 2012-2017 (tones)

Period	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Ships	93	79	68	83	110	96
Number of Dhows	1,212	848	781	831	691	639
Total num of vessels	1,305	927	849	914	801	735
Sugar	83,554	77,040	120,784	116,546	92,877	108,656
Rice	78,367	64,051	75,211	81,745	81,383	77,299
Wheat Flour	51,908	53,299	62,839	61,901	47,708	84,172
Pasta	29,365	24,031	23,961	26,845	21,488	31,148
Cooking oil	17,919	14,056	25,872	28,324	16,332	22,585
Cement	98,523	105,321	100,413	112,048	145,466	13,779
Construction Material	29,844	23,286	19,776	24,373	14,909	31,447
Diesel (Drums)	4,505	4,758	5,128	4,735	4,678	103,697
Truck and Cars	95,735	74,575	108,559	110,440	72,864	6,887
Other	183,859	125,974	124,363	103,842	70,872	9,337
Total	673,579	566,391	666,906	670,799	568,577	492,494

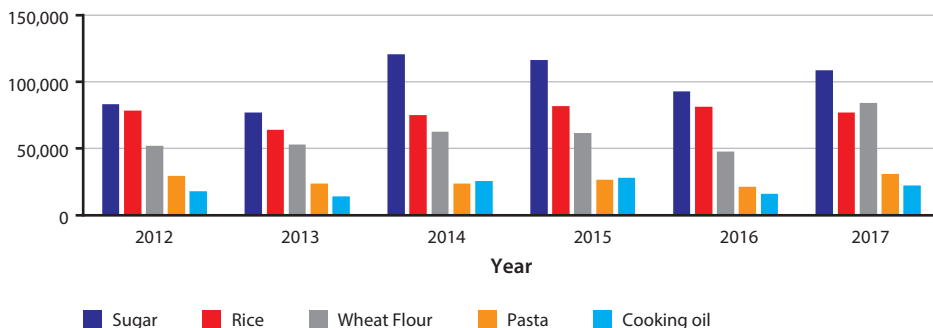
Source: Ministry of Port and Marine transport

Figure 6 Number of Vessels Arrived at Bosaso in the periods between 2012 - 2017



Source: Ministry of Port and Marine transport

Figure 7 Imported Food Goods at Bossaso in Tones in the periods between (2012- 2017)



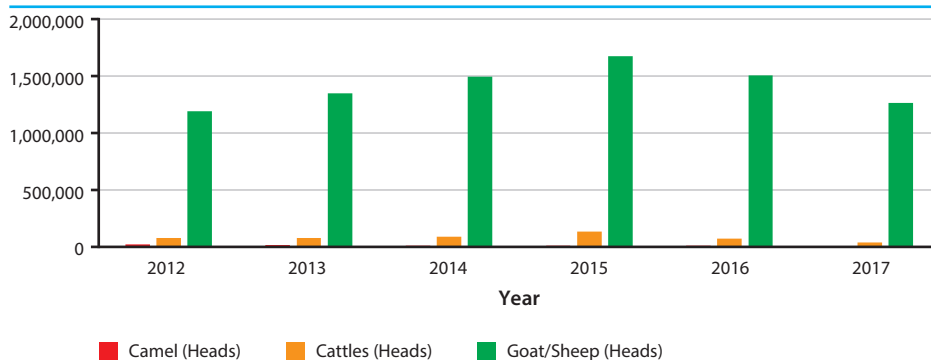
Source: Ministry of Port and Marine transport

Table 12 Bossaso Port Export 2012-2017

Monthly	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Ships	93	79	68	83	110	96
Number of Dhows/fibers	1,212	848	781	831	691	639
Total	1,305	927	849	914	801	2,752
Camel (Heads)	22,288	19,032	12,251	10,945	10,144	5,781
Camel Tones	9,363	7,995	5,146	4,598	4,260	228
Cattles (Heads)	76,043	77,353	87,759	134,597	70,705	39,347
Cattles Tones	16,730	1,237	19,306	29,611	15,555	8,656
Goat/Sheep (Heads)	1,192,197	1,349,123	1,493,111	1,676,216	1,507,910	1,266,215
Goat/Sheep Tones	35,766	40,474	44,794	50,286	45,237	37,986
Total Tones	61,856	64,619	69,248	84,493	65,053	46,870
Total Livestock	1,290,528	1,445,508	1,593,121	1,821,758	1,588,759	1,311,343
SECS						
Skin/Hindes (BND)	12,942	19,360	19,734	523	1,176	160
Fish tones	18	-	5	1	166	559
Incense Tones	2,301	1,335	2,589	444	581	356
Other General Cargo	2,793	1,774	1,139	-	74	545
Total Tonnage	4,557	2,415	3,733	452	821	1,460

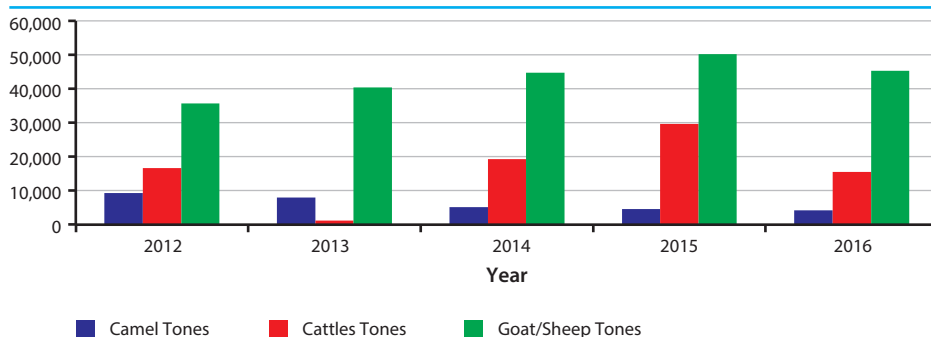
Source: Ministry of Port and Marine transport

Figure 8 Puntland livestock exportation Heads in 2012-2017



Source: Ministry of Port and Marine transport

Figure 9 Puntland livestock exportation Tones in 2012- 2017



Source: Ministry of Port and Marine transport

Table 13 Market Prices for Selected Commodities: 2012 -2017 (So. Sh) (Thousands)

Commodities 2012-2016	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bread & Cereals							
Maize Local	Sus	13.8833333	12.35	12.6166667	12.0666667	12.65	25.03
Maize Import	Sus	21.375	17.908333	17.25	17.6833333	18.183333	24.00
Sorghum	Sus	23.6916667	17.966667	20.8083333	22.0833333	22.158333	24.22
Rice Import	Kg	22.4416667	16.275	16.075	16.8083333	0	17.71
Wheat Floor	Kg	22.8	16.791667	16.6166667	17.0583333	16.983333	17.53
Bread	Pc	2	2.1	2.10833333	2.28333333	17.05	4.24
Spaghetti	Kg	27.4	21.466667	21.0833333	20.6333333	41.525	25.95
Meat, Milk & Eggs							
Meat, Milk & Eggs		0	0	0	0	0	
Camel Meat	Kg	276.941667	172.50833	187.291667	188.641667	192.53333	209.57
Beef Meat	Kg	313.125	160.20833	185.666667	198.883333	201.65833	

Goat Meat	Kg	269.933333	168.225	189.558333	219.575	222.76667	209.92
Cow Milk	0.5Ltr	30.1583333	25	26.95	35.875	36.466667	44.01
Camel Milk	0.5Ltr	31.55	27.266667	31.7166667	38.225	38.591667	48.90
Goat Milk	0.5Ltr	31.225	26.733333	33.275	38.225	40.541667	
Milk Powder	900gr	402.191667	355.65833	412.158333	398.6	408.60833	429.78
Eggs Local	Pc	6.21666667	6.025	6.76666667	7.43333333	7.45	7.52
Eggs Import	Pc	5.36666667	5.1916667	6.10833333	5.88333333	5.975	6.16
Sesame Oil	Ltr	88.5833333	85.95	96.2083333	97.1083333	96.691667	107.80
Seeds (white) Oil	Ltr	46.5	36.483333	33.7333333	38.2333333	38.558333	36.14
Ghee	Ltr	440.55	278.26667	363.325	437.733333	468.425	
Fruits & Vegetables		0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Onions	Kg	26.55	22.766667	29.8333333	31.2333333	30.958333	30.33
Tomatoes	Kg	32.4583333	35.5	36.525	34.675	33.633333	33.06
Bananas	Kg	3.19166667	3.2333333	4.425	4.53333333	4.5666667	
Lemon	Kg	5.19166667	5.175	6.45	6.50833333	6.5583333	11.91
Mango	Kg	10.2166667	10.216667	11.3833333	12.275	12.458333	23.53
Grapefruits (Med um)	Pc	46.5166667	41.925	44.35	51.9583333	53.466667	22.86
Papaya	Pc	56.1333333	46.7	58.5666667	53.975	53.966667	60.09
Beans	Sus	28.75	18.95	18.7666667	19.675	19.966667	35.38
Potatoes	Kg	27.8083333	21.916667	24.3416667	26.5583333	26.058333	24.24
Green Pepper	Kg	67.475	47.7	55.6416667	56.9833333	55.275	59.08
Canned Tomatoes	70gr	5.38333333	4.6333333	4.68333333	4.825	7.3	24.72
Sugar, Salt & Spices		0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Sugar	Kg	28.7166667	21.883333	20.625	21.2083333	20.941667	25.74
Tea		65.3166667	56.708333	72.8333333	77.5	76.391667	59.90
Salt	Kg	8.875	8.0916667	7.91666667	8.525	9.1666667	
Cardamom	Kg	677.916667	457.64167	491.141667	600.525	616.63333	348.71
Coffee Powder		64.5833333	62.775	68.4833333	70	79.833333	
Beverages & Tobacco		0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Soft Dr inks	Bottle	16.2583333	14.45	14.55	13.4	13.525	15.06
Ice	Kg	12.4083333	12.933333	12.4666667	13.075	13.208333	13.39
Juice	Bottle	17.4416667	16.591667	17.1416667	16.0416667	15.883333	15.01
Cigarettes	Box	16.3166667	15.308333	15.5083333	25	16.783333	
Fuel		0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Kerosene	Ltr	31.2	40.5	39.975	43.575	43.741667	#VALUE!
Charcoal	Kg	424.858333	393.58333	435.408333	445.8	449.65	497.49
Diesel	Ltr	30.2083333	22.933333	25.4083333	26.4416667	26.483333	
Petrol	Ltr	27.4416667	19.816667	21.275	24.5166667	25.041667	21.03

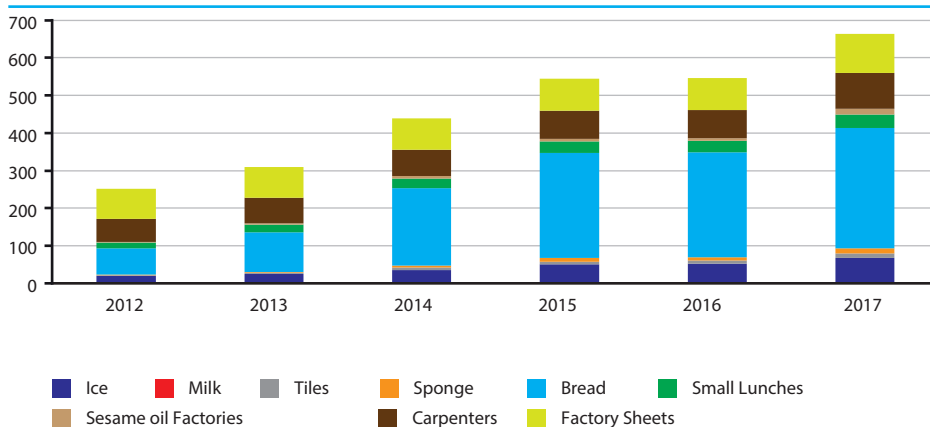
Source: MOPIC, Statistics Department, Economic Section

Table 14 Small Industries in Puntland: 2012 –2017

Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Canned Fish	2	3	8	8	8	14
Candy	16	32	46	46	147	142
Detergent Powder Soap	4	8	14	14	14	17
Tannery	3	4	7	7	9	14
Beverage	30	45	50	50	50	65
Bottled water	10	15	33	35	34	70
Ice	20	25	36	50	52	68
Milk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiles	1	3	6	8	8	12
Sponge	2	3	6	9	9	14
Bread	70	105	205	280	280	320
Small Lunches	15	20	26	30	30	35
Sesame oil Factories	3	4	7	7	7	16
Carpenters	60	67	69	75	75	94
Factory Sheets	80	82	84	86	85	105

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industrial

Figure 10 Small Industries in Puntland: 2012 –2017



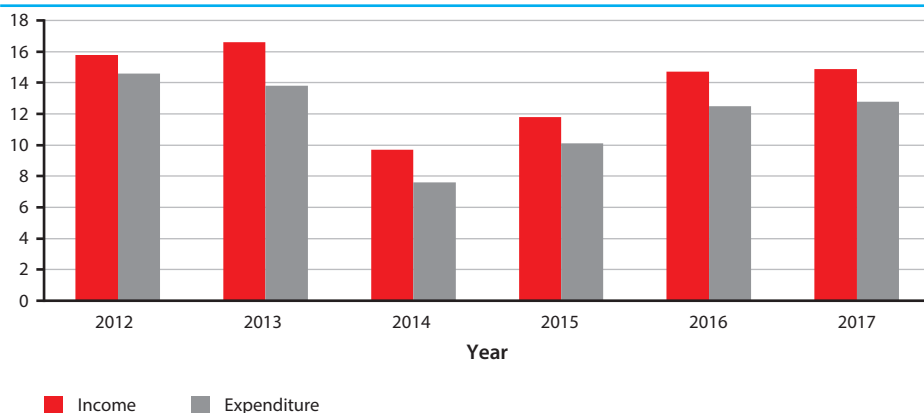
Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industrial

Table 15 State Bank of Puntland Income and Expenditure: 2012 – 2017

Years	Income	Expenditure	Surplus /Deficit
2012	15.8	14.6	1.2
2013	16.6	13.8	2.7
2014	9.7	7.6	2.3
2015	11.8	10.1	1.7
2016	14.7	12.5	2.2
2017	14.9	12.8	2.1

Source: Puntland State Bank

Figure 11 State Bank of Puntland Income and Expenditure- 2012 – 2017



Source: Puntland State Bank

Table 16 Puntland Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Estimations in 2012-2017 US dollars

Table 1: Nominal GDP by expenditure, current prices, million US Dollars						
Expenditure items	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Household final consumption	2,986	3,068	3,190	3,466	3,497	3,659
Government final consumption	42	48	55	58	63	75
Gross fixed capital formation	188	194	201	207	214	220
Exports of goods and services	166	173	205	219	172	132
Minus: Imports of goods and services	-670	-717	-790	-851	-894	-1 002
GDP at purchasers' prices	2,712	2,767	2,861	3,099	3,051	3,084
GDP per capita, US Dollars	661	656	660	695	666	655

Table 2: GDP by expenditure, current prices, percent share						
Expenditure items	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Household final consumption	110.1	110.9	111.5	111.9	114.6	118.7
Government final consumption	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4
Gross fixed capital formation	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.1
Exports of goods and services	6.1	6.2	7.2	7.1	5.6	4.3
Minus: Imports of goods and services	-24.7	-25.9	-27.6	-27.5	-29.3	-32.5
GDP at purchasers' prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 3: Real GDP by expenditure, constant prices, million US Dollars						
Expenditure items	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Household final consumption	3,141	3,246	3,354	3,466	3,583	3,704
Government final consumption	44	51	59	58	64	75
Gross fixed capital formation	218	214	210	207	204	193
Exports of goods and services	176	181	208	219	176	139
Minus: Imports of goods and services	-750	-757	-806	-851	-870	-913
GDP at purchasers' prices	2,830	2,935	3,025	3,099	3,156	3,198
Table 4: GDP by expenditure, constant prices, percent annual change (Real GDP growth rate)						
Expenditure items	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Household final consumption		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
Government final consumption		16.3	14.7	-1.6	10.0	18.4
Gross fixed capital formation		-1.9	-1.7	-1.6	-1.5	-5.4
Exports of goods and services		2.6	15.4	5.1	-19.6	-21.0
Minus: Imports of goods and services		1.0	6.5	5.6	2.2	4.9
GDP at purchasers' prices		3.7	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.3

Source: MoPIC, Department of Statistics

Table 17 Government Expenditure Distributions in 2012-2017

Name of the Institution	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Staff of the Office of the President	2,430,940.88	1,397,940.00	1,600,416.00	3,491,775.98	5,515,345.00	4,577,944.00
House of Representatives	1,645,918.43	967,899.00	1,428,168.00	1,612,255.90	2,159,011.79	1,922,611.00
Ministry of Finance	2,010,216.16	1,346,616.00	1,359,084.00	1,136,363.20	1,042,492.44	21,569,891.00
Ministry of Security & DDR	283,151.79	283,151.79	283,151.79	433,159.04	685,462.44	1,554,010.00

Ministry Justice, Religion Affairs &	228,394.85	115,860.00	115,860.00	167,859.12	167,859.12	167,859.00
Ministry of Livestock & Animal Husbandry	215,895.20	154,836.00	144,036.00	204,413.98	438,119.96	204,792.00
Ministry of Public Works & Transport	409,517.55	179,268.00	450,828.00	486,664.68	512,539.96	22,376.00
Ministry of Health	857,791.71	634,572.00	613,944.00	1,359,218.08	1,668,821.96	1,012,822.00
Ministry of Maritime Transport, Ports and Maritime Crimes	312,094.59	238,476.00	228,828.00	319,039.88	314,073.48	316,462.00
Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation	320,772.83	320,772.83	320,772.83	80,306.00	826,907.96	157,968.00
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	144,538.95	101,736.00	101,736.00	100,579.62	99,427.92	106,484.00
Ministry of Education	1,394,626.11	941,844.00	931,044.00	3,527,360.26	3,633,702.04	4,703,993.00
Ministry of Labor, Youth & Sports	218,467.60	135,180.00	126,792.00	124,295.88	1,842,204.92	126,564.00
Ministry of Information, Communication, Culture and Heritage	275,222.36	208,812.00	193,884.00	247,713.42	1,248,664.12	248,664.00
Ministry of Interior, Local Governments & Rural Development	881,593.62	435,684.00	432,324.00	1,385,586.88	2,200,419.04	1,355,247.00
Ministry of Women Development & Family Affairs	169,038.60	103,080.00	92,280.00	229,432.52	193,428.08	133,428.00
Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation	144,482.36	105,036.00	94,992.00	169,635.24	338,219.92	105,336.00
Ministry of Environment and Climate Changes	140,867.95	153,722.90	123,360.00	173,016.14	738,651.96	173,340.00
Ministry of Civil Aviation & Airports	330,697.73	221,652.00	211,248.00	273,562.12	276,456.52	288,240.00
Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources	205,637.03	184,886.90	164,976.00	187,841.92	400,844.00	16,852.00
Ministry of Constitution & Federal Affairs		21,600.00	142,920.00	195,533.40	196,289.84	197,802.00
General Auditory	315,395.37	227,268.00	242,916.00	271,749.84	771,511.92	354,512.00
Attorney General	47,893.10	32,244.00	32,244.00	32,248.08	32,248.08	32,248.00
Puntland Mining & Petrol Agency	148,519.13		113,712.00	102,864.00	90,864.00	98,112.00
Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Management Agency	82,035.98	113,712.00	55,248.00	55,238.76	55,387.92	55,388.00

Puntland Aids Commission	51,932.23	54,708.00	34,800.00	36,711.12	35,731.92	35,732.00
Puntland Social Welfare Association	778,615.55	33,648.00	594,600.00	595,760.94	596,915.76	623,484.00
Puntland Civil Service Commission	98,230.48	594,600.00	70,992.00	38,982.60	1,110,674.72	70,984.00
Puntland Election Commission	251,528.38	68,136.00	54,408.00	54,804.12	54,804.12	195,804.00
Puntland Tv		215,208.00		630,000.00	630,000.00	630,000.00
Puntland Investment Authority				46,292.64	46,292.64	46,293.00
Puntland Human Rights Authority				101,658.48	120,000.48	120,000.00
Puntland Tender Board				27,501.48	27,501.48	32,302.00
Puntland Diaspora Forum					75,799	75,799.00
supreme Court & Justice	1,098,945.85	676,644.00	684,204.00	880,566.04	971,981.92	1,023,638.00
Security Agencies	14,081,736.94	11,821,992.00	13,385,400.00	21,660,803.14	23,134,500.84	25,060,199.00
General Service Expenditures	20,991,414.24	15,704,712.00	14,874,612.00			
Total Expenditure estimations	50,597,554.59	39,277,344.00	40,904,268.00	46,416,912.00	70,118,310.80	67,417,180.00

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 18 Local Government Expenditure for the major Districts: 2012 – 2017 (So. Sh) (Hundred Thousand)

District	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Garowe	26,495,590	27,820,370	23,412,936	23,454,164	24,626,872	1,545,172
Carmo	606,992	4,000,000	4,500,000	4,725,000	4,961,250	208,333
Bosaso	36,863,848	41,295,158	36,947,748	38,795,135	40,734,892	1,881,143
Galkayo	25,714,286	27,000,000	31,200,000	32,760,000	34,398,000	1,725,000
Eyl	5,895,048	6,189,800	8,710,000	9,145,500	9,602,775	387,917
Harfo	2,857,143	3,000,000	3,150,000	3,307,500	3,472,875	175,000
Dangorayo	2,458,776	2,581,714	2,710,800	2,846,340	2,988,657	123,800
Jiriban	4,236,000	3,946,000	3,855,600	4,048,380	4,250,799	230,896
Bander bayla	4,019,200	5,515,768	5,641,865	5,651,800	5,934,390	319,521
Ufayn	919,271	965,234	1,013,496	1,064,171	1,117,379	52,144
Burtinle						541,667
Galdogob						100,000
Badhan	1,362,476	1,430,600	1,502,130	1,577,237	1,656,098	72,454
Gardo	9,712,374	17,672,447	18,556,069	19,483,872	20,458,066	864,303
Total expenditure	121,141,003	141,417,091	141,200,644	146,859,099	154,202,054	8,227,350

Source: Ministry of Interior, Local government & Rural development

12 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Communication is one sector which has witnessed remarkable development in Puntland State of Somalia within the last decade. It is mainly private sector driven. It is common to find companies using modern telephone, fax, email and internet facilities conducting profitable business. Broadcasting radio stations have been established in the towns of Bossaso, Garowe and Galkacyo. A high frequency radio transmission system is also in place in all towns and in several villages.

Table 19 Arrival of Ships and Dhows in Bossaso: 2012 – 2017 (No)

Period	Ships						Boats					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Jan	7	10	7	3	9	77	80	94	94	44	104	54
Feb	6	6	5	4	7	13	84	61	80	55	93.33333	46
Mar	8	5	4	3	7	8	109	55	73	68	101.6667	56
Apr	9	6	8	4	9	5	81	73	76	94	108	56
May	9	6	5	3	8	11	143	70	56	101	123.3333	64
Jun	10	5	2	9	9	6	113	54	46	76	96.33333	61
Jul	13	4	6	9	11	7	98	47	52	58	85	36
Aug	6	9	3	11	10	11	76	64	56	75	90.33333	60
Sept	8	12	10	12	14	9	96	83	77	100	118.6667	43
Oct	6	9	6	11	11	5	119	87	51	61	106	59
Nov	5	2	6	8	7	9	97	74	63	46	93.33333	42
Dec	6	5	6	6	8	5	116	86	57	53	104	62
Total	93	79	68	83	108	166	1212	848	781	831	1224	639

Source: Ministry of Ports

Figure 12 Arrival of Ships and Dhows in Bossaso- 2012 – 2017

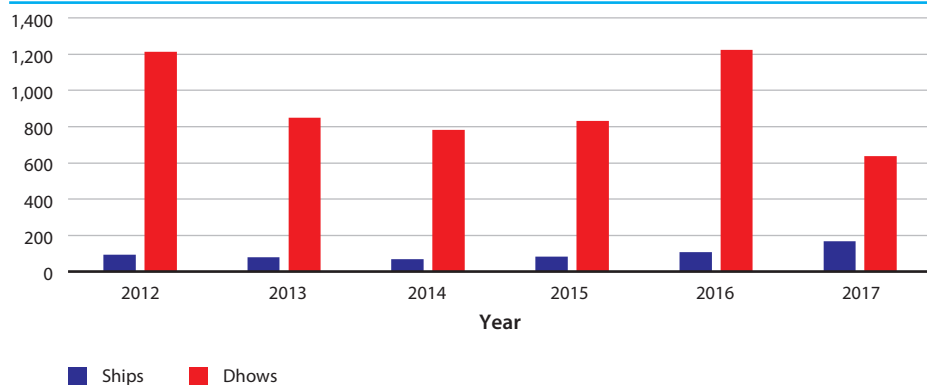


Table 20 Registered Public and Private Vehicles: 2012 - 2017 (No.)

Year	Private	G. D1	UN	Red plate**
2012	5904	112	15	7..
2013	5986	68	17	25
2014	6150	43	12	33
2015	6324	37	9	17
2016	6500	103	12	5
2017	7400	135	10	8

Source: Ministry of Public Work & Transport

Figure 13 Public and Private Vehicles- 2012 - 2017

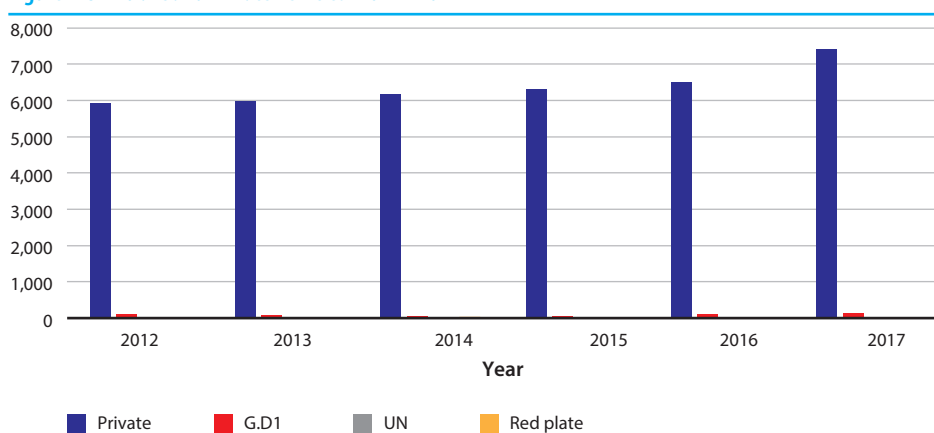


Table 21 Puntland Road Accident Statistics in 2012

Region	Accidents	Human Casualties			Causes of accidents		
		Death	Serious Injuries	Injuries	Car clashes/overtuned	Car hit House	Other Causes
Bari	482	123	259	316	49	13	158
Nugal	318	42	104	329	42	3	631
Karkar	272	43	142	302	212	6	315
Mudug	346	67	142	412	93	16	142
Sanaag	54	13	34	49	7	2	253
Sool	123	18	69	91	14	9	16
Ayn	86	11	28	5	7	1	92
Haylan	56	13	39	56	17	3	52
TOTAL	1737	330	817	1560	441	53	1659

Source: Traffic Office

Table 22 Puntland Road Accident Statistics in 2013

Region	Accidents	Casualties			Causes of accidents		
		Death	Serious Injuries	Car clashes/ overtaken	Vehicles	Car hit House	Other causes
Bari	175	62	176	140	36	7	79
Nugal	80	26	79	215	3	6	58
Karkar	43	7	52	250	13	1	39
Mudug	65	14	92	320	17	4	36
Sanaag	23	4	27	39	6	-	22
Sool	18	9	49	75	7	-	23
Ayn	48	13	62	15	7	2	10
Haylan	8	2	14	45	7	2	7
Gardafuul	11	4	22	15	3	-	7
TOTAL	471	141	573	1,114	99	22	281

Source: Traffic Office

Table 23 Puntland Road Accident Statistics in 2015

Region	Accidents	Casualties			Causes of accidents		
		Death	Serious Injuries	Car clashes/ overtaken	Vehicles	Car hit House	Other causes
Bari	442	49	132	283	39	11	814
Nugal	413	78	189	403	49	14	392
Karkar	386	58	192	231	27	9	465
Mudug	297	39	84	172	24	5	222
Sanaag	132	17	32	82	9	3	149
Sool	129	23	52	91	14	2	68
Ayn	170	13	49	187	17	2	107
Haylan	74	11	28	47	7	-	83
Gardafuul	87	23	63	107	175	-	-
TOTAL	2,130	311	821	1,603	361	46	2,300

Source: Traffic Office

Table 24 Puntland Road Accident Statistics in 2016

Region	Accidents	Casualties			Causes of accidents		
		Death	Serious Injuries	Car clashes/ overturned	Vehicles	Car hit House	Other causes
Bari	1,423	106	199	349	64	11	604
Nugal	587	33	147	244	37	25	318
Karkar	682	30	102	220	26	15	279
Mudug	439	37	96	150	45	20	271
Sanaag	161	16	47	115	41	7	86
Sool	126	19	63	154	20	4	62
Ayn	147	16	54	173	26	7	58
Haylan	78	17	37	150	43	9	114
Gardaful	107	19	39	106	13	27	51
TOTAL	3,750	293	784	1,661	315	125	1,843

Source: Traffic Office

Table 25 Arrival of Airplanes Commercial, International, Passenger and Cargo 2012-2017

Year	Commercial	International	PAX In	PAX Out	Cargo In	Cargo Out
2012	1,693	1,783	13,331	14,650	4,588,008	906,086
2013	1,590	1,375	26,304	13,042	2,650,429	711,977
2014	1,646	1,546	13,641	13,671	1,565,986	1,320,657
2015	1,701	1,473	15,034	18,097	4,413,698	965,668
2016	1,681	1,497	24,540	28,201	5,645,635	1,047,983
2017	1,734	1,863	23,940	24,740	5,664,371	103,994

Source: Ministry of Civil Aviation

Figure 14 Airplanes arrived 2012- 2017

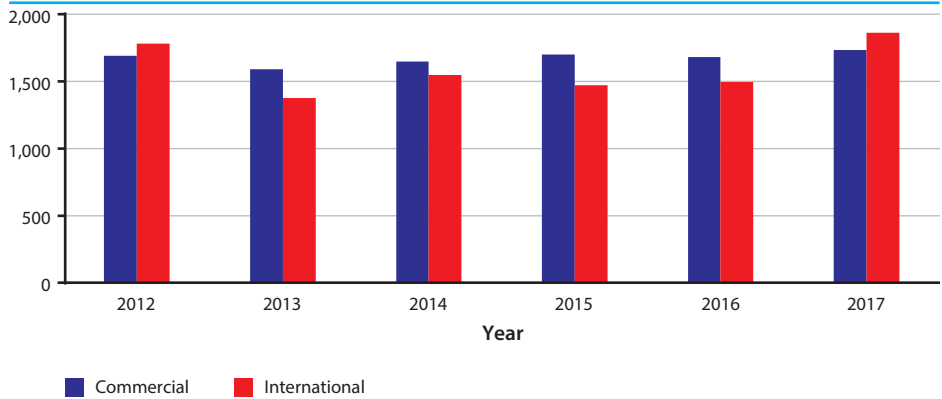


Figure 15 Cargo in & Cargo out in 2012- 2017

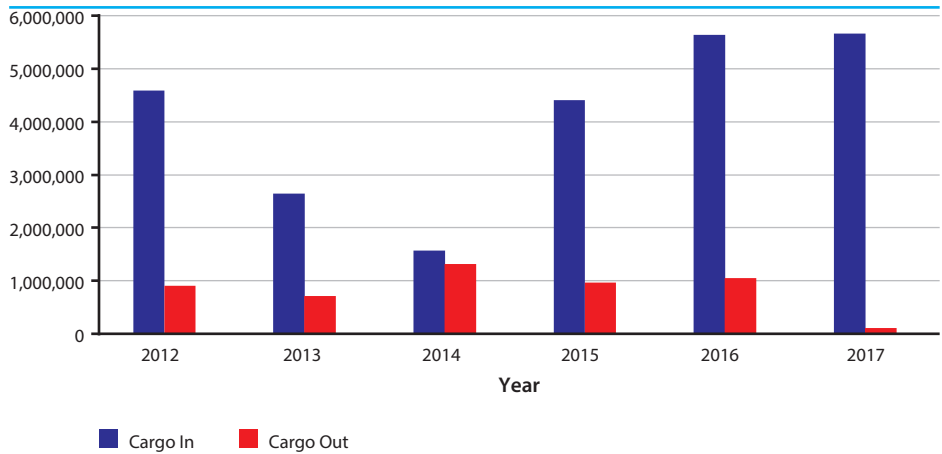
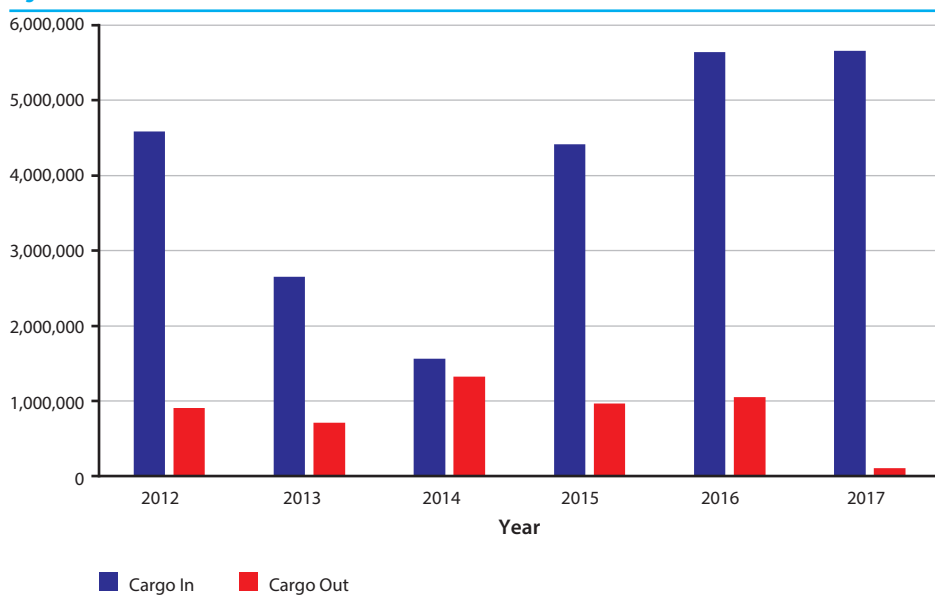


Figure 16 Pax in & Pax out 2012- 2017



13 EDUCATION

The collapse of the education system in Somalia following the outbreak of has negatively impacted the society and will continue to constrain development of regional states like Puntland for many years to come. However, the situation improved after the establishment of Puntland State of Somalia in 1998 and formation of the Ministry of Education. The structure of education system which existed in Somalia before the civil war was: 4 years of lower primary, 4 years of upper primary, 4 years of secondary school and 4 years of university education. The same system is currently implemented in Puntland the most generous estimates suggest that only between 44% of all school age children are enrolled in school, mostly in the early grades.

Table 26 Trends of Primary Pupils by region in 2012-2017

	2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016			2016-2017		
Region	# of Boys	# of Girls	Total	# of Boys	# of Girls	Total	# of Boys	# of Girls	Total	# of Boys	# of Girls	Total
Ayn	162	89	251	319	146	465	363	208	571	403	331	734
Bari	3,339	1,463	4,802	3,886	2,139	6,025	4,075	2,307	6,382	4,310	2,739	7,049
Gardafuu	35	16	51	38	19	57	62	34	96	99	56	155
Haylaan	351	141	492	364	166	530	368	179	547	456	258	714

Karkaar	1,042	582	1,624	992	627	1,619	1,188	743	1,931	1,324	860	2,184
Mudug	2,805	1,365	4,170	2,894	1,575	4,469	3,075	1,807	4,882	3,272	2,034	5,306
Nugaal	2,320	1,406	3,726	2,762	1,357	4,119	2,820	1,593	4,413	3,171	1,997	5,168
Sanaag	545	301	846	559	309	868	562	341	903	630	440	1,070
Sool	1,244	590	1,834	1,379	717	2,096	1,491	772	2,263	2,019	717	2,736
Total	11,845	5,953	17,798	13,193	7,055	20,248	14,004	7,984	21,988	15,684	9,432	25,116

Source: MOE-HE (EMIS)

Figure 17 Primary Stidents Annual Movement

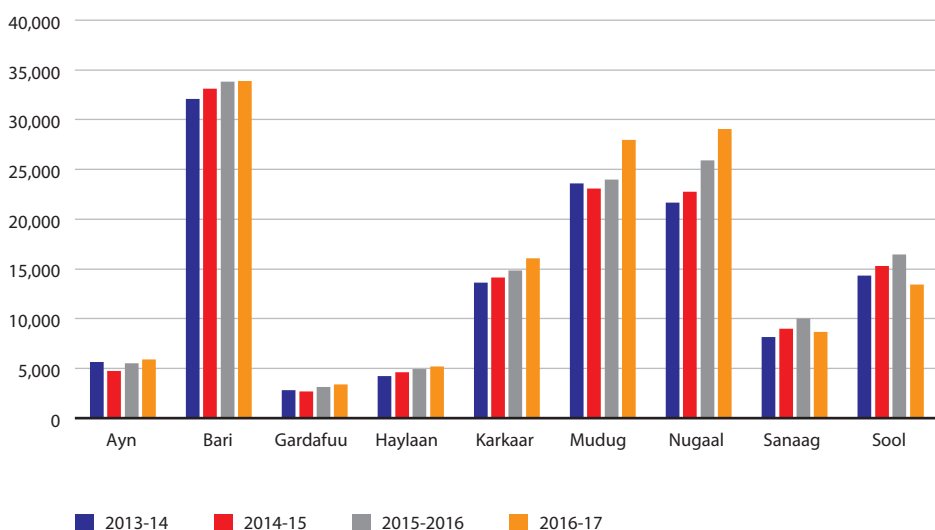


Table 27 Pupil Teacher Ratio of primary Schools by region 2013-2017

	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017
Region	Total Pupil				Total Teachers				Pupil teacher ratio			
Ayn	5,639	4,731	5,513	5,872	189	195	195	197	30	24	28	30
Bari	32,108	33,124	33,830	33,866	978	1091	1040	1045	33	30	33	32
Gardafuu	2,842	2,700	3,152	3,363	91	71	85	88	31	38	37	38
Haylaan	4,229	4,622	4,946	5,202	134	142	141	139	32	33	35	37
Karkaar	13,598	14,136	14,819	16,070	471	479	488	585	29	30	30	27
Mudug	23,595	23,078	23,965	27,997	663	615	667	813	36	38	36	34

Nugaal	21,669	22,749	25,933	29,088	595	599	638	729	36	38	41	40
Sanaag	8,132	9,004	10,015	8,691	282	324	310	321	29	28	32	27
Sool	14,341	15,267	16,478	13,397	423	454	448	393	34	34	37	34
Total	126,153	129,411	138,651	143,546	3826	3970	4012	4310	33	33	35	33

Source: MOE-HE (EMIS)

Table 28 Number of Schools and Classes of Primary Schools by Region 2013-2017

Years	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017	
Region	No. of schools	No. of classes	No. of schools	No. of classes	No. of schools	No. of classes	No. of schools	No. of classes
Ayn	28	132	33	N/A	32	N/A	32	N/A
Bari	125	874	136	N/A	137	N/A	134	N/A
Gardafuu	22	76	22	N/A	24	N/A	25	N/A
Haylaan	18	128	20	N/A	20	N/A	20	N/A
Karkaar	97	410	101	N/A	101	N/A	113	N/A
Mudug	84	577	82	N/A	84	N/A	113	N/A
Nugaal	89	440	90	N/A	99	N/A	100	N/A
Sanaag	42	190	51	N/A	52	N/A	51	N/A
Sool	65	328	70	N/A	68	N/A	65	N/A
Total	570	3155	605	N/A	617	N/A	653	N/A

Source: MOE-HE (EMIS)

Table 29 Number of students at Secondary Schools by Region in 2012-2017

	2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016			2016-2017		
Region	# of Boys	# of Girls	Total	# of Boys	# of Girls	Total	# of Boys	# of Girls	Total	# of Boys	# of Girls	Total
Ayn	162	89	251	319	146	465	363	208	571	403	331	734
Bari	3,339	1,463	4,802	3,886	2,139	6,025	4,075	2,307	6,382	4,310	2,739	7,049
Gardafuu	35	16	51	38	19	57	62	34	96	99	56	155
Haylaan	351	141	492	364	166	530	368	179	547	456	258	714
Karkaar	1,042	582	1,624	992	627	1,619	1,188	743	1,931	1,324	860	2,184
Mudug	2,805	1,365	4,170	2,894	1,575	4,469	3,075	1,807	4,882	3,272	2,034	5,306
Nugaal	2,320	1,406	3,726	2,762	1,357	4,119	2,820	1,593	4,413	3,171	1,997	5,168
Sanaag	545	301	846	559	309	868	562	341	903	630	440	1,070
Sool	1,244	590	1,834	1,379	717	2,096	1,491	772	2,263	2,019	717	2,736
Total	11,845	5,953	17,798	13,193	7,055	20,248	14,004	7,984	21,988	15,684	9,432	25,116

Source: MOE-HE (EMIS)

Table 30 Students Teacher Ratio for Secondary Schools 2013 -2017

	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017
Region	Total students in High schools				Total Teachers for High schools				Number of students per Teacher			
Ayn	251	465	571	734	15	29	28	43	17	16	20	17
Bari	4,802	6,025	6,382	7,049	220	260	265	300	22	23	24	23
Gardafuu	51	57	96	155	3	3	3	12	17	19	32	13
Haylaan	492	530	547	714	19	19	19	37	26	28	29	19
Karkaar	1,624	1,619	1,931	2,184	77	70	78	98	21	23	25	22
Mudug	4,170	4,469	4,882	5,306	117	156	177	189	36	29	28	28
Nugaal	3,726	4,119	4,413	5,168	110	117	125	166	34	35	35	31
Sanaag	846	868	903	1,070	38	51	51	59	22	17	18	18
Sool	1,834	2,096	2,263	2,736	74	74	77	85	25	28	29	32
Total	17,798	20,248	21,988	25,116	673	779	823	989	26	26	27	25

Source: MOE-HE (EMIS)

Table 31 Number of Schools and Classes of Secondary Schools by Region 2013-2017

Region	No. of schools	No. of classes	No. of schools	No. of classes	No. of schools	No. of classes	No. of schools	No. of classes
Ayn	2	11	4	11	4	11	7	21
Bari	15	122	18	122	18	122	17	201
Gardafuu	1	4	1	4	1	4	2	6
Haylaan	3	18	3	18	3	18	5	26
Karkaar	7	47	9	47	9	47	11	55
Mudug	10	87	14	87	15	87	16	114
Nugaal	10	87	12	87	13	87	16	121
Sanaag	7	33	7	33	7	33	9	43
Sool	8	55	7	55	8	55	8	48
Total	63	464	75	464	78	464	91	562

Source: MOE-HE (EMIS)

Table 32 Form Four Promoted Students of the academic years between 2013/14 to 2016/7

	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			Overall total		
Region	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	TM	TF	GT
Ayn	36	17	53	43	16	59	31	15	46	55	22	77	165	70	235
Bari	670	234	904	614	257	871	742	375	1,117	807	398	1,205	2,833	1,264	4,097
Gardafu	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	11	14	6	20	16	15	31
Hayland	-	-	-	60	14	74	72	20	92	78	48	126	210	82	292
Karkar	137	76	213	131	80	211	153	92	245	192	117	309	613	365	978
Mudug	443	154	597	388	192	580	442	240	682	529	316	845	1,802	902	2,704
Nugal	357	163	520	497	265	762	511	291	802	523	326	849	1,888	1,045	2,933
Sanag	114	38	152	93	40	133	96	60	156	117	56	173	420	194	614
Sool	18	1	19	43	9	52	18	8	26	50	33	83	129	51	180
Total	1,775	683	2,458	1,869	873	2,742	2,067	1,110	3,177	2,365	1,322	3,687	8,076	3,988	12,064

Source: MOE-HE (EMIS)

Table 34 form Four Not Promoted Students of the academic years between 2013/14 to 2016/7

	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			Overalltotal		
Region	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	TM	TF	GT
Ayn	0	0	0	1	2	3	11	6	17	2	0	2	14	8	22
Bari	40	18	58	14	10	24	18	15	33	26	24	50	98	67	165
Gardafuu				-	-		-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-
Hayland							-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4
Karkar	3	0	3				-	-	-	7	2	9	10	2	12
Mudug	6	5	11	1	-	1	7	1	8	1	15	16	15	21	36
Nugal	15	7	22	4	-	4	9	5	14	20	17	37	48	29	77
Sanag	0	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	6	3	7	10
Sool	2	3	5	6	3	9	15	10	25	11	1	12	34	17	51
Total	66	36	102	26	15	41	60	38	98	72	64	136	224	153	377

Source: MOE-HE (EMIS)

Table 35 Higher education enrollment by institution, District and sex in the period between academic years 2013/14 – 2016/17

UNIVERSITY	DISTRICT	2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016			2016-2017		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
East Africa university	Bosaaso	1,196	594	1,790	1,196	594	1,790	1,104	624	1,728	1,419	623	2,042
	Qardho	106	70	176	119	61	180	119	61	180	145	128	273
	Galkacyo	220	185	405	290	273	563	195	216	411	247	240	487
	Buhotle	79	38	117	79	38	117	117	69	186	146	79	225
	Goldogob	45	48	93	43	39	82	41	58	99	33	45	78
	Erigabo	128	79	207	134	65	199	106	81	187	78	88	166
	Garowe	260	163	423	317	272	589	281	263	544	302	256	558
Puntland state university	Galkacyo	174	99	273	197	121	318	253	158	411			
	Bosaaso	115	62	177									
	Garowe	845	650	1,495	1,028	714	1,742	1,160	810	1,970	1,255	800	2,055
University of Bosaaso	Bosaaso	641	474	1,115	536	270	806	701	219	920	975	610	1,585
	Garowe	173	157	330	186	197	383	220	287	507			
Maakhir university	Badhan	214	56	270	183	48	231	120	64	184	139	65	204
Pidam university	Bosaaso	461	110	571									
Muqdisho university	Bosaaso	485	136	621	482	146	628	527	212	739	549	211	760
University of health science	Bosaaso	161	454	615	252	597	849	351	759	1,110	414	846	1,260
Ilays international university	Las aano	80	18	98									
Vision international college	Bosaaso	302	183	485	211	183	394	295	255	550	295	255	550
Garowe education university	Garowe	328	252	580	175	142	317	360	91	451	304	147	451
Admas university	Garowe				65	11	76	79	20	99	221	87	308
Galkaio international university	Galkacyo				378	205	583	343	167	510	351	133	484

Global science university	Galkacyo				60	80	140	115	145	260	160	302	466
Technical collage of vetenary	Galkacyo				63	14	77	62	19	81	62	19	81
Puntland university science and technology	Bosaaso				508	116	624	354	73	427	553	178	730
Total		6,013	3,828	9,841	6,502	4,186	10,688	6,903	4,651	11,554	7,648	5,112	12,763

Source: MOE-HE (EMIS)

Table 27 universities and college teaching staff by institution, region, district, sex and PTR 2016/17

No	Name of University /college	Region	District	Teaching staff			
				M	F	Total	PTR
1	East Africa University	Bari	Bosaso	220	9	229	8.9
		Karkaar	Qardho	18	0	18	15.2
		Mudug	Galkacyo	36	5	41	11.9
		Ayn	Buhodle	18	0	18	12.5
		Mudug	Galdagob	10	1	11	7.1
		Sanag	Erigabo	6	0	6	27.7
		Nugaal	Garowe	67	3	70	8.0
2	Puntland state university	Mudug	Garowe	192	28	220	9.3
3	University OF Bossaso	Bari	Bosaso	50	4	54	29.4
4	Maakhir university	Sanag	Badhan	13	0	13	15.7
5	Mogadishu University	Bari	Bosaso	43	5	48	15.8
6	University of Health science	Bari	Bosaso	28	9	37	34.1
7	Vision international collage	Bari	Bosaso	8	2	10	55.0
8	Garowe Eduction Teacher Collage	Nugaal	Garowe	15	1	16	28.2
9	Admas University	Nugaal	Garowe	22	2	24	12.8
10	Galkaio International University	Mudug	Galkacyo	28	5	33	14.7
11	Global Science University	Mudug	Galkacyo	18	1	19	24.5
12	Technical Collage of Vetenary	Mudug	Galkacyo	11	1	12	6.8
13	Puntland University Science and technology	Bari	Bosaso	16	4	20	36.5
	Total			848	84	932	14.2

Source: MOE-HE (EMIS)

14 HEALTH

The resources available to the Ministry of Health currently are limited. Its role is primarily to coordinate the activities of the international agencies and international and local NGOs who provide support to the health sector. The goal of the Ministry of Health is to improve the health of the population of Puntland through increased access to health services. To improve health services in urban areas that have higher population densities, the international and local NGOs have constructed MCHs and health posts. CHWs and TBAs have also been trained on basic health services. The main causes of morbidity and mortality in Puntland are acute infectious diseases, chronic communicable diseases, adverse behaviours and unhealthy traditional practices. The most common infectious diseases that contribute to the morbidity and mortality, probably accounting for more than half the deaths for children under five years in Somalia include: - Malaria, ARI (pneumonia) and diarrhoea. Tetanus (especially neonatal) and TB are also among the contributors of mortality in children and mothers of child bearing age. HIV/AIDS prevalence, which is estimated at 1%, is not a major cause of morbidity and mortality now. However, going by the trend in neighbouring countries, this situation might change in future in the absence of preventive measures. Outbreaks of measles, cholera, dysentery and meningitis pose a major threat to the public health both in morbidity and mortality.

Table 37 Health Facilities by Region 2016

Health Facility Type	Bari	Karkar	Mudug	Nugal	Sanaag	Sool	Ayn	Total
Regional Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
District Hospitals	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5
RHCs	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	10
HCs	18	7	19	21	9	5	4	83
PHUs	40	35	20	21	16	18	3	153
TB Centers	3	1	3	3	1	0	0	11
Grand Total	67	48	46	49	27	23	7	267

Table 38 Health Workforce Categories Of the Public and Private Sector Disaggregated by Gender 2017

Health Workforce Categories	Public		UN/NGOs		Private		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Doctors	37	10	8	3	43	9	110
Pharmacists	4	0	0	0	0	2	6
Registered Nurses	204	287	0	0	63	110	664
Registered Midwives	0	230	0	0	0	51	281
Community Midwives	0	40	0	0	0	0	40

Auxiliary Midwives and Auxiliary Nurses	17	468	0	0	16	205	706
Anesthetic assistants	26	0	0	0	11	0	37
EPI officers	3	7	0	0	0	0	10
Lab assistants	30	13	0	0	46	13	102
Lab technicians	33	2	0	0	61	2	98
X-ray technicians	11	0	0	0	44	0	55
Pharmacist technicians	43	1	2	0	72	0	118
Dental technicians	7	0	0	0	34	0	41
Dentists Doctors	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Ophthalmic technicians	2	0	2	0	5	0	9
Physiotherapists	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Hospital administrators	17	0	7	0	20	0	44
Mental health technicians	7	0	0	0	1	0	8
Public Health Officers/ Sanitarians	0	0	5	2	3	1	11
Clinical Officers	7	0	1	2	0	9	19
Community Health Workers	192	0	0	0	0	0	192
Ambulance Drivers	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
Cleaners	0	120	0	0	0	0	120
Guards	86	0	0	0	0	0	86
Grand Total	751	1,178	26	7	428	402	2,792

Source: Ministry of Health