








## AFGHANISTAN

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS  
SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #29-2025

No. 29 (13-19 Jul 2025)


Disease Outbreaks	 AWD with dehydration	 Measles (Suspected)	 CCHF (Suspected)	 Dengue fever (Suspected)	 Malaria (Confirmed)	 COVID-19 (Confirmed)	 ARI-Pneumonia
Cumulative cases 2025	84,322	78,826	892	800	22,898	2,784	856,665
Cumulative deaths 2025 (CFR %)	38 (0.05)	484 (0.6)	68 (7.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.1)	1,908 (0.2)

Data from 607 (99.0%) out of 613 sentinel sites


### Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) with Dehydration (29 Dec 2024-19 Jul 2025)

  
**84,322**  
Total cases




  
**38**  
Total deaths

  
**5,361**  
Samples tested (RDTs)

  
**457**  
RDT-positive cases

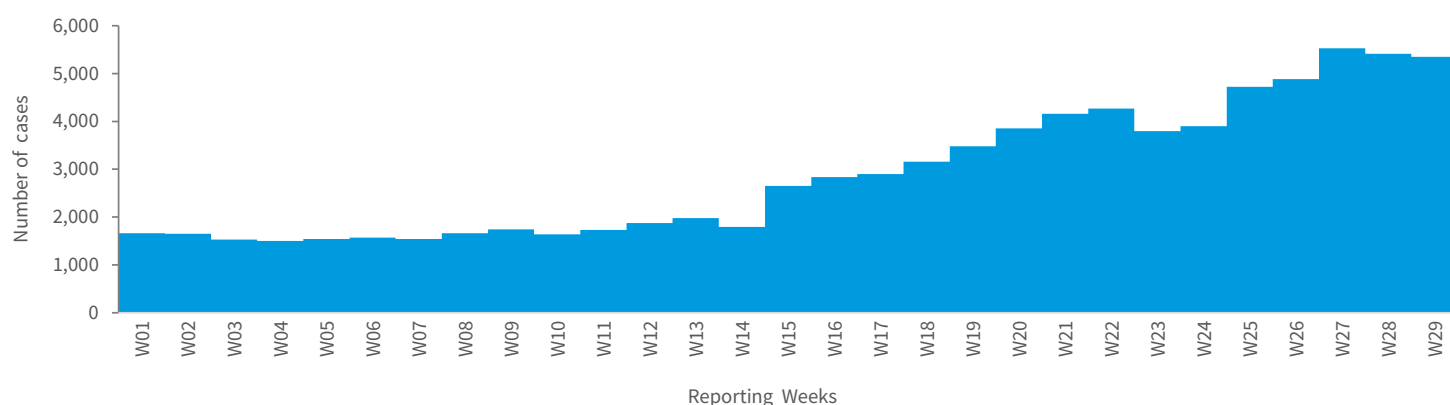
  
**8.5%**  
RDT positivity rate

**Table 1:** Summary of the AWD with dehydration outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (25 May - 19 Jul 2025)

Indicators	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	Trend line
Number of cases	4,268	3,797	3,897	4,722	4,884	5,528	5,412	5,350	
Number of deaths	4	0	0	6	3	4	6	3	
CFR (%)	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.06	

- 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 29, a total of 5,350 AWD with dehydration cases with 3 associated deaths were reported from 233 districts, which shows almost stabilization in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- All of the 3 new deaths were under-five children, while 2 (66.7%) of them were females reported from Badakhshan province.
- Out of the 5,350 AWD with dehydration cases, 2,655 (49.6%) were females and 3,011 (56.3%) were under-five children.
- During week 29-2025, one new district (Pacheer Wagaam district of Nangarhar province) reported alert of AWD with dehydration.
- Since Jan 2025, 84,322 cases of AWD with dehydration with 38 associated deaths (CFR 0.05%) were reported from 325

**Figure 1.** Weekly distribution of AWD with dehydration cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Jul 2025 (N=84,322)





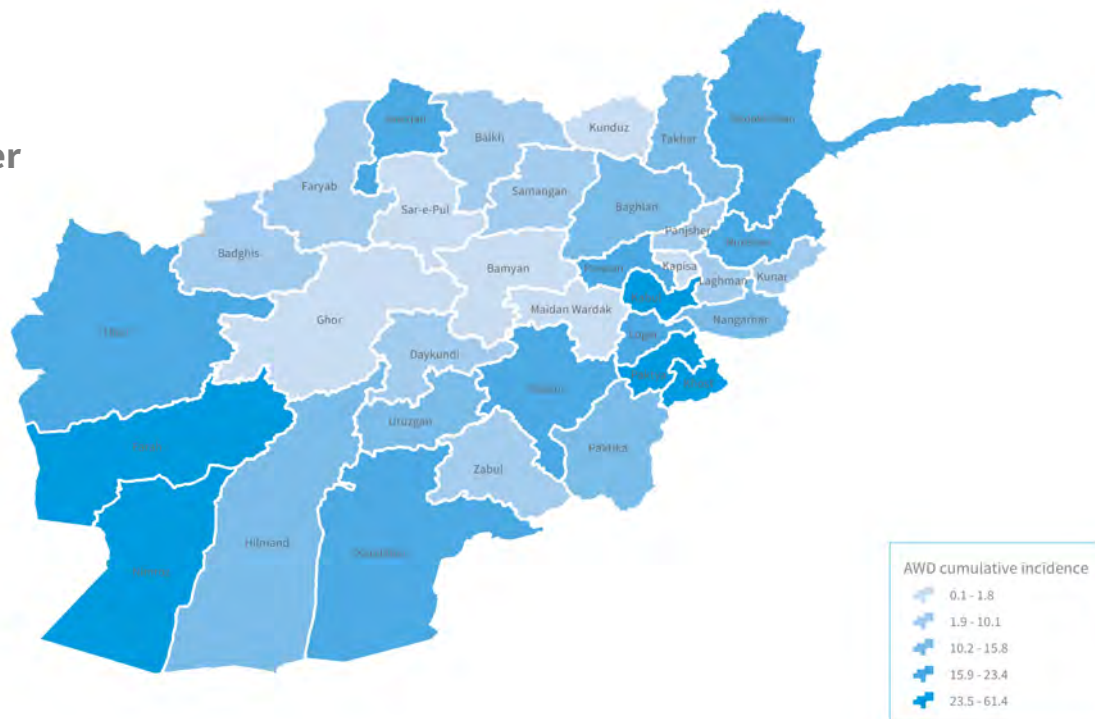
districts. Out of total cases, 41,459 (49.2%) were females, while 48,248 (57.2%) were under-five children.

- Since Jan 2025, 5,361 Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) have been conducted on AWD with dehydration cases, of which 457 tests turned positive (positivity rate 8.5%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of AWD with dehydration per 10,000 population was reported from Nimroz (61.4), followed by Paktya (55.8), Khost (45.2), Kabul (44.1), and Farah (41.0) (Figure 2).

**Figure 2.** AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Jul 2025

## AFGHANISTAN

### AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by Province 29 Dec 2024 – 19 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:
  - 1,012 kits of Cary Blairs have been distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.
  - 417 AWD with dehydration case management kits have been distributed to all 34 provinces.
  - 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 June 2025, the following WASH response activities were implemented:

- A total of 19,047 individuals from five provinces (Kabul, Paktika, Kandahar, Nimroz, and Farah) participated in hygiene promotion sessions aimed at strengthening community awareness and preventive practices.
- In Farah province, 594 individuals gained access to safe drinking water through the rehabilitation of boreholes equipped with hand pumps.



## Measles

(29 Dec 2024-19 Jul 2025)



78,826

Total Cases



484

Total Deaths



9,128

Sample tested



5,709

Lab confirmed cases



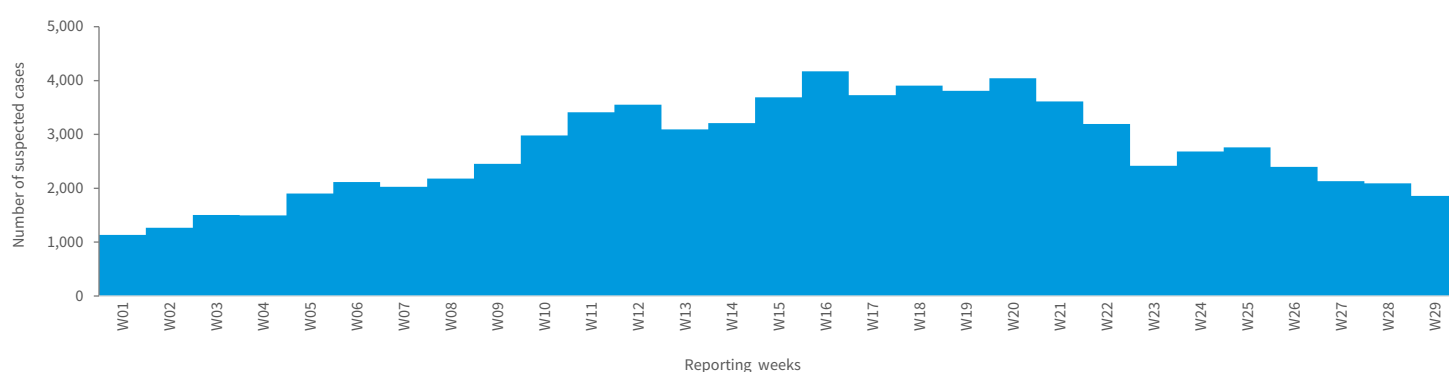
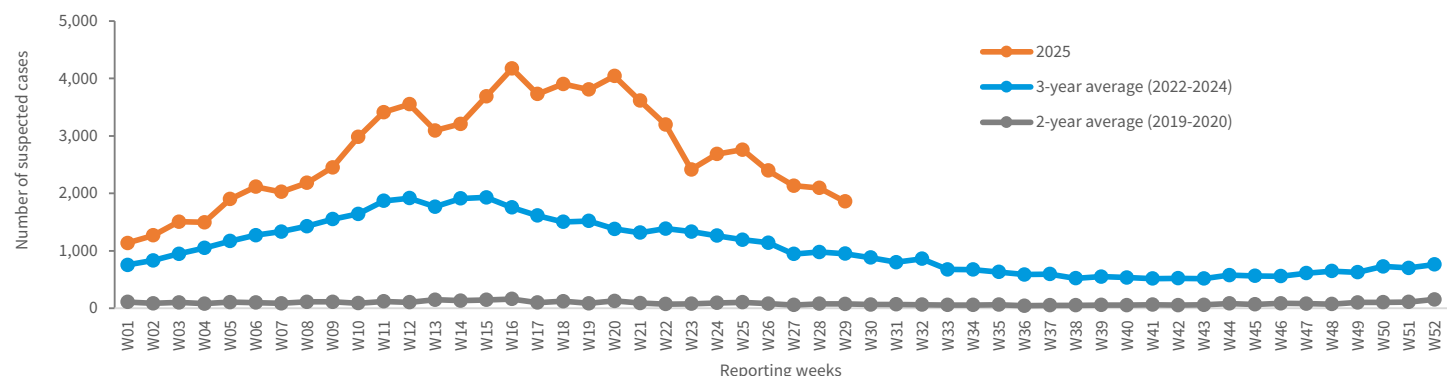
62.5%

Test positivity rate

**Table 2:** Summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (25 May - 19 Jul 2025)

Indicators	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	Trend line
Suspected cases	3,196	2,416	2,683	2,759	2,396	2,133	2,093	1,858	
Suspected deaths	16	11	13	14	8	16	11	12	
CFR (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	

- 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 significantly higher than the 3-year average (2022-2024) (Figure 4).
- During week 29-2025, a total of 1,858 suspected cases and 12 associated deaths (CFR 0.6%) were reported, which shows an 11.2% decrease in the number of suspected cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total 1,858 cases, 874 (47.0%) were females and 1,396 (75.1%) were under-five children.
- All of the 12 new deaths were under five children, while 7 (58.3%) were females, reported from 7 provinces: Helmand (4), Herat (2), Jawzjan (2), Badakhshan (1), Farah (1), Faryab (1), and Paktika (1).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 78,826 suspected measles cases and 484 associated deaths (CFR 0.6%) were reported. Out of total cases, 37,139 (47.1%) were females, while 60,838 (77.2%) were under-five children.

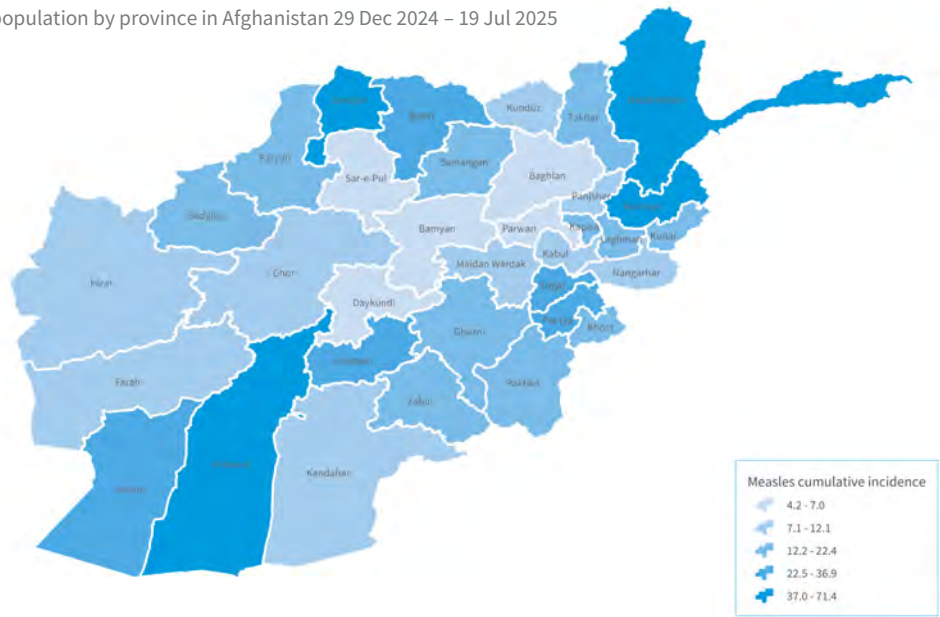
**Figure 3.** Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Jul 2025 (N= 78,826)**Figure 4.** Comparison between the trends of suspected measles cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-20224) and the endemic level



- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected measles cases per 10,000 population has been reported from Helmand (71.4), followed by Badakhshan (48.6), Jawzjan (42.7), Nuristan (42.2), and Urozgan (36.9) (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Jul 2025

AFGHANISTAN  
Suspected measles  
cumulative incidence  
per 10,000 population by  
province 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Jul 2025



Updates on the preparedness and  
response to the measles outbreak

- During week 29-2025, a total of 1,253 children aged 9-59 months were vaccinated against measles as part of the outbreak response in 7 provinces (Urozgan, Helmand, Kabul, Nangarhar, Kunduz, Ghazni and Takhar). This brings the number of children aged 9-59 months vaccinated against measles as part of outbreak response immunization activities to 25,461 across the country since the beginning of 2025.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted to address the measles outbreak:
  - A total of 345 measles case management kits have been distributed to 8 WHO’s regional sub-offices 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 region (30, including 5 females).
  - 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 2024-19 Jul 2025 )



892

Total cases



68

Total deaths



707

Samples tested



254

Lab-confirmed  
CCHF cases



35.9%

test positivity rate

Table 3: Summary of the CCHF outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (25 May - 19 Jul 2025)

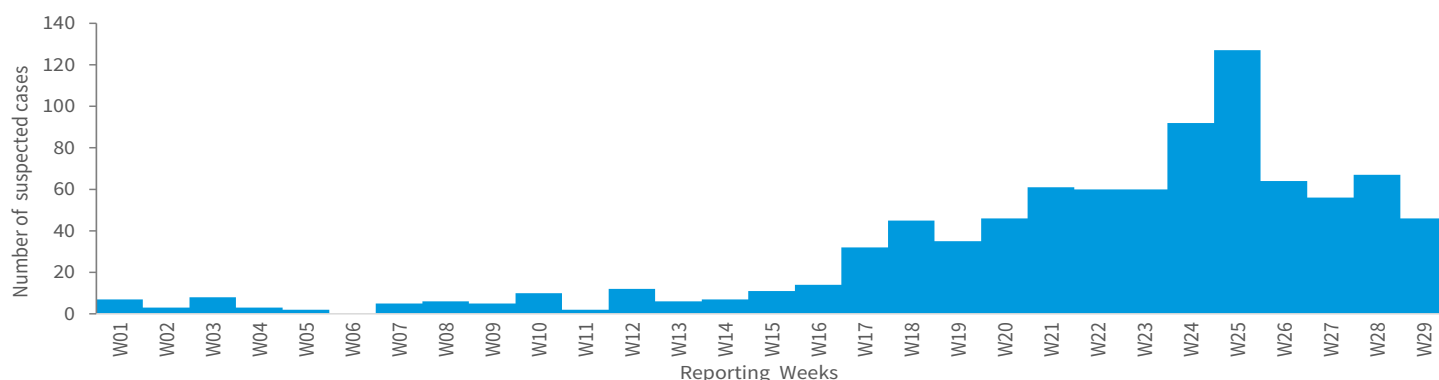
Indicators	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	Trend line
Suspected cases	60	60	92	127	64	56	67	46	
Suspected deaths	4	8	4	12	3	8	4	5	
CFR (%)	6.7	13.3	4.3	9.4	4.7	14.3	6.0	10.9	

- 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 in the past 4 weeks after its peak in week 25 with 127 suspected cases (Figures 6 & 7).

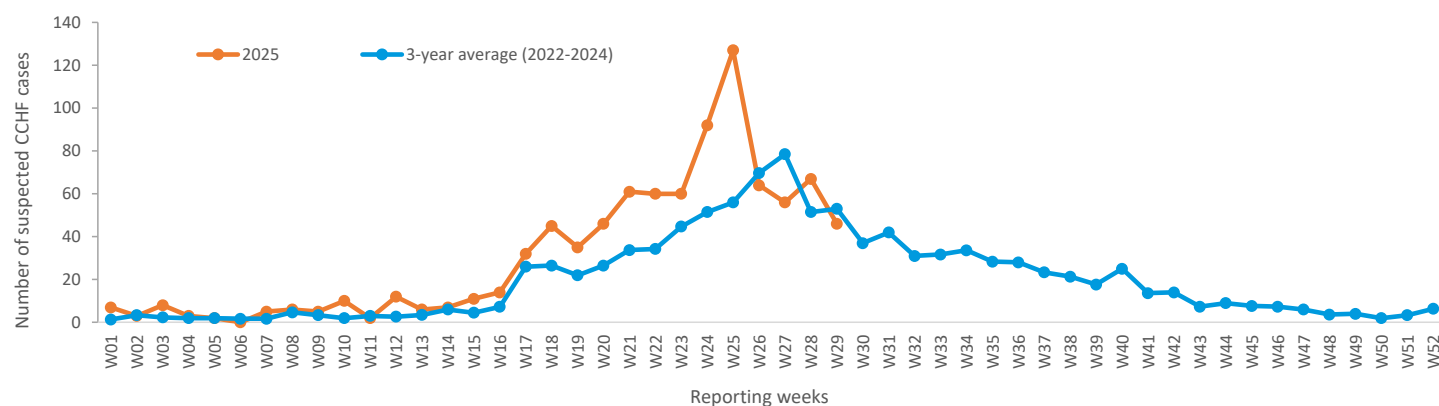


- During week 29-2025, 46 new suspected CCHF cases with 5 associated deaths (CFR 10.9%) were reported compared to 67 cases and 4 deaths in the previous week (Table 3).
- All the new cases were over-five-year-old, while 16 (34.8%) of them were females reported from 11 provinces [Kabul (21), Balkh (9), Herat (5), Jawzjan (3), Badakhshan (2), Helmand (1), Kandahar (1), Kapisa (1), Nangarhar (1), Takhar (1), and Kunduz (1)].
- All the 5 new deaths were over-five-years-old, while 1 (20.0%) of them was female reported from 3 provinces, Kabul (2), Takhar (2), and Balkh (1).
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 892 suspected CCHF cases, with 68 associated deaths (CFR 7.6%), were reported. Out of the total 892 cases, 888 (99.6%) were over-five years old, while 283 (31.7%) were females. Also, 707 samples have been tested, 254 of them were positive (positivity rate 35.9%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected CCHF per 100,000 population is reported from Kapisa (7.9), followed by Kabul (5.9), Kandahar (4.8), Balkh (4.2), and Jawzjan (2.8) (Figure 8).

**Figure 6.** Weekly distribution of suspected CCHF cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Jul 2025, (N=892)



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



### 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:
  - A total of 27 packs of vial ceftriaxone 250mg (10 vial per pack) have been distributed to 5 WHO regional sub-offices (Herat, Nangarhar, Balkh, Kunduz, and Kandahar).
  - A total of 100 vial of Vancomycin 500mg have been distributed to 5 WHO regional sub-offices (Herat, Nangarhar, Balkh, Kunduz, and Kandahar).
  - 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 Face-book 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 before Eid-ul-Adha:



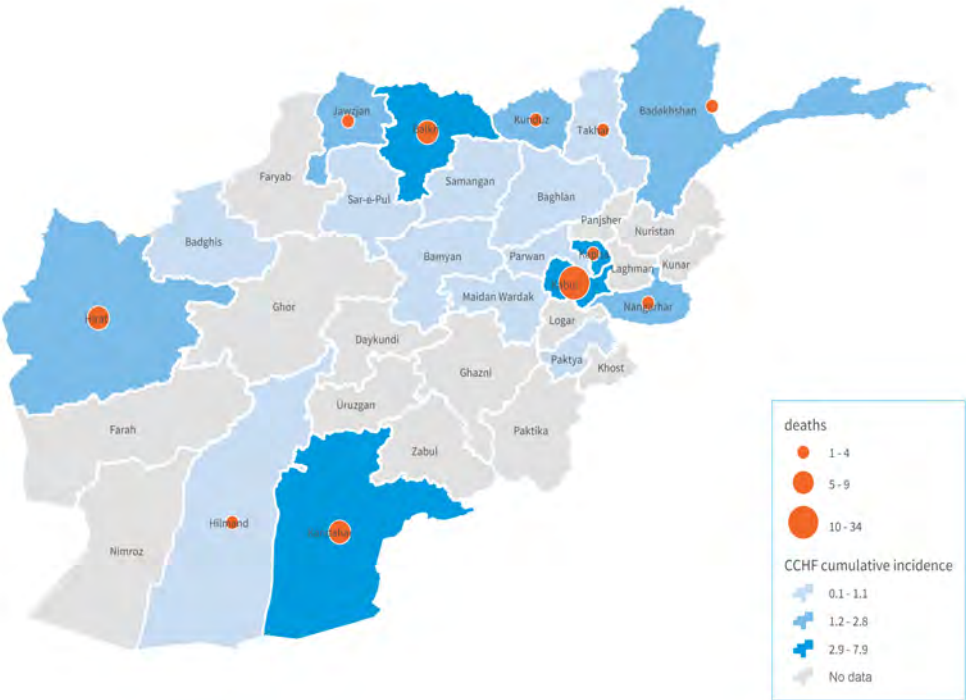


- Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) meetings were decided to be conducted every Sunday to coordinate ongoing activities.
- Joint meetings were convened with the Communicable Disease Control (CDC) department, Veterinary Department (MAIL), Municipality, and other stakeholders to clarify roles and 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.

**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 – 19 Jul 2025

AFGHANISTAN

Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) cases cumulative incidence per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths 29 Dec 2024-19 Jul 2025



Dengue Fever

(29 Dec 2024-19 Jul 2025 )

800

Total Cases

0

Total Deaths

83

\*Sample tested

79

By PCR

4

By NS1

14

Lab confirmed cases

10

By PCR

4

By NS1

16.9%

Test positivity ratio

**Table 4:** Summary of the dengue fever outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (25 May - 19 Jul 2025)

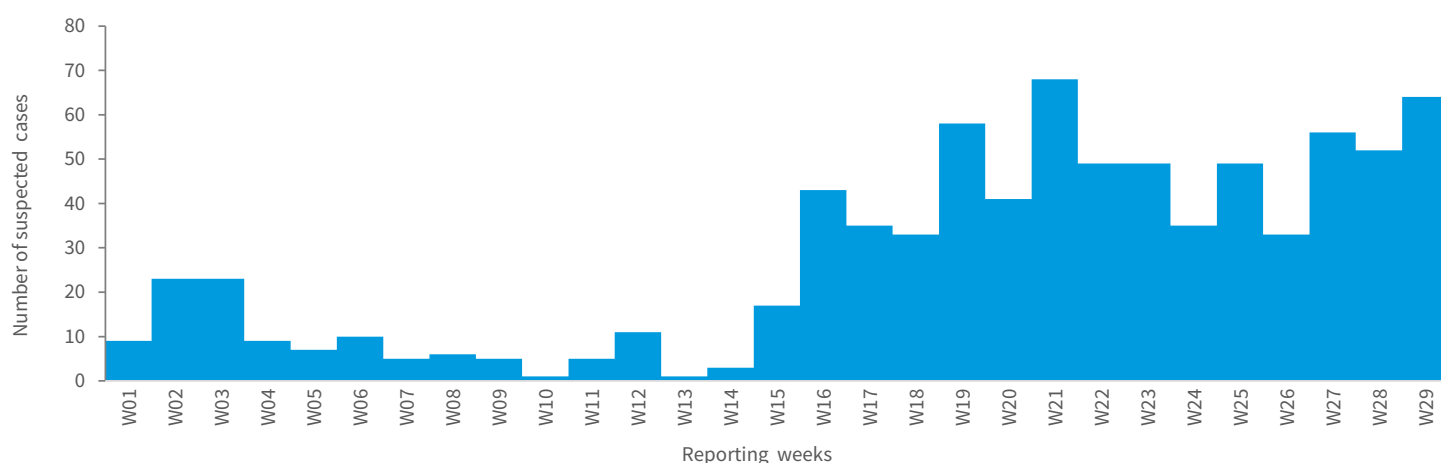
Indicators	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	Trend line
Suspected cases	49	49	35	49	33	56	52	64	
suspected deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

*\*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](https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/outbreak-toolkit/dengue--outbreak-toolbox_20220921.pdf?sfvrsn=29de0271_2)*

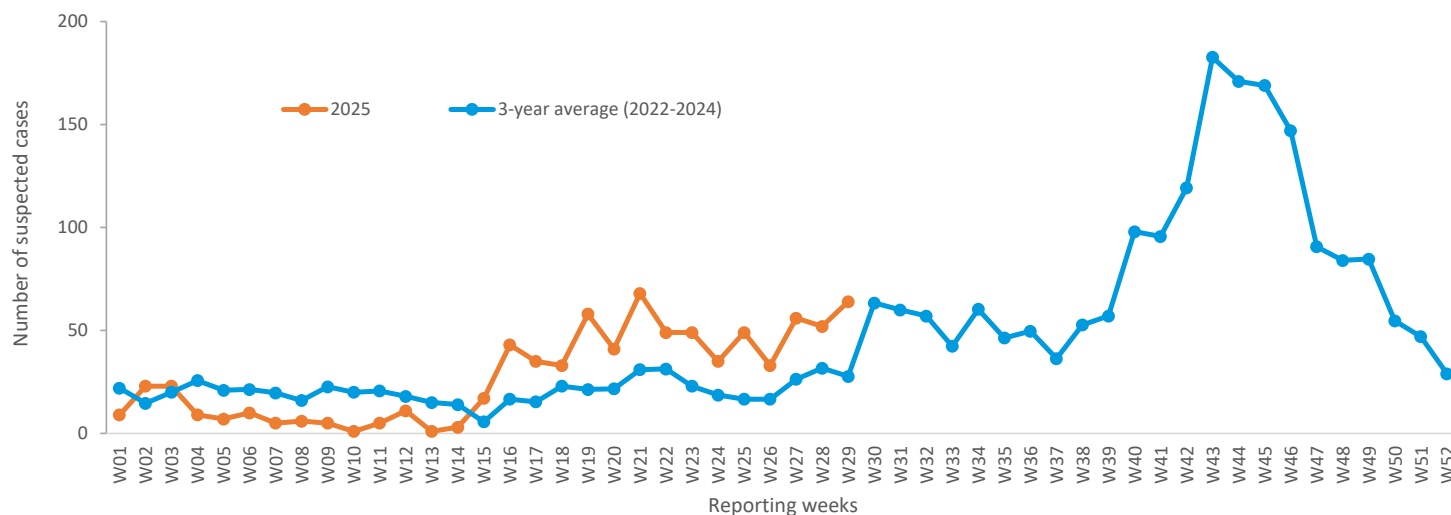


- The epi curve of suspected dengue fever cases shows increasing trend since week 15-2025 and fluctuation at higher level in the recent weeks which could be attributed to the summer season and warmer temperature in the East region, warranting close monitoring (Figures 9 & 10).
- During week 29-2025, 64 suspected cases of dengue fever with no associated deaths were reported from Nangarhar compared to 52 cases in the preceding week.
- Out of total 64 cases, 61 (95.3%) cases were over-five years old, while 23 (35.9%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 800 suspected dengue fever cases, with no associated deaths were reported from 6 provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Kabul, Ghazni, and Paktya). Out of total cases, 769 (96.1%) were over-five years old, while 334 (41.8%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 83 samples have been tested, out of which 14 were positive (positivity rate 16.9%). 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 – 19 Jul 2025, (N=800)



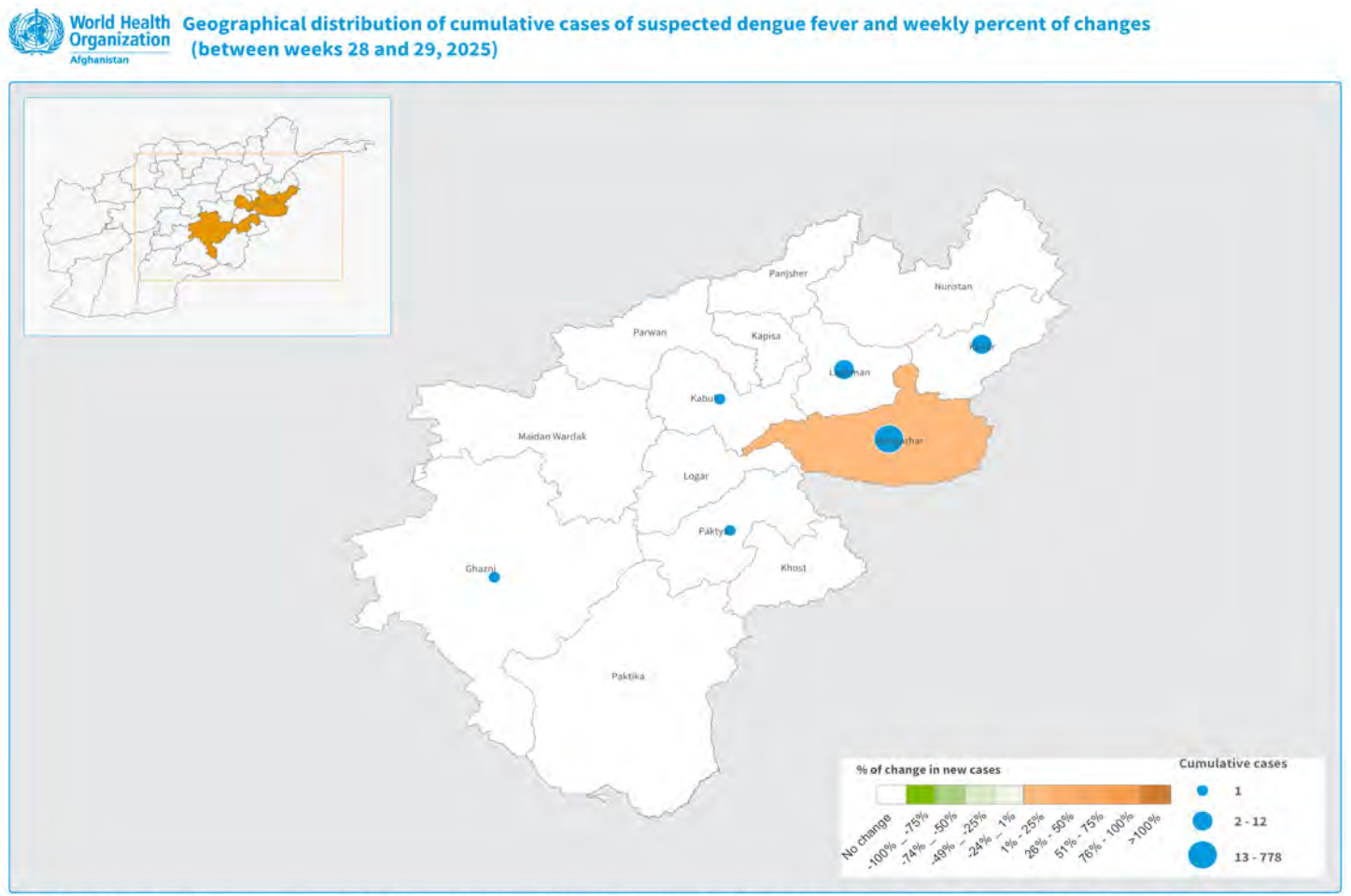
**Figure 10.** Comparison between the trends of suspected dengue fever cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)



### Updates on the response to dengue fever outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 350 kits (10 test per kit) of dengue fever RDTs have been distributed to 6 provinces (Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, Nuristan, Kandahar, and Ghazni).

Figure 11. Geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases and percent change of new cases in the East region, 29 Dec 2024– 19 Jul 2025



Confirmed Malaria

(29 Dec 2024-19 Jul 2025)



22,898




Total Malaria Cases



0 (0.0)

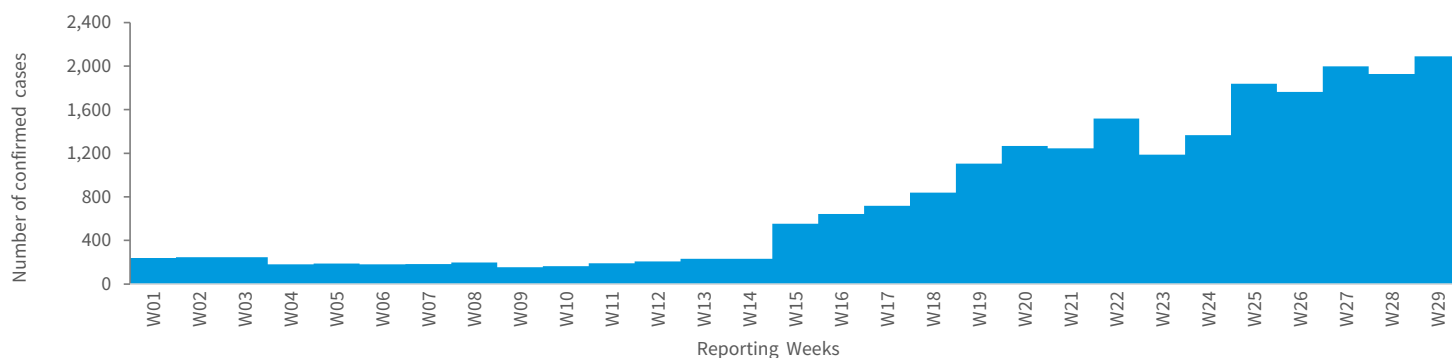
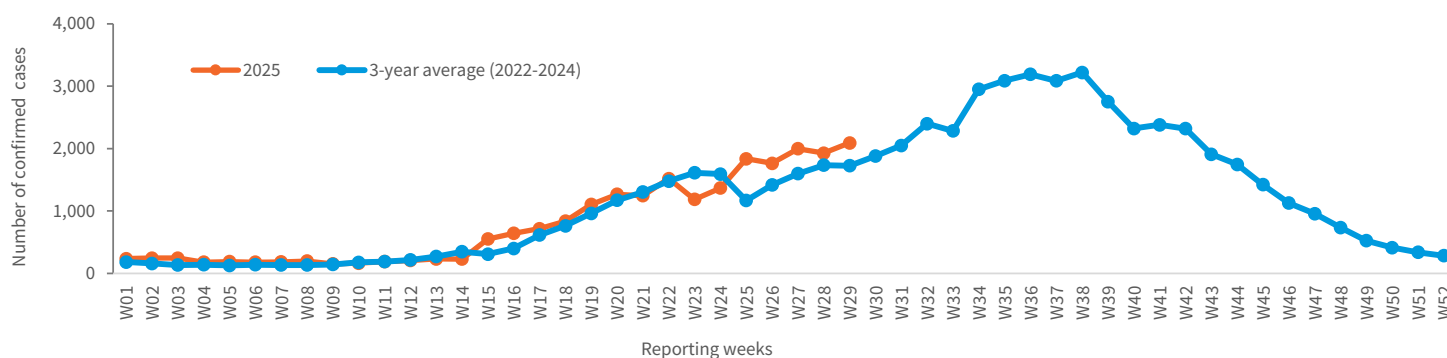
Total malaria deaths (CFR %)

Table 5: Summary of the malaria outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (25 May - 19 Jul 2025)

Indicators	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	Trend line
Confirmed cases	1,519	1,186	1,367	1,838	1,764	1,998	1,928	2,090	
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	

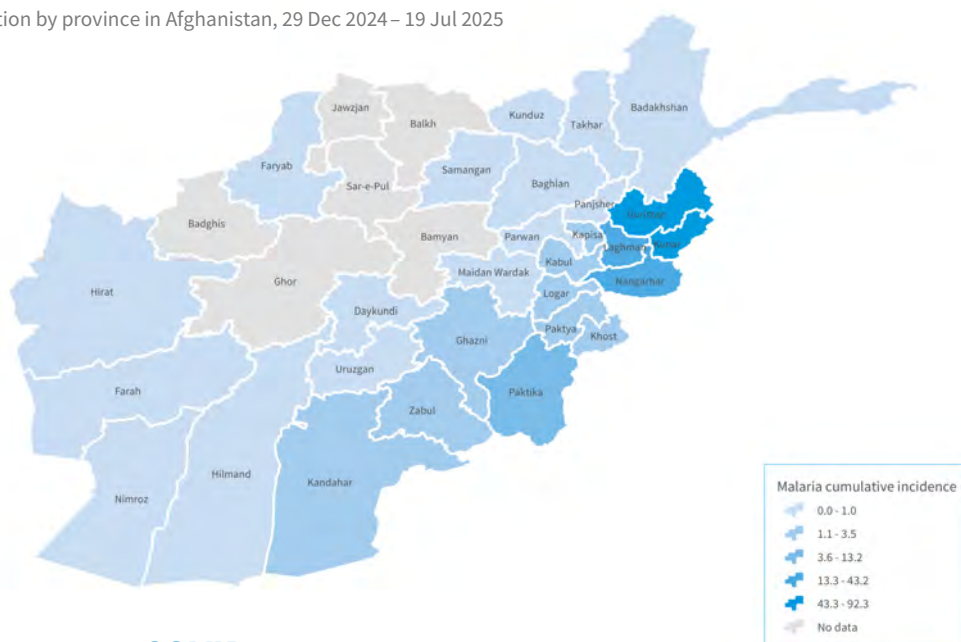
- The epi curve of confirmed malaria cases shows a gradual increase since week 15-2025, which coincides with the start of the warmer weather. The trend is above the 3-year average in the past 4 weeks (2022-2024) (Figures 12 & 13).
- During week 29-2025, 2,090 cases with no associated deaths were reported from 23 provinces, which shows an 8.4% increase in the number of cases compared to previous week.
- Out of the 2,090 cases, 976 (46.7%) were females and 364 (17.4%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 22,898 confirmed malaria cases with no associated deaths have been reported. Out of total cases, 10,492 (45.8%) were females and 4,104 (17.9%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of malaria per 10,000 population was reported from Nurostan (92.3) followed by Kunar (68.0), Laghman (43.2), and Nangarhar (35.6) (Figure 14).



**Figure 12.** Weekly distribution of malaria cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Jul 2025 (N=22,898)**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 – 19 Jul 2025

## AFGHANISTAN

Confirmed malaria cumulative  
Incidence per 10,000  
population by province  
29 Dec 2024 – 19 Jul 2025



## COVID-19

(24 Feb 2020 – 19 Jul 2025)

Cumulative samples tested

**1,003,631**

In public laboratories

New samples tested in week 29

**751**

In public laboratories

**+16.1%**

Cumulative confirmed cases

**246,893**

Cumulative positivity rate (24.6%)

New confirmed cases in week 29

**127**

Weekly positivity rate (16.9%)

**+92.4%**

Cumulative confirmed deaths

**8,052**

CFR (3.3%)

New confirmed deaths in week 29

**0**

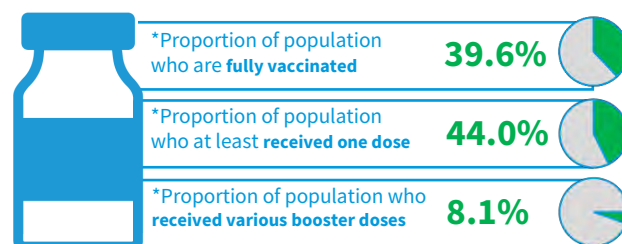
Week 29 CFR (0.0%)

**0.0%**

Key: ● Increasing ● Decreasing ● No change



## COVID-19 Vaccination highlights



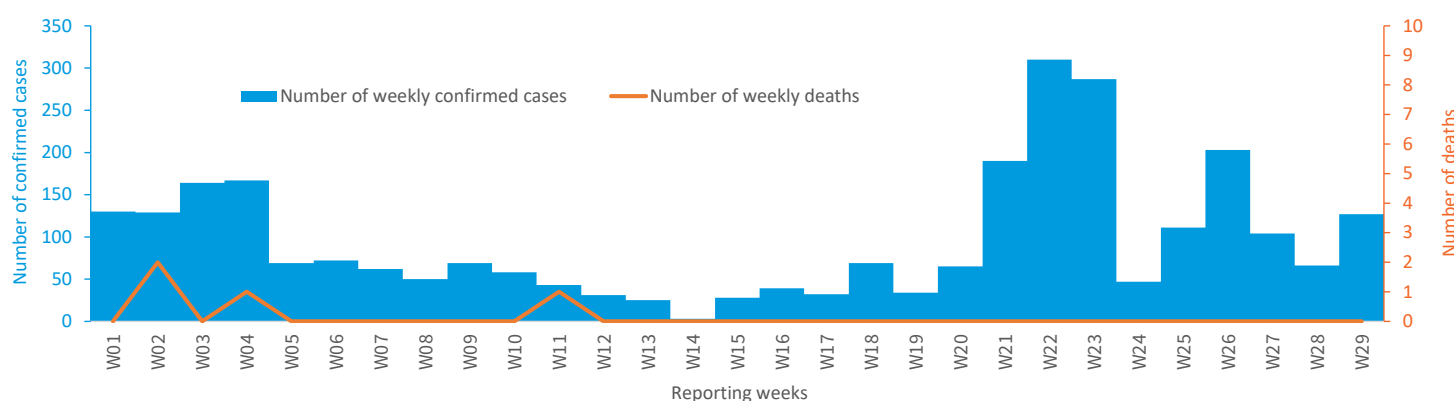
\* The denominator is 43,100,596 based on OCHA estimation 2024

**Table 6:** Summary of COVID-19 indicators in the last 8 weeks in Afghanistan (25 May - 19 Jul 2025)

Indicators	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	Trend line
Samples tested (in public Labs)	987	881	136	447	803	735	647	751	
Confirmed cases	310	287	47	111	203	104	66	127	
Percent positivity (%)	31.4	32.6	34.6	24.8	25.3	14.1	10.2	16.9	
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 epidemiological curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases indicates increasing trend since week 20-2025 with fluctuations in the recent weeks (Figure 15).
- During week 29-2025, a total of 751 samples were tested in public labs, of which 127 were positive for COVID-19 (positivity rate 16.9%), with no reported associated deaths (Table 6). This represents almost more than twice the number of cases reported in the previous week.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 2,784 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 4 associated deaths (CFR 0.1%) were reported. Out of the total cases, 1,313 (47.2%) were females.

**Figure 15.** Weekly distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Jul 2025 (cases=2,784, deaths=4)



## Updates on the response activities to the COVID-19 outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2025:
  - A total of 5,955 kits of Covid-19 Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) have been distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.
  - 850 kits of Viral Transport Medium (VTM) have been distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.
  - 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.



## ARI-Pneumonia

(29 Dec 2024-19 Jul 2025)

**\*856,665**

Total Cases

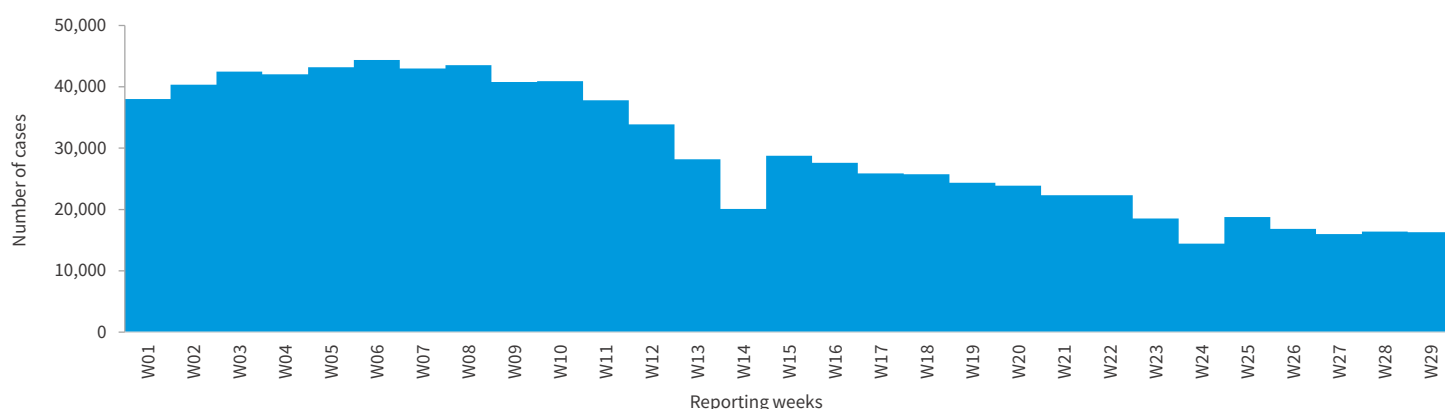
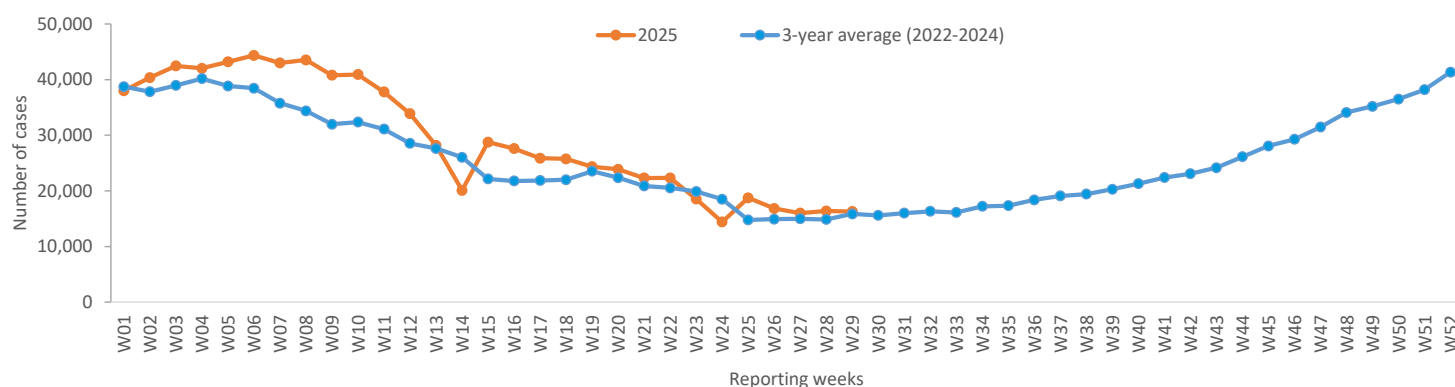
**1,908**

Total Deaths

**\*\*2,088**Samples tested for  
influenza**\*\*139**Lab-confirmed  
influenza cases**6.7%**Influenza test  
positivity ratio**Table 7:** Summary of the ARI-Pneumonia outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (25 May - 19 Jul 2025)

Indicators	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	Trend lines
Suspected cases	22,327	18,543	14,412	18,747	16,843	15,991	16,383	16,291	
Suspected deaths	46	25	52	42	40	39	52	37	
CFR (%)	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	

- The epi curve indicates a gradual downward trend in reported cases since week 06-2025 (Figures 16 & 17).
- During week 29-2025, 16,291 cases of ARI pneumonia and 37 associated deaths (CFR 0.2%) were reported, which shows almost stabilization in the number of ARI pneumonia cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total 16,291 cases, 7,986 (49.0%) were females while 10,519 (64.6%) were under-five children.
- During the reporting period, 55 samples were collected for influenza, and none were tested positive.

**Figure 16.** Weekly distribution of ARI pneumonia cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Jul 2025 (N=856,665)**Figure 17.** Comparison between the trends of ARI pneumonia cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

\*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.



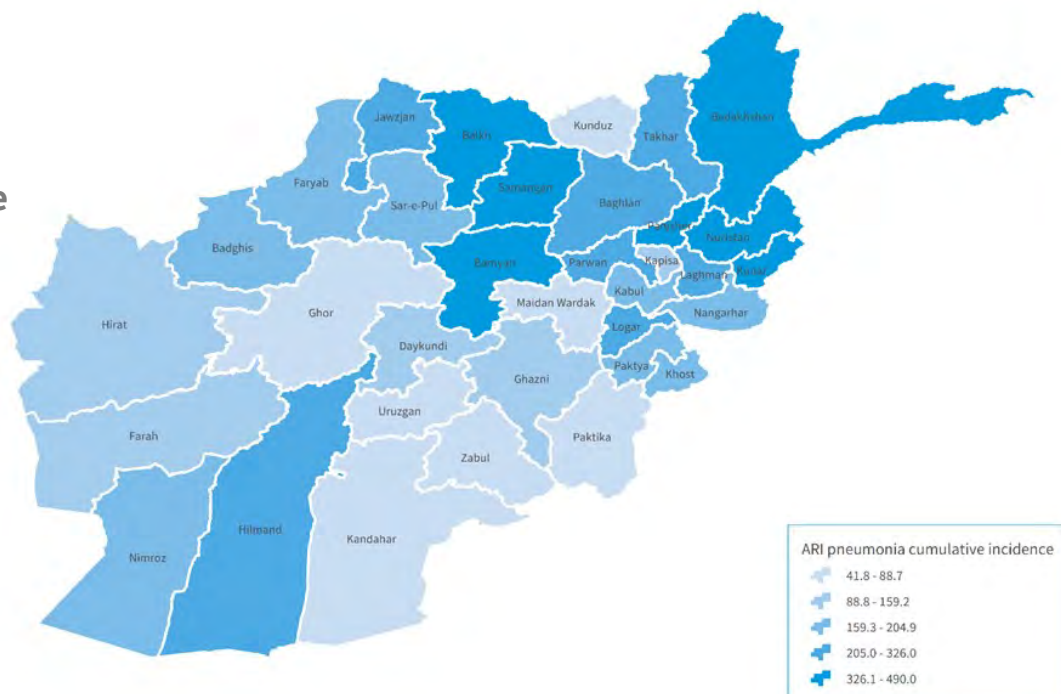
- Since the beginning of 2025, 856,665 cases of ARI pneumonia and 1,908 associated deaths (CFR 0.2%) were reported. Out of total cases, 542,979 (63.4%) were under-five children, while 424,143 (49.5%) were females. Also, 2,088 samples have been tested for influenza, out of which 139 were positive (positivity rate 6.7%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of ARI pneumonia per 10,000 population has been reported in Nuristan (490.0), followed by Samangan (464.8), Kunar (410.8) and Panjshir (400.7) provinces (Figure 18).

**Figure 18.** ARI-Pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Jul 2025

## AFGHANISTAN

### ARI pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province

29 Dec 2024 —19 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:

- Dr. Mohamed Tahoun, MD, MPH, PhD: Epidemiologist, WHO-CO, (tahounm@who.int)
- Infectious Hazard Preparedness Team – Health Emergencies Program (WHE)– (emacoafghipt@who.int)