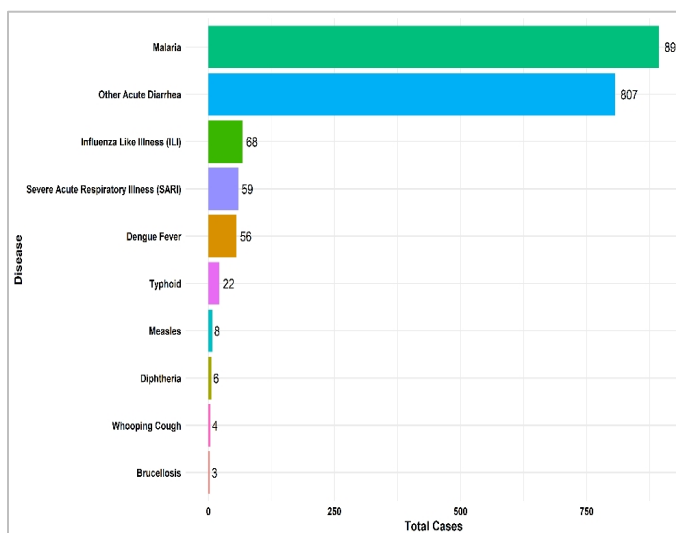




Key Highlights

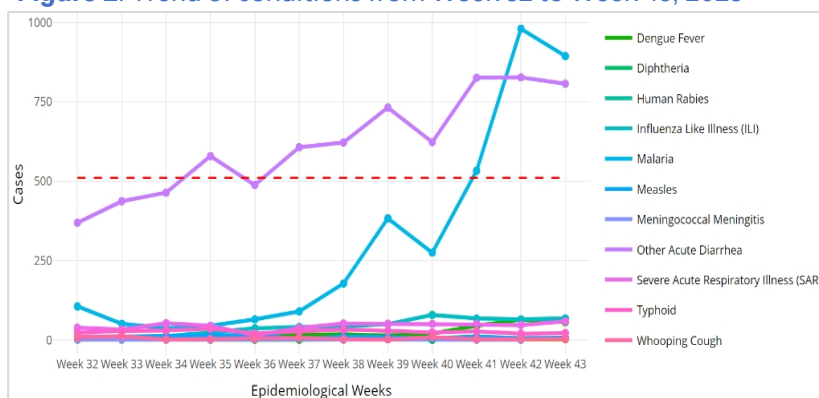
- ❖ During Epi Week 43, a total of 1,932 cases of priority conditions were reported from 139 of the 142 surveillance sites in which IDSR is implemented. Top conditions reported in the current Epi Week were malaria (894), other acute diarrhea (807), influenza like illness (ILI) (68), severe acute respiratory illness (SARI) (59), dengue fever (56), typhoid (22), measles (8), diphtheria (6), whooping cough (4) and brucellosis (3) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Top ten conditions reported in Epi week 43



- ❖ In Epi Week 43, both completeness and timeliness of surveillance data reported in Somaliland were at 98%.
- ❖ From Epi week 32 through 43, a cumulative 7,381 other diarrhea cases, 3,637 confirmed malaria cases, 534 SARI cases, 508 ILI cases and 321 typhoid cases were reported.
- ❖ The weekly number of malaria cases has continued to exceed that of acute diarrhea for the second week, making malaria the leading reported condition in Epi Week 43 (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Trend of conditions from Week 32 to Week 43, 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 43, the number of surveillance sites that submitted complete reports were equal to that of the preceding week. Similarly, facilities that sent their reports on time in Epi Week 43 were equal to that of Epi Week 42, **indicating stable reporting performance across the surveillance network**. Notably, all regions except **Maroodi-jeh** and **Sanag** have reached 100% in both timeliness and completeness rates.

Figure 3. Regional reporting performance as of Week 43, 2025

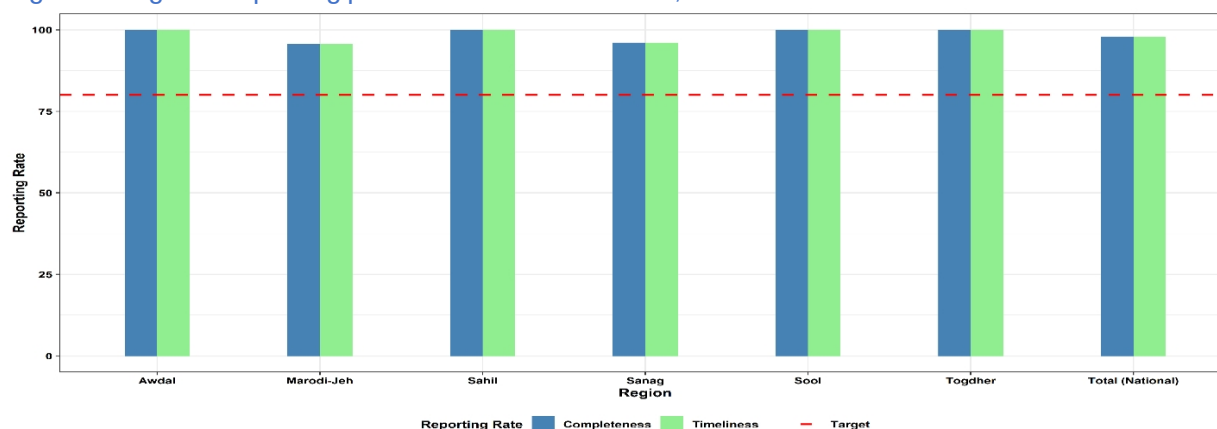


Table-1 Summary of Reporting performance as of Week 43, 2025

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 32 to 43 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 WK43 and Cumulative

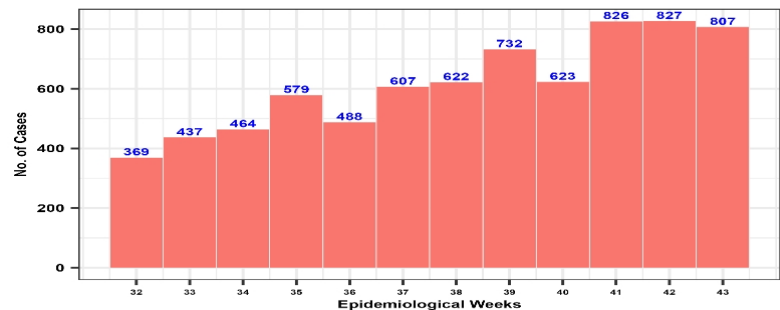
	WK 43 (20–26 Oct) 2025)			Cumulative - WK 32 to WK43 (04 Aug to 26 Oct 2025)		
Disease	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)
Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	3	0	0	27	0	0.00
Acute Hemorrhagic Fever Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS)	2	0	0	24	1	4.17
Acute Watery Diarrhea/Cholera	0	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	3	0	0	58	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	56	0	0	268	0	0.00
Diphtheria	6	0	0	37	5	13.51
Human Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Influenza Like Illness (ILI)	68	0	0	508	0	0.00
Malaria	894	0	0	3637	0	0.00
Measles	8	0	0	112	0	0.00
Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	0	11	0	0.00
Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Other Acute Diarrhea	807	0	0	7381	0	0.00
Severe Acute Respiratory Illness (SARI)	59	0	0	534	0	0.00
Typhoid	22	0	0	321	0	0.00
Whooping Cough	4	0	0	61	0	0.00
Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	1,932	0	0	12,984	6	0.05

Other Acute Diarrhea

In Epi Week 43, a total of 807 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 43, it is the second leading condition after malaria. Nonetheless, cases reported in week 43 declined slightly compared to those reported in the preceding week.

Figure 4. Trend of other acute diarrhea cases from Wk 32 to WK 43 of 2025



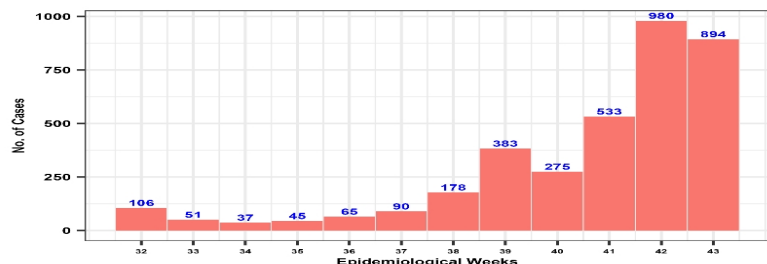
Bloody diarrhea

In Epi Week 43, no bloody diarrhea cases were reported. Hence, the cumulative number of bloody diarrhea cases remains 3 cases.

Malaria surveillance

During Epi Week 43, malaria has continued to be the leading condition reported with 894 new confirmed cases. The cumulative total malaria cases since the beginning of Epi Week 32 rose to 3,637 cases. No deaths were reported this week.

Figure 5. Trends of malaria cases between weeks 32 and 43 of 2025

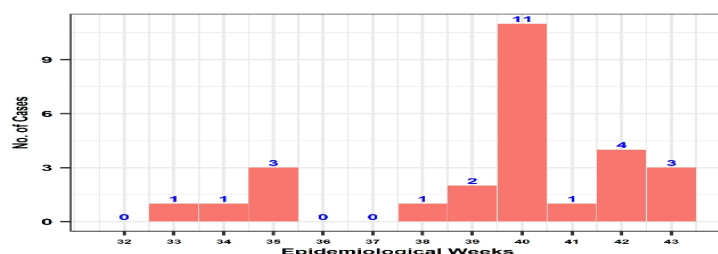


The new confirmed cases of Epi Week 43 (894 cases) reflect a **8.8% decrease of cases from Epi Week 42 (980 cases)**.

AFP Surveillance:

During Epi Week 43, a total of 3 AFP cases were reported. These cases were distributed across regions as follows: 1 from Marodijeh, 1 from Togdher and 1 from Sahil regions. The cumulative number of AFP cases reported from Week 32 through Week 43 rose to a total of 27 cases. No deaths were reported during this period.

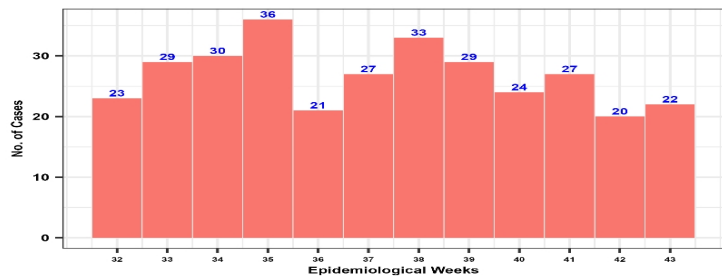
Figure 6. Trends of AFP cases for weeks 32 through 43 of 2025



Diphtheria Surveillance

During epidemiological week 43, about 22 cases of typhoid fever were reported with cumulative 321 cases since the start of Epi Week 32. Of the cumulative cases reported 92.8% (298/321) were older than 5 years of age and 62.6% (201/321) were females. The highest number of cases, 48.9% (157/321), were reported from Sool region followed by Togdher region with 28.6% (92/321).

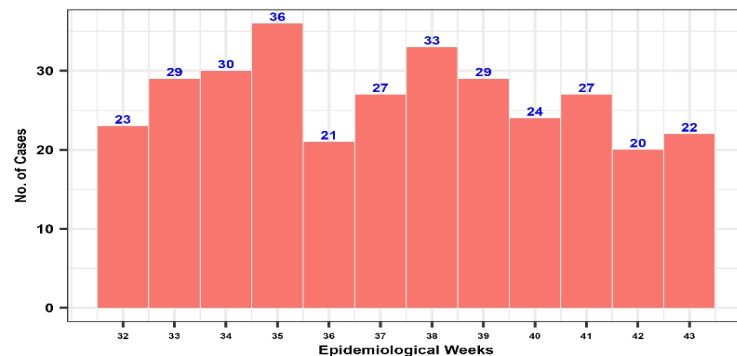
Figure 7. Trends of typhoid cases for weeks 32 through 43 of 2025



Typhoid

During epidemiological week 43, about 22 cases of typhoid fever were reported with cumulative 321 cases since the start of Epi Week 32. Of the cumulative cases reported 92.8% (298/321) were older than 5 years of age and 62.6% (201/321) were females. The highest number of cases, 48.9% (157/321), were reported from Sool region followed by Togdher region with 28.6% (92/321).

Figure 8. Trends of typhoid cases for WK 32 to WK 43-2025

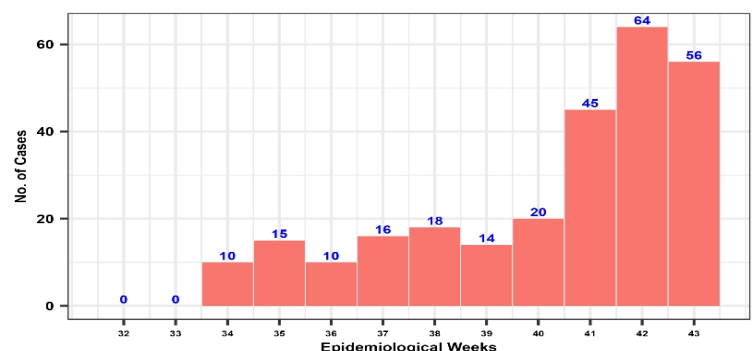


Dengue Fever Surveillance:

In epidemiological week 43, about 56 cases of dengue fever were reported. Of these, 51.8% (29/56) were males and 55.4% (31/56) were reported from Marodi-jeh region.

Regarding the cumulative cases since week 32, a total of 268 cases of dengue fever were reported. Of the cumulative cases, 53.0% (142/268) were females and 63.4%

Figure 9. Trends of dengue fever cases for weeks 32 through 43 of 2025

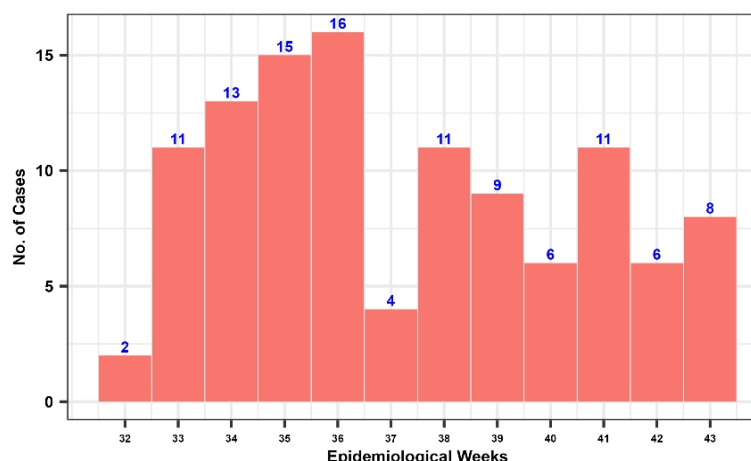


(170/268) were older than 5 years of age. Notably, 68.3% (183/268) of the dengue fever cases were reported from Maroodi-jeh (107/268) and Sahil regions (76/268).

Measles Surveillance

Eight cases of measles were reported in Epi Week 43 reflecting a 33.3% increase in cases compared to Epi Week 42 (6 cases). Most cases, 5 of the 8 (62.5%) cases reported, were under-five children and 7 of them (87.5%) were females. In addition, 4 of the 8 cases (50.0%) were reported from Togdheer region, accounting for the highest weekly case load.

Figure 10. Trends of measles cases for weeks 32 through 43 of 2025



4. Detailed Analysis of Selected Priority Conditions

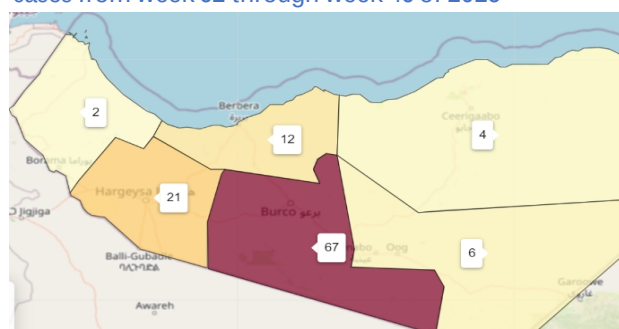
This section provides expanded analysis of conditions previously highlighted in the summary, focusing on those with potential outbreak signals or emerging public health relevance. It includes disaggregated data by sex, identification of hotspot districts or health facilities and contextual insights to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

4.1. 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 Togdheer region.

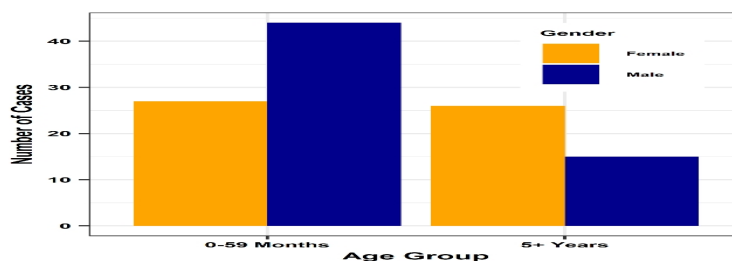
Measles cases are widely distributed across regions with Togdheer (63 cases) contributing the highest number of cases followed by Maroodi-jeh (19 case) and Sahil regions (12 cases). Particularly, in Epi Week 42, only three regions (Togdheer (4 cases), Awdal (1 case) and Marodi-jeh (1 case) have reported measles cases

Figure 11. Cumulative regional distribution of measles cases from week 32 through week 43 of 2025



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.

Figure 12. Age-sex distribution of measles cases from week 32 through week 43 of 2025

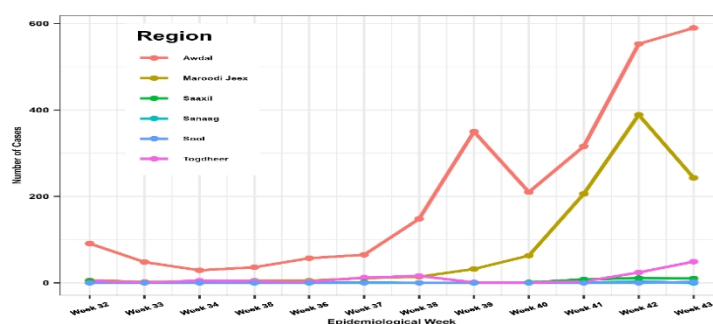


4.3. Malaria cases

Number of malaria cases reported (980).

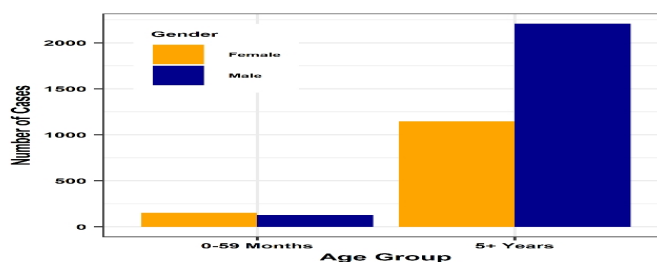
Marodi-jeh region contributed most to this decline. Weekly malaria cases in Marodi-jeh region decreased from 389 cases in Epi Week 42 to 243 cases in Epi Week 43. However, all other regions have shown increasing weekly number of malaria cases. For example, in Awdal region weekly malaria cases increased by 6.3% from 553 in Epi Week 42 to 590 cases in Epi Week 43. Overall cases have been increasing from Epi Week 32 with Awdal and Marodi-jeh regions contributing the most of the cases.

Figure 13. Regional malaria cases distribution from Epi Week 32 to Epi Week 43, 2025



In terms of district-case distribution, Borama (1,878 cases), Hargeisa (563), Gabiley (408), Baki (397) and Zeila (161) districts reported the highest number of cumulative cases. Of the total 3637 cumulative malaria cases, 64.3% were males and only less than 7.7% were under-five children. Furthermore, except for Berbera (23.3% under-five children) Burao (22.4% under-five children) and Lughaya (14.3% 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 43 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, Togdher,

Saaxil, and Sool regions. Such weather patterns may create conducive conditions for mosquito breeding and may sustain malaria transmission in the coming weeks.

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 27 October, 707 Mpox cases including 9 deaths (CFR 1.3%) were reported.
- ✚ According to Africa CDC, as of 27 October 2025, measles cases were reported in Ethiopia (4,429 cases), Kenya (61 cases), Somalia (8,663 cases), and Sudan (3,275 cases).
- ✚ According to Africa CDC, as of 27 October 2025, there were 1,566 suspected cases and 86 deaths (CFR 5.5%) due to diphtheria in Somalia since January 2025

6. Recommendations

- The high number of malaria cases and the anticipated weather conditions 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 continued detection of new diphtheria cases in Somaliland, along with the ongoing outbreak of Diphtheria in neighboring Somalia, warrants heightened vigilance and enhanced control measures. Key measures, including prompt case reporting, timely case management and environmental interventions should continue.

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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Appendices:

Appendix 1: Measles Cases Reported in epi Week 43 (120 to 26 Oct-2025) per Health Facilities

Region	District	HFs	Case	Proportion
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Khalifa Burao Hospital	2.	25%
Sool Region	Ainabo District	Oog Health Center	2.	25%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Agabar Health Center	1.	13%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Bali-Dhig Health Center	1.	13%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Burao General Hospital	1.	13%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Hawadle Health Center	1.	13%
Total			8	100%

Appendix 2: Malaria Cases Reported in epi Week 43 (20 to 26 Oct-2025) per Health Facilities

Region	District	HFs	Confirmed Malaria case	Proportion Per HFs
Awdal Region	Borama District	Borama Regional hospital	227.	25%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Sh.Ali Jawhar Health Center	92.	10%
Awdal Region	Baki District	Baki Health Center	75.	8%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Agabar Health Center	50.	6%
Awdal Region	Baki District	Ruqi Health Center	40.	4%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Qoor gaab Health Center	36.	4%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Darisalam Health Center	31.	3%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Geed deeble Health Center	27.	3%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Hargeisa G. Hospital	25.	3%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Gabiley District Hospital	21.	2%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Haji Nuur HC	21.	2%
Awdal Region	Baki District	Ali-haydh Health Center	19.	2%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Aw barkhadle Health Center	18.	2%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Burao General Hospital	17.	2%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Central Health Center	14.	2%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Dacarbudhuq Health Center	14.	2%
Awdal Region	Zeila District	Harirad Health Center	14.	2%
Togdher Region	Odweine District	Odwayne Hospital	14.	2%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Shifo Health Center	13.	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Dararwayne Health Center	11.	1%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Boon Health Center	10.	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Hunbawayne Health Center	8.	1%

Awdal Region	Zeila District	A/Kadir Health Center	7.	1%
Sahil Region	Berbera District	Abdal Referral	6.	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Caada Health Center	6.	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Adadley Health Center	5.	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Arabsiyo District Hospital	5.	1%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Burao Central Health Center	5.	1%
Awdal Region	Baki District	Cadad Health Center	5.	1%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	War-Ibran Health Center	5.	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Bali-matan Health Center	4.	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Arabsiyo Health Center	3.	0%
Awdal Region	Lughaya District	Fardaha Health Center	3.	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Hawadle Health Center	3.	0%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Qulujeed Health Center	3.	0%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Sh.Osman Health Center	3.	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Shek noor Health Center	3.	0%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Talo-Bur Health Center	3.	0%
Awdal Region	Lughaya District	Garbabadar Health Center	2.	0%
Awdal Region	Lughaya District	Geerisa Health Center	2.	0%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Hadi Health Cener	2.	0%
Togdher Region	Odweine District	Haji Salah Health Center 1	2.	0%
Sahil Region	Berbera District	Lasodawo Health Center	2.	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Wajale District Hosital	2.	0%
Awdal Region	Zeila District	Asha-Ado Health Center	1.	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Baligubadle District	Bali gubadle Health Center	1.	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Digaale Health Center	1.	0%
Awdal Region	Baki District	Dilla Health Center	1.	0%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Haradagubatoxiil Health Center	1.	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Ina-Amiin Health Center	1.	0%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Khalifa Burao Hospital	1.	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Moha,edmoge Health Center	1.	0%
Sahil Region	Berbera District	Moscow Health Center	1.	0%
Togdher Region	Odweine District	Raydab-Khatumo Health Center	1.	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Baligubadle District	Salahley Health Center	1.	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Baligubadle District	Sayla Health Center	1.	0%
Sahil Region	Sheikh District	Suqsade Health Center	1.	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Taysa Health Center	1.	0%
Sool Region	Ainabo District	War-Idad Health Center	1.	0%
Sool Region	Ainabo District	Wirir Health Center	1.	0%
Total			894.	100%

