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INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS

SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #16-2025

No. 16 (13 – 19 Apr 2025)

Disease Outbreaks	 Measles (Suspected)	 AWD with dehydration	 ARI-Pneumonia	 COVID-19 (Confirmed)	 Dengue fever (Suspected)	 CCHF (Suspected)	 Malaria (Confirmed)
Cumulative cases 2025	40,190	28,913	594,976	1,127	178	96	4,035
Cumulative deaths 2025 (CFR %)	264 (0.7)	9 (0.03)	1,319 (0.2)	4 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	4 (4.2)	0 (0.0)

Data from 608 (99.2%) out of 613 sentinel sites

Measles

(29 Dec 2024-19 Apr 2025)

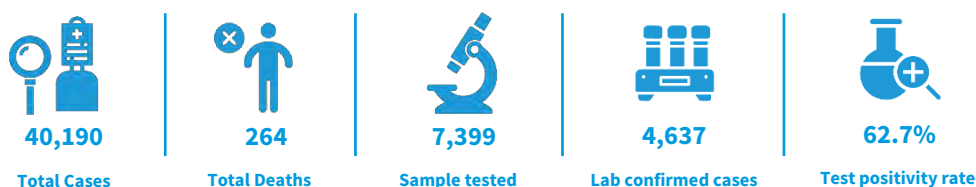





Table 1: Summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (23 Feb – 19 Apr 2025)

Indicators	W09	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	Trend line
Suspected cases	2,452	2,982	3,412	3,552	3,095	3,209	3,688	4,169	
Suspected deaths	21	18	19	17	28	15	27	27	
CFR (%)	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	

- The epidemiological curve of suspected measles cases has shown a steady increase since the beginning of 2025. The trend in 2025 is higher than the 3-year average (2022-2024) (Figure 2).
- During week 16-2025, a total of 4,169 suspected cases and 27 associated deaths (CFR=0.6%) were reported which shows a 13.0% increase in the number of suspected cases compared to the preceding week. The number of cases reported this week marks the highest weekly number of cases reported in a single week during the past 4 years. It surpassed the highest weekly recorded number of cases (3,818) on week 15-2022. Out of the total cases, 2,025 (48.6%) were females and 3,178 (76.2%) were under-five children.
- Out of 27 new deaths, 25 (92.6%) were under-five children, while 12 (44.4%) were females, reported from 8 provinces: Herat (9), Kabul (5), Helmand (4), Kandahar (3), Badakhshan (2), Jawzjan (2), Farah (1), and Takhar (1).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 40,190 suspected measles cases and 264 associated deaths (CFR=0.7%) were reported. Out of total cases, 18,645 (46.4%) were females, while 32,277 (80.3%) 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 (35.7), followed by Nuristan (25.9), Urozgan (23.5), and Jawzjan (23.5) (Figure 3).

Figure 1. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 to 19 Apr 2025 (N= 40,190)

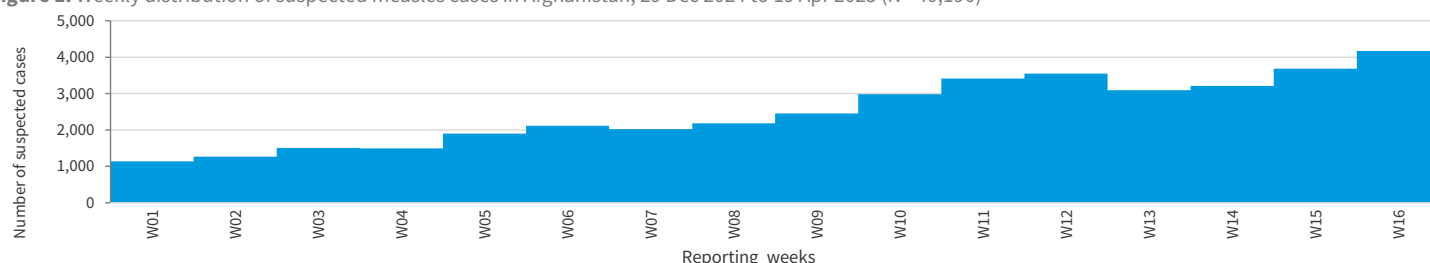




Figure 2. Comparison between the trends of suspected measles cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-20224) and the endemic level

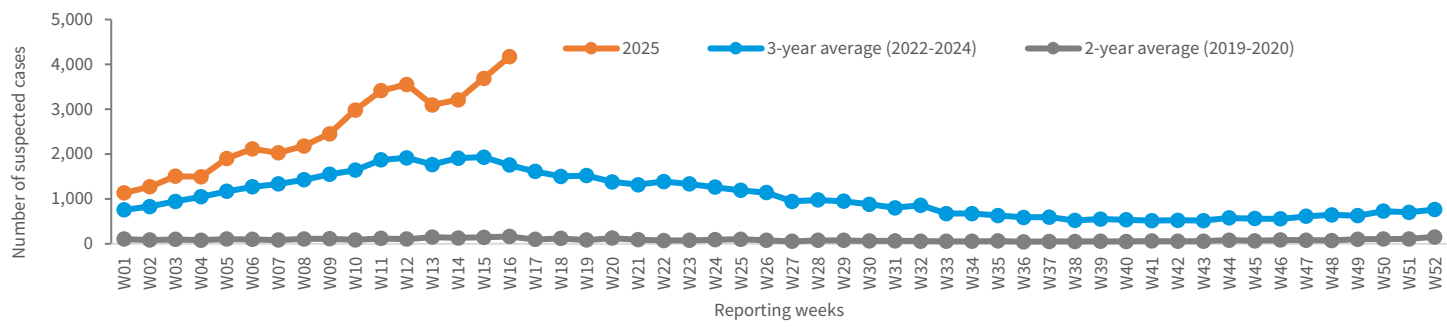
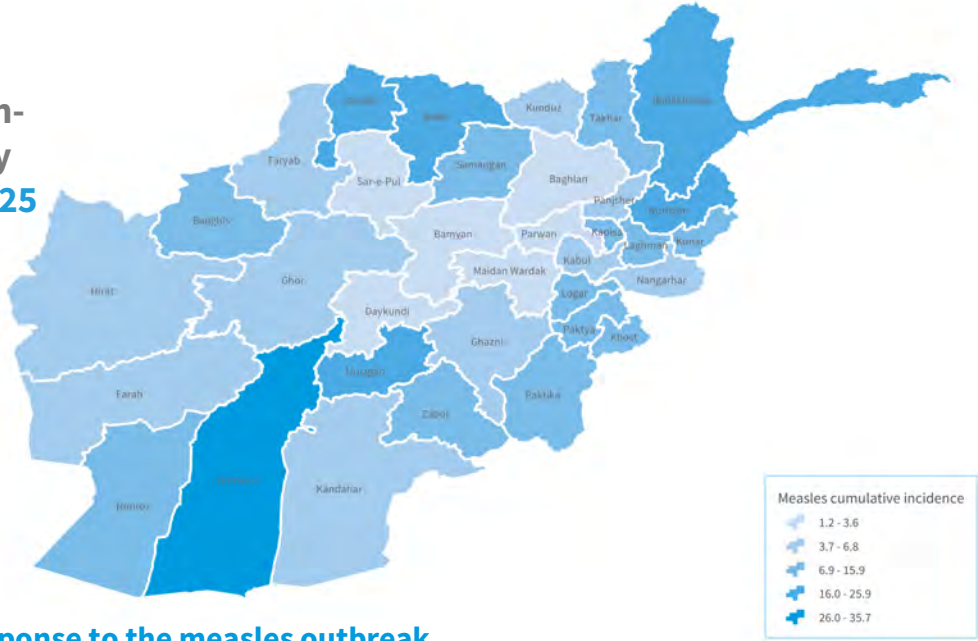


Figure 3. Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-19 Apr 2025

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



Updates on the preparedness and response to the measles outbreak

- During week 16-2025, a total of 1,281 children aged 9-59 months were vaccinated against measles as part of the outbreak response in 12 provinces (Sar-e-Pul, Kunduz, Nuristan, Kabul, Logar, Kapisa, Wardak, Zabul, Paktiya, Paktika, Jawzjan and Farah). This brings the number of children aged 9-59 months vaccinated against measles as part of outbreak response immunization activities to 17,736 across the country since the beginning of 2025.
- During week 16-2025, World Health Organization (WHO) conducted an online measles awareness campaign and preventive measures through its official social media accounts ([Facebook](#) and [X](#)), reaching approximately 12,342 individuals.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 180 measles case management kits have been distributed to 34 provinces across the country.

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

28,913
Total AWD with dehydration cases

9
Total AWD with dehydration deaths

1,874
Samples tested for AWD with dehydration (RDTs)

143
RDT-positive cases for AWD with dehydration

7.6%
RDT positivity rate for AWD with dehydration

Table 2: Summary of the AWD with dehydration outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (23 Feb – 19 Apr 2025)

Indicators	W09	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	Trend line
Number of cases	1,742	1,637	1,733	1,877	1,981	1,796	2,649	2,837	
Number of deaths	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
CFR (%)	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	



- The epidemiological curve has shown a gradual increasing trend since week 08-2025, which coincides with the start of warmer weather (Figure 4).
- During week 16-2025, 2,837 AWD with dehydration cases with no associated deaths were reported from 165 districts, which shows a 7.1% increase in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- Out of the 2,837 AWD with dehydration cases, 1,402 (49.4%) were females and 1,652 (58.2%) were under-five children.
- During week 16-2025, one new district (Nawar district of Ghazni province) reported alert of AWD with dehydration.
- Since Jan 2025, 28,913 cases of AWD with dehydration with 9 associated deaths (CFR = 0.03%) were reported. Out of total cases, 17,028 (58.9%) were under-five, while 14,137 (48.9%) were females.
- Since Jan 2025, 1,874 Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) have been conducted on AWD with dehydration cases, of which 143 tests turned positive (positivity rate 7.6%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of AWD with dehydration per 10,000 population was reported from Nimroz (25.9), followed by Khost (22.2), Paktya (19.5), Farah (18.8), and Kabul (16.7) (Figure 5).

Figure 4. Weekly distribution of AWD with dehydration cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024– 19 Apr 2025 (N=28,913)

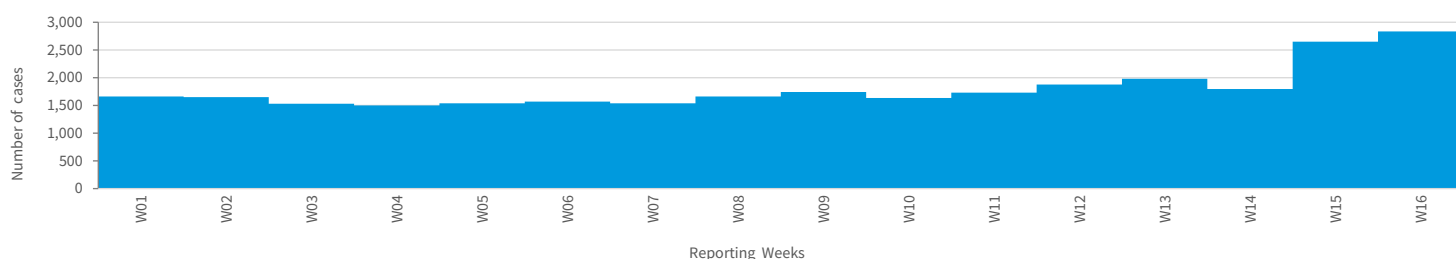
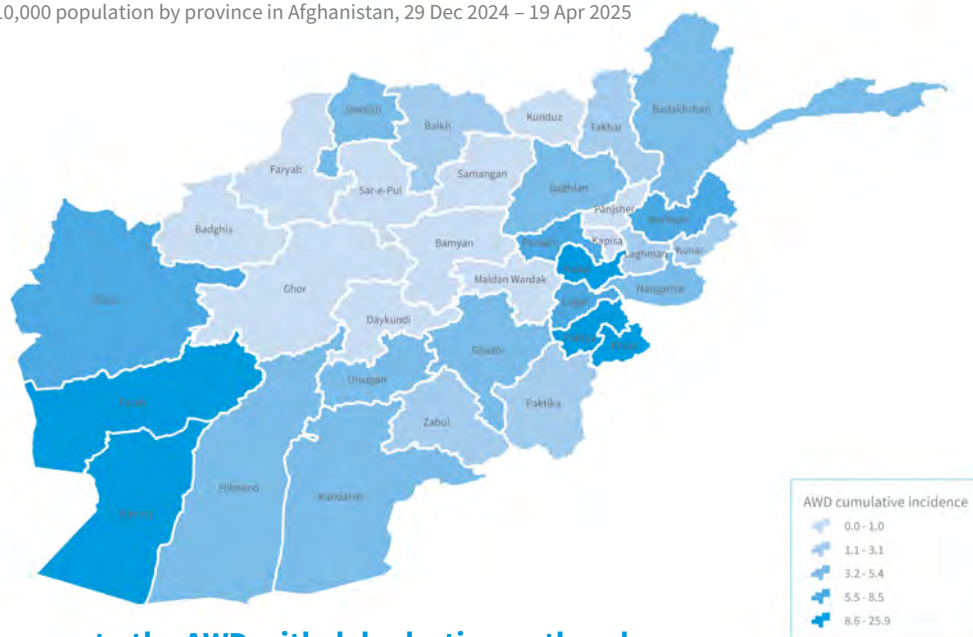


Figure 5. AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Apr 2025

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AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Apr 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:

- A total of 44 National Disease Surveillance and Response (NDSR) staff, including 2 females, have been trained on surveillance data management, analysis, and visualization from 34 provinces.
- A total of 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).
- A total of 800 kits of Cary-Blair and 1,330 kits of AWD with dehydration Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDTs) have been distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.
- A total of 300 AWD with dehydration case management kits have been distributed to 34 provinces across the country.

WASH update:

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

- 12,734 individuals in Kabul, Helmand, Logar, and Paktika provinces participated in hygiene promotion sessions.
- 7,400 individuals in Kandahar and Logar provinces received hygiene kits.




ARI-Pneumonia (29 Dec 2024-19 Apr 2025)


***594,976**
Total ARI Cases


***1,319**
Total ARI Deaths



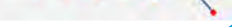

****1,428**
Samples tested for influenza


****133**
Lab confirmed influenza cases


9.3%
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 3: Summary of the ARI-Pneumonia outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (23 Feb – 19 Apr 2025)

Indicators	W09	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	Trend lines
Suspected cases	40,796	40,910	37,792	33,881	28,177	20,088	28,755	27,599	
Suspected deaths	96	92	81	72	65	41	68	44	
CFR (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	

- The epi curve indicates a gradual downward trend in reported cases since week 6 of 2025. However, a significant drop was observed in week 14, which could be attributed to Eid-ul-fitr holidays and health seeking behavior (Figures 6 & 7).
- During week 16-2025, 27,599 cases of ARI pneumonia and 44 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 27,599 cases, 13,643 (49.4%) were females while 17,874 (64.8%) were under-five children.
- During the reporting period, 114 samples were collected for influenza, out of which 2 resulted positive (positivity rate=1.8%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 594,976 cases of ARI pneumonia and 1,319 associated deaths (CFR=0.2%) were reported. Out of total cases, 378,209 (63.6%) were under-five children, while 294,220 (49.5%) were females. Also, 1,428 samples have been tested for influenza, out of which 133 were positive (positivity rate = 9.3%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of ARI pneumonia per 10,000 population has been reported in Nuristan (315.6), followed by Kunar (298.6), Panjsher (293.9), and Samangan (259.5) provinces (Figure 8).

Figure 6. Weekly distribution of ARI pneumonia cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Apr 2025 (N= 594,976)

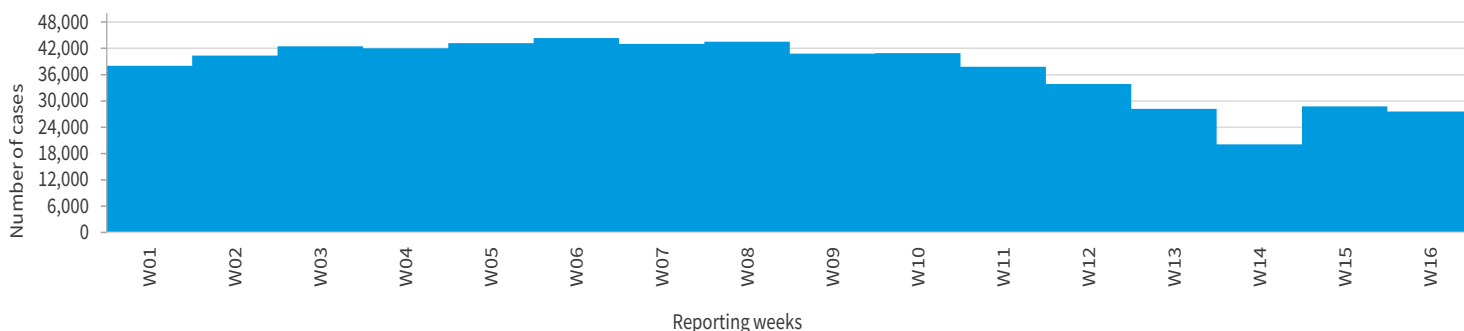


Figure 7. Comparison between the trends of ARI pneumonia cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

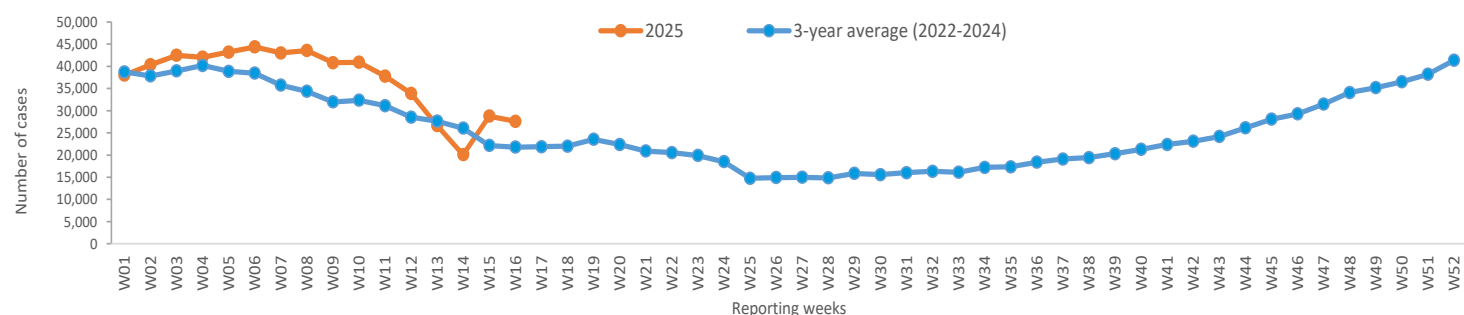


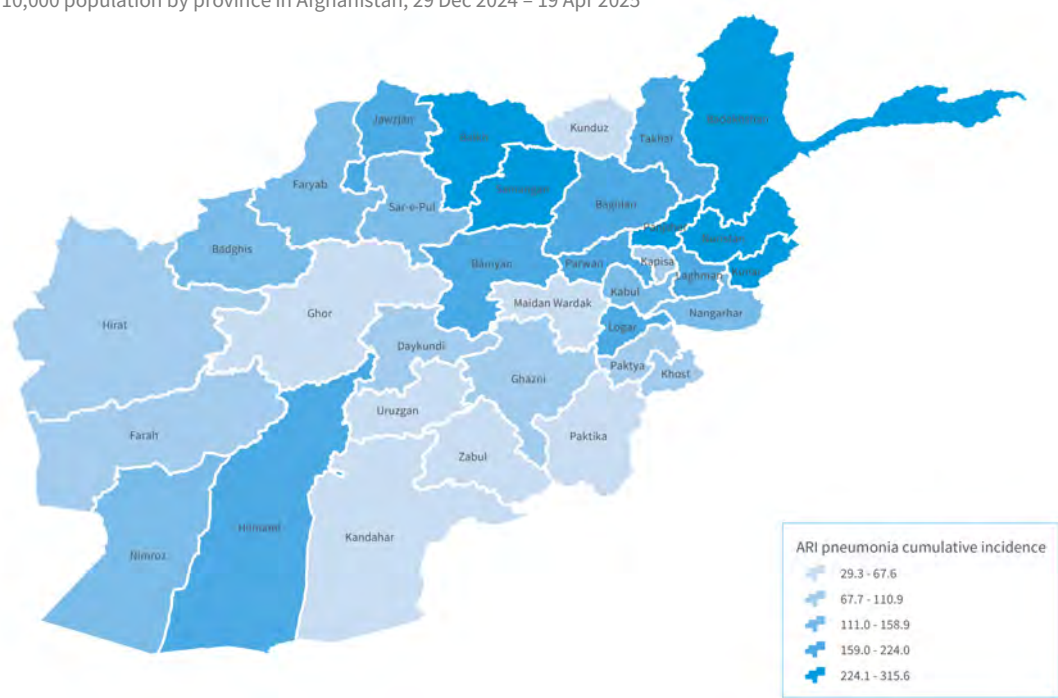


Figure 8. ARI-Pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Apr 2025

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ARI pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province

29 Dec 2024 —19 Apr 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 [X](#)) reaching approximately 64,000 individuals.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 1,172 ARI pneumonia case management kits have been distributed to 34 provinces across the country.

COVID-19

(24 Feb 2020 — 19 Apr 2025)

Cumulative samples tested

1,093,081

In public laboratories

New samples tested in week 16

996

In public laboratories

+2.9%

Cumulative confirmed cases

245,245

Cumulative positivity rate (22.4%)

New confirmed cases in week 16

30

Weekly positivity rate (3.0%)

+15.4%

Cumulative confirmed deaths

8,052

CFR (3.3%)

New confirmed deaths in week 16

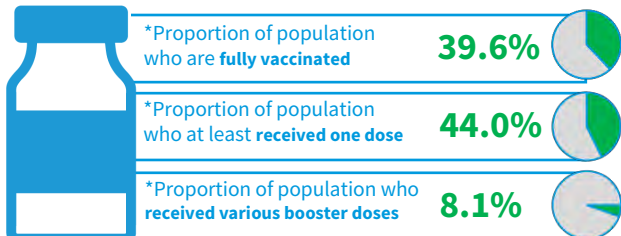
0

Week 16 CFR (0.0%)

0.0%

Key: ● Increasing ● Decreasing ● No change

COVID-19 Vaccination highlights



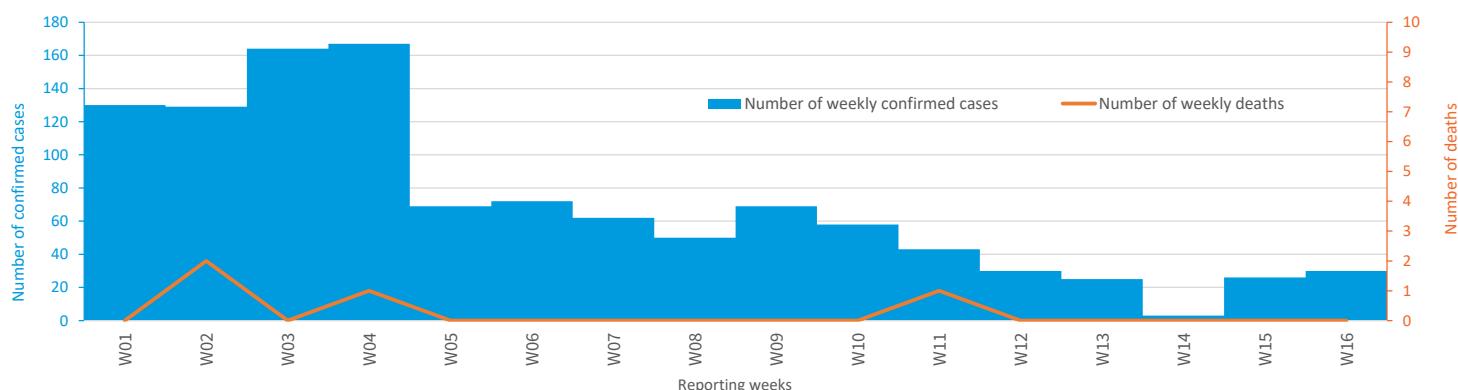
* The denominator is 43,100,596 based on OCHA estimation 2024

**Table 4:** Summary of COVID-19 indicators in the last 8 weeks in Afghanistan (23 Feb – 19 Apr 2025)

Indicators	W09	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	Trend line
Samples tested (in public Labs)	1,569	1,566	1,354	1,095	1,249	168 *	968 *	996	
Confirmed cases	69	58	43	30	25 *	3	26 *	30	
Percent positivity (%)	4.4	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.7	3.0	
Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

*A delayed reporting was experienced during weeks 13, 14, and 15-2025, the number of tested samples were revised from 161 to 168 in week 14 and from 813 to 968 in week 15 and the number of deaths were revised from 23 to 25 in week 13 and from 20 to 26 in week 15.

- The epidemiological curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases indicates a gradual decline since week 9-2025 (Figure 9). However, a significant drop was observed in week 14, which could be attributed to Eid holidays and health seeking behavior, despite the labs being functional.
- During week 16-2025, a total of 996 samples were tested in public labs, of which 30 samples were positive for COVID-19 (positivity rate 3.0%), with no associated deaths reported (Table 4).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 1,127 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 4 associated deaths (CFR=0.4%) were reported. Out of the total cases, 523 (46.4%) were females.

Figure 9. Weekly distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Apr 2025 (cases=1,127, deaths=4)

Updates on the response activities to the COVID-19 outbreak

Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 800 kits of Viral Transport Medium (VTM) and 2,295 kits of Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) have been distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.


Dengue Fever (29 Dec 2024-19 Apr 2025)


178
Total Cases


0
Total Deaths

***25**
Sample tested
22 By PCR
3 By NS1

5
Lab confirmed cases
2 By PCR
3 By NS1


20.0%
Test positivity ratio

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

Table 5: Summary of the dengue fever outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (23 Feb – 19 Apr 2025)

Indicators	W09	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	Trend line
Suspected cases	5	1	5	11	1	3	17	43	
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 stabilization at low level since the beginning of 2025; however, a considerable increase has been observed during the last two consecutive weeks (Figures 10 & 11).
- During week 16-2025, 43 suspected cases of dengue fever with no associated deaths were reported from 6 provinces [Nangarhar (35), Laghman (3), Kunar (2), Kabul (1), Ghazni (1), and Paktya (1)]. All 43 new cases were over-five, while 18 (41.9%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 178 suspected dengue fever cases, with no associated deaths were reported from 6 provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Kabul, Ghazni, and Paktya). Out of total cases, 175 (98.3%) were over-five, while 85 (47.8%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 25 samples have been tested, out of which 5 were positive (positivity rate 20.0%). The geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases and the percent change of new cases in Nangarhar province of Afghanistan is shown in Figure 12.

Figure 10. Weekly distribution of suspected dengue fever cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024– 19 Apr 2025, (N=178)

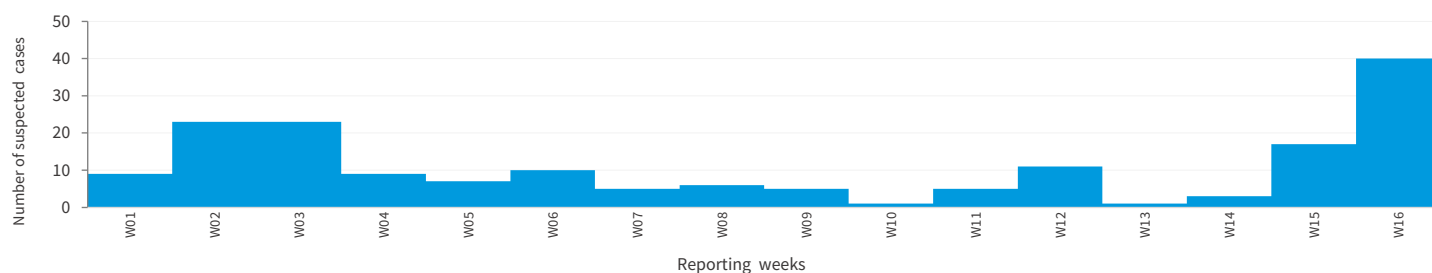


Figure 11. Comparison between the trends of suspected dengue fever cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

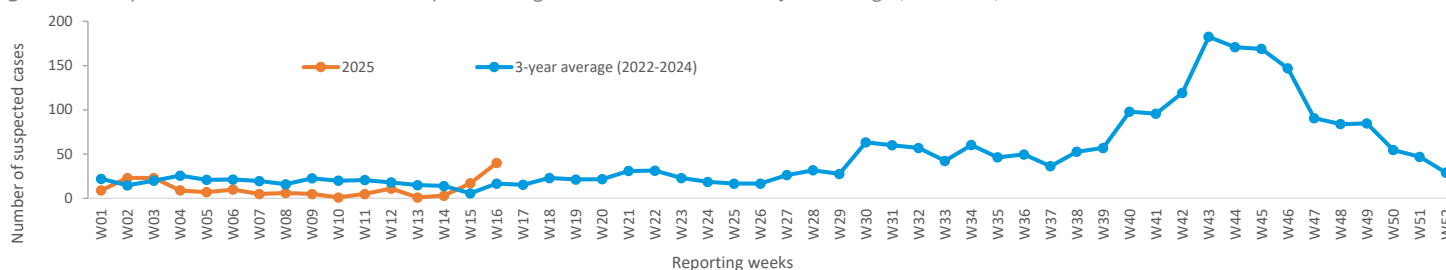
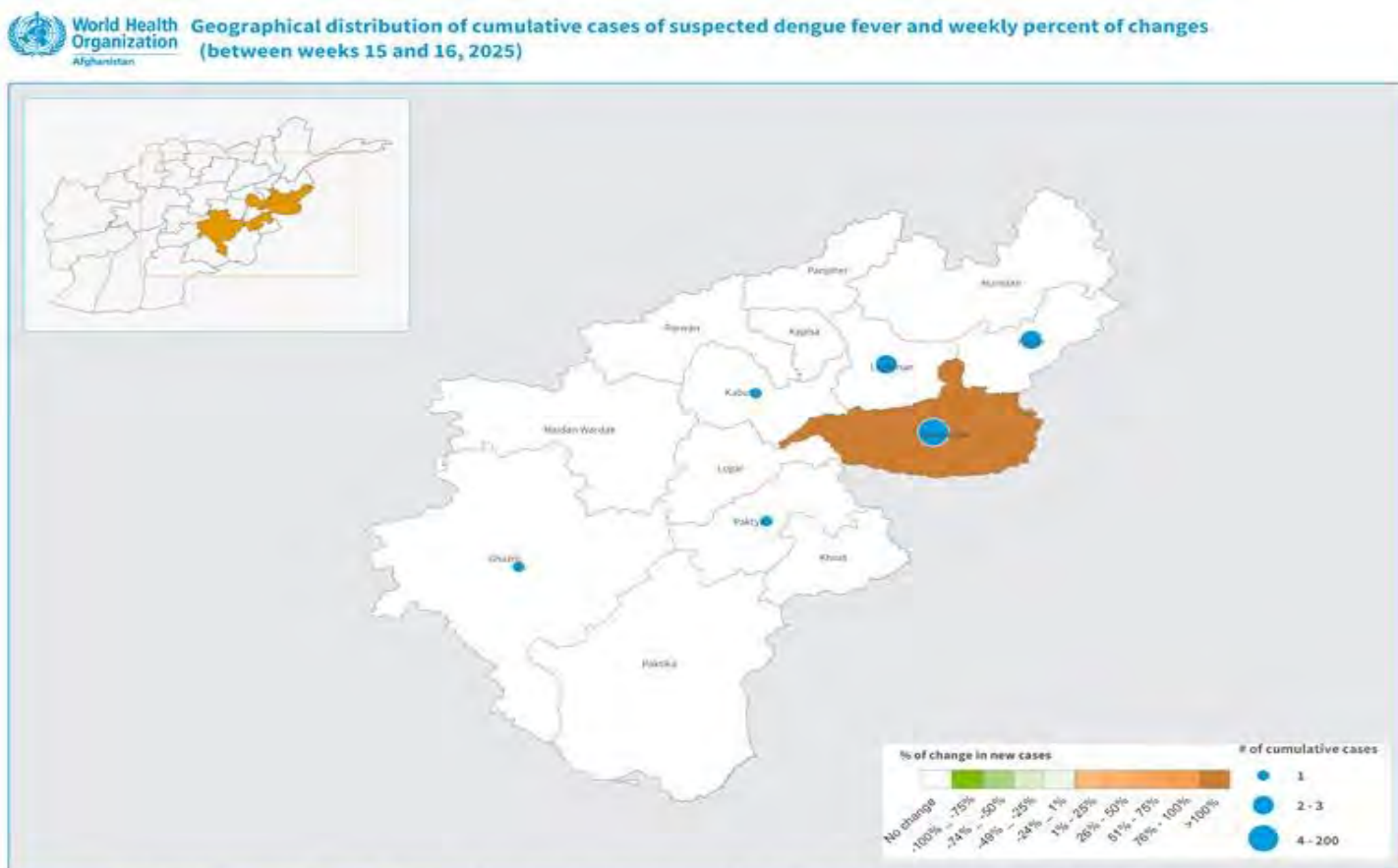


Figure 12. Geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases and percent change of new cases in Nangarhar province, 29 Dec 2024– 19 Apr 2025



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: 19 Apr 2025.



Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)

(29 Dec 2024-19 Apr 2025)



96
Total CCHF
cases



4
Total CCHF
deaths



77
Samples tested
for CCHF



19
Lab-confirmed
CCHF cases



24.7%
CCHF test positivity
rate

Table 6: Summary of the CCHF outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (23 Feb – 19 Apr 2025)

Indicators	W09	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	Trend line
Suspected cases	5	10	2	12	5	3	11	14	
Suspected deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	7.1	

- The epi-curve of suspected CCHF cases shows stabilization at low level since the beginning the of 2025, however, an increase was observed in this week (Figures 13 & 14).
- During week 16-2025, 14 new suspected CCHF cases and one death (CFR= 7.1%) were reported compared to 11 cases in the previous week (Table 6). All the new cases were over-five-year-old, while 2 (14.3%) of them were females reported from 4 provinces [Kabul (9), Kapisa (3), Herat (1), and Jawzjan (1)].
- The new death was over-five, male reported from Kabul province.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 96 suspected CCHF cases, with 4 associated deaths (CFR=4.2%), were reported. All the reported cases were over five, while 35 (36.5%) were females. Also, 77 samples have been tested, 19 of them were positive (positivity rate = 24.7%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected CCHF per 100,000 population is reported

Figure 13. Weekly distribution of suspected CCHF cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Apr 2025, (N=96)

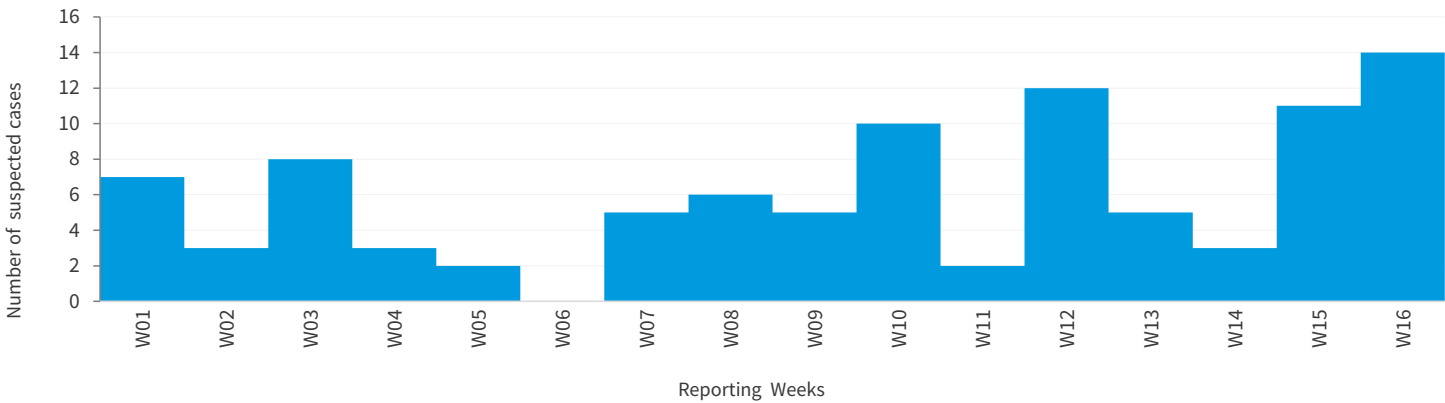


Figure 14. Comparison between the trends of suspected CCHF cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

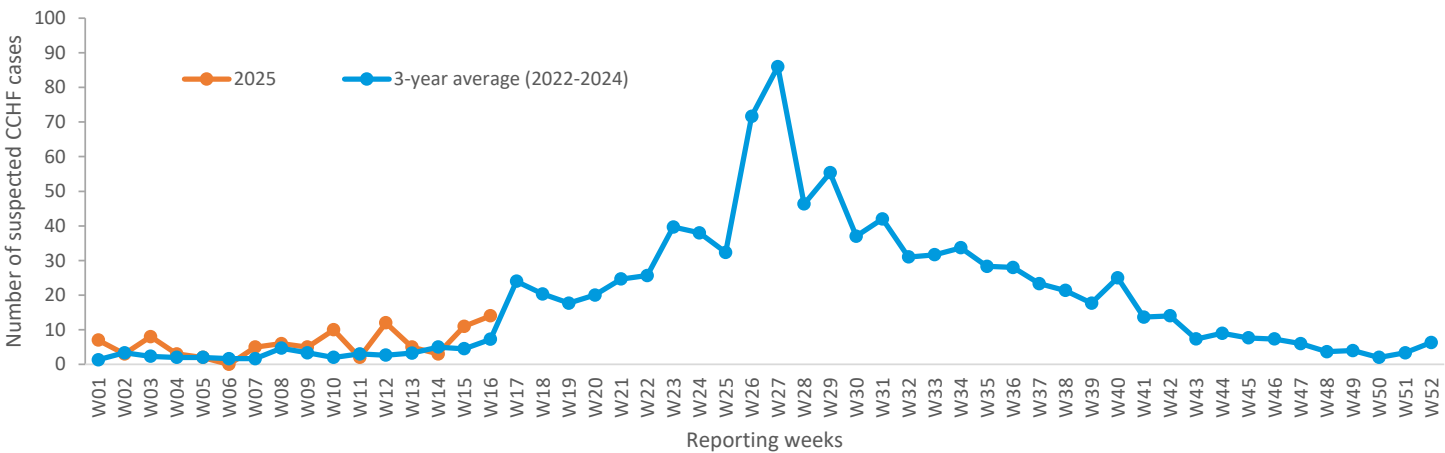
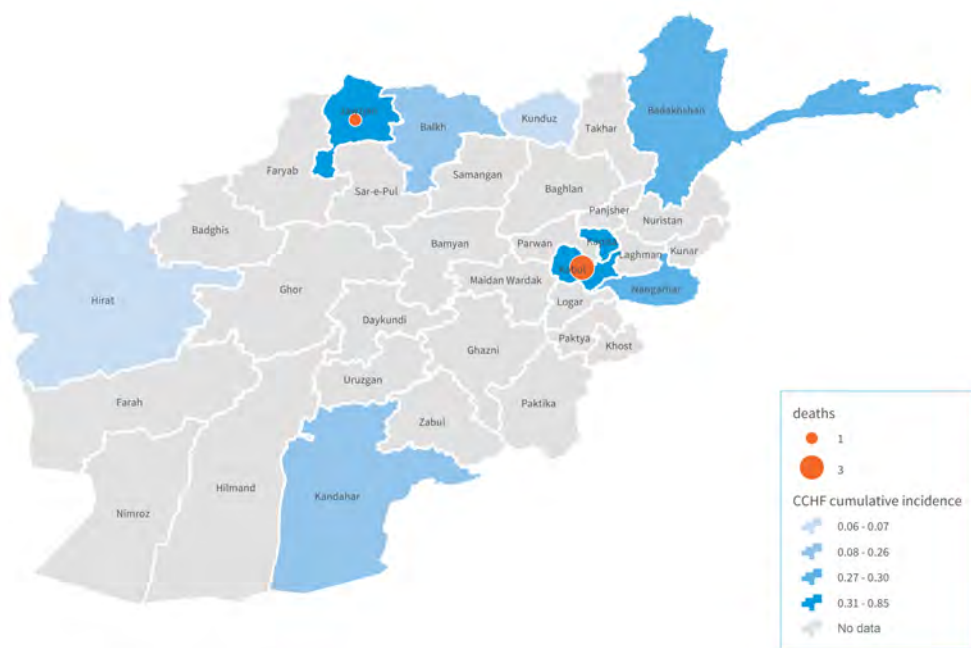




Figure 15. Cumulative incidence of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) cases per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Apr 2025

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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 2024-19 Apr 2025



Updates on the response to the CCHF outbreak

Since the beginning of the 2025 the following activities have been conducted as part of outbreak preparedness activities:

- A total of 66 Healthcare Workers (HCWs) including 7 females have been trained on CCHF case management from 34 provinces.
- A total of 31 Lab technician including 4 females from 6 Regional Reference Laboratories (RRLs), Infectious Disease Hospital (IDH), and Central Public Health Laboratory (CPHL) were trained on the diagnosis of CCHF, Dengue fever, and Mpox.

Malaria

(29 Dec 2024-19 Apr 2025)



4,035

Total confirmed
Malaria Cases



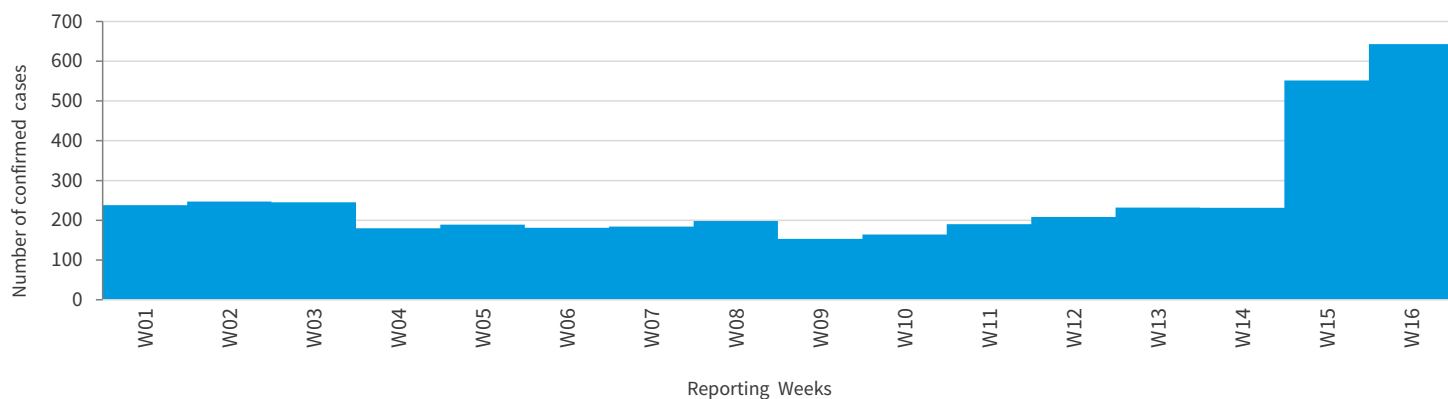
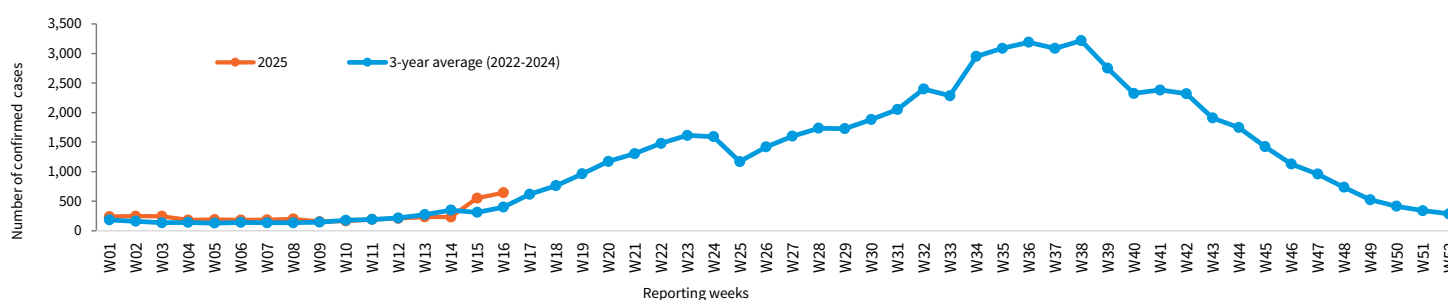
0 (0.0)

Total malaria
deaths (CFR %)

Table 7: Summary of the malaria outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (23 Feb – 19 Apr 2025)

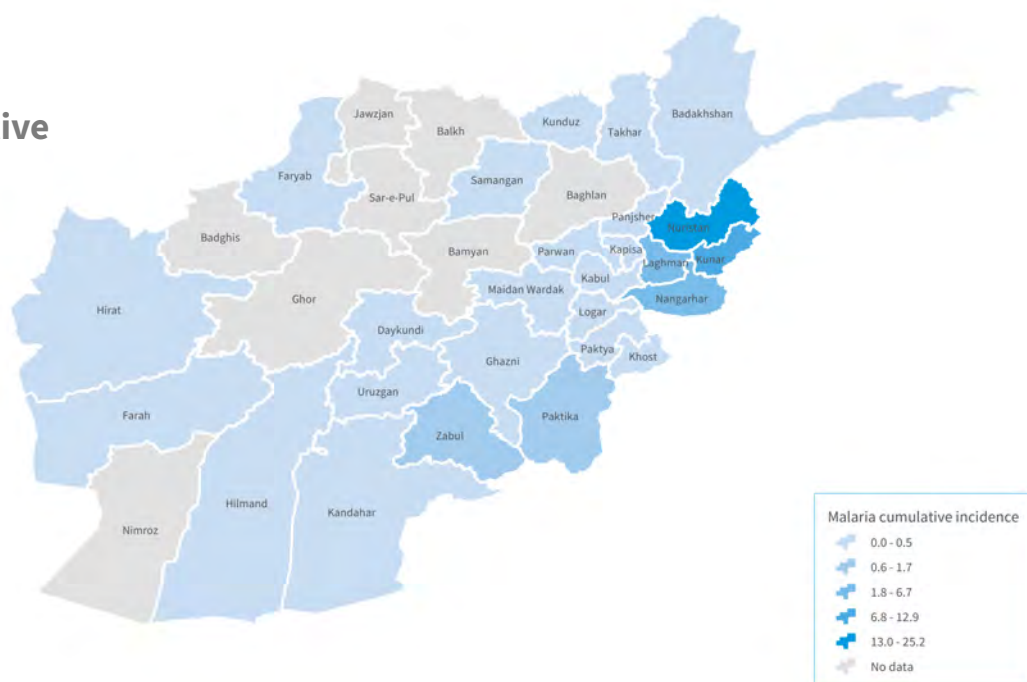
Indicators	W09	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	Trend line
Confirmed cases	153	164	190	208	232	231	552	643	
Confirmed deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

- The epi curve of malaria cases shows a gradual increase since week 10-2025 with a significant increase observed in the last two consecutive weeks. (2022-2024) (Figures 16 & 17).
- During week 16-2025, 643 cases with no associated deaths were reported from 17 provinces. Out of the total cases, 281 (43.7%) were females and 105 (16.3%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 4,035 confirmed malaria cases with no associated deaths have been reported. Out of total 4,035 cases, 1,821 (45.1%) were female and 632 (15.7%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of malaria per 10,000 population was reported from Nuristan (25.2) followed by Kunar (12.9), Laghman (6.7), and Nangarhar (5.6) (Figure 18).

**Figure 16.** Weekly distribution of malaria cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024–19 Apr 2025 (N=4,035)**Figure 17.** Comparison between the trends of malaria cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)**Figure 18.** Malaria cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 19 Apr 2025

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



Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

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

Contact us for further information:

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- Infectious Hazard Preparedness Team – Health Emergencies Program (WHE)– (emacoafghipt@who.int)