



IDSR Epidemiological Bulletin Somaliland

Epi Week 42 (13th – 19th Oct 2025) || Publication
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**Ministry of Health Development
(MOHD), Somaliland Republic**

Department of Planning- HMIS Section

Key Highlights

- ❖ During Epi Week 42, a total of 2,022 cases of priority conditions were reported from 139 of the 142 surveillance sites in which IDSR is implemented. Top conditions reported in the current Epi Week were malaria (980), other acute diarrhea (827), influenza like illness (ILI) (65), dengue fever (64), severe acute respiratory illness (SARI) (47), typhoid (20), measles (6), diphtheria (4), brucellosis (4) and whooping cough (3) (Figure 1)
- ❖ In Epi Week 42, both completeness and timeliness of surveillance data reported in Somaliland reached at 98%.
- ❖ From Epi week 32 through 42, a cumulative 6,574 other diarrhea cases, 2,743 confirmed malaria cases, 475 SARI cases, 440 ILI cases and 29 typhoid cases were reported
- ❖ The weekly number of malaria cases exceeded that of acute diarrhea for the first time, making malaria the leading reported condition in Epi Week 42 (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Top ten conditions reported in Epi week 42

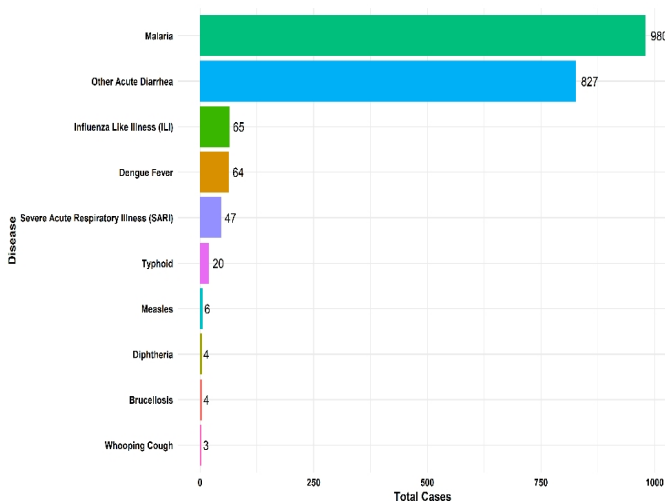
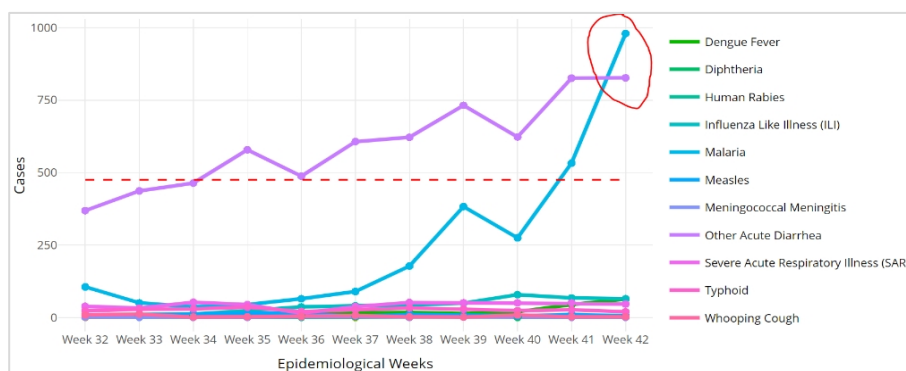


Figure 2. Trend of conditions from Week 32 to Week 42, 2025



- ❖ An active outbreak of measles exists in Somaliland with Togdher region having the highest caseload followed by Marodi-jeh and Sahil regions. Strengthening of routine immunization to prevent further spread and urgent vaccination campaigns are crucial.

2. Reporting Performance

The performance of surveillance reporting is measured by the proportion of facilities that submitted their reports both on time and in full. In week 42, the number of surveillance sites that submitted complete reports were 3.0% higher than that of the preceding week. In addition, facilities that sent their reports on time in Epi Week 42 were 6.1% higher than in Epi Week 41. It follows that reporting performance has improved this week. Notably, all regions except Maroodi-jeh and Sanag have reached 100% in both timeliness and completeness rates. Overall, all regions have shown increased reporting performance this week.

Figure 3. Regional reporting performance as of Week 42, 2025

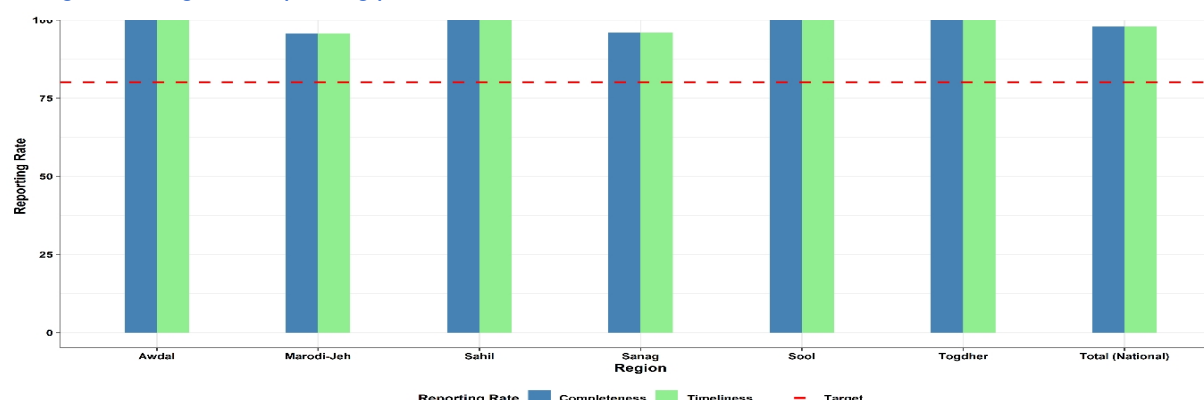


Table-1 Summary of Reporting performance as of Week 42, 2025

Region	Expected reports	Actual reports	Reports on time	Completeness	Timeleiness
Awdal	26	26	26	100%	100%
Marodi-Jeh	46	44	44	96%	96%
Sahil	15	15	15	100%	100%
Sanag	25	24	24	96%	96%
Sool	6	6	6	100%	100%
Togdher	24	24	24	100%	100%
Total (National)	142	139	139	98%	98%

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 41 and cumulative. 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 WK42 and Cumulative

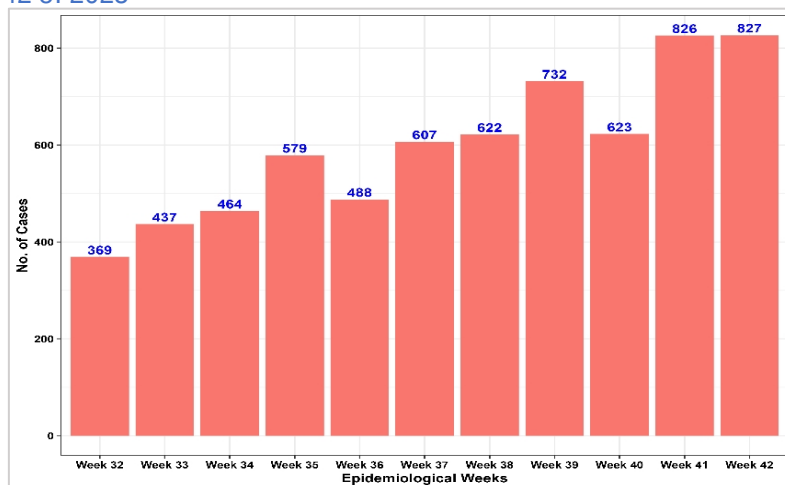
	WK 42 (13–19 Oct) 2025)			Cumulative - WK 32 to WK42 (04 Aug to 19 Oct 2025)		
Disease	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)
Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	0	0	0	23	0	0.00
Acute Hemorrhagic Fever Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS)	2	0	0	22	1	4.50
Acute Watery Diarrhea/Cholera	0	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	3	0	0.00
Brucellosis	4	0	0	55	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	64	0	0	212	0	0.00
Diphtheria	4	0	0	31	5	16.67
Human Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Influenza Like Illness (ILI)	65	0	0	440	0	0.00
Malaria	980	0	0	2,743	0	0.00
Measles	6	0	0	104	0	0.00
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	0	0	11	0	0.00
Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Other Acute Diarrhea	827	0	0	6,574	0	0.00
Severe Acute Respiratory Illness (SARI)	47	0	0	475	0	0.00
Typhoid	20	0	0	299	0	0.00
Whooping Cough	3	0	0	57	0	0.00
Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	2,023	0	0	11,051	6	0.05

Other Acute Diarrhea

In Epi Week 42, a total of 827 cases and zero deaths of other acute diarrhea were reported.

Other acute diarrhea has been the leading condition reported from weeks 32 through 41. However, in Epi Week 42, it is the second leading condition after malaria. Nonetheless, cases reported in week 42 rose slightly compared to those reported in the preceding week

Figure 4. Trend of other acute diarrhea cases from Wk 32 to WK 42 of 2025



Bloody diarrhea

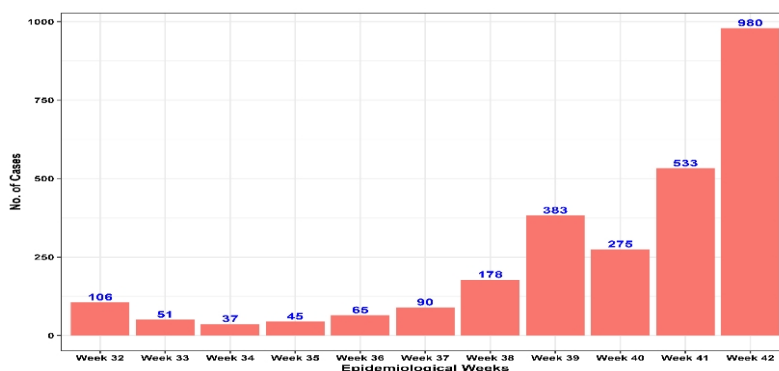
In Epi Week 42, no bloody diarrhea cases were reported. Hence, the cumulative number of bloody diarrhea cases remains 3 cases.

Malaria surveillance

During Epi Week 42, malaria has become the leading condition reported with 980 new confirmed cases. Since the start of Epi Week 32, a total of **2,743 Malaria cases** have been reported across Somaliland. No deaths were reported this week.

The new confirmed cases of Epi Week 42 (980 cases) reflect a 83.9% increase of cases from Epi Week 41 (533 cases).

Figure 5. Trends of malaria cases between weeks 32 and 42 of 2025



AFP Surveillance:

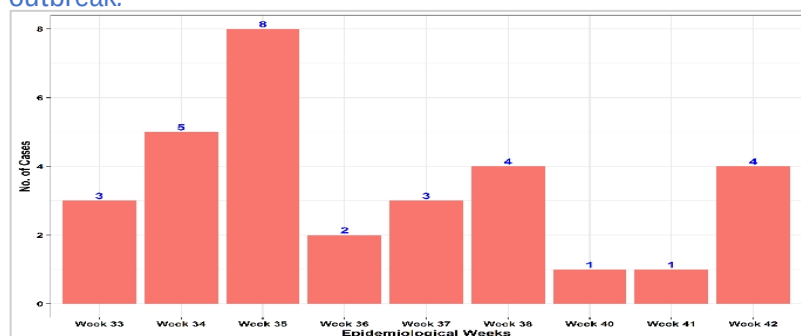
During Epi Week 42, a total of 4 AFP cases were reported. These cases were distributed across regions as follows: 2 from Marodijeh, 4 from Togdher and 1 from Sanag.

The cumulative number of AFP cases reported from Week 32 through Week 42 rose to a total of 30 cases. No deaths were reported during this period.

Diphtheria Surveillance

Four new diphtheria cases were reported in Epi Week 42, bringing the cumulative diphtheria cases to 31 cases and 5 deaths since the first case of diphtheria was identified in week 34. Most cases (67.7% (21/31)) were over 5 years old and 74.23% (23/31) of them were females.

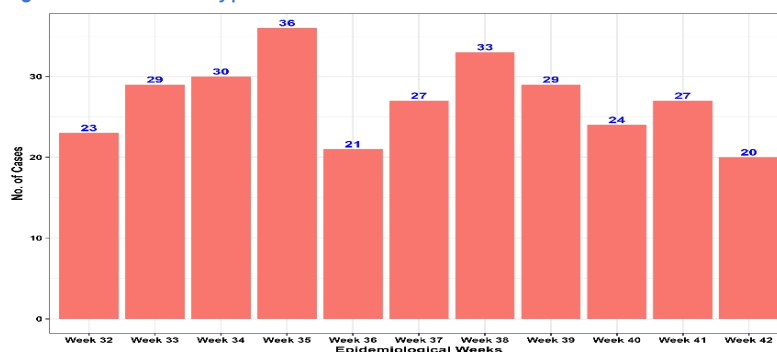
Figure 6. Number of cases of diphtheria reported since the outbreak.



Typhoid

During epidemiological week 42, about 20 cases of typhoid fever were reported with cumulative 299 cases since the start of Epi Week 32. Of the cumulative cases reported 92.3% (276/299) were older than 5 years of age and 61.5% (184/299) were females. The highest number of cases, 51.2% (153/299), were reported from Sool region followed by Togdher region with 29.4% (88/299).

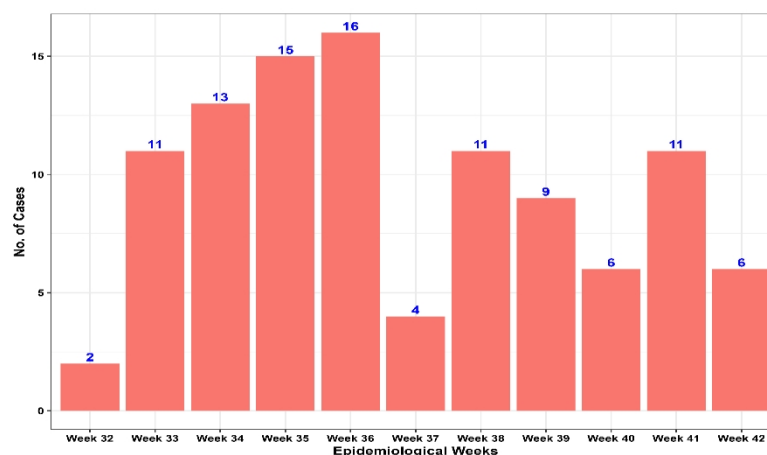
Figure 7. Trends of typhoid cases for WK 32 to WK 42-2025



Measles Surveillance

6 cases of measles were reported in Epi Week 42 reflecting a 45.5% decrease in cases compared to Epi Week 41 (11 cases). Most cases, 4 of the 6 (66.6%) cases reported, were under-five children and 4 of them (66.6%) were females. In addition, 4 of the 6 cases (66.6%) were reported from Togdheer region,

Figure 8. Trends of measles cases for weeks 32 through 42 of 2025



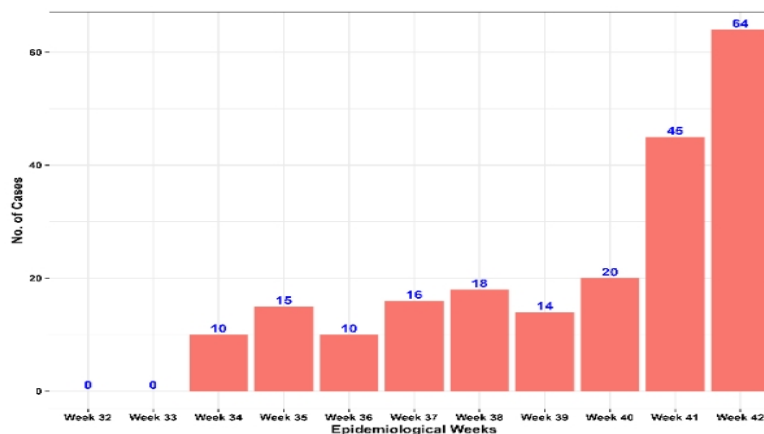
accounting for the highest weekly case load.

Dengue Fever Surveillance:

In epidemiological week 42, about 64 cases of dengue fever were reported. Of these, 53.1% (34/64) were females and 57.8% (37/64) were reported from Marodi-jeh region.

Regarding the cumulative cases since week 32, a total of 212 cases of dengue fever were reported. Of the cumulative cases, 54.2% (115/212) were females and 63.2% (134/212) were older than 5 years of age. Notably, 64.6% (137/212) of the dengue fever cases were reported from Maroodi-jeh (76/212) and Sahil regions (61/212).

Figure 9. Trends of dengue fever cases for weeks 32 through 42 of 2025



4. Detailed Analysis of Selected Priority Conditions

This section provides expanded analysis of conditions previously highlighted in the summary, focusing on those with potential outbreak signals or emerging public health relevance. It includes disaggregated data by sex, identification of hotspot districts or health facilities and contextual insights to support targeted response and planning.

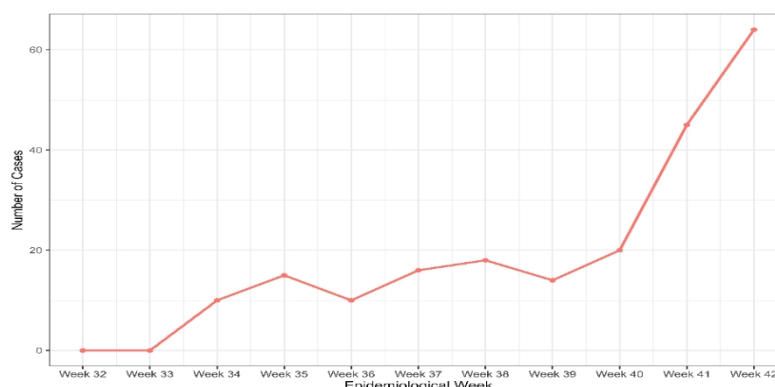
4.1. Dengue Fever

Overall, 148 cases of dengue fever were reported between

Overall, 212 cases of dengue fever were reported between weeks 32 and 42.

The number of dengue fever cases has increased over the past seven weeks, except for Epi Week 36. Additionally, the disease has

Figure 10. Number of malaria cases reported for Epi Weeks 32 through 42



shown a gradual expansion into regions that had previously reported no cases.

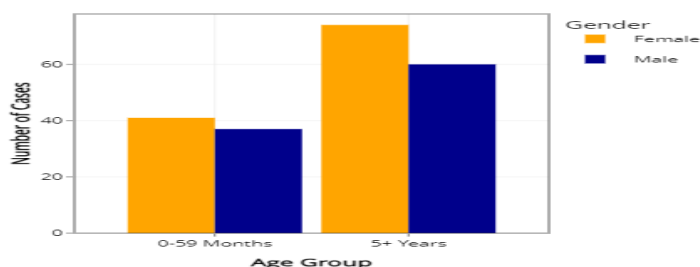
Marodi-jeh (76 cases), Sahil (61 cases) and Togdher (49 cases) regions reported the highest cumulative number of dengue fever cases since Epi Week 32. Marodi-jeh experienced dramatic increase in the number of dengue fever cases in Epi Week 41 (29 cases) and Epi Week 42 (37 cases). The cases were concentrated in Hargeisa district.

In Togdher region, dengue fever cases were reported from Buroa (39 cases) and Odweine (10 cases) districts. The first case of dengue fever in Togdher region was reported in Epi Week 34, with cases peaking in Epi Week 35. Since then, a steady decline has been observed, with Togdher reporting its lowest number of cases in Epi Week 40. **However, in Epi Weeks 41 and 42, the number of cases have increased.**

In Sahil region, dengue fever cases were reported from Sheikh (37 cases) and Berbera (24 cases) districts. Of the 61 cases reported from Sahil region, 57.4% were older than 5 years of age and 57.4% were females.

Of the 212 cases reported from all regions, 63.2% were older than 5 years of age and 54.2 percent were females. The highest proportion of cumulative cases in all districts were reported in Hargeisa (35.5% of all cases), Buroa (18.4%) and Sheikh (17.5%) districts. Refer [Appendix 2](#) for facilities reported cases.

Figure 11. Age-sex distribution of dengue fever cases from week 32 to week 41 of 2025

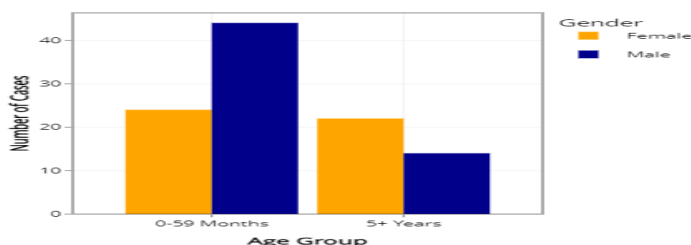


4.2. Measles cases

Since epidemiological week 32, cumulative measles cases of 104 were reported. In Epi Week 42 alone, 6 cases of measles were reported. Of all the cases reported in Epi Week 42, 66.7% (4/6) were reported from Togdher region. Measles cases are widely distributed across regions with Togdher (63 cases) contributing the highest number of cases followed by Maroodi-jeh (19 case) and Sahil regions (12 cases). Particularly, in Epi Week 42, only three regions (Togdher (4 cases), Awdal (1 case) and Marodi-jeh (1 case) have reported measles cases.

Of the 63 cases reported in Togdher region, 91.8% were reported from Burao district while the remaining 8.2 percent were reported from Buhodle district. In addition, 77.8% of the cases were under-five children and 52.4 percent were males. Refer [Appendix 1](#) for facilities reported cases.

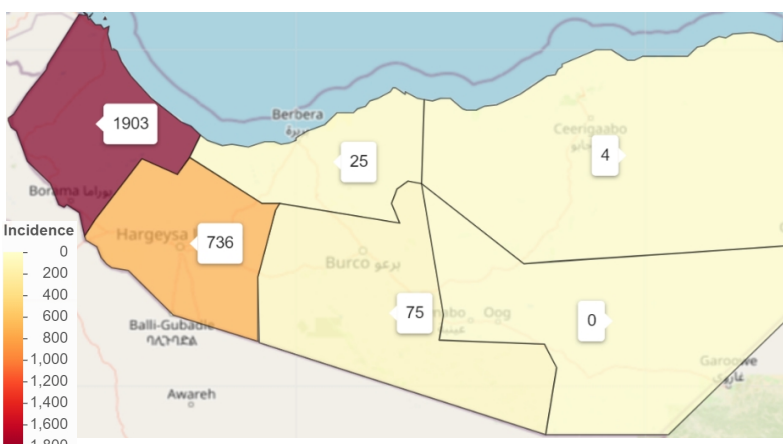
Figure 12 Age-sex distribution of Measles cases from week 32 to week 42 of 2025



4.3. Malaria cases

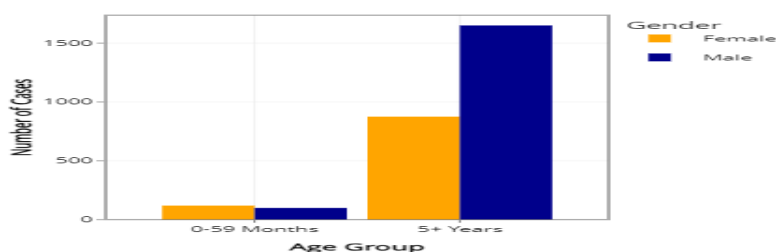
Malaria cases have been increasing during the last four weeks. The number of weekly cases has surpassed that of acute diarrhea cases making malaria the leading condition during the week. In addition, all regions except Sool have reported cases in Epi Week 42. Awdal (1903 cases) and Maroodi-jeh (736) regions had the highest number of cases since Epi Week 32.

Figure 13. Regional malaria cases distribution from Epi Week 32 to Epi Week 42, 2025



In terms of district-case distribution, Borama (1,458 cases), Hargeisa (411), Gabiley (320), Baki (257) and Zeila (139) districts reported the highest number of cases. Overall, 63.1% were males and only less than 8% were under-five children. Furthermore, except for Berbera (14.3% under-five children) and Burao (26.7% under-five children) districts, all other reported cases involved less than 10% under-five children.

Figure 14 Age-sex distribution of malaria cases from week 32 through week 42 of 2025



Of note, according to IGAD climate change department and Somaliland ministry of agriculture development, moderate to light rainfall (less than 200 mm) is expected across most regions of Somaliland, with above-normal temperatures anticipated, particularly in the Awdal, Togdheer,

Saaxil, and Sool regions. Such weather patterns may create conducive conditions for mosquito breeding and may sustain malaria transmission in the coming weeks. Refer [Appendix 3](#) for facilities reported cases.

4.4 Diphtheria outbreak in Burao, Togdher region

Four new cases of diphtheria have been reported from Burao district of Togdher. Three of the four cases were under-five children and most of them were females. In addition, all the new cases were residents with no prior travel indicating the disease is circulating in the community.

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 Kenya, as of 19 October, 679 Mpox cases including 9 deaths (CFR 13.3%) were reported.
- ✚ According to Africa CDC, as of 19 October 2025, measles cases were reported in Ethiopia (4,429 cases), Kenya (61 cases), Somalia (8,391 cases), and Sudan (3,004 cases).

6. Recommendations

- ❖ The increasing number of malaria cases and the anticipated weather condition that may favor mosquito breeding and malaria transmission warrant continued malaria prevention and control measures.
- ❖ The continued reporting of measles cases, particularly in Togdheer, Marodi-jeh and Sahil regions combined with the high burden of measles in Somalia and Ethiopia suggests the need for urgent vaccination campaigns and targeted interventions.
- ❖ The detection of a new diphtheria cases in Epi Week 42 warrants continued vigilance and enhanced control measures. Key measures, including prompt case reporting, timely case management and environmental interventions should continue until the decline is sustained over a long period.
- ❖ The increasing number of dengue fever in Marodi-jeh region, in particular, is of concern. Active case detection and enhanced surveillance are crucial.

7. Source of Information/Contacts for Details

Editorial Team: HMIS Technical Team

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

Source of AFP Cases: WHO/DHIS2

Contracts:

Dr. Khalid Ali Ahmed, Director of Planning, Policy and Strategic Information-

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Nasir Mohamed Ahmed, National HMIS Manager- Email- HMIS.mohd@Sldgov.org

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Measles Cases Reported in epi Week 42 (13 to 19 Oct-2025) per Health Facilities

Region	District	HFs	Case	Proportion
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Burao General Hospital	2	33%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Burao Central Health Center	1	17%
Awdal Region	Lughaya District	Geerisa Health Center	1	17%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Hawadle Health Center	1	17%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Khalifa Burao Hospital	1	17%
Total			6	100%

Appendix 2: Dengue Cases Reported in epi Week 42 (13 to 19 Oct-2025) per Health Facilities

Region	District	HFs	Cases	Proportion
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Malawle Health Center	12	19%
Sahil Region	Berbera District	Berbera Regional. Hospital	8	13%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Dr.khalid. Health Center	8	13%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Aw barkhadle Health Center	7	11%
Sahil Region	Sheikh District	Shiekh Health Center	6	9%
Sanag Region	El-Afweyn District	El-Afweyn DIST Hospital	4	6%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Bali-matan Health Center	2	3%
Sanag Region	Erigavo District	Erigavo General Hospital	2	3%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Geed deeble Health Center	2	3%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Iftin Health Center	2	3%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Khalifa Burao Hospital	2	3%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Moha,edmoge Health Center	2	3%
Sool Region	Ainabo District	Ainabo District Hospital	1	2%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Dararwayne Health Center	1	2%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Gabiley District Hospital	1	2%
Togdher Region	Odweine District	Haji Salah Health Center 1	1	2%
Togdher Region	Odweine District	Odwayne Hospital	1	2%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Riyo xidho health Center	1	2%

Awdal Region	Zeila District	Zeilla District Hospital	1	2%
Total			64	100%

Appendix 3: Malaria Cases Reported in epi Week 42 (13 to 19 Oct-2025) per Health Facilities

Region	District	HFs	Malaria case	Proportion
Awdal Region	Borama District	Borama Regional hospital	295	30%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Agabar Health Center	92	9%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Sh.Ali Jawhar Health Center	73	7%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Darisalam Health Center	66	7%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Hargeisa G. Hospital	40	4%
Awdal Region	Baki District	Baki Health Center	36	4%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Geed deeble Health Center	35	4%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Caada Health Center	28	3%
Awdal Region	Zeila District	Harirad Health Center	25	3%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Gabiley District Hospital	23	2%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Qoor gaab Health Center	18	2%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Hunbawayne Health Center	17	2%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Aw barkhadle Health Center	16	2%
Togdher Region	Odweine District	Odwayne Hospital	14	1%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Shifo Health Center	14	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Arabsiyo District Hospital	13	1%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Central Health Center	13	1%

Awdal Region	Baki District	Ruqi Health Center	13	1%
Awdal Region	Zeila District	A/Kadir Health Center	12	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Dararwayne Health Center	11	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Dacarbudhuq Health Center	10	1%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Haji Nuur HC	10	1%
Awdal Region	Baki District	Ali-haydh Health Center	9	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Adadley Health Center	6	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Arabsiyo Health Center	6	1%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Sh.Osman Health Center	6	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Bali-matan Health Center	5	1%
Awdal Region	Lughaya District	Garbabadar Health Center	5	1%
Sahil Region	Berbera District	Lafaruug Health Center	5	1%
Sahil Region	Berbera District	Abdal Referral	4	0%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Burao General Hospital	4	0%
Awdal Region	Baki District	Cadad Health Center	4	0%
Awdal Region	Baki District	Dilla Health Center	4	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Gabiley Health Center	4	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Wajale District Hosital	4	0%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Boon Health Center	3	0%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Hadi Health Cener	3	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Hawadle Health Center	3	0%
Awdal Region	Zeila District	Asha-Ado Health Center	2	0%
Sanag Region	El-Afweyn District	El-Afweyn DIST Hospital	2	0%
Awdal Region	Lughaya District	Fardaha Health Center	2	0%

Awdal Region	Lughaya District	Geerisa Health Center	2	0%
Togdher Region	Odweine District	Haji Salah Health Center 1	2	0%
Awdal Region	Lughaya District	Lughaya RHealth Center	2	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	New Wajale Health Center	2	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Baligubadle District	Salahley Health Center	2	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Shek noor Health Center	2	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Aleybadey Health Center	1	0%
Sahil Region	Berbera District	Berbera Regional. Hospital	1	0%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Dr. Yusuf Health Center	1	0%
Sanag Region	Garadag District	Fadhigaab Health Center	1	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Jimcaale Health Center	1	0%
Sahil Region	Berbera District	Lasodawo Health Center	1	0%
Awdal Region	Zeila District	Lawya'ado Health Center	1	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Moha,edmoge Health Center	1	0%
Togdher Region	Odweine District	Odwayne Health Center	1	0%
Togdher Region	Odweine District	Raydab-Khatumo Health Center	1	0%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Sararka Health Center	1	0%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Talo-Bur Health Center	1	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Wajale Health Center	1	0%
Total			980	100%

