



IDSR Epidemiological Bulletin Somaliland

Epi Week 41 (6st to 12th Oct 2025) || Public

Date: 16th- Oct 2025



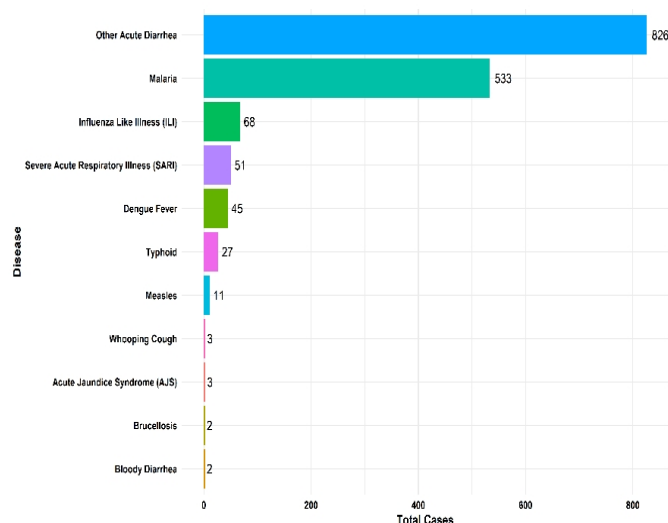
Ministry of Health Development
(MOHD), Somaliland Republic

Department of Planning- HMIS Section

1. Key Highlights

- During Epi Week 41, a total of 1,573 cases of priority conditions were reported from 135 of the 142 surveillance sites in which IDSR is implemented. Top conditions reported in the current Epi Week were other acute diarrhea (826), malaria (533), influenza like illness (ILI) (68), severe acute respiratory illness (SARI) (51), dengue fever (45), typhoid (27), measles (11), whooping cough (3), acute jaundice syndrome (3), bloody diarrhea (2) and brucellosis (2) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Top ten conditions reported in Epi week 41



- In Epi Week 41, overall completeness was at 95% while timeliness of surveillance data reporting in Somaliland stood at 92%.
- From Epi week 32 through 41, a cumulative 5,747 other diarrhea cases, 1,763 confirmed malaria cases, 428 SARI cases, 375 ILI cases and 279 typhoid cases were reported.
- 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.
- New cases of bloody diarrhea were detected in Awdal region. Enhanced surveillance and assessment of potential causative agents are warranted.

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 Epidemiological Week 41, the number of surveillance sites submitting complete reports declined by 1.0% compared to the previous week. Similarly, timely reporting dropped by 2.1% relative to Week 40. **These reflects slight decline in reporting performance in this week and underscoring need for renewed follow-up with underperforming health facilities.** Awdal region maintained the highest score in both timeliness

and completeness rates at 100%. Sool region reached 100% in completeness but decreased to 67% in timeliness. Overall, all regions have shown decreased reporting performance in this week except Awdal.

Figure 2. Regional reporting performance as of Week 41, 2025

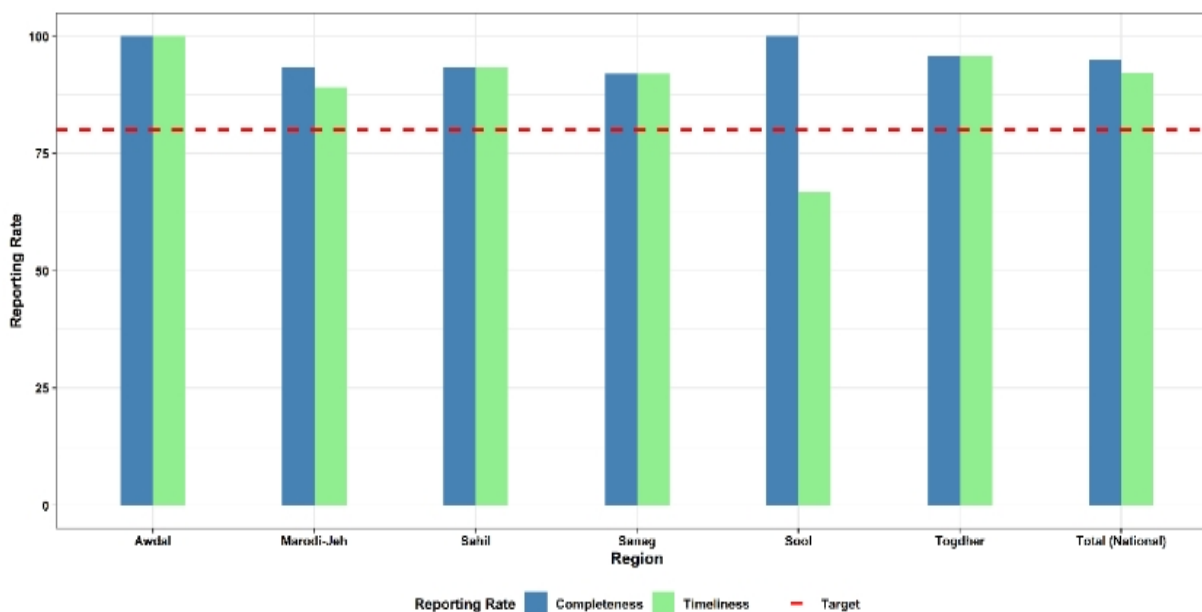


Table-1 Summary of Reporting performance as of Week 41, 2025

Region	Expected reports	Actual reports	Reports on time	Completeness	Timeleiness
Awdal	26	26	26	100%	100%
Marodi-Jeh	46	43	41	93%	89%
Sahil	15	14	14	93%	93%
Sanag	25	23	23	92%	92%
Sool	6	6	4	100%	67%
Togdher	24	23	23	96%	96%
Total (National)	142	135	131	95%	92%

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 WK41 and Cumulative

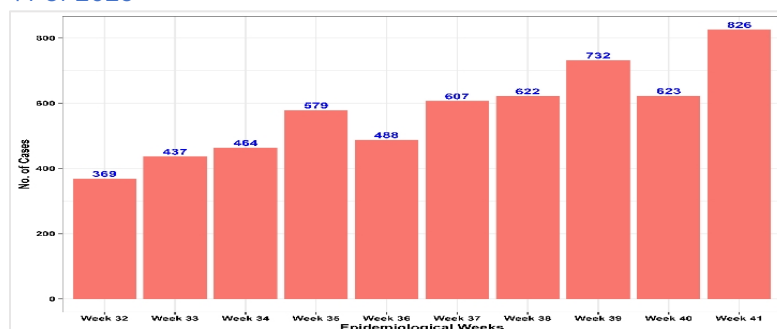
	WK 41 (6–12 Oct) 2025)			Cumulative - WK 32 to WK40 (04 Aug to 12 Oct 2025)		
Disease	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)
Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	0	0	0	23	0	0.00
Acute Hemorrhagic Fever Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS)	3	1	33.3	20	1	5.00
Acute Watery Diarrhea/Cholera	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	2	0	0	3	0	0.00
Brucellosis	2	0	0	51	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	45	0	0	148	0	0.00
Diphtheria	1	0	0	27	5	19.20
Human Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Influenza Like Illness (ILI)	68	0	0	375	0	0.00
Malaria	533	0	0	1,763	0	0.00
Measles	11	0	0	98	0	0.00
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	0	0	10	0	0.00
Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Other Acute Diarrhea	826	0	0	5,747	0	0.00
Severe Acute Respiratory Illness (SARI)	51	0	0	428	0	0.00
Typhoid	27	0	0	279	0	0.00
Whooping Cough	3	0	0	54	0	0.00
Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	1,573	1	0.06	9,028	6	0.07

Other Acute Diarrhea

In Epi Week fourth one, 826 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 41 rose by 32.6% compared to those reported in the preceding week.

Figure 3. Trend of other acute diarrhea cases from Wk 32 to WK 41 of 2025



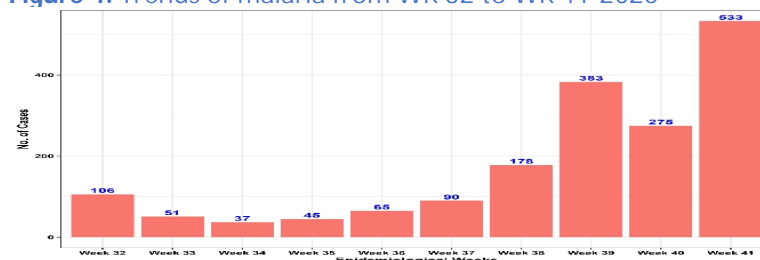
Bloody diarrhea

In Epidemiological Week Fourth two, **2 cases of bloody diarrhea** were reported from Awdal region, following **one case** reported in Week 40 from the same area. Of the three cumulative cases, two were males aged above five years. Geographically, two cases originated from Borama district, while the remaining case was reported from Zeila district.

Malaria surveillance

During Epi Week fourth one, 533 new confirmed cases of malaria were reported, bringing the cumulative total to 1,763 cases since the beginning of Epi Week 32. No deaths were reported this week.

Figure 4. Trends of malaria from WK 32 to WK 41-2025



The new confirmed cases of Epi Week 41 (533 cases) reflect a 93.8% increase of cases from Epi Week 40 (275 cases). Refer [Appendix 3](#) for facilities reported cases.

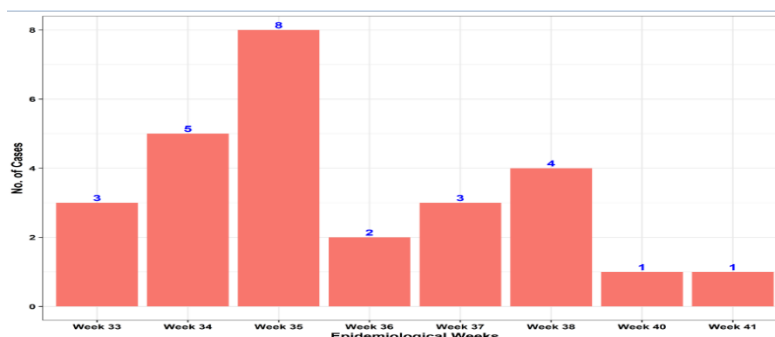
AFP Surveillance:

During Epidemiological Week fourth one, 16 new AFP cases were reported, bringing the cumulative total to 26 cases from Week 32 through Week 41. The new cases reported in this week, 8 were from Marodijeh, 4 from Awdal, 2 from Sanaag, and 2 from Sahil. Importantly, no associated deaths have been reported. This supports ongoing efforts to maintain polio-free status.

Diphtheria Surveillance

One *new diphtheria* case was reported in Epi Week 41 bringing the cumulative diphtheria cases to 27 cases and 5 deaths since the first case of diphtheria was identified in week 34. The majority of cases (81.5% (22/27)) were over 5 years old and 74.1% (20/27) of the cases were females.

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

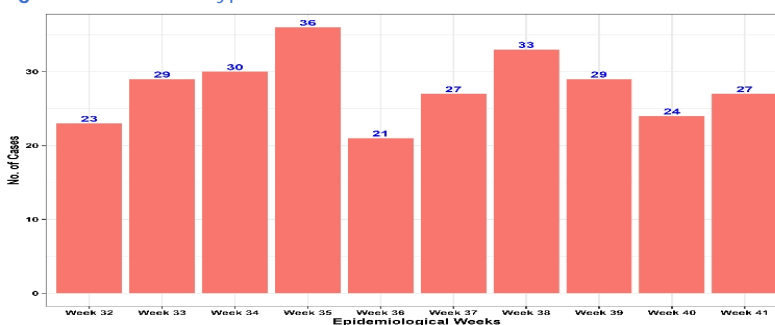


Typhoid

During epidemiological week Fourth one, 27 cases of typhoid fever were reported with cumulative 279 cases since the start of Epi Week 32.

Of the cumulative cases reported, 92.1% (257/279) were older than 5 years of age and 59.5% (166/279) were females. The highest number of cases, 53.4% (149/279) were reported from Sool region followed by Togdher region with 28.0% (78/279).

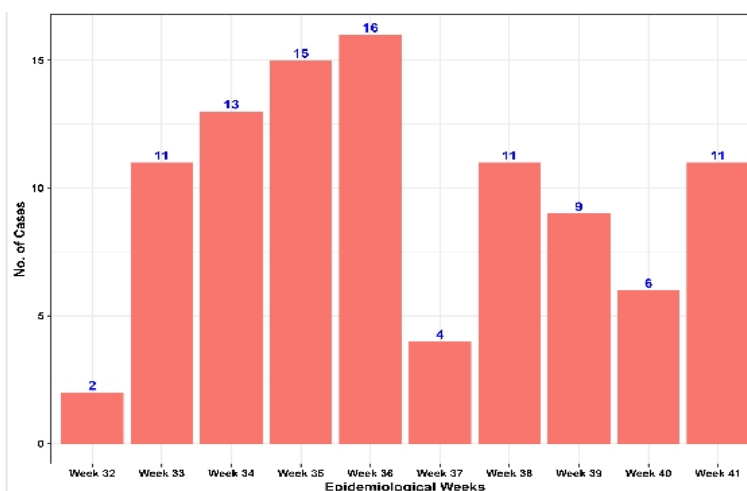
Figure 6. Trends of typhoid cases for WK 32 to WK 41-2025



Measles Surveillance

In Epi Week Fourth one, 11 cases of Measles were reported reflecting 83.3 % decrease of cases compared to Epi Week 40 (6 cases). Most cases, 6 of the 11 (54.4%) cases reported, were under-five children and 8 of them (72.7%) were females. In addition, 9 of the 11 cases (81.8%) were reported from Togdher region, accounting for the highest weekly case load.

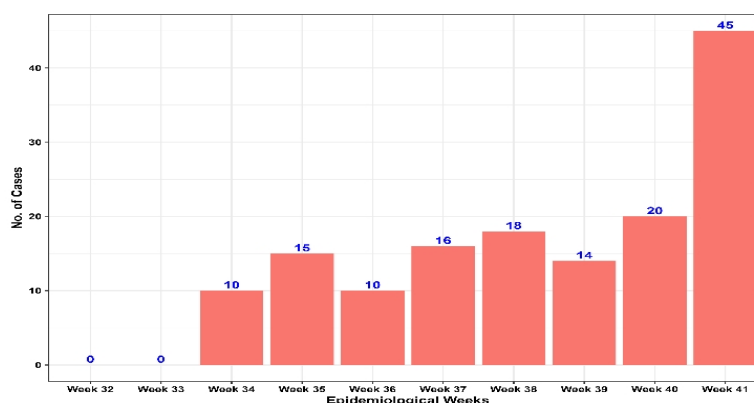
Figure 7. Trends of measles cases for weeks 32 through 41 of 2025



Dengue Fever Surveillance:

In epidemiological week Four one, 45 cases of dengue fever were reported. Of these, 51.1% (23/45) were females and 64.4% (29/45) were reported from Marodi-jeh region. Regarding the cumulative cases since week 32, 148 cases of dengue fever were reported. Of the cumulative cases, 54.7% (81/148) were females and 59.5% (88/148) were older than 5 years of age. Notably, 61.5 % (91/148) of the dengue fever cases were reported from Togdheer (44/148) and Sahil regions (47/148).

Figure 8. Trends of dengue fever cases for weeks 32 through 40 of 2025



4. Detailed Analysis of Selected Priority Conditions

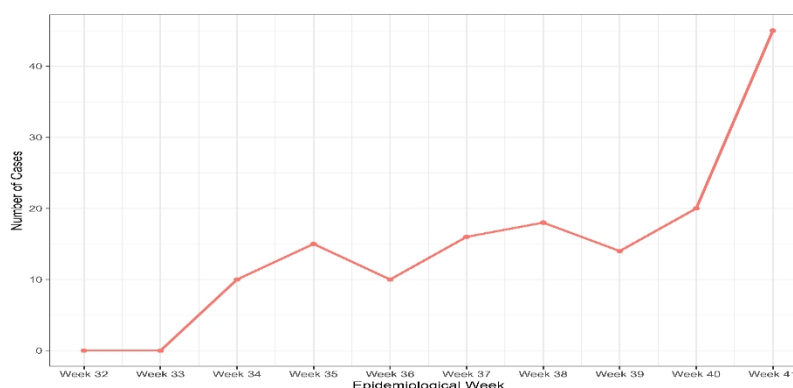
This section provides expanded analysis of conditions previously highlighted in the summary, focusing on those with potential outbreak signals or emerging public health relevance. It includes disaggregated data by sex, identification of hotspot districts or health facilities and contextual insights to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

4.1. Dengue Fever

Overall, 148 cases of dengue fever were reported between weeks 32 and 41. Among these cases, 88 (59.5%) were older than 5 years and 81 (54.7%) were females.

The number of dengue fever cases has increased over the past six weeks, with the exception of Epi Week 36.

Figure 9. Number of malaria cases reported for Epi Weeks 32 through 41



Additionally, the disease has shown a gradual expansion into regions that had previously reported no cases. Sahil (47 cases), Togdher (44 cases) and Marodi-jeh regions reported the highest cumulative number of dengue fever cases since Epi Week 32. Marodi-jeh experienced dramatic

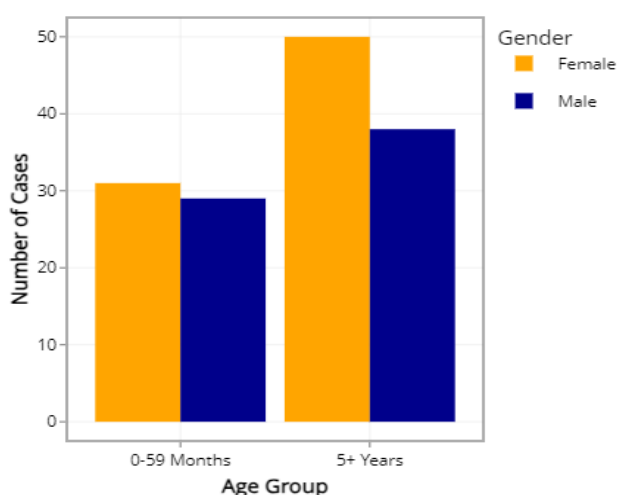
increase in the number of dengue fever cases in Epi Week 41 (29 cases in a week). The cases were concentrated in Hargeisa district.

In Togdher region, dengue fever cases were reported from Buroa (36 cases) and Odweine (8 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 Week 41 an increase in the number of cases was observed.

In Sahil region, dengue fever cases were reported from Sheikh (31 cases) and Berbera (16 cases) districts. Of the 47 cases reported from Sahil region, 53.2% were older than 5 years of age and 57.4% were females.

Of the 148 cases reported from all regions, 59.5% were older than 5 years of age and 54.7% were females. The highest proportion of cumulative cases in all districts were reported in Hargeisa (26.3% of all cases), Buroa (24.3%) and Sheikh (20.9%) districts. Refer [Appendix 1](#) for facilities reported cases.

Figure 10. Age-sex distribution of dengue fever cases from week 32 to week 41 of 2025

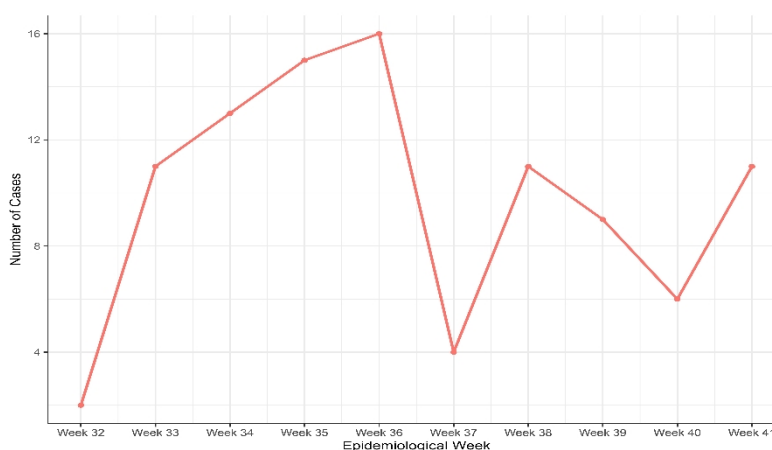


4.2. Measles cases

Since epidemiological week 32, cumulative measles cases of 98 were reported. In Epi Week 41 alone, 11 cases of measles were reported. Of all the cases reported in Epi Week 41, 81.8% (9/11) were reported from Togdher region.

Measles cases are widely distributed across regions with Togdher (59 cases) contributing the highest number of cases followed by Maroodi-jeh (18

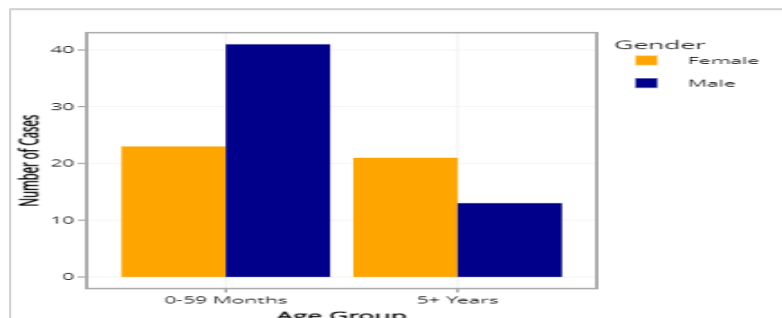
Figure 11. Trends of measles cases from week 32 to week 41 of 2025



case) and Sahil regions (12 cases). Particularly, in Epi Week 41, only two regions (Togdheer (9 cases) and Marodi-jeh (2 cases) have reported measles cases

Figure 12 Age-sex distribution of Measles cases from week 32 to week 41 of 2025

Of the 59 cases reported in Togdheer region, 88.1% were reported from Burao district while the remaining 11.9% were reported from Buhodle district. In addition, 78.0% of the cases were under-five children and 52.5% were females. Refer [Appendix 2](#) for facilities reported cases.



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 14 October, 628 Mpox cases including 9 deaths (CFR 1.4%) were reported
- ✚ According to Africa CDC, as of 14 October 2025, measles cases were reported in Ethiopia (4,429 cases), Kenya (61 cases), Somalia (8,124 cases), and Sudan (3,053 cases).

6. Recommendations

- ❖ The increasing number of malaria cases along with the ongoing rainy season, warrants 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 case in Epi Week 41 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.
- ❖ Given that new cases of bloody diarrhea were detected in Epi Weeks 40 and 41, along with a continued increase of other diarrhea cases, enhanced surveillance and assessment of potential sources of infection are warranted.

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 41 (6 to 12 Oct-2025) per Health Facilities**

Region	District	Health Facilities	Dengue Fever	Proportion
Sool Region	Ainabo District	Ainabo District Hospital	1.	2%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Aw barkhadle Health Center	10.	22%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Bali-matan Health Center	4.	9%
Sahil Region	Berbera District	Berbera Regional. Hospital	2.	4%
Sahil Region	Berbera District	Bulahar Health Center	4.	9%
Sanag Region	Erigavo District	Erigavo General Hospital	2.	4%
Togdher Region	Odweine District	Haji Salah Health Center 1	2.	4%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Khalifa Burao Hospital	1.	2%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Malawle Health Center	12.	27%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Moha,edmoge Health Center	3.	7%
Sahil Region	Sheikh District	Shiekh Health Center	4.	9%
Total			45.	100%

Appendix 2: Measles Cases Reported in epi Week 40 (29 Sept to 05 Oct-2025) per Health Facilities

Region	District	Health Facilities	Suspected measles case	Proportion
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Adadley Health Center	1.	9%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Bali-Dhig Health Center	5.	45%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Burao General Hospital	2.	18%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Khalifa Burao Hospital	2.	18%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Shek noor Health Center	1.	9%
Total			11.	100%

Appendix 3: Malaria Cases Reported in epi Week 41 (06 to 12 Oct-2025) per Health Facilities

Region	District	HFs	Malaria Cases	Proportion
Awdal Region	Borama District	Borama Regional hospital	154	29%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Sh.Ali Jawhar Health Center	50	9%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Agabar Health Center	45	8%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Darisalam Health Center	45	8%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Geed deeble Health Center	30	6%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Central Health Center	22	4%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Haji Nuur HC	21	4%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Caada Health Center	19	4%

Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Gabiley District Hospital	17	3%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Hargeisa G. Hospital	17	3%
Awdal Region	Zeila District	Harirad Health Center	15	3%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Hunbawayne Health Center	11	2%
Awdal Region	Baki District	Ali-haydh Health Center	10	2%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Ooor gaab Health Center	8	2%
Awdal Region	Lughaya District	Garbabadar Health Center	7	1%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Shifo Health Center	7	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Aw barkhadle Health Center	4	1%
Sahil Region	Berbera District	Bulahar Health Center	4	1%
Awdal Region	Baki District	Cadad Health Center	4	1%
Sahil Region	Berbera District	Jaama Laaye Health Center	4	1%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Dacarbudhuq Health Center	3	1%
Awdal Region	Zeila District	Asha-Ado Health Center	2	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Bali-matan Health Center	2	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Dararwayne Health Center	2	0%
Awdal Region	Lughaya District	Fardaha Health Center	2	0%
Awdal Region	Lughaya District	Geerisa Health Center	2	0%
Awdal Region	Lughaya District	Lughaya RHealth Center	2	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Moha,edmoge Health Center	2	0%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Qulujeed Health Center	2	0%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Sararka Health Center	2	0%
Awdal Region	Borama District	Sh.Osman Health Center	2	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Wajale Health Center	2	0%
Awdal Region	Zeila District	A/Kadir Health Center	1	0%
Awdal Region	Baki District	Baki Health Center	1	0%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Bali-Dhig Health Center	1	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Digaale Health Center	1	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Hawadle Health Center	1	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Jimcaale Health Center	1	0%
Awdal Region	Zeila District	Lawya'ado Health Center	1	0%
Togdher Region	Odweine District	Odwayne Hospital	1	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Sahardid Health Center	1	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Baligubadle District	Salahley Health Center	1	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Hargeisa District	Shek noor Health Center	1	0%
Marodi-Jeh Region	Gabiley District	Wajale District Hosital	1	0%
Togdher Region	Buroa District	Yirowe Health Center	1	0%
Awdal Region	Zeila District	Zeilla District Hospital	1	0%
Total			533	100%