








AFGHANISTAN

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS
SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #27-2025

No. 27 (29 Jun-05 Jul 2025)


Disease Outbreaks	 AWD with dehydration	 Measles (Suspected)	 CCHF (Suspected)	 Dengue fever (Suspected)	 Malaria (Confirmed)	 COVID-19 (Confirmed)	 ARI-Pneumonia
Cumulative cases 2025	73,560	74,874	776	684	18,880	2,591	823,991
Cumulative deaths 2025 (CFR %)	30 (0.04)	461 (0.6)	58 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.2)	1,819 (0.2)

Data from 611 (99.7%) out of 613 sentinel sites

Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) with Dehydration (29 Dec 2024-05 Jul 2025)


73,560
Total cases


30
Total deaths


4,459
Samples tested (RDTs)


336
RDT-positive cases






7.5%
RDT positivity rate

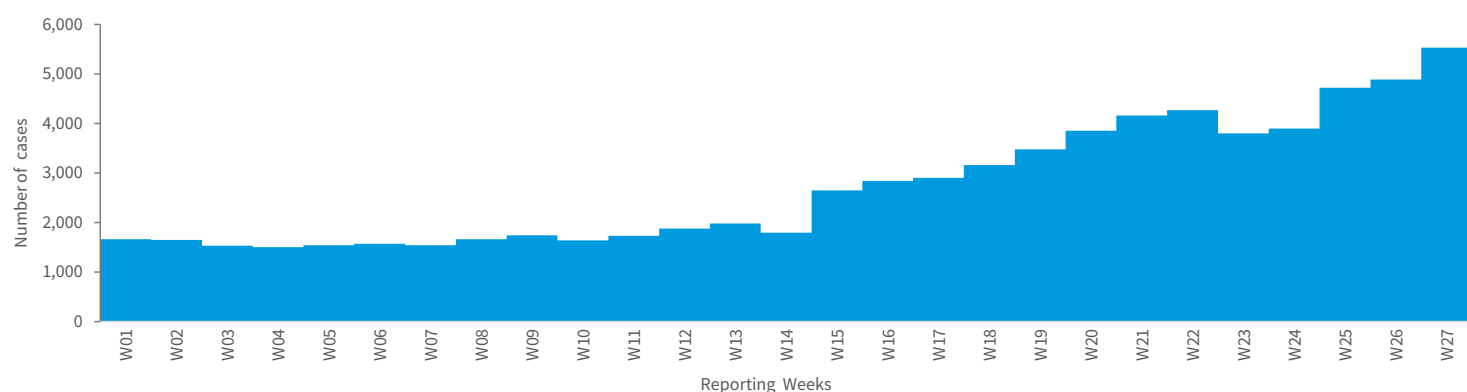
Table 1: Summary of the AWD with dehydration outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (11 May - 05 Jul 2025)

Indicators	W20	W21	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	Trend line
Number of cases	3,853	4,160	4,268	3,797	3,897	4,722	4,884 *	5,528	
Number of deaths	0	1	4	0	0	6	3	4	
CFR (%)	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.06	0.07	

*Delayed reporting was experienced during weeks 26-2025 and the number of AWD with dehydration cases was modified from 4,883 to 4,884.

- The epidemiological curve has shown a gradual increasing trend since week 08-2025, which coincides with the start of the warmer weather (Figure 1).
- During week 27, a total of 5,528 AWD with dehydration cases with 4 associated deaths were reported from 238 districts, which shows a 13.2% increase in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- All of the 4 new deaths were under-five children, while 2 of them were females reported from 2 provinces: Badakhshan (2), and Kabul (2).
- Out of the 5,528 AWD with dehydration cases, 2,662 (48.2%) were females and 3,079 (55.7%) were under-five children.
- During week 27-2025, one new district (Narang wa Badil district of Kunar province) reported alert of AWD with dehydration.

Figure 1. Weekly distribution of AWD with dehydration cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025 (N=73,560)



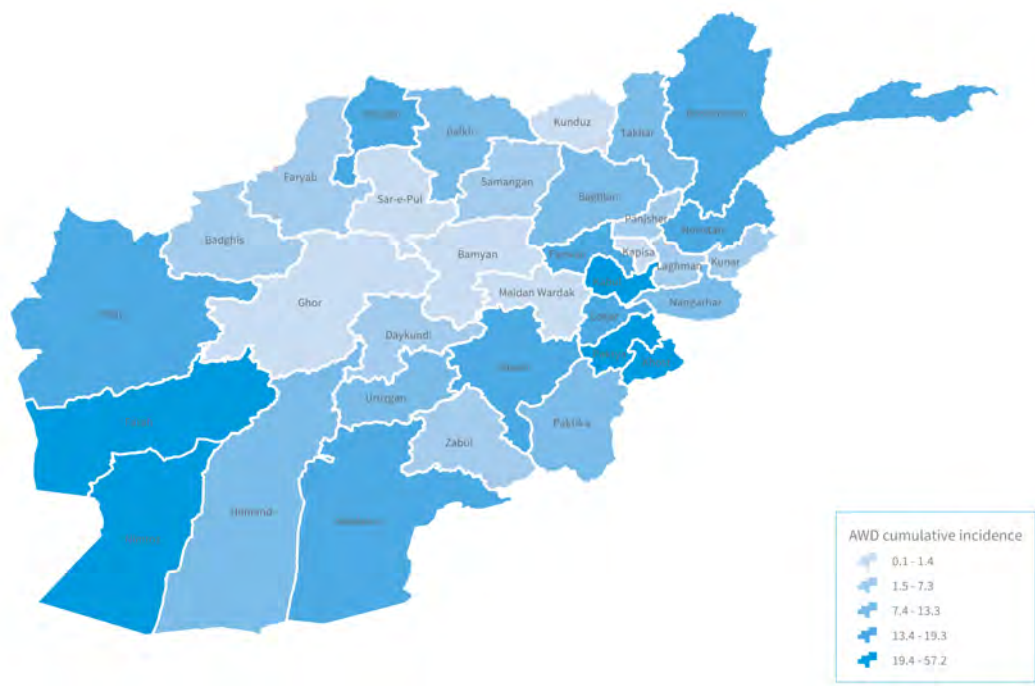


- Since Jan 2025, 73,560 cases of AWD with dehydration with 30 associated deaths (CFR 0.04%) were reported from 300 districts. Out of total cases, 36,116 (49.1%) were females, while 42,198 (57.4%) were under-five children.
- Since Jan 2025, 4,459 Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) have been conducted on AWD with dehydration cases, of which 336 tests turned positive (positivity rate 7.5%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of AWD with dehydration per 10,000 population was reported from Nimroz (57.2), followed by Paktya (47.9), Khost (41.6), Kabul (38.9), and Farah (37.2) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025

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**AWD with dehydration
cumulative incidence per
10,000 population by
Province 29 Dec 2024 –
05 Jul 2025**



Updates on the preparedness and response to the AWD with dehydration outbreak

Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted as part of AWD with dehydration outbreak response activity:

- 417 AWD with dehydration case management kits have been distributed to all 34 provinces.
- 800 kits of Cary-Blair and 1,330 kits of Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDTs) have been distributed to all 34 provinces.
- 60 boxes (100 gloves/box) of gloves have been distributed to the Kabul surveillance office.
- 813 boxes of PPE were distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.
- 44 National Disease Surveillance and Response (NDSR) staff, including 2 females, have been trained on surveillance data management, analysis, and visualization from 34 provinces.
- 26 Surveillance Support Team (SST) members, including 1 female, have been trained on surveillance functions, rapid response, and Water Quality Management (WQM) from 6 provinces (Kabul, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Kunduz, and Kandahar).
- 59 HCWs, including 7 females, have been trained on AWD with dehydration case management from the East and South regions.

WASH update:

In May 2025, the following WASH response activities were implemented:

- 16,876 individuals in 3 provinces (Kabul, Kunduz and Paktika) participated in hygiene promotion sessions.
- 4,144 individuals in Kabul province received family hygiene kits.
- 1,358 individuals were provided clean drinking water by construction of deep boreholes with solar powered piped system in Nangarhar province.



Measles

(29 Dec 2024-05 Jul 2025)



74,874

Total Cases



461

Total Deaths



8,568

Sample tested



5,466

Lab confirmed cases



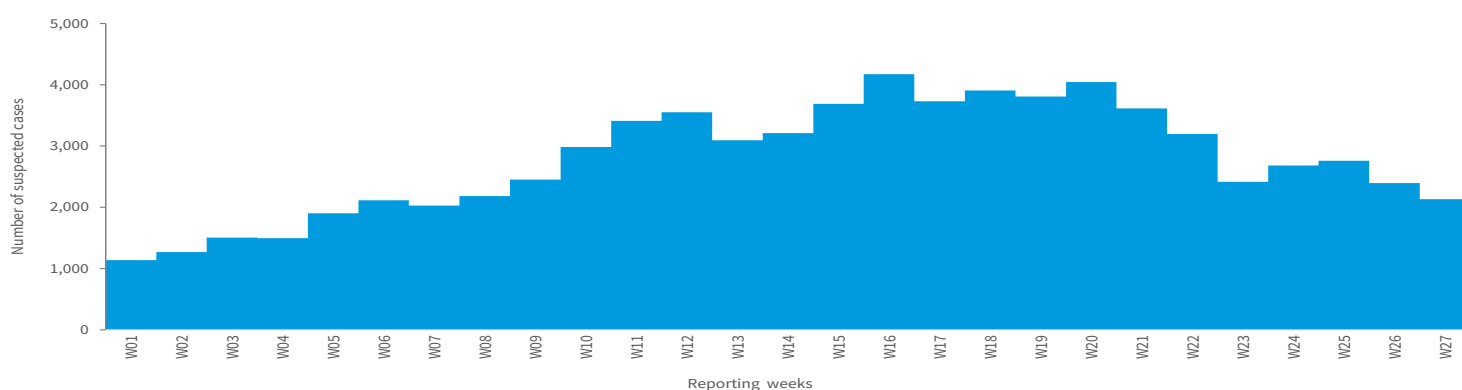
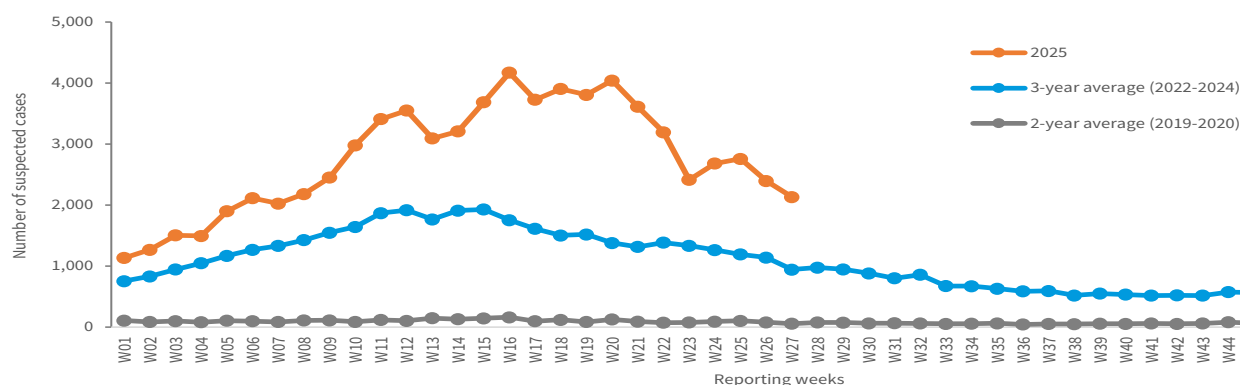
63.8%

Test positivity rate

Table 2: Summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (11 May - 05 Jul 2025)

Indicators	W20	W21	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	Trend line
Suspected cases	4,043	3,613	3,196	2,416	2,683	2,759	2,396	2,133	
Suspected deaths	21	26	16	11	13	14	8	16	
CFR (%)	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	

- The epi curve of suspected measles cases has shown a decreasing trend since week 20-2025, following a steady increase from the beginning of the year, with its highest peak in week 16 with 4,172 reported cases (Figure 3). The trend in 2025 is higher than the 3-year average (2022-2024) (Figure 4).
- During week 27-2025, a total of 2,133 suspected cases and 16 associated deaths (CFR 0.8%) were reported, which shows a 11.0% decrease in the number of suspected cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total 2,133 cases, 1,016 (47.6%) were females and 1,606 (75.3%) were under-five children.
- All of 16 new deaths were under-five, while 8 (50.0%) were females, reported from 7 provinces: Faryab (4), Helmand (3), Herat (3), Jawzjan (3), Kandahar (1), Badghis (1), and Badakhshan (1).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 74,874 suspected measles cases and 461 associated deaths (CFR 0.6%) were reported. Out of total cases, 35,263 (47.1%) were females, while 57,907 (77.3%) were under-five children.

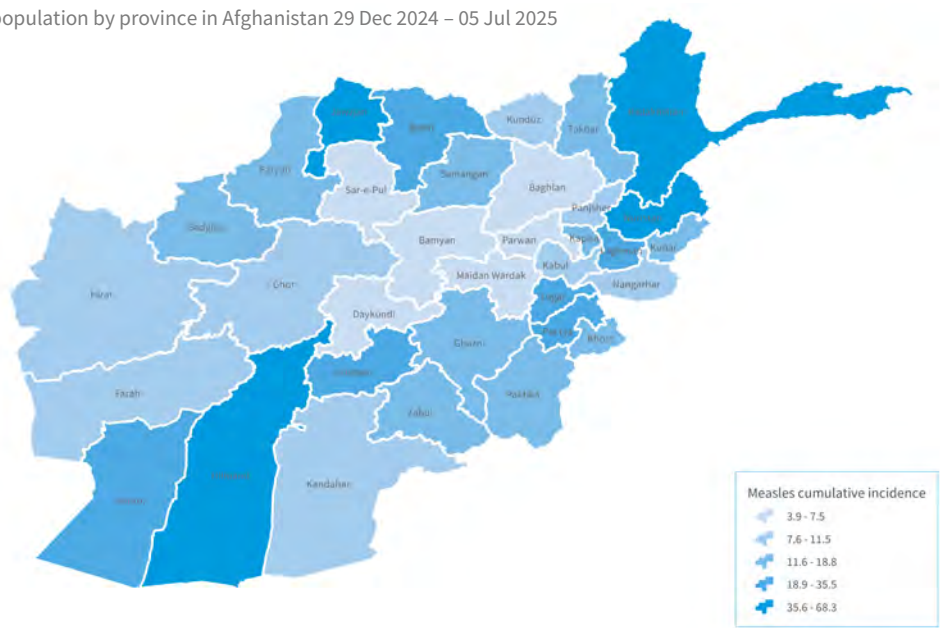
Figure 3. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025 (N= 74,874)**Figure 4.** Comparison between the trends of suspected measles cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-20224) and the endemic level

- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected measles cases per 10,000 population has been reported from Helmand (68.3), followed by Badakhshan (45.9), Nuristan (41.8), Jawzjan (41.0), and Urozgan (35.5) (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025

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Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025




Updates on the preparedness and response to the measles outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted to address the measles outbreak:
- A total of 23,742 children aged 9-59 months have been vaccinated against measles as part of outbreak response immunization activities across the country.
 - A total of 257 Health Care Workers (HCWs) including 62 females have been trained in measles case management from 7 regions: Central (68, including 10 females), West (40, including 20 females), North (30, including 9 females), East (30, including 9 females), South (29, all males), Northeast (30, including 9 females), and Southeast (30, including 5 females).
 - A total of 180 measles case management kits have been distributed to 34 provinces across the country.
 - An online measles awareness campaign has been conducted through the World Health Organization (WHO) official social media accounts ([Facebook](#) and [X](#)), reaching approximately 20,573 individuals.


Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)

(29 Dec 2024-05 Jul 2025)




776

Total cases




58

Total deaths




546

Samples tested



198




Lab-confirmed CCHF cases



36.3%

test positivity rate

Table 3: Summary of the CCHF outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (11 May - 05 Jul 2025)

Indicators	W20	W21	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	Trend line
Suspected cases	46	61	58	59	92	127	64	56	
Suspected deaths	6	4	4	7	4	12	3	8	
CFR (%)	13.0	6.6	6.9	11.9	4.3	9.4	4.7	14.3	

- The epi-curve of suspected CCHF cases shows an increasing trend since week 15-2025 warranting close monitoring for the period after the Eid-ul-Adha. However, a significant decrease is noticed after its peak in week 25-2025 with 127 suspected cases. (Figures 6 & 7).
- During week 27-2025, 56 new suspected CCHF cases with 8 associated deaths (CFR 14.3%) were reported compared to 64 cases and 3 deaths in the previous week (Table 3).



- All the new cases were over-five-year-old, while 23 (41.1%) of them were females reported from 11 provinces [Kabul (22), Kapisa (8), Kunduz (7), Balkh (5), Kandahar (5), Herat (3), Nangarhar (2), Badakhshan (1), Badghis (1), Paktya (1), and Takhar (1)].
- All the 8 new deaths were over-five-years-old, while 1 (12.5%) of them were females reported from 3 provinces, Balkh (4), Kabul (3), and Nangarhar (1).
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 776 suspected CCHF cases, with 58 associated deaths (CFR 7.5%), were reported. Out of the total 776 cases, 773 (99.6%) were over-five years old, while 247 (31.8%) were females. Also, 546 samples have been tested, 198 of them were positive (positivity rate 36.3%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected CCHF per 100,000 population is reported

Figure 6: Weekly distribution of suspected CCHF cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025, (N=776)

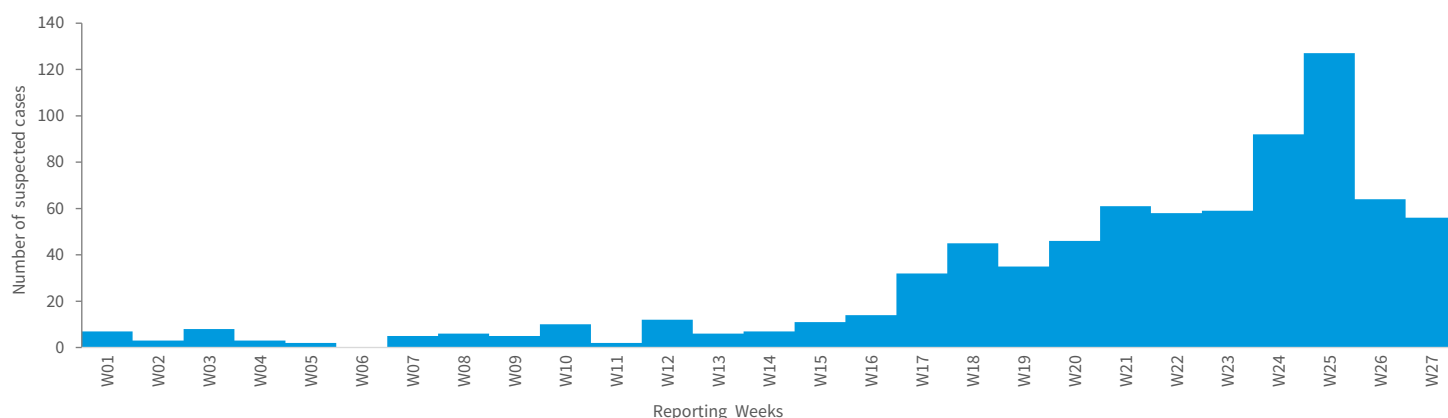


Figure 7. Comparison between the trends of suspected CCHF cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

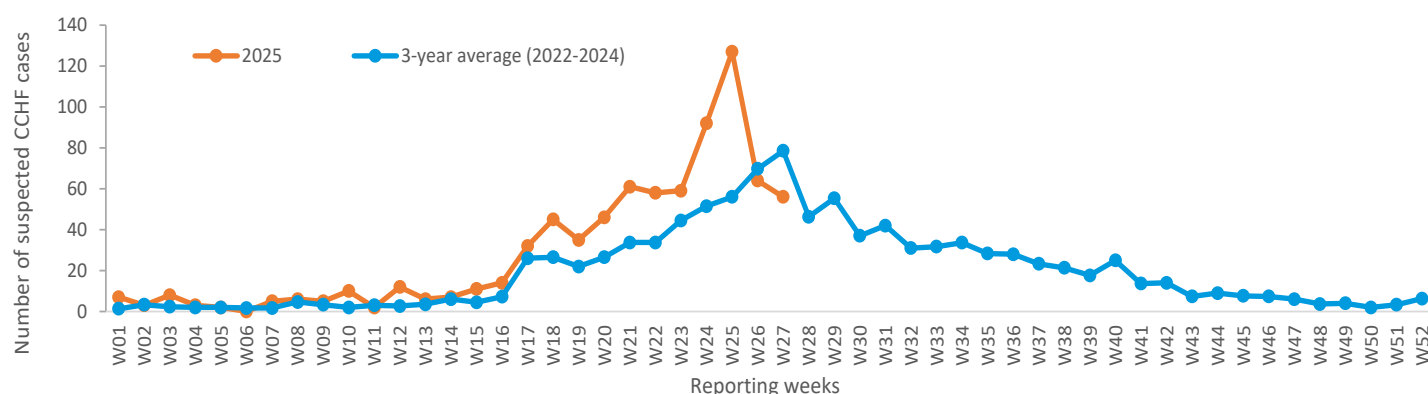
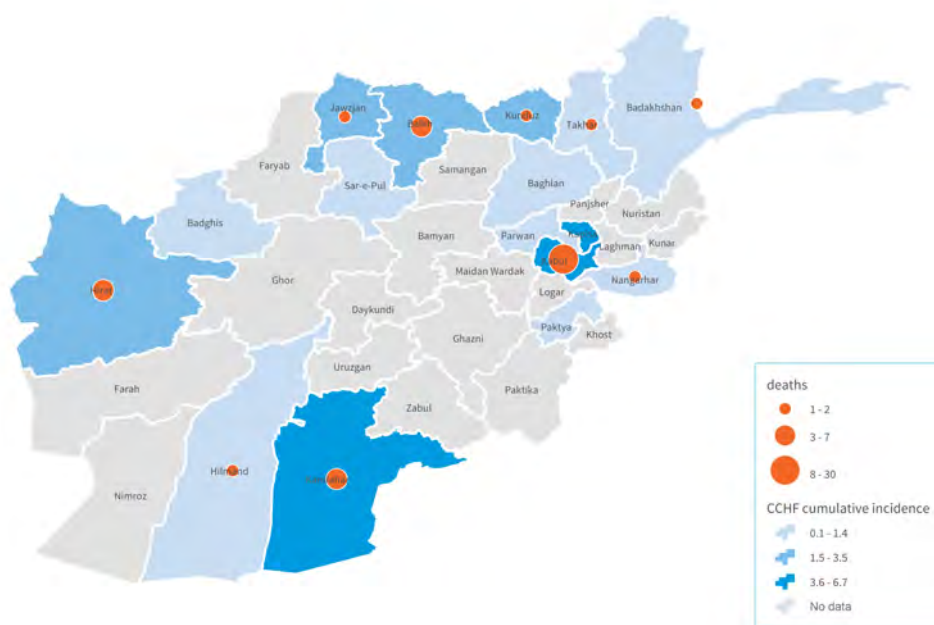


Figure 8. Cumulative incidence of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) cases per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025

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Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic
Fever (CCHF) cases cumulative
incidence per 100,000
population by province and
provincial distribution of
deaths 29 Dec 2024-05 Jul 2025





Updates on the response to the CCHF outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted as part of outbreak preparedness activities:
 - 80 packs (10 ampoules per pack) of ribavirin injections have been distributed to five WHO regional sub-offices (Herat, Nangarhar, Mazar, Kandahar, and Kunduz).
 - WHO has continued its ongoing online awareness campaign on Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) through its official social media channels ([Facebook](#) and [X](#)), reaching over 35,967 in X and 1,762 Facebook users to date. The campaign focused on increasing public awareness and promoting preventive measures against CCHF.
 - WHO distributed around 7,700 (2,900 brochures and 4,800 posters) informational, educational, and communication (IEC) materials of CCHF to WHO sub offices in Balkh, Herat, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Kabul, Kunduz, and Badakhshan provinces. This brings the total number of IEC materials to 13,700 (5,900 brochures and 7,800 posters) distributed to all WHO sub offices across the country.
 - Following activities have been carried out in some of the hotspot provinces as part of the preparedness and response efforts for CCHF:
 - Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) meetings were decided to be conducted every Sunday to coordinate ongoing activities.
 - Joint meetings were convened with the Communicable Disease Control (CDC) department, Veterinary Department (MAIL), Municipality, and other stakeholders to clarify roles and responsibilities and provide updates on contributions to CCHF preparedness and response.
 - The Veterinary Department sprayed on livestock shelters across both urban and rural districts.
- 66 Healthcare Workers (HCWs), including 7 females, have been trained on CCHF case management from 34 provinces.
- 31 Lab technicians, including 4 females from 6 Regional Reference Laboratories (RRLs), Infectious Disease Hospital (IDH), and Central Public Health Laboratory (CPHL) have been trained on the diagnosis of CCHF, Dengue fever, and Mpox.

Dengue Fever

(29 Dec 2024-05 Jul 2025)

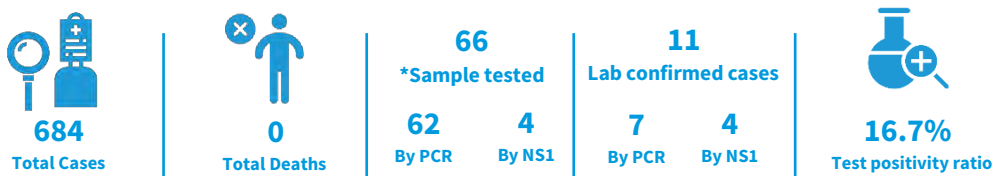


Table 4: Summary of the dengue fever outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (11 May - 05 Jul 2025)

Indicators	W20	W21	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	Trend line
Suspected cases	41	68	49	49	35	49	33	56	
suspected deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

- The epi curve of suspected dengue fever cases shows increasing trend since week 15-2025 and fluctuation in the recent weeks, which could be attributed to the summer season and warmer temperature in the East region, warranting close monitoring (Figures 9 & 10).
- During week 27-2025, 56 suspected cases of dengue fever with no associated deaths were reported from Nangarhar (54) and Kunar (2) provinces compared to 33 cases in the preceding week.
- Out of total 56 cases, 55 (98.2%) cases were over-five years old, while 24 (42.9%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 684 suspected dengue fever cases, with no associated deaths were reported from 6 provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Kabul, Ghazni, and Paktya). Out of total cases, 658 (96.2%) were over-five years old, while 293 (42.8%) were females.

**Note: Dengue fever laboratory data was reviewed, utilizing the confirmed case definition from WHO. This definition is characterized by confirmation through PCR, positive virus culture, DENV NS1 antigen detection, seroconversion of IgG in paired sera, or a significant increase (fourfold) in IgG titer in paired sera. The focus was placed on cases confirmed by PCR and DENV NS1 antigen detection, excluding cases that were only positive for IgM or IgG based on a single sample https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/outbreak-toolkit/dengue-outbreak-toolbox_20220921.pdf?sfvrsn=29de0271_2*



- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 66 samples have been tested, out of which 11 were positive (positivity rate 16.7%). The geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases and the percent change of new cases in Nangarhar province of Afghanistan is shown in Figure 11.

Figure 9. Weekly distribution of suspected dengue fever cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025, (N=684)

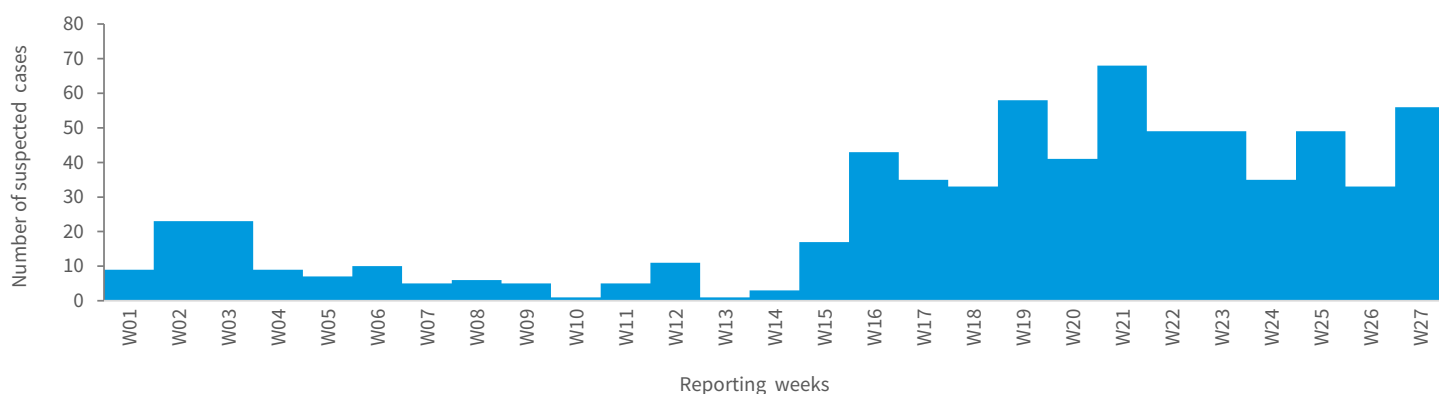


Figure 10. Comparison between the trends of suspected dengue fever cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

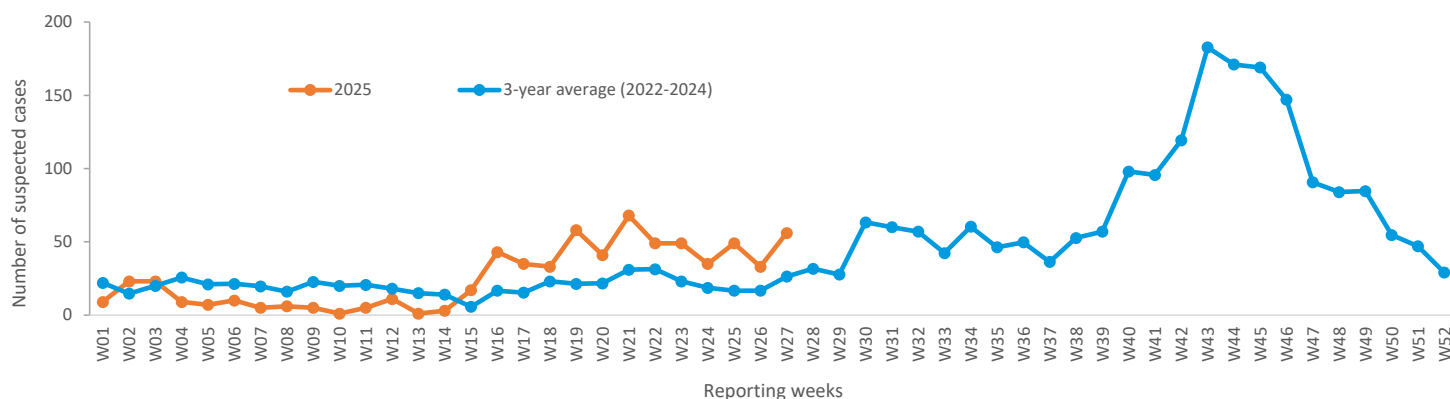
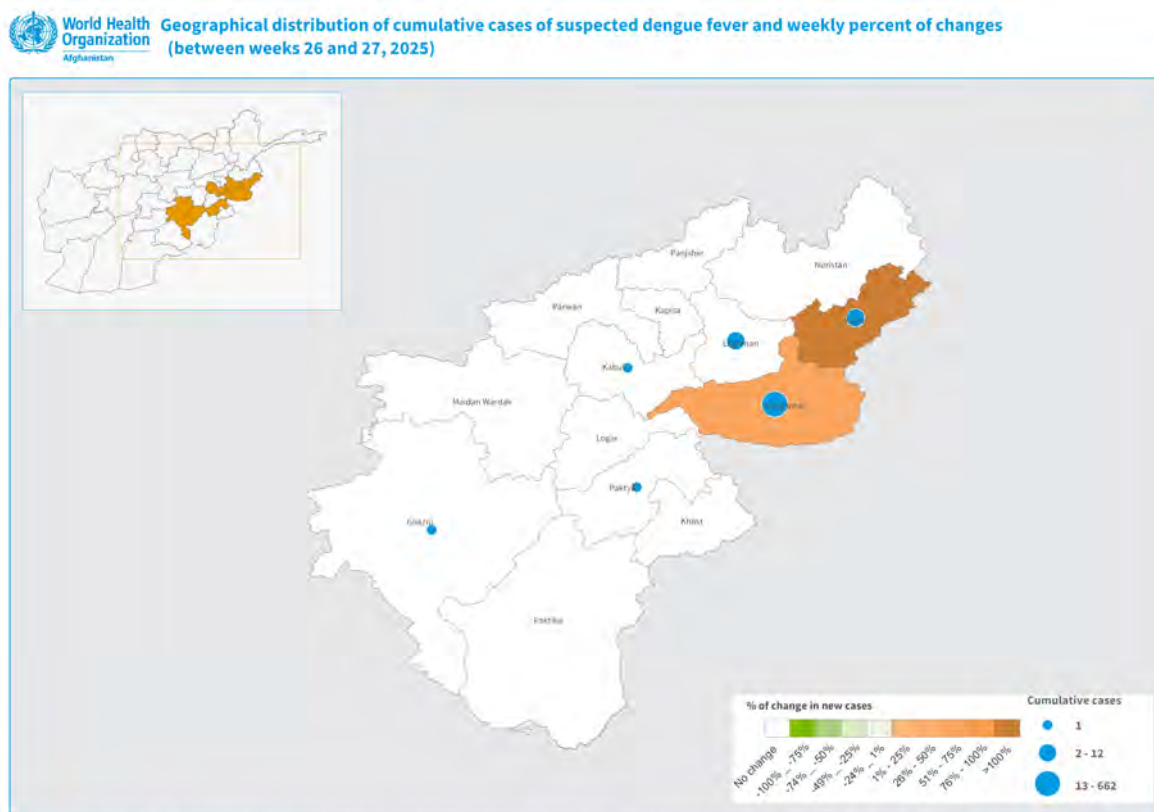


Figure 11. Geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases and percent change of new cases in the East region, 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025





Updates on the response to dengue fever outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2025, 63 kits (10 test per kit) of dengue fever RDTs have been distributed to six provinces (Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, Nuristan, Kandahar, and Ghazni).

Confirmed Malaria (29 Dec 2024-05 Jul 2025)



18,880
Total Malaria
Cases



0 (0.0)
Total malaria
deaths (CFR %)

Table 5: Summary of the malaria outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (11 May - 05 Jul 2025)

Indicators	W20	W21	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	Trend line
Confirmed cases	1,267	1,246	1,519	1,186	1,367	1,838	1,764	1,998	
Confirmed deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

- The epi curve of confirmed malaria cases shows a gradual increase since week 15-2025, which coincides with the start of the warmer weather. The trend is closely following the 3-year average (2022-2024) (Figures 12 & 13).
- During week 27-2025, 1,998 cases with no associated deaths were reported from 19 provinces, which shows a 13.3% increase in the number of cases compared to previous week.
- Out of the 1,998 cases, 926 (46.3%) were females and 351 (17.6%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 18,880 confirmed malaria cases with no associated deaths have been reported. Out of total cases, 8,605 (45.6%) were females and 3,371 (17.9%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of malaria per 10,000 population was reported from Nuristan (78.2) followed by Kunar (56.6), Laghman (34.9), and Nangarhar (29.0) (Figure 14).

Figure 12. Weekly distribution of malaria cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025 (N=18,880)

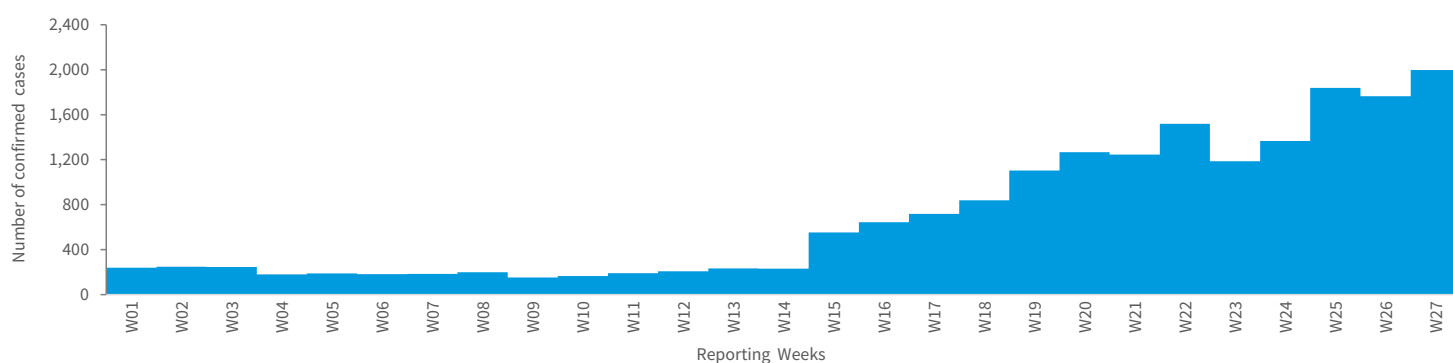
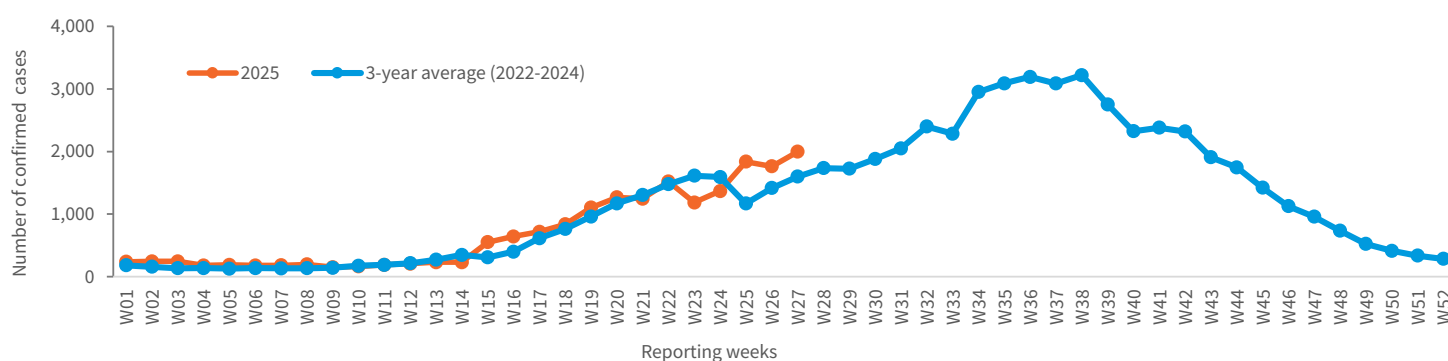


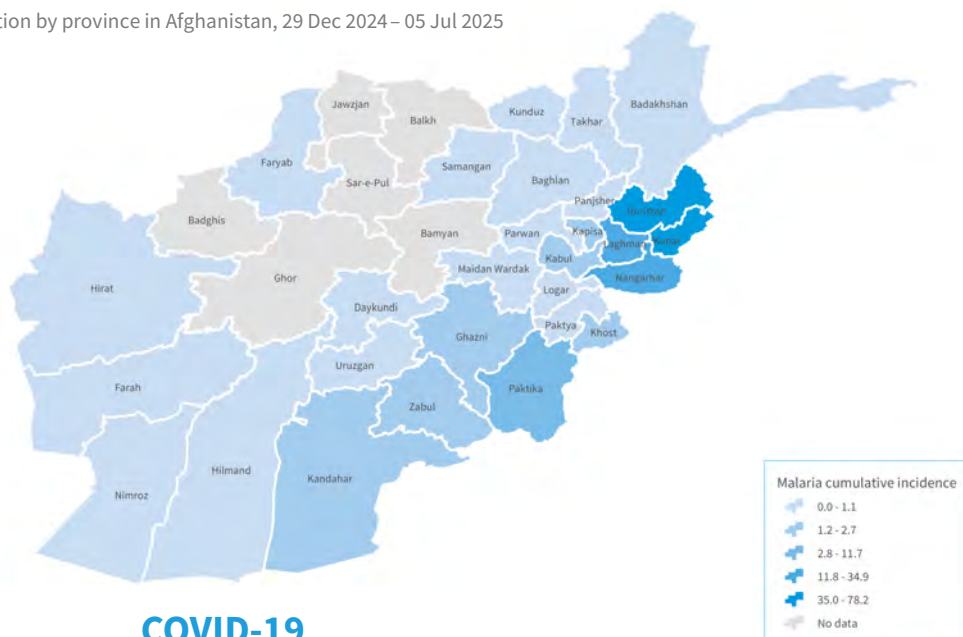
Figure 13. Comparison between the trends of malaria cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)



**Figure 14.** Malaria cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025

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**Confirmed malaria cumulative
Incidence per 10,000
population by province
29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025**



COVID-19 (24 Feb 2020 — 05 Jul 2025)

Cumulative samples tested
1,002,232
In public laboratories

New samples tested in week 27
734
In public laboratories

-8.7%

Cumulative confirmed cases
246,700
Cumulative positivity rate (24.6%)

New confirmed cases in week 27
104
Weekly positivity rate (14.2%)

-48.8%

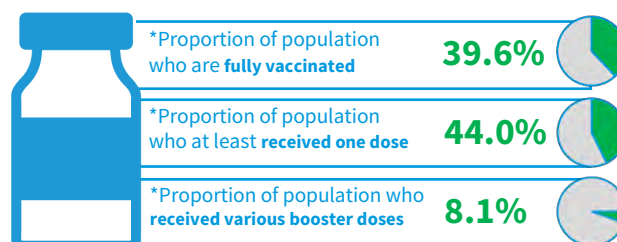
Cumulative confirmed deaths
8,052
CFR (3.3%)

New confirmed deaths in week 27
0
Week 27 CFR (0.0%)

0.0%

Key: ● Increasing ● Decreasing ● No change

COVID-19 Vaccination highlights



* The denominator is 43,100,596 based on OCHA estimation 2024

Table 6: Summary of COVID-19 indicators in the last 8 weeks in Afghanistan (11 May - 05 Jul 2025)

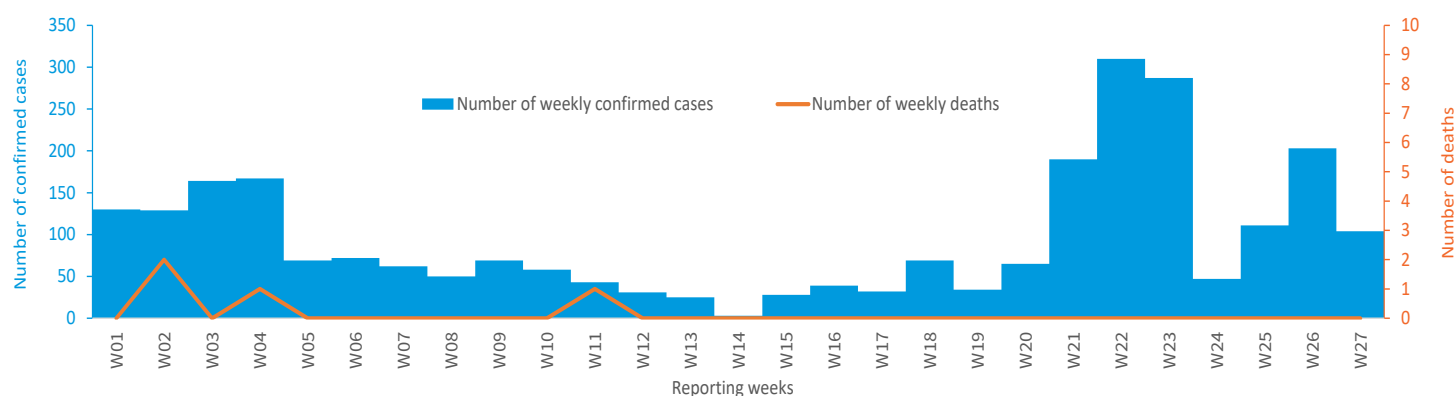
Indicators	W20	W21	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	Trend line
Samples tested (in public Labs)	874	999	987	881	136	433	803 *	734	
Confirmed cases	65	190	310	287	47	111	203 *	104	
Percent positivity (%)	7.4	19.0	31.4	32.6	34.6	25.6	25.3	14.2	
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

*Delayed reporting was experienced during weeks 25-2025 and the number of tested samples and confirmed cases were revised from 690 to 803 and from 160 to 203, respectively.



- The epidemiological curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases indicates increasing trend since week 20-2025 with fluctuations in the recent weeks (Figure 15).
- During week 27-2025, a total of 734 samples were tested in public labs, of which 104 were positive for COVID-19 (positivity rate 14.2%), with no reported associated deaths (Table 6). This indicates a 48.8% decrease in the number of confirmed cases compared to the preceding week.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 2,591 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 4 associated deaths (CFR 0.2%) were reported. Out of the total cases, 1,200 (46.3%) were females.

Figure 15. Weekly distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025 (cases=2,591, deaths=4)



Updates on the response activities to the COVID-19 outbreak

Since the beginning of 2025:

- WHO has carried out an awareness campaign on COVID-19 prevention through WHO's official social media platforms ([Facebook](#) and [X](#)), reaching over 100,000 individuals.
- 850 kits of Viral Transport Medium (VTM) and 2,295 kits of Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) have been distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.

ARI-Pneumonia (29 Dec 2024-05 Jul 2025)


***823,991**

Total Cases


1,819

Total Deaths


****1,978**

Samples tested for
influenza





****139**

Lab-confirmed
influenza cases


7.0%

Influenza test
positivity ratio

Table 7: Summary of the ARI-Pneumonia outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (11 May - 05 Jul 2025)

Indicators	W20	W21	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	Trend lines
Suspected cases	23,885	22,309	22,327	18,543	14,412	18,747	16,843	15,991	
Suspected deaths	47	58	46	25	52	42	40	39	
CFR (%)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	

- The epi curve indicates a gradual downward trend in reported cases since week 06-2025 (Figures 16 & 17).
- During week 27-2025, 15,991 cases of ARI pneumonia and 39 associated deaths (CFR 0.2%) were reported, which shows a 5.1% decrease in the number of ARI pneumonia cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total 15,991 cases, 8,024 (50.2%) were females while 10,285 (64.3%) were under-five children.
- During the reporting period, 60 samples were collected for influenza, and none were tested positive.

*Currently ARI related data (morbidity and mortality) are reported from 613 surveillance sentinel sites across 34 provinces in the country.

**Currently, there are 10 functional influenza surveillance sentinel sites for both ILI and SARI in ten provinces of Afghanistan. At each site, there is one trained influenza surveillance assistant, collecting specimen and epidemiological data from 4 ILI and 6 SARI cases per week in the ARI season and sending them to the National Influenza Center (NIC) for testing.



- Since the beginning of 2025, 823,991 cases of ARI pneumonia and 1,819 associated deaths (CFR 0.2%) were reported. Out of total cases, 522,236 (63.4%) were under-five children, while 408,048 (49.5%) were females. Also, 1,978 samples have been tested for influenza, out of which 139 were positive (positivity rate 7.0%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of ARI pneumonia per 10,000 population has been reported in Nuristan (468.4), followed by Samangan (445.2), Kunar (396.4) and Panjshir (390.5) provinces (Figure 18).

Figure 16. Weekly distribution of ARI pneumonia cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025 (N=823,991)

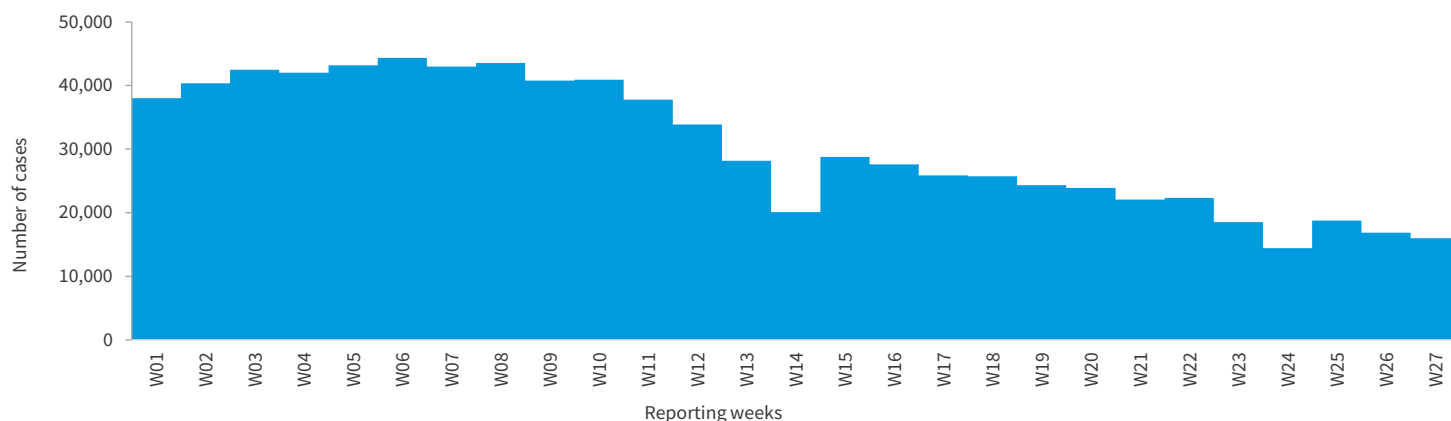


Figure 17. Comparison between the trends of ARI pneumonia cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

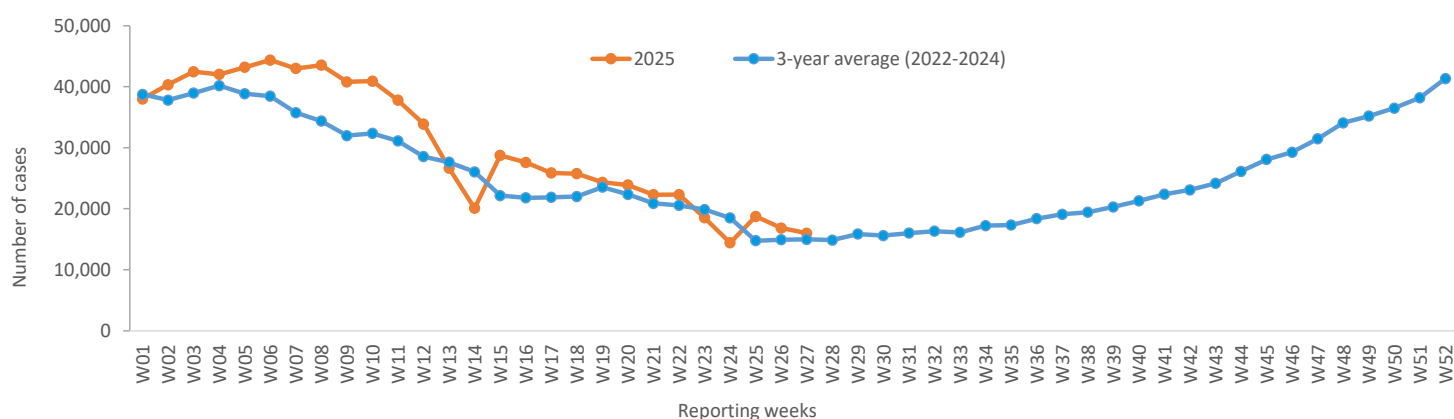
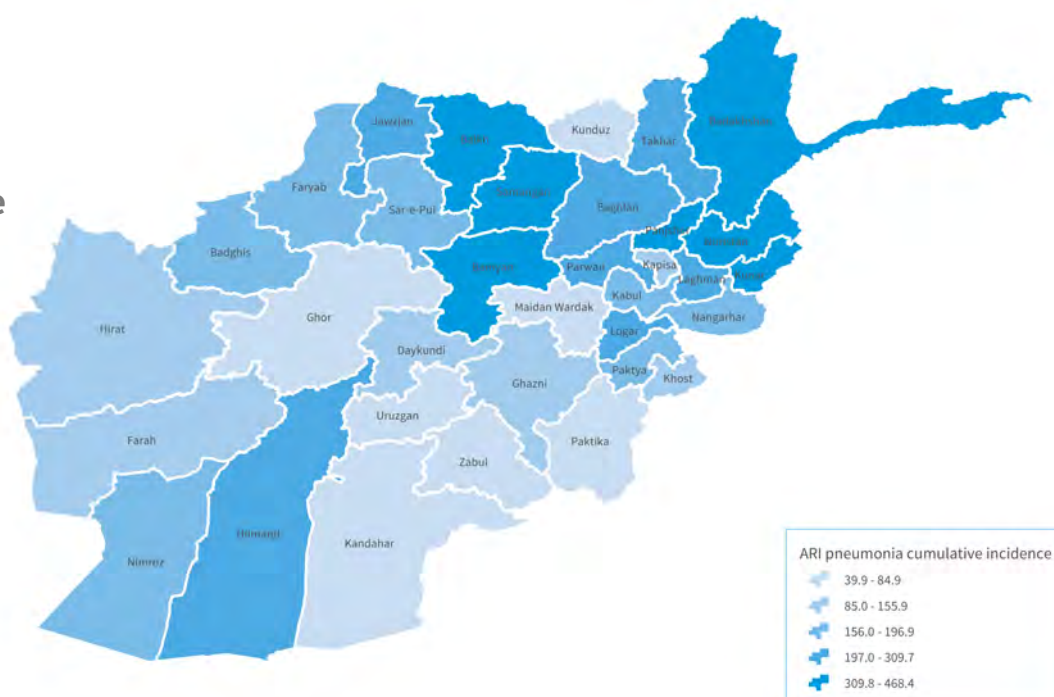


Figure 18. ARI-Pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025

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ARI pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province

29 Dec 2024 – 05 Jul 2025





Updates on the response activities to the ARI outbreak

Since the beginning of 2025:

- 1,172 ARI pneumonia case management kits have been distributed to 34 provinces across the country.
- WHO has conducted 3 online awareness campaigns on winter-related diseases, specifically pneumonia, through its official social media accounts ([Facebook](#) and [X](#)) reaching approximately 64,000 individuals.

Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

[Case definition & alert/outbreak thresholds](#)

Contact us for further information:

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