World Health Organization
Afghanistan

AFGHANISTAN

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS
SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #45-2025

No. 45 (02 - 08 Nov 2025)

Disease Outbreaks	Dengue fever (Suspected)	ARI-Pneumonia	Measles (Suspected)	COVID-19 (Confirmed)	AWD with dehydration	Malaria (Confirmed)	CCHF (Suspected)
Cumulative cases 2025	4,384	1,184,441	95,019	3,988	151,451	74,253	1,438
Cumulative deaths 2025 (CFR %)	0 (0.0)	2,491 (0.2)	537 (0.6)	5 (0.1)	74 (0.05)	0 (0.0)	99 (6.9)

Data from 607 (99.0%) out of 613 sentinel sites

Dengue Fever

(29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025)

4,384 Total Cases

0 Total Deaths

1,096 *Sample tested
1,092 By PCR | **4** By NS1

685 Lab confirmed cases
681 By PCR | **4** By NS1

62.5% Test positivity ratio

Table 1: Summary of the dengue fever outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (14 Sep - 08 Nov 2025)

Indicators	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	W43	W44	W45	Trend line
Suspected cases	93	76	93	183	292	310	948	1,021	
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 steady rise in the number of suspected dengue fever cases since week 38–2025, with a marked surge during the last 2 weeks, requiring close monitoring (Figures 1 & 2).
- During week 45-2025, 1,021 suspected cases of dengue fever with no associated deaths were reported from Nangarhar province, which shows a 7.7% increase compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total 1,021 cases, 425 (41.6%) were females, while 999 (97.8%) were over five years old.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 4,384 suspected dengue fever cases, with no associated deaths, have been reported from 6 provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Kabul, Ghazni, and Paktya). Out of total cases, 4,283 (97.7%) were over five years old, while 1,780 (40.6%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 1,096 samples have been tested, out of which 685 were positive (positivity rate 62.5%). The geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases at district levels in the East region provinces is shown in Figure 3.

Updates on the response to dengue fever outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted:
  - A field mission is planned for further investigation and response measures in the eastern region (Nangarhar province).
  - A total of 1,150 kits (10 tests per kit) of dengue fever RDTs have been distributed to 6 provinces (Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, Nuristan, Kandahar, and Ghazni).

**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 (four-fold) 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*

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

Figure 1. Weekly distribution of suspected dengue fever cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025, (N=4,384)

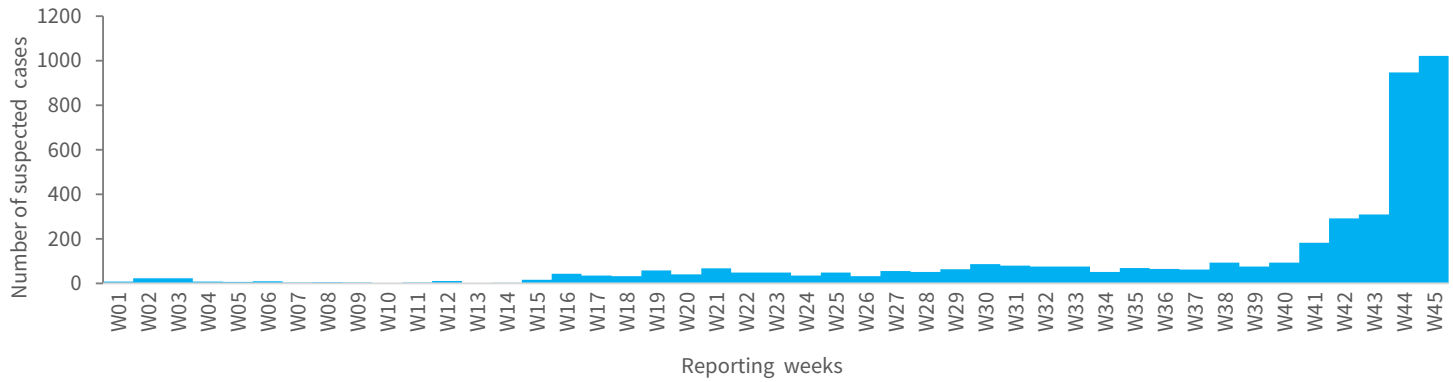


Figure 2: Comparison between the trends of suspected dengue fever cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

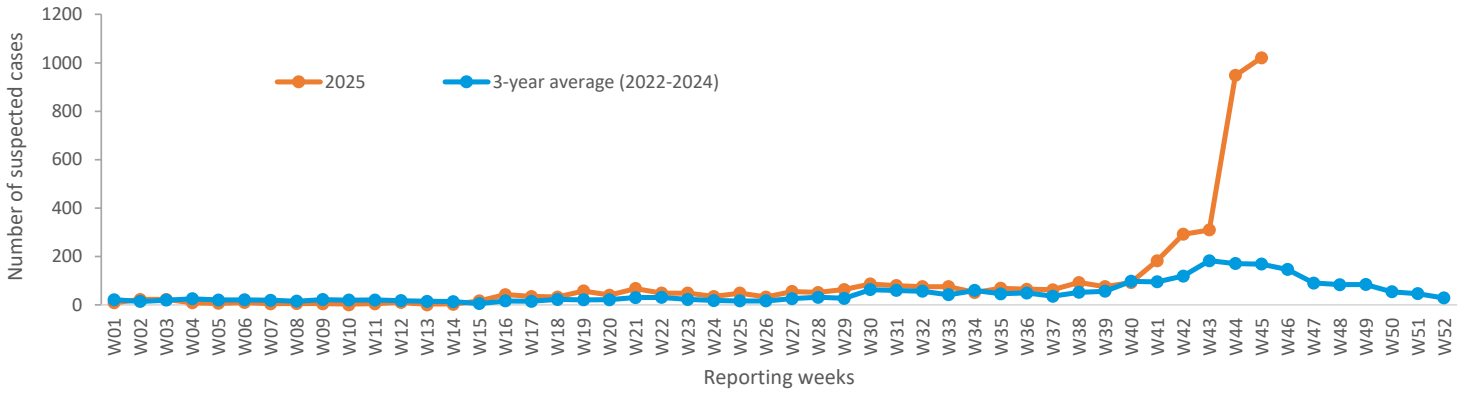
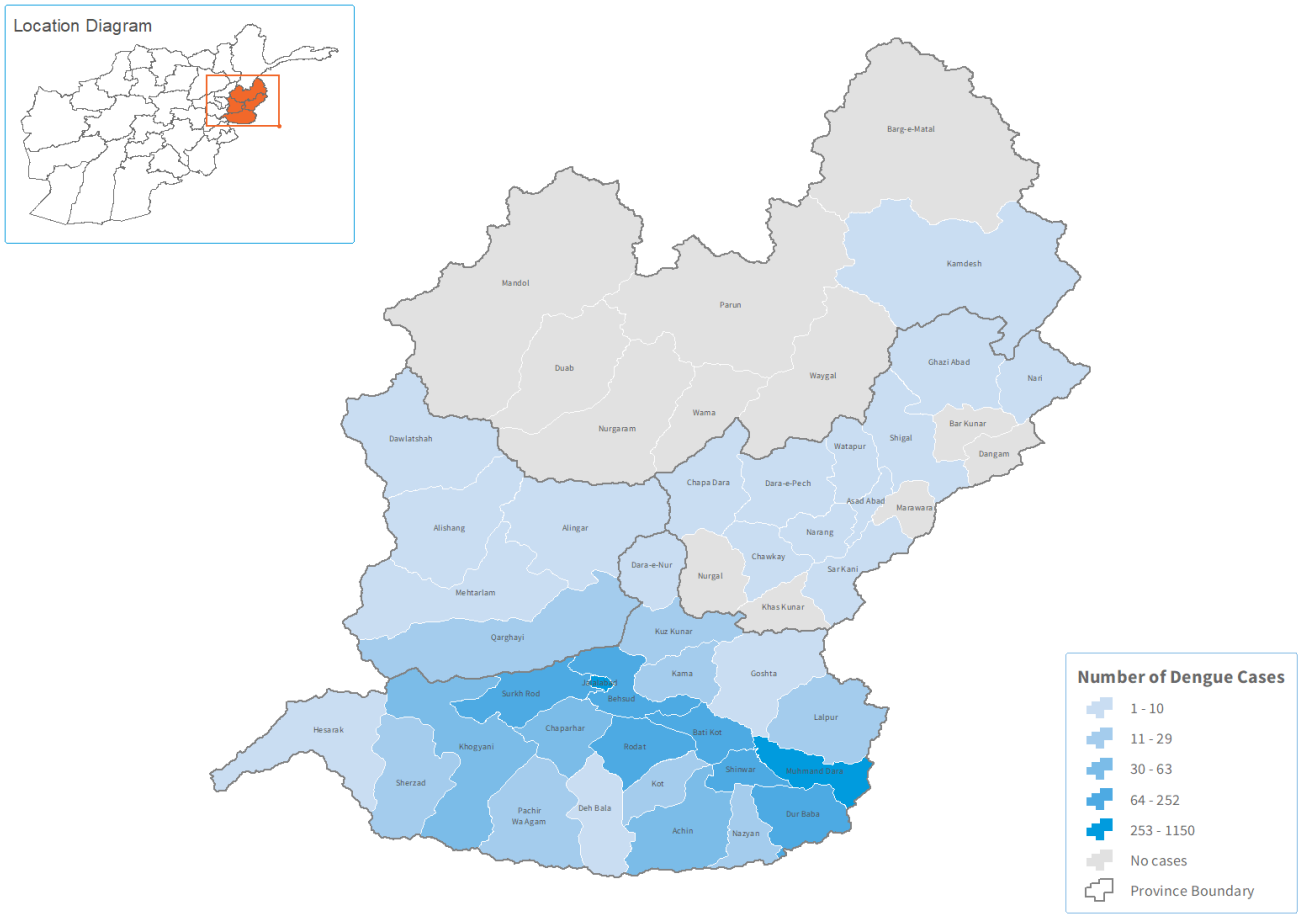


Figure 3. Geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases at district levels in East region provinces, 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025



ARI-Pneumonia

(29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025)

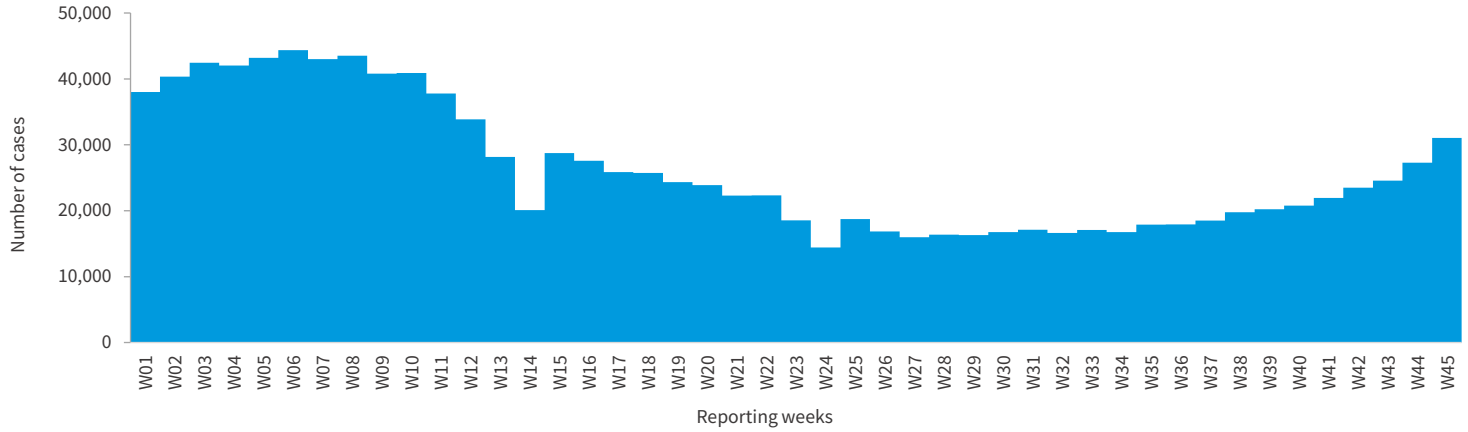
*1,184,441	2,491	**3,143	**215	6.8%
Total Cases	Total Deaths	Samples tested for influenza	Lab-confirmed influenza cases	Influenza test positivity ratio

Table 2: Summary of the ARI-Pneumonia outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (14 Sep - 08 Nov 2025)

Indicators	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	W43	W44	W45	Trend lines
Suspected cases	19,762	20,222	20,777	21,957	23,510	24,558	27,288	31,035	
Suspected deaths	26	36	35	30	32	49	51	46	
CFR (%)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	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 4 & 5).
- During week 45-2025, 31,035 cases of ARI pneumonia and 46 associated deaths (CFR 0.1%) were reported, which shows a 13.7% increase in the number of ARI pneumonia cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total cases, 15,533 (50.0%) were females, while 18,518 (59.7%) were under-five children.
- During the reporting period, 102 samples were collected for influenza, and 28 tested positive (positivity rate 27.5%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 1,184,441 cases of ARI pneumonia and 2,491 associated deaths (CFR 0.2%) were reported. Out of total cases, 746,137 (63.0%) were under-five children, while 587,679 (49.6%) were females. Also, 3,143 samples have been tested for influenza, out of which 215 were positive (positivity rate 6.8%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of ARI pneumonia per 10,000 population has been reported in Samangan (659.2), followed by Bamyan (615.7), Jawzjan (482.8), and Nuristan (452.8) (Figure 6).

Figure 4. Weekly distribution of ARI pneumonia cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025 (N=1,184,441)



Updates on the response activities to the ARI outbreak

- During week 45-2025, a total of 71 pneumonia case management kits have been supplied to the Northeast region as part of the response to earthquake-affected provinces. This brings the total number of case management kits to 1,243, distributed to 34 provinces across the country.
- 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.

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.*

- 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.

Figure 5. Comparison between the trends of ARI pneumonia cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

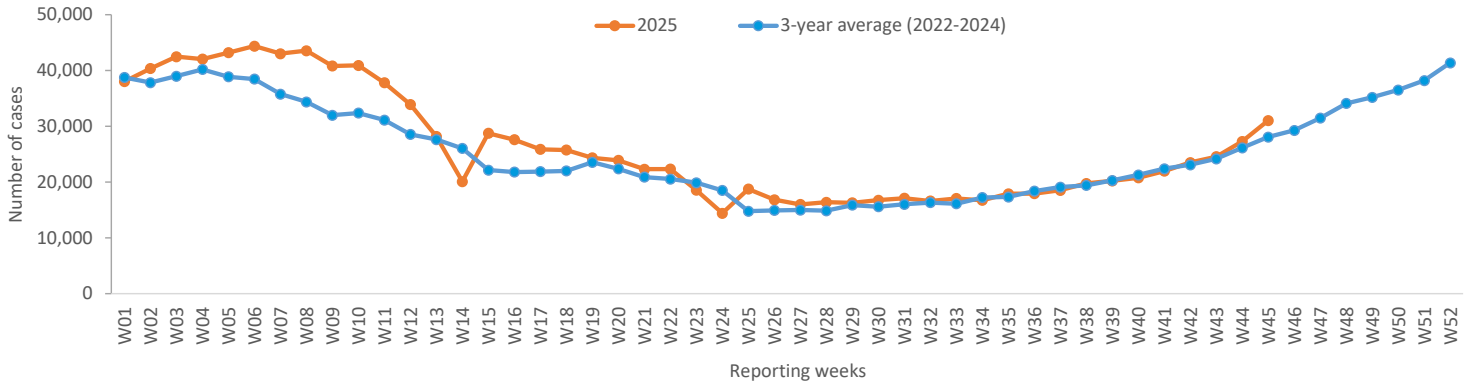
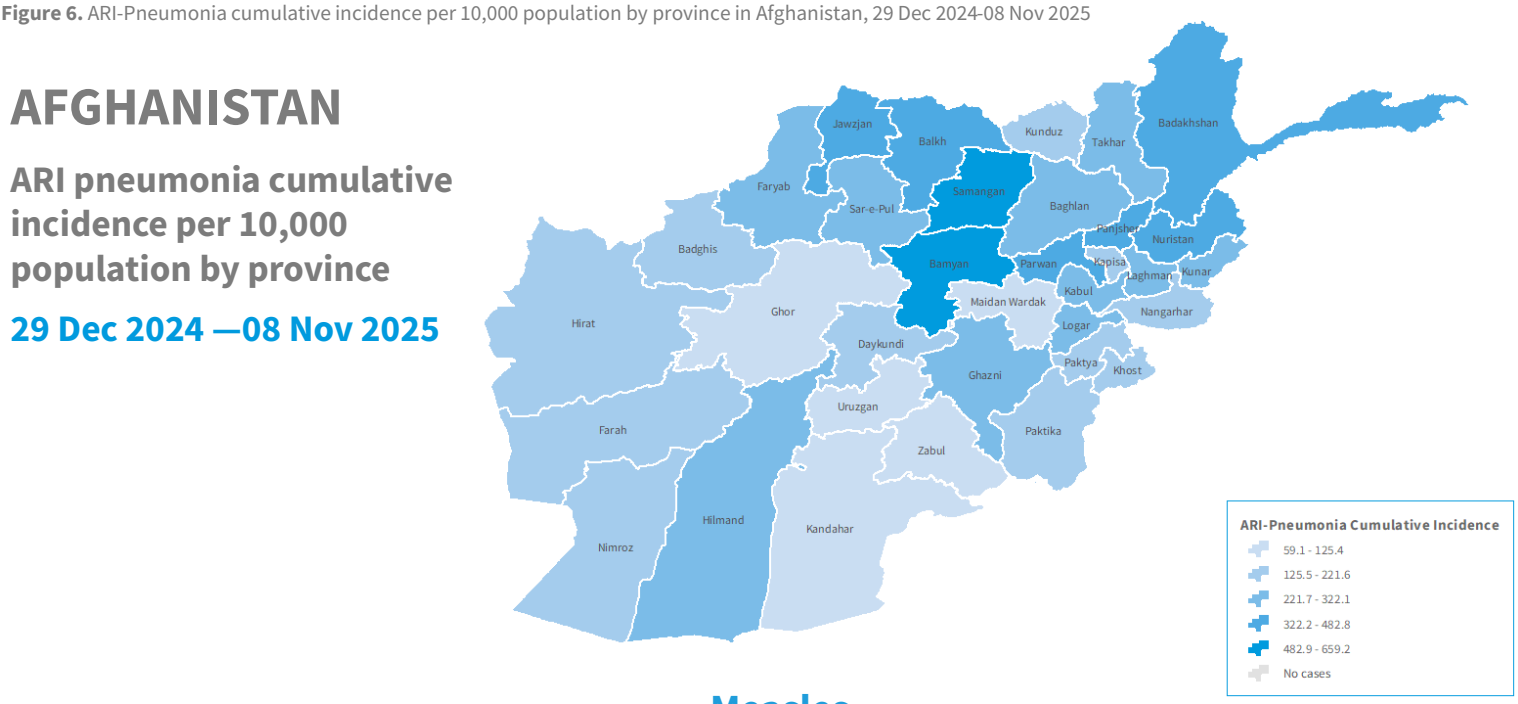


Figure 6. ARI-Pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025



Measles
(29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025)

95,019	537	11,571	6,949	60.1%
Total Cases	Total Deaths	Sample tested	Lab confirmed cases	Test positivity rate

Table 3: Summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (14 Sep - 08 Nov 2025)

Indicators	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	W43	W44	W45	Trend line
Suspected cases	861	851	809	734	831	709	638	591	
Suspected deaths	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	
CFR (%)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	

- The epi curve of suspected measles cases shows a significant decline over the past three weeks, which might be due to the measles immunization campaign conducted in 34 provinces, and around 17 million children were vaccinated (Figure 7). The trend in 2025 is also following the same pattern as the 3-year average (2022-2024) during the recent weeks (Figure 8).

- During week 45-2025, a total of 591 suspected cases with 2 associated deaths were reported (CFR 0.3%), which shows a 7.4% decrease in the number of suspected cases compared to the preceding week.
- The 2 new deaths were both under five children, while one of them was female, reported from Herat and Kabul provinces.
- Out of the total 591 cases, 276 (46.7%) were females and 458 (77.5%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 95,019 suspected measles cases and 537 associated deaths (CFR 0.6%) were reported. Out of total cases, 44,644 (47.0%) were females, while 73,127 (77.0%) were children under five.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected measles cases per 10,000 population has been reported from Helmand (67.2), followed by Badakhshan (49.5), Jawzjan (48.2), Urozgan (45.3), and Balkh (33.1) (Figure 9).

Figure 7. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025 (N= 95,019)

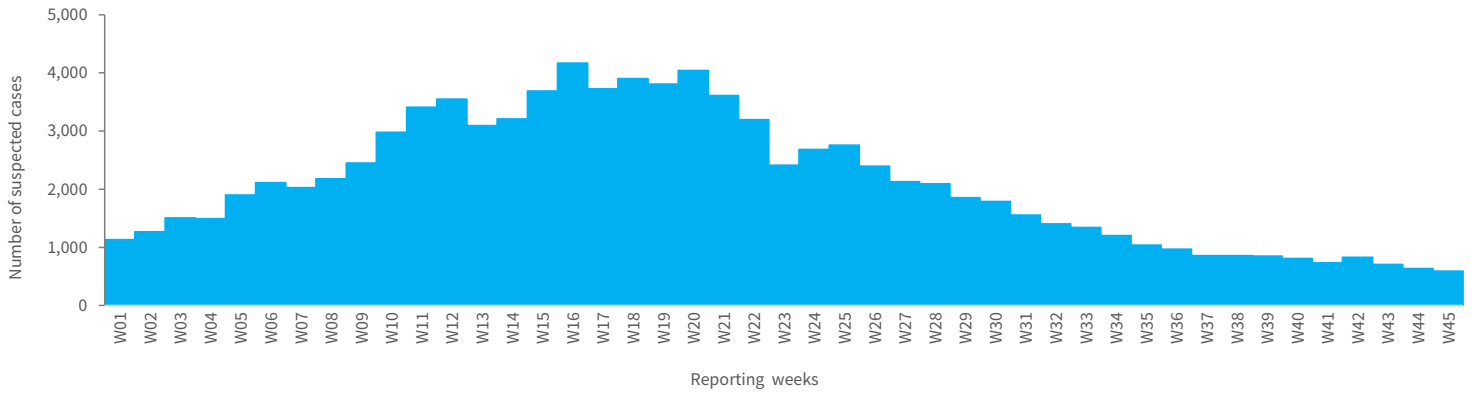


Figure 8. Comparison between the trends of suspected measles cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024) and the endemic level

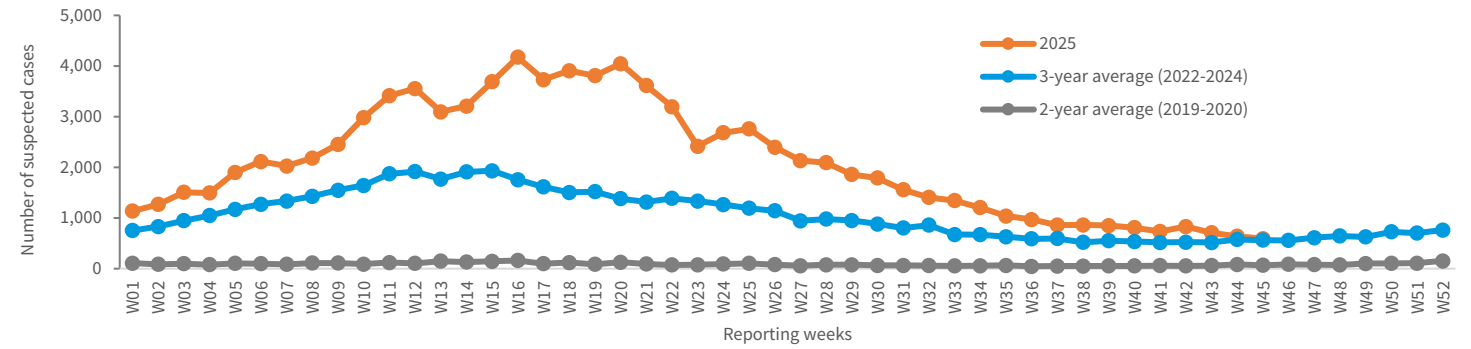


Figure 9. Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025

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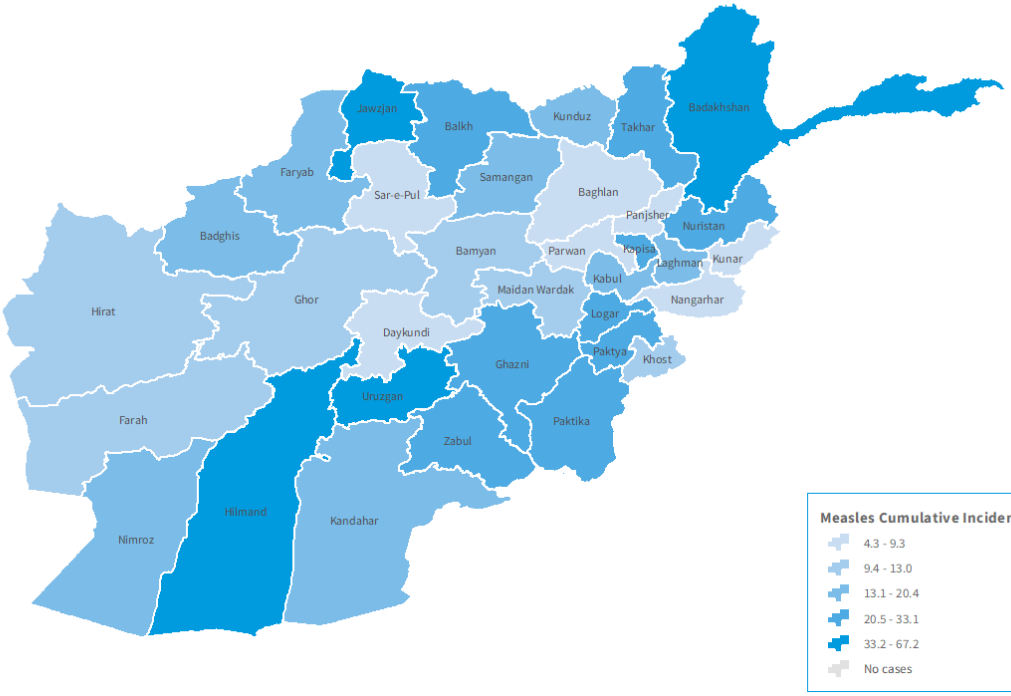
Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province 29 Dec 2024 – 08 Nov 2025



Updates on the preparedness and response to the measles outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted to address the measles outbreak:
  - The nationwide measles immunization campaign has been conducted in 2 phases, and approximately 17 million children aged 6 months to 10 years were reached across 34 provinces.
  - WHO has conducted an online awareness campaign of measles through its official social media channels (Facebook and X), reaching over 36,000 individuals over both platforms.
  - A total of 26,917 children 9-59 months, were vaccinated against measles as part of outbreak response activities.
  - A total of 345 measles case management kits have been distributed to 8 WHO 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).

COVID-19
(29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025)

Cumulative samples tested	Cumulative confirmed cases	Cumulative confirmed deaths
47,624	**3,988**	**5**
In public laboratories	Cumulative positivity rate (8.4%)	CFR (0.1%)
New samples tested in week 45	New confirmed cases in week 45	New confirmed deaths in week 45
879	**54**	**0**
In public laboratories	Weekly positivity rate (6.1%)	Week 45 CFR (0.0%)
+59.8%	+125.0%	0.0%

Key: ● Increasing ● Decreasing ● No change

Table 4: Summary of COVID-19 indicators in the last 8 weeks in Afghanistan (14 Sep - 08 Nov 2025)

Indicators	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	W43	W44	W45	Trend line
Samples tested (in public Labs)	446	538	461	777	583	721	550 *	879	
Confirmed cases	27	25	24	28	34	132	24 *	54	
Percent positivity (%)	6.1	4.6	5.2	3.6	5.8	18.3	4.4	6.1	
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 44-2025 and the number of samples tested and confirmed cases were modified from 516 to 550, and from 22 to 24, respectively.*

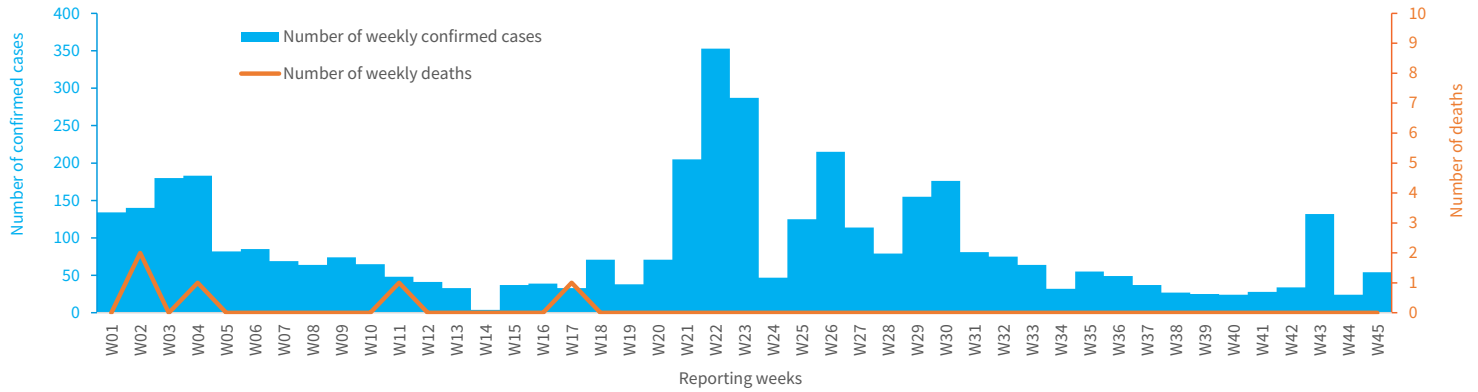
- The epidemiological curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases indicates stabilization at a lower level since week 39-2025 (Figure 10); however, a considerable increase was observed during weeks 43 and 45, which needs close monitoring.
- During week 45-2025, a total of 879 samples were tested in public labs, of which 54 were positive for COVID-19 (positivity rate 6.1%), with no reported deaths (Table 4). This represents more than a 2 times increase compared to the preceding week.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 3,988 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 5 associated deaths (CFR 0.1%) were reported. Out of the total cases, 1,894 (47.5%) were females.

Updates on the response activities to the COVID-19 outbreak

- During week 45-2025, a total of 254 COVID-19 Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) kits have been distributed to the Northeast region as part of the response to the earthquake-affected provinces. This brings the total number of COVID-19 RDT kits to 6,209 distributed across all 34 provinces.

- Since the beginning of 2025:
  - 850 kits of Viral Transport Medium (VTM) have been distributed to all 34 provinces.

Figure 10. Weekly distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025 (cases=3,988, deaths=5)



Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) with Dehydration

(29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025)

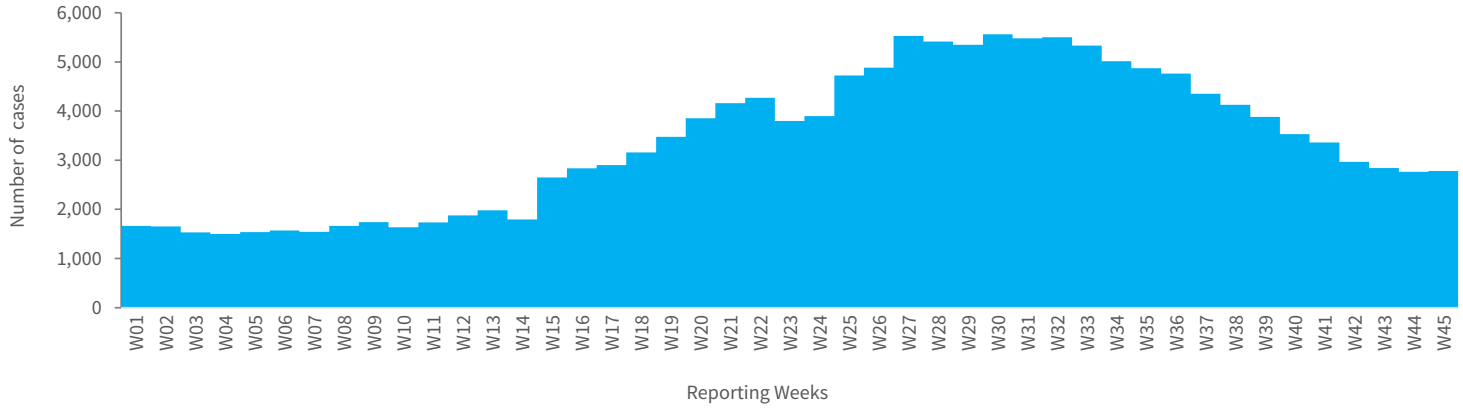
151,451	74	11,374	1,557	13.7%
Total cases	Total deaths	Samples tested (RDTs)	RDT-positive cases	RDT positivity rate

Table 5: Summary of the AWD with dehydration outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (14 Sep - 08 Nov 2025)

Indicators	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	W43	W44	W45	Trend line
Number of cases	4,129	3,883	3,529	3,362	2,966	2,839	2,764	2,780	
Number of deaths	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	
CFR (%)	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.04	

- The epidemiological curve has shown a gradual decreasing trend since week 30-2025 (Figure 11).
- During week 45-2025, a total of 2,780 AWD with dehydration cases, with one associated death (CFR 0.04%), were reported from 162 districts. This shows stabilization in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- The new death was a male child under five, reported from Baghlan Province.
- Out of the 2,780 AWD with dehydration cases, 1,322 (47.6%) were females and 1,726 (62.1%) were under-five children.
- During week 45-2025, two new districts (Anaar Darah of Farah province and Chehel Gazi of Faryab province) reported alerts of AWD with dehydration.
- Since Jan 2025, 151,451 cases of AWD with dehydration, with 74 associated deaths (CFR 0.05%), were reported from 352 districts. Out of total cases, 74,959 (49.5%) were females, while 86,596 (57.2%) were children under five.

Figure 11. Weekly distribution of AWD with dehydration cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025 (N=151,451)



- Since Jan 2025, a total of 11,374 Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) have been conducted among AWD with dehydration cases, of which 1,557 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 (95.2), followed by Paktya (82.1), Farah (73.8), Paktika (55.0), and Nimroz (54.0) (Figure 12).
- There is an ongoing AWD with dehydration outbreak in central (Parwan and Kapisa), Northeast (Kunduz, Baghlan, and Takhar), and East (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, and Nuristan) regions.
  - Central region: since its start on 10 July 2025, a total of 2,152 cases have been reported from the Central region. Of the 1,252 RDTs conducted, 487 were confirmed positive, yielding a positivity rate of 38.9%. Six deaths have been recorded (CFR 0.3%). The epidemic curve indicates a declining trend since week 36-2025.
  - Northeast region: Since its start on 11 Aug 2025, a total of 541 cases have been reported from the Northeast region. Of the 539 RDTs conducted, 146 were confirmed positive, yielding a positivity rate of 27.1%. Four deaths have been recorded (CFR 0.7%). The epidemic curve indicates a declining trend over the past 5 weeks.
  - East region: since its start on 06 Aug 2025, a total of 1,681 cases have been reported from the East region. Of the 1,420 RDTs conducted, 150 were confirmed positive, yielding a positivity rate of 10.6%. Four deaths have been reported (CFR 0.2%). The epidemic curve indicates a declining trend over the past 5 weeks.

Figure 12. AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025

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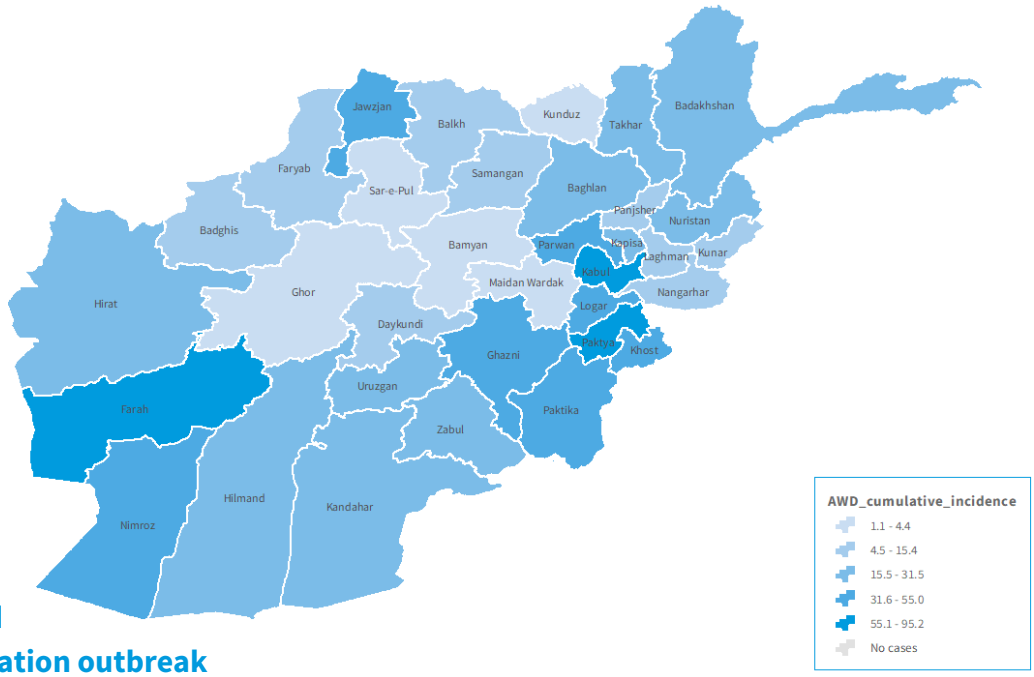
AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by Province 29 Dec 2024 – 08 Nov 2025



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

- During week 45-2025, a campaign of Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) has been conducted in Herat province to raise awareness among returnee communities about infectious diseases. A total of 30 trained social mobilizers, including 14 females, conducted the awareness activities, reaching 30,426 people, including 13,669 (44.9%) females.
- During week 45-2025, an online awareness campaign of AWD with dehydration has been conducted through official social media channels (Facebook and X) of WHO, reaching over 24,000 individuals over both platforms.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted as part of AWD with dehydration outbreak response activity:
  - Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) campaign in earthquake-affected areas of Kunar and Nangarhar provinces to raise awareness and promote preventive behaviors against infectious diseases. A total of 30 trained social mobilizers (including 15 females) have been deployed to the affected areas. During the campaign, 15,000 IEC materials were distributed across 207 villages, reaching 33,463 individuals, including 14,785 (44.2%) females.
  - Training of 179 HCWs, including 46 females, in 4 regions: Northeast region (30, including 10 females), Central region (90 HCWs, including 29 females), and East and South regions (59 HCWs, including 7 females).
  - Training of 88 SST members, including 7 females in surveillance support activities.
  - Online awareness campaign of AWD with dehydration 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 50,328 individuals, including 16,621 (33.0%) females.

WASH update

In Oct 2025, the following WASH response activities were implemented by WASH cluster partners:

- A total of 26,289 individuals from 3 provinces (Kabul, Kapisa, and Parwan) participated in hygiene promotion sessions.
- Distribution of Family Hygiene Kits in Nimroz and Kapisa provinces to 5,037 individuals.
- Distribution of hand-washing soap in 3 provinces (Parwan, Kapisa, and Kabul) to 24,500 individuals.
- Construction and rehabilitation of deep boreholes equipped with solar-powered piped systems in Nangarhar province provided safe drinking water to around 5,693 individuals.

Confirmed Malaria

(29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025)

74,253
Total Malaria Cases

0 (0.0)
Total malaria deaths (CFR %)

Table 6: Summary of the malaria outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (14 Sep - 08 Nov 2025)

Indicators	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	W43	W44	W45	Trend line
Confirmed cases	4,489	3,949	3,840	3,307	3,145	2,687	2,274	1,754	
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 downward trend since week 38-2025 after a 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 13 & 14).
- During week 45-2025, 1,754 confirmed cases with no associated deaths were reported from 19 provinces, which shows a 22.9% decrease in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- Out of the 1,754 cases, 832 (47.4%) were females and 327 (18.6%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 74,253 confirmed malaria cases with no associated deaths have been reported. Out of total cases, 34,673 (46.7%) were females and 13,314 (17.9%) were children under five.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of malaria per 10,000 population was reported from Nuristan (180.9), followed by Kunar (149.6), Laghman (140.0), and Nangarhar (72.5) (Figure 15).

Figure 13. Weekly distribution of malaria cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025 (N=74,253)

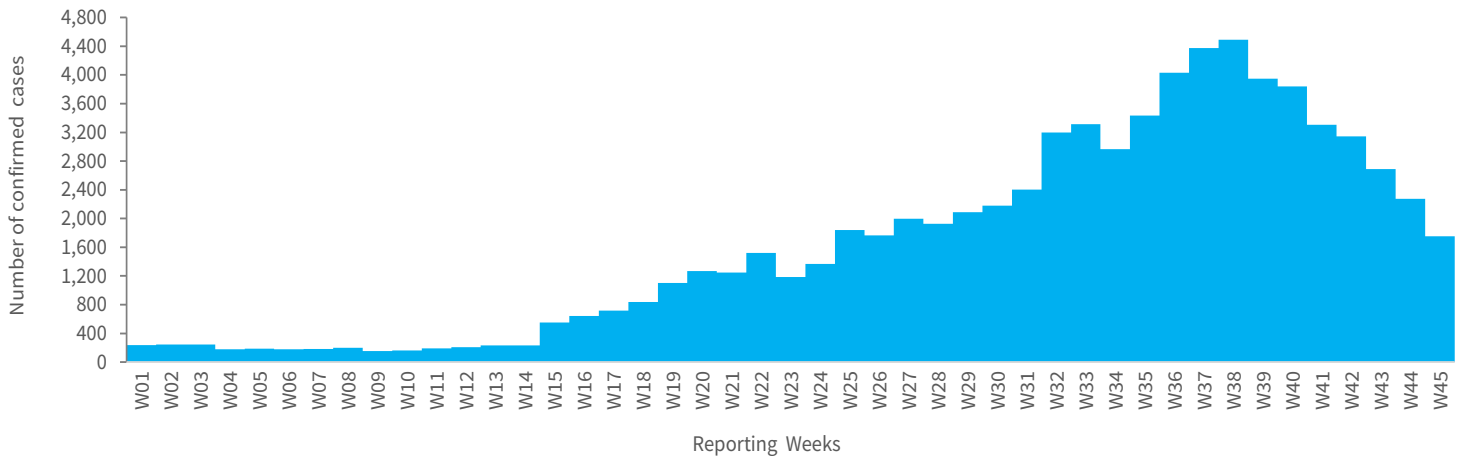


Figure 14. Comparison between the trends of malaria cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

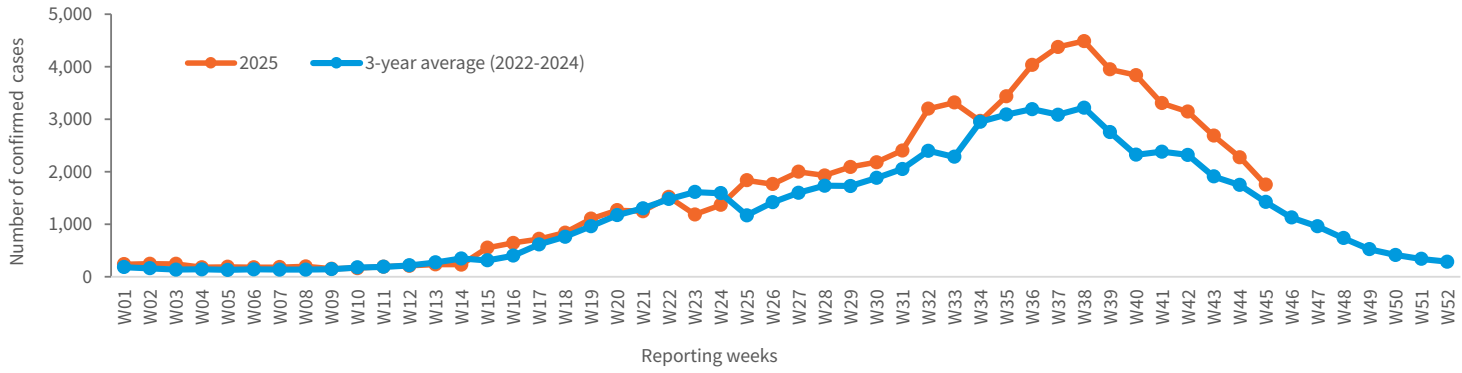
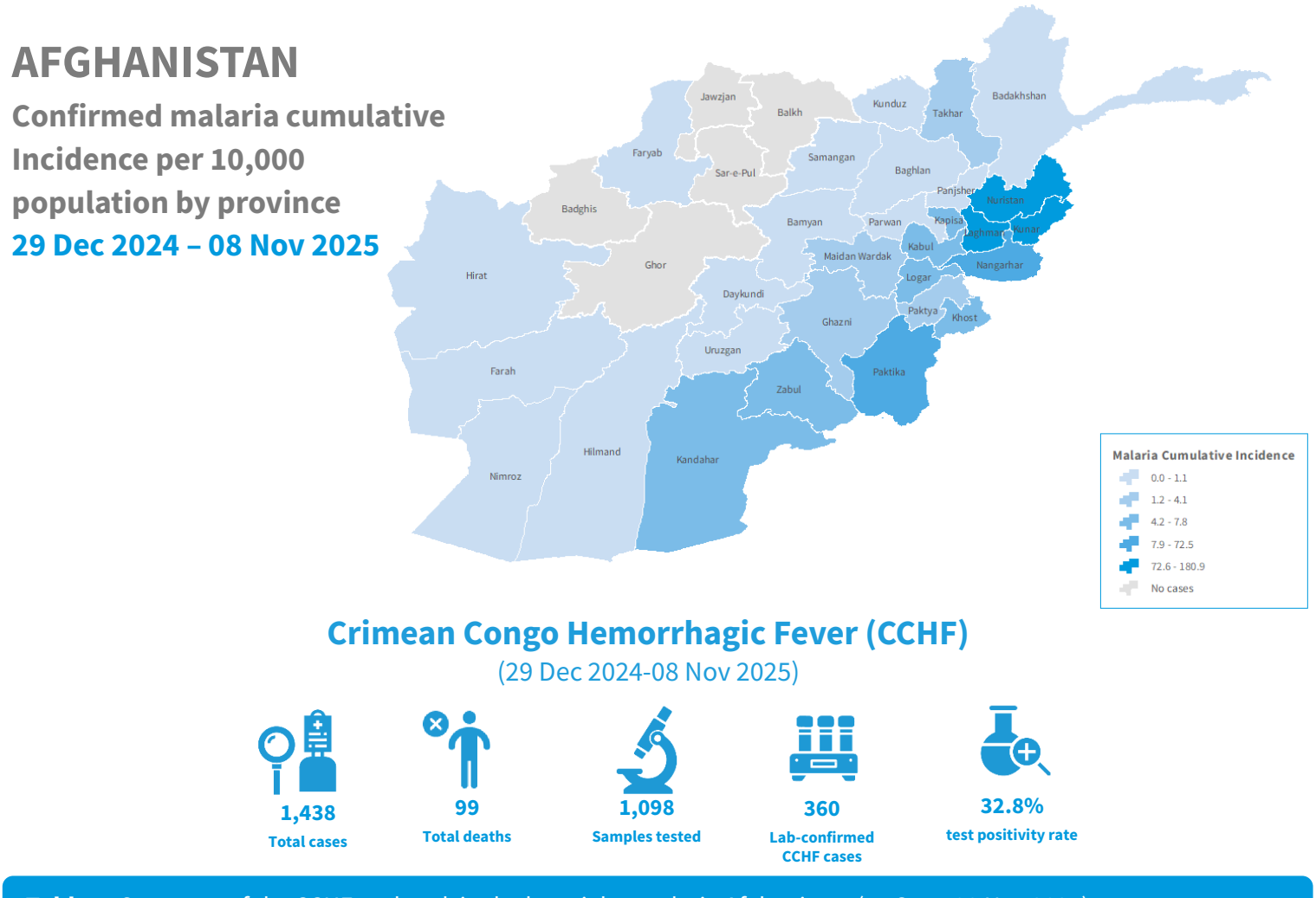


Figure 15. Malaria cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025



Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)

(29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025)

1,438 Total cases

99 Total deaths

1,098 Samples tested

360 Lab-confirmed CCHF cases

32.8% test positivity rate

Table 7: Summary of the CCHF outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (14 Sep - 08 Nov 2025)

Indicators	W38	W39	W40	W41	W42	W43	W44	W45	Trend line
Suspected cases	41	26	28	37	20	21	14	17	
Suspected deaths	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	
CFR (%)	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.4	5.0	9.5	0.0	11.8	

- The epi-curve of suspected CCHF cases shows a decreasing trend since its highest peak in week 25-2025 (Figures 16 & 17).
- During week 44-2025, 17 new suspected CCHF cases with 2 associated deaths were reported compared to 14 cases and no deaths in the previous week (Table 7).
- All newly reported cases were among individuals aged over five years, of whom 2 (11.8%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 1,438 suspected CCHF cases, with 99 associated deaths (CFR 6.9%), were reported.

Most of the cases (1,433, 99.7%) were aged over five years, and 445 (30.9%) were females. A total of 1,098 samples were tested, of which 360 were positive, yielding a positivity rate of 32.8%.

- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected CCHF per 100,000 population is reported from Kabul (11.5), followed by Kapisa (9.3), Kunduz (7.8), Balkh (6.2), and Kandahar (6.1) (Figure 8).

Figure 16: Weekly distribution of suspected CCHF cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025, (N=1,438)

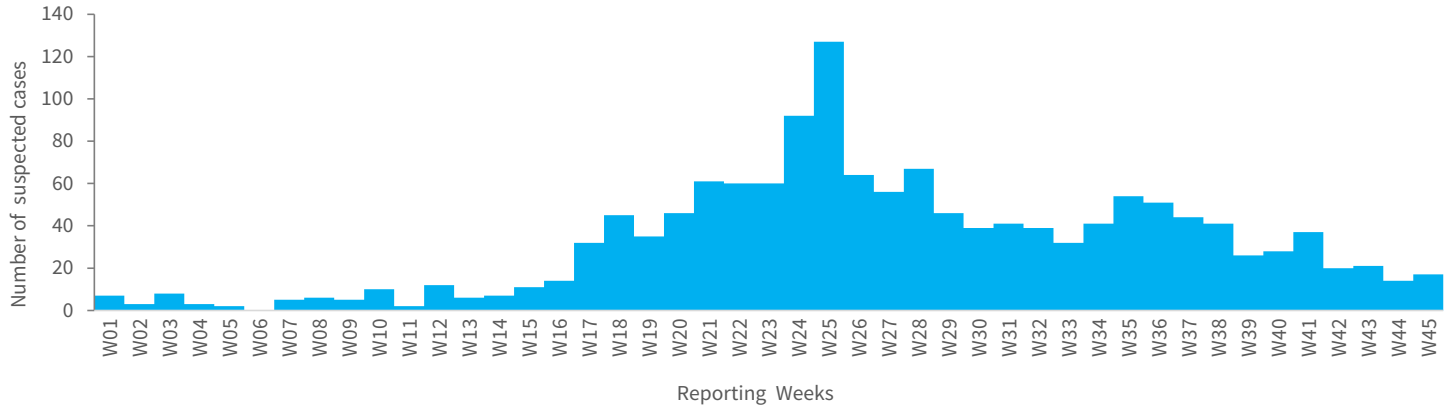


Figure 17. Comparison between the trends of suspected CCHF cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

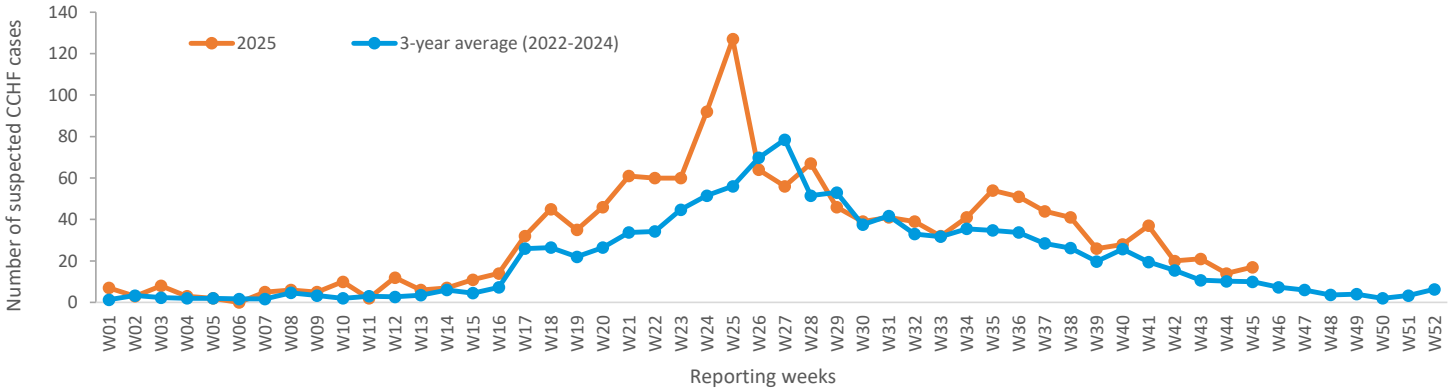
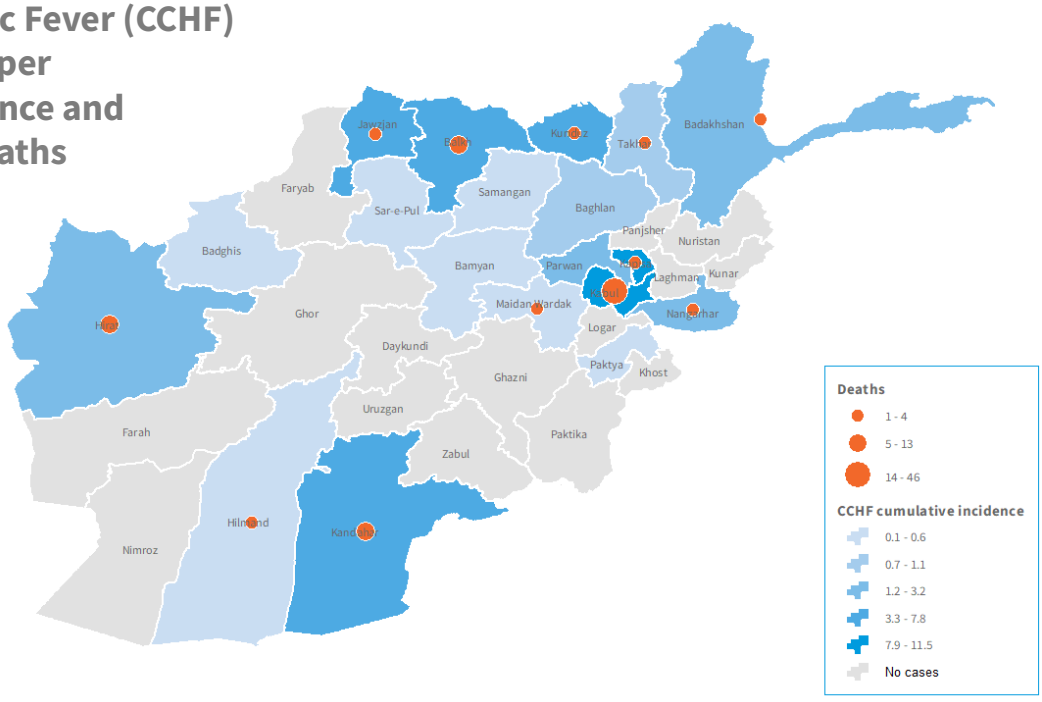


Figure 18. Cumulative incidence of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) cases per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025

AFGHANISTAN

Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) Cases cumulative incidence per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths

29 Dec 2024-08 Nov 2025



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:

- Distribution 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) to 5 WHO regional sub-offices (Herat, Nangarhar, Balkh, Kunduz, and Kandahar).
- Online awareness campaigns on Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) 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.

Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

Case definition & alert/outbreak thresholds

Contact us for further information:

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