

AFGHANISTAN

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS

SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #36-2025

No. 36 (31 Aug- 06 Sep 2025)

Disease Outbreaks	 AWD with dehydration	 Measles (Suspected)	 CCHF (Suspected)	 Dengue fever (Suspected)	 Malaria (Confirmed)	 COVID-19 (Confirmed)
Cumulative cases 2025	120,845	88,136	1,190	1,305	44,432	3,588
Cumulative deaths 2025 (CFR %)	61 (0.05)	521 (0.6)	89 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.1)

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

Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) with Dehydration (29 Dec 2024-06 Sep 2025)


120,845
Total cases

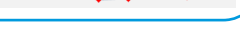

61
Total deaths


8,415
Samples tested (RDTs)


1,008
RDT-positive cases


12.0%
RDT positivity rate

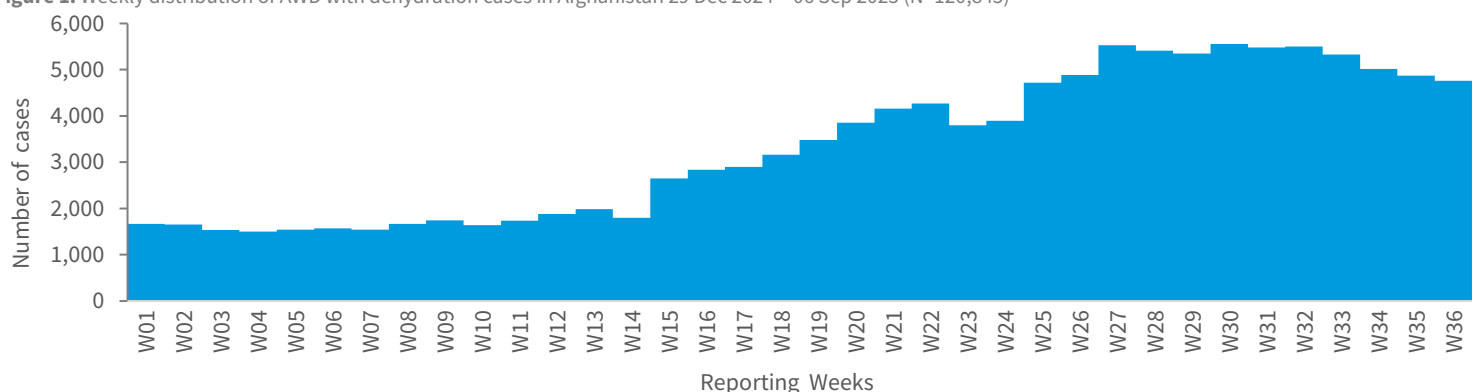
Table 1: Summary of the AWD with dehydration outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (13 Jul - 06 Sep 2025)

Indicators	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	W34	W35	W36	Trend line
Number of cases	5,350	5,560	5,480	5,503	5,331	5,015	4,874 *	4,760	
Number of deaths	3	4	4	2	2	5	2	4	
CFR (%)	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.08	

*A delayed reporting was experienced during week 35-2025 and the number of cases was modified from 4,872 to 4,874.

- The epidemiological curve has shown a gradual decreasing trend since week 30-2025, following its highest peak in week 30-2025 with 5,560 suspected cases in a single week (Figure 1).
- There is an ongoing AWD with a dehydration outbreak in central Parwan and Kapisa provinces, since 10 July 2025. As of 06 Aug 2025, a total of 1,648 suspected cases have been reported (1,391 in Parwan and 257 in Kapisa provinces) in 16 districts (9 in Parwan and 7 in Kapisa). Among the suspected cases, 840 RDTs were conducted (584 in Parwan and 256 in Kapisa), of which 348 tested positive [208 in Parwan (positivity rate 35.6%) and 140 in Kapisa (positivity rate 54.7%)]. Six deaths have been reported, three from Parwan and three from Kapisa province (CFR 0.4%).
- During week 36-2025, a total of 4,760 AWD with dehydration cases, with 4 associated deaths (CFR 0.08%), were reported from 210 districts. This shows a slight decrease in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- Out of 4 new deaths, 2 were under-five, while 2 (50.0%) were females, reported from 4 provinces: Badakhshan (1), Dai-kundi (1), Kabul (1), and Kapisa (1).

Figure 1. Weekly distribution of AWD with dehydration cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 06 Sep 2025 (N=120,845)



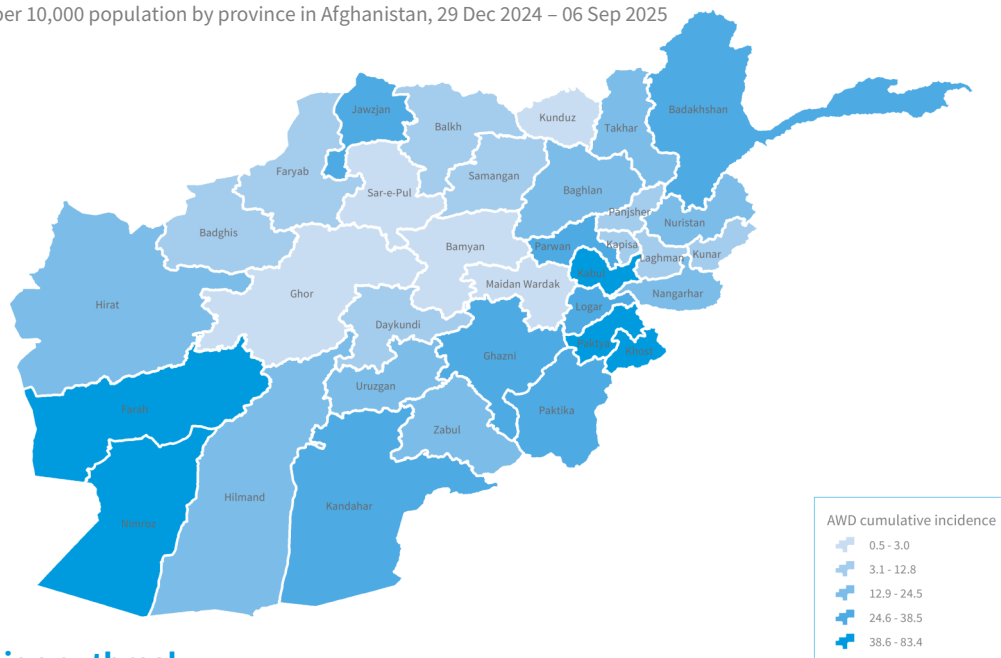


- Out of the 4,760 AWD with dehydration cases, 2,399 (50.4%) were females and 2,546 (53.5%) were under-five children.
- During week 36-2025, 2 new districts (Jalrez district of Wardak province and Marah Warah district of Kunar province) reported new alerts of AWD with dehydration.
- Since Jan 2025, 120,845 cases of AWD with dehydration, with 61 associated deaths (CFR 0.05%) were reported from 341 districts. Out of total cases, 59,856 (49.5%) were females, while 68,680 (56.8%) were under-five children.
- Since Jan 2025, 8,415 Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) have been conducted on AWD with dehydration cases, of which 1,008 tests turned positive (positivity rate 12.0%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of AWD with dehydration per 10,000 population was reported from Paktya (83.4), followed by Nimroz (74.4), Kabul (62.5), Khost (58.5), and Farah (58.5) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 06 Sep 2025

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AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by Province 29 Dec 2024 – 06 Sep 2025



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

- During week 36-2025, 8 AWD with dehydration case management kits were delivered to Kapisa province as part of the response to the recent AWD with dehydration outbreak.
- During the same period, 10,000 IEC materials on AWD with dehydration were distributed to East region to raise awareness on recognizing early symptoms, practicing good hygiene and sanitation, and ensuring safe water and food handling. This brings the total number of IEC material distributed to East region and Parwan province as part of the response to the recent outbreak to 30,000.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted as part of AWD with dehydration outbreak response activity:
 - WHO supplied 32 AWD with dehydration case management kits as part of the response to the AWD with dehydration outbreak in Parwan province. On the other hand, 417 AWD with dehydration case management kits have been distributed to all 34 provinces.
 - 1,012 kits of Cary Blairs and 1,330 kits of Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDTs) have been distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.
 - 60 boxes (100 gloves/box) of gloves have been distributed to the Kabul surveillance office.
 - 813 boxes of PPE were distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.
 - 60 HCWs (including 17 females) in Parwan province and 59 HCWs (including 7 females) in the East and South regions have been trained in AWD with dehydration case management by WHO.
 - 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).
 - 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.

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 ses-

- sions aimed at strengthening community awareness and preventive practices.
- A total of 136,850 individuals were provided the clean drinking water by the distribution of Aqua Tab, chlorine, and PUR sachets (water purification sachets) in Baghlan province.
 - A total of 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 a solar-powered piped system in Nangarhar province.

Measles

(29 Dec 2024-06 Sep 2025)



88,136

Total Cases



521

Total Deaths



10,621

Sample tested



6,442

Lab confirmed cases



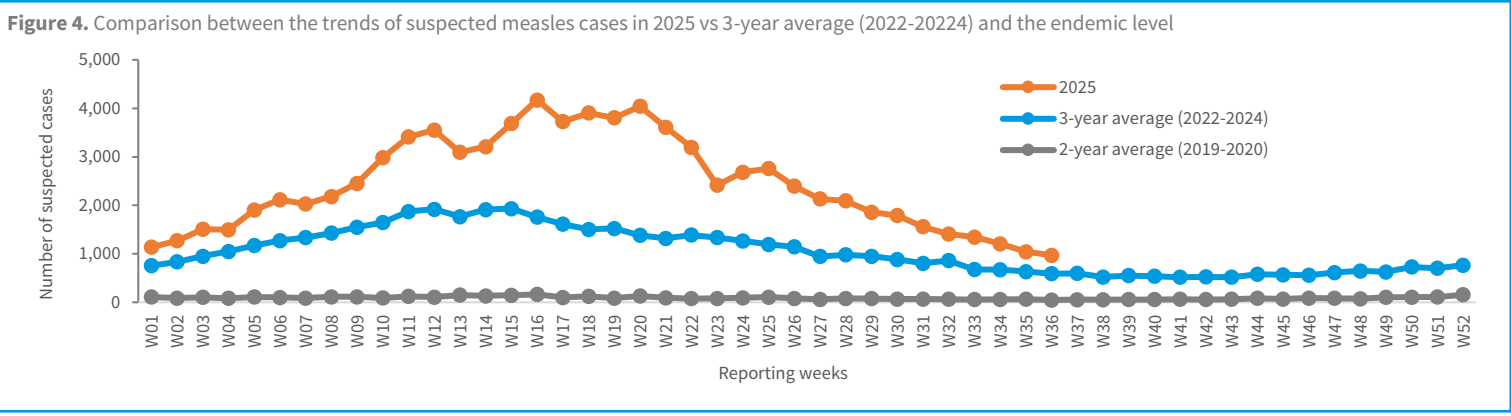
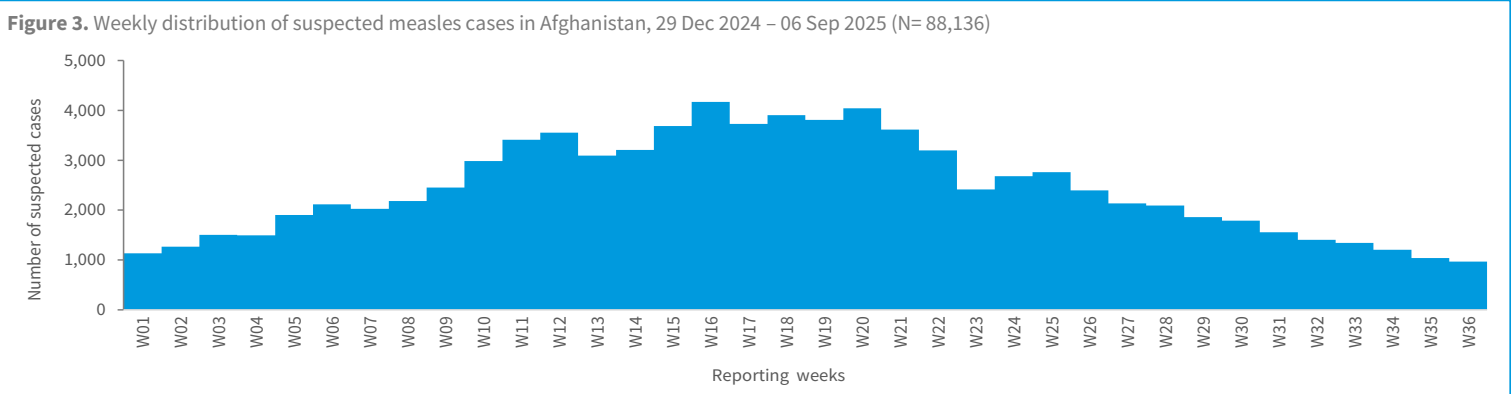
60.7%

Test positivity rate

Table 2: Summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (13 Jul - 06 Sep 2025)

Indicators	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	W34	W35	W36	Trend line
Suspected cases	1,858	1,790	1,557	1,405	1,344	1,205	1,040 *	969	
Suspected deaths	12	13	6	4	6	5	2	1	
CFR (%)	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	

- *A delayed reporting was experienced during week 35-2025 and the number of cases was modified from 1,039 to 1,040.*
- The epi curve of suspected measles cases shows 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), but follows a similar pattern (Figure 4).
 - During week 36-2025, a total of 969 suspected cases and one associated death (CFR 0.1%) were reported, which shows a decrease of 6.8% in the number of suspected cases compared to the preceding week.
 - Out of the total 969 cases, 473 (48.8%) were females and 750 (77.4%) were under-five children.
 - The new death was under five female, reported from Badakhshan province.
 - Since the beginning of 2025, 88,136 suspected measles cases and 521 associated deaths (CFR 0.6%) were reported. Out of total cases, 41,419 (47.0%) were females, while 67,833 (77.0%) were under-five children.

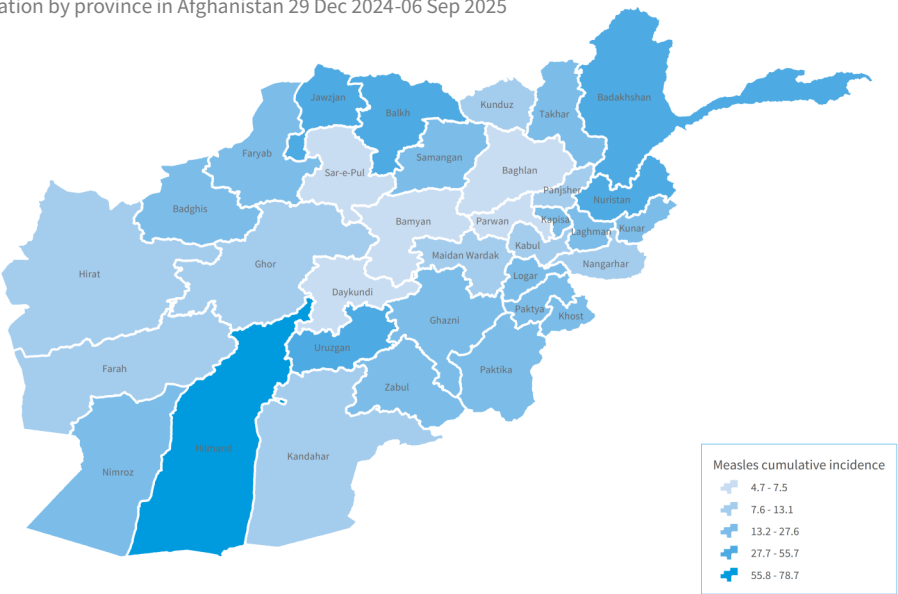


- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected measles cases per 10,000 population has been reported from Helmand (78.7), followed by Badakhshan (55.7), Jawzjan (46.8), Nuristan (43.1), and Urozgan (41.0) (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-06 Sep 2025

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Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province 29 Dec 2024 – 06 Sep 2025



Updates on the preparedness and response to the measles outbreak

- During week 36-2025, a total of 78 children aged 9-59 months were vaccinated against measles as part of the outbreak response in Wardak province. This brings the number of children aged 9-59 months vaccinated against measles as part of outbreak response immunization activities to 26,293 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 2024-06 Sep 2025)


1,190
Total cases


89
Total deaths


935
Samples tested


322
Lab-confirmed CCHF cases


34.4%
test positivity rate

Table 3: Summary of the CCHF outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (13 Jul - 06 Sep 2025)

Indicators	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	W34	W35	W36	Trend line
Suspected cases	46	39	41	39	32	41	54	51	
Suspected deaths	5	3	2	3	4	6	3	0	
CFR (%)	10.9	7.7	4.9	7.7	12.5	14.6	5.6	0.0	

- The epi-curve of suspected CCHF cases shows a decreasing trend since its highest peak in week 25-2025; however an increase is observed in the past three weeks, which should be closely monitored (Figures 6 & 7).
- During week 36-2025, 51 new suspected CCHF cases with no associated deaths were reported compared to 54 cases and 3 deaths in the previous week (Table 3).
- All of the new cases were over-five-year-olds, while 15 (29.4%) of them were females reported from 6 provinces [Kabul (23), Kunduz (11), Balkh (7), Herat (6), Nangarhar (3), and Jawzjan (1)].



- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 1,190 suspected CCHF cases, with 89 associated deaths (CFR 7.5%), were reported. Out of the total 1,190 cases, 1,185 (99.6%) were over five years old, while 377 (31.7%) were females. Also, 935 samples have been tested, 322 of them were positive (positivity rate 34.4%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected CCHF per 100,000 population is reported from Kapisa (8.5), followed by Kabul (8.1), Balkh (5.8), Kandahar (5.2), and Kunduz (4.4) (Figure 8).

Figure 6. Weekly distribution of suspected CCHF cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 06 Sep 2025, (N=1,190)

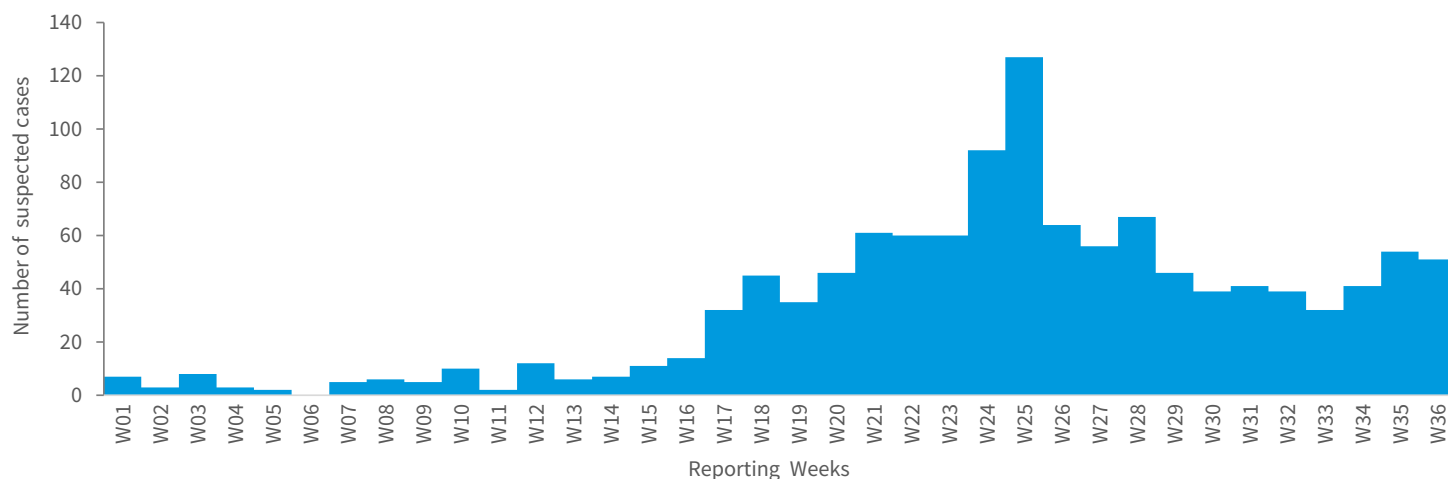
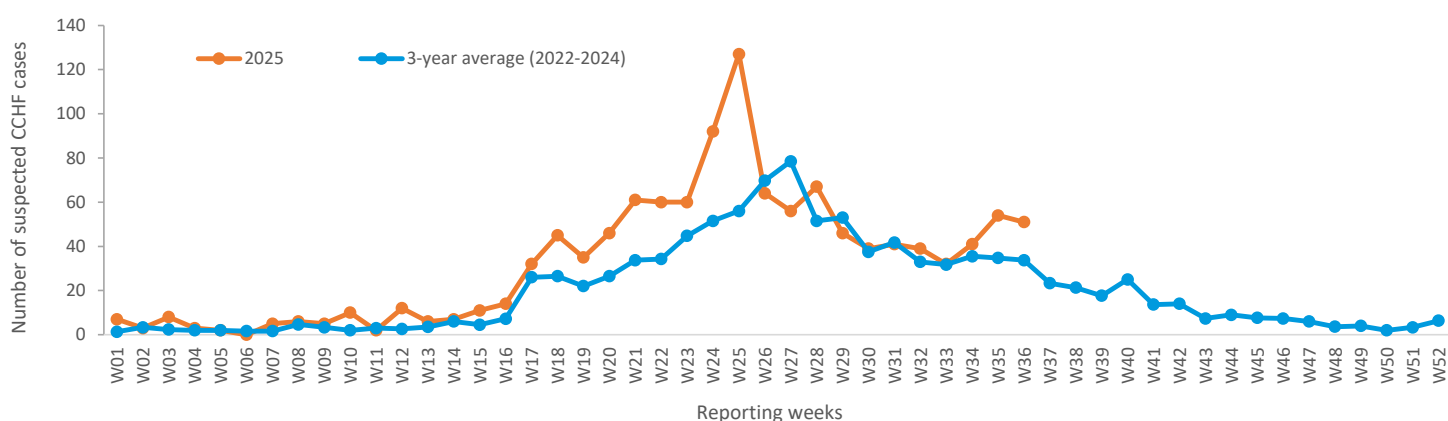


Figure 7. Comparison between the trends of suspected CCHF cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)



Updates on the response to the CCHF outbreak

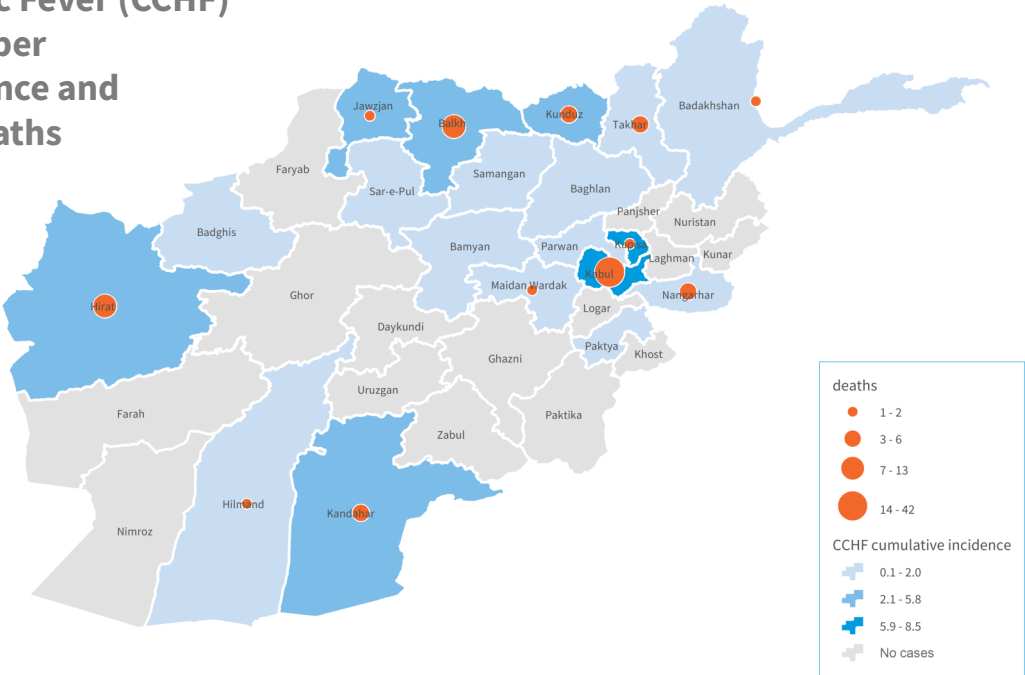
Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted as part of outbreak preparedness activities:

- 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 2024-06 Sep 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 2024-06 Sep 2025



Dengue Fever
(29 Dec 2024-06 Sep 2025)


1,305
Total Cases


0
Total Deaths

210
*Sample tested
197 By PCR
4 By NS1

26
Lab confirmed cases
22 By PCR
4 By NS1


12.9%
Test positivity ratio

Table 4: Summary of the dengue fever outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (13 Jul - 06 Sep 2025)

Indicators	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	W34	W35	W36	Trend line
Suspected cases	64	87	80	76	76	52	69	65	
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 decreasing trend since week 30-2025 following its peak (Figures 9 & 10).
- During week 36-2025, 65 suspected cases of dengue fever with no associated deaths were reported from Nangarhar (62) and Laghman (3), which shows a 5.8% decrease in the number of cases in the preceding week.
- Out of the total 65 cases, 26 (40.0%) were females, while 63 (96.9%) of them were over five years old.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 1,305 suspected dengue fever cases, with no associated deaths, were reported from 6 provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Kabul, Ghazni, and Paktya). Out of total cases, 1,256 (96.2%) were over five years old, while 554 (42.5%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 201 samples have been tested, out of which 26 were positive (positivity rate 12.9%). 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 were reviewed, utilizing the confirmed case definition from WHO. This definition is characterized by confirmation through PCR, positive virus culture, DENV NS1 antigen detection, seroconversion of IgG in paired sera, or a significant increase (fourfold) in IgG titer in paired sera. The focus was placed on cases confirmed by PCR and DENV NS1 antigen detection, excluding cases that were only positive for IgM or IgG based on a single sample https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/outbreak-toolkit/dengue-outbreak-toolbox_20220921.pdf?sfvrsn=29de0271_2*



Figure 9. Weekly distribution of suspected dengue fever cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 06 Sep 2025, (N=1,305)

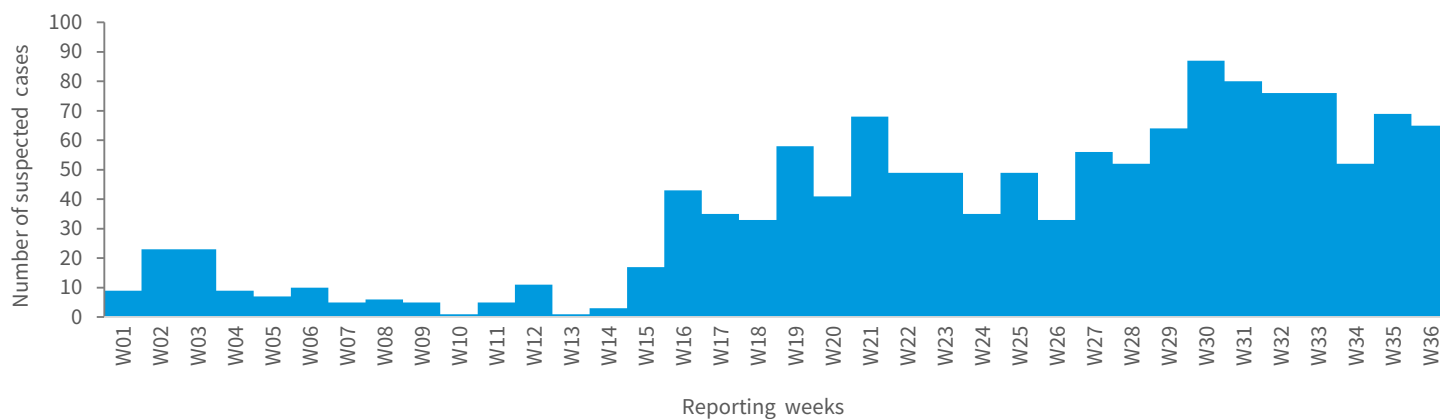


Figure 10: Comparison between the trends of suspected dengue fever cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

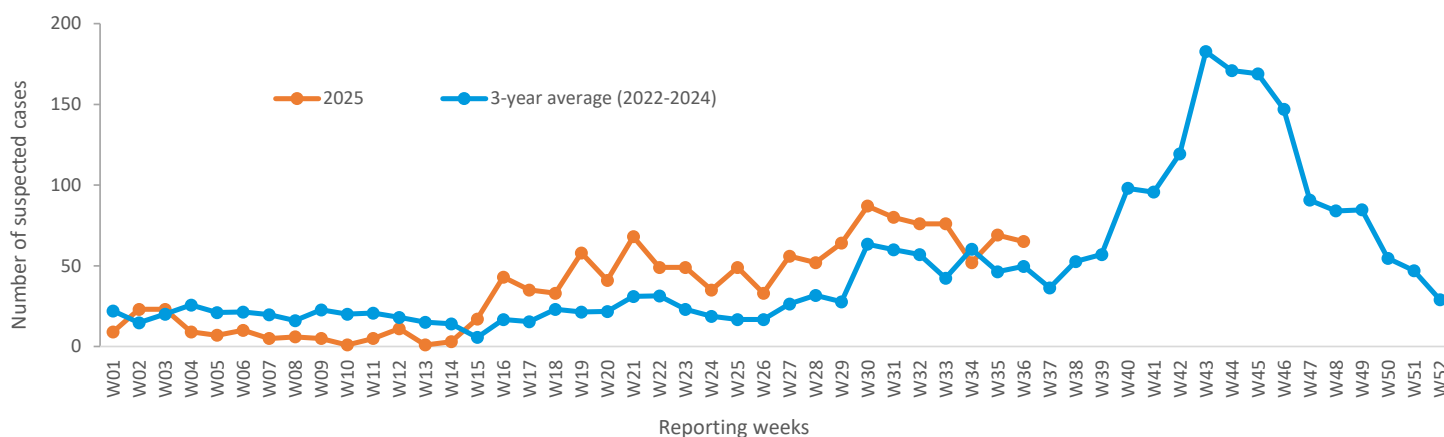
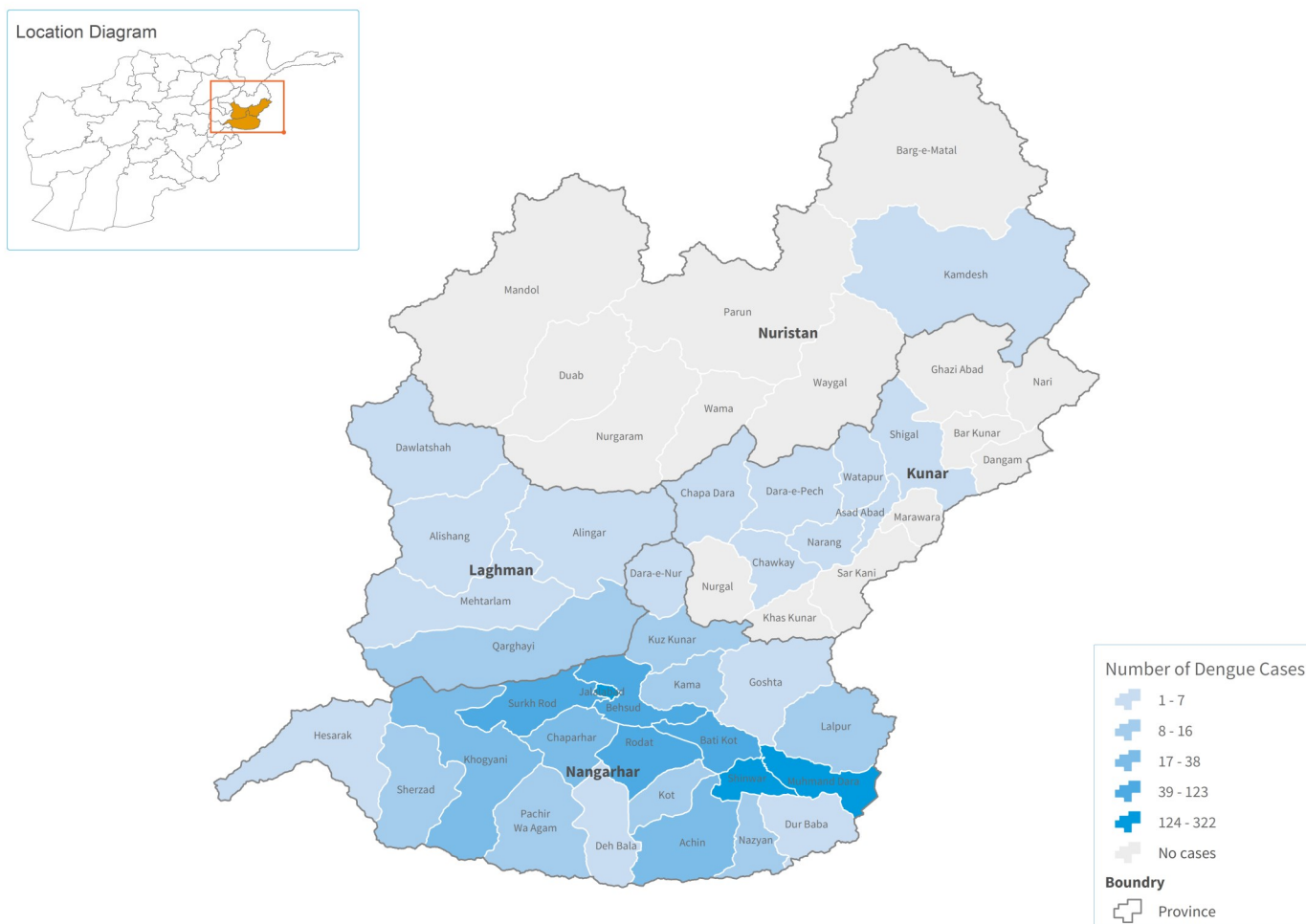


Figure 11. Geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases at district levels in East region provinces, 29 Dec 2024 – 06 Sep 2025





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 2024-06 Sep 2025)



44,432
Total Malaria
Cases



0 (0.0)
Total malaria
deaths (CFR %)

Table 5: Summary of the malaria outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (13 Jul - 06 Sep 2025)

Indicators	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	W34	W35	W36	Trend line
Confirmed cases	2,090	2,180	2,404	3,200	3,316	2,966	3,436 *	4,032	
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	

*A delayed reporting was experienced during week 35-2025 and the number of malaria cases were modified from 3,415 to 3,436.

- 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 36-2025, 4,032 confirmed cases with no associated deaths were reported from 21 provinces, which shows a 17.3% increase in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- Out of the 4,032 cases, 1,903 (47.2%) were females and 696 (17.3%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 44,432 confirmed malaria cases with no associated deaths have been reported. Out of total cases, 20,537 (46.2%) were females and 7,823 (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 (156.9), followed by Kunar (150.3), Laghman (91.9), and Nangarhar (68.6) (Figure 14).

Figure 12. Weekly distribution of malaria cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 06 Sep 2025 (N=44,432)

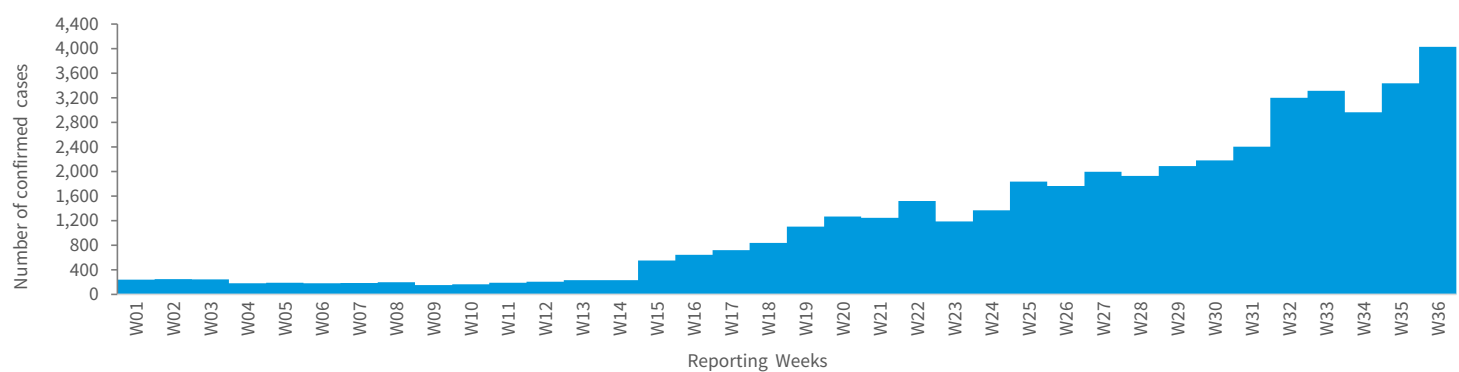


Figure 13. Comparison between the trends of malaria cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

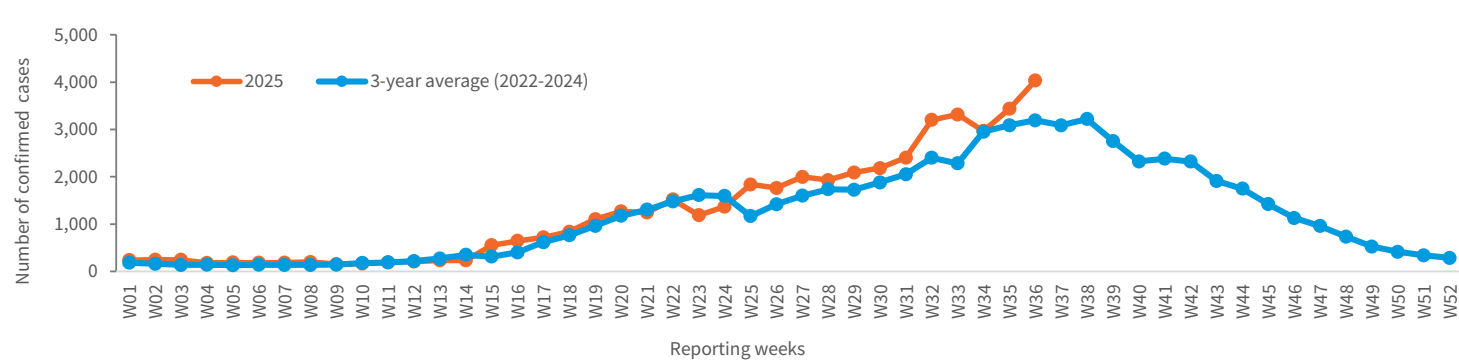
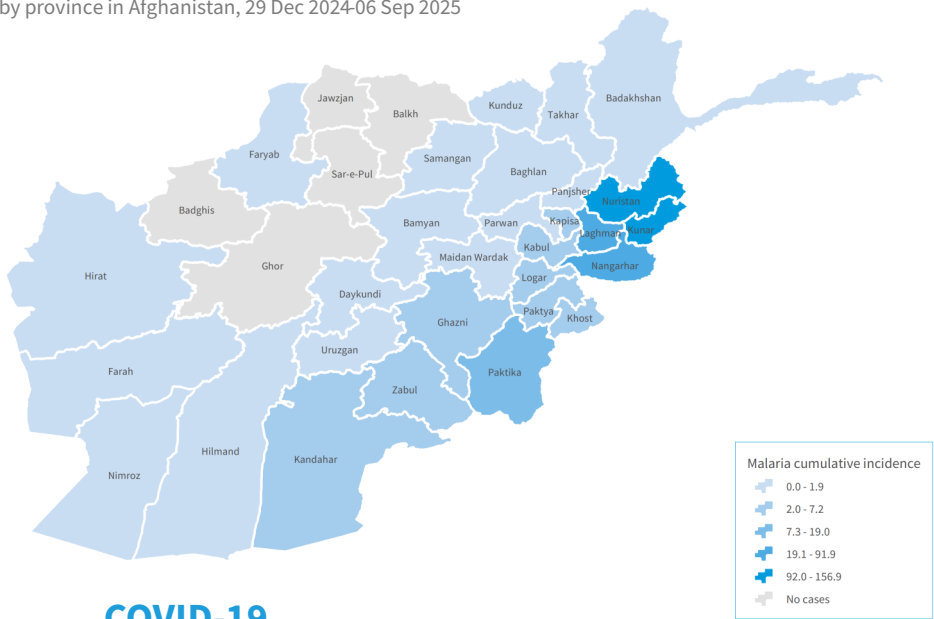


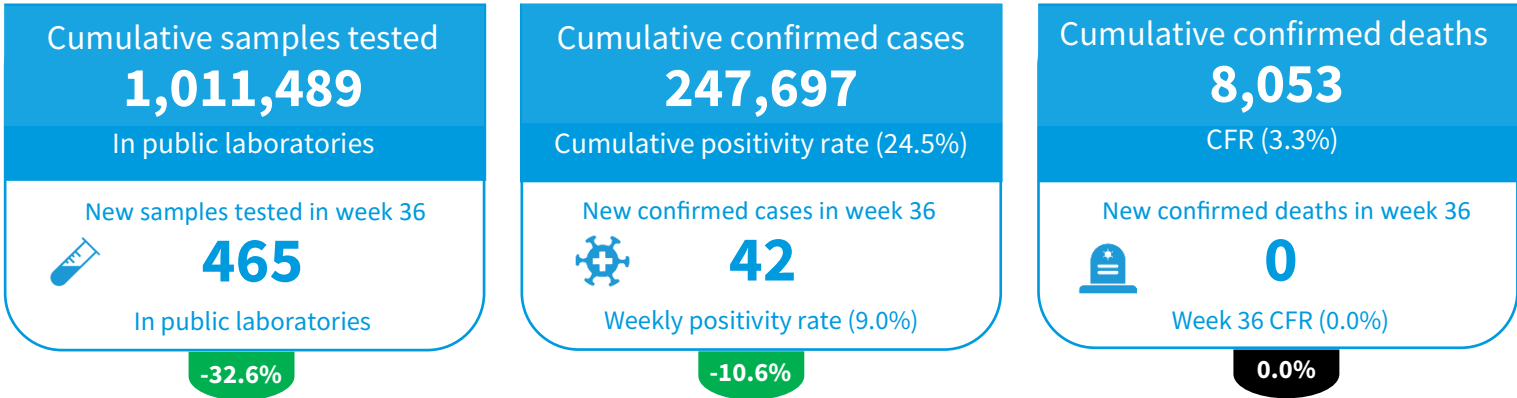


Figure 14. Malaria cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024-06 Sep 2025

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Confirmed malaria cumulative
Incidence per 10,000
population by province
29 Dec 2024 – 06 Sep 2025



COVID-19
(24 Feb 2020 — 06 Sep 2025)



Key: ● Increasing ● Decreasing ● No change

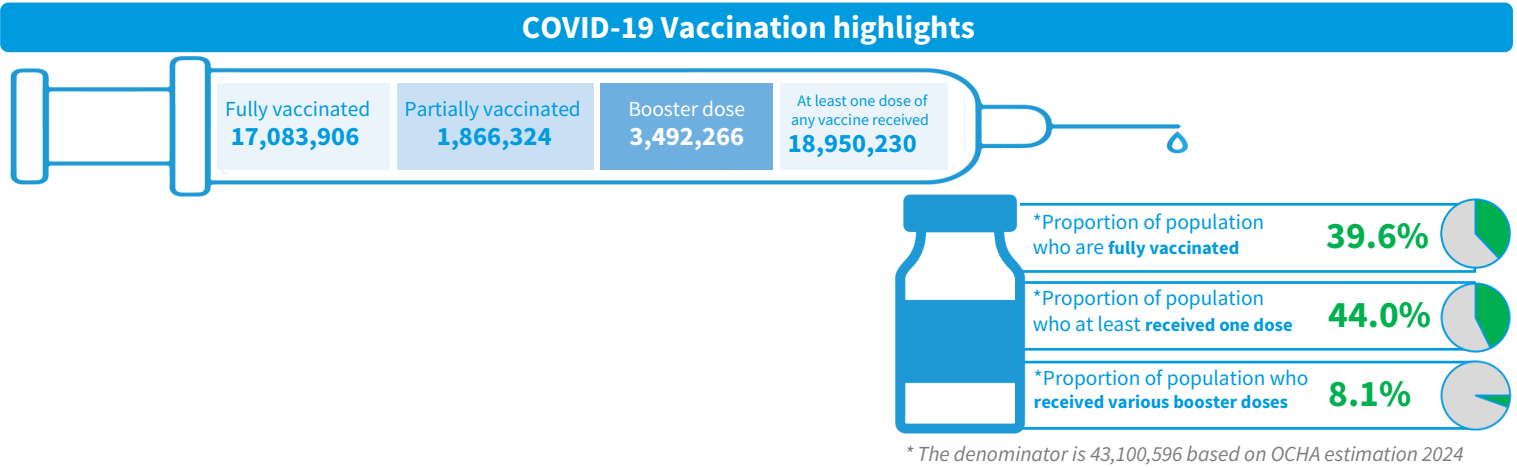


Table 6: Summary of COVID-19 indicators in the last 8 weeks in Afghanistan (13 Jul - 06 Sep 2025)

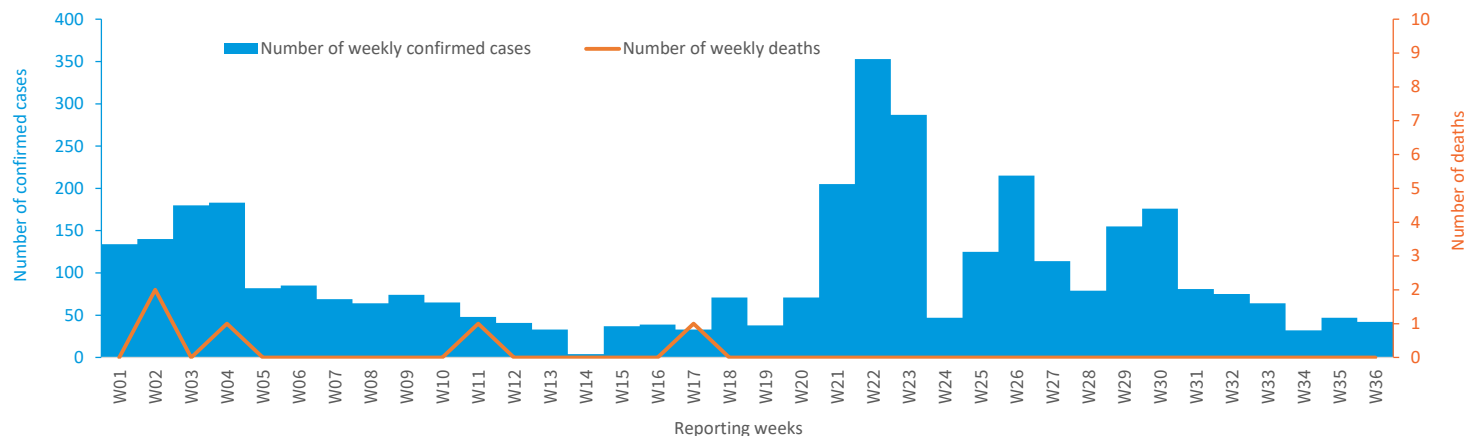
Indicators	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	W34	W35	W36	Trend line
Samples tested (in public Labs)	853	848	669	551	535	525	690 *	465	
Confirmed cases	155	176	81	75	64	32	47 *	42	
Percent positivity (%)	18.2	20.8	12.1	13.6	12.0	6.1	6.8	9.0	
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

*A delayed reporting was experienced during week 35-2025, and the number of samples tested and confirmed cases were modified from 548 to 690, and from 42 to 47, respectively.



- The epidemiological curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases indicates a decreasing trend since week 23-2025 (Figure 15).
- During week 36-2025, a total of 465 samples were tested in public labs, of which 42 were positive for COVID-19 (positivity rate 9.0%), with no reported associated deaths (Table 6). This represents a 10.6% decrease in the number of confirmed cases compared to the previous week.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 3,588 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 5 associated deaths (CFR 0.1%) were reported. Out of the total cases, 1,607 (44.8%) were females.

Figure 15. Weekly distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 06 Sep 2025 (cases=3,588, deaths=5)



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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