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INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS

SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #07-2025

No. 07 (09 – 15 Feb 2025)

Disease Outbreaks	 ARI-Pneumonia	 Measles (Suspected)	 COVID-19 (Confirmed)	 AWD with dehydration	 Dengue fever (Suspected)	 CCHF (Suspected)	 Malaria (Confirmed)
Cumulative cases 2025	293,328	11,425	783	10,997	86	28	1,464
Cumulative deaths 2025 (CFR %)	689 (0.2)	69 (0.6)	3 (0.4)	5 (0.05)	0 (0.0)	2 (7.1)	0 (0.0)

(Data from 609 (99.3%) out of 613 sentinel sites)

ARI-Pneumonia

(01 Jan 2024– 15 Feb 2025)


***1,650,678**

Total ARI Cases


***3,688**

Total ARI Deaths


****4,394**

Samples tested for influenza


****267**

Lab confirmed influenza cases



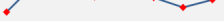

6.1%

Influenza test positivity ratio

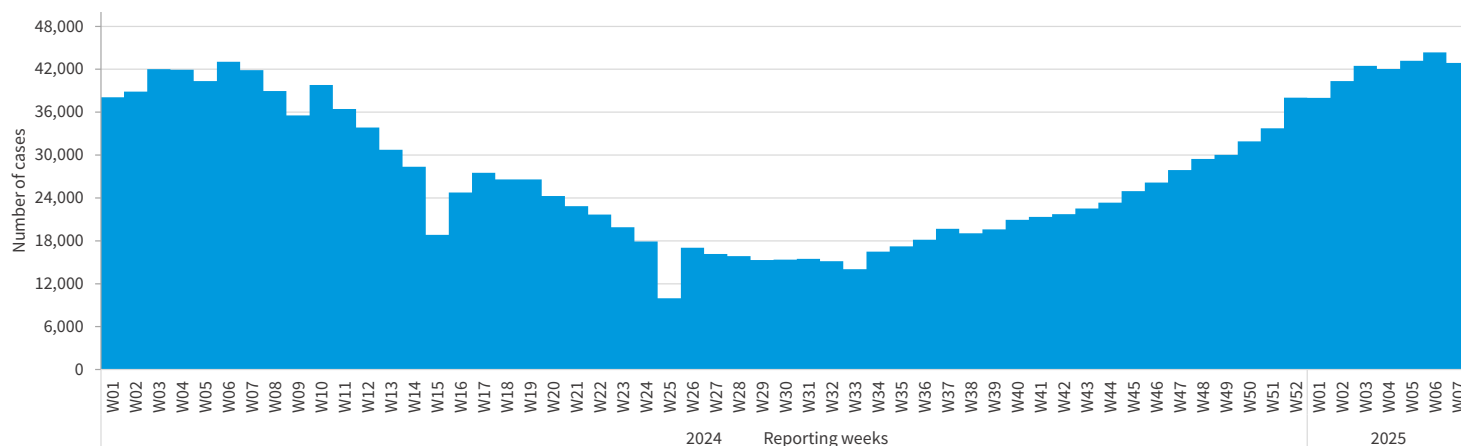
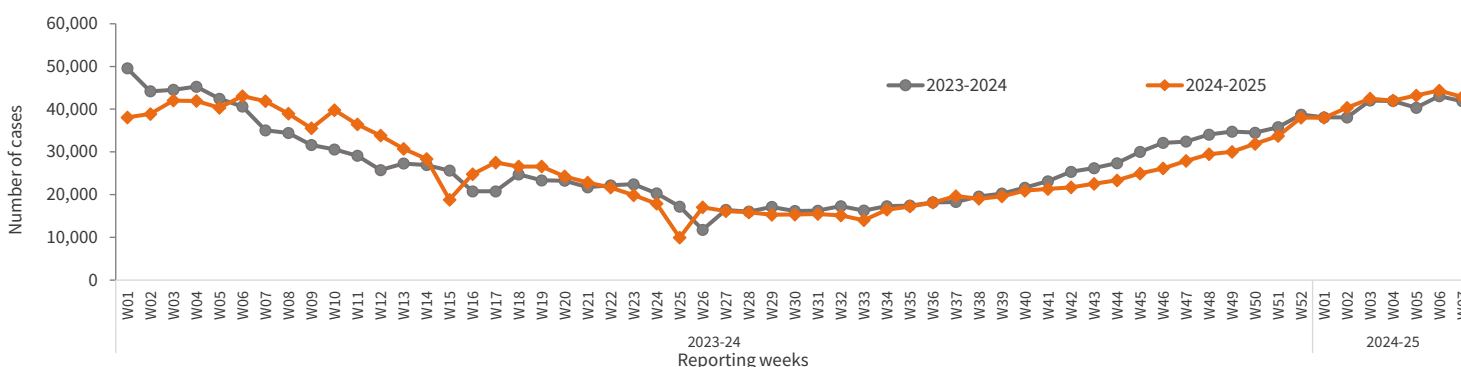
*Currently ARI related data (morbidity and mortality) are reported from 613 surveillance sentinel sites across 34 provinces in the country.

**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.

Table 1: Summary of the ARI-Pneumonia outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (22 Dec 2024 – 15 Feb 2025)

Indicators	W52-24	W01-25	W02-25	W03-25	W04-25	W05-25	W06-25	W07-25	Trend lines
Suspected cases	38,037	38,012	40,359	42,474	42,032	43,197	44,367	42,887	
Suspected deaths	72	99	108	96	106	97	89	94	
CFR (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	

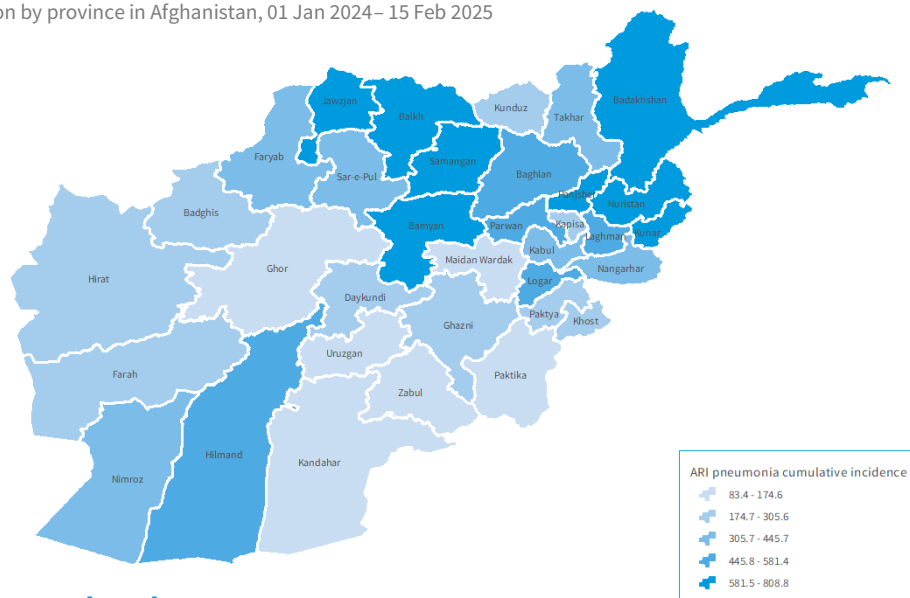
- The epi curve indicates a gradual increase in ARI pneumonia cases since week 34-2024 (Figures 1 & 2). The increase could be explained by the ongoing winter season in the country.
- During week 07-2025, 42,887 cases of ARI pneumonia and 94 associated deaths (CFR=0.2%) were reported, which shows a slight decrease in the number of ARI pneumonia cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the 42,887 cases, 21,122 (49.3%) were females while 28,026 (65.3%) were under five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 293,328 cases of ARI pneumonia and 689 associated deaths (CFR=0.2%) were reported. Out of total cases, 180,196 (61.4%) were under five, while 145,249 (49.5%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2024, the highest cumulative incidence of ARI pneumonia per 10,000 population has been reported in Nuristan (808.8), followed by Balkh (797.6), Bamyán (734.8), and Jawzjan (706.4) provinces (Figure 3).
- During 2024, a total of 1,357,350 ARI Pneumonia cases (49.4% females and 62.8% under five) and 2,999 associated deaths (CFR of 0.2%; 45.8% females, 83.6% under five) were reported from 34 provinces. Also, 3,776 samples were tested, out of which 165 were turned positive (positivity rate=4.4%).

**Figure 1.** Weekly distribution of ARI pneumonia cases in Afghanistan, 01 Jan 2024 – 15 Feb 2025 (N=1,650,678)**Figure 2.** Comparison between the trends of ARI pneumonia cases in 2024-2025 vs 2023-2024**Figure 3.** ARI-Pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 01 Jan 2024 – 15 Feb 2025

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ARI pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province

01 Jan 2024–15 Feb 2025




Updates on the response activities to the ARI outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2025, World Health Organization (WHO) has conducted 3 online awareness campaigns on winter-related diseases specifically pneumonia through its official social media accounts ([Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#)). A total of 64,306 people have been reached.
- During 2024, the following preparedness and response activities were implemented:
 - A total of 250 HCWs were trained on ARI Pneumonia case management in 7 regions (North, Northeast, Central, South, Southeast, East, and West).
 - A total of 6,500 Viral Transport Media (VTM) have been distributed to the North-east and Central-east NDSR offices.
 - Eighty-nine case management kits have been distributed to all WHO sub-offices.
 - WHO has handed over a total of 89,000 IEC materials on ARI to MoPH (64,000 Posters and 25,000 Brochures).




Measles

(01 Jan 2024– 15 Feb 2025)




71,178

Total Cases




358

Total Deaths




16,457

Sample tested



9,687




Lab confirmed cases



58.9%

Test positivity rate

Table 2: Summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (22 Dec 2024 – 15 Feb 2025)

Indicators	W52-24	W01-25	W02-25	W03-25	W04-25	W05-25	W06-25	W07-25	Trend line
Suspected cases	1,134	1,136	1,269	1,506	1,495	1,901	2,115	2,003	
Suspected deaths	10	8	7	7	5	15	15	12	
CFR (%)	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	

- The epidemiological curve of suspected measles cases shows a gradual increase since week 43-2024 (Figure 4). The trend in 2024-25 is higher than that reported in 2023-24 (Figure 5).
- During week 07-2025, a total of 2,003 suspected cases and 12 associated deaths (CFR=0.6%) were reported which shows a 5.3% decrease in the number of suspected cases compared to the preceding week. Out of the total cases, 935 (46.7%) were females and 1,657 (82.7%) were under-five children.
- All the 12 new deaths were under-five children while 5 of them were females. The deaths were reported from 7 provinces: Helmand (5), Kandahar (2), Badghis (1), Faryab (1), Jawzjan (1), Paktika (1) and Urozgan (1).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 11,425 cases of suspected measles and 69 associated deaths (CFR=0.6%) were reported. Out of total cases, 5,347 (46.8%) were females, while 9,393 (82.2%) were under five.
- Since the beginning of 2024, Balkh has reported the highest cumulative incidence of suspected measles cases per 10,000 population (47.7), followed by Urozgan (38.1), Helmand (36.2), and Khost (35.4) (Figure 6).
- During 2024, a total of 59,753 suspected measles cases (45.5% female and 80.0% under five) and 289 deaths (CFR=0.5%; 44.6% female and 95.2% under five) were reported.

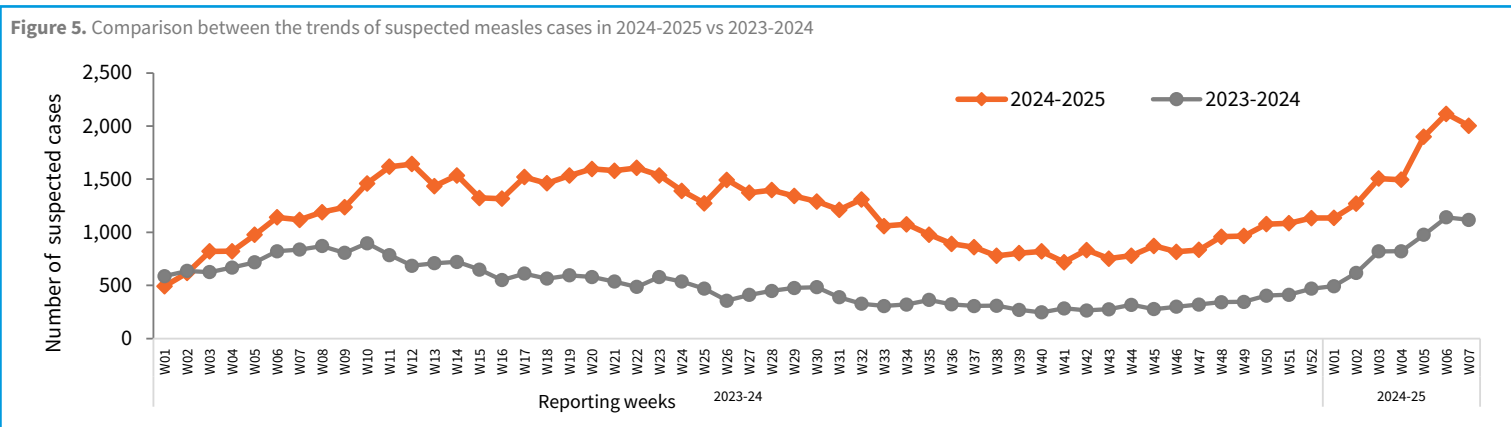
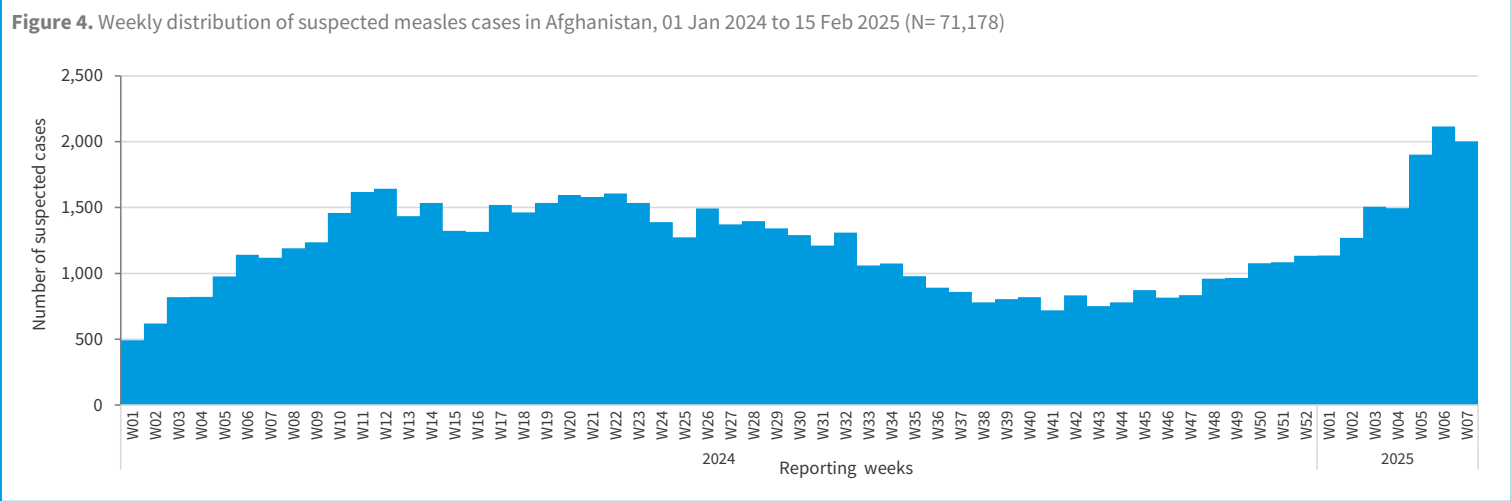
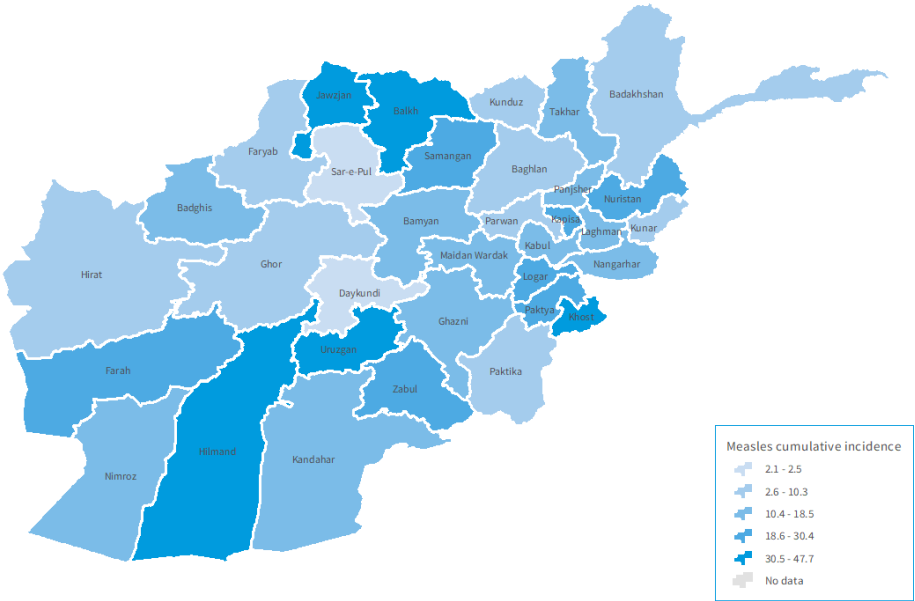


Figure 6. Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan 01 Jan 2024-15 Feb 2025

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Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province 01 Jan 2024 – 15 Feb 2025



Updates on the preparedness and response to the measles outbreak

- During week 07-2025, a total of 942 children aged 9-59 months were vaccinated against measles outbreaks in 8 provinces (Samangan, Sar-e-pul, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Kunduz, Jawzjan, Ghor and Farah). This brings the number of children 9-59 months who have been vaccinated against measles as part of outbreak response immunization activities to 37,753 across the country since the beginning of 2024.
- During 2024, a total of 103 SSTs (each team included 2 members) were trained on sample collection, storage, and shipment from 3 regions: Central (63 SSTs), West (3 SSTs), and South (37 SSTs) regions.
- During 2024, a total of 126 measles case management kits have been distributed to WHO sub-offices across the country.

COVID-19

(24 Feb 2020 — 15 Feb 2025)

Cumulative samples tested

1,082,462

In public laboratories

New samples tested in week 07

1,286

In public laboratories

-19.2%

Cumulative confirmed cases

244,891

Cumulative positivity rate (22.6%)

New confirmed cases in week 07

53

Weekly positivity rate (4.1%)

-25.4%

Cumulative confirmed deaths

8,051

CFR (3.3%)

New confirmed deaths in week 07

0

Week 07 CFR (0.0%)

0.0%

Key: ● Increasing ● Decreasing ● No change

COVID-19 Vaccination highlights

Fully vaccinated

*17,083,906

Partially vaccinated

*1,866,324

Booster dose

*3,492,266

At least one dose of any vaccine received

*18,950,230

*Proportion of population who are fully vaccinated

39.6%

*Proportion of population who at least received one dose

44.0%






*Proportion of population who received various booster doses

8.1%

*Note: During January 2025, around 5,902 doses of various COVID-19 vaccines have been administered which shows a 79.0% increase compared to December 2024.

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

Table 3: Summary of COVID-19 indicators in the last 8 weeks in Afghanistan (22 Dec 2024 – 15 Feb 2025)

Indicators	W52-24	W01-25	W02-25	W03-25	W04-25	W05-25	W06-25	W07-25	Trend line
Samples tested (in public Labs)	2,295	1,830	2,191	2,333	1,943	1,619	1,592 *	1,286	
Confirmed cases	79	130	129	164	167	69	71 *	53	
Percent positivity (%)	3.4	7.1	5.9	7.0	8.6	4.3	4.5	4.1	
Deaths	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	3.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	

**A delay reporting was experienced during weeks 06-2025 and the number of tested samples and confirmed cases were modified from 1,291 to 1,592 and from 60 to 71, respectively.*

- The epidemiological curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases indicates a fluctuation at the lower level in the recent weeks following the peak in the week 17-2024 (Figures 7 & 8).
- During week 07-2025, a total of 1,286 samples were tested in public labs, of which 53 were positive for COVID-19 (positivity rate 4.1%) while no associated death was reported. The number of positive cases shows a 25.4% decrease compared to the preceding week (Table 3).
- During week 07-2025, among 53 confirmed cases, none were hospitalized (Figure 8). Of the 53 COVID-19 confirmed cases, 23 (43.4%) were females.
- Since Jan 2025, 783 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 3 associated deaths (CFR=0.4%) were reported. Out of total cases, 358 (45.7%) were females, while females accounted for two-thirds of the deaths (2 – 66.7%).
- During 2024, a total of 13,812 COVID-19 confirmed cases and 75 deaths (CFR=0.5%) have been reported. Out of the total cases, 7,411 (53.7%) were females while females represented almost 3 quarters of deaths (55 - 73.3%). Also, 124,469 were collected and 13,812 were reported positive (positivity rate=11.1%).

Figure 7. Weekly distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths in Afghanistan 01 Jan 2024 – 15 Feb 2025 (cases=14,595, deaths=78)

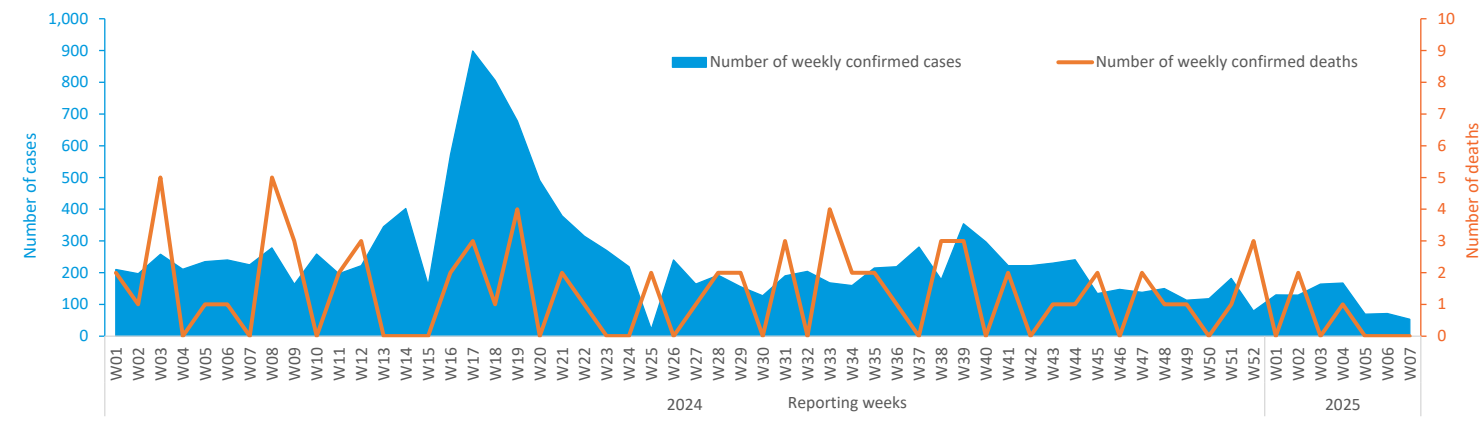
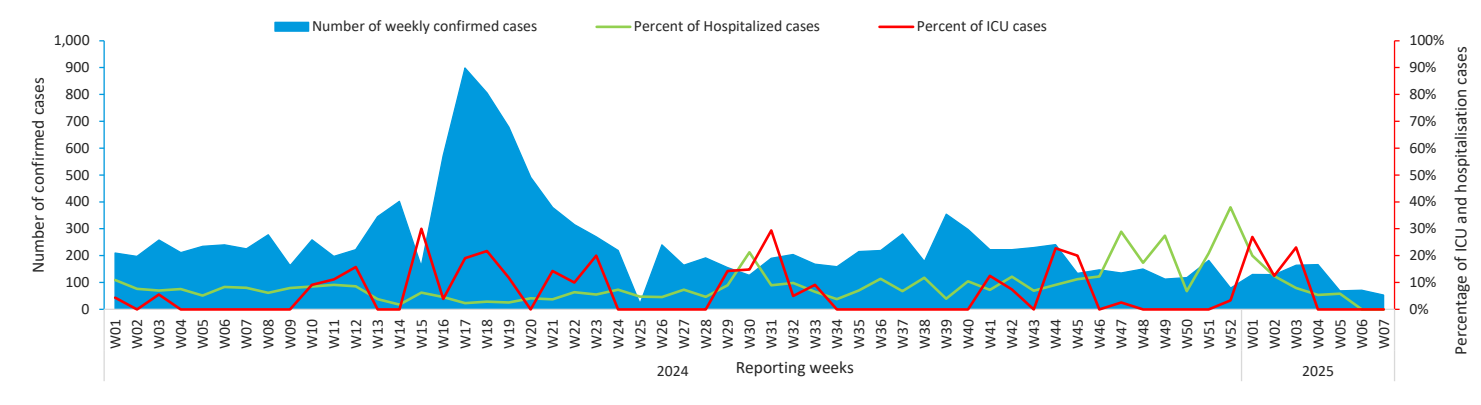


Figure 8. Weekly proportion of hospitalized and ICU cases and the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Afghanistan between 01 Jan 2024-15 Feb 2025*




**The hospitalization rate was calculated among confirmed cases, while the ICU rate was calculated among hospitalized cases.*

Update on the response activities to COVID-19


- Since the beginning of 2024, the below supplies have been distributed to all regional sub-offices:
 - A total of 930 VTM kits (50 units per kit).
 - A total of 1,571 COVID-19 RDT kits (25 tests per kit).




Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) with Dehydration (01 Jan 2024-15 Feb 2025)


186,259
Total AWD with dehydration cases


93
Total AWD with dehydration deaths


10,755
Samples tested for AWD with dehydration (RDTs)


1,483
RDT-positive cases for AWD with dehydration


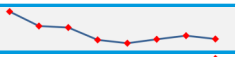



13.8%
RDT positivity rate for AWD with dehydration

Table 4: Summary of the AWD with dehydration outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (22 Dec 2024 – 15 Feb 2025)

Indicators	W52-24	W01-25	W02-25	W03-25	W04-25	W05-25	W06-25	W07-25	Trend line
Number of cases	1,800	1,663	1,650	1,532	1,501	1,539	1,571	1,541	
Number of deaths	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	

- The epi-curve shows a decreasing trend since week 31-2024, which could be linked to the end of the summer season (Figure 9).
- During week 07-2025, 1,541 AWD with dehydration cases with 2 associated deaths (CFR = 0.1%) were reported from 119 districts, which shows a slight decrease in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- The new deaths were both under five males reported from Kabul and Baghlan provinces.
- Out of the 1,541 AWD with dehydration cases, 730 (47.4%) were females and 947 (61.5%) were under-five children.
- During week 07-2025, no new district reported alert of AWD with dehydration.
- Since Jan 2025, 10,997 cases of AWD with dehydration with 3 associated deaths (CFR = 0.03%) were reported. Out of total cases, 6,514 (59.2%) were under five, while 5,305 (48.2%) were females.
- Since Jan 2025, 566 Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) have been conducted on AWD with dehydration cases, of which 26 tests turned positive (positivity rate 4.6%).
- Since the beginning of 2024, the highest cumulative incidence of AWD with dehydration per 10,000 population was reported from Paktya (152.3) followed by Nimroz (148.8), Logar (106.6), and Kabul (93.9) (Figure 10).
- During 2024, a total of 175,262 AWD with dehydration cases (49.4% females and 55.5% under five) and 88 associated deaths (CFR=0.05%; 42.0% female and 90.9% under five) were reported from 353 districts. Also, 10,189 Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) have been conducted on AWD with dehydration cases, of which 1,457 tests turned positive (positivity rate 14.3%).

Figure 9. Weekly distribution of AWD with dehydration cases in Afghanistan 01 Jan 2024– 15 Feb 2025 (N=186,259)

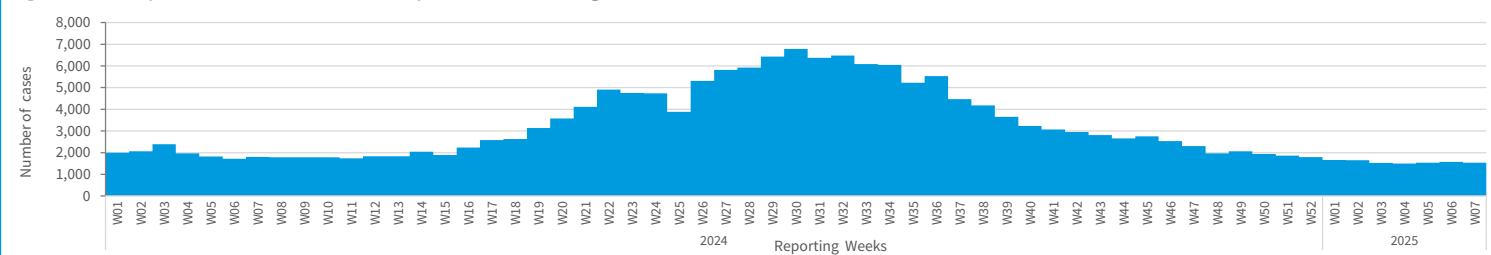
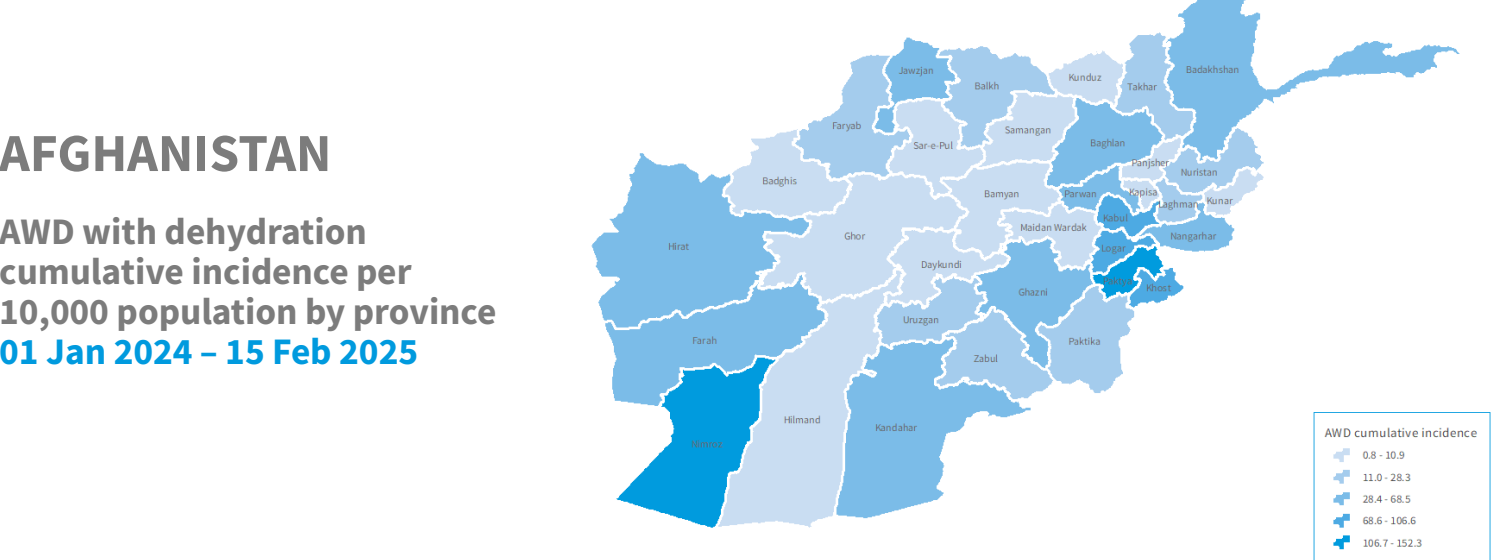


Figure 10. AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 01 Jan 2024– 15 Feb 2025



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**AWD with dehydration
cumulative incidence per
10,000 population by province
01 Jan 2024 – 15 Feb 2025**



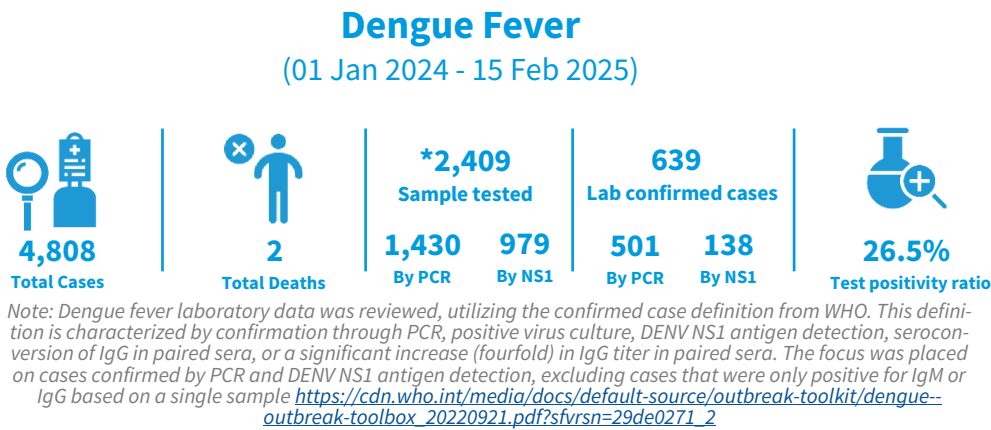
Updates on the preparedness and response to the AWD with dehydration outbreak

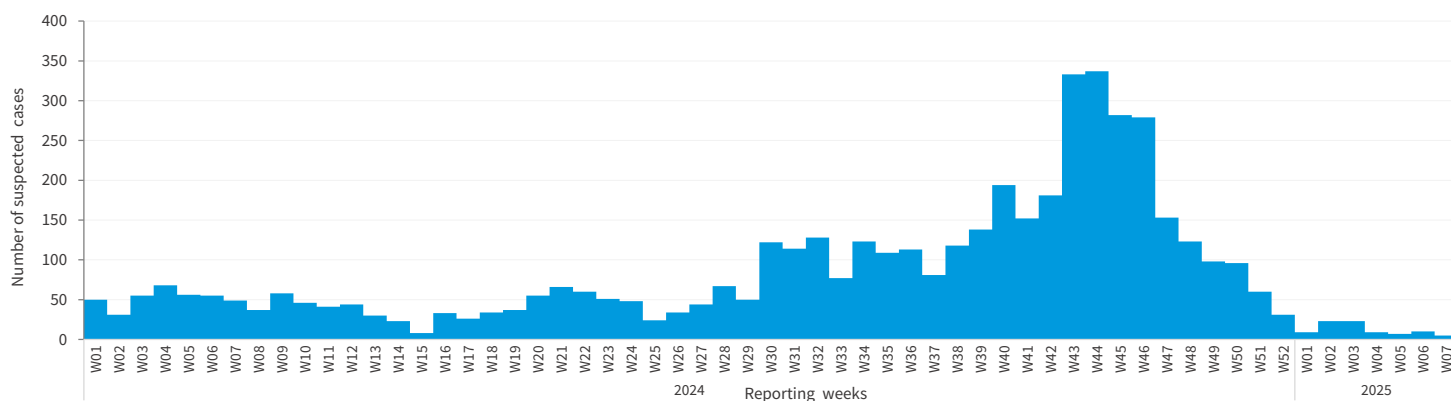
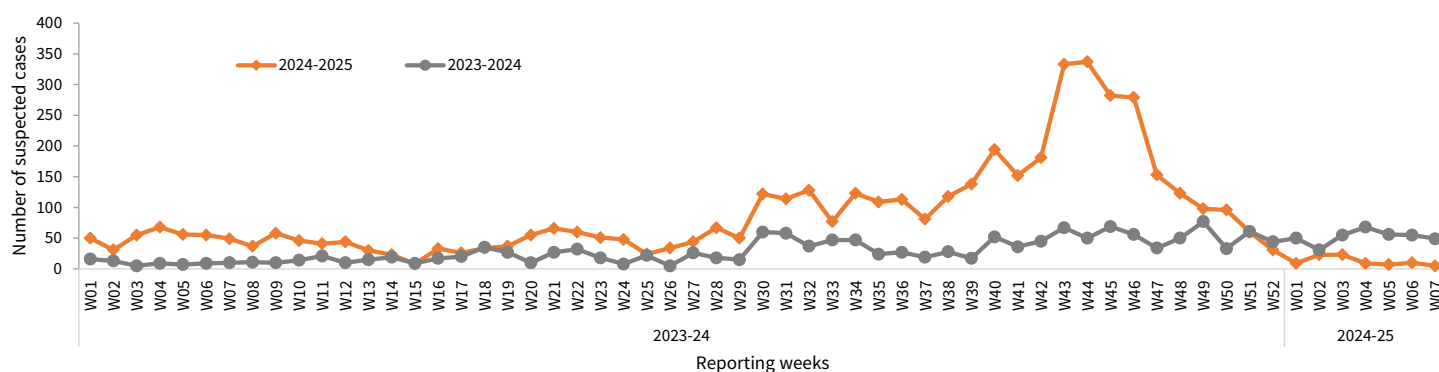
Since the beginning of 2024, the following activities have been conducted:

- A total of 1,483 surveillance staff (969 CHSs and HFs’ Heads, 485 surveillance focal points, and 29 SSTs) have been trained on surveillance procedures, event-based surveillance (EBS), and e-surveillance in the country.
- A total of 210 HCWs have been trained on AWD with dehydration case management in 5 regions: Central region (70 including 15 females), East region (35 including 15 females), South region (35 all males), North region (35 including 5 females), and Northeast region (35 including 17 females).
- A total of 38 Data Management Officers, Data Assistants, and Data Entry Clerks (including 3 females) have been trained on data management and analysis.
- A total of 114 Cary Blair kits (100/kit) and 424 RDT kits have been distributed to 7 WHO sub-offices.
- A total of 125 case management kits have been distributed to the affected communities.
- A total of 2,700 Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials (1,200 posters and 1,500 brochures) on AWD have been delivered by WHO to Ghor province. These IEC materials have been used in health facilities and flood-affected communities.

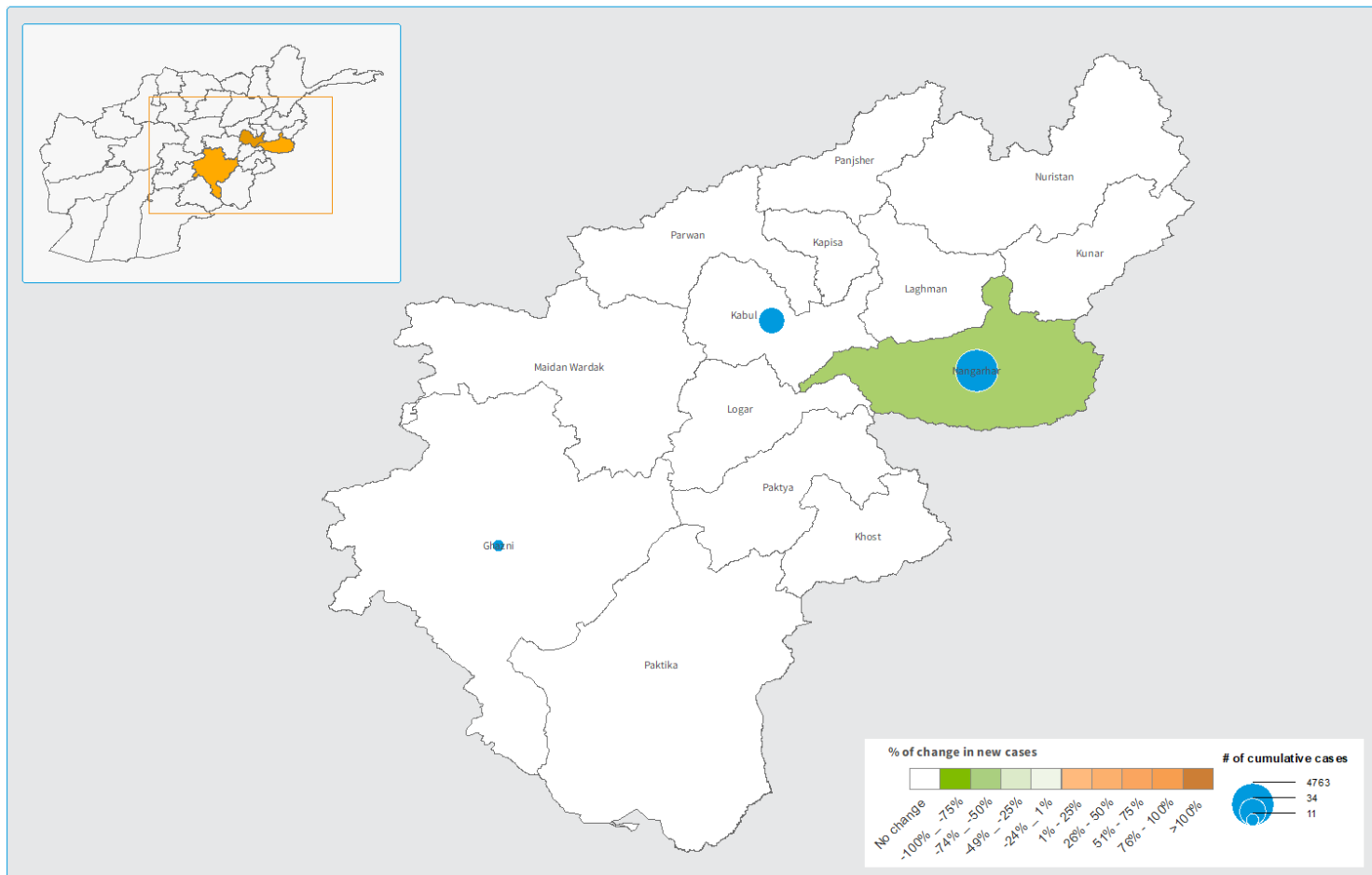
WASH update:

There are no WASH updates since 01 Sep 2024.



**Figure 11.** Weekly distribution of suspected dengue fever cases in Afghanistan 1 Jan 2024– 15 Feb 2025, (N=4,808)**Figure 12.** Comparison between the trends of suspected dengue fever cases in 2024-2025 vs 2023-2024**Figure 13.** Geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases and percent change of new cases in Afghanistan, 01 Jan 2024– 15 Feb 2025

Geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases in Nangarhar, Ghazni and Kabul provinces and weekly percent of changes (between weeks 06 and 07, 2025)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization (WHO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, the lines on map represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Sources: MoPH, WHO, AGCHO. Creation date: 15 Feb 2025.



Updates in the response to the dengue fever outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2024, the following activities were conducted:
- As part of the outbreak response to dengue fever, Gravitraps and larvicides are supplied to the MoPH.
 - A total of 835 dengue fever RDT kits (10 tests/kit) have been distributed to South and East WHO sub-regional offices.
 - A total of 386 HCWs (MDs and Nurses) have been trained on dengue fever case management from Kandahar (46 males and 42 females), Southeast region (64 males and 43 females), and East region (104 males and 87 females).
 - A total of 150 lab technicians of HFs of Kandahar (28), Southeast region (54), and East region (68) have been trained on dengue fever diagnosis.

Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)

(01 Jan 2024 - 15 Feb 2025)

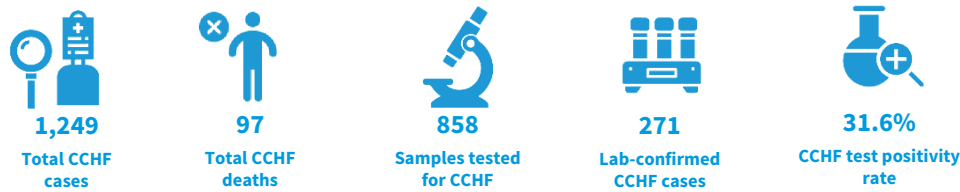
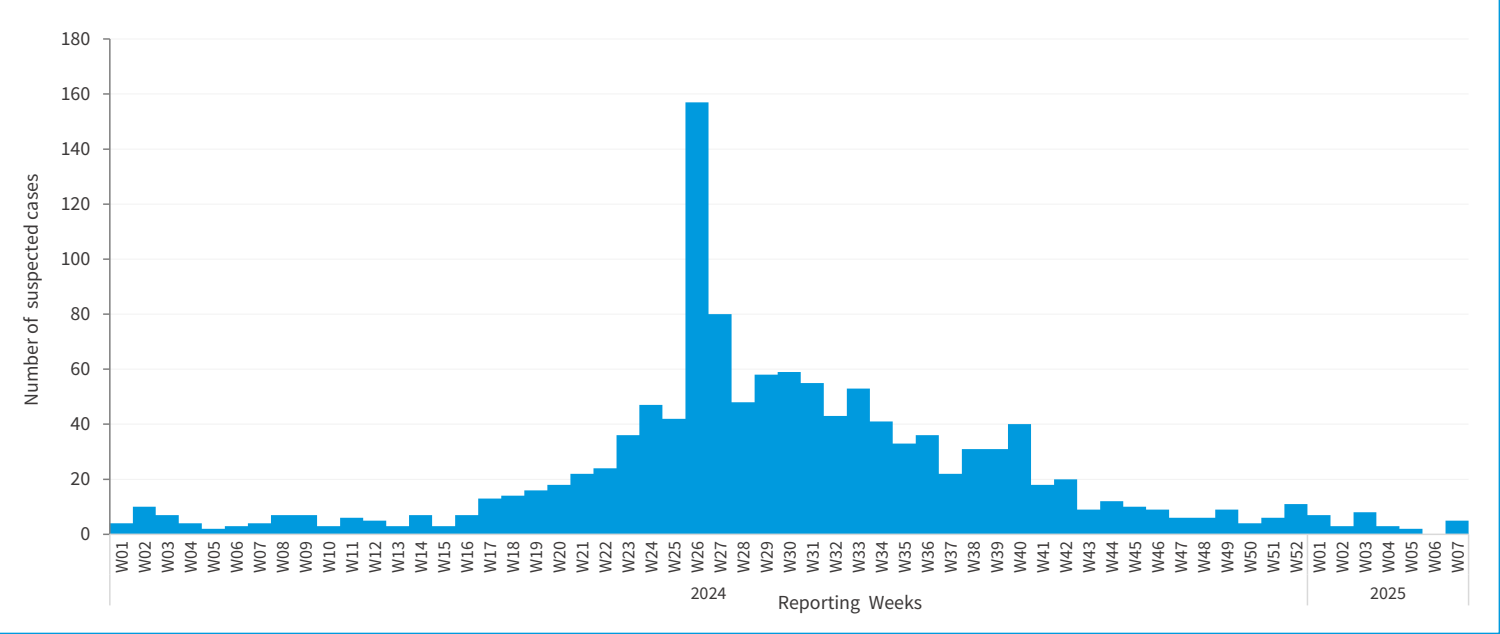


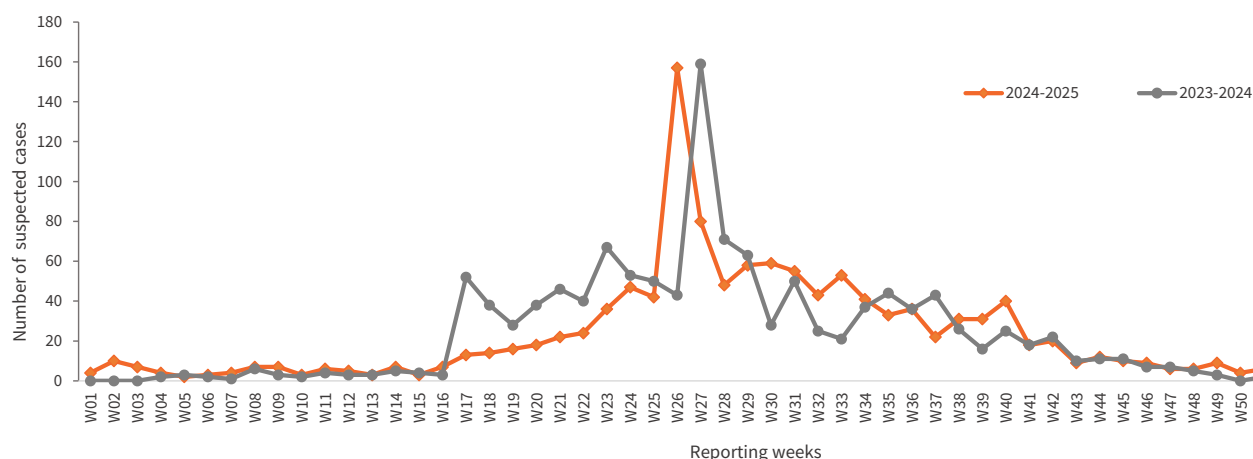
Table 6: Summary of the CCHF outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (22 Dec 2024 – 15 Feb 2025)

Indicators	W52-24	W01-25	W02-25	W03-25	W04-25	W05-25	W06-25	W07-25	Trend line
Suspected cases	11	7	3	8	3	2	0	5	
Suspected deaths	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
CFR (%)	9.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	

- The epi-curve of suspected CCHF cases shows a declining trend since week 27-2024 (Figures 14 & 15).
- During week 07-2025, 5 new suspected CCHF cases and one death (CFR = 20.0%) were reported compared to 0 cases in the previous week (Table 6). All the 5 new cases were over five males.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 28 suspected CCHF cases, with 2 associated deaths (CFR=7.1%) were reported. All the reported cases were over five, while 12 (42.9%) were females. Also, 12 samples have been tested, none of them turned out positive.
- Since the beginning of 2024, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected CCHF per 100,000 population in 2024 is reported from Balkh (9.9) followed by Kabul (8.5), Jawzjan (7.3), and Kapisa (7.0) provinces (Figure 16).
- During 2024, a total of 1,221 suspected cases of CCHF (31.6% female and 99.5% over five) with 95 associated deaths (CFR of 7.8%; 27.4% female and 98.9% over five) were reported. Also, 844 samples of suspected CCHF cases have been tested, out of which 271 turned positive (positivity rate 32.1%).

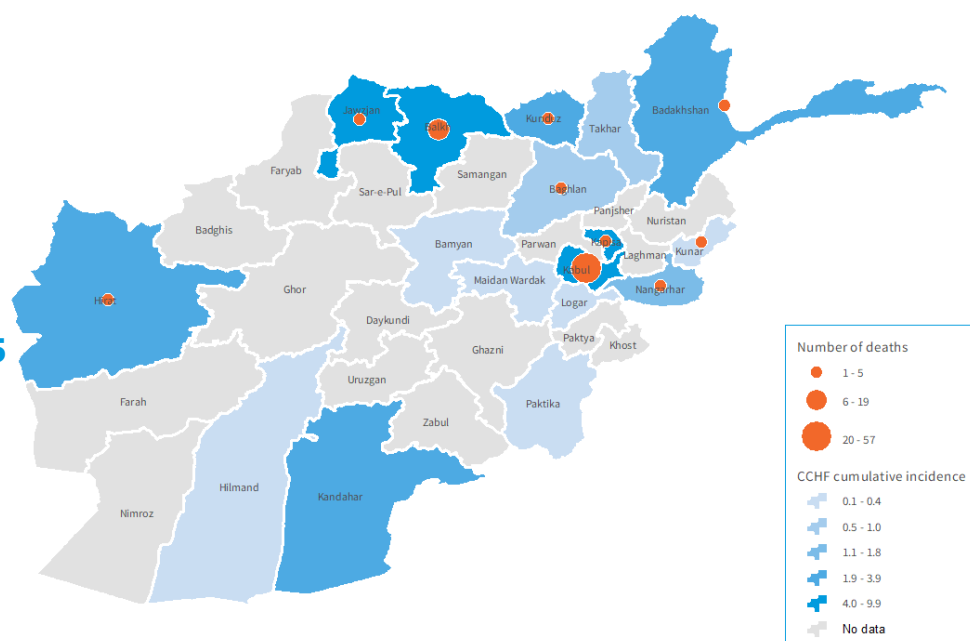
Figure 14. Weekly distribution of suspected CCHF cases in Afghanistan 01 Jan 2024 – 15 Feb 2025, (N=1,249)



**Figure 15.** Comparison between the trends of suspected CCHF cases in 2024-2025 vs 2023-2024**Figure 16.** Cumulative incidence of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) cases per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths in Afghanistan, 01 Jan 2024 – 15 Feb 2025

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Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) cases cumulative incidence per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths 01 Jan 2024 - 15 Feb 2025



Updates on the response to the CCHF outbreak

Since the beginning of 2024, the following activities have been conducted:

- A total of 569 doses of ribavirin tablets and 1,540 doses of ribavirin injections have been distributed to the Infectious Disease Hospital (IDH) in Kabul and all WHO sub-offices.
- Insecticides have been supplied to all 34 provinces for cattle spraying against ticks in animal markets by The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
- The national CCHF preparedness and response plan has been drafted and shared with MoPH for endorsement. The plan aims to prepare and respond to the CCHF outbreak with focused interventions on surveillance/outbreak investigation, laboratory confirmation, case management and supplies, RCCE for high-risk individuals, and the capacity of healthcare workers.

Since the beginning of 2024, the following RCCE activities have been conducted as a response to outbreaks:

- WHO conducted a mass online awareness campaign on CCHF and dengue fever preventive measures, reaching around 25,000 social media users through WHO official social media accounts ([Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#)).
- Additionally, WHO carried out a seven-day training and community outreach campaign in Herat, Balkh, and Kandahar provinces, deploying 110 social mobilizers and reaching approximately 111,696 people.



Malaria

(01 Jan 2024—15 Feb 2025)



82,768
Total confirmed
Malaria Cases



*2 (0.002)
Total malaria
deaths (CFR %)

Table 7: Summary of the malaria outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (22 Dec 2024 – 15 Feb 2025)

Indicators	W52-24	W01-25	W02-25	W03-25	W04-25	W05-25	W06-25	W07-25	Trend line
Confirmed cases	375	238	247	245	180	189	181	184	
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 malaria cases shows a declining trend since week 38-2024, after its peak during week 37-2024. The trend of malaria cases in 2024-25 closely follows the trend observed in 2023-24 (Figures 17 & 18).
- During week 07-2025, 184 cases with no associated deaths were reported from 12 provinces, which shows a slight decrease in the number of cases compared to the previous week. Out of the total cases, 83 (45.1%) were females and 25 (13.6%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2024, the highest cumulative incidence of malaria per 10,000 population was reported from Nuriestan (423.8) followed by Kunar (303.4), Laghman (193.5), and Nangarhar (106.4) (Figure 19).
- During 2024, a total of 81,304 malaria cases (47.0% female and 20.8% under-five) with 2 associated deaths (both under-five males) with CFR=0.002% were reported from 33 provinces.

Figure 17. Weekly distribution of malaria cases in Afghanistan 01 Jan 2024–15 Feb 2025 (N=82,768)

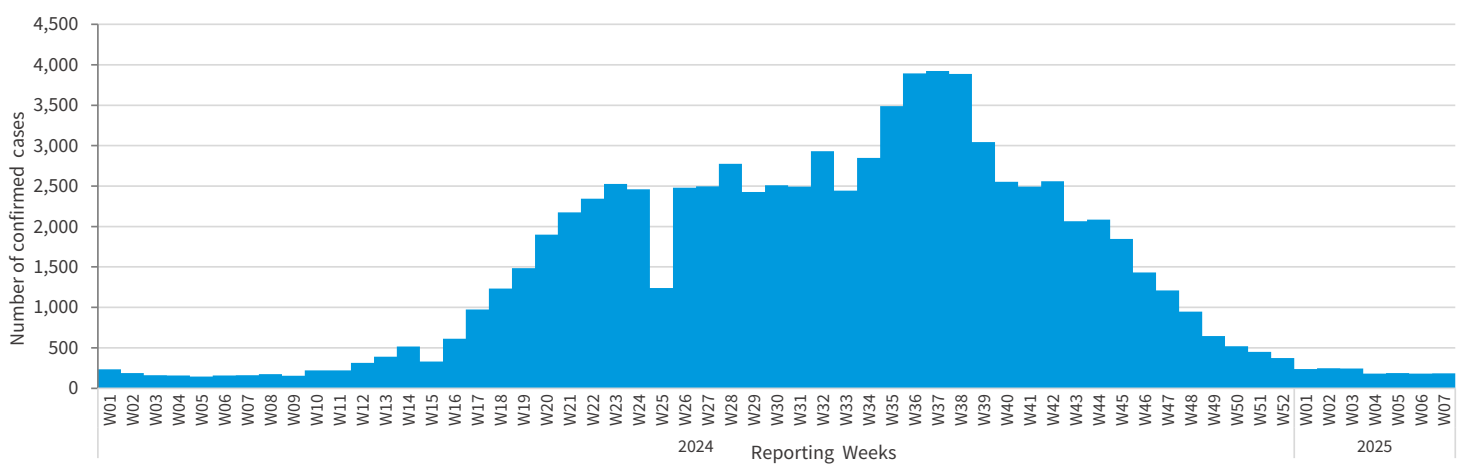
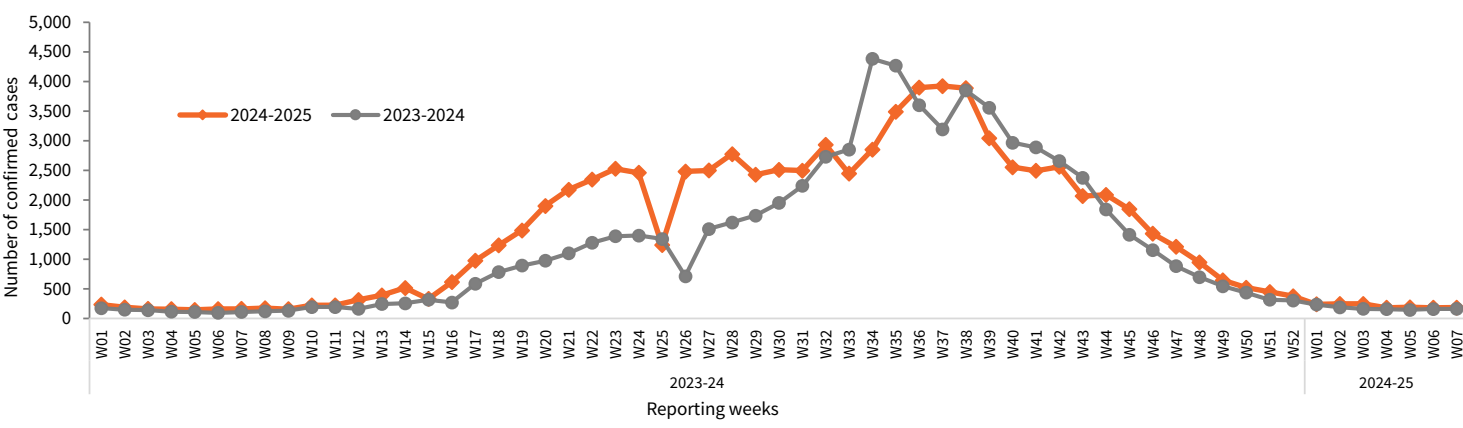


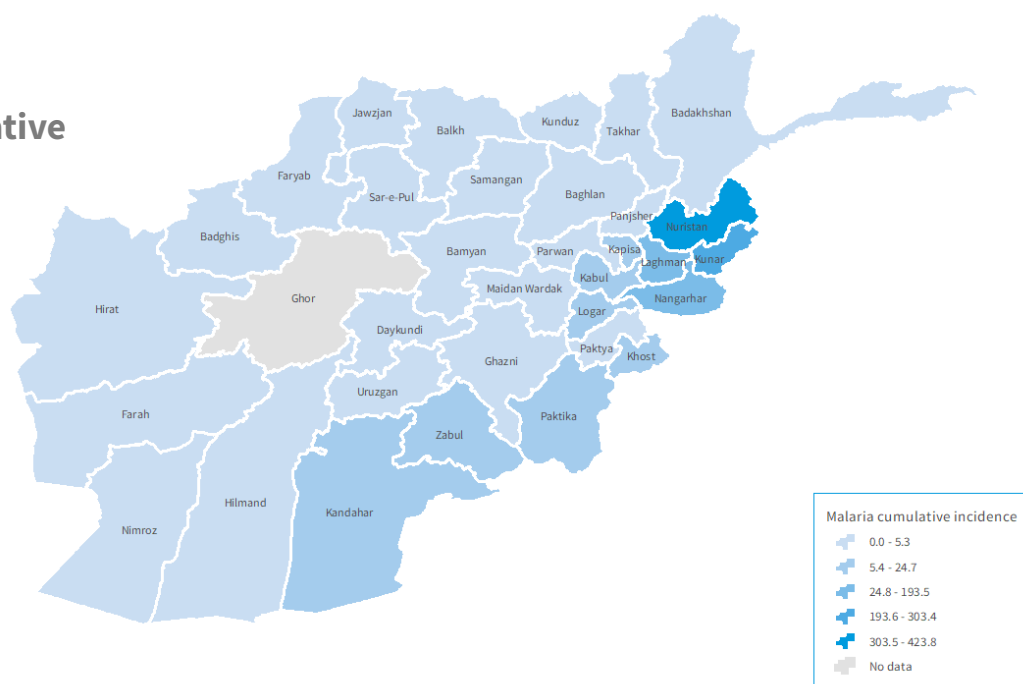
Figure 18. Comparison between the trends of malaria cases in 2024-25 vs 2023-24



**Figure 19.** Malaria cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 15 Jan 2024 – 01 Feb 2025

AFGHANISTAN

**Confirmed malaria cumulative
Incidence per 10,000
population by province
01 Jan 2024 – 15 Feb 2025**



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)