



IDSR Epidemiological Bulletin Somaliland

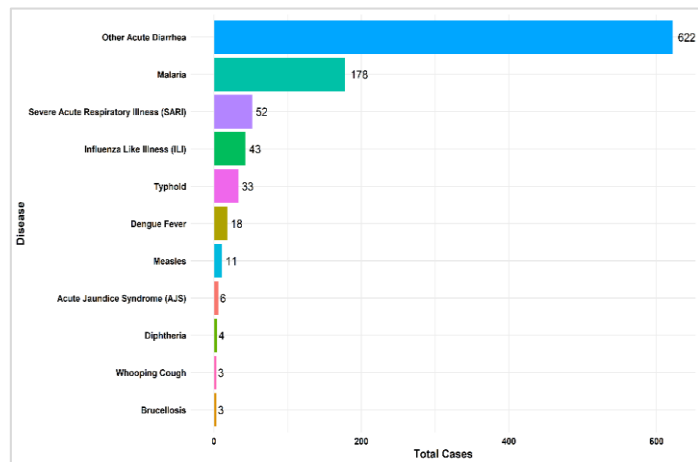
Epi Week 38 (15st - 22th September 2025) ||Publication Date: 25th - Sep 2025Ministry of Health Development
(MOHD), Somaliland Republic

Department of Planning- HMIS Section

1. Key Highlights

- During Epi Week 38, a total of 975 cases of priority conditions were reported from 129 of the 142 IDSR sentinel sites. Top conditions reported in the current Epi Week were other acute diarrhea (622), malaria (178), SARI (52), ILIs (43), typhoid (33), dengue fever (18), measles (11), acute jaundice syndrome (6), diphtheria (4) and whooping cough (3) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Top ten conditions reported in Epi week 38

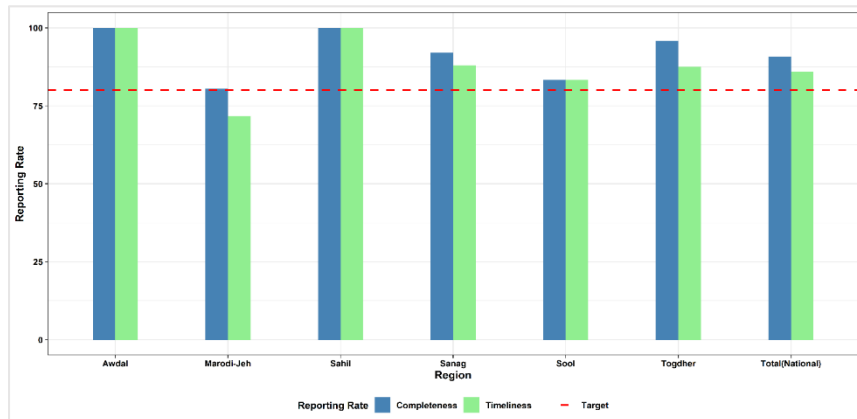


- ❖ In Epidemiological Week 38, the overall completeness and timeliness of surveillance data reporting performance in Somaliland reached 91% and 86%, respectively. This reflects a notable improvement compared to the previous epi week, **with increases of 3% in completeness and 1% in timeliness**
- ❖ From Epi week 32 through 38, a cumulative 3,566 other diarrhea cases, 572 confirmed malaria cases, 275 severe acute respiratory illness (SARI) cases and 199 typhoid cases were reported.
- ❖ An active outbreak of diphtheria continues in Sanaag Region, with 24 cases and 4 deaths reported since Epi Week 34. During the current week, an additional case was detected in Aynabo district, Sool Region, and subsequently confirmed as a diphtheria-related death. This brings the cumulative total to 25 cases and 5 deaths, resulting in a case fatality rate (CFR) of 16%.
- ❖ The Diphtheria outbreaks also exist in neighboring Country Somalia, indicating a broader regional public health concern.

2. Reporting Performance

The performance of [Figure 2. Regional reporting performance as of Week 38, 2025](#)

surveillance reporting is measured by the proportion of facilities that submitted their reports both on time and in full. In week 38, Awdal and Sahil regions recorded the highest score both



timeliness and completeness rates at 100%, followed Togdher (96% completeness and 88% timeliness) and Sanaag (92% completeness and 88% timeliness) regions. On the contrary, the lowest-performing region was Maroodi-jeeh region which achieved 72% for timeliness and 80% completeness. **Sanaag region** showed the greatest improvement in reporting performance, increasing its completeness from 60% to 92%, representing a **53.3 percent rise** compared with Epi Week 36.

Table-1 Summary of Reporting performance as of Week 38, 2025

Region	Expected reports	Reports on time	Actual reports	Completeness	Timeleiness
Sool	6	5	5	83%	83%
Awdal	26	26	26	100%	100%
Togdher	24	23	21	96%	88%
Marodi-Jeh	46	37	33	80%	72%
Sanag	25	23	22	92%	88%
Sahil	15	15	15	100%	100%
Total (National)	142	129	122	91%	86%

3. Summary of cases, deaths and CFR of priority conditions reported

This section presents a consolidated overview of reported cases, associated deaths, and calculated case fatality rates (CFR) for each priority conditions captured through the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) system during Epidemiological Weeks 32 to 38. By analyzing these indicators, the section aims to inform targeted interventions, resource prioritization, and early warning practices within Somaliland's public health framework.

Table 2: Summary Priority Diseases/Conditions_ epi WK38 and Cumulative

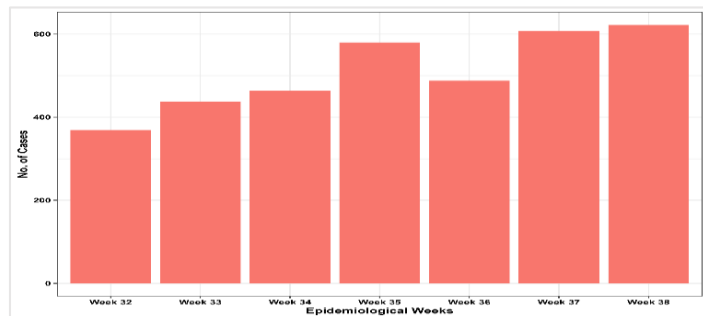
Disease	WK 38 (15 – 22 Sept 2025)			Cumulative - WK 32 to WK38 (04 Aug to 22 Sept 2025)		
	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)
Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	1	0	0	10	0	0.00
Acute Hemorrhagic Fever Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS)	6	0	0	12	0	0.00
Acute Watery Diarrhea/Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR)	0	0	0	2	0	0.00
Adverse Events Following Immunisation (AEFI)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Bloody Diarrhea	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Brucellosis	3	0	0	38	0	0.00
Chikungunya	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Cluster of Illness (Humans Or Animals)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Dengue Fever	18	0	0	69	0	0.00
Diphtheria	4	1	25	25	5	16.00
Human Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Influenza Like Illness (ILI)	43	0	0	178	0	0.00
Malaria	178	0	0	572	0	0.00
Measles	11	0	0	72	0	0.00
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	0	0	9	0	0.00
Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Other Acute Diarrhea	622	0	0	3,566	0	0.00
Severe Acute Respiratory Illness (SARI)	52	0	0	275	0	0.00
Typhoid	33	0	0	199	0	0.00
Whooping Cough	3	0	0	40	0	0.00
Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	975	1	25	5,067	5	0.06

Other Acute Diarrhea

In Epi Week 38, 622 cases and zero deaths of other acute diarrhea were reported

Other acute diarrhea has been the leading condition reported since week 32. Cases reported in week 38 represent a 2.5% increase over those reported in the preceding week.

Figure 3. Trend of other acute diarrhea cases from Wk 32 to WK 38 of 2025

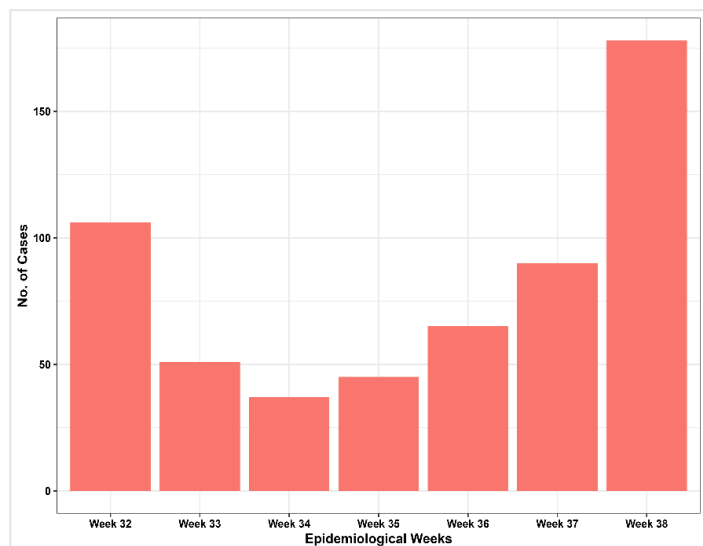


Malaria surveillance

During Epi Week 38, 178 new confirmed cases of malaria were reported, bringing the cumulative total to 572 cases since the beginning of Epi Week 32. No deaths were reported this week.

The new confirmed cases of Epi Week 38 (178 cases) reflect a **97.8% increase of cases** from Epi Week 37 (90 cases). Approximately **83% of these cases were reported from the Awdal region, with the majority concentrated in Borama district.**

Figure 4. Trends of malaria from WK 32 to WK38-2025

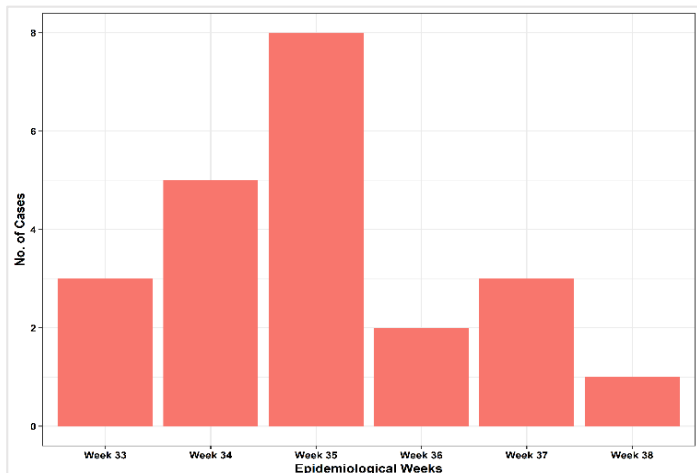


Diphtheria Surveillance

In Epi Week 38, one new case of Diphtheria was detected in wad Sool region. In addition, two new cases from Sanaag region were reported. A cumulative of 25 cases with 5 deaths have been reported since the first case of diphtheria was identified in week 34.

The majority of cases (80 Percent (20/25)] were over 5 years old and 76.0 percent (19/25) of the cases were females.

Figure 5. Number of cases of diphtheria reported since the outbreak.

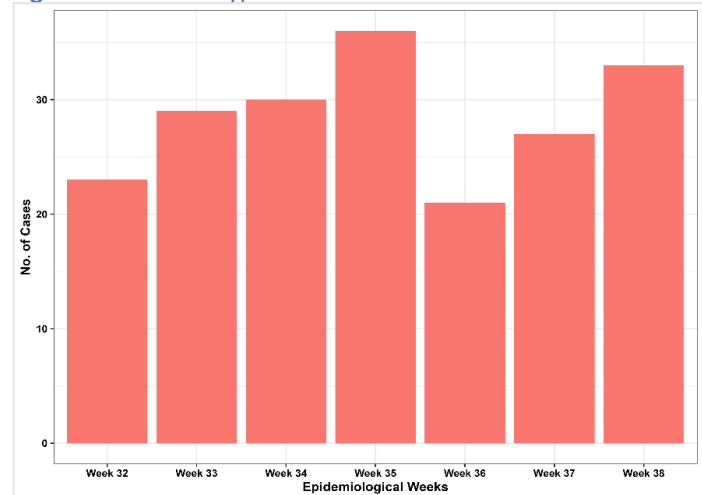


Typhoid

During epidemiological week 38, 33 cases of suspected typhoid fever were reported with cumulative 199 cases since the start of Week 32. Of the cumulative cases reported 91.0% (181/199) were older than 5 years of age and 58.3% (116/199) were females.

The highest number of cases 68.8% (137/199) were reported from Sool region followed by Togdheer region with 18.1% (36/199).

Figure 6. Trends of typhoid cases for WK 32 to WK 38-2025

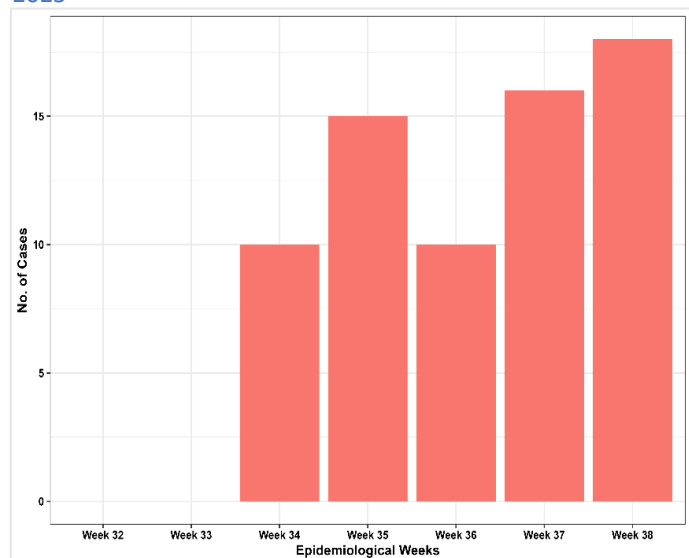


Dengue Fever Surveillance:

In epidemiological week 38, 18 cases of dengue fever were reported. Of these, 55.6 percent (10/18) were females and 38.9 percent (7/18) were reported from Sahil region.

Regarding the cumulative cases since week 32, 69 cases of dengue fever were reported. Of the cumulative cases, 50.7 percent (35/69) were females and 60.9 percent (42/69) were older than 5 years of age. **Notably, 52.2 percent (36/69) of the dengue fever cases were reported from Togdheer region.**

Figure 7. Trends of Dengue Fever cases for WK 32 to WK 38-2025



AFP Surveillance:

In Epi Week 38, one new AFP case was reported, an under-five female from Burao district of Togdheer region. Hence, the cumulative number of AFP cases from Week 32 through 36 rises to 10 cases.

4. Detailed Analysis of Selected Priority Conditions

Diphtheria Outbreak in Sanaag

Overall, 25 cases of diphtheria were reported between weeks 32 and 38. The first case of diphtheria was detected in Badhan hospital of Sanaag region on August 11, 2025. Two more cases were detected three days after the index case was detected in the same district.

The highest daily case count was three on August 24, 2025, after which a decline in daily cases was observed. In addition, a new case of was detected in Aynabo district of Sool region on September 17, 2025.

Figure 8. Daily Trends in Diphtheria cases from WK 32 to WK 38 2025

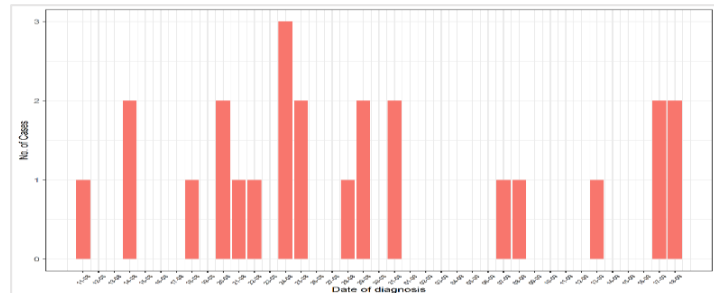
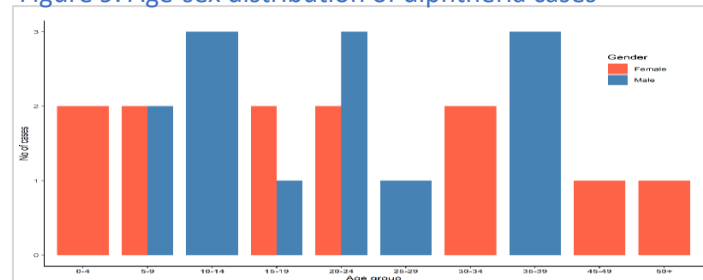


Figure 9. Age-sex distribution of diphtheria cases

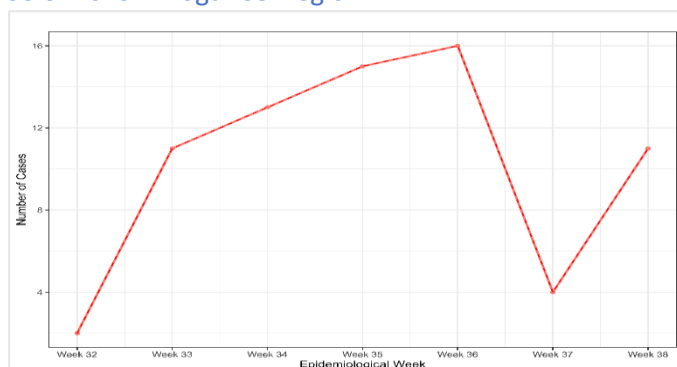


Among the reported 25 cases, only 5 (22.7 percent) were 5 years old or younger. In Badhan district, three young children (3, 5 and 6 years old, two females and one male) and 49- years old female were reported to have died for diphtheria since the outbreak has started. In addition, the 22-year-old female who was detected to have Diphtheria in Sool region died on September 20, 2025. This was the fifth case who died of Diphtheria since the beginning of the outbreak.

Measles Surveillance

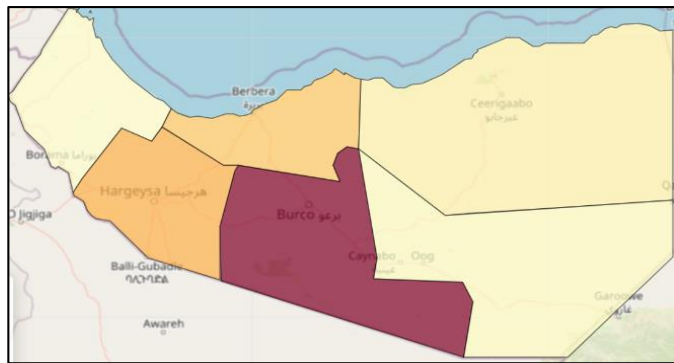
Since epidemiological week 32, cumulative suspected measles cases of 72 were reported. In week 38 alone, 11 cases of measles were reported, **reflecting 1.8 times increase in the number of weekly cases compared to the previous week (4 cases)**. Of all the cases reported in week 38, 63.6 percent (7/11) were reported from Togdheer region.

Figure 9. Trends of measles cases from week 32 to week 38 of 2025 in Togdheer region



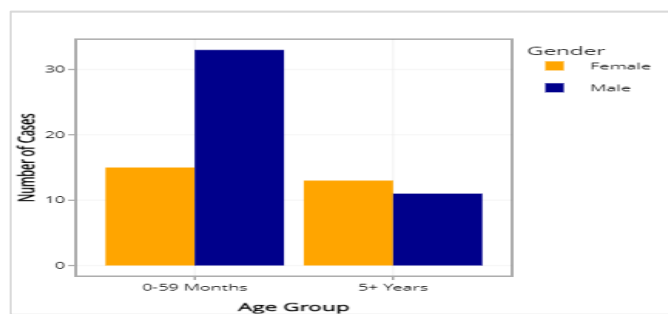
Earlier, measles cases have been widely distributed across regions with Togdheer (38 cases) contributing the highest number of cases followed by Maroodi-jeh (15 case) and Sahil regions (12 cases). However, in Epi Week 38, only three regions (Togdheer (7 cases), Sanaag (3 cases) and Awdal (1 case)] have reported measles cases.

Figure 10. Number of cases of measles per region



Males account for a notably larger share of the cases overall. In fact, about **70 percent** of the cases are male, while females make up approximately **30 percent**. This difference highlights a significant gender disparity in disease burden, with males disproportionately affected.

Figure 12. Age-sex distribution of measles cases reported for weeks 32 through 38



Considering age distribution, the majority of reported Measles cases are concentrated in the youngest group. Children aged 0 to 59 months represent about 70 percent out of total reported cases. This indicates that the disease burden is heavily skewed toward very young children.

5. Summary of ongoing public health events in the region

- ❖ Cholera/Acute Watery Diarrhea remains the dominant threat across countries of the Horn Africa and Yemen, with South Sudan, Sudan and Ethiopia and Yemen carrying the heaviest current burdens.
- ❖ Mpox is emerging as a notable concern in Kenya with sustained transmission. In Ethiopia, as of 5 September, 28 Mpox cases including one death (CFR 3.6%) were reported

6. Recommendations

- ✚ The increasing number of cases of measles in Togdheer region points toward increased vigilance. Health authorities should remain alert for early detection and prompt management of cases to reduce further transmission.
- ✚ The detection of new diphtheria case in Aynabo district of Sool region raises concern despite the decline of cases Sanaag region. Key measures, including prompt case reporting, timely case management and environmental interventions should be sustained.
- ✚ Given that other diarrhea cases continue to account for the highest number of reported cases and shows an increase of cases compared with previous weeks, enhanced surveillance and continued control measures is of paramount importance.
- ✚ The increasing number of Malaria cases (97.8% increase in Epi Week 38 compared to Epi Week 37), along with the ongoing rainy season, warrants enhanced malaria prevention and control measures.

7. Source of Information/Contacts for Details

Editorial Team: HMIS Technical Team

Source: <https://somalilandhis.net/>

Source of AFP Cases: WHO/DHIS2

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End of Bulletin