







## AFGHANISTAN

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS

SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #33-2025

No. 33 (10 - 16 Aug 2025)

Disease Outbreaks	 AWD with dehydration	 Measles (Suspected)	 CCHF (Suspected)	 Dengue fever (Suspected)	 Malaria (Confirmed)	 COVID-19 (Confirmed)
Cumulative cases 2025	106,196	84,922	1,043	1,119	33,998	3,162
Cumulative deaths 2025 (CFR %)	50 (0.05)	513 (0.6)	79 (7.6)	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 2024-16 Aug 2025)

  
**106,196**  
Total cases




  
**50**  
Total deaths

  
**7,137**  
Samples tested (RDTs)

  
**742**  
RDT-positive cases

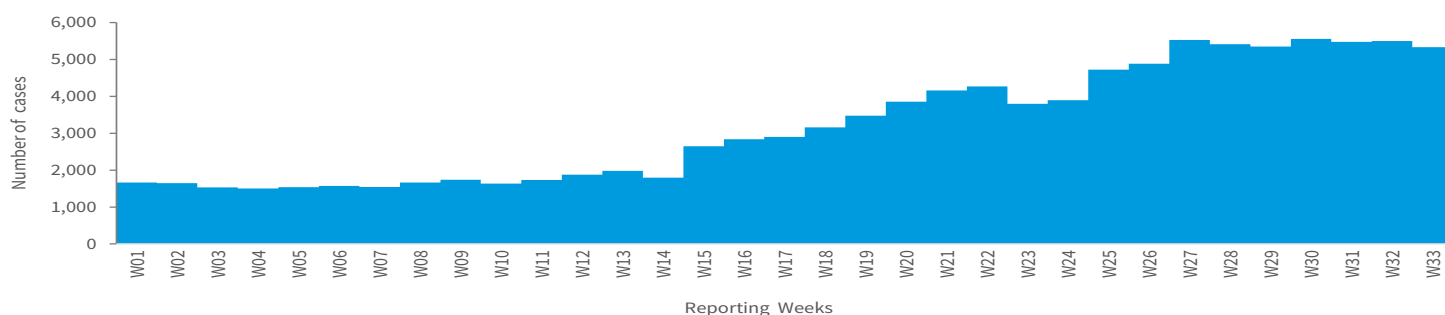
  
**10.4%**  
RDT positivity rate

**Table 1:** Summary of the AWD with dehydration outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (22 Jun - 16 Aug 2025)

Indicators	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	Trend line
Number of cases	4,884	5,528	5,412	5,350	5,560	5,480	5,503	5,331	
Number of deaths	3	4	6	3	4	4	2	2	
CFR (%)	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04	

- 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 the higher level is observed in the last 7 weeks (Figure 1).
- There is an ongoing AWD with a dehydration outbreak in central provinces, Parwan and Kapisa provinces since 10 July 2025. As of 16 Aug 2025, a total of 991 suspected cases have been reported (946 in Parwan and 45 in Kapisa province) and 13 districts (8 in Parwan and 5 in Kapisa). Among the suspected cases, 458 RDTs were conducted (413 in Parwan and 45 in Kapisa), of which 195 tested positive [166 in Parwan (positivity rate 40.2%) and 29 in Kapisa (positivity rate 64.4%)]. One death have been reported (a 50-year-old male).
- During week 33-2025, a total of 5,331 AWD with dehydration cases, with 2 associated deaths (CFR 0.04%), were reported from 223 districts. This shows a slight decrease in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- Both of the new deaths were under-five-year-old, while one was female, reported from Badakhshan (1), and Wardak (1) provinces.
- Out of the 5,331 AWD with dehydration cases, 2,660 (49.9%) were females and 2,992 (56.1%) were under-five children.
- During week 33-2025, one new district, His-e-Awal (Khenj) district of Panjsher province reported alert of AWD with dehydration.

**Figure 1.** Weekly distribution of AWD with dehydration cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025 (N=106,196)



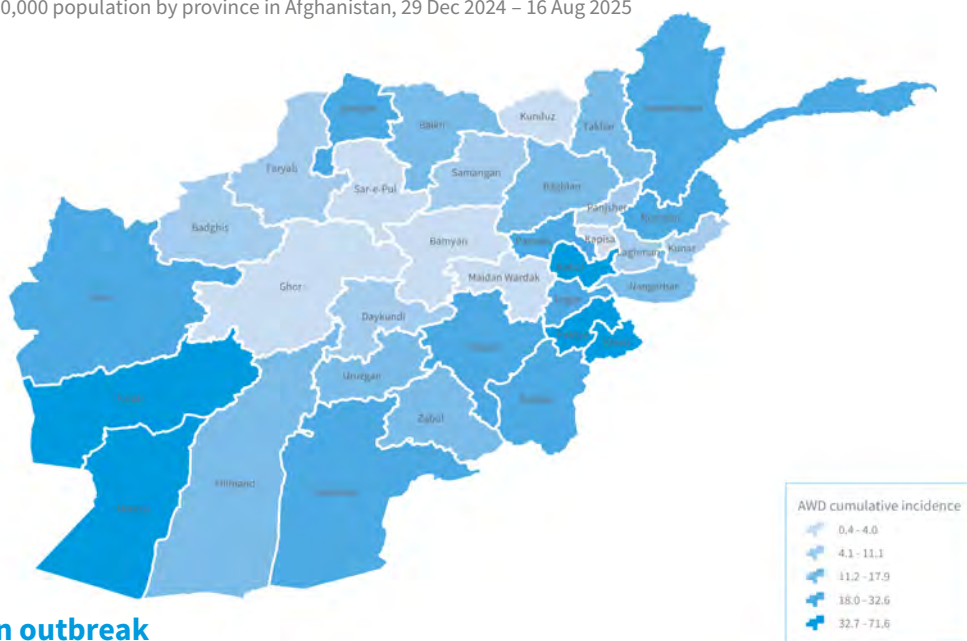


- Since Jan 2025, 106,196 cases of AWD with dehydration with 50 associated deaths (CFR 0.05%) were reported from 339 districts. Out of total cases, 52,451 (49.4%) were females, while 60,585 (57.1%) were under-five children.
- Since Jan 2025, 7,137 Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) have been conducted on AWD with dehydration cases, of which 742 tests turned positive (positivity rate 10.4%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of AWD with dehydration per 10,000 population was reported from Paktya (71.6), followed by Nimroz (69.1), Kabul (55.0), Khost (52.9), and Farah (51.5) (Figure 2).

**Figure 2.** AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025

## AFGHANISTAN

### AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by Province 29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025



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

- During week 33-2025, WHO trained and deployed 20 social mobilizers (including 7 females) to 5 high-risk districts of Parwan province (Chaharikar, Bagram, Jabulseraj, Shinwari, and Said Khail) for RCCE activities as part of the response to AWD with dehydration outbreak. The team reached to 50,328 [including 16,621 (33.0%) females] individuals.
- During the same period, WHO conducted a 3-day AWD with dehydration case management training for 30 HCWs (17 males and 13 females) involved directly in case management activities from 10-12 Aug 2025 in Parwan province. This brings the total number of HCWs trained in AWD with dehydration to 60 (17 females and 43 males) in Parwan province.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted as part of AWD with dehydration outbreak response activity:
  - 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.
  - 449 AWD with dehydration case management kits have been distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.
  - 1,012 kits of Cary Blairs have been distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.
  - 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 have been distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.
  - 20,000 IEC materials in local languages have been distributed to raise awareness on recognizing early symptoms, practicing good hygiene and sanitation, and ensuring safe water and food handling in Parwan province.

### WASH update:

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

- A total of 43,771 individuals from three provinces (Farah, Nimroz, and Parwan) participated in hygiene promotion sessions aimed at strengthening community awareness and preventive practices.
- A total of 136,850 individuals were provided the clean drinking water by distribution of aqua tab, chlorin, and PUR sachets (water purification sachets) in Baghlan province.



- A total 12,814 individuals received hand washing soap in Parwan province.
- Around 23,700 individuals gained access to safe drinking water through the construction of deep boreholes with solar powered piped system in Nangarhar province.

## Measles

(29 Dec 2024-16 Aug 2025)



84,922

Total Cases



513

Total Deaths



10,133

Sample tested



6,209

Lab confirmed cases



61.3%

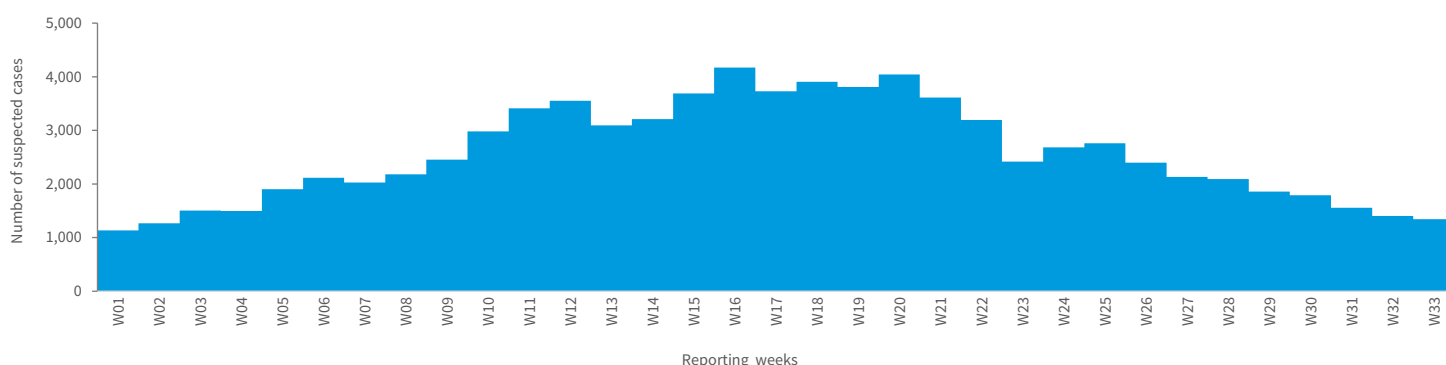
Test positivity rate

**Table 2:** Summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (22 Jun - 16 Aug 2025)

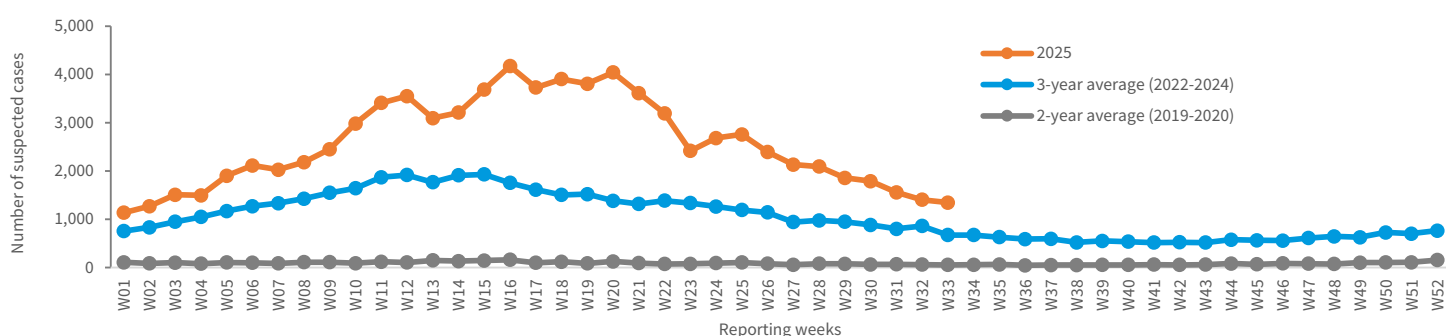
Indicators	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	Trend line
Suspected cases	2,396	2,133	2,093	1,858	1,790	1,557	1,405	1,344	
Suspected deaths	8	16	11	12	13	6	4	6	
CFR (%)	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	

- 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 slightly higher than the 3-year average (2022-2024), however, following the similar pattern (Figure 4).
- During week 33-2025, a total of 1,344 suspected cases and 6 associated deaths (CFR 0.4%) were reported, which shows a decrease of 4.3% in the number of suspected cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total 1,344 cases, 621 (46.2%) were females and 1,018 (75.7%) were under-five children.
- Out of the 6 new deaths, 5 (83.3%) were under five children, while 4 (66.7%) were females, reported from 5 provinces: Kabul (2), Farah (1), Helmand (1), Kunar (1), and Urozgan (1).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 84,922 suspected measles cases and 513 associated deaths (CFR 0.6%) were reported. Out of total cases, 39,926 (47.0%) were females, while 65,390 (77.0%) were under-five children.

**Figure 3.** Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025 (N= 84,922)



**Figure 4.** Comparison between the trends of suspected measles cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-20224) and the endemic level

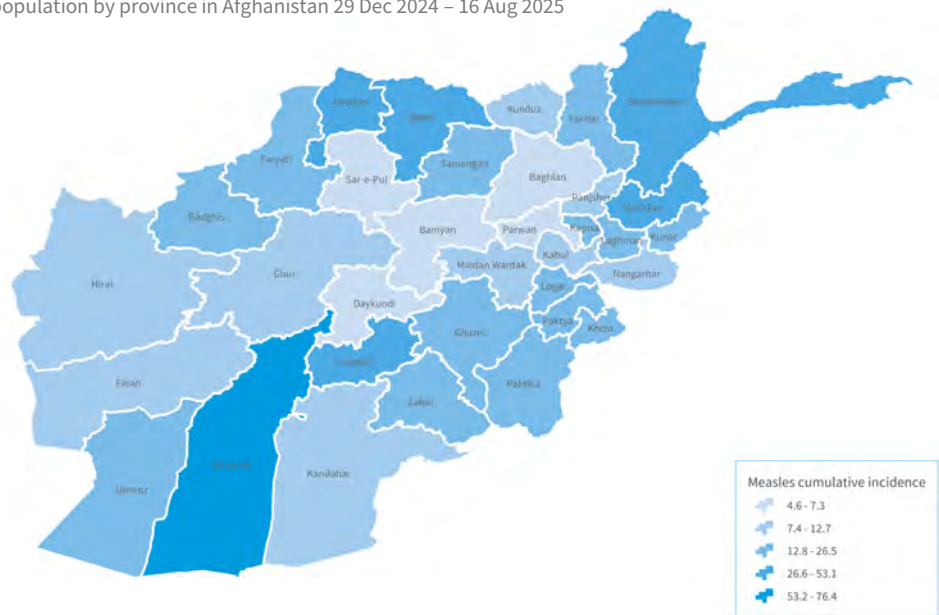


- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected measles cases per 10,000 population has been reported from Helmand (76.4), followed by Badakhshan (53.1), Jawzjan (45.5), Nuristan (42.8), and Urozgan (39.8) (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025

## AFGHANISTAN

### Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province 29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025



### Updates on the preparedness and response to the measles outbreak

- During week 33-2025, a total of 144 children aged 9-59 months were vaccinated against measles as part of the outbreak response in 2 provinces (Kapisa and Zabul). This brings the number of children aged 9-59 months vaccinated against measles as part of outbreak response immunization activities to 26,150 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 2024-16 Aug 2025 )

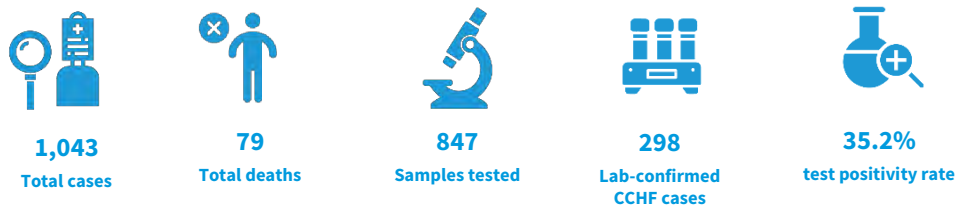


Table 3: Summary of the CCHF outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (22 Jun - 16 Aug 2025)

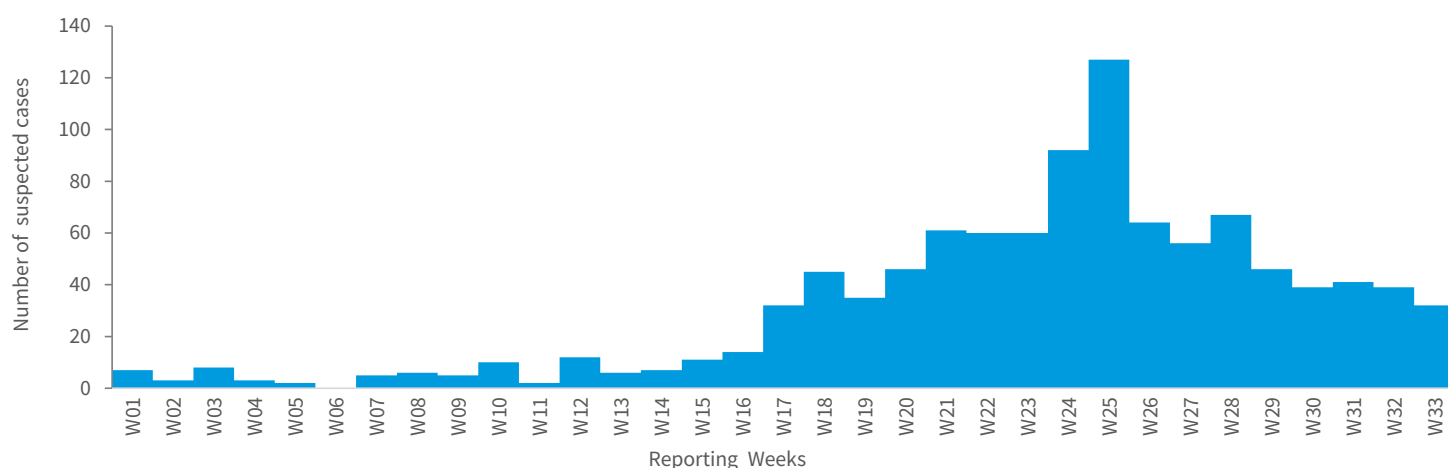
Indicators	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	Trend line
Suspected cases	64	56	67	46	39	41	39	32	
Suspected deaths	3	8	4	5	3	2	3	3	
CFR (%)	4.7	14.3	6.0	10.9	7.7	4.9	7.7	9.4	

- 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 33-2025, 32 new suspected CCHF cases with 3 associated deaths (CFR 9.4%) were reported compared to 39 cases and 3 deaths in the previous week (Table 3).

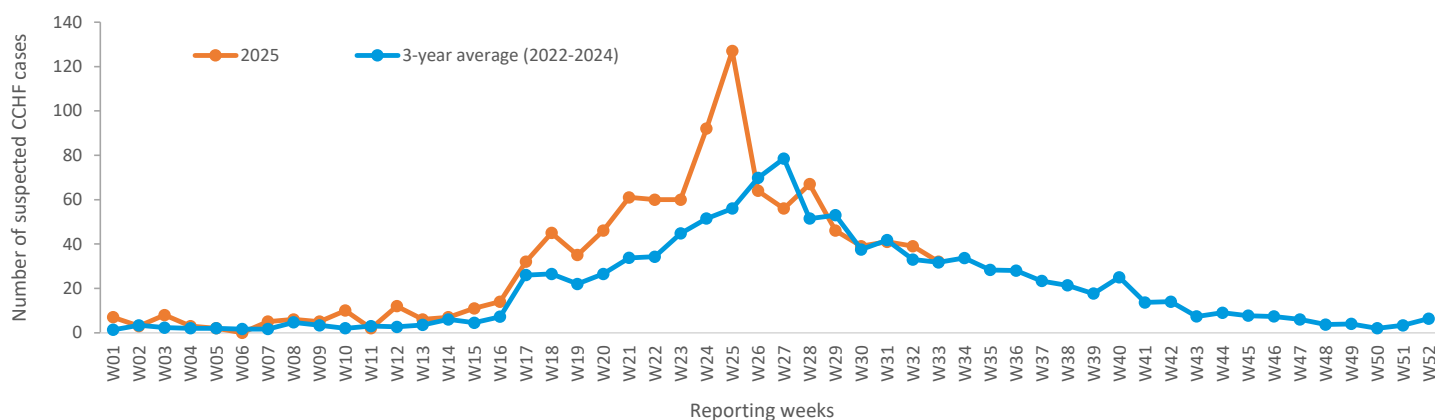


- All of the 32 new cases were over-five-year-olds, while 9 (28.1%) of them were females reported from 8 provinces [Kabul (20), Herat (3), Balkh (3), Nangarhar (2), Badakhshan (1), Baghlan (1), Kapisa (1), and Kunduz (1)].
- All the 3 new deaths were over-five males, reported from 3 provinces: Kabul (1), Balkh (1), and Kunduz (1).
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 1,043 suspected CCHF cases, with 79 associated deaths (CFR 7.6%), were reported. Out of the total 1,043 cases, 1,039 (99.6%) were over five years old, while 332 (31.8%) were females. Also, 847 samples have been tested, 298 of them were positive (positivity rate 35.2%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected CCHF per 100,000 population is reported from Kapisa (8.4), followed by Kabul (7.2), Kandahar (5.1), Balkh (4.8), and Jawzjan (3.3) (Figure 8).

**Figure 6:** Weekly distribution of suspected CCHF cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025, (N=1,043)



**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.



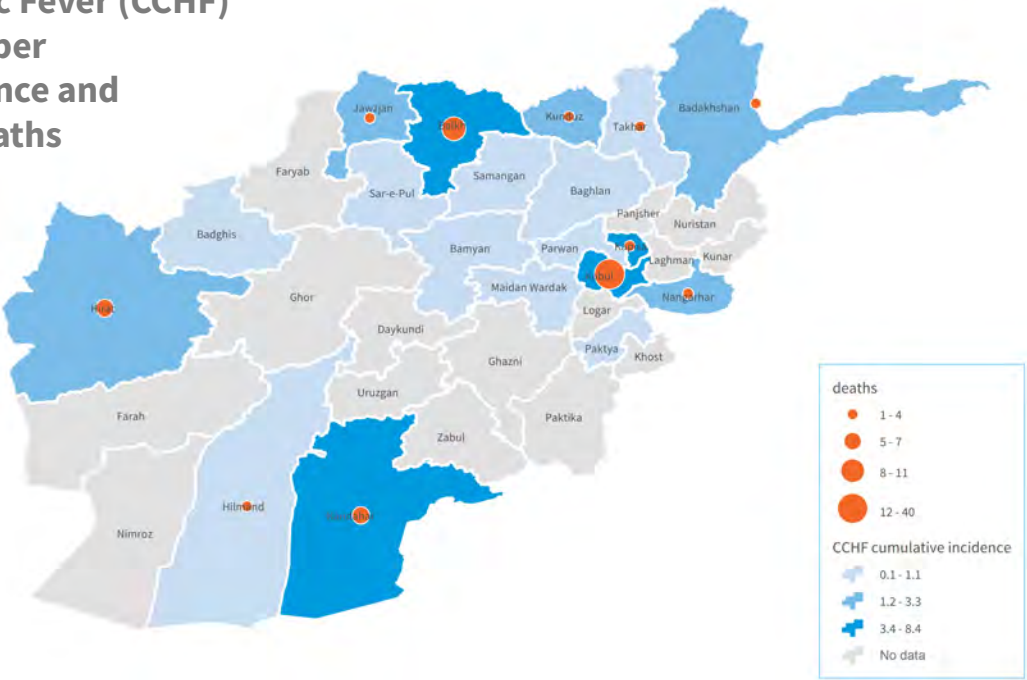
**Figure 8.** Cumulative incidence of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) cases per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025

AFGHANISTAN

Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)


Cases cumulative incidence per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths

29 Dec 2024-16 Aug 2025




Dengue Fever

(29 Dec 2024-16 Aug 2025 )



1,119  
Total Cases



0  
Total Deaths

172  
\*Sample tested


168  
By PCR

4  
By NS1

25  
Lab confirmed cases




21  
By PCR

4  
By NS1



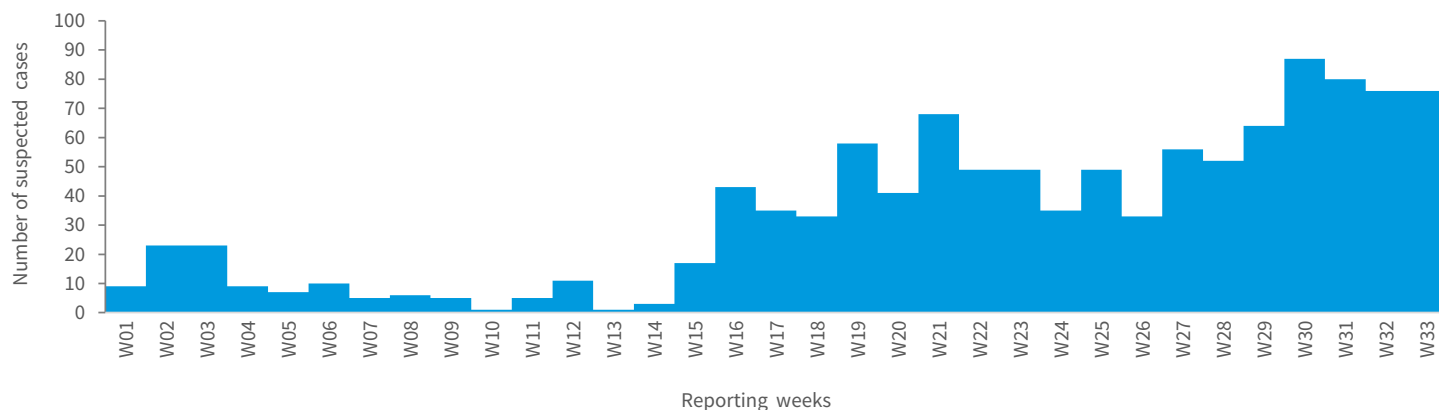
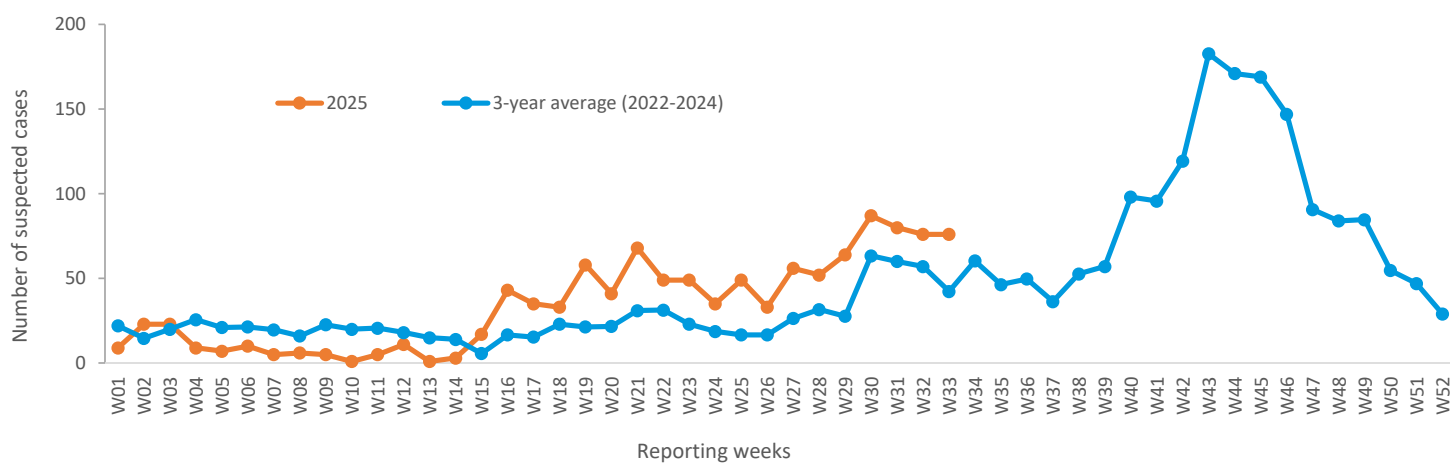
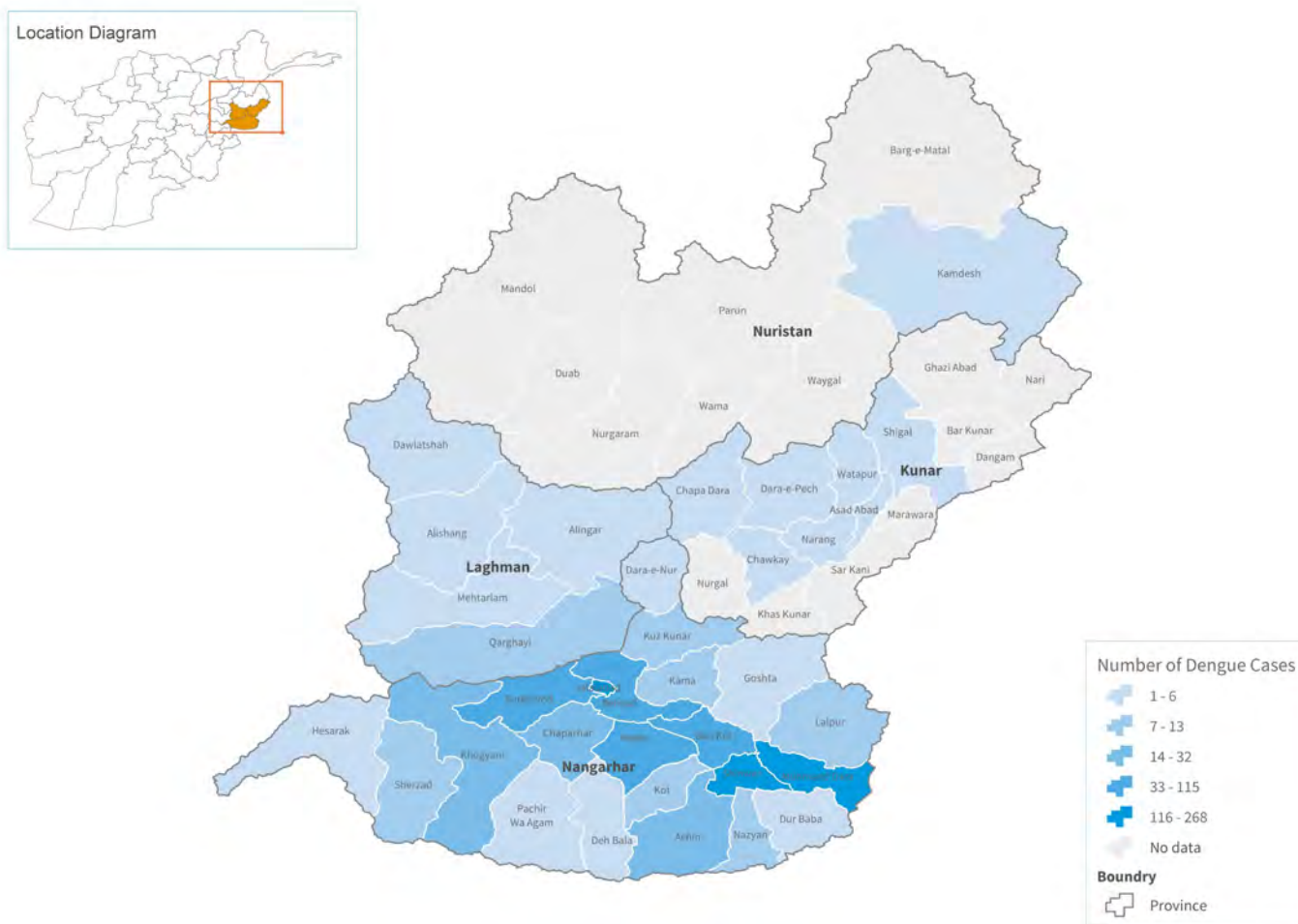
14.5%  
Test positivity ratio

**Table 4:** Summary of the dengue fever outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (22 Jun - 16 Aug 2025)

Indicators	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	Trend line
Suspected cases	33	56	52	64	87	80	76	76	
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, following the similar seasonal pattern of last three years, which could be attributed to the summer season and warmer temperature in the East region, warranting close monitoring (Figures 9 & 10).
- During week 33-2025, 76 suspected cases of dengue fever with no associated deaths were reported from Nangarhar province, which shows stabilization in the number of cases in the preceding week.
- Out of the total 76 cases, 38 (50.0%) were females, while 73 (96.1%) of them were over five years old.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 1,119 suspected dengue fever cases, with no associated deaths, were reported from 6 provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Kabul, Ghazni, and Paktya). Out of total cases, 1,075 (96.1%) were over five years old, while 470 (42.0%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 172 samples have been tested, out of which 25 were positive (positivity rate 14.5%). 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](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 – 16 Aug 2025, (N=1,119)**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 at district levels in East region provinces, 29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025



## Updates on the response to dengue fever outbreak

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

## Confirmed Malaria (29 Dec 2024-16 Aug 2025)



**33,998**  
Total malaria  
Cases



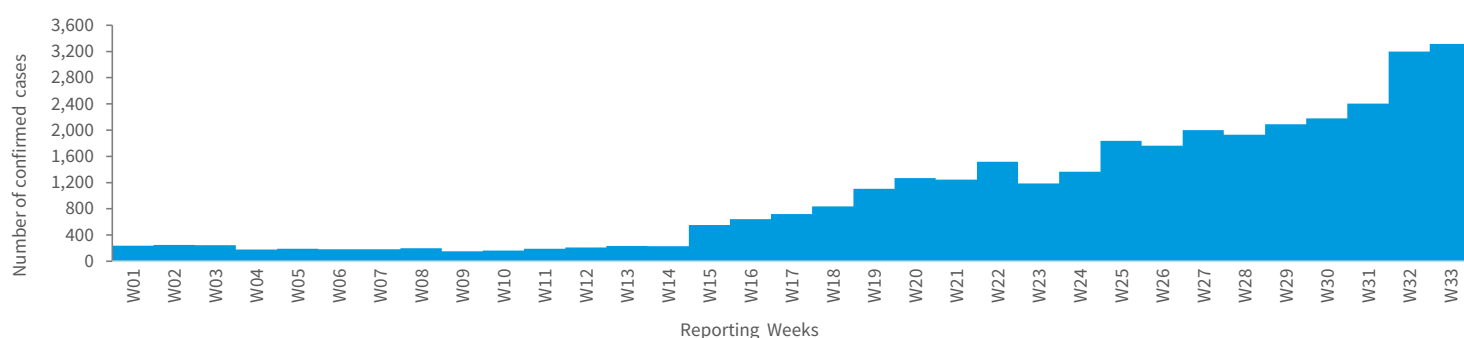
**0 (0.0)**  
Total malaria  
deaths (CFR %)

**Table 5:** Summary of the malaria outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (22 Jun - 16 Aug 2025)

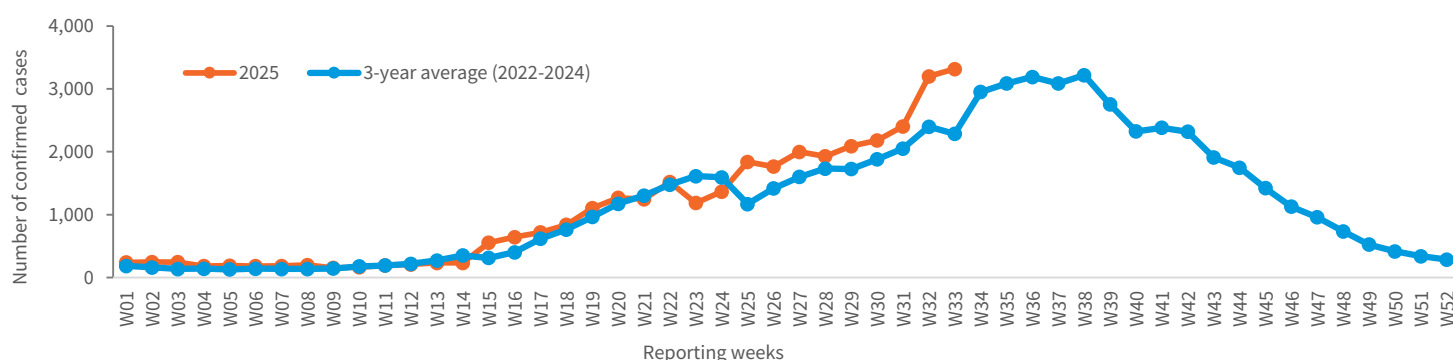
Indicators	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	Trend line
Confirmed cases	1,764	1,998	1,928	2,090	2,180	2,404	3,200	3,316	
Confirmed deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

- 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 33-2025, 3,316 cases with no associated deaths were reported from 19 provinces, which shows a slight increase in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- Out of the 3,316 cases, 1,540 (46.4%) were females and 583 (17.6%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 33,998 confirmed malaria cases with no associated deaths have been reported. Out of total cases, 15,668 (46.1%) were females and 5,993 (17.6%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of malaria per 10,000 population was reported from Nuristan (122.2), followed by Kunar (108.5), Laghman (67.3), and Nangarhar (52.7) (Figure 14).

**Figure 12.** Weekly distribution of malaria cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025 (N=33,998)



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

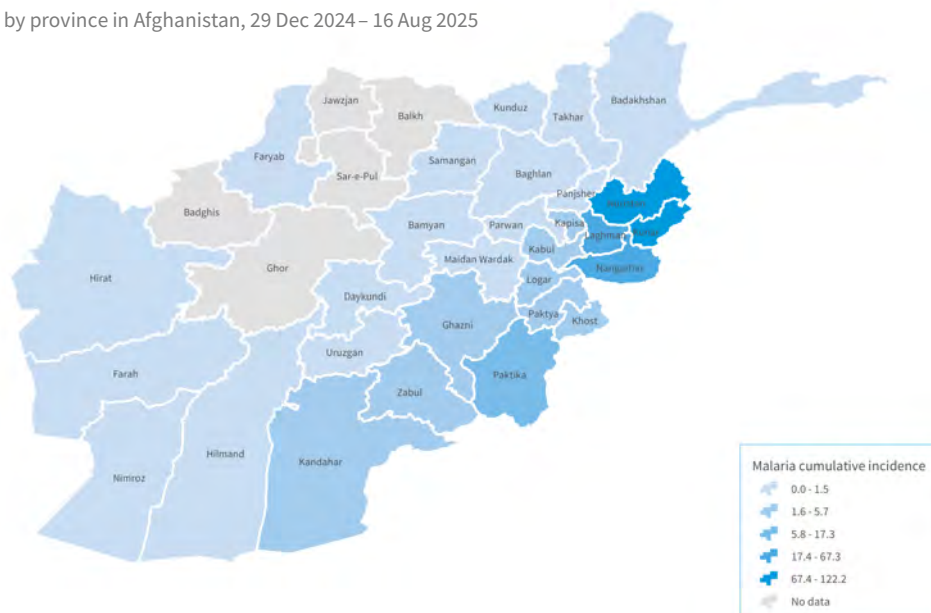




**Figure 14.** Malaria cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025

## AFGHANISTAN

**Confirmed malaria cumulative  
Incidence per 10,000  
population by province  
29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025**



### COVID-19

(24 Feb 2020 — 16 Aug 2025)

Cumulative samples tested  
**1,006,130**  
In public laboratories

New samples tested in week 33

**450**  
In public laboratories

-8.5%

Cumulative confirmed cases  
**247,271**  
Cumulative positivity rate (24.6%)

New confirmed cases in week 33

**50**  
Weekly positivity rate (11.1%)

-7.4%

Cumulative confirmed deaths  
**8,052**  
CFR (3.3%)

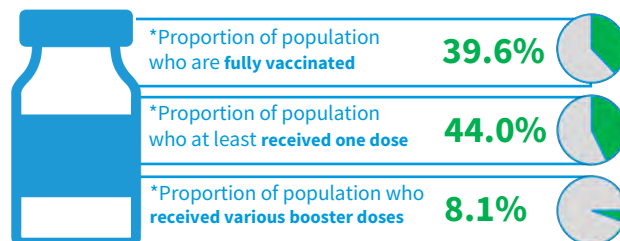
New confirmed deaths in week 33

**0**  
Week 33 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

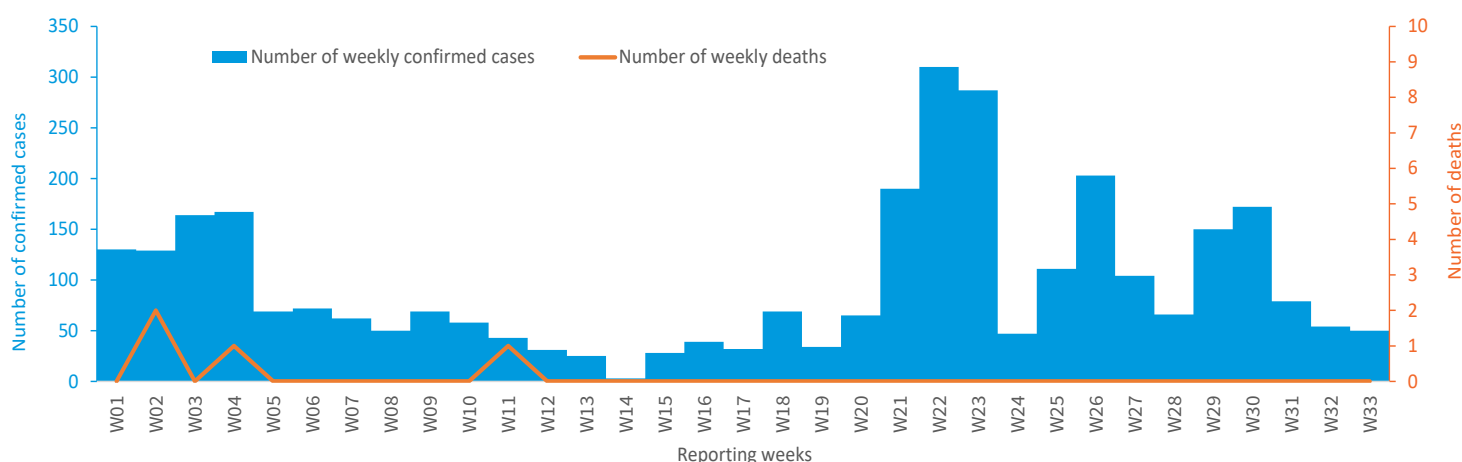
**Table 6:** Summary of COVID-19 indicators in the last 8 weeks in Afghanistan (22 Jun - 16 Aug 2025)

Indicators	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	Trend line
Samples tested (in public Labs)	803	735	647	822	834	652	492	450	
Confirmed cases	203	104	66	150	172	79	54	50	
Percent positivity (%)	25.3	14.1	10.2	18.2	20.6	12.1	11.0	11.1	
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 a decreasing trend since week 23-2025 (Figure 15).
- During week 33-2025, a total of 450 samples were tested in public labs, of which 50 were positive for COVID-19 (positivity rate 11.1%), with no reported associated deaths (Table 6). This represents a 7.4% decrease in the number of confirmed cases compared to the previous week.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 3,162 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 4 associated deaths (CFR 0.1%) were reported. Out of the total cases, 1,453 (46.0%) were females.

**Figure 15.** Weekly distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 16 Aug 2025 (cases=3,162, 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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