








AFGHANISTAN

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS

SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #20-2025

No. 20 (11-17May 2025)

| Disease Outbreaks |  Measles (Suspected) |  AWD with dehydration |  ARI-Pneumonia |  COVID-19 (Confirmed) |  Dengue fever (Suspected) |  CCHF (Suspected) |  Malaria (Confirmed) |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| Cumulative cases 2025 | 55,678 | 42,304 | 694,819 | 1,314 | 345 | 259 | 7,962 |
| Cumulative deaths 2025 (CFR %) | 357 (0.6) | 12 (0.03) | 1,517 (0.2) | 4 (0.3) | 0 (0.0) | 16 (6.2) | 0 (0.0) |

Data from 611 (99.7%) out of 613 sentinel sites

Measles

(29 Dec 2024-17 May 2025)



55,678

Total Cases



357

Total Deaths



8,248

Sample tested



5,266




Lab confirmed cases



63.8%

Test positivity rate

Table 1: Summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (23 Mar – 17 May 2025)

| Indicators | W13 | W14 | W15 | W16 | W17 | W18 | W19 | W20 | Trend line |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|---|
| Suspected cases | 3,095 | 3,209 | 3,688 | 4,172 | 3,729 | 3,905 | 3,808 * | 4,043 |  |
| Suspected deaths | 28 | 15 | 27 | 27 | 15 | 27 | 30 | 21 |  |
| CFR (%) | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 |  |

*Delayed reporting was experienced during week 19-2025, and the number of suspected cases was revised from 3,744 to 3,808.

- The epi curve of suspected measles cases has shown a steady increase since the beginning of 2025, reaching its highest peak in week 16 with 4,172 reported cases (Figure 1). The trend in 2025 is higher than the 3-year average (2022-2024) (Figure 2).
- During week 20-2025, a total of 4,043 suspected cases and 21 associated deaths (CFR=0.5%) were reported, which shows a 6.2% increase in the number of suspected cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total cases, 2,027 (50.1%) were females and 2,951 (73.0%) were under-five children.
- Out of 21 new deaths, 19 (90.5%) were under-five children, while 11 (52.4%) were females, reported from 9 provinces: Helmand (6), Kabul (5), Herat (4), Badakhshan (1), Badghis (1), Baghlan (1), Bamyan (1), Jawzjan (1), and Samangan (1).
- Since the beginning of 2025, around 55,678 suspected measles cases and 357 associated deaths (CFR=0.6%) were reported. Out of total cases, 26,125 (46.9%) were females, while 43,840 (78.7%) 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 (50.2), followed by Nuristan (37.0), Badakhshan (32.5), Jawzjan (30.6), and Urozgan (28.5) (Figure 3).

Figure 1. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 to 17 May 2025 (N= 55,678)

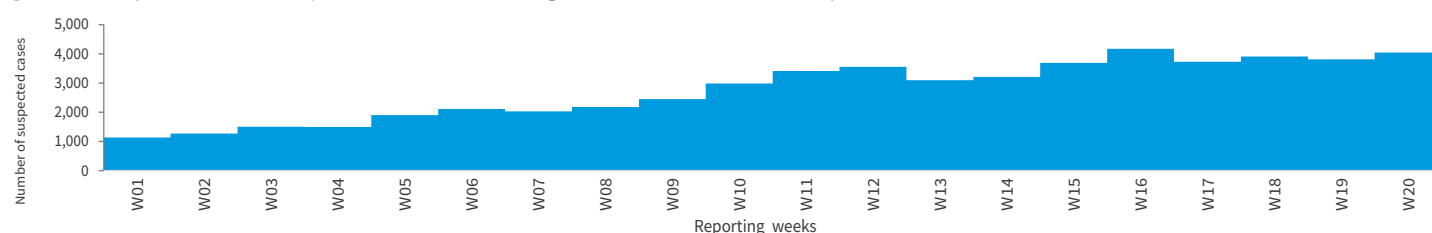




Figure 2. Comparison between the trends of suspected measles cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-20224) and the endemic level

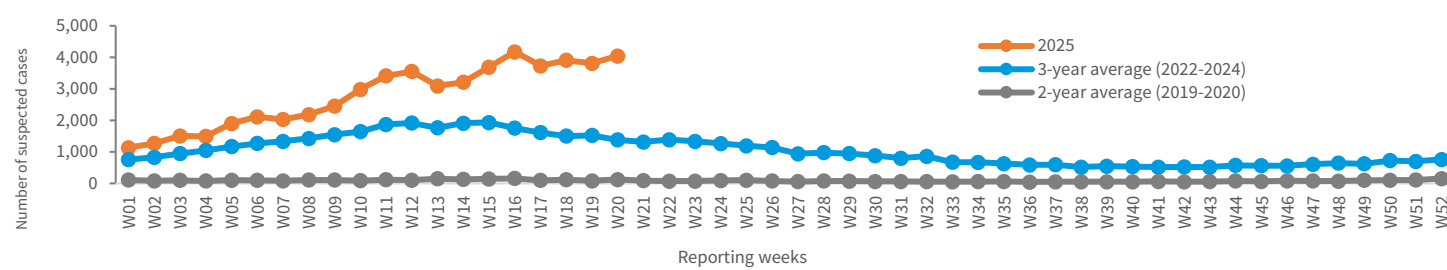
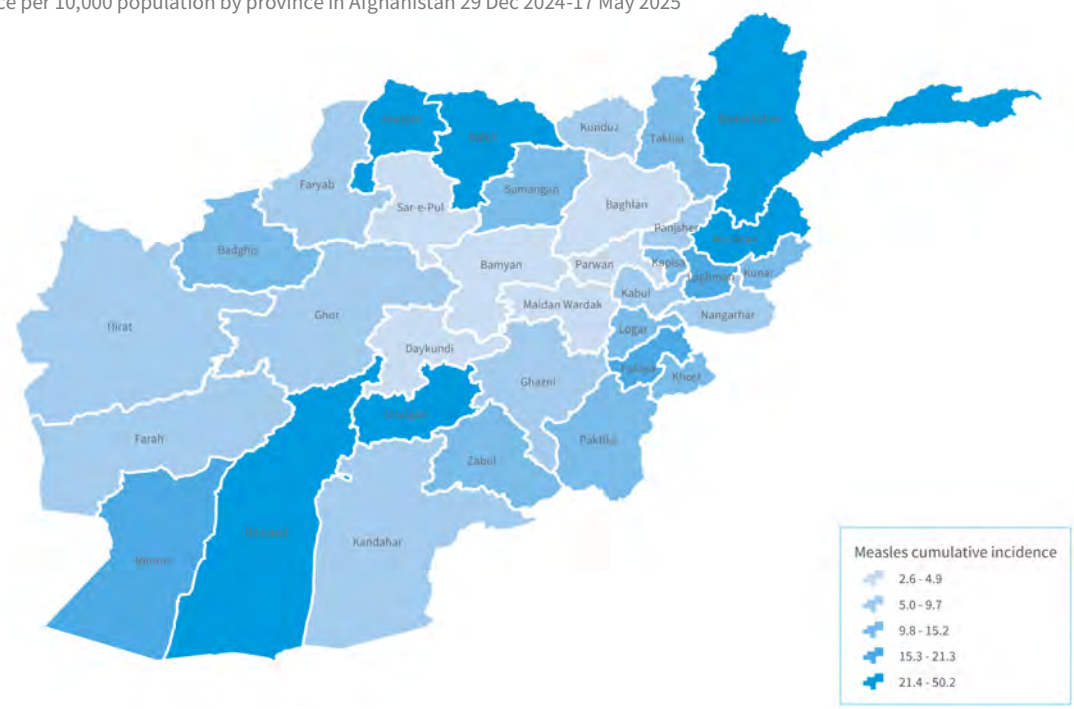


Figure 3. Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-17 May 2025

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Suspected measles
cumulative incidence
per 10,000 population by
province 29 Dec 2024 – 17
May 2025



Updates on the preparedness and response to the measles outbreak

- During week 20-2025, a total of 831 children aged 9-59 months were vaccinated against measles as part of the outbreak response in 13 provinces (Kabul, Logar, Kapisa, Wardak, Helmand, Urozgan, Kandahar, Nimroz, Zabul, Paktya, Paktika, Nuristan and Farah). This brings the number of children aged 9-59 months vaccinated against measles as part of outbreak response immunization activities to 20,353 across the country since the beginning of 2025.
- Since the beginning of 2025, an online measles awareness campaign has been conducted through World Health Organization (WHO) official social media accounts ([Facebook](#) and [X](#)), reaching approximately 20,573 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 2024-17 May 2025)

42,304
Total AWD with dehydration cases

12
Total AWD with dehydration deaths

2,930
Samples tested for AWD with dehydration (RDTs)

225
RDT-positive cases for AWD with dehydration

7.7%
RDT positivity rate for AWD with dehydration

Table 2: Summary of the AWD with dehydration outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (23 Mar – 17 May 2025)

| Indicators | W13 | W14 | W15 | W16 | W17 | W18 | W19 | W20 | Trend line |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|------------|
| Number of cases | 1,981 | 1,796 | 2,649 | 2,837 | 2,900 | 3,160 | 3,478 * | 3,853 | |
| Number of deaths | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| CFR (%) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | |

*Delayed reporting was experienced during week 19-2025, and the number of cases was modified from 3,219 to 3,478.



- The epidemiological curve has shown a gradual increasing trend since week 08-2025, which coincide with the start of warmer weather (Figure 4).
- During week 20-2025, 3,853 AWD with dehydration cases with no associated deaths were reported from 200 districts, which shows a 10.8% increase in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- Out of the 3,853 AWD with dehydration cases, 1,893 (49.1%) were females and 2,183 (56.7%) were under-five children.
- During week 20-2025, one new district (Kohestan of Faryab province) reported alert of AWD with dehydration.
- Since Jan 2025, 42,304 cases of AWD with dehydration with 12 associated deaths (CFR = 0.03%) were reported. Out of total cases, 20,761 (49.1%) were females, while 24,707 (58.4%) were under-five children.
- Since Jan 2025, 2,930 Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) have been conducted on AWD with dehydration cases, of which 225 tests turned positive (positivity rate 7.7%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of AWD with dehydration per 10,000 population was reported from Nimroz (39.9), followed by Khost (29.6), Paktya (27.3), Farah (24.8), and Kabul (23.5) (Figure 5).

Figure 4. Weekly distribution of AWD with dehydration cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024– 17 May 2025 (N=42,304)

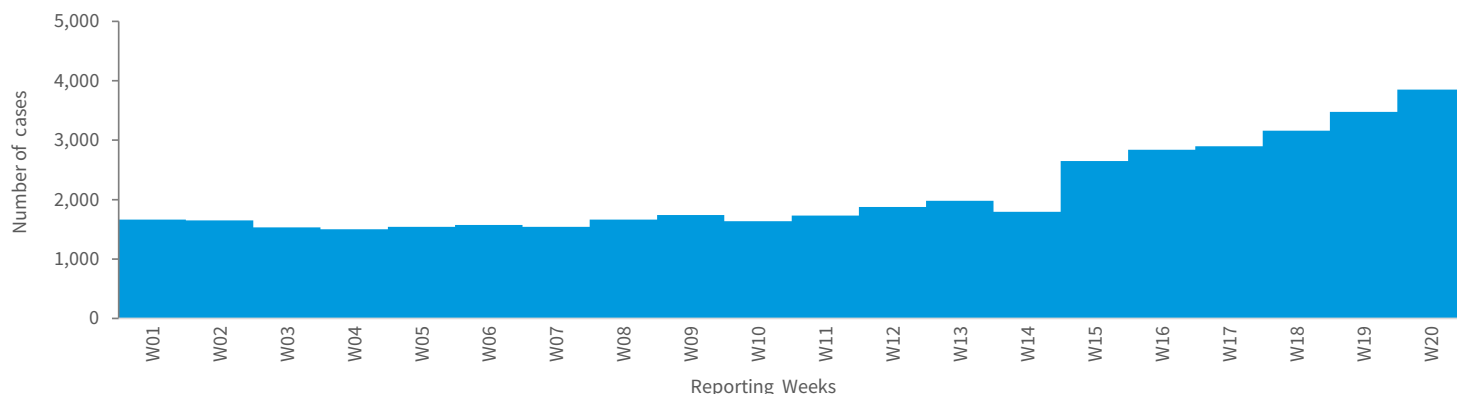


Figure 5. AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 17 May 2025

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AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province 29 Dec 2024 – 17 May 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 30 HCWs, including 7 females from East region have been trained on AWD with dehydration case management.
- A total of 300 AWD with dehydration case management kits have been distributed to 34 provinces across the country.
- 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 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 60 boxes (100 gloves/box) of gloves have been distributed to Kabul surveillance office.

**WASH update:**

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

- 4,914 individuals in Kabul and Paktika provinces participated in hygiene promotion sessions.
- 2,899 individuals in Kabul province received hand washing soap.
- Provision of clean drinking water by construction and rehabilitation of deep boreholes with solar powered piped system in three provinces (Nangarhar, Farah, and Nimroz).

ARI-Pneumonia (29 Dec 2024-17 May 2025)

***694,819**

Total ARI Cases

***1,517**

Total ARI Deaths

****1,618**

Samples tested for influenza

****138**

Lab confirmed influenza cases

**8.5%**

Influenza test positivity ratio

Table 3: Summary of the ARI-Pneumonia outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (23 Mar – 17 May 2025)

| Indicators | W13 | W14 | W15 | W16 | W17 | W18 | W19 | W20 | Trend lines |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-------------|
| Suspected cases | 28,177 | 20,088 | 28,755 | 27,599 | 25,866 | 25,747 | 24,345 * | 23,885 | |
| Suspected deaths | 65 | 41 | 68 | 44 | 55 | 52 | 44 | 47 | |
| CFR (%) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | |

*Delayed reporting was experienced during week 19 and the number of ARI pneumonia cases were revised from 23,736 to 24,345.

- The epi curve indicates a gradual downward trend in reported cases since week 06-2025 (Figures 6 & 7).
- During week 20-2025, 23,885 cases of ARI pneumonia and 47 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 total 23,885 cases, 11,902 (49.8%) were females while 14,800 (62.0%) were under-five children.
- During the reporting period, 55 samples were collected for influenza, none of which tested positive.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 694,819 cases of ARI pneumonia and 1,517 associated deaths (CFR=0.2%) were reported. Out of total cases, 441,726 (63.6%) were under-five children, while 343,476 (49.4%) were females. Also, 1,618 samples have been tested for influenza, out of which 138 were positive (positivity rate = 8.5%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of ARI pneumonia per 10,000 population has been reported in Nuristan (382.7), followed by Kunar (339.9), Panjsher (339.1), and Samangan (313.3) provinces (Figure 8).

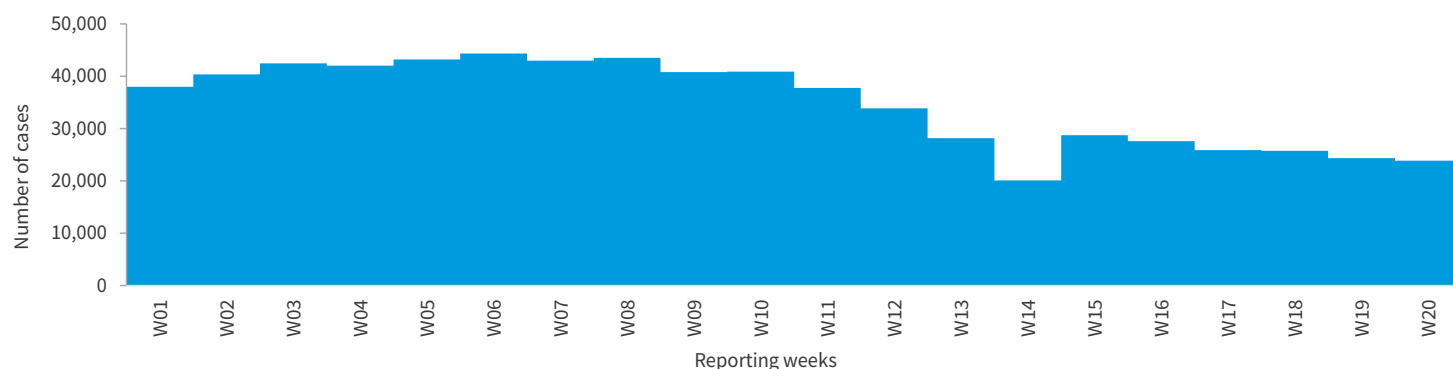
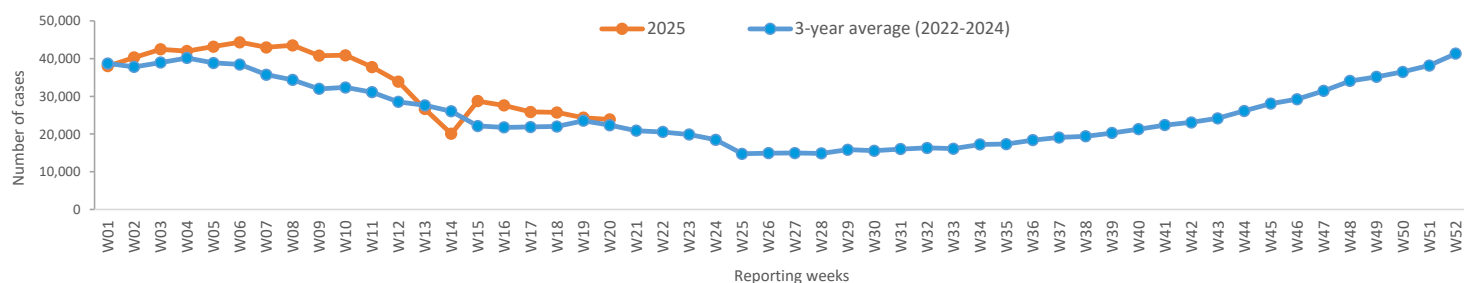
Figure 6. Weekly distribution of ARI pneumonia cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 17 May 2025 (N= 694,819)**Figure 7.** Comparison between the trends of ARI pneumonia cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

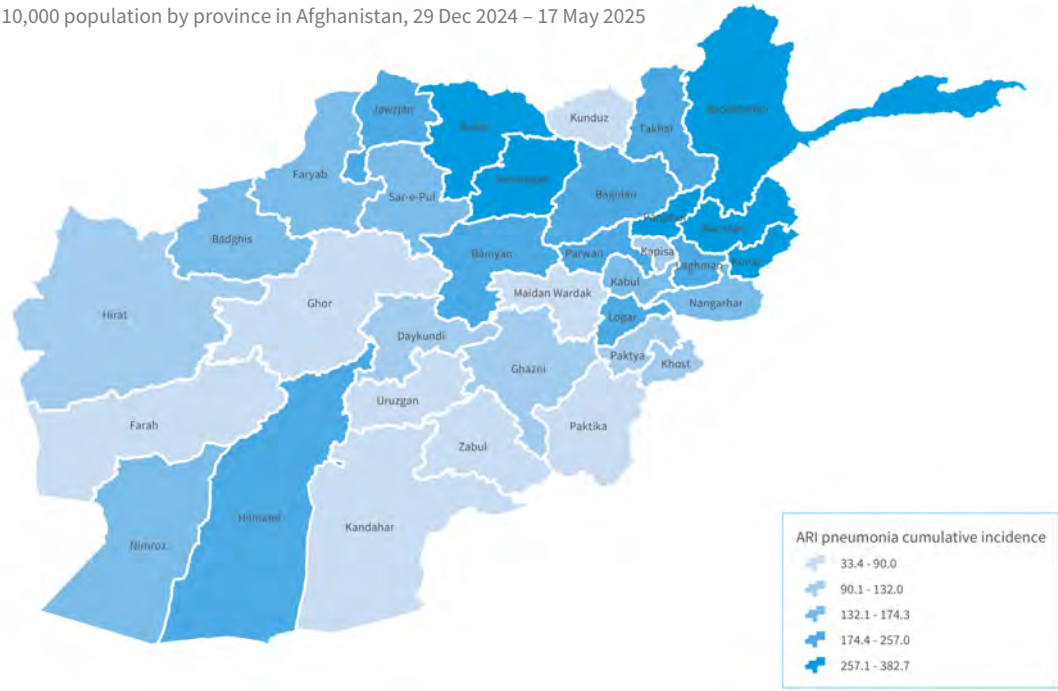


Figure 8. ARI-Pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 17 May 2025

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ARI pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province

29 Dec 2024 —17 May 2025



Updates on the response activities to the ARI outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 1,172 ARI pneumonia case management kits have been distributed to 34 provinces across the country.
- 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.

COVID-19

(24 Feb 2020 — 17 May 2025)

Cumulative samples tested

1,097,136

In public laboratories

New samples tested in week 20

716

In public laboratories

+5.9%

Cumulative confirmed cases

245,432

Cumulative positivity rate (22.4%)

New confirmed cases in week 20

50

Weekly positivity rate (7.0%)

+56.3%

Cumulative confirmed deaths

8,052

CFR (3.3%)

New confirmed deaths in week 20

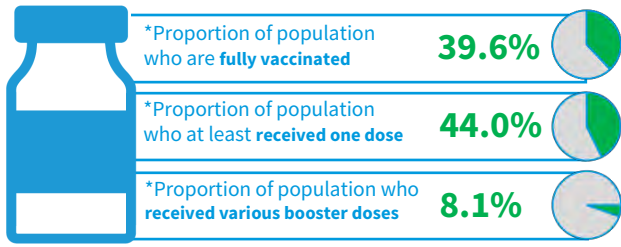
0

Week 20 CFR (0.0%)

0.0%

Key: ● Increasing ● Decreasing ● No change

COVID-19 Vaccination highlights



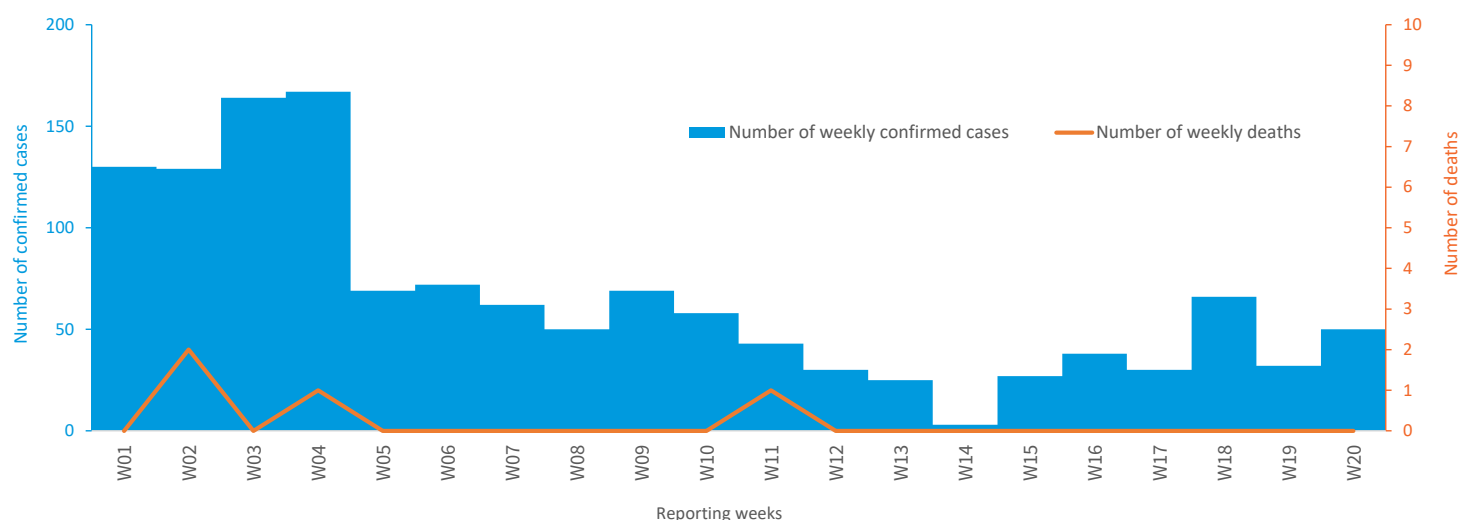
* The denominator is 43,100,596 based on OCHA estimation 2024

**Table 4:** Summary of COVID-19 indicators in the last 8 weeks in Afghanistan (23 Mar – 17 May 2025)

| Indicators | W13 | W14 | W15 | W16 | W17 | W18 | W19 | W20 | Trend line |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------------|
| Samples tested (in public Labs) | 1,260 | 168 | 1,087 | 1,280 | 1,189 | 1,071 | 676 * | 716 | |
| Confirmed cases | 25 | 3 | 27 | 38 | 30 | 66 | 32 * | 50 | |
| Percent positivity (%) | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 7.0 | |
| 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 reporting was experienced during weeks 19-2025 and the number of tested samples and confirmed cases were revised from 532 to 676, and from 18 to 32, respectively.

- The epidemiological curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases indicates a gradual decline since week 9-2025 (Figure 9).
- During week 20-2025, a total of 716 samples were tested in public labs, of which 50 samples were positive for COVID-19 (positivity rate 7.0%), with no associated deaths reported (Table 4).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 1,314 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 4 associated deaths (CFR=0.3%) were reported. Out of the total cases, 599 (45.6%) were females.

Figure 9. Weekly distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 17 May 2025 (cases=1,314, deaths=4)

Updates on the response activities to the COVID-19 outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 50 COVID-19 sample collection kits have been distributed to Kabul surveillance office.
- 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 2024-17 May 2025)


345
Total Cases


0
Total Deaths

41
*Sample tested
38 By PCR
3 By NSI

7
Lab confirmed cases
4 By PCR
3 By NSI



17.1%
Test positivity ratio

Table 5: Summary of the dengue fever outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (23 Mar – 17 May 2025)

| Indicators | W13 | W14 | W15 | W16 | W17 | W18 | W19 | W20 | Trend line |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Suspected cases | 1 | 3 | 17 | 43 | 35 | 33 | 58 | 41 | |
| 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 a gradual increase since week 15 which could be attributed to the summer season and warmer temperature in the East region (Figures 10 & 11).
- During week 20-2025, 41 suspected cases of dengue fever with no associated deaths were reported from Nangarhar province. All of the new cases were over-five years old, while 16 (39.10%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 345 suspected dengue fever cases, with no associated deaths were reported from 6 provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Kabul, Ghazni, and Paktya). Out of total cases, 338 (98.0%) were over-five years old, while 159 (46.1%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 41 samples have been tested, out of which 7 were positive (positivity rate 17.1%). 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– 17 May 2025, (N=345)

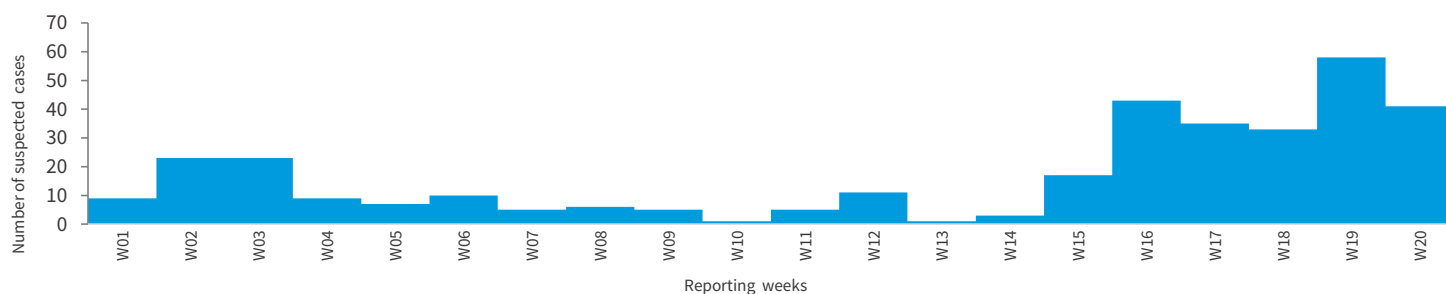


Figure 11. Comparison between the trends of suspected dengue fever cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

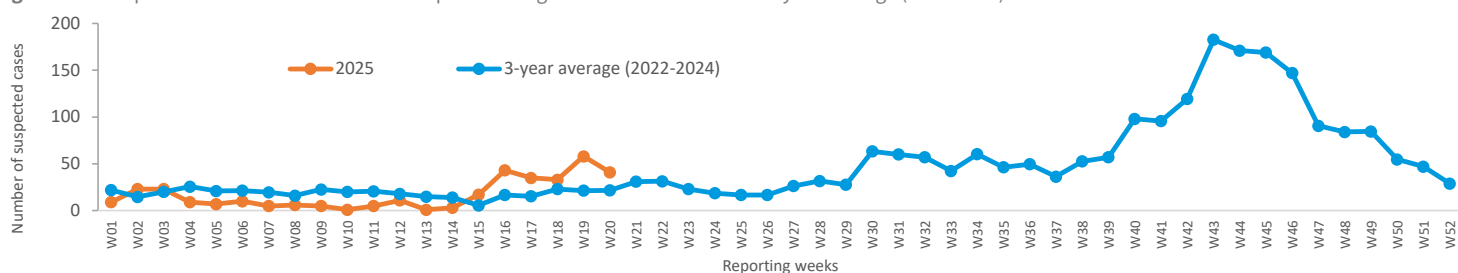
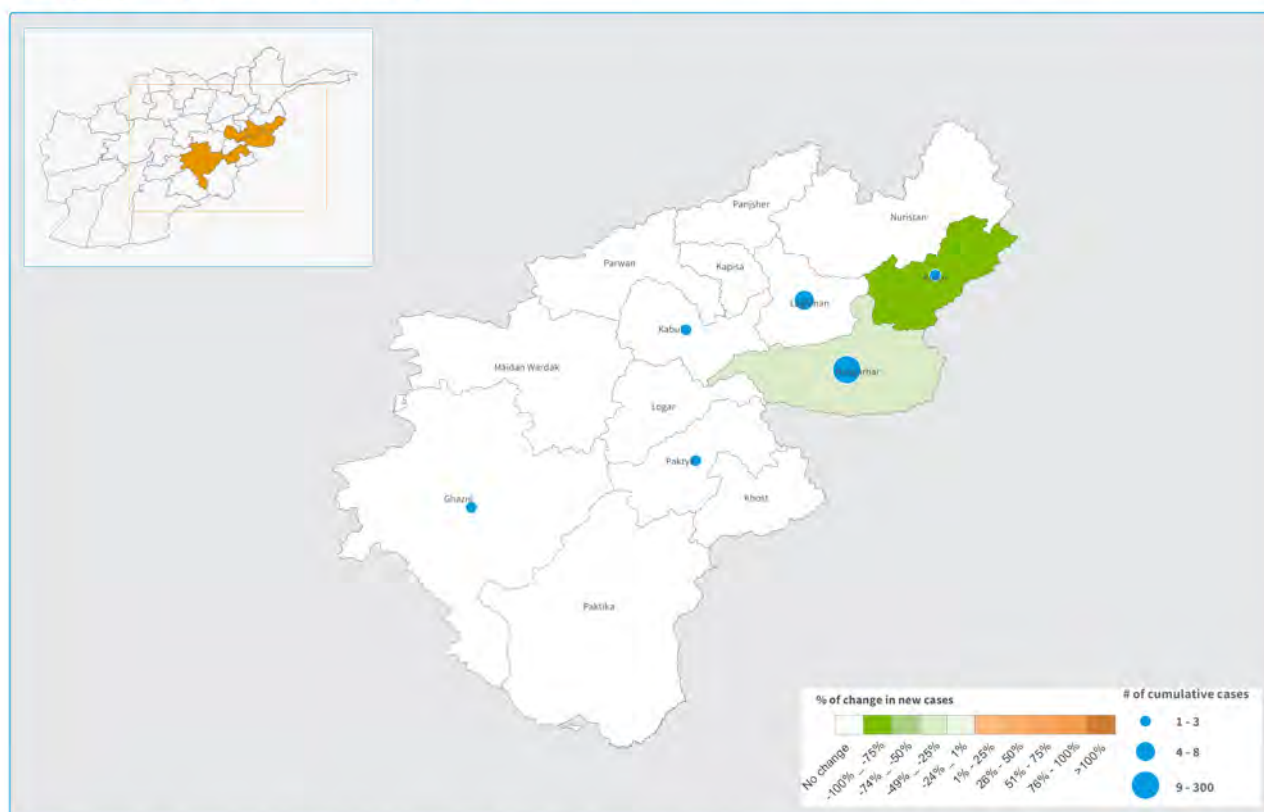


Figure 12. Geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases and percent change of new cases in East region, 29 Dec 2024 – 17 May 2025



Geographical distribution of cumulative cases of suspected dengue fever and weekly percent of changes (between weeks 19 and 20, 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: 17 May 2025.



Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)

(29 Dec 2024-17 May 2025)



259
Total CCHF
cases



16
Total CCHF
deaths



203
Samples tested
for CCHF



59
Lab-confirmed
CCHF cases



29.1%
CCHF test positivity
rate

Table 6: Summary of the CCHF outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (23 Mar – 17 May 2025)

| Indicators | W13 | W14 | W15 | W16 | W17 | W18 | W19 | W20 | Trend line |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------------|
| Suspected cases | 6 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 32 | 45 | 35 | 46 | |
| Suspected deaths | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | |
| CFR (%) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 14.3 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 5.7 | 13.0 | |

- The epi-curve of suspected CCHF cases shows a gradual increase since week 15-2025 warranting close monitoring as we approach Eid al-Adha (Figures 13 & 14).
- During week 20-2025, 46 new suspected CCHF cases with 6 associated deaths (CFR=13.0%) were reported compared to 35 cases and 2 deaths in the previous week (Table 6).
- All the new cases were over-five-year-old, while 15 (32.6%) of them were females reported from 8 provinces [Kabul (26), Kapisa (5), Herat (5), Balkh (3), Helmand (2), Kandahar (2), Nangarhar (2), and Kunduz (1)].
- All of the new deaths were over-five-years old, while 4 of them were females, reported from Kabul (4) and Helmand (2) provinces.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 259 suspected CCHF cases, with 16 associated deaths (CFR=6.2%), were reported. Out of total 259 cases, 257 (99.2%) were over-five years old, while 91 (35.1%) were females. Also, 203 samples have been tested, 59 of them were positive (positivity rate = 29.1%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected CCHF per 100,000 population is reported from Kabul (2.02), followed by Kapisa (1.94), Kandahar (1.40), Jawzjan (0.97), Balkh (0.97) and Nangarhar (0.90) (Figure 15).

Figure 13. Weekly distribution of suspected CCHF cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 10 May 2025, (N=259)

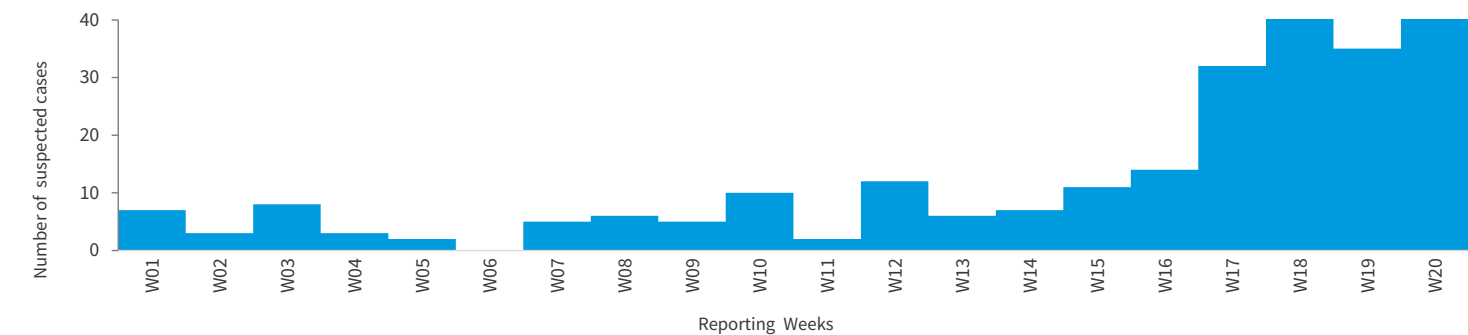


Figure 14. Comparison between the trends of suspected CCHF cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

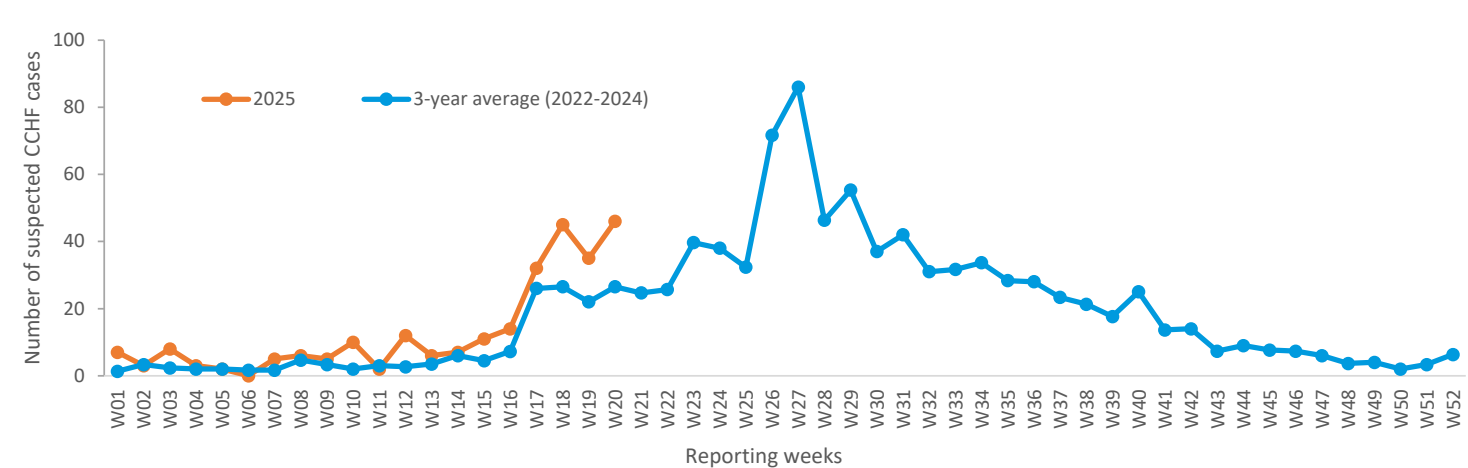
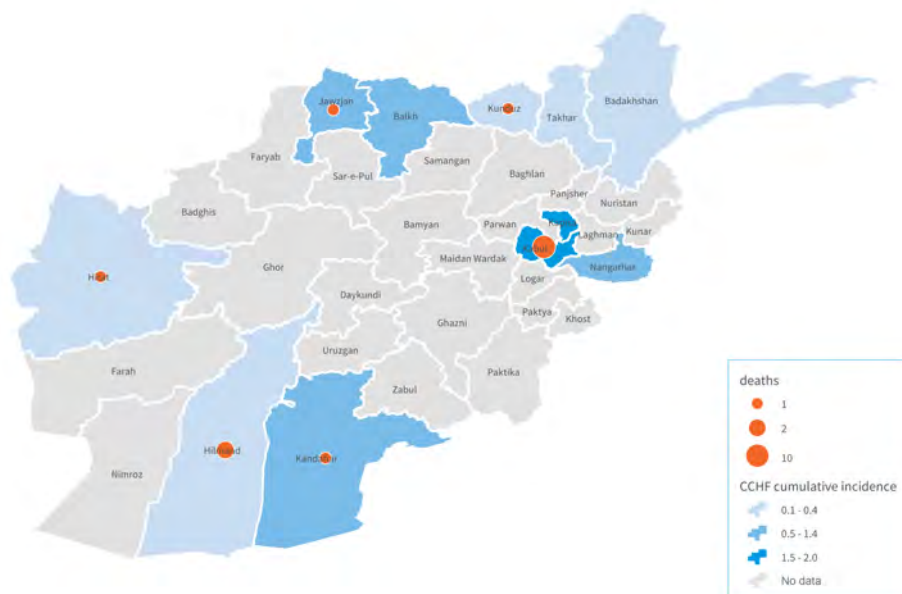




Figure 15. Cumulative incidence of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) cases per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 17 May 2025

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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 2024-17 May 2025



Updates on the response to the CCHF outbreak

- During week 20-2025, WHO conducted a mass awareness campaign in Baghlan province to enhance community engagement and to create awareness on the prevention of CCHF, AWD, ARIs, measles, dengue, and other infectious diseases in the community. During the campaign, 30 social mobilizers, including 15 (50%) females were trained on CCHF, AWD, Measles, and ARIs, over 30,000 people reached (50% women), and more than 7,000 Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials in local languages were distributed.
- Since the beginning of 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 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.



Malaria

(29 Dec 2024-17 May 2025)


7,962
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 Mar – 17 May 2025)

| Indicators | W13 | W14 | W15 | W16 | W17 | W18 | W19 | W20 | Trend line |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-------|---|
| Confirmed cases | 232 | 231 | 552 | 643 | 718 | 838 | 1,104 * | 1,267 |  |
| 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 |  |

*Delayed reporting was experienced during week 19-2025, and the number of cases was revised from 1,062 to 1,104.

- The epi curve of confirmed malaria cases shows a gradual increase since week 15-2025. The trend is closely following the 3-year average (2022-2024) (Figures 16 & 17).
- During week 20-2025, 1,267 cases with no associated deaths were reported from 18 provinces. Out of the total cases, 594 (46.9%) were females and 236 (18.6%) were under-five children.



- Since the beginning of 2025, 7,962 confirmed malaria cases with no associated deaths have been reported. Out of total cases, 3,618 (45.4%) were females and 1,340 (16.8%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of malaria per 10,000 population was reported from Nuristan (37.9) followed by Kunar (24.0), Laghman (13.8), and Nangarhar (11.8) (Figure 18).

Figure 16. Weekly distribution of malaria cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024–17 May 2025 (N=7,962)

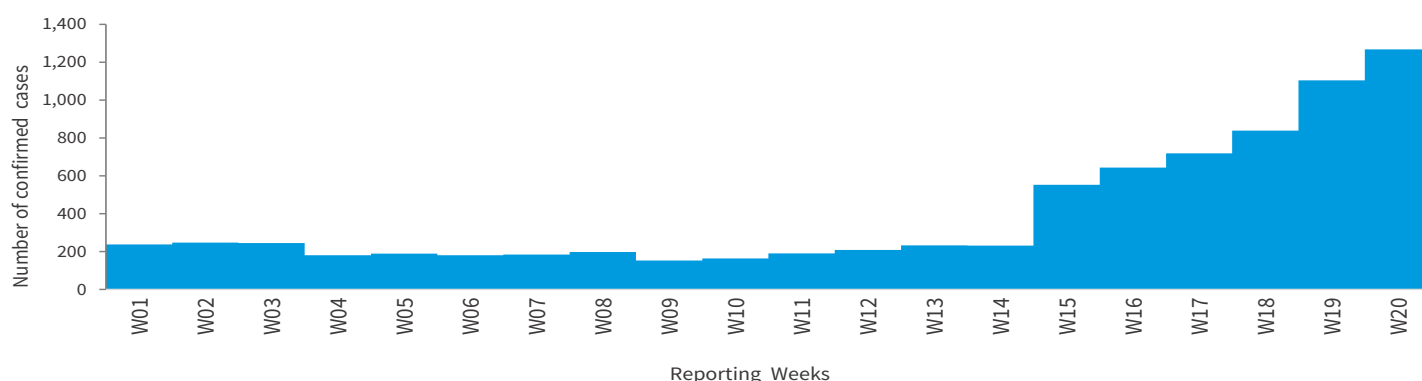


Figure 17. Comparison between the trends of malaria cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

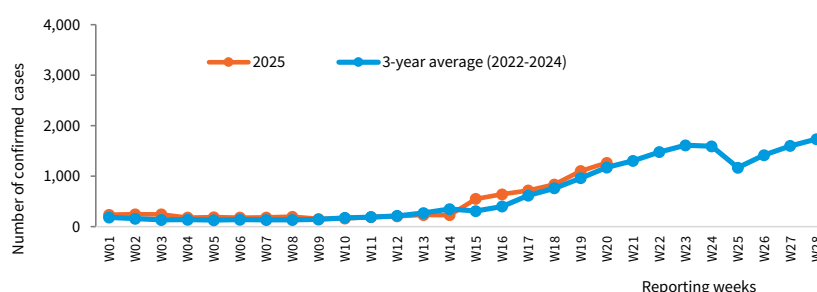
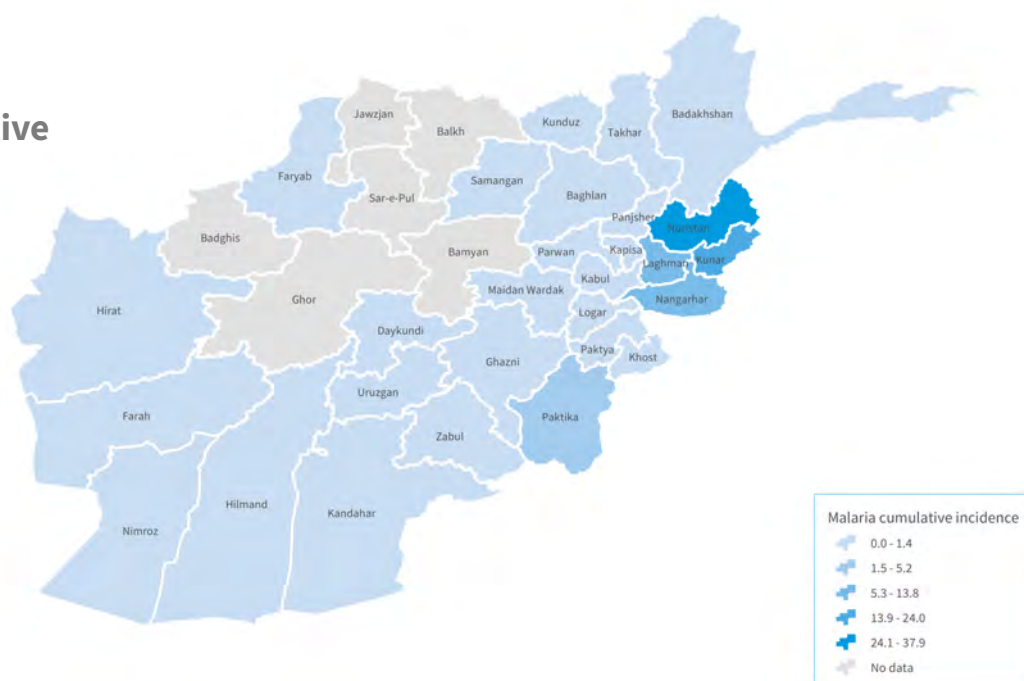


Figure 18. Malaria cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 17 May 2025

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Confirmed malaria cumulative Incidence per 10,000 population by province 29 Dec 2024 – 17 May 2025



Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

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

Contact us for further information:

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