

PUNTLAND FACTS AND FIGURES

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**Ministry of Planning
and Statistics
Puntland State of Somalia**



PUNTLAND FACTS AND FIGURES

First Edition

2003

Ministry of Planning and Statistics
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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BCG	Bacillus of Calmette and Guerin
CHW	Community Health Worker
DPT1 DPT2 DPT3	Diphtheria, Pertusis and Tetanus 1, 2, and 3
EAU	East African University
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FSAU	Food Security Assessment Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
Kg	Kilogramme
Kw/h	Kilowatts/Hour
Ltr	Litre
MCH	Mother and Child Health
mm	Millimetre
MOPAS	Ministry of Planning and Statistics
N/A	Not Applicable/Not Available
NESHA	Northeast Somalia Highway Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
No.	Number
OPV1 OPV2 PV3	Oral Polio Vaccine 1, 2, and 3
OTP	Ocean Training and Promotion
PCC	Puntland Community College
So.Sh	Somalia Shilling
SWB	Somalia Watching Brief
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TT1, TT2, TT3	Tetanus Toxoid 1, 2 and 3
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USD/ US\$	United States Dollar
WSP	War-torn Societies Project

PREFACE

The Ministry of Planning and Statistics (MOPAS) has the honour to present the 2003 edition of *Puntland Facts and Figures* .

This book is the first publication of an annual series of Statistics, which will serve as a main general statistical reference for the Puntland State of Somalia. Given the relatively short time that Puntland has existed and the critical socio-economic 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 life, 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 Statistics welcomes comments and suggestions from users of this book. 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.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Historical Background

The history of the Northeastern region of Somalia has since mid-1998 been referred to as the Puntland State of Somalia. This region has over many years been dominated by negative historical, political and socio-economic events that have occurred in the last century. Although pre-colonial Somalia society did have a national government with modern structures and clearly defined international borders, the northeast region had traditional structures of governments dating from the early years of the 19th century namely: the Sultanate of Majerteen (1901–1927) whose territory included the current regions of Bari and Nugal, the Sultanate of Mudug/Hobyo (1885–1925) and the Sultanate of eastern Sanaag (1896–1925). These Sultanates were relatively under-developed and far from assuming a modern status in terms of political and state management systems. They had administrative and military structures, which safeguarded security, social welfare and political stability until these were disrupted by colonial powers: The Italians in the first two Sultanates and the British in the third one. Trade and commercial relations existed between the Sultanates and the Indian sub-continent and Arabian Gulf states. For instance, Advalorem taxation systems, export of livestock, animal and agro-forestry products and import of consumer goods thrived in the Sultanate of Majerteen during the second half of the 19th century and first quarter of the 20th century.

The Italian and British conquest of the Sultanate in (1923-1927) 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 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 northeastern communities. Hence, pastorlists, merchants and fishermen had to immigrate to the southern regions in order to seek employment and trading opportunities.

Furthermore, the Sultans of Majerteen and Mudug, their families, relations and key collaborators such as the traditional elders were forcibly deported by the Italians to Mogadishu. The Sultan of eastern Sanaag was exiled to the Seychelles Island by the British authorities. The deportation and exile of the Sultans, the compulsory conscription of more than 25,000 pastoralists (Italo-Ethiopian war of 1935-36) and destruction of economic, trade and political structures were all aimed on the one hand to prevent or repress internal resistance and rebellion and on the other hand to deplete and weaken the manpower resources of the conquered regions. 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 northeastern regions. Therefore, the current regions of the Puntland State of Somalia had particularly suffered from colonial authorities neglect and the post-independence centralised Somali government's 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.

1.2 Puntland State of Somalia

The Puntland State of Somalia was established in August 1998 after a decision made by the traditional and political leaders, following the failure of several national reconciliation efforts. 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 six regions:

1. Bari with 9 districts;
2. Nugal with 4 districts;
3. Mudug with the exception of Hobyo and Harardhere districts (North Mudug which belongs to Puntland has 3 districts);
4. Sanag except El-afweyn and Northwest of Erigabo district (this region has 3 districts);
5. Sool with 3 districts;
6. Ayn with 3 districts.

1.3 Trends of Political and Constitutional Development

Up until it was affected by the recently resolved internal conflict following a peace accord reached on 17th May 2003, the State of Puntland had shown some degree of initiative to step up the slow and hesitant development of governance structures and socio-economic reconstruction without the benefit of much international assistance.

2. GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

2.1 Location

Puntland State is geographically located in the 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 pastures include 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.

2.4 Rainfall

Rainfall is variable and sparse with no one 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;
- *Dayr* is the 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, with an estimated population of about 50,000.

3.3 Other Major Towns

Other major towns are Bosasso, Galkacyo, Las Anod, Buuhoodle, Baran and Gardo.

3.4 Major Port

The major Port of Puntland State of Somalia is Bosasso Port.

4. POPULATION

The population of Puntland State is estimated at 2.4 million of which 65% are nomadic.

4.1 Vital Statistics

The population growth rate of Puntland State is currently very high due to the influx of people from war-torn southern Somalia and from neighbouring countries. Currently, 30% of Puntlanders live in the fast growing towns of Bosasso, Gardo, Garowe, 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 11 persons per Km².

5. RELIGION

Islam is the main religion of Puntland. Virtually all Puntlanders are Muslims.

6. LANGUAGES

The official languages are Somali and Arabic. English and Italian are also widely spoken in Puntland.

7. LIVESTOCK

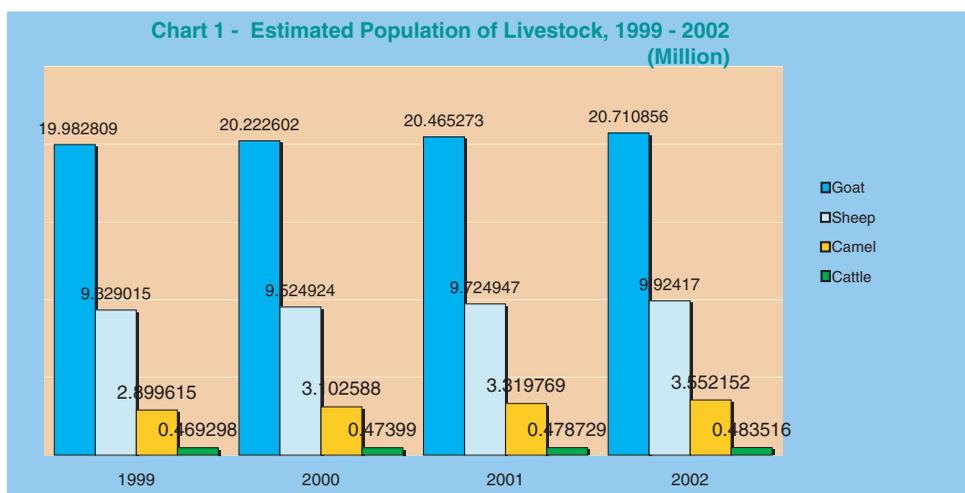
The Livestock sector dominates the economy of the Puntland regions. The livestock products not only contribute to the livelihood of the nomads but also are a substantial portion of the daily food intake of the population living in rural and urban areas. The economy of Puntland is largely dependent on livestock exports, which contribute to approximately 80% of foreign exchange earnings, 40% of the GDP and 60% of employment opportunities. Despite the economic importance of the sector, pastoralists survive in very difficult and fragile conditions characterised 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 once every 5 years, causing wells and water points to dry up forcing nomads and their livestock to migrate longer distances in life-threatening situations.

Table 1 Estimated Population of Livestock 1999 – 2002 (Million)

Year	Goat	Sheep	Camel
1999	20.0	9.3	2.9
2000	20.2	9.5	3.1
2001	20.5	9.7	3.3
2002	20.7	9.9	3.6

Source: Towards Regulatory Economy/WSP

All four species of livestock traditionally herded by Somali nomads; sheep, goats, camels, and cattle are found in Puntland. The livestock population in Somalia from 1988 up to the present day has not been recorded. Despite the lack of data, it is possible to estimate current figures by analysing previous figures and trends. 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 number years, consequently, livestock is estimated to have increased annually in numbers close to: 2.1% in sheep, 1.2% in goats, 0.7% in camel and 1% in cattle.



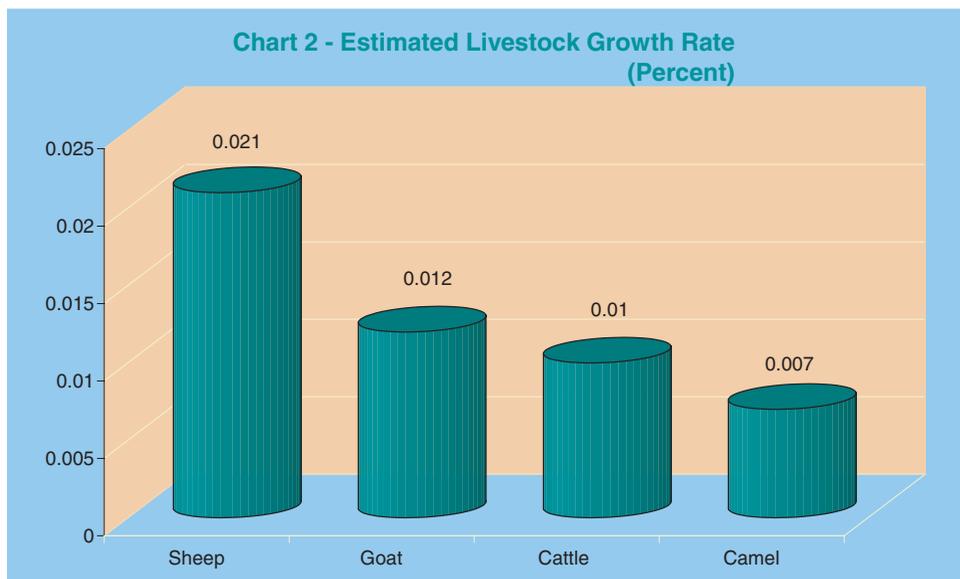


Table 2 Livestock Exported through Bosasso Port (1997- 2002) (Thousands)

Year	Camel	Cattle	Goat/Sheep
1997	14.6	17.8	494.3
1998	3.9	29.5	519.0
1999	11.7	36.3	636.0
2000	8.2	27.6	571.5
2001	2.0	42.2	548.9
2002	9.7	53.3	1,412.5
Total	50.0	206.8	4,182.1

Source: Bosasso Port Authority

Chart 3 - Livestock Exported through Bossaso Port, 1997-2002 (Million)

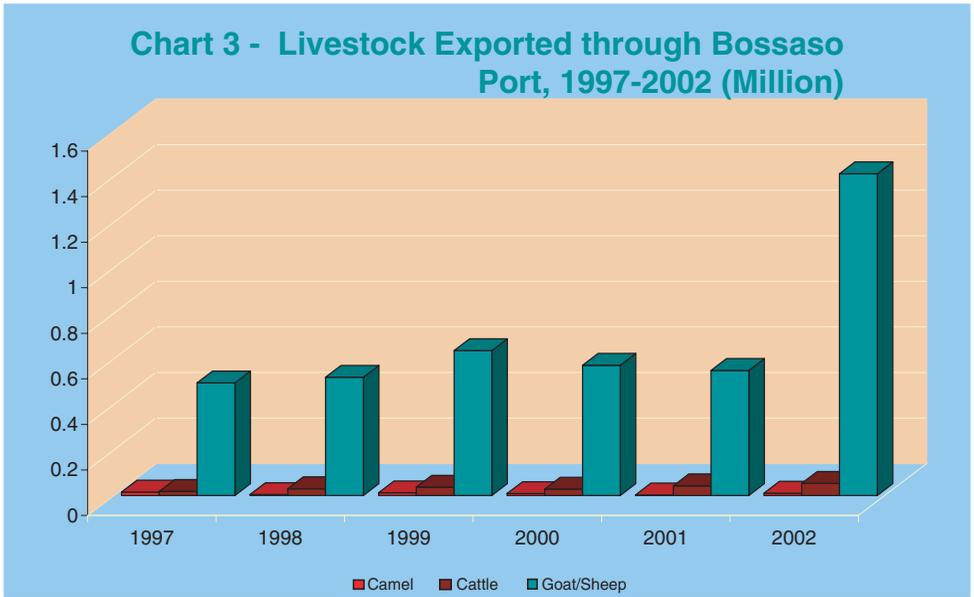


Table 3 Livestock for Slaughtering
Average Market Price for Bosasso, Galkaio and Garowe (So.Sh) (Thousands)

Period	Goat / Sheep			Camel			Cattle		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
January	180	170	220	800	800	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
February	200	200	239	800		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
March	240	220	240	750	900	N/A	625	N/A	N/A
April	240	230	260	679	925	N/A	750	N/A	N/A
May	240	190	260	900	1,037	N/A	475	N/A	N/A
June	240	190	260	900	1,350	N/A	625	N/A	N/A
July	240	190	230	1,300	1,750	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
August	200	190	239	1,200	1,350	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
September	220	200	240	1,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
October	230	220	270	1,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
November	239	230	280	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
December	230	230	280	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
 N/A: Not Available

Table 4 Livestock for Export
Average Market Price in Bosasso, Galkaio and Garowe (So.Sh) (Millions)

Period	Goat / Sheep			Camel			Cattle		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
January	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.82	05	N/A	0.64	0.9	N/A
February	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8	2.1	N/A	0.64	0.9	N/A
March	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.85	2.05	N/A	0.63	0.9	N/A
April	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.85	2.75	N/A	0.64	0.95	N/A
May	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.879	2.75	N/A	0.725	0.7	N/A
June	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.75	N/A	0.675	1	N/A
July	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.75	N/A	0.7	1	N/A
August	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.75	N/A	0.75	N/A	N/A
September	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.75	N/A	0.8	N/A	N/A
October	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.75	N/A	0.9	N/A	N/A
November	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.75	N/A	0.9	N/A	N/A
December	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.75	N/A	0.9	N/A	N/A

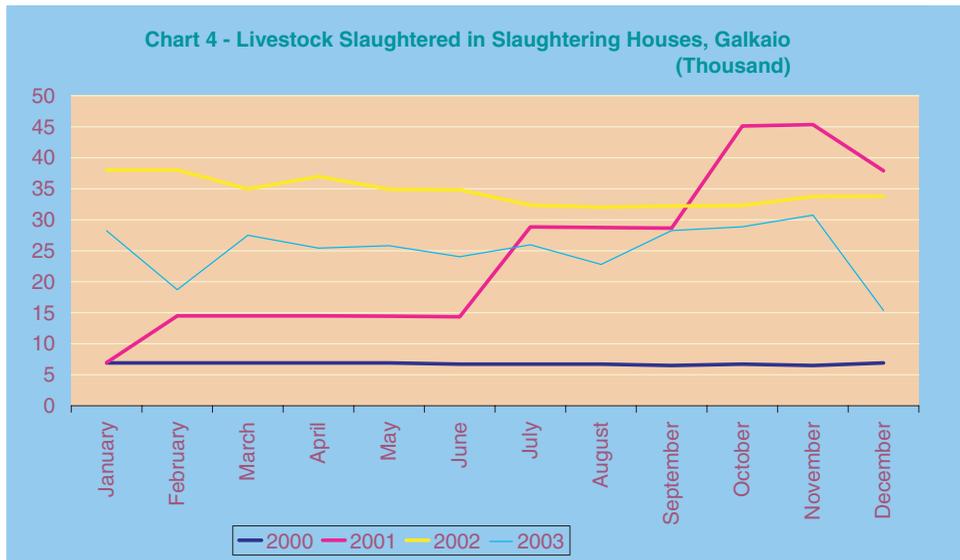
Source: Ministry of Planning and Statistics (estimation)

N/A: Not Available

Table 5 Livestock Slaughtered in Slaughtering House in Galkaio (Heads) (Thousands)

Period	Goat / Sheep			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
January	6.9	6.95	38	28.241
February	6.9	14.497	38.05	18.714
March	6.9	14.497	34.975	27.5
April	6.9	14.497	36.977	25.438
May	6.9	14.447	34.925	25.825
June	6.7	14.347	34.825	24.034
July	6.7	28.842	32.362	25.967
August	6.7	28.742	32.012	22.788
September	6.5	28.642	32.212	28.25
October	6.7	45.13	32.312	28.866
November	6.5	45.331	33.755	30.745
December	6.9	37.9	33.783	15.384
Total	81.2	293.822	414.188	301.752

Source: Alharameyn Slaughtering Company (Galkaio)



8. FISHERY SECTOR

The Somali coastline is 3,300km long. From this the proportion attributable to the State of Puntland is approximately 1,300km² extending 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 demersel fish are groupers, snappers, grout 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 virtue of 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 drawlers 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 recognised 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 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.

Table 6 Fish for Domestic Use
Average Market Price in Bosasso (Medium pc / So.Sh)

Month	Tuna 1 (pc)			Mackerel (1pc)		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
January	42.0	50.0	45.0	37.0	40.0	45.0
February	40.0	50.0	47.0	32.0	25.0	50.0
March	48.0	70.0	60.0	30.0	45.0	48.0
April	80.0	150.0	120.0	45.0	90.0	80.0
May	100.0	130.0	140.0	80.0	100.0	120.0
June	100.0	120.0	150.0	80.0	90.0	110.0
July	80.0	75.0	80.0	60.0	50.0	65.0
August	120.0	120.0	90.0	85.0	170.0	200.0
September	100.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	60.0	180.0
October	110.0	140.0	130.0	90.0	75.0	210.0
November	80.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	45.0	70.0
December	70.0	65.0	85.0	70.0	60.0	90.0

Source: OTP (International NGO) and MOPAS (estimation)

Table 7 Fish for Export
Average Market Price per Kg in Bosasso (USD)

Period	Pelagic		Demersal	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
January	1	1	1	1
February	1	1	1	1
March	1	1	0.90	0.90
April	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.89
May	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90
June	1	1	1	1
July	1	2	0.85	0.85
August	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90
September	0.90	0.89	1	1
October	1	1	0.80	0.80
November	1	1	0.80	0.80
December	1	1	1	1

Source: OTP

Table 8 Lobster for Export
Average Market Price per Kg in Bosasso (USD)

Period	2000	2001	2002
January	18	19	19.8
February	18.5	19.3	20
March	18.8	19.5	20
April	18.8	19.9	20.3
May	19	20.4	21
October	19.7	21	21.4
November	19.8	21	21.5

Source: Ministry of Planning and Statistics

Table 9 Shark Fin for Export
Average Market Price per Kg in Bosasso (USD)

Period	Shark Fin (white)			Shark Fin (black)		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
January	90	90	100	42	47	51
February	90	91	90	42.5	49	52.3
May	90	90	90	44	49	53
June	88	91	91	44.6	49.8	54.4
August	90	91	90	46	50.45	54.4
September	91	90	92	46.5	51.5	54.9
October	90	90	87	47.3	51.5	55.6

Source: Ministry of Planning and Statistics

9. AGRICULTURE

Despite the existence of untapped under-ground water, the land is semi-arid with no perennial rivers. 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 etc.

The existing small-scale farming systems prevail in oasis, dry river basins and places with good soil quality and low water tables. With respect to size, they are generally small plots of land utilised for vegetable and fruit cultivation.

After the collapse of the State of Somalia, the influx of returnees increased the demand for agricultural produce in their diet. They thus imposed new challenges to this dry land through expanding the small plots or importing large quantities of produce from the inter-riverine areas of Somalia.

The consumer demand led to a mushrooming of farming activities. Increased application of modern farming techniques and harvesting of date palm trees improved 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 i.e. Nugal etc. as well as date palm trees and its production of dates to satisfy the demand.

Table 10 Rainfall in Selected Towns in Puntland (mm)

Towns	2000		2001		2002	
	Gu'	Dayr	Gu'	Dayr	Gu'	Dayr
Garowe	71.3	57.8	98	47	63	48
Galkacyo	105	57	47.5	35	32	N/A
Jalam	N/A	56	53	36.5	29	N/A
Jeriban	N/A	69	N/A	43	20	N/A

Source: FSAU/FEWS NET

N/A: Not Available

10. FRANKINCENSE

In this production sector, there is no organised formal labour market in Puntland. However, production systems exist as under: -

- Members of the plantation (owning family) who cultivate and harvest on a rotating basis (*GAAFEYSI*) and,
- Individuals who pay rent (*CAWAAJI*) to the owning family 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* varying in variety is produced in Ethiopia (Somalia region), 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 - *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-month period, peaking in October-November, whereas *BEEYO* is tapped twice a year, at intervals of up to 25 days over a 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 tonnes per year.

**Table 11 Frankincense Export
Average Market Price per Kg Bosasso (USD)**

Period	Frankincense			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
May	9	9.4	8.8	9
June	9.1	9.6	10.3	10.2
July	9.4	10.2	11	10.8
August	9.4	10.5	11.3	11.7
September	9.6	10.8	11.7	11.8
October	10.3	11	11.8	11.8
November	10.5	11	11.9	12

Source: Ministry of Planning and Statistics

11. KHAT

Khat trade and consumption play an adverse role in the Somali economy in general and particularly in Puntland. The commodity trade is a continuing business activity that generates income and employment opportunities. However, it affects the economy through outward remittances towards importing the khat. The khat business has an efficient informal coordination system. The agents deal directly with the growers. Producers negotiate with the wholesale traders in the various regions. The dynamics of the business are tough and highly competitive so much so that in many instances, groups are pushed out of the cycle as they become bankrupt.

In order to minimize the effect of competition, a system of an umbrella association works between the wholesale traders and the agents (middlemen). An agreement is made conferring the wholesale traders to a fixed daily commission, in addition to the profit made over a period of 2 to 3 days, which is paid once every three months.

Table 12 Estimated Import of Khat in Puntland (Kg) (Thousands)

Sn	Type	Khat per month	Total year
1	Meeru	90.7	1,088.0
2	Hareeri	121.3	1,456.0

Source: Ministry of Planning and Statistics Puntland

11. ECONOMY

There are four main sources of revenue in Puntland today namely: Livestock, Fishery, Agriculture and Remittance.

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 13 Official and Free Market Monthly Average Exchange Rate between So.Sh and USD (Thousands)

Period	2001	2002	2003
January	13.0	19.9	20.4
February	13.9	19.5	20.2
March	14.5	21.0	20.2
April	17.2	21.7	20.2
May	17.2	21.7	20.2
June	18.0	22.0	20.2
July	16.7	21.6	20.2
August	18.4	21.6	20.1
September	19.1	20.6	20.0
October	22.0	18.9	19.4
November	23.3	18.5	19.3
December	19.8	20.0	19.0
Annual Average	17.7	20.6	19.0

Source: Ministry of Planning and Statistics

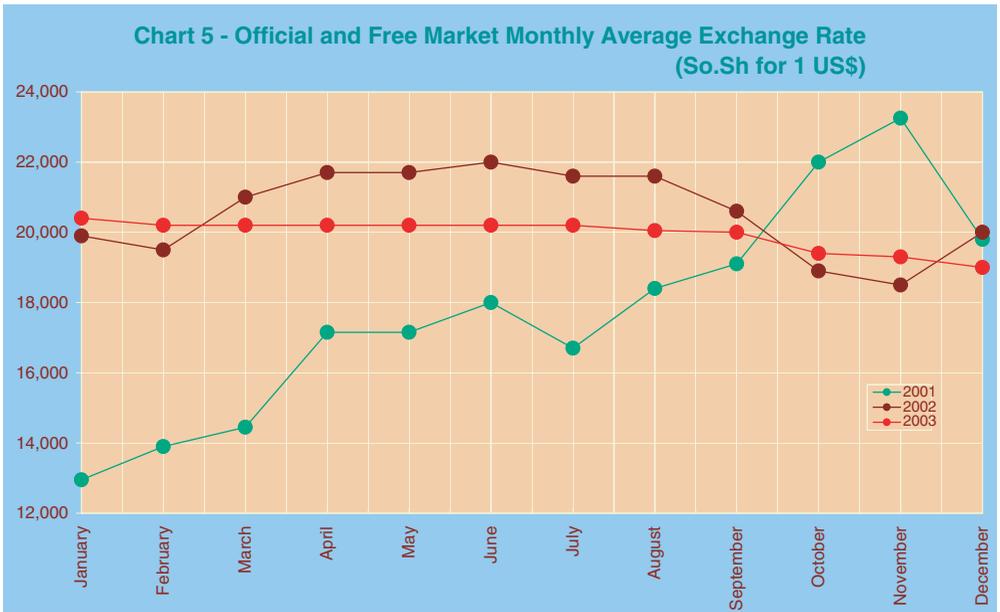
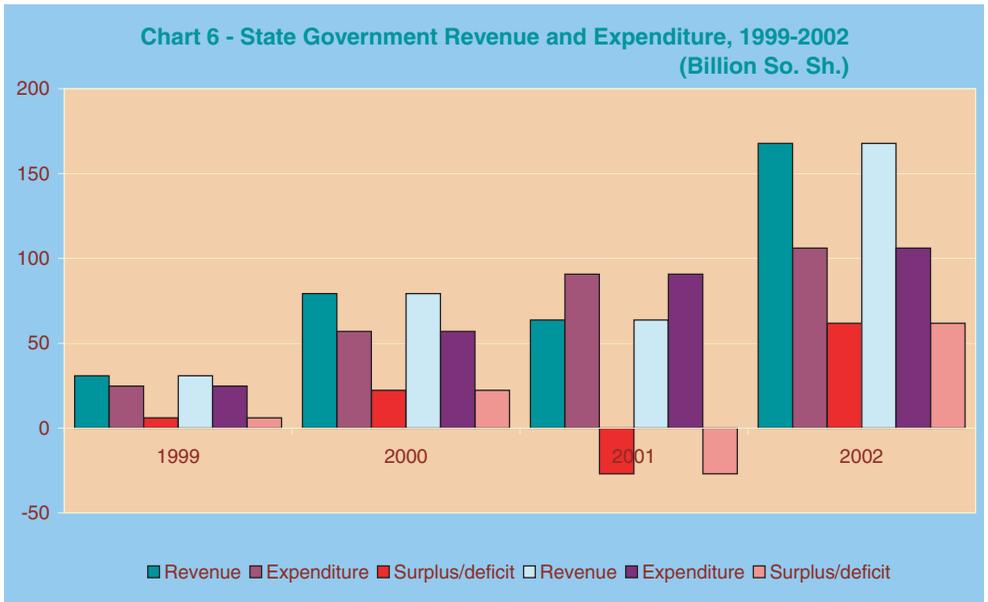


Table 14 State Government Revenue and Expenditure 1999 – 2002 (So.Shs) (Billions)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (Deficit)
1999	30.8	24.8	6.0
2000	79.3	57.0	22.3
2001	63.7	90.7	(27.0)
2002	167.8	106.1	61.7

Source: State Revenue from Ministry of Finance Puntland



**Table 15 State Bank of Puntland
Income and Expenditure 2000 - 2002 (So.Sh) (Billions)**

Year	Income	Expenditure	Profit/Loss
1999	1.2	1.2	0.0
2000	4.0	3.9	0.1
2001	3.2	2.8	0.4
2002	6.7	6.0	0.7

Source: State Bank of Puntland

Chart 7 - State Bank of Puntland, Income and Expenditure (Billion So. Sh.)

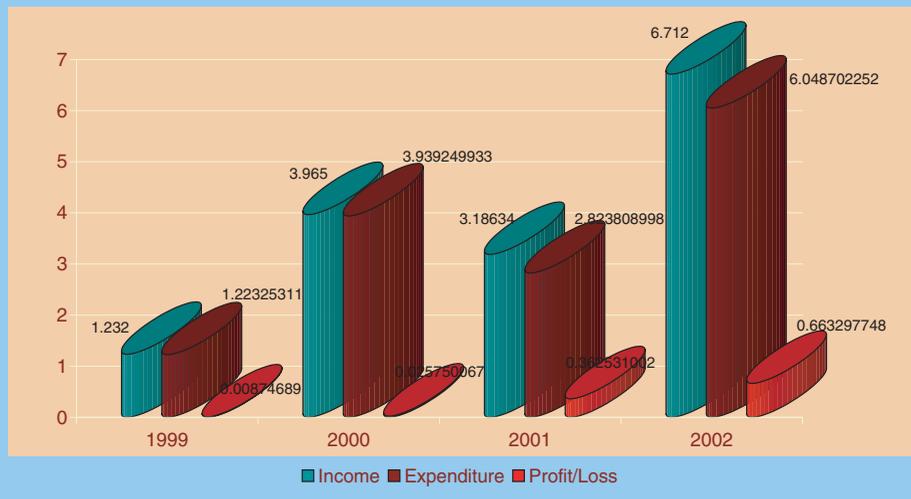


Table 16 Import through Bosasso Port 1997 – 2002 (Tonnes)

1997	Sugar	Rice	Flour	Cement	Construction material	Diesel (Drums)
January	1,073	1,395	2,367	1,666	16	15
February	1,085	1,922	1,310	165	N/A	179
March	1,481	1,665	1,255	110	27	70
April	1,200	1,450	2,050	899	31	200
May	1,548	1,498	1,145	2,574	557	313
June	990	1,897	955	1,375	447	
July	625	316	595	1,225	20	
August	351	875	442	2,981	2	360
September	1,554	1,445	885	N/A	423	504

Puntland Facts and Figures

October	1,872	190	70	1,226	126	317
November	1,190	7,050	1,375	2,570	345	20
December	1,097	2,205	2,768	2,060	998	21
	14,066	21,908	15,217	16,851	2,992	1,999
1998						
January	1,323	5	532	2,450	143	1,187
February	1,175	13	365	1,128	75	2,036
March	1,535	358	819	902	210	2,100
April	425	1,625	170	100	84	966
May	1,635	3,303	1,447	955	82	742
June	3,762	1,772	1,903	2,944	881	1,461
July	151	1,138	451	794	918	N/A
August	351	875	442	765	47	166
September	1,554	1,445	885	881	1,349	810
October	1,872	190	70	1,736	1,053	352
November	1,190	2,050	1,375	1,170	2,689	424
December	1,097	2,205	2,768	15,650	423	300
	16,070	14,979	11,227	29,475	7,954	10,544

Puntland Facts and Figures

1999						
January	1,067	799	924	700	213	N/A
February	245	979	553	1,100	7,900	850
March	1,523	106	800	2,016	135	1,831
April	785	950	1,818	4,485	154	1,618
May	1,550	1,215	N/A	N/A	160	701
June	500	700	568	250	104	1,137
July	210	475	1,710	2,870	23	149
August	N/A	95	1,095	826	3	700
September	N/A	4,246	3,772	4,040	82	968
October	675	1,949	2,475	2,142	211	632
November	1,079	1,059	2,512	2,075	194	958
December	1,951	2,041	3,771	2,949	241	1,662
	9,585	14,614	19,998	23,453	9,420	11,206
2000						
January	1,668	1,324	6,321	1,649	81	1,383
February	1,208	4,393	3,486	4,135	525	1,070
March	687	1,033	2,603	1,370	98	1,526
April	2,076	4,248	2,489	5,744	206	1,611
May	5,121	3,118	1,270	5,815	116	1,780
June	1,398	792	1,671	1,662	239	2,150
July	463	615	1,726	3,837	109	1,086

Puntland Facts and Figures

August	391	1,420	1,020	4,454	125	365
September	1,120	5,236	1,687	6,981	55	1,412
October	1,999	2,396	1,916	1,282	222	1,707
November	2,246	1,018	1,359	2,550	4,213	1,390
December	1,136	554	1,838	4,785	9,322	1,227
	19,513	26,147	27,386	44,264	15,311	16,707
2001						
January	4,000	1,234	1,080	770	707	4,189
February	1,143	1,588	1,629	4,110	1,420	1,240
March	1,346	1,209	1,156	7,000	1,283	1,422
April	1,136	3,468	199	1,139	1,082	1,400
May	1,025	1,653	5,216	5,385	4,073	2,606
June	1,150	11	1,159	5,530	765	2,563
July	2,222	468	1,265	2,905	227	978
August	452	1,575	3,320	5,700	3,528	688
September	7,706	2,284	2,115	5,800	523	3,184
October	3,706	2,284	2,115	5,800	524	3,184
November	389	3,434	5,300	3,475	700	1,176
December	626	3,324	2,186	1,435	385	3,625
	24,901	22,532	26,740	49,049	15,217	26,255

Puntland Facts and Figures

2002						
January	1,789	5,276	2,594	3,750	2,236	1,980
February	2,848	4,930	714	3,800	5,355	1,456
March	3,015	6,134	2,439	4,800	2,405	2,761
April	4,428	4,203	2,912	8,280	1,364	1,760
May	5,772	5,713	3,241	2,673	4,166	1,340
June	310	595	1,440	4,750	1,632	2,142
July	2,670	727	2,279	4,800	237	533
August	3,200	50	2,590	2,300	548	2,715
September	2,486	4,040	3,602	11,200	7,187	2,328
October	5,063	2,983	2,856	3,200	3,029	2,456
November	208	8,091	3,092	8,100	1,967	5,117
December	2,175	3,793	1,540	2,400	1,150	810
	33,964	46,535	29,299	60,053	31,276	25,398

Source: Bosasso Port Authority

N/A: Not Applicable

Table 17 Annual Import through Bosasso Port 1997 – 2002 (Tonnes)

Product	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Sugar	14,066	16,070	9,585	19,513	24,901	33,964
Rice	21,908	14,979	14,614	26,147	22,532	46,535
Flour	15,217	11,227	19,998	27,386	26,740	29,299
Cement	16,851	29,475	23,453	44,264	49,049	60,053
Construction material	2,992	7,954	9,420	15,311	15,217	31,276
Diesel (Drums)	1,999	10,544	11,206	16,707	26,255	25,398

Source: Bosasso Port Authority

Chart 8 - Annual Imports through Bosasso Port, 1997-2000 (Tonnes)

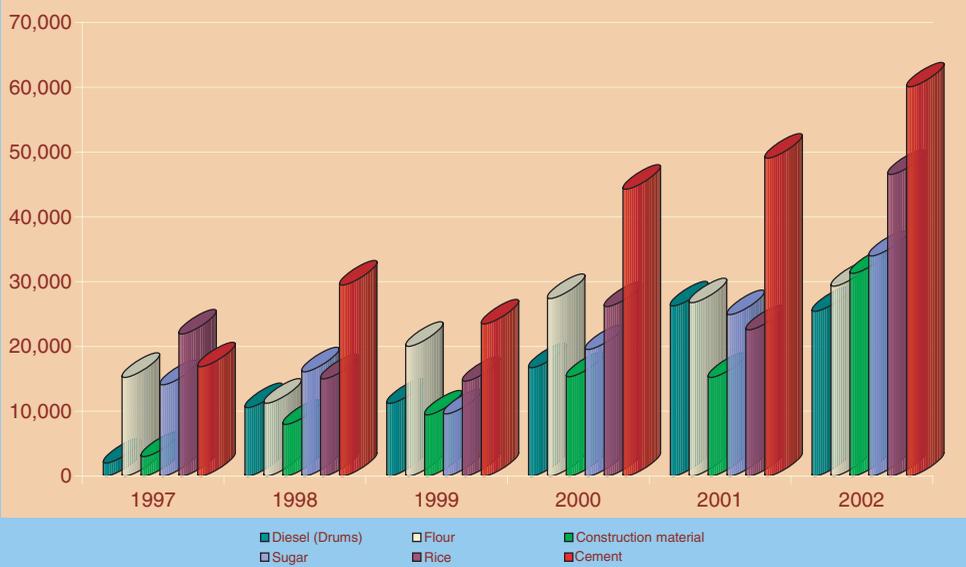


Table 18 Export through Bosasso Port: 1997 – 2002 (Tonnes)

1997	Camel	Cattle	Goat / Sheep	(Heads) Total livestock	(Pieces) Hide & skin
January	865	1,915	102,311	105,091	50,260
February	1,933	970	69,282	72,185	5,000
March	2,737	410	48,685	51,832	26,500
April	965	70	49,753	50,788	59,500
May	244	465	21,945	22,654	51,800
June	615	1,724	20,770	23,109	69,100
July	1,533	1,657	35,815	39,005	42,900
August	654	3,626	39,449	43,729	63,700
September	2,268	2,117	34,465	38,850	112,300
October	750	526	19,390	20,666	44,700
November	580	1,680	21,230	23,490	65,300
December	1,455	2,671	31,225	35,351	42,450
	14,599	17,831	494,320	526,750	633,510
1998					
January	1,353	2,175	38,680	42,208	50,260
February	1,090	1,974	38,620	41,684	26,500
March	0	2,400	84,990	87,390	61,000
April	0	1,713	13,930	15,643	27,000

Puntland Facts and Figures

May	244	465	21,945	22,654	51,800
June	615	1,724	20,770	23,109	69,100
July	1,533	1,657	35,815	39,005	42,900
August	654	3,626	39,449	43,729	63,700
September	2,268	2,117	34,465	38,850	112,300
October	750	526	19,390	20,666	44,700
November	580	1,680	21,230	23,490	65,300
December	1,455	2,671	31,225	35,351	42,450
	14,599	17,831	494,320	526,750	633,510
1998					
January	1,353	2,175	38,680	42,208	50,260
February	1,090	1,974	38,620	41,684	26,500
March	0	2,400	84,990	87,390	61,000
April	0	1,713	13,930	15,643	27,000
May	120	1,990	25,540	27,650	2,200
June	200	2,740	28,050	30,990	1,380
July	835	2,850	36,900	40,585	980
August	250	3,230	37,650	41,130	20,600
September	90	2,610	38,400	41,100	0
October	0	1,440	41,910	43,350	2,000
November	0	2,120	48,550	50,670	640
December	0	4,250	82,800	87,050	4,700
	3,938	29,492	516,020	549,450	197,260

Puntland Facts and Figures

1999					
January	100	3,710	62,138	65,948	1,850
February	170	1,677	54,985	56,832	1,100
March	200	717	63,032	63,949	3,800
April	0	1,460	31,250	32,710	1,400
May	0	1,350	16,800	18,150	200
June	600	3,520	35,640	39,760	0
July	2,364	1,150	56,450	59,964	0
August	1,650	4,290	39,930	45,870	1,800
September	1,385	6,408	40,000	47,793	0
October	2,015	3,180	42,050	47,245	5,813
November	1,490	4,930	77,640	84,060	24,000
December	1,684	3,928	116,085	121,697	0
	11,658	36,320	636,000	683,978	39,963
2000					
January	595	3,310	95,435	99,340	1,600
February	1,459	3,392	188,320	193,171	37,000
March	875	1,360	73,170	75,405	2,000
April	238	2,989	31,010	34,237	800
May	452	885	2,750	4,087	0
June	810	2,390	39,640	42,840	0
July	1,908	7,213	51,830	60,951	60,000

Puntland Facts and Figures

August	1,650	4,110	43,400	49,160	70,000
September	190	1,955	24,900	27,045	15,000
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	1,684	0	0	1,684	0
	9,861	27,604	550,455	587,920	186,400
2001					
January	0	0	0	0	460
February	600	0	1,100	1,700	0
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	1,300	13,100	14,400	0
June	0	3,580	13,415	16,995	0
July	0	7,479	39,660	47,139	0
August	0	17,710	40,600	58,310	0
September	0	2,114	93,963	96,077	37,425
October	0	2,615	87,864	90,479	51,000
November	600	4,204	137,750	142,554	25,000
December	750	3,245	121,401	125,396	63,800
	1,950	42,247	548,853	593,050	177,685

Puntland Facts and Figures

2002					
January	618	3,540	159,330	163,488	0
February	1,020	1,738	199,840	202,598	0
March	785	3,977	102,948	107,710	0
April	1,183	4,250	39,780	45,213	1,700
May	744	3,470	85,310	89,524	0
June	883	5,470	109,900	116,253	0
July	820	7,610	121,490	129,920	100,000
August	170	7,740	113,300	121,210	0
September	650	3,864	69,308	73,822	2,578
October	782	4,448	150,845	156,075	0
November	765	3,433	160,245	164,443	0
December	1,300	3,773	100,154	105,227	97,000
	9,720	53,313	1,412,450	1,475,483	201,278

Table 19 Local Government Revenue and Expenditure (So.Shs) (Hundred Thousands)

Bosasso			
Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit/Surplus
2000	22,373.1	21,951.1	422.0
2001	34,179.1	34,066.4	112.7
2002	44,163.5	44,082.6	80.9
Galkacyo			
2000	14,603.9	14,603.8	0.1
2001	26,440.9	26,440.8	0.1
2002	39,667.2	39,667.0	0.2
Garowe			
2000	5,437.5	5.3	N/A
2001	N/A	N/A	N/A
2002	3,820.0	3,809.0	11.0

Source: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

N/A: Not Available

Table 20 Market prices of selected commodities 2002 (So.SHh s) (Thousands)

Commodity	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sugar	1/2-quital	360.0	340.0	350.0	360.0	340.0	350.0	370.0	390.0	380.0	380.0	390.0	370.0
Rice	1/2-quital	220.0	230.0	250.0	220.0	220.0	255.0	250.0	245.0	240.0	240.0	245.0	250.0
Flour	1/2-quital	290.0	235.0	250.0	250.0	290.0	270.0	250.0	270.0	270.0	270.0	250.0	270.0
Maize	quital	160.0	160.0	180.0	160.0	160.0	200.0	190.0	190.0	180.0	180.0	190.0	190.0
Beans	1/2-quital	240.0	240.0	260.0	240.0	240.0	280.0	270.0	260.0	250.0	250.0	260.0	270.0
Baasto	10kg	135.0	135.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	140.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
Milk	900gr	1120.0	1120.0	1190.0	1200.0	1180.0	1200.0	1150.0	1170.0	1130.0	1130.0	1170.0	1150.0
Foster	850gr	400.0	380.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	470.0	500.0	500.0
Can Tomato	75gr	170.0	170.0	160.0	170.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0
Oil	6pcs/3kg	250.0	240.0	250.0	250.0	230.0	230.0	240.0	270.0	270.0	270.0	270.0	240.0
Biscuits	N/A	250.0	260.0	250.0	250.0	230.0	230.0	250.0	270.0	240.0	240.0	270.0	250.0
Date	N/A	280.0	280.0	280.0	260.0	260.0	80.0	80.0	135.0	135.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Potato	1kg	15.0	20.0	10.0	15.0	10.0	18.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Tomato	1kg	13.0	16.0	14.0	13.0	18.0	16.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	10.0
Onion	1kg	9.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	12.0	12.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0

Source: OTP

N/A: Not Available

Table 21 Demand for Electricity (Kw/h) (Millions)

Current Demand		Projected Demand	
Sector	2002	2005	2010
Household	2.0	2.6	3.4
Commercial industry	1.5	1.9	2.5
Public	0.2	0.3	0.4
Total	3.7	4.8	6.3

Source: Ministry of Planning and Statistics Puntland

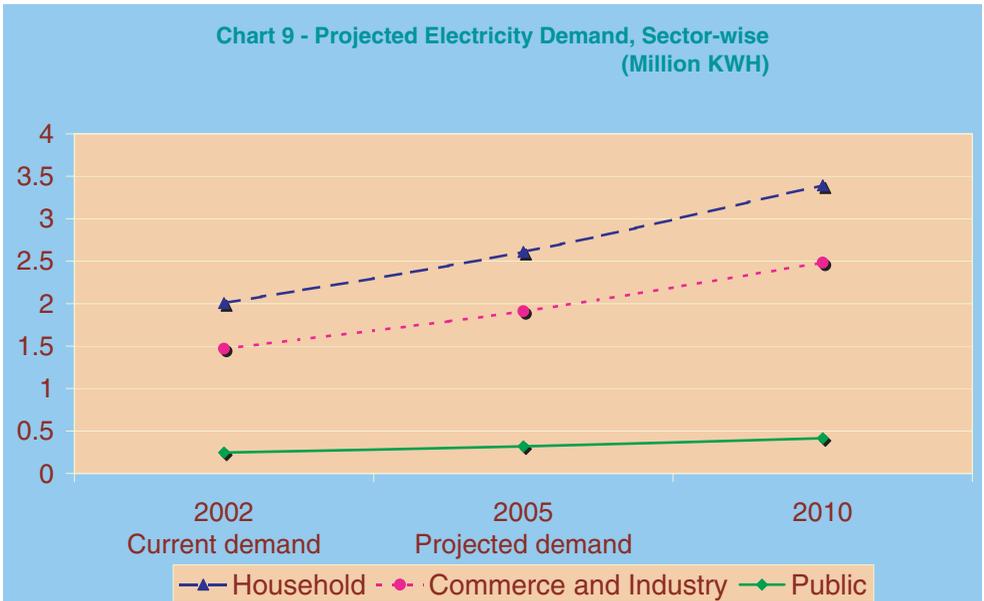


Table 22 Status of Water Sources by Region in Puntland 2002 (No.)

Region	Shallow well	Hand pumps	Berkerds	Borehole
Bari	400	75	3,000	12
Nugaal	370	35	1,150	17
Mudug	235	30	1,300	16
Sool	30	5	830	7
Sanaag	25	4	1,450	0
Cayn	63	0	1,450	0
Total	1,123	149	9,180	52

Source: Ministry of Public Works

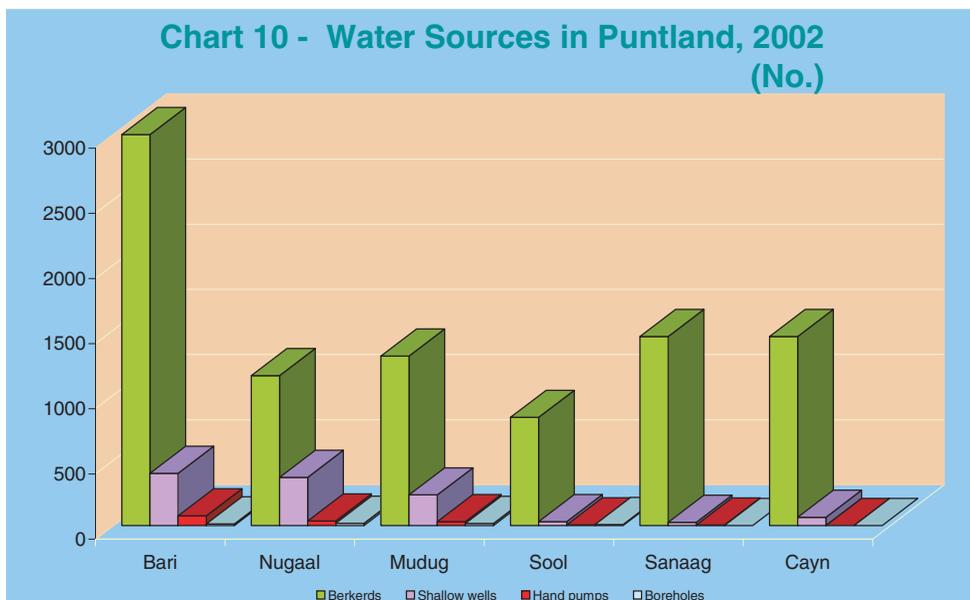
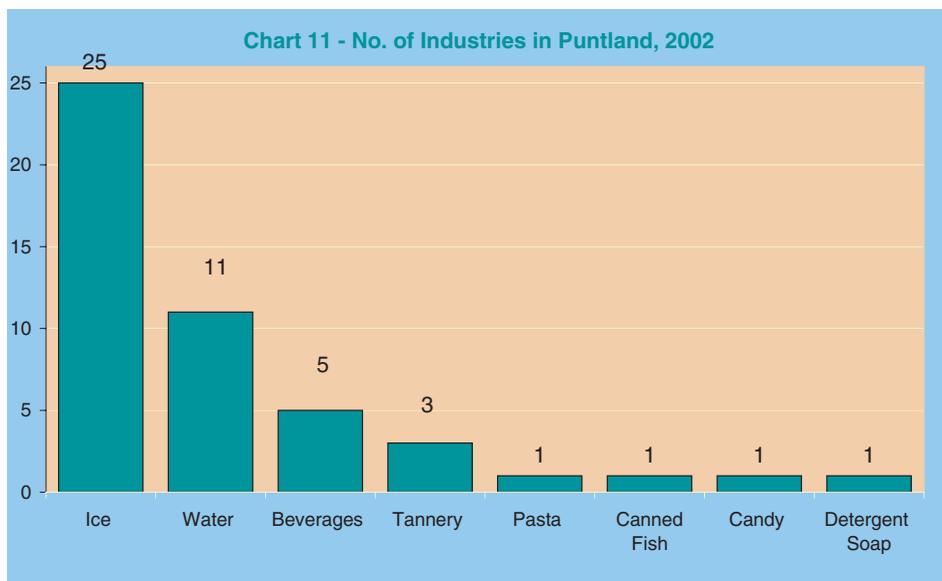


Table 23 Number of Industries in Puntland 2002

Type	No. of Industries
Water	11
Ice	25
Pasta	1
Canned Fish	1
Beverages	5
Tannery	3
Candy	1
Detergent Powder Soap	1

Source: Ministry of Commerce



13. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

13.1 Communication:

The communication section is one area where the Puntland State has developed remarkably. After the civil war to date, a number of companies using modern telephone, fax and email and Internet systems are currently conducting profitable business. Radios for broadcasting exist in the towns of Bossaso, Garowe and Galkacyo. A high frequency radio information relay system is also in place in all towns and in a number of villages.

Table 24 Telephone Charges 2000 – 2002 (So.Sh)

Year	Galcom Company	Golis Company	Galcom Company	Golis Company
1998	3,000	N/A	12,000	N/A
1999	3,000	N/A	12,000	N/A
2000	7,000	N/A	15,000	N/A
2001	7,000	N/A	18,000	N/A
2002	4,000	5,000	20,000	20,000

Source: *Telecommunication Companies*

N/A: *Not Applicable*

Table 25 Arrival of Ships and Dhows in Bosasso 2000 – 2002

Month	Ships			Dhows		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
January	13	3	6	46	21	65
February	16	3	7	59	28	90
March	11	3	11	54	27	73
April	7	2	7	53	28	41
May	6	6	10	48	30	40
June	4	6	7	32	18	30
July	4	11	13	25	8	25
August	4	10	11	25	11	26
September	8	11	9	41	24	51
October	4	6	5	38	34	44
November	4	10	6	28	43	62
December	4	8	6	23	60	52
Total	85	79	98	472	332	599

Source: Bosasso Ports Authority

Table 26 Number of Registered Public and Private Vehicles 1998 – 2002

Year	Private	G.D.*	Police
1998	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	370	5	18
2000	2,571	8	N/A
2001	4,039	6	34
2002	5,048	5	36
Total	12,028	24	88

Source: Ministry of Public Works and Transportation

*Government Agencies Vehicle

N/A: Not Available

Table 27 Import of Fuel 2000 – 2002 (Ltr) (Millions)

Type of Fuel	2000	2001	2002
Diesel	20.2	18.1	21.3
Petrol	8.4	9.9	11.6
Kerosene	2.6	3.7	3.2
Total	31.3	31.8	36.1

Source: NESHA (Northeast Somalia Highway Authority)

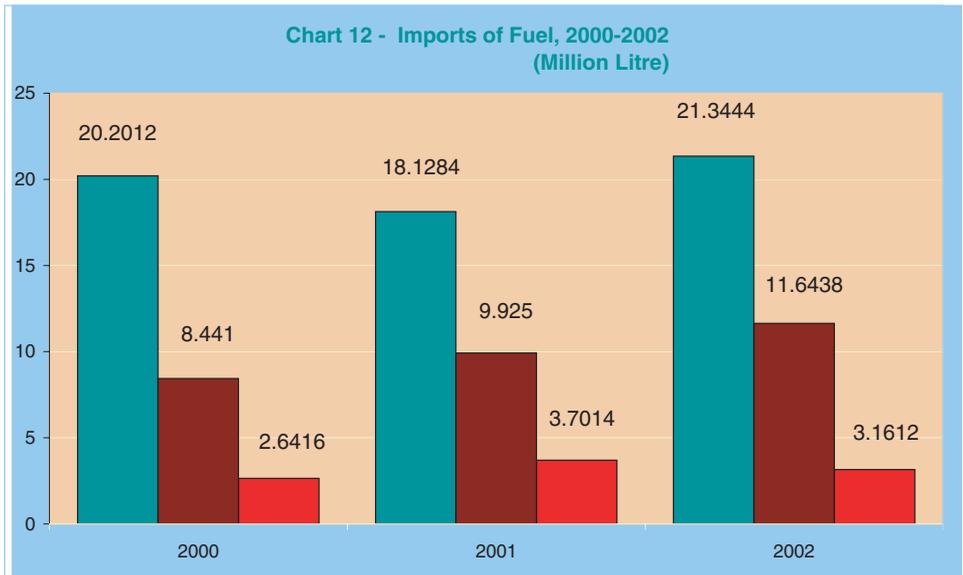


Table 28 Domestic and International Flights (Commercial 2000 – 2002)

Flight	Year	No. of Flights	No. of Passengers
Domestic Flights	2000	471	22,031
	2001	466	21,823
	2002	497	19,227
International Flights	2000	139	841
	2001	113	7,596
	2002	123	5,891

Source: ICAO

14. EDUCATION

The collapse of Somalia's educational system constitutes a societal emergency, which will constrain development for emerging regional states such as Puntland for many years to come. The situation after the establishment of Puntland in 1998 is somewhat better. There is a functioning Ministry of Education.

The basic structure of education which existed in Somalia before the civil war was: 4 years of lower primary, 4 years of upper primary and 4 years of secondary school.

The most generous estimates suggest that only between 14% - 17% of all school age children are enrolled in school, mostly in the early grades.

Table 29 Regional Distribution by Gender 2002 (No.)

Region	Urban		Rural		Total
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	
Mudug	1,480	3,086	633	830	6,029
Bari	5,665	10,216	2,621	4,381	22,883
Sool	1,881	2,822	1,011	1,517	7,231
Sanaag	1,203	2,312	896	1,248	5,659
Nugaal	1,490	2,440	936	1,286	6,152
Total	11,719	20,876	6,097	9,262	47,954

Source: UNICEF

Table 30 Primary Education by the Region 2002 – 2003 (No.)

Region	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	Boys	Girls	Total	Teachers
Bari	135	660	13,829	7,958	21,787	856
Mudug	30	194	4,064	2,725	6,789	182
Nugaal	32	185	3,678	2,429	6,107	227
Sool	34	192	4,367	2,908	7,275	192
Sanaag	33	208	4,092	2,721	6,813	193
Total	264	1,439	30,030	18,741	48,771	1,650

Source: UNICEF

Chart 13-Primary School Resource Distribution Region-wise

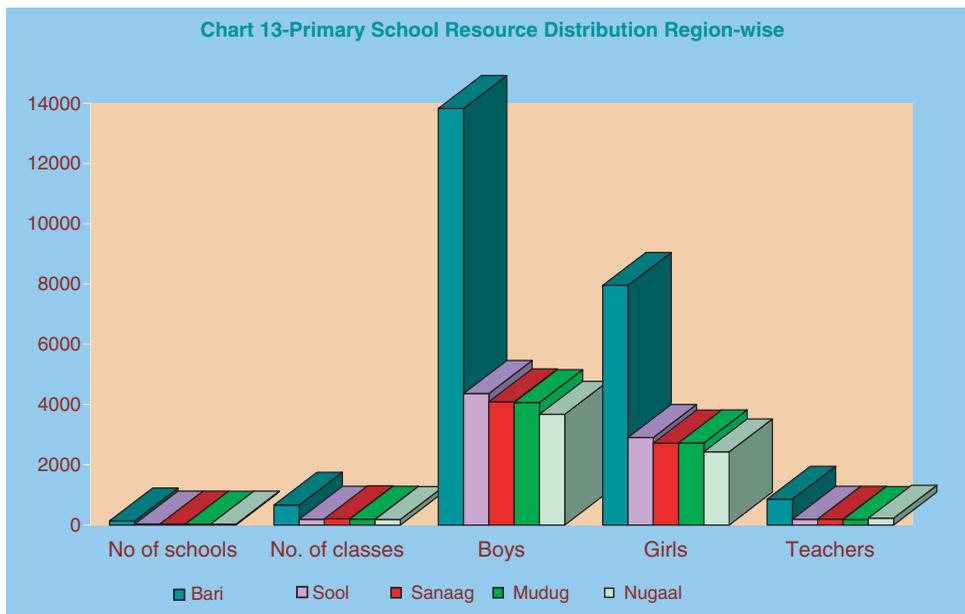


Table 31 Status of Primary Education in Puntland State 2001 - 2002

Region	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Teachers	No. of Classes
Bari	129	21,280	864	631
Nugaal	27	4,877	148	146
Mudug	22	4,873	147	138
Sool	25	5,820	148	137
Sanaag	16	2,570	82	87
Cayn	5	680	23	24
Total	224	40,100	1,412	1,163

Source: Ministry of Education Puntland

Table 32 Status of Secondary Schools Enrolment by Gender 2002 – 2003 (No.)

Region	No. of Schools	%	Male	Female	Total (M + F) %	
Bari	6	50	1,220	308	1,528	53.28
Nugaal	2	16.67	370	126	496	17.29
Mudug	2	16.67	541	96	637	22.21
Sool	1	8.33	111	3	114	3.97
Cayn	1	8.33	91	2	93	3.24
Total	12	100	2,333	535	2,868	100

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 33 Courses offered by Universities and Vocational Institutions 2000 – 2003

Course Offered	Duration	Students Enrolled
East Africa University (EAU)		
1. Business Administration	4 years	140 – 120
2. Sharia Law		130
Port Training Centre (PTC) - Bosasso		
1. Management and Finance	3 years	
2. Cost Acc. and Mgt. Acc.		198
3. Basic Economics and Statistics		
Puntland Community College (PCC) Garowe	3 years	90

Source: EAU, PTC and PCC

Table 34 Students Enrollment Faculty of Sharia and Islamic studies (No.)

Year	Faculty	Male	Female	Total
2000	Sharia and Islamic studies	95	0	95
2001	Sharia and Islamic studies	33	4	37
2002	Sharia and Islamic studies	N/A	N/A	N/A
2003	Sharia and Islamic studies	30	9	39
	Total	158	13	171

Source: EAU

N/A: Not Applicable

Table 35 Students Enrollment in the Faculty of Business Administration

Year	Faculty	Male	Female	Total
2000	Business Administration	95	6	101
2001	Business Administration	25	1	26
2002	Business Administration	16	0	16
2003	Business Administration	26	8	34
	Total	162	15	177

Source: EAU

Table 36 Students Enrollment Faculty of Computer Science (No.)

Year	Faculty	Male	Female	Total
2003	Computer Science	28	5	33

Source: EAU

Table 37 Enrollment of Puntland Students by Gender at Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels of Education

Level of Education	% of Enrolled Students		
	Male	Female	Total
Primary (8 yrs)	91.53	96.18	93.11
Secondary (4 yrs)	7.22	3.24	5.86
Tertiary EAU (4 yrs), PTC (2 yrs) PCC (2 yrs)	1.25	0.58	1.02
Total	100	100	100

Source: Ministry of Education

15. HEALTH

There is a functional the Ministry of Health in Puntland has a policy and strategy framework. However, resources available to the Ministry are limited and its role has been primarily to coordinate the activities of international agencies and NGOs as well as local NGOs who support health services and responsibilities that were previously handled by the Ministry of Health during the pre-war period. Improving the health of the population of Puntland through increased access to health services is the goal of the Ministry of Health.

In order 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.

Main causes of morbidity and mortality in Puntland are acute infectious diseases, chronic communicable diseases, adverse behaviours and traditional practices. Infectious diseases that contribute to the morbidity and mortality in Somalia include: - Malaria, ARI, (pneumonia) and diarrhoea which are the most common diseases and probably account for more than half of all mortality in children under 5 years. Tetanus (especially neonatal) and TB rate also among the contributors to mortality. HIV/AIDS prevalence, which is estimated at 1%, is not a crucial cause of morbidity and mortality though it may be in the future, in the absence of preventive measures, if we are to go by the trends of neighbouring countries. Outbreaks of measles, cholera, dysentery and meningitis pose a major threat for the public health both in morbidity and mortality.

Table 38 Availability of Health Personnel (No.)

Description	Bari	Nugaal	Sool	Sanaag	Mudug	Cayn	Total
Doctor	28	7	7	0	19	1	62
Pharmacist	3	3	4	2	1	0	13
Post bas nurse	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Midwives	18	2	2	3	3	5	33
Nurses	25	42	35	16	17	5	140
Lab. Tech	6	1	3	4	5	1	20
Asst. lab. Tech	28	18	10	3	21	1	81
Sanitation	14	1	10	0	1	0	26
CHWS	72	120	19	20	60	4	295
TBAs	72	119	19	20	44	4	278
Total	267	313	110	68	171	21	950

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 39 Availability of Health Facilities in 2002 by Selected Region

Region/District	Hospital	Beds	MCH	Health post
Nugaal/Garowe	3	99	1	10
Mudug/Galkacyo	5	156	10	5
Bari/Bosasso	5	200	2	6
Sool/Las Anod	3	100	3	4
Total	16	555	16	25

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 40 Immunization for Children >5years 2002

	Routine Jan-Dec		Acceleration R1-R3		Outreach R1-R3		Total		
	<1	>1	<1	>1	<1	>1	<1	>1	Total
BCG	1,994	637	8,976	2,241	1,921	1,330	12,891	4,208	17,099
OPV1	1,839	657	8,351	2,118	1,776	1,352	11,966	4,127	16,093
DPT1	1,839	657	8,351	2,118	1,776	1,352	11,966	4,127	16,093
OPV2	1,580	629	5,206	2,090	1,137	1,131	7,923	3,850	11,773
DPT2	1,580	629	5,309	2,090	1,137	1,131	7,923	3,850	11,773
OPV3	1,283	584	3,914	2,124	783	746	5,980	3,454	9,434
DPT3	1,283	584	3,914	2,124	783	746	5,980	3,454	9,434
Measles	1,421	915	8,348	3,971	1,185	2,703	10,954	7,589	18,543
Vitamin A	1,209	1,981	4,815	3,721	665	1,059	6,689	6,761	13,450

Source: UNICEF

>- Greater than

<- Less than

Table 41 Regional Distribution of NGOs 2002

Region/District	No. of NGOs	No. of NGOs operated by Women
Bari	35	20
Nugaal	20	14
Mudug	18	10
Sool	5	2
Sanaag	6	3
Cayn	2	N/A
Total	86	49

Source: Ministry of Planning and Statistics

N/A: Not Available