



AFGHANISTAN

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS

SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #42-2025

No. 42 (12 - 18 Oct 2025)

Disease	 AWD with dehydration	 Measles (Suspected)	 CCHF (Suspected)	 Dengue fever (Suspected)	 Malaria (Confirmed)	 ARI-Pneumonia	 COVID-19 (Confirmed)
Cumulative cases 2025	143,068	93,081	1,386	2,105	67,538	1,101,560	3,774
Cumulative deaths 2025 (CFR %)	68 (0.05)	534 (0.6)	95 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2,345 (0.2)	5 (0.1)

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

Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) with Dehydration

(29 Dec 2024-18 Oct 2025)



143,068

Total cases



68

Total deaths



10,626

Samples tested (RDTs)



1,454

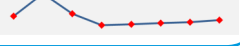
RDT-positive cases



13.7%

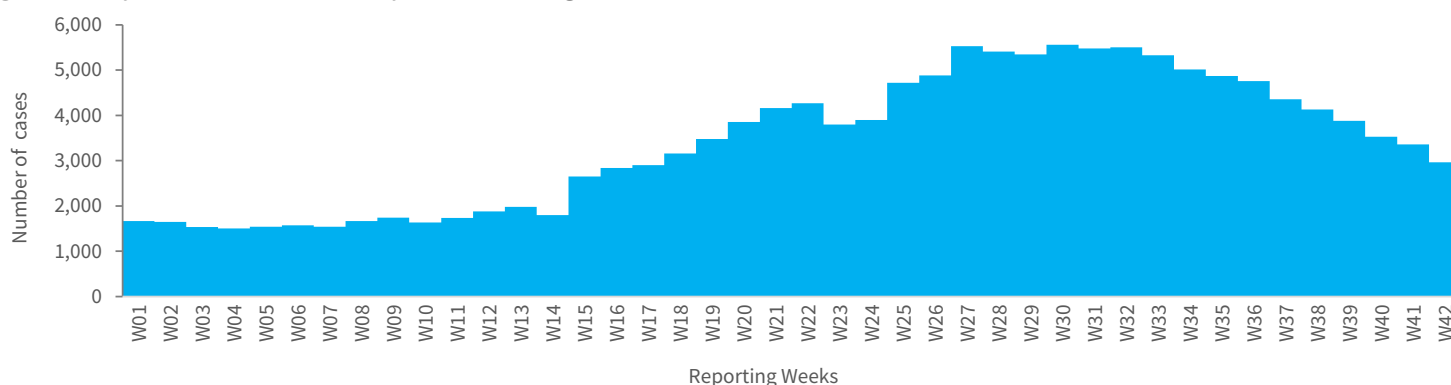
RDT positivity rate

Table 1: Summary of the AWD with dehydration outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (24 Aug - 18 Oct 2025)

Indicators	W35	W36	W37	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	Trend line
Number of cases	4,874	4,760	4,354	4,129	3,883	3,529	3,362	2,966	
Number of deaths	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	
CFR (%)	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	

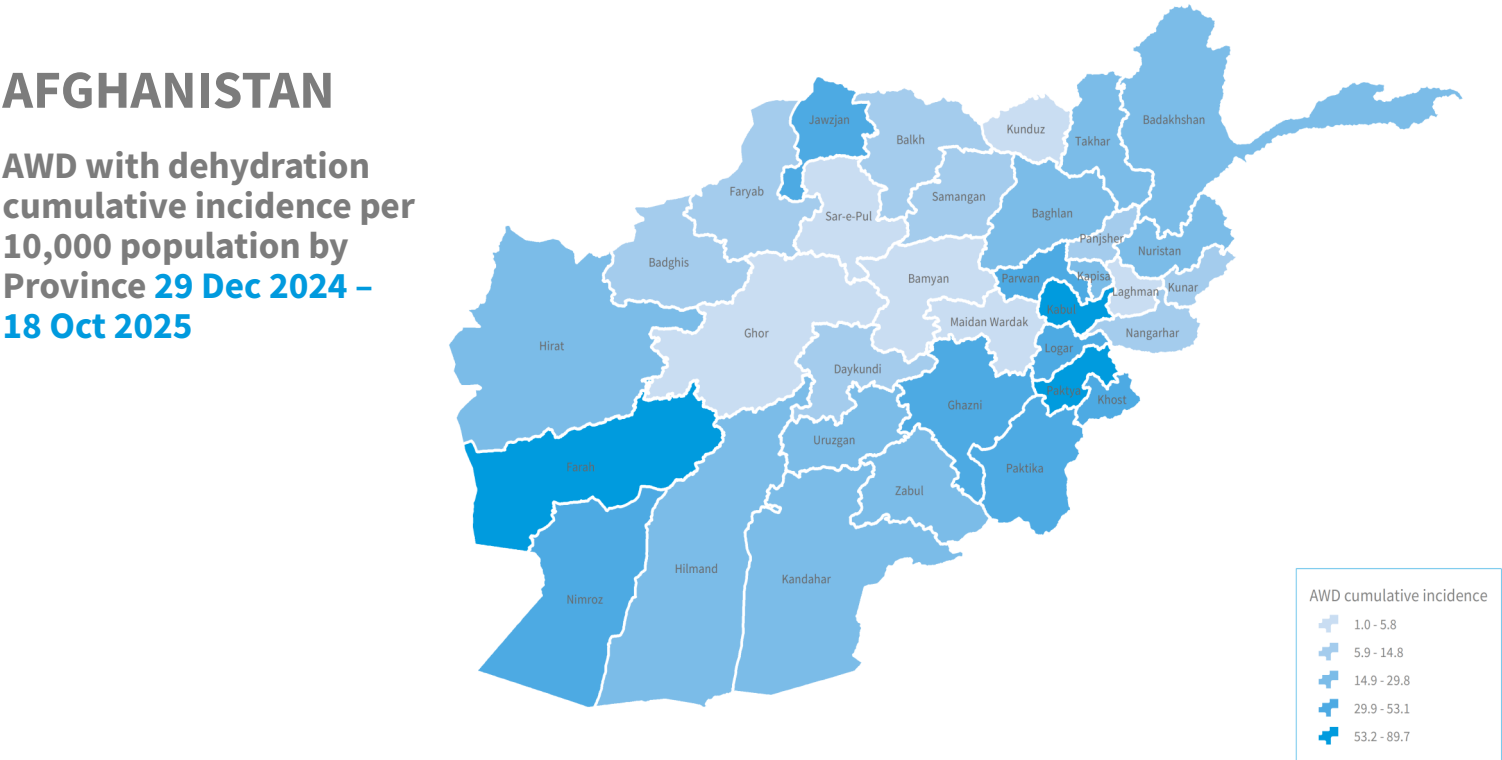
- The epidemiological curve has shown a gradual decreasing trend since week 30-2025 (Figure 1).
- During week 42-2025, a total of 2,966 AWD with dehydration cases, with 1 associated death (CFR 0.03%), were reported from 171 districts. This shows a 11.8% decrease in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- The new death was over five years old female from Badakhshan province.
- Out of the 2,966 AWD with dehydration cases, 1,478 (49.8%) were females and 1,810 (61.0%) were under-five children.
- During week 42-2025, no new districts reported alert of AWD with dehydration.
- Since Jan 2025, 143,068 cases of AWD with dehydration, with 68 associated deaths (CFR 0.05%) were reported from 349 districts. Out of total cases, 70,857 (49.5%) were females, while 81,393 (56.9%) were under-five children.

Figure 1. Weekly distribution of AWD with dehydration cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-18 Oct 2025 (N=143,068)



- Since Jan 2025, a total of 10,626 Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) have been conducted among AWD with dehydration cases, of which 1,454 tests turned positive (positivity rate 13.7%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of AWD with dehydration per 10,000 population was reported from Kabul (89.7), followed by Paktya (77.1), Farah (67.7), Paktika (53.1), and Nimroz (48.8) (Figure 2).
- There is an ongoing AWD with a dehydration outbreak in central (Parwan and Kapisa), Northeast (Kunduz and Takhar), and East (Nangarhar) regions.
 - Central region: since its start on 10 July 2025, a total of 2,123 cases have been reported from Central region. Of the 1,223 RDTs conducted, 483 were confirmed positive, yielding a positivity rate of 39.5%. Six deaths have been recorded, (CFR 0.3%). The epidemic curve indicates a declining trend over the past two weeks.
 - Northeast region: Since its start on 11 Aug 2025, a total of 443 cases have been reported from the Northeast region. Of the 441 RDTs conducted, 131 were confirmed positive, yielding a positivity rate of 29.7%. Four deaths have been recorded, (CFR 0.9%). The epidemic curve indicates a declining trend over the past three weeks.
 - East region: since its start on 06 Aug 2025, a total of 1,095 cases have been reported from the East region. Of the 987 RDTs conducted, 87 were confirmed positive, yielding a positivity rate of 8.8%. Four deaths have been recorded, (CFR 0.4%). The epidemic curve indicates a declining trend over the past four weeks.

Figure 2. AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024–18 Oct 2025



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

- During week 42, 30 HCWs including 10 females, were trained on AWD with dehydration case management from NER (Kunduz, Takhar, Baghlan and Badakhshan) in Kunduz province. This brings the total number of HCWs trained on AWD with dehydration case management to 179: In Northeast region (30 including 10 females), in Central region (90 HCWs including 29 females), and in East and South regions (59 HCWs including 7 females).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted as part of AWD with dehydration outbreak response activity:
 - 28 SST members, including 7 females, have been trained in surveillance support activities.
 - Online awareness campaign of AWD with dehydration has been conducted through official social media channels ([Facebook](#) and [X](#)) of WHO, reaching over 36,000 individuals over both platforms.
 - Delivery of 425 AWD with dehydration case management kits.
 - Distribution of 30,000 IEC materials mainly to East and Central regions raise awareness on recognizing early symptoms, practicing good hygiene and sanitation, and ensuring safe water and food handling practices.
 - Delivery of Cary Blair kits (1,012) and rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) (1,330).

- Distribution of 873 sets of PPEs.
- Training and deployment of 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 Sep 2025, the following WASH response activities were implemented by WASH cluster partners:

- A total of 44,474 individuals from 4 provinces (Parwan, Kapisa, Nimroz, and Kabul) participated in hygiene promotion sessions.
- Distribution of Family Hygiene Kits in Farah and Parwan provinces to 11,603 individuals.
- Distribution of hand-washing soap in three provinces (Parwan, Kapisa, and Kabul) to 48,981 individuals.
- Construction and rehabilitation of deep boreholes equipped with solar-powered piped systems in Nangarhar province provided safe drinking water to around 5,698 individuals.

Measles

(29 Dec 2024-18 Oct 2025)

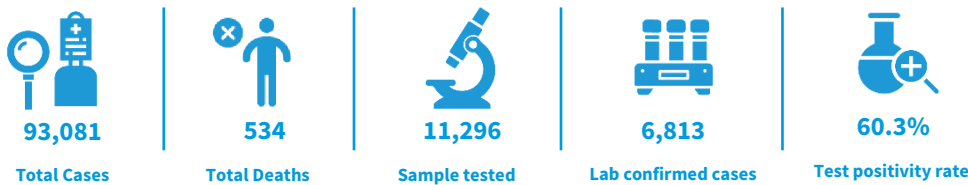
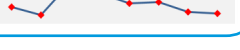
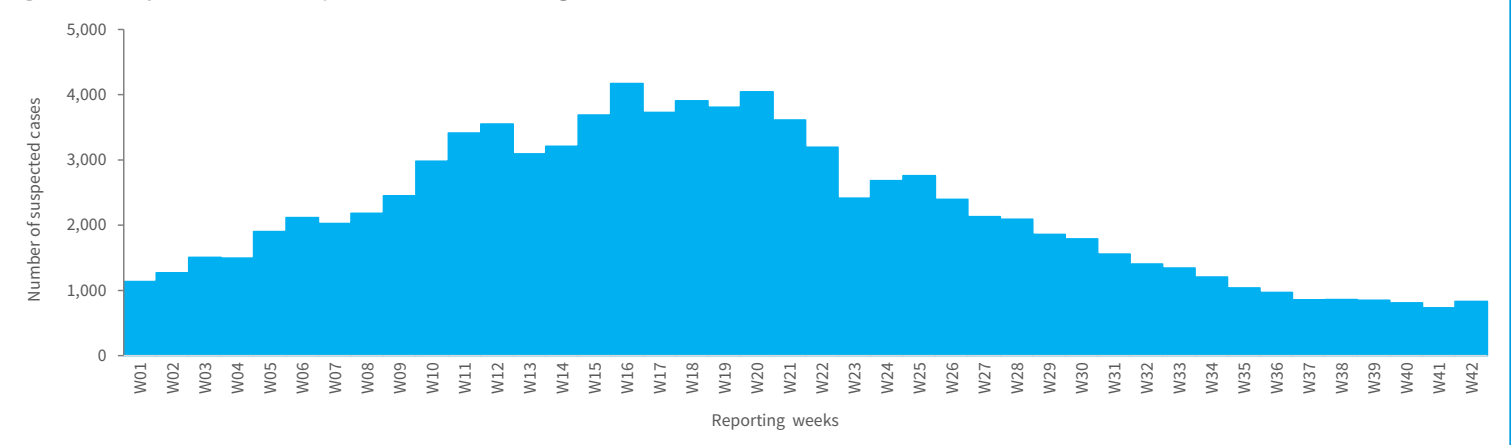


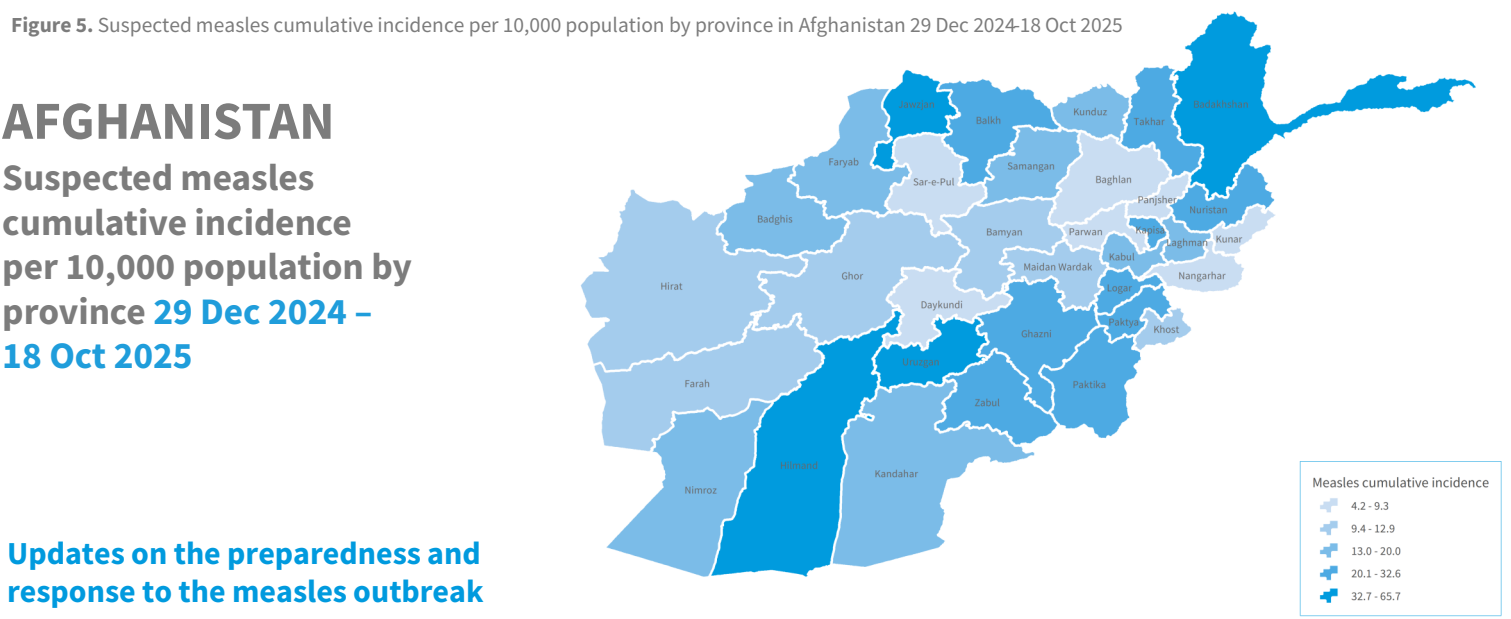
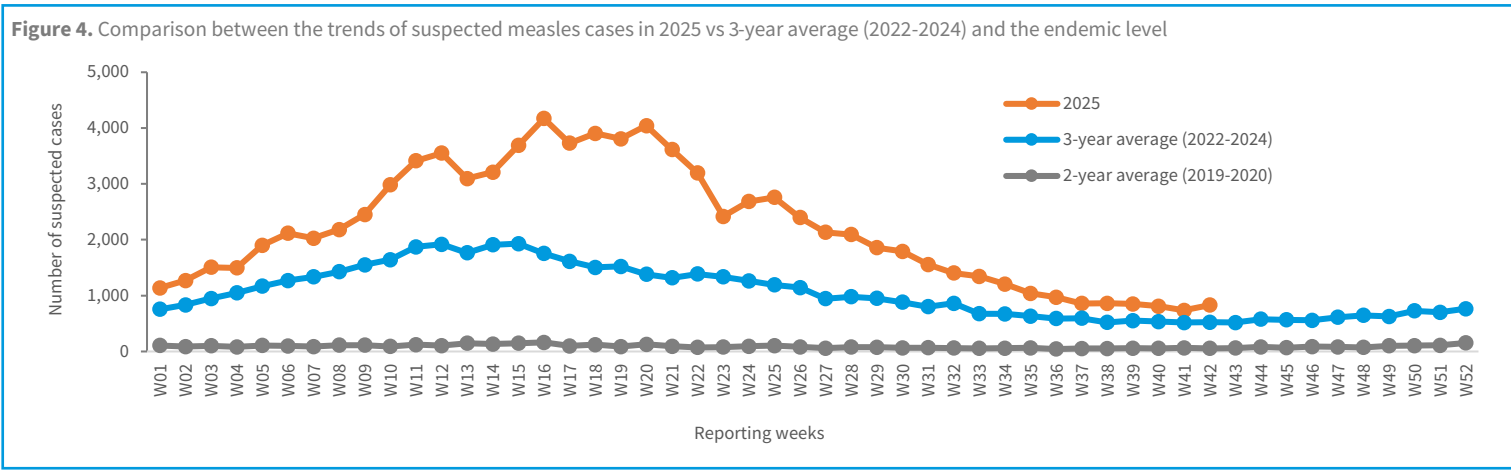
Table 2: Summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (24 Aug - 18 Oct 2025)

Indicators	W35	W36	W37	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	Trend line
Suspected cases	1,040	969	858	862	851	809	734	831	
Suspected deaths	2	1	4	3	2	2	1	1	
CFR (%)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	

- The epi curve of suspected measles cases shows stabilization at the lower level over the past 5 weeks (Figure 3), however a significant increase has been observed in this week, which needs monitoring. The trend in 2025 is slightly higher than the 3-year average (2022-2024) but follows a similar pattern (Figure 4).
- During week 42-2025, a total of 831 suspected cases and 1 associated death (CFR 0.1%) were reported, which shows 13.2% increase in the number of suspected cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total 831 cases, 395 (47.5%) were females and 614 (73.9%) were under-five children.
- The new death was a female under-five-year-old, from Kabul province.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 93,081 suspected measles cases and 534 associated deaths (CFR 0.6%) were reported. Out of total cases, 43,742 (47.0%) were females, while 71,656 (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 (65.7), followed by Badakhshan (48.9), Jawzjan (47.6), Urozgan (44.1), and Balkh (32.6) (Figure 5).

Figure 3. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024-18 Oct 2025 (N= 93,081)





Updates on the preparedness and response to the measles outbreak

- During week 42-2025, a total of 146 children aged 9-59 months were vaccinated against measles as part of the outbreak response in 3 provinces (Kandahar, Helmand, and Zabul). This brings the number of children aged 9-59 months vaccinated against measles as part of outbreak response immunization activities to 26,779 across the country since the beginning of 2025.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted to address the measles outbreak:
 - The first phase of nationwide measles immunization campaign has successfully completed and approximately 8.9 M children aged 6 months to 10 years were reached across 17 cold climate provinces.
 - WHO has conducted online awareness campaign of measles through its official social media channels ([Facebook](#) and [X](#)), reaching over 16,000 individuals over both platforms.
 - 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 2024-18 Oct 2025)



1,386
Total cases



95
Total deaths



1,048
Samples tested



343
Lab-confirmed CCHF cases



32.7%
test positivity rate

Table 3: Summary of the CCHF outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (24 Aug - 18 Oct 2025)

Indicators	W35	W36	W37	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	Trend line
Suspected cases	54	51	44	41	26	28	37	20	
Suspected deaths	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	
CFR (%)	5.6	0.0	2.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.4	5.0	

- The epi-curve of suspected CCHF cases shows a decreasing trend since its highest peak in week 25-2025 (Figures 6 & 7).
- During week 42-2025, 20 new suspected CCHF cases with 1 associated deaths were reported, with the positivity rate of 5.0% (Table 3).
- All newly reported cases were among individuals aged over five years, of whom 10 (50.0%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 1,386 suspected CCHF cases, with 95 associated deaths (CFR 6.9%), were reported. Most of the cases (1,381, 99.6%) were aged over five years, and 431 (31.1%) were females. A total of 1,048 samples were tested, of which 343 were positive, yielding a positivity rate of 32.7%.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected CCHF per 100,000 population is reported from Kabul (11.1), followed by Kapisa (9.0), Kunduz (7.6), Kandahar (6.0), and Balkh (6.0) (Figure 8).

Figure 6: Weekly distribution of suspected CCHF cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-18 Oct 2025, (N=1,386)

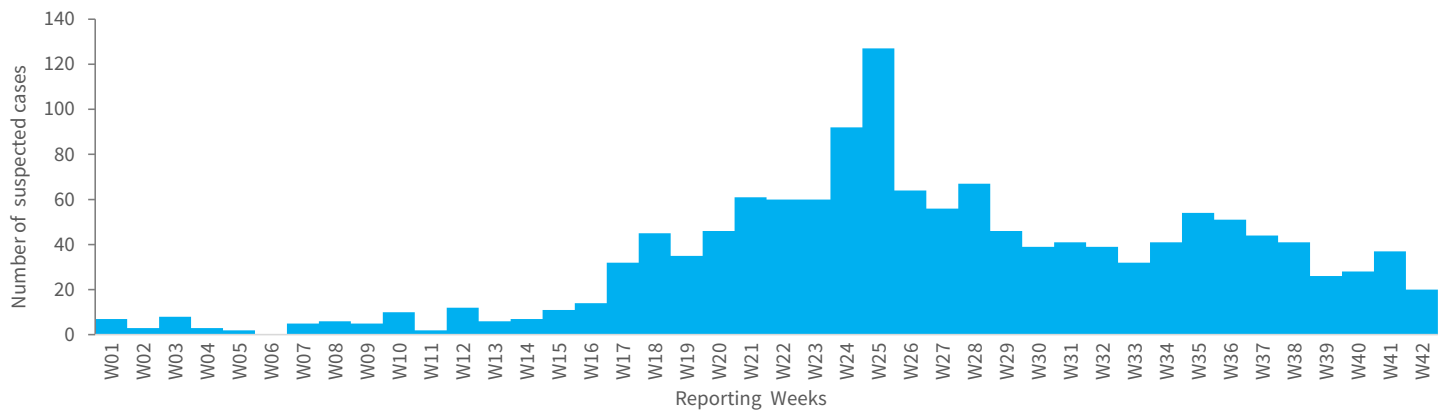
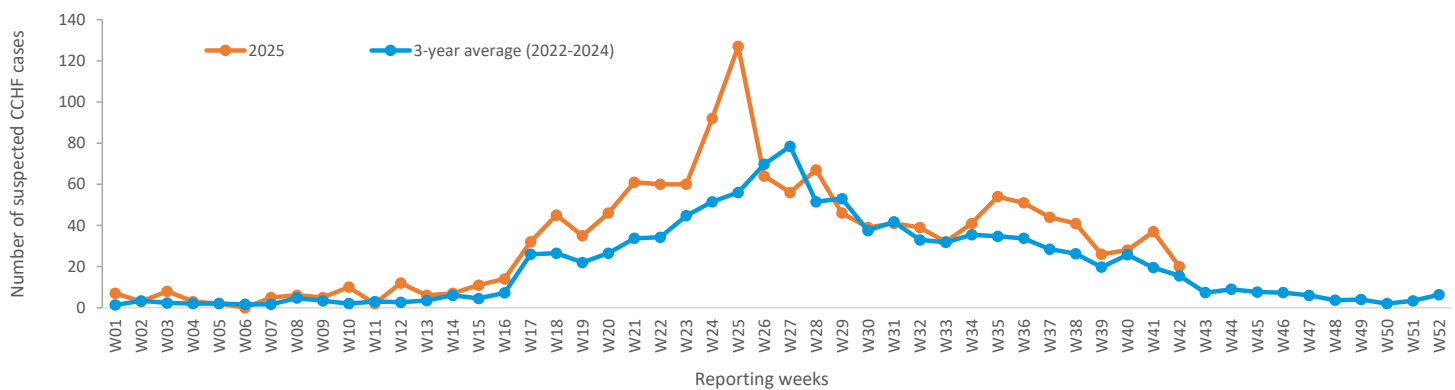


Figure 7. Comparison between the trends of suspected CCHF cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)



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 more than 37,000 individuals over both platforms. The campaigns focused on increasing public awareness and promoting preventive measures against CCHF.
 - Distribution of 13,700 IEC materials on CCHF (5,900 brochures and 7,800 posters) to all sub-offices across the country.
 - Training of 66 HCWs (7 females) on CCHF case management.
 - Training of 31 laboratory technicians, including 4 females, from 8 laboratories on the diagnosis of CCHF.

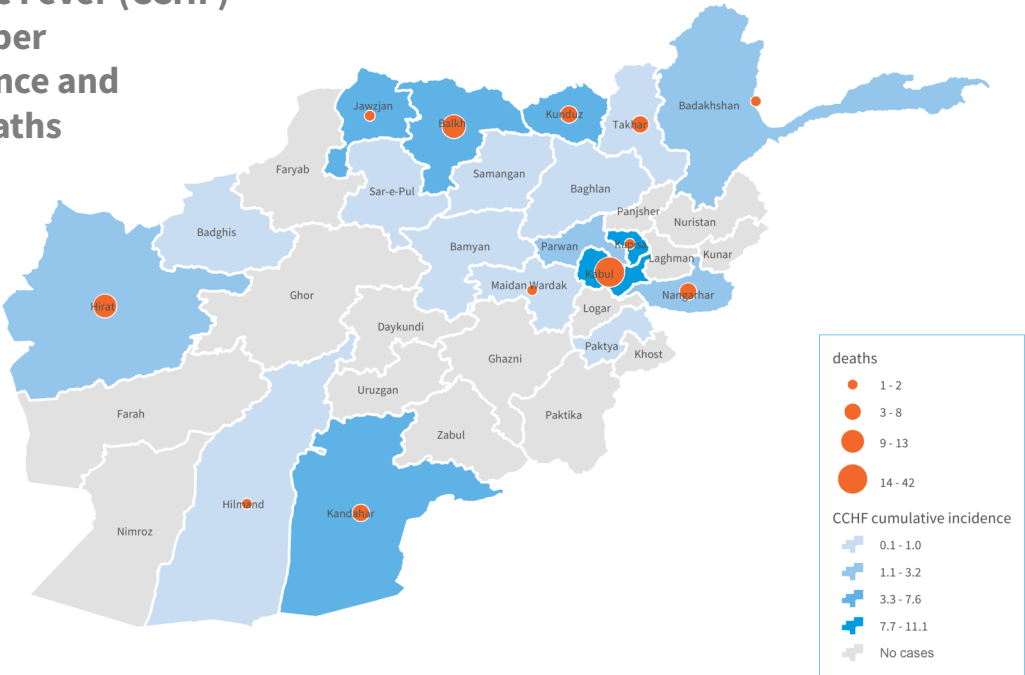
Figure 8. Cumulative incidence of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) cases per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024-18 Oct 2025

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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 2024-18 Oct 2025



Dengue Fever

(29 Dec 2024-18 Oct 2025)



2,105
Total Cases



0
Total Deaths

448
*Sample tested

4444
By PCRBy NS1

175
Lab confirmed cases

1714
By PCRBy NS1



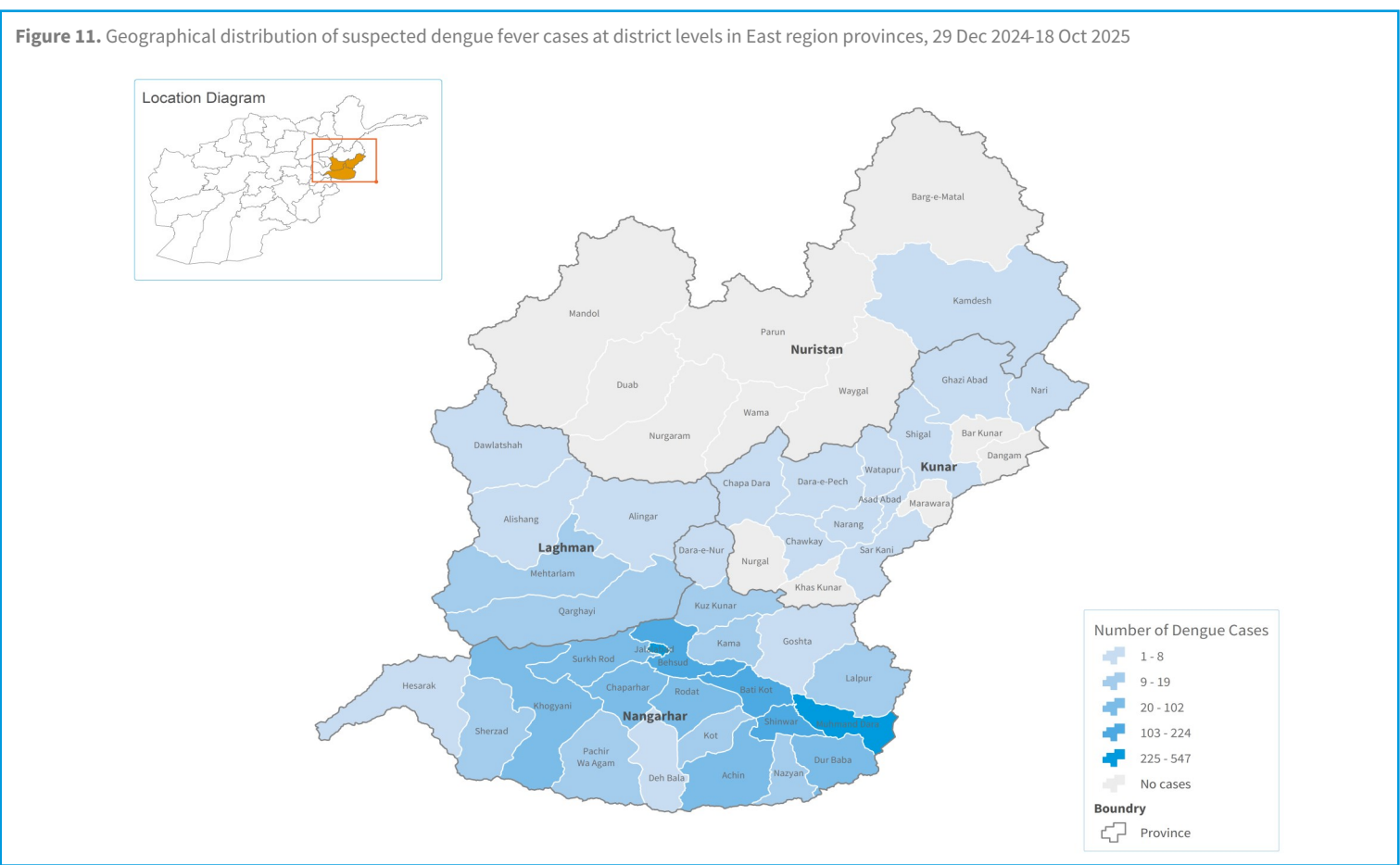
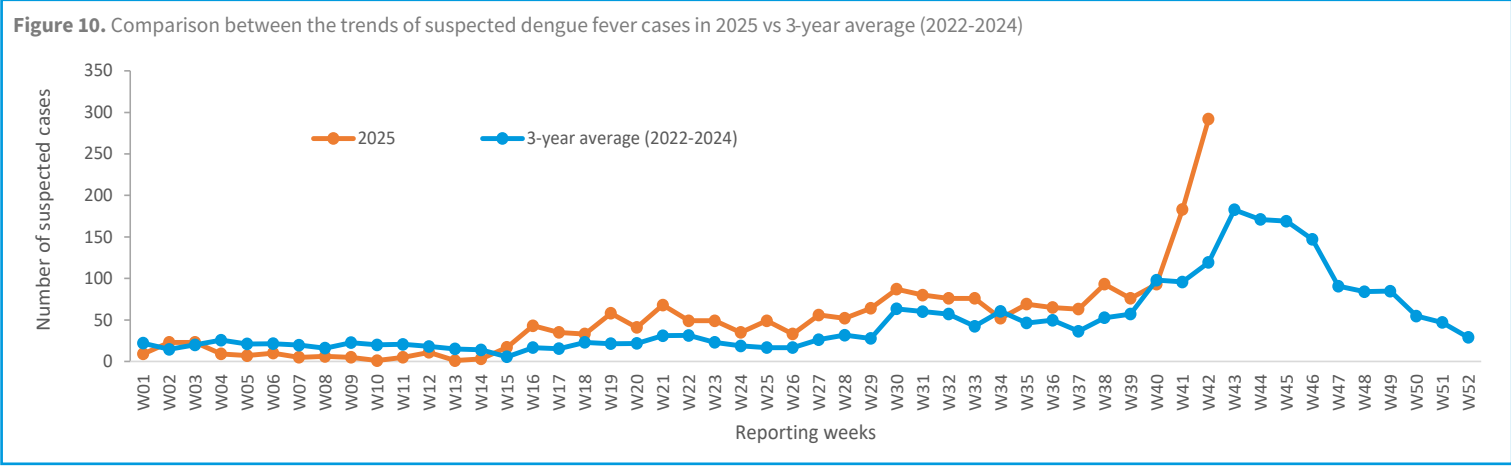
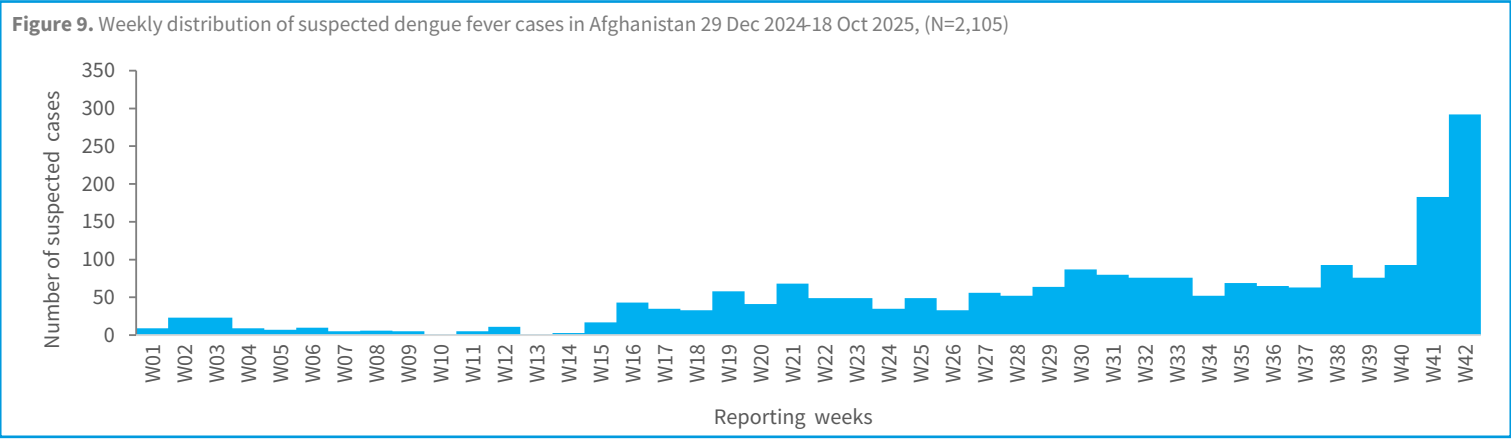
39.1%
Test positivity ratio

Table 4: Summary of the dengue fever outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (24 Aug - 18 Oct 2025)

Indicators	W35	W36	W37	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	Trend line
Suspected cases	69	65	63	93	76	93	183	292	
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 increasing trend since week 37-2025, with a significant increase in the past 2 weeks which needs close monitoring (Figures 9 & 10).
- During week 42-2025, 292 suspected cases of dengue fever with no associated deaths were reported from two provinces [Nangarhar (291) and Kunar (1)], which shows a 59.6% increase compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total cases, 140 (47.9%) were females, while 288 (98.6%) were over five years old.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 2,105 suspected dengue fever cases, with no associated deaths, were reported from 6 provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Kabul, Ghazni, and Paktya). Out of total cases, 2,048 (97.3%) were over five years old, while 866 (41.1%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 448 samples have been tested, out of which 175 were positive (positivity rate 39.1%). 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*



Updates on the response to dengue fever outbreak

Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted:

- 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).

- A total of 31 laboratory technicians, including 4 females, from 8 laboratories have been trained on the diagnosis of dengue fever.

Confirmed Malaria

(29 Dec 2024-18 Oct 2025)



67,538

Total Malaria Cases



0 (0.0)

Total malaria deaths (CFR %)

Table 5: Summary of the malaria outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (24 Aug - 18 Oct 2025)

Indicators	W35	W36	W37	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	Trend line
Confirmed cases	3,436	4,032	4,376	4,489	3,949	3,840	3,307	3,145	
Confirmed deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

- The epi curve of confirmed malaria cases shows a declining trend during the past four weeks. This followed the sharp rise observed over the preceding four weeks (35 to 38). The trend in 2025 is slightly higher than the 3-year average (2022-2024) since week 25-2025 (Figures 12 & 13).
- During week 42-2025, 3,145 confirmed cases with no associated deaths were reported from 21 provinces, which shows a 4.9% decrease in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- Out of the 3,145 cases, 1,503 (47.8%) were females and 587 (18.7%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 67,538 confirmed malaria cases with no associated deaths have been reported. Out of total cases, 31,457 (46.6%) were females and 12,023 (17.8%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of malaria per 10,000 population was reported from Nuristan (162.5), followed by Kunar (135.8), Laghman (121.9), and Nangarhar (66.9) (Figure 14).

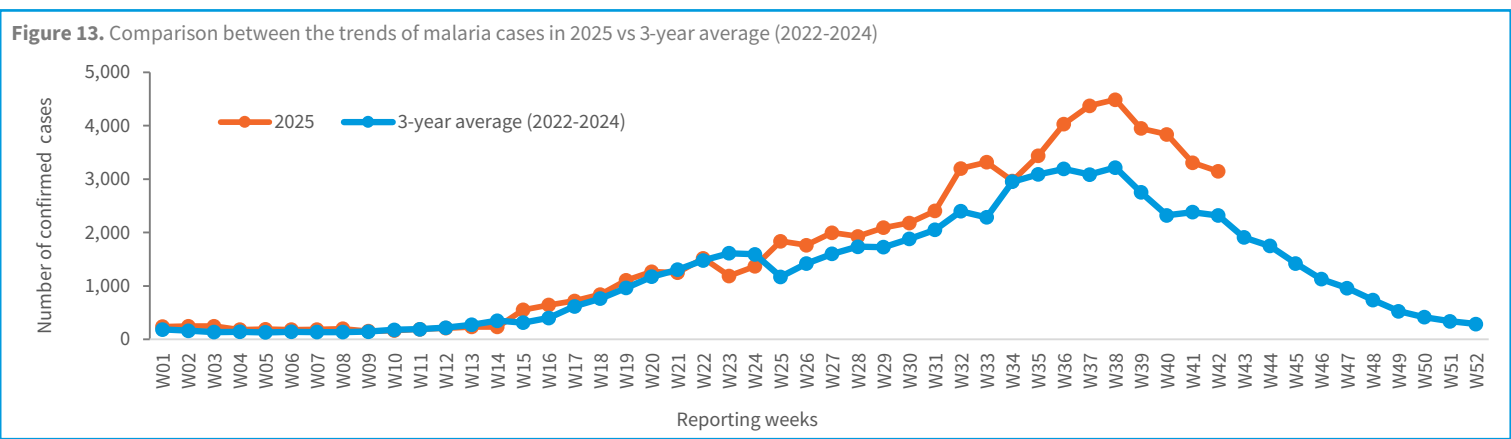
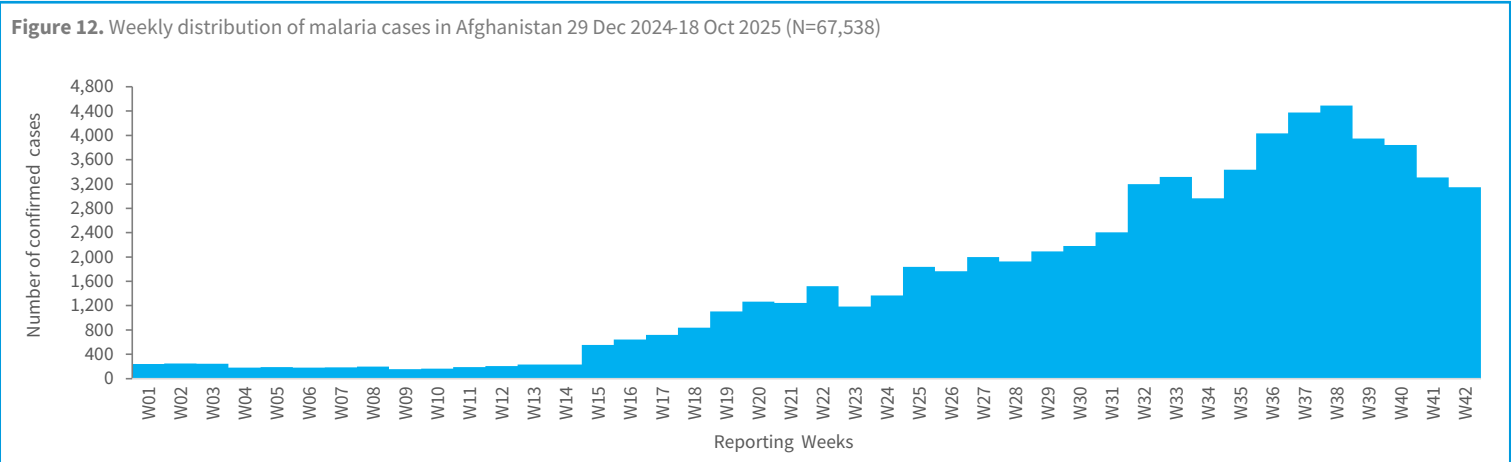
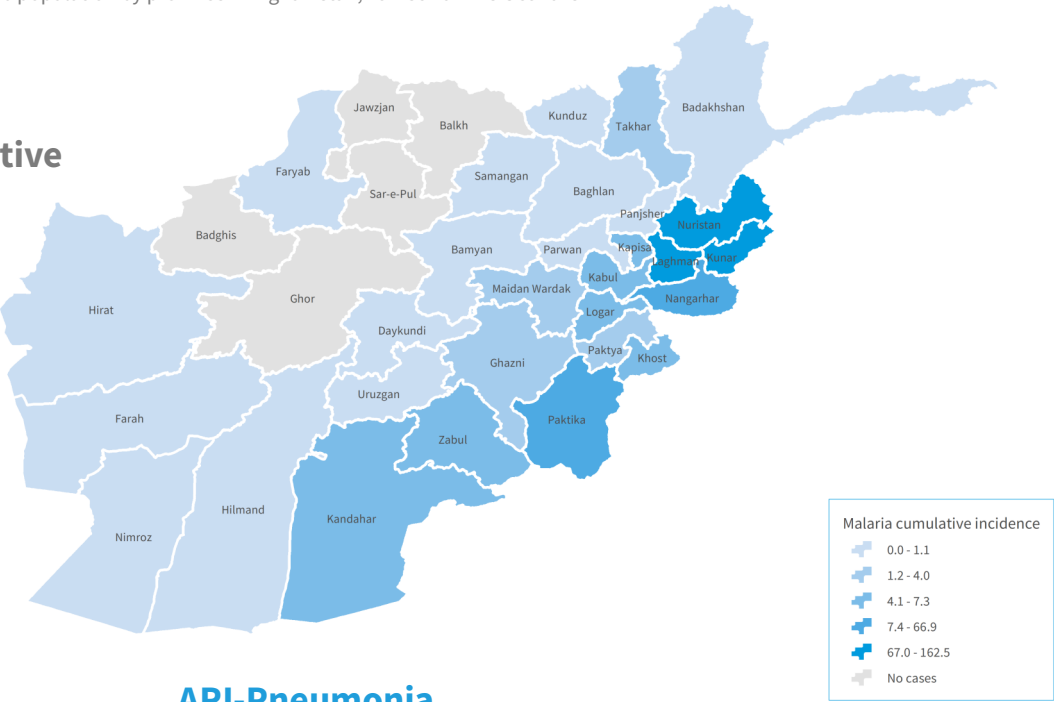


Figure 14. Malaria cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024-18 Oct 2025

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Confirmed malaria cumulative
Incidence per 10,000
population by province
29 Dec 2024 – 18 Oct 2025



ARI-Pneumonia

(29 Dec 2024-18 Oct 2025)



***1,101,560**
Total Cases



2,345
Total Deaths



****2,843**
Samples tested for
influenza



****148**
Lab-confirmed
influenza cases



5.2%
Influenza test
positivity ratio

Table 7: Summary of the ARI-Pneumonia outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (24 Aug - 18 Oct 2025)

Indicators	W35	W36	W37	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	Trend lines
Suspected cases	17,909	17,921	18,525	19,762	20,222	20,777	21,957	23,510	
Suspected deaths	29	27	36	26	36	35	30	32	
CFR (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	

- The epi curve indicates a gradual increasing trend in reported cases since week 28-2025, however the trend is following the same seasonal pattern (Figures 16 & 17).
- During week 42-2025, 23,510 cases of ARI pneumonia and 32 associated deaths (CFR 0.1%) were reported, which shows a 7.1% increase in the number of ARI pneumonia cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total cases, 11,793 (50.2%) were females while 14,601 (62.1%) were under-five children.
- During the reporting period, 90 samples were collected for influenza, and 4 were tested positive (positivity rate 4.4%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 1,101,560 cases of ARI pneumonia and 2,345 associated deaths (CFR 0.2%) were reported. Out of total cases, 695,949 (63.2%) were under-five children, while 546,328 (49.6%) were females. Also, 2,843 samples have been tested for influenza, out of which 148 were positive (positivity rate 5.2%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of ARI pneumonia per 10,000 population has been reported in Nuristan (660.4), followed by Samangan (614.2), Kunar (518.3), and Panjsher (487.6) (Figure 18).

*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.

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Figure 16. Weekly distribution of ARI pneumonia cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 18 Oct 2025 (N=1,101,560)

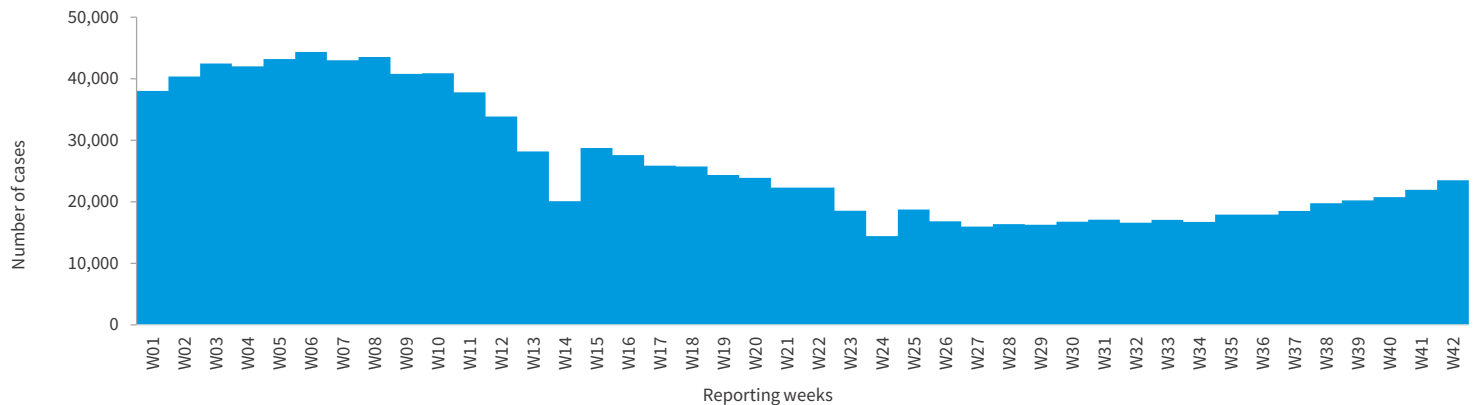


Figure 17. Comparison between the trends of ARI pneumonia cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

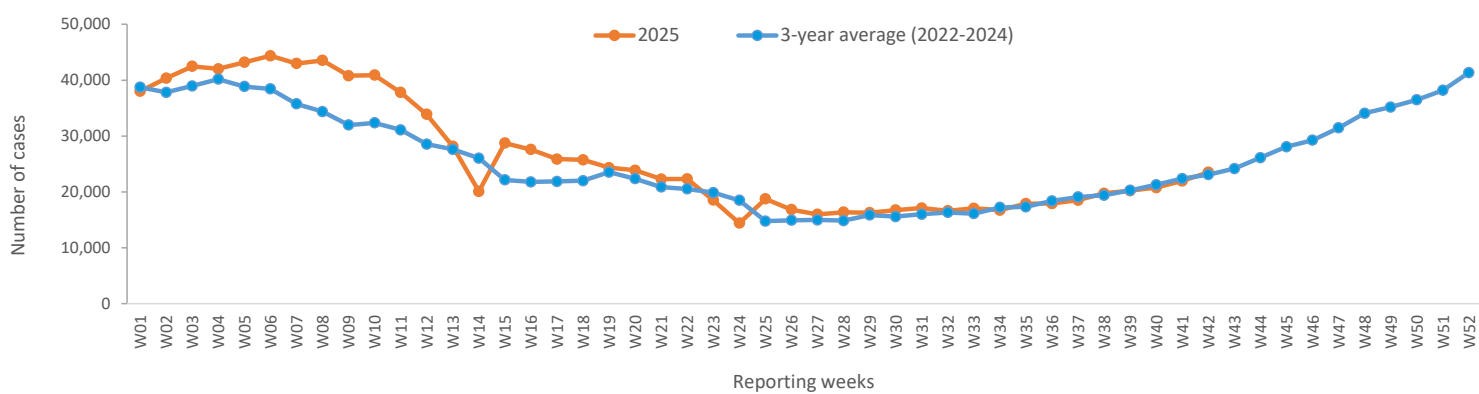
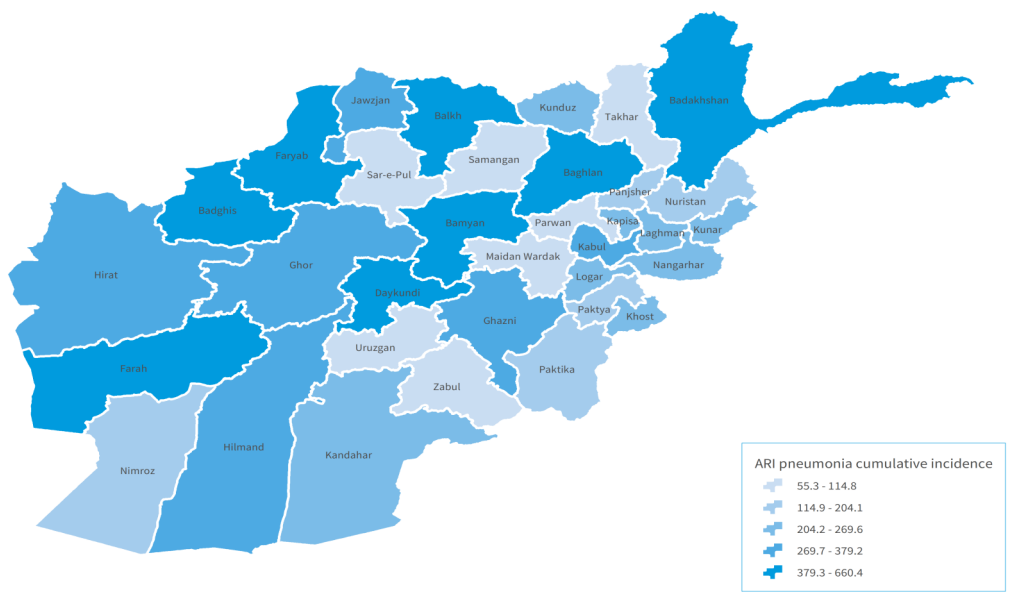


Figure 16. Weekly distribution of ARI pneumonia cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 18 Oct 2025 (N=873,427)

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ARI pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province

29 Dec 2024 – 18 Oct 2025



Updates on the response activities to the ARI outbreak

Since the beginning of 2025:

- A total of 30 influenza assistants including 8 females have been trained on sample collection storage and shipment across the country.
- 1,172 ARI pneumonia case management kits have been distributed to 34 provinces across the country.
- 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

(29 Dec 2024-18 Oct 2025)

Cumulative samples tested

45,382

In public laboratories

New samples tested in week 42

498

In public laboratories

-35.7%

Cumulative confirmed cases

3,774

Cumulative positivity rate (8.3%)

New confirmed cases in week 42

31

Weekly positivity rate (6.2)

+14.8%

Cumulative confirmed deaths

5

CFR (0.1%)

New confirmed deaths in week 42

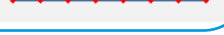
0

Week 42 CFR (0.0%)

0.0%

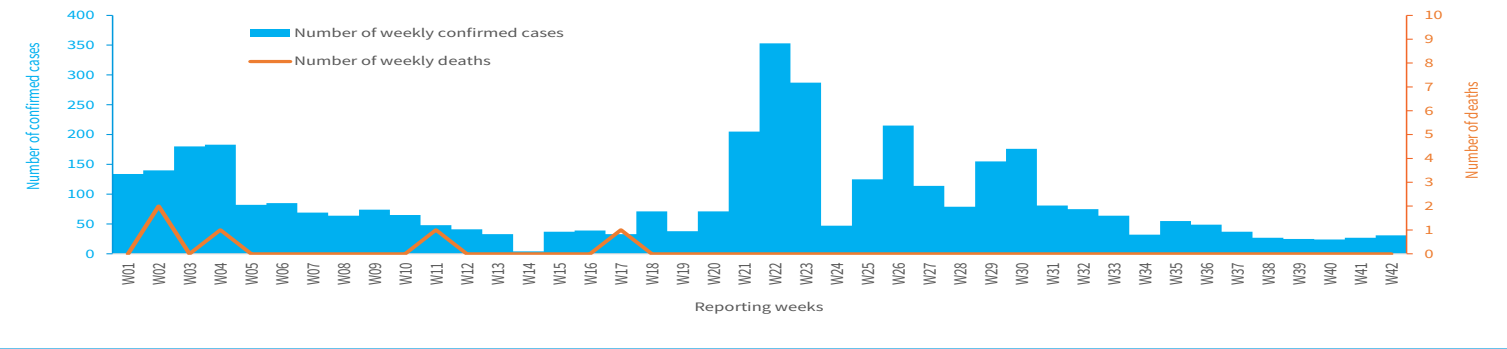
Key: ● Increasing ● Decreasing ● No change

Table 6: Summary of COVID-19 indicators in the last 8 weeks in Afghanistan (24 Aug - 18 Oct 2025)

Indicators	W35	W36	W37	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	Trend line
Samples tested (in public Labs)	704	623	498	446	538	456	775	498	
Confirmed cases	55	49	37	27	25	24	27	31	
Percent positivity (%)	7.8	7.9	7.4	6.1	4.6	5.3	3.5	6.2	
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

- The epidemiological curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases indicates stabilization at lower level over the past 5 weeks (Figure 15).
- During week 42-2025, a total of 498 samples were tested in public labs, of which 31 were positive for COVID-19 (positivity rate 6.2%), with no reported deaths (Table 6).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 3,774 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 5 associated deaths (CFR 0.1%) were reported. Out of the total cases, 1,817 (48.1%) were females.

Figure 15. Weekly distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-18 Oct 2025 (cases=3,774, 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.
- 850 kits of Viral Transport Medium (VTM) have been distributed to all 34 provinces.
- 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

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