







AFGHANISTAN

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS
SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #31-2025

No. 31 (27 Jul — 02 Aug 2025)


Disease Outbreaks	 AWD with dehydration	 Measles (Suspected)	 CCHF (Suspected)	 Dengue fever (Suspected)	 Malaria (Confirmed)	 COVID-19 (Confirmed)
Cumulative cases 2025	95,362	82,173	972	967	27,482	3,051
Cumulative deaths 2025 (CFR %)	46 (0.05)	503 (0.6)	73 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.1)

Data from 610 (99.5%) out of 613 sentinel sites

Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) with Dehydration (29 Dec 2024 — 02 Aug 2025)


95,362
Total cases


46
Total deaths


6,319
Samples tested (RDTs)


621
RDT-positive cases





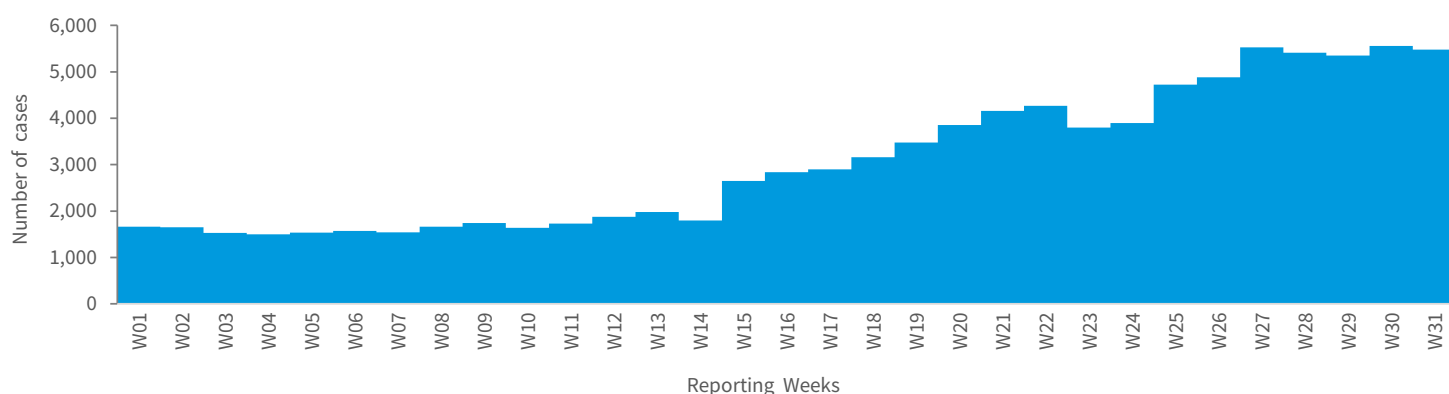

9.8%
RDT positivity rate

Table 1: Summary of the AWD with dehydration outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (08 Jun — 02 Aug 2025)

Indicators	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30	W31	Trend line
Number of cases	3,897	4,722	4,884	5,528	5,412	5,350	5,560	5,480	
Number of deaths	0	6	3	4	6	3	4	4	
CFR (%)	0.00	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.07	

- The epidemiological curve has shown a gradual increasing trend since week 08-2025, which coincides with the start of the warmer weather; however, stabilization at higher levels is observed in the last 5 weeks (Figure 1).
- There is an ongoing AWD with a dehydration outbreak in Parwan province since 10 July 2025. Since the beginning of the outbreak, a total of 492 AWD with dehydration cases [240 (48.8%) were females; and 14 (2.8%) were under-five children] and one death have been reported (a 50-year-old male). Among the suspected cases, 272 RDTs were conducted, of which 131 tested positive (positivity rate 48.2%).
- During week 31, a total of 5,480 AWD with dehydration cases, with 4 associated deaths (CFR 0.07%), were reported from 229 districts. This shows a slight decrease in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- All the 4 new deaths were under-five children, while 1 (25.0%) of them was female, reported from 2 provinces: Badakhshan (3) and Wardak (1).

Figure 1. Weekly distribution of AWD with dehydration cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 02 Aug 2025 (N=95,362)



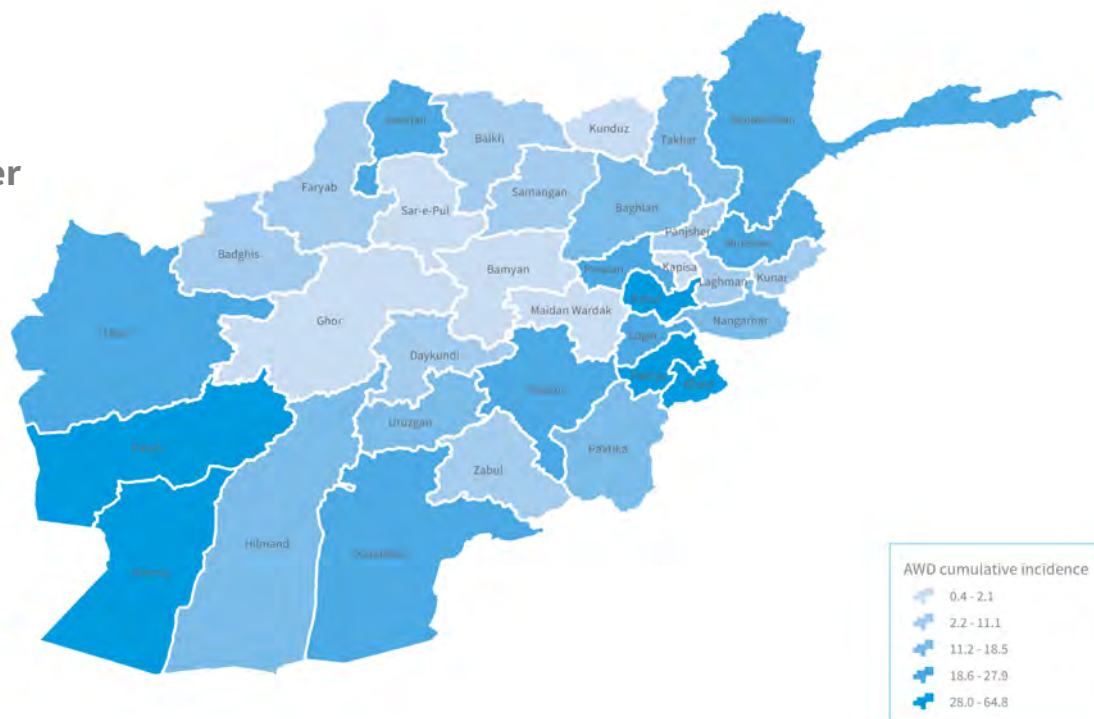


- Out of the 5,480 AWD with dehydration cases, 2,750 (50.2%) were females and 3,088 (56.4%) were under-five children.
- During week 31-2025, no new districts reported any alerts of AWD with dehydration.
- Since Jan 2025, 95,362 cases of AWD with dehydration with 46 associated deaths (CFR 0.05%) were reported from 334 districts. Out of total cases, 47,016 (49.3%) were females, while 54,533 (57.2%) were under-five children.
- Since Jan 2025, 6,319 Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) have been conducted on AWD with dehydration cases, of which 621 tests turned positive (positivity rate 9.8%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of AWD with dehydration per 10,000 population was reported from Nimroz (64.8), followed by Paktya (63.3), Kabul (49.5), Khost (49.0), and Farah (46.3) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 02 Aug 2025

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AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by Province 29 Dec 2024 – 02 Aug 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:

- WHO distributed around 10,000 Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials on AWD with dehydration prevention and control as part of the response to the recent AWD with dehydration outbreak in Parwan province.
- WHO supplied 32 AWD with dehydration case management kits as part of the response to the AWD with dehydration outbreak in Parwan province.
- 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 5 provinces (Kabul, Paktika, Kandahar, Nimroz, and Farah) participated in hygiene promotion sessions aimed at strengthening community awareness and preventive practices.
- A total of 594 individuals gained access to safe drinking water through the rehabilitation of boreholes equipped with hand pumps in Farah province.



Measles

(29 Dec 2024 — 02 Aug 2025)



82,173

Total Cases



503

Total Deaths



9,745

Sample tested



6,025

Lab confirmed cases



61.8%

Test positivity rate

Table 2: Summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (08 Jun — 02 Aug 2025)

Indicators	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30	W31	Trend line
Suspected cases	2,683	2,759	2,396	2,133	2,093	1,858	1,790	1,557	
Suspected deaths	13	14	8	16	11	12	13	6	
CFR (%)	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	

- The epi curve of suspected measles cases has shown a decreasing trend since week 20-2025, 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 31-2025, a total of 1,557 suspected cases and 6 associated deaths (CFR 0.4%) were reported, which shows a decrease of 13.0% in the number of suspected cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total 1,557 cases, 733 (47.1%) were females and 1,133 (72.8%) were under-five children.
- All the 6 new deaths were under five children, while 5 (83.3%) were females, reported from 4 provinces: Kabul (3), Far-yab (1), Herat (1), and Jawzjan (1).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 82,173 suspected measles cases and 503 associated deaths (CFR 0.6%) were reported. Out of total cases, 38,692 (47.1%) were females, while 63,300 (77.0%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected measles cases per 10,000 population has been reported from Helmand (74.3), followed by Badakhshan (50.9), Jawzjan (44.2), Nuristan (42.4), and Urozgan (38.7) (Figure 5).

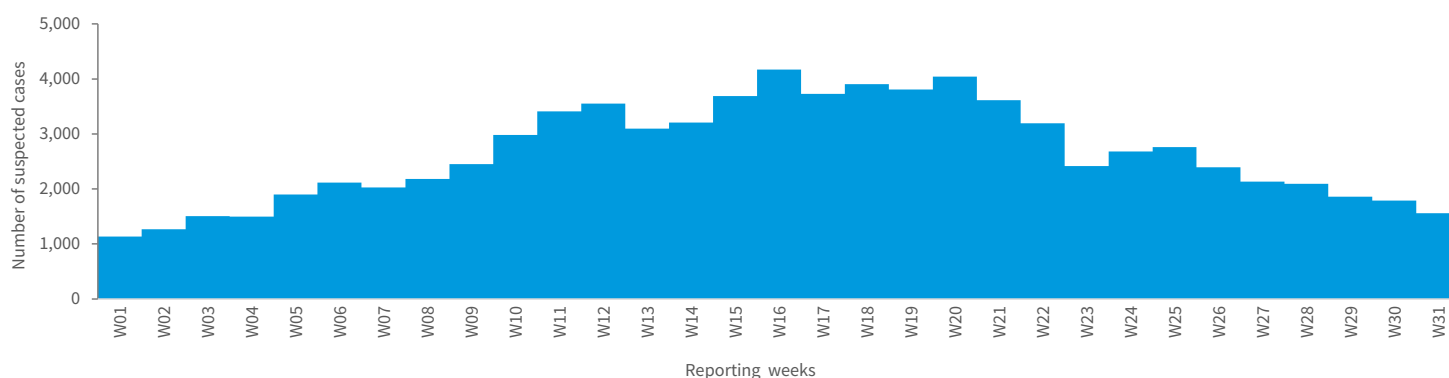
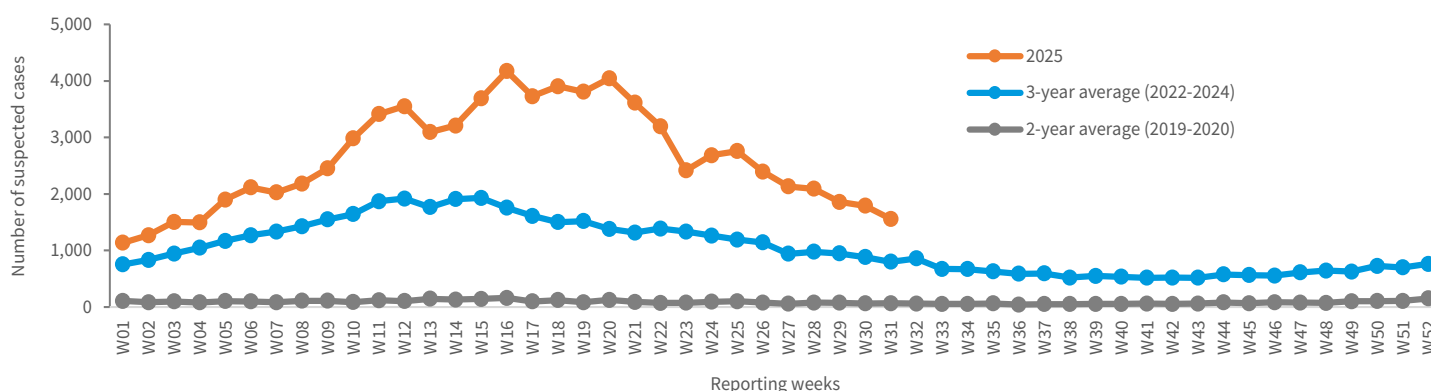
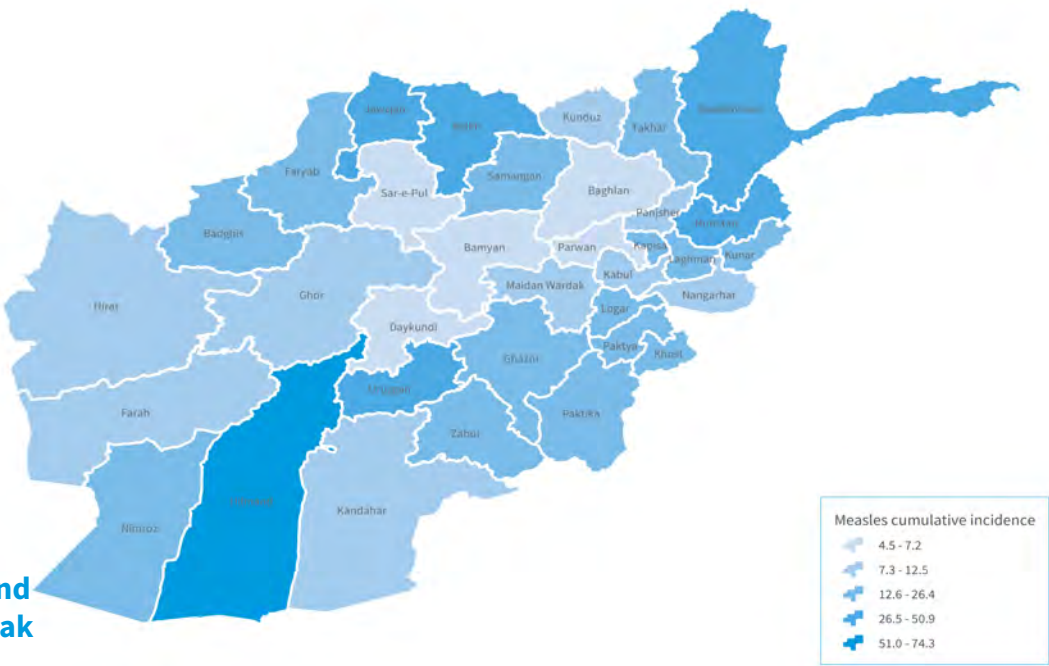
Figure 3. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 02 Aug 2025 (N= 82,173)**Figure 4.** Comparison between the trends of suspected measles cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-20224) and the endemic level



Figure 5. Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 02 Aug 2025

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



Updates on the preparedness and
response to the measles outbreak

- During week 31-2025, a total of 135 children aged 9-59 months were vaccinated against measles as part of the outbreak response in 2 provinces (Logar and Urozgan). This brings the number of children aged 9-59 months vaccinated against measles as part of outbreak response immunization activities to 25,762 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 — 02 Aug 2025)


972
Total cases


73
Total deaths


791
Samples tested


272
Lab-confirmed
CCHF cases






34.4%
test positivity rate

Table 3: Summary of the CCHF outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (08 Jun — 02 Aug 2025)

Indicators	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30	W31	Trend line
Suspected cases	92	127	64	56	67	46	39	41	
Suspected deaths	4	12	3	8	4	5	3	2	
CFR (%)	4.3	9.4	4.7	14.3	6.0	10.9	7.7	4.9	

- The epi-curve of suspected CCHF cases shows a decreasing trend since week 26-2025, with its highest peak in week 25-2025 (127 suspected cases) (Figures 6 & 7).
- During week 31-2025, 41 new suspected CCHF cases with 2 associated deaths (CFR 4.9%) were reported compared to 39 cases and 3 deaths in the previous week (Table 3).



- All of the 41 new cases were over-five-year-olds, while 15 (36.6%) of them were females reported from 11 provinces [Kabul (26), Badakhshan (3), Kandahar (3), Kunduz (2), Baghlan (1), Balkh (1), Herat (1), Jawzjan (1), Kapisa (1), Parwan (1), and Sarepul (1)].
- Both of the new deaths were females and over-five-year-olds from Kabul and Balkh provinces.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 972 suspected CCHF cases, with 73 associated deaths (CFR 7.5%), were reported. Out of the total 972 cases, 968 (99.6%) were over five years old, while 304 (31.3%) were females. Also, 791 samples have been tested, 272 of them were positive (positivity rate 34.4%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected CCHF per 100,000 population is reported from Kapisa (8.2), followed by Kabul (6.6), Kandahar (5.0), Balkh (4.5), and Jawzjan (3.1) (Figure 8).

Figure 6: Weekly distribution of suspected CCHF cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 02 Aug 2025, (N=972)

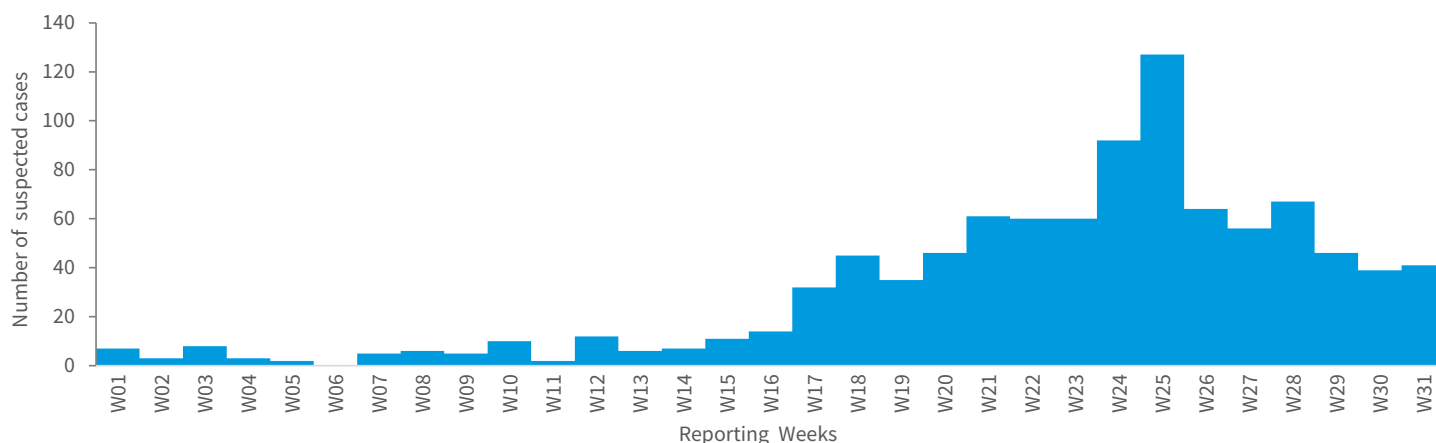
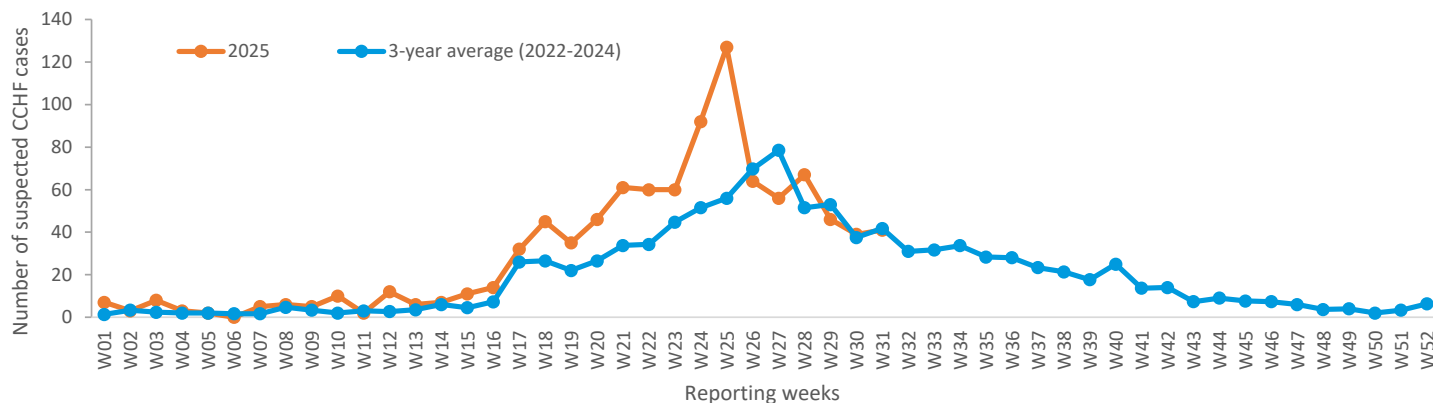


Figure 7. Comparison between the trends of suspected CCHF cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)



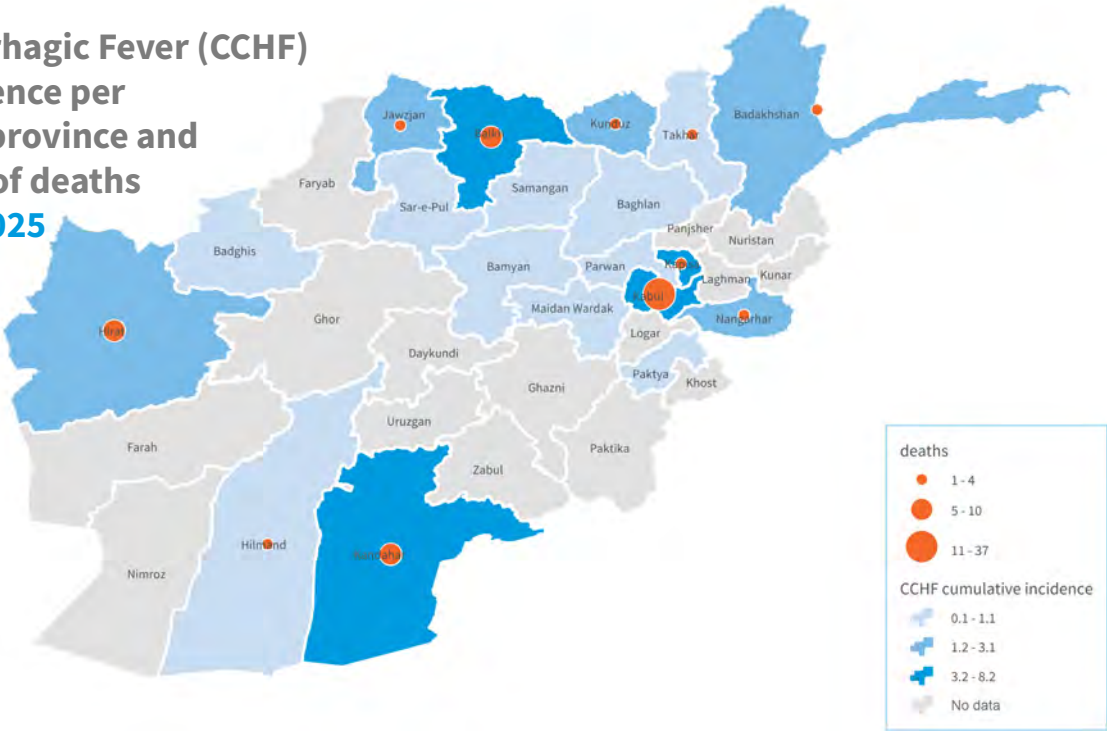
Updates on the response to the CCHF outbreak

- 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 vials per pack), 100 vials of Vancomycin 500mg, and 80 packs of ribavirin injections (10 ampoules per pack) have been distributed to 5 WHO regional sub-offices (Herat, Nangarhar, Balkh, Kunduz, and Kandahar).
 - Online awareness campaigns on Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) have been conducted by WHO through its official social media channels (Facebook and X), reaching over 35,967 in X and 1,762 Facebook users to date. The campaigns 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.
 - 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 – 02 Aug 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 — 02 Aug 2025



Dengue Fever

(29 Dec 2024 — 02 Aug 2025)

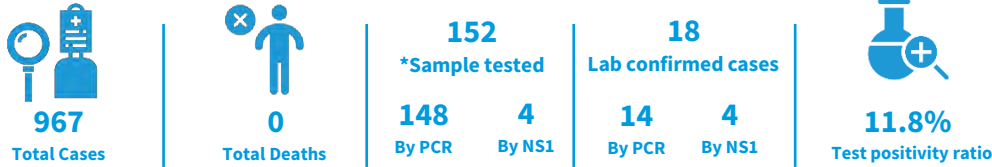
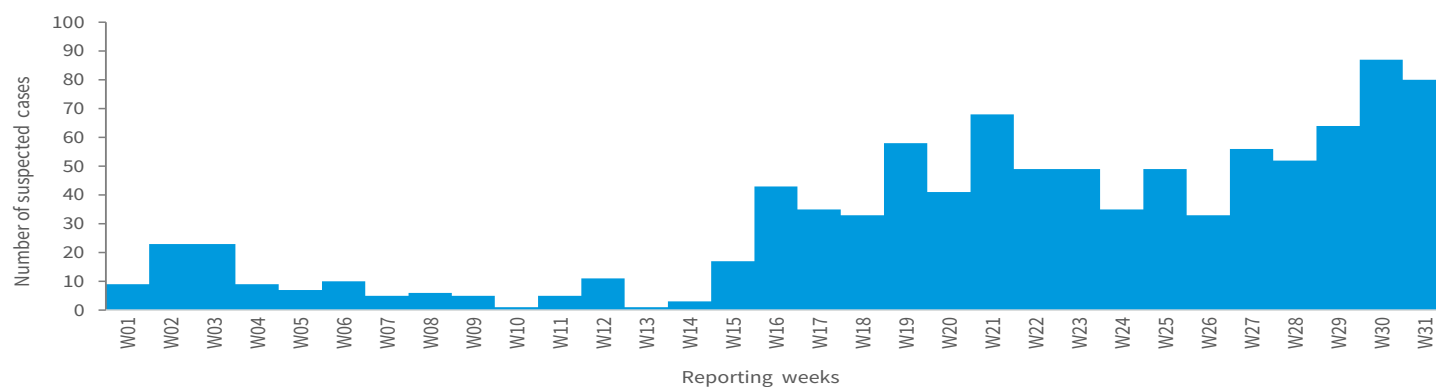
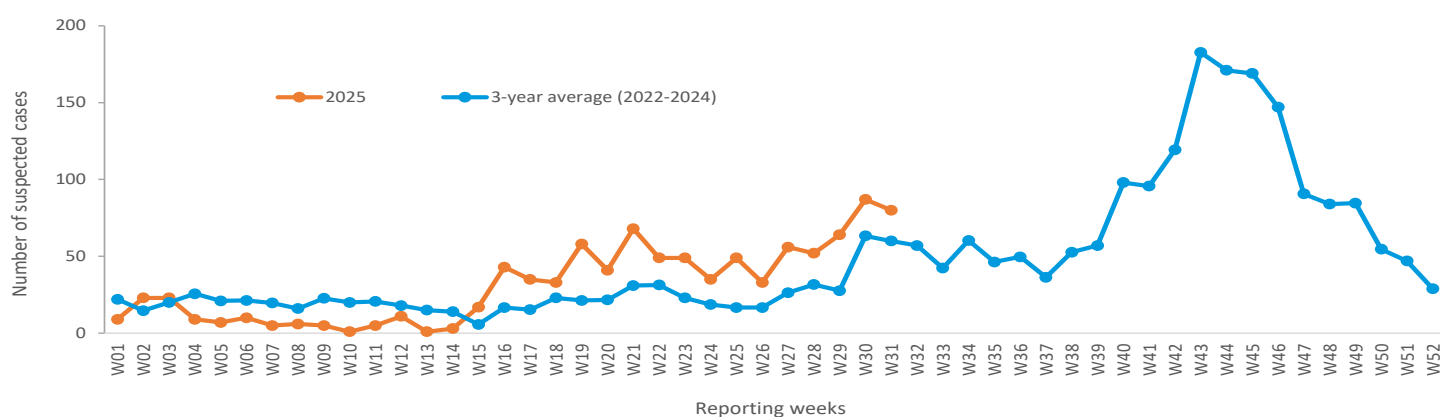


Table 4: Summary of the dengue fever outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (08 Jun — 02 Aug 2025)

Indicators	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30	W31	Trend line
Suspected cases	35	49	33	56	52	64	87	80	
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	

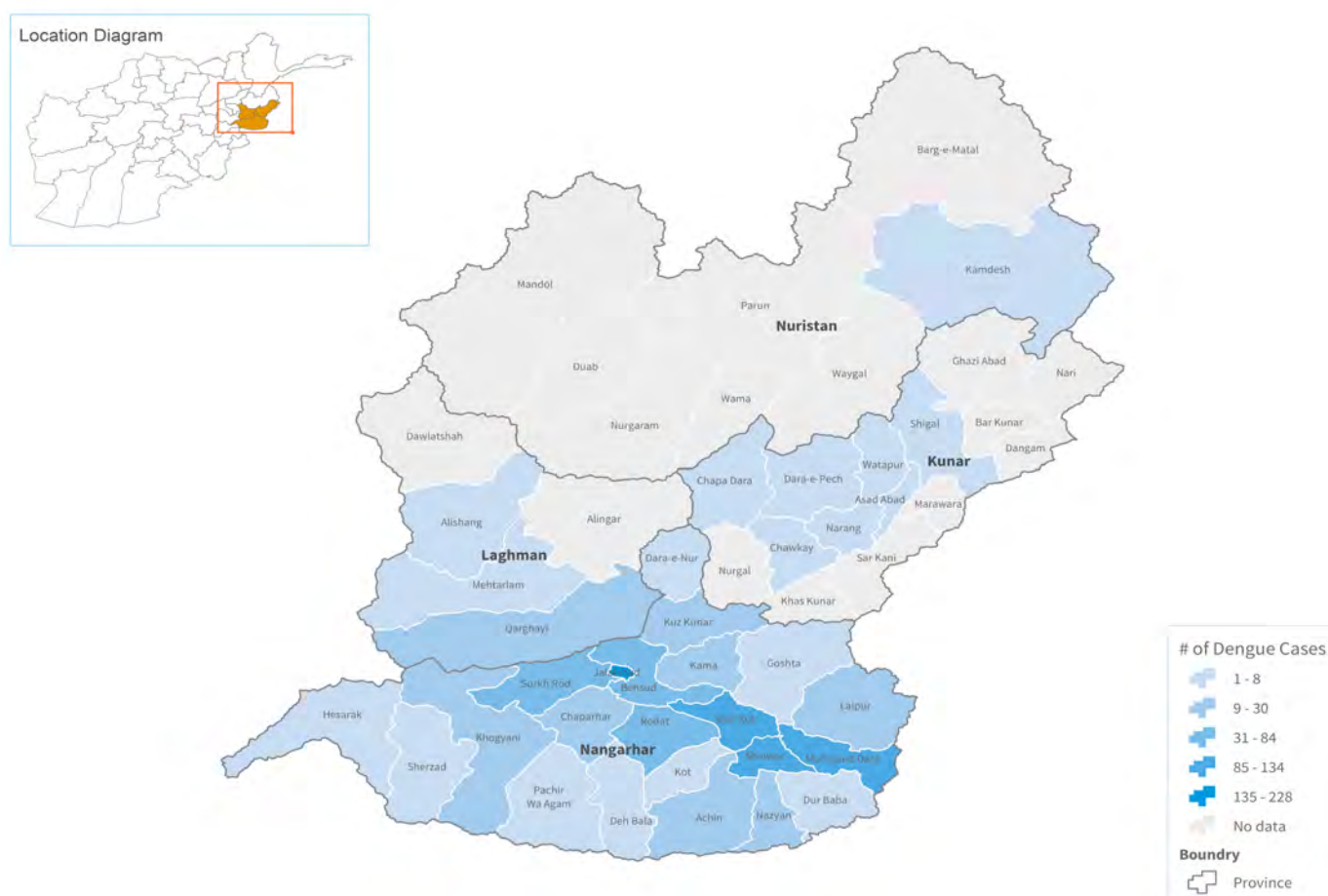
- The epi curve of suspected dengue fever cases shows an increasing trend since week 15-2025, which could be attributed to the summer season and warmer temperature in the East region, warranting close monitoring (Figures 9 & 10).
- During week 31-2025, 80 suspected cases of dengue fever with no associated deaths were reported from Nangarhar (79) and Laghman (1) provinces, compared to 87 cases in the preceding week.
- Out of the total 80 cases, 35 (43.8%) were females, while 76 (95.0%) of them were over five years old.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 967 suspected dengue fever cases, with no associated deaths, were reported from 6 provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Kabul, Ghazni, and Paktya). Out of total cases, 927 (95.9%) were over five years old, while 402 (41.6%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 152 samples have been tested, out of which 18 were positive (positivity rate 11.8%). The geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases at district levels in the East region provinces is shown in Figure 11.

**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*

**Figure 9.** Weekly distribution of suspected dengue fever cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 02 Aug 2025, (N=967)**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 at district levels in East region provinces, 29 Dec 2024 – 02 Aug 2025



Confirmed Malaria

(29 Dec 2024 — 02 Aug 2025)



27,482
Total Malaria
Cases



0 (0.0)
Total malaria
deaths (CFR %)

Table 5: Summary of the malaria outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (01 Jun — 02 Aug 2025)

Indicators	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30	W31	Trend line
Confirmed cases	1,367	1,838	1,764	1,998	1,928	2,090	2,180	2,404	
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 in 2025 is slightly higher than the 3-year average (2022-2024) since week 25-2025 (Figures 12 & 13).
- During week 31-2025, 2,404 cases with no associated deaths were reported from 19 provinces, which shows an increase of 10.3% in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- Out of the 2,404 cases, 1,127 (46.9%) were females and 371 (15.4%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 27,482 confirmed malaria cases with no associated deaths have been reported. Out of total cases, 12,669 (46.1%) were females and 4,869 (17.7%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of malaria per 10,000 population was reported from Nuristan (105.8), followed by Kunar (81.4), Laghman (52.1), and Nangarhar (43.2) (Figure 14).

Figure 12. Weekly distribution of malaria cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 02 Aug 2025 (N=27,482)

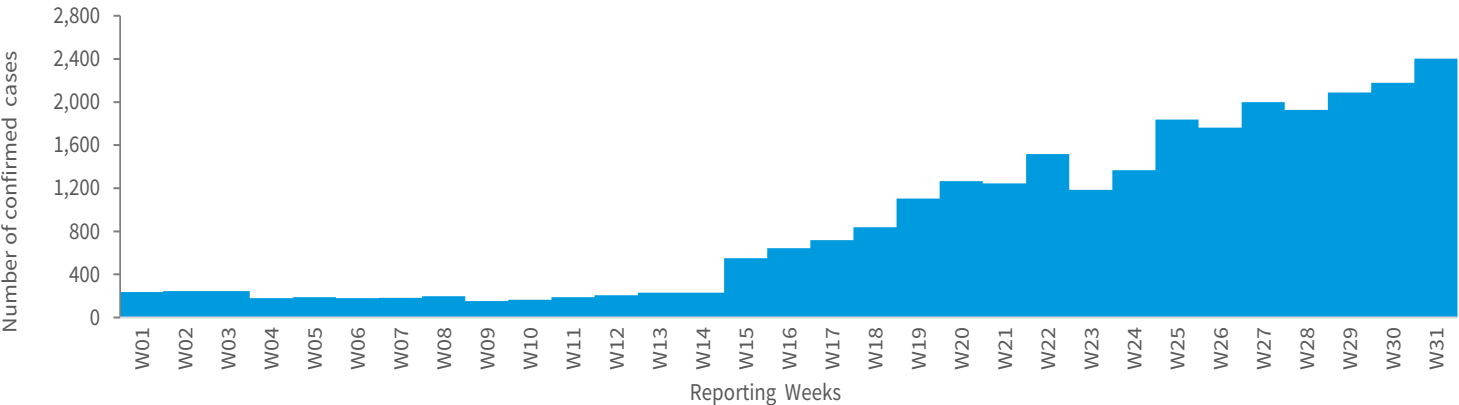


Figure 13. Comparison between the trends of malaria cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

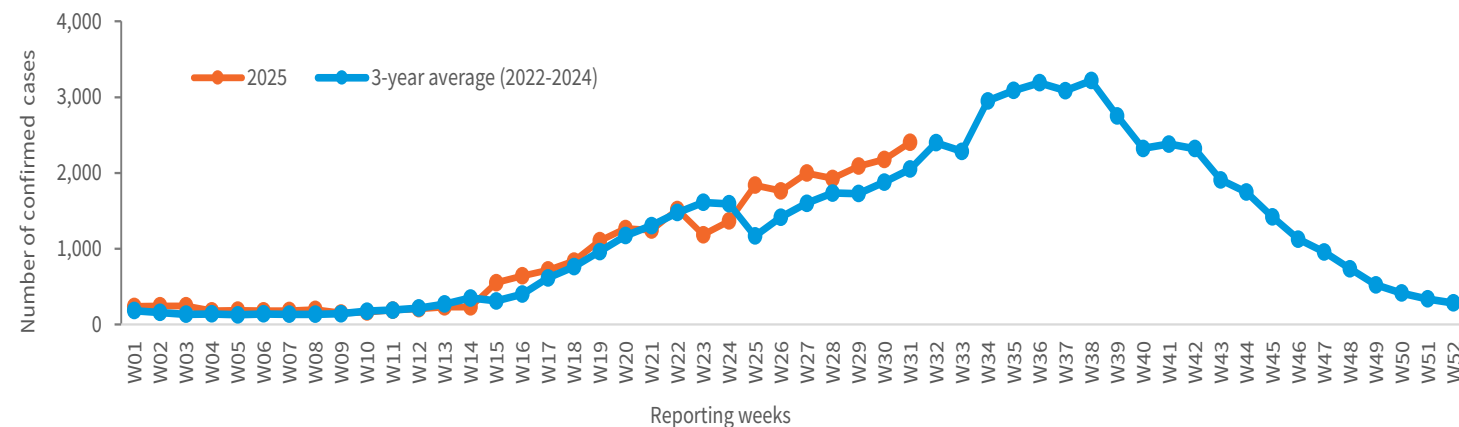
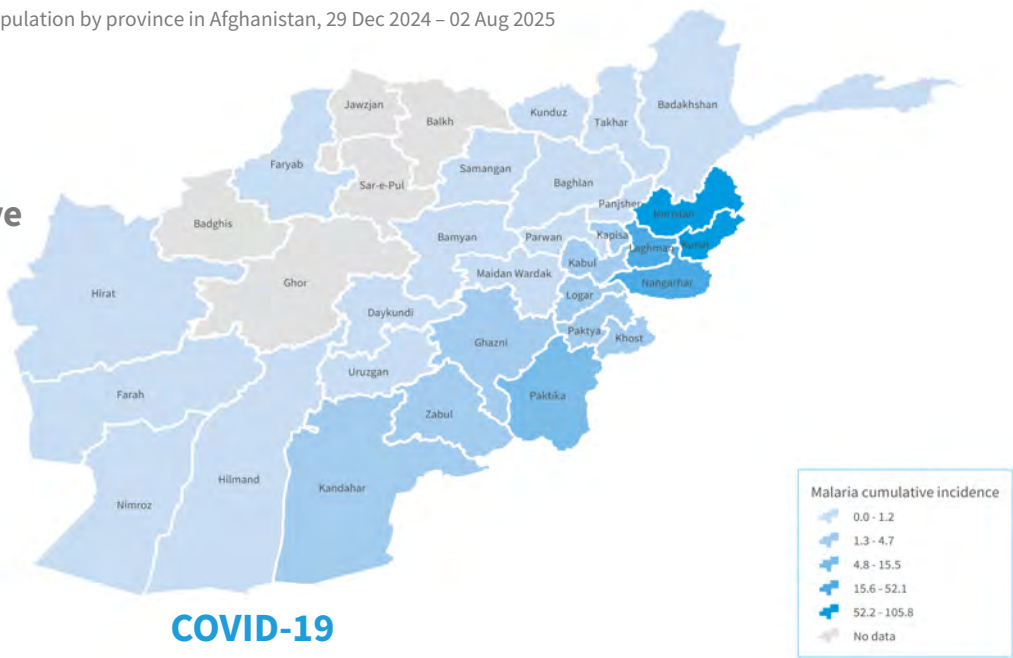


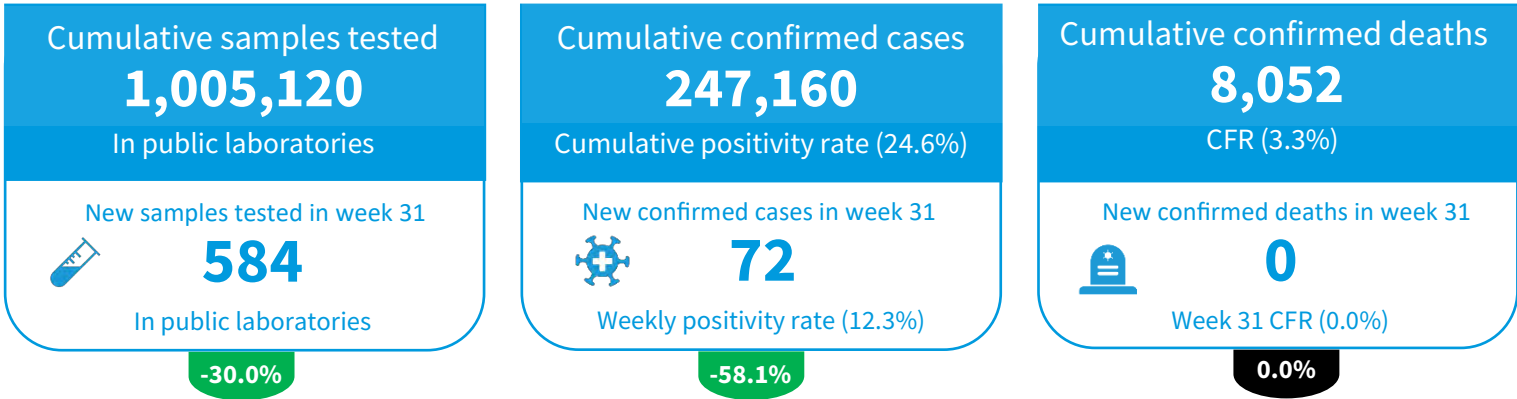


Figure 14. Malaria cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 02 Aug 2025

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Confirmed malaria cumulative
Incidence per 10,000
population by province
29 Dec 2024 – 02 Aug 2025

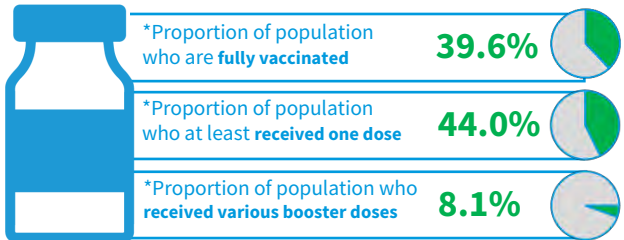
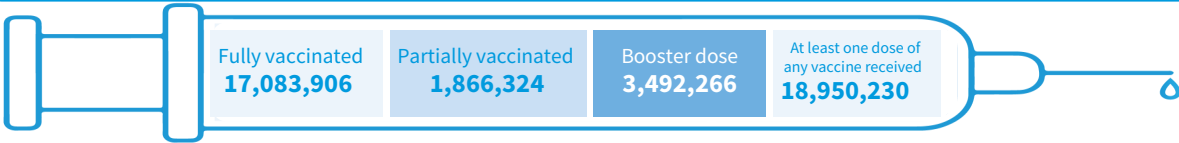


COVID-19
(24 Feb 2020 — 02 Aug 2025)



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 (08 Jun — 02 Aug 2025)

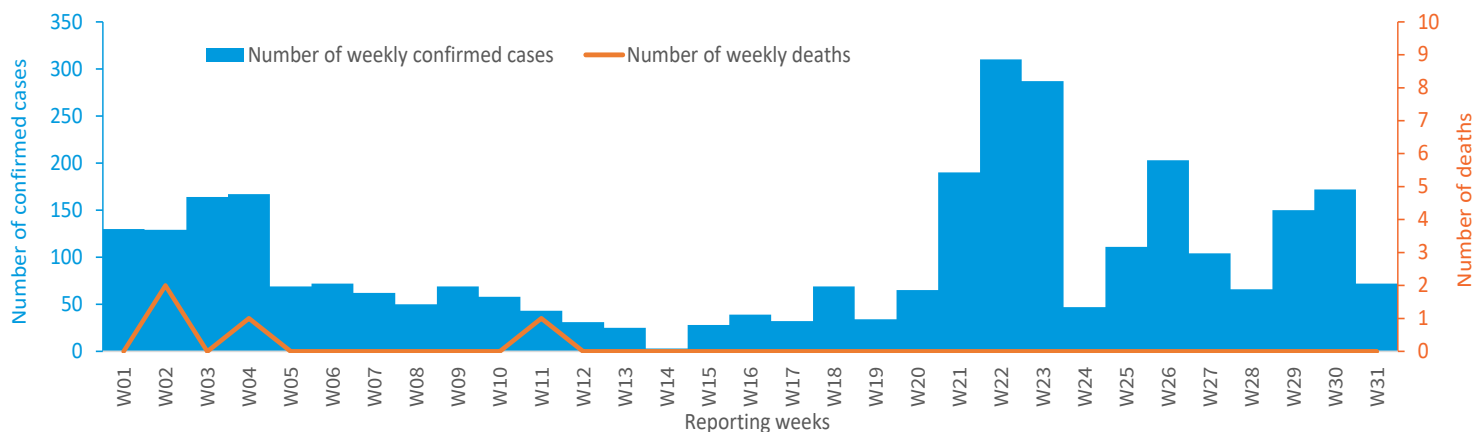
Indicators	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30	W31	Trend line
Samples tested (in public Labs)	136	447	803	735	647	822	834 *	584	
Confirmed cases	47	111	203	104	66	150	172	72	
Percent positivity (%)	34.6	24.8	25.3	14.1	10.2	18.2	20.6	12.3	
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

*Delayed data entry was experienced during week 30-2025, and the number of samples tested was revised from 817 to 834.



- The epidemiological curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases indicates an increasing trend since week 20-2025 with fluctuations in the recent weeks (Figure 15).
- During week 31-2025, a total of 584 samples were tested in public labs, of which 72 were positive for COVID-19 (positivity rate 12.3%), with no reported associated deaths (Table 6). This represents a 58.1% decrease in the number of confirmed cases compared to the previous week.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 3,051 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 4 associated deaths (CFR 0.1%) were reported. Out of the total cases, 1,412 (46.3%) were females.

Figure 15. Weekly distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 02 Aug 2025 (cases=3,051, 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.

Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

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

Contact us for further information:

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