Global updates on HPAI outbreaks and global activities for its control

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World Organisation for Animal health (WOAH)

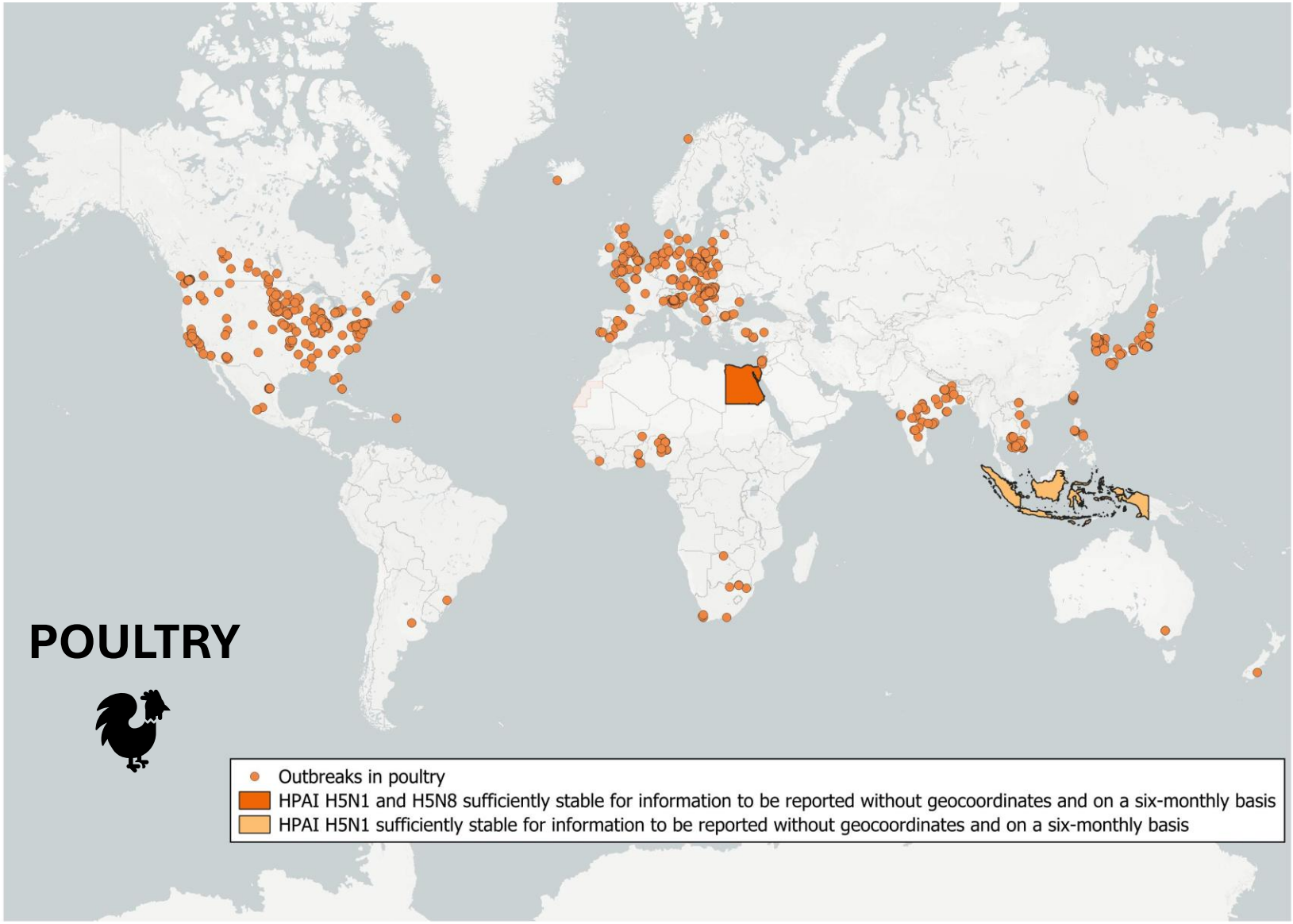
16 October 2025

Index

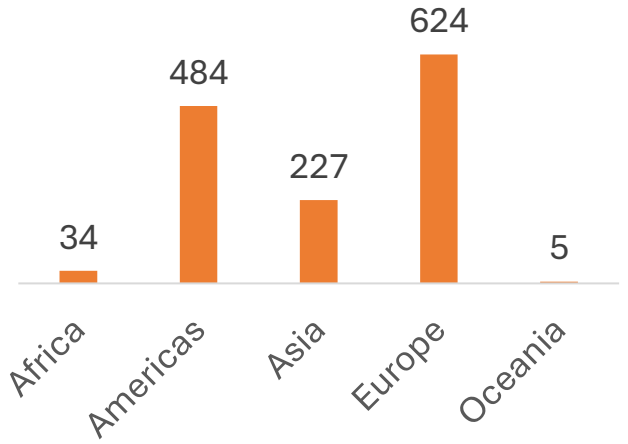
- Global and regional situation
- WOAH efforts to mitigate the impact of HPAI:
  - Twining projects
  - Implementation framework
  - Guidelines
  - Global Strategy
  - OFFLU

HPAI Global and regional situation

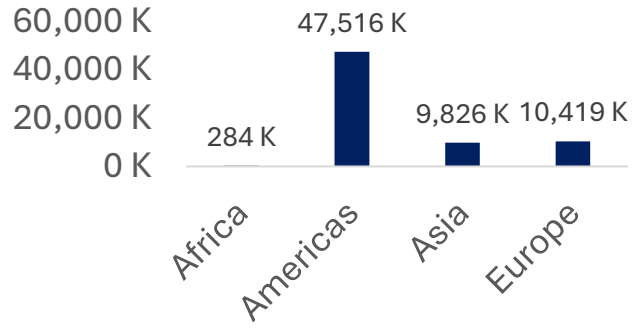
HPAI outbreaks for October 2024 – September 2025



No. outbreaks by geographical region (N=1,374)

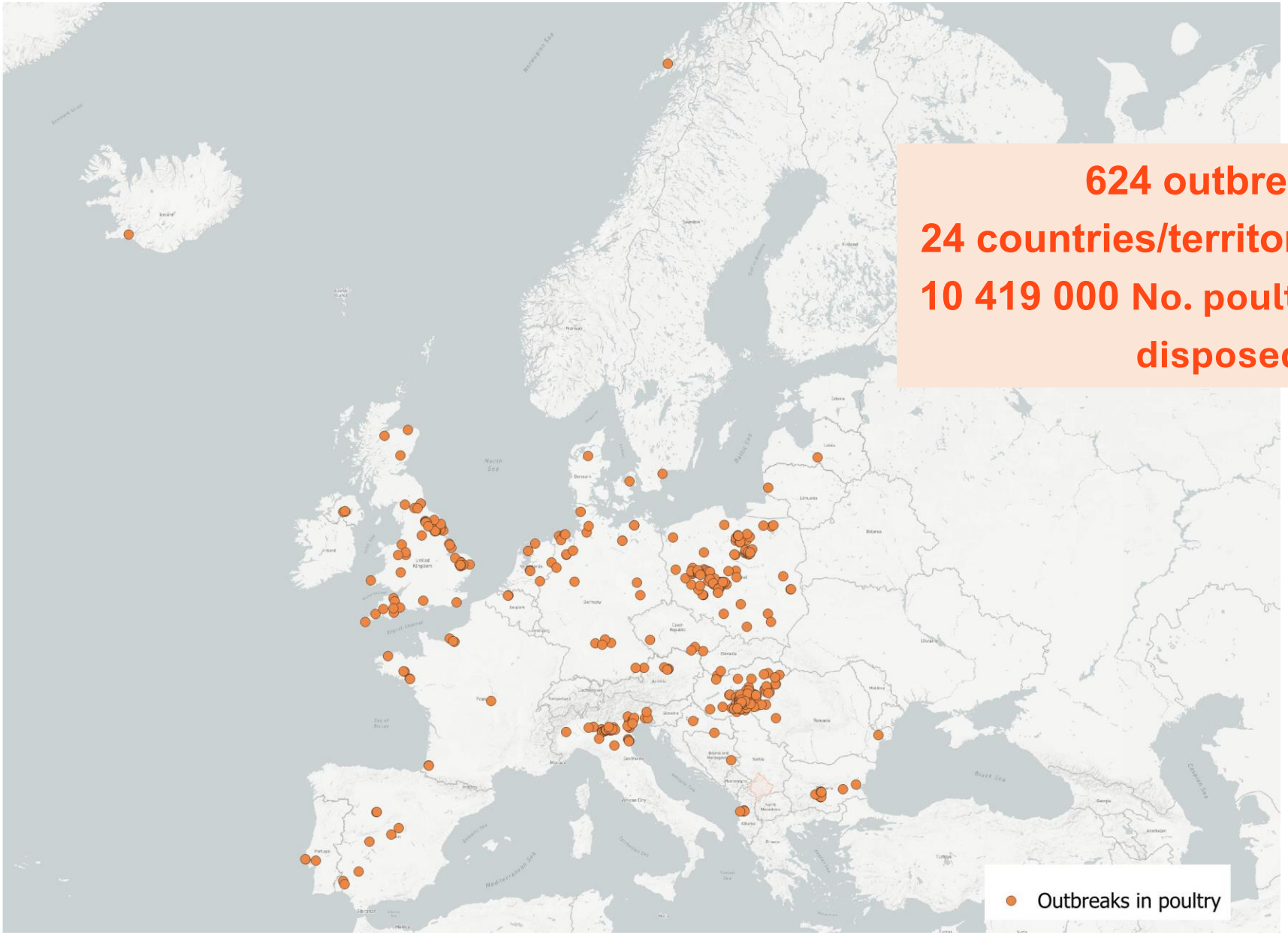


No. poultry killed and disposed of by geographical region (N=68,045K)



HPAI outbreaks for October 2024 – September 2025 - Europe

624 outbreaks
24 countries/territories affected
10 419 000 No. poultry killed and disposed



POULTRY

Source : WAHIS

HPAI in poultry in September 2025

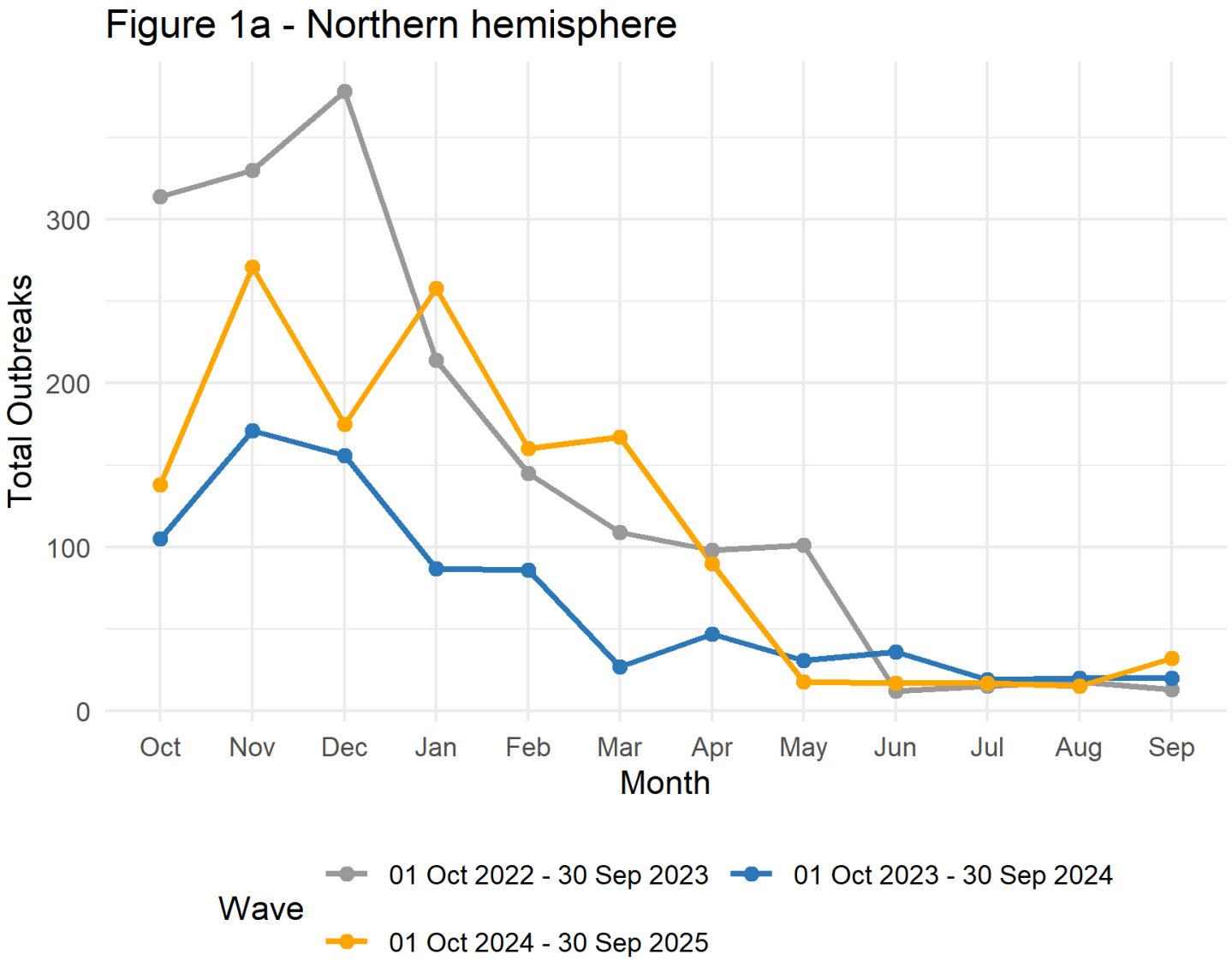
New events by world region (reported through immediate notifications):

Region	Sub/genotype	Clade	Country/territory	Subnational area	Event Start Date
Asia	H5N1		Korea (Rep. of)	Gyeonggi-do	12 September 2025
Europe	H5N1		Germany	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	10 September 2025
			Germany	Nordrhein-Westfalen	28 September 2025
			Germany	Schleswig-Holstein	1 September 2025
			Italy	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	29 September 2025
			Norway	Nordland	2 September 2025
			Poland	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	18 September 2025
			Portugal	Santarém	2 September 2025
			United Kingdom	England	25 September 2025

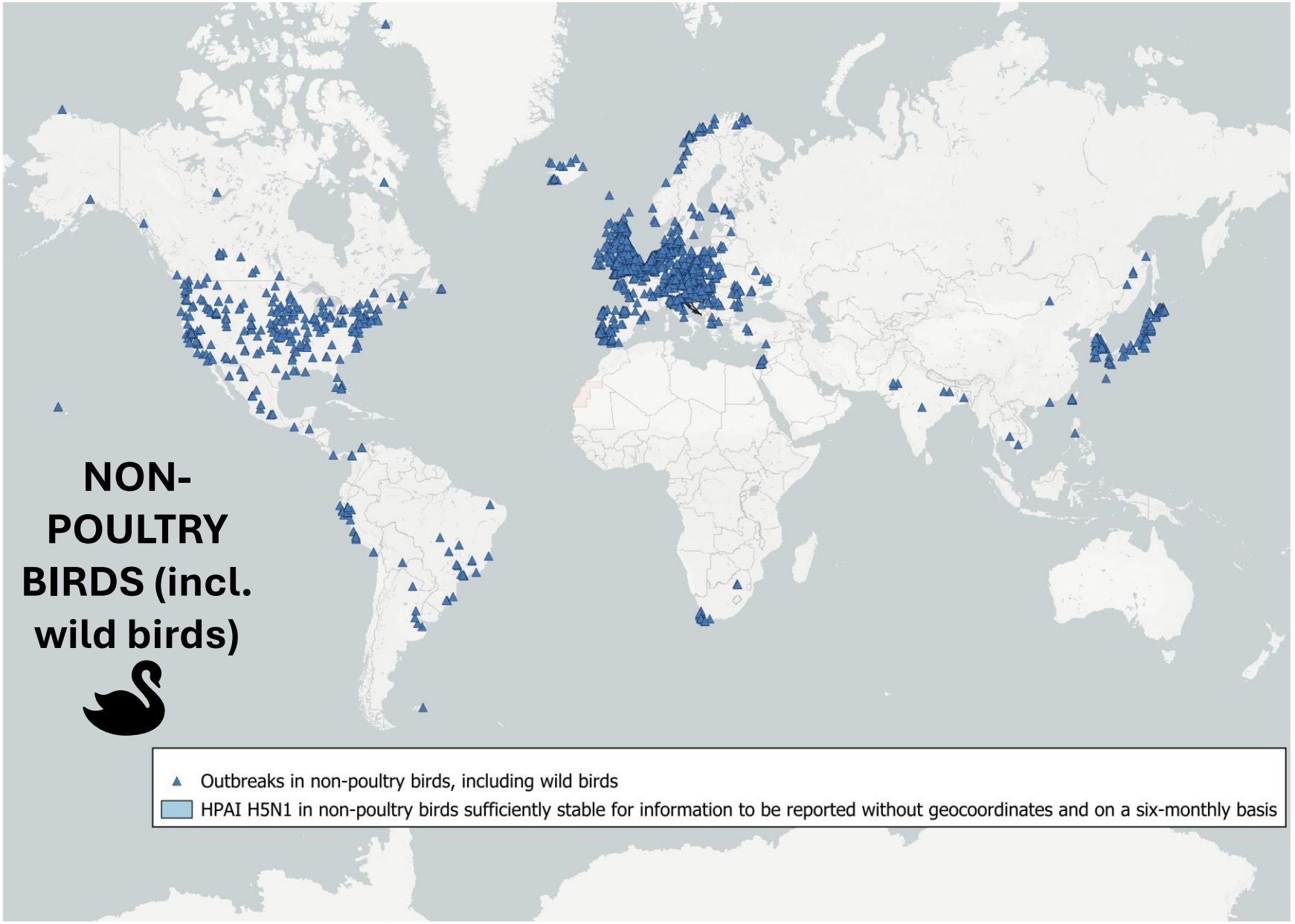
On-going events for which there were new reported outbreaks, by world region (reported through follow-up reports):

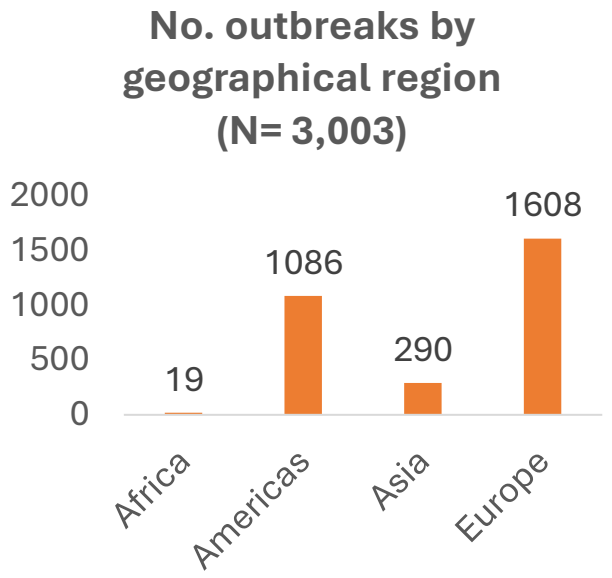
Region	Sub/genotype	Clade	Country/territory
Africa	H5N1	Clade: 2.3.4.4b - Lineage: Reassortment Eurasian and North American	South Africa
Americas	H5N1		Canada
Americas	H5N1		United States of America
Europe	H5N1		Spain

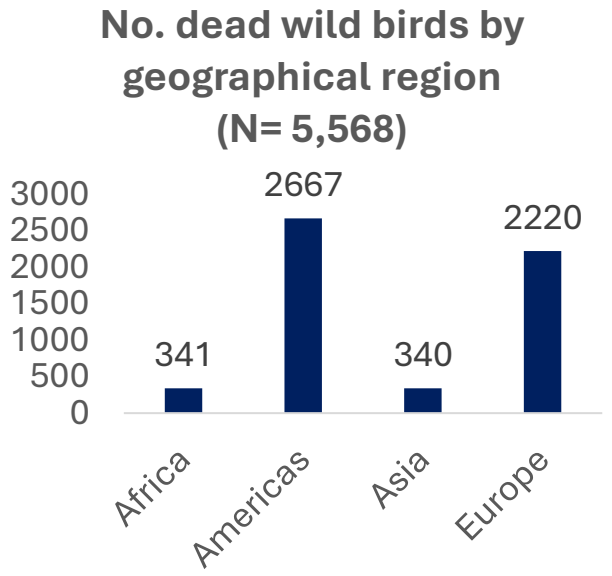
Figure . Number of new outbreaks (September 2025), associated cases and losses (losses include animals dead and killed and disposed of within outbreaks – they do not include culling around outbreaks). It should also be noted that some countries or territories are unable to provide a precise number of cases and leave this field blank in the report.



HPAI outbreaks for October 2024 – September 2025

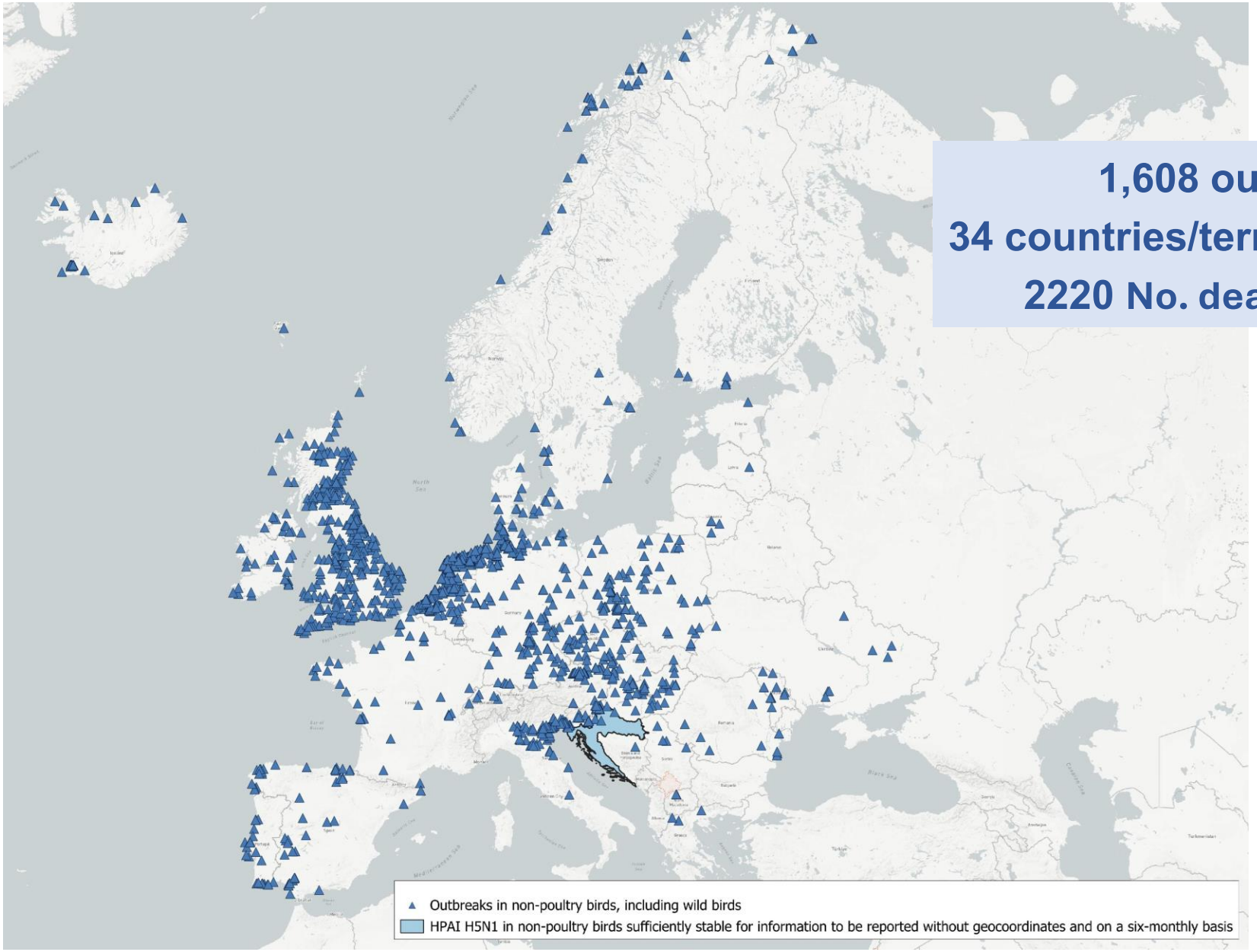






HPAI outbreaks (Europe) for October 2024 – September 2025

NON-POULTRY BIRDS (incl. wild birds)



1,608 outbreaks
34 countries/territories affected
2220 No. dead wild birds

Source : WAHIS

HPAI in non-poultry in September 2025

New events by world region (reported through immediate notifications)

Non-poultry birds

Region	Sub/genotype	Clade	Country/territory	Subnational area	Event Start Date
Europe	H5N1		Austria	Kärnten	23 September 2025
			Latvia	Vizemes	24 September 2025
			Poland	Dolnośląskie	16 September 2025
	H5N5		Iceland	Icelandic Exclusive Economic Zone	13 September 2025
			Iceland	Norðurland vestra	13 September 2025

Mammals

Region	Sub/genotype	Species	Country/territory	Subnational area	Event Start Date
Europe	H5N1	Arctic fox	Norway	Avdeling Troms og Svalbard	4 September 2025

On-going events for which there were new reported outbreaks, by world region (reported through follow-up reports):

Region	Sub/genotype	Clade	Country/territory
Africa	H5N1		South Africa
Americas	H5N1		Mexico
	H5N1		United States of America
Europe	H5N1		Norway , Portugal , Spain , Germany , Hungary
	H5N1	Clade 2.3.4.4b - Lineage: Fully Eurasian	Czech Republic
	H5N1		United Kingdom

New outbreaks

During the period of September 2025, 36 new outbreaks in non-poultry birds and mammals were notified by 14 countries and territories (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America)

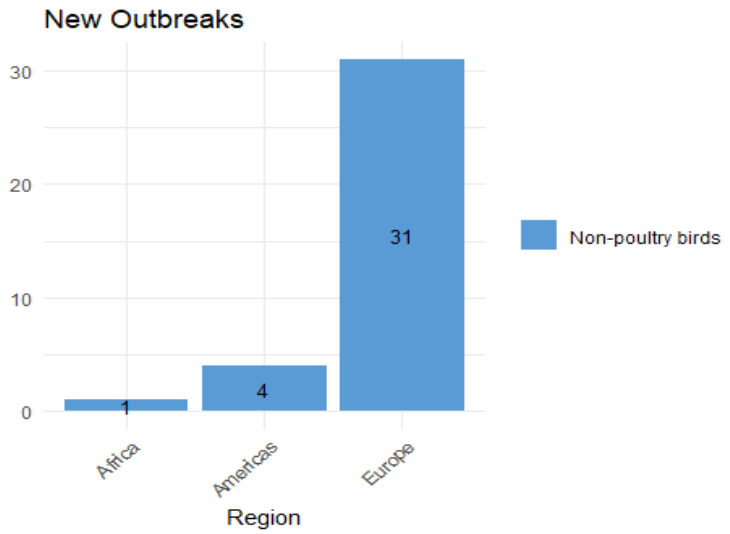
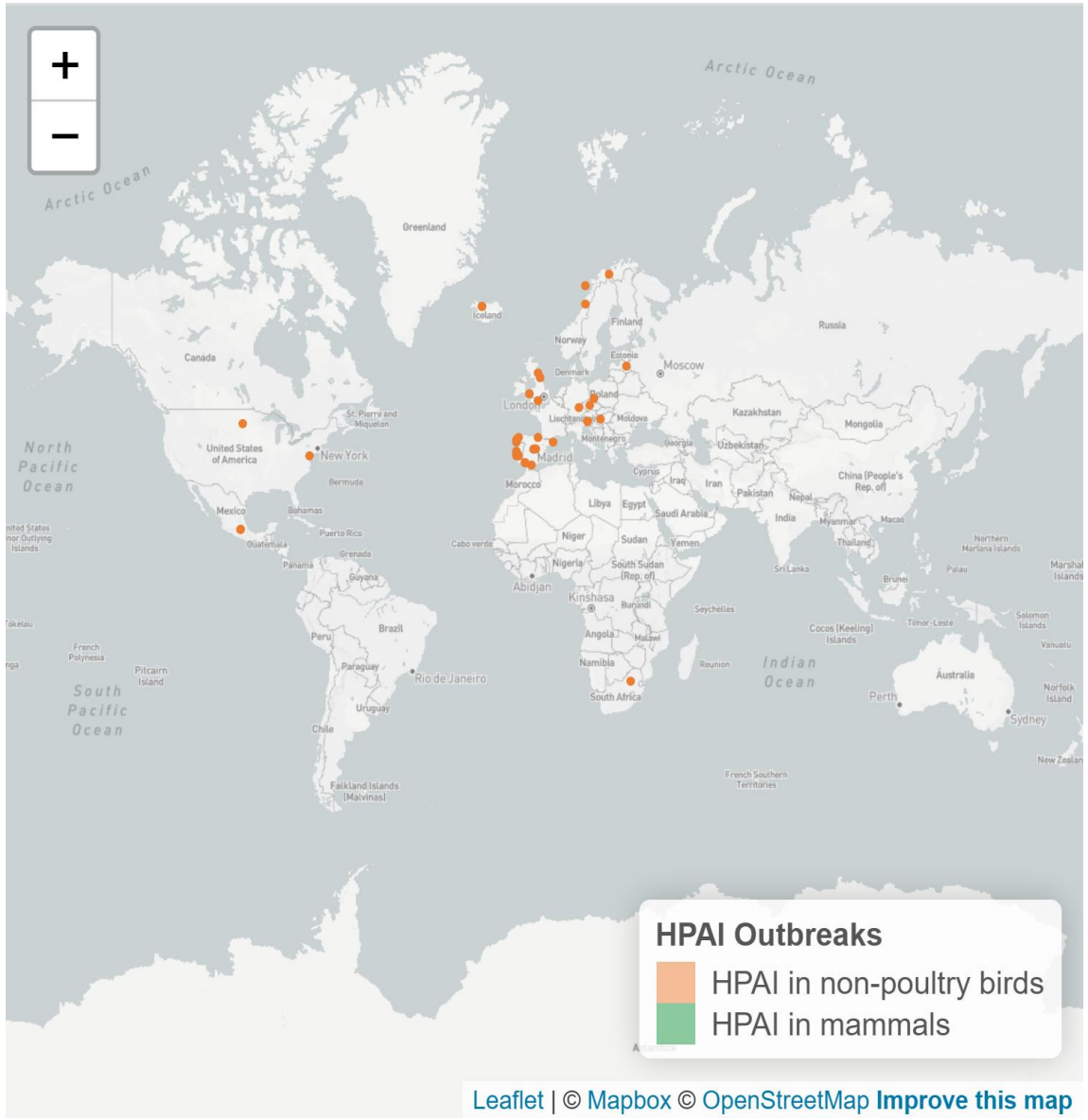
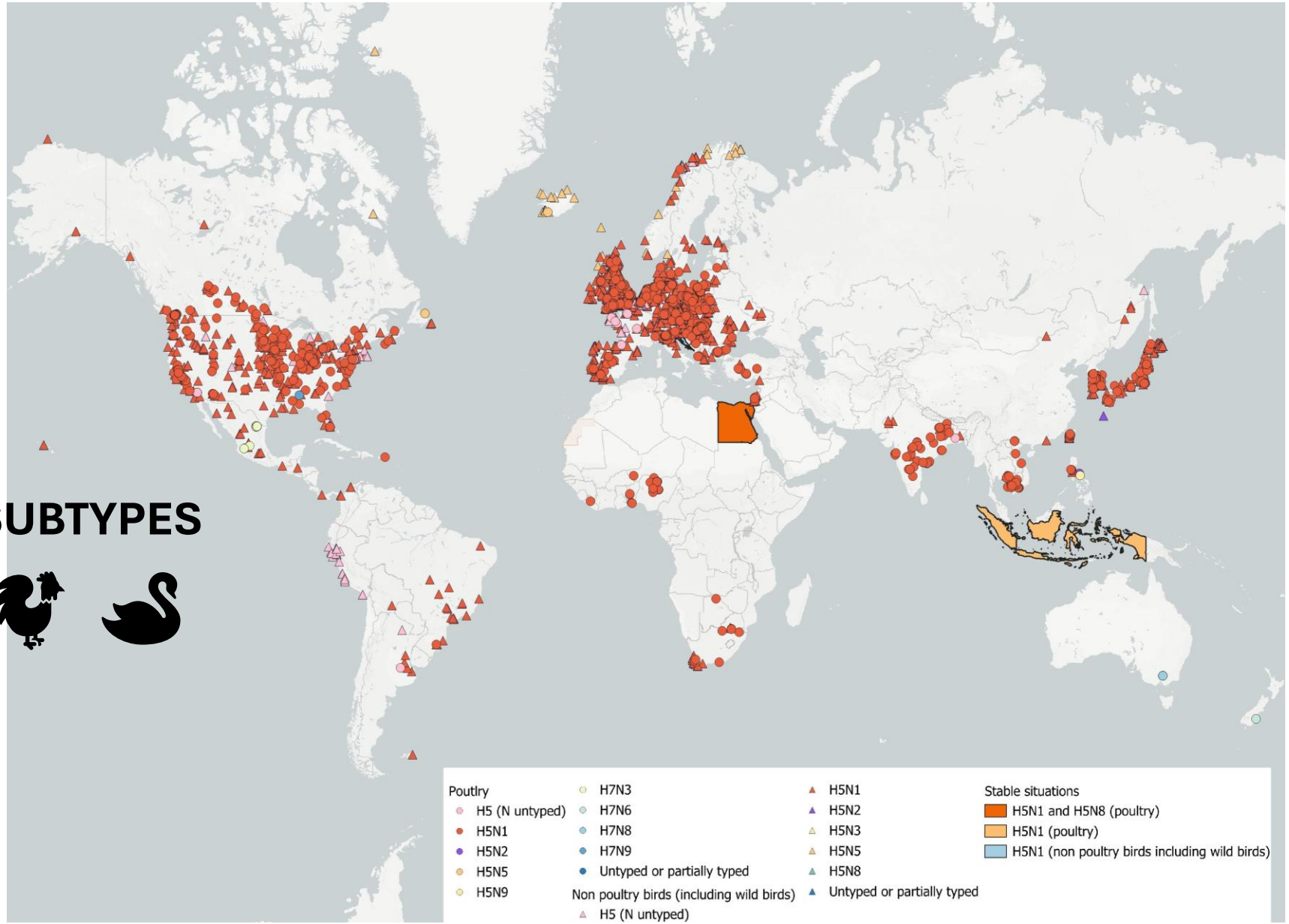
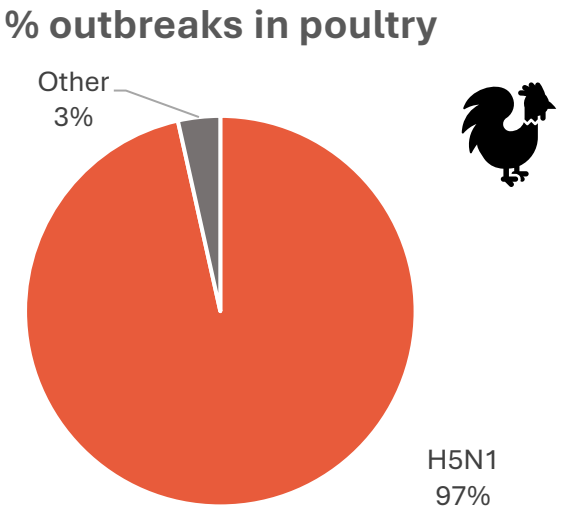


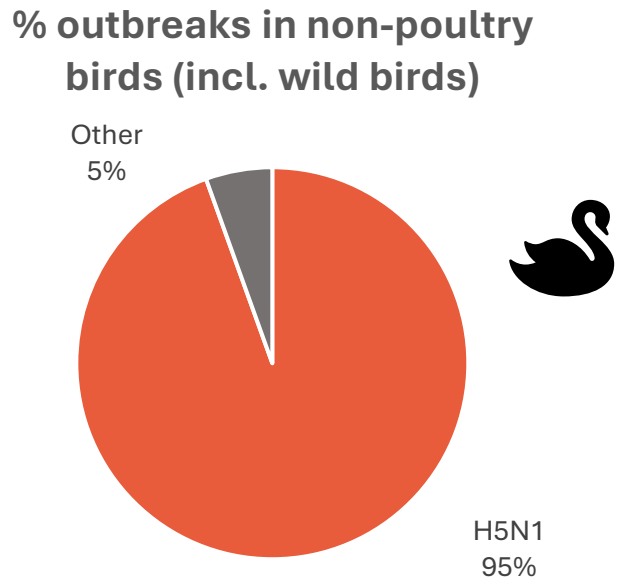
Figure. Number of new outbreaks in non-poultry reported through WAHIS by geographical region.



HPAI subtypes: outbreaks for October 2024 – September 2025

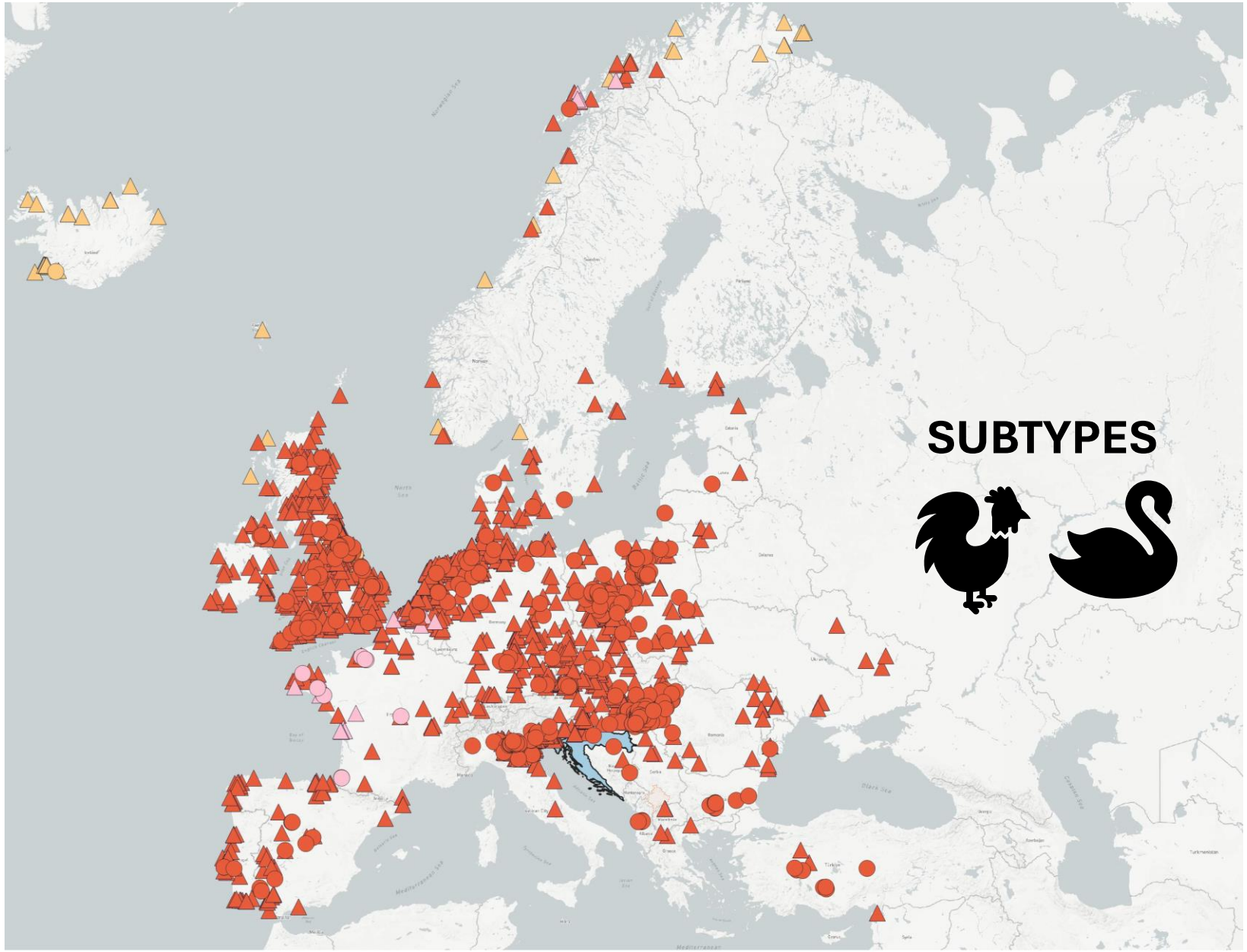






Source : WAHIS

HPAI outbreaks for October 2024 – September 2025

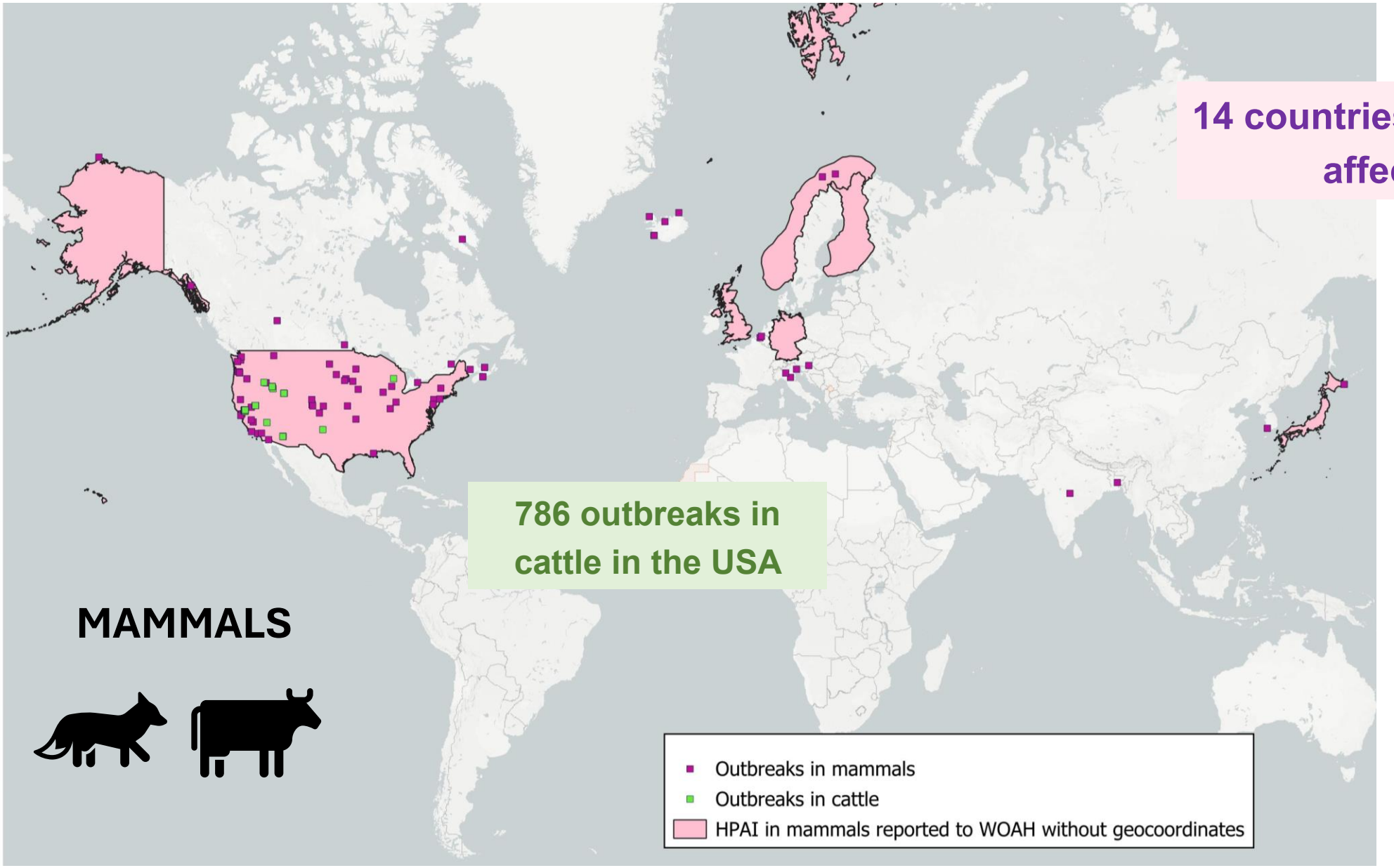


Subtype	Poultry outbreaks
H5 (N untyped)	11
H5N1	611
H5N5	2

Subtype	Outbtreaks – non poultry birds
H5 (N untyped)	24
H5N1	1506
H5N5	78

Source : WAHIS

HPAI outbreaks for October 2024 – September 2025



Source : WAHIS

World Organisation for Animal Health

EN

Statements

High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Cattle

Published on 6 December 2024

Resources

- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Detections in Livestock, USDA
- Detection of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Dairy Herds: Frequently Asked Questions, USDA
- Avian influenza in livestock case definition, USDA
- Current H5N1 Bird Flu Situation in Dairy Cows | Avian Influenza (Flu), CDC
- Updates on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), FDA
- OFFLU dedicated webpage on HPAI detections in livestock
- Avian Influenza, WOAH
- Recommendations for the surveillance of influenza A(H5N1) in cattle, FAO
- Updated joint FAO/WHO/WOAH assessment of recent influenza A(H5N1) virus events in animals and people
- Human-Animal interface webpage on avian influenza, WHO

OFFLU Guidelines for High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Virus Risk Mitigation in Cattle

October 2025

This document was developed by OFFLU, the Network of Expertise on Animal Influenza established by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), through its Applied Epidemiology Technical Activity.

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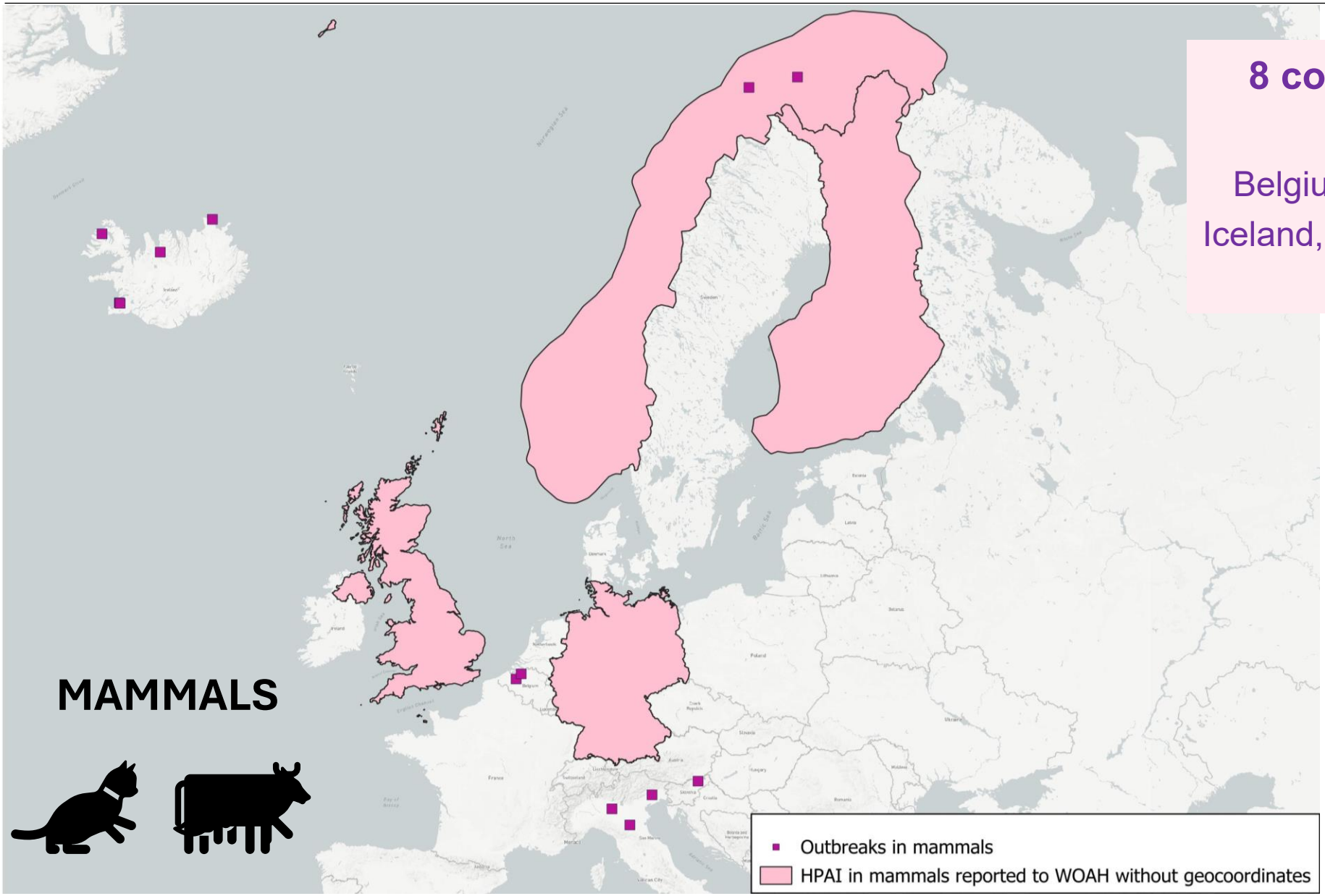
Pathway 1: Incursion into a cattle farm of an HPAIV lineage not yet circulating in cattle

Pathway 2: Incursion into a cattle farm of an HPAIV lineage circulating in cattle but not in the focal country or territory

Pathway 3: Incursion into a cattle farm of an HPAIV lineage circulating in cattle in the focal country or territory

...

HPAI outbreaks for October 2024 – September 2025



8 countries/territories affected:

Belgium, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Slovenia, United Kingdom

H5:
Belgium: Red fox, wild cat
Norway: Warlus, red fox

H5N1:
Finland: mink, artic fox, eurasian lynx, otter, raccoon dog, red fox, sable
France: cat, red fox
Germany: european pine marten, gray seal, raccoon, red fox, south american coati
Iceland: American mink, artic fox and cat
Italy: cat, dog, red fox
Slovenia: red fox

H5N8:
UK: Gray seal, herbor seal, red fox

Source : WAHIS

WOAH efforts to mitigate the impact of HPAI

Twinning projects: HPAI Globally

#	Disease	Parent	Candidate	Start date
1	Avian influenza/ Newcastle disease	UK	Oman	2022
2	Avian influenza	Australia	Indonesia	2025

WOAH's response – Animal Health Forum on Avian Influenza

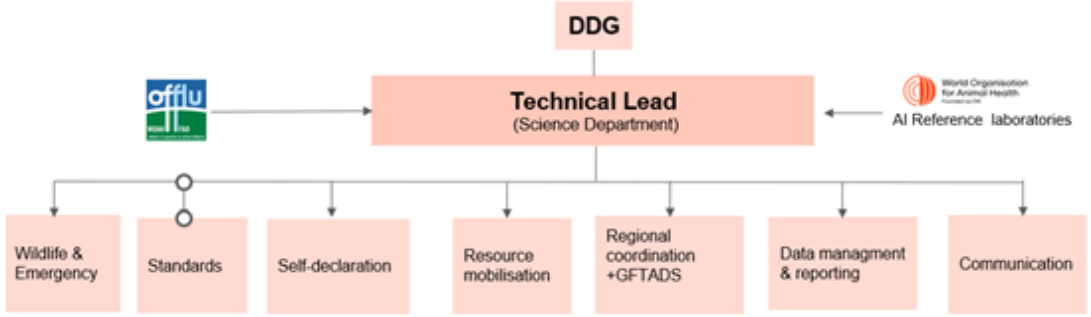
90th General Session | World Assembly | GS
World Organisation for Animal Health | Paris, 21-25 May 2023

The HPAI Animal Health Forum offered an opportunity for Delegates and subject matter experts to have open discussions and agree on how to best tackle HPAI.

Resolution 28: Strategic Challenges in the Global Control of High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza

Implementation framework
(May 2023 – May 2025)

WOAH Animal Influenza Coordination Group



Overall objectives	Main outputs	Achieved outcomes
Improved global epidemiological intelligence on HPAI in domestic and wild animals	- Joint Risk assessments –with the tripartite - Increased laboratory capacity - Situation reports - Coordination meetings	**Outcome 1:** Global and regional surveillance and monitoring systems for early detection and prevention in domestic and wild animals are enhanced.
Use of current tools to prevent and control HPAI	- Vaccination: meetings, events - Characterization of HPAI virus to support vaccination (OFFLU) - Guidelines	**Outcome 2:** Tools for the prevention and control of HPAI, including vaccination, are optimised and disseminated, and the development of new tools is accelerated.
Facilitation of safe trade using up-to-date and science-based standards and guidance	**Terrestrial Code -** Updated in 2024 Chapter 10.4. Infection with High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Viruses **Terrestrial Manual -** Updated in 2025 Chapter 3.3.4. Avian influenza	**Outcome 3:** Safe international trade is being facilitated by the correct implementation of up to date and science-based standards and guidance.
Effective global and regional coordination in the control of HPAI	Launch of the new **Global Strategy** for the Prevention and Control of High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (2024–2033)	**Outcome 4:** Global and regional coordination on avian influenza is achieved.

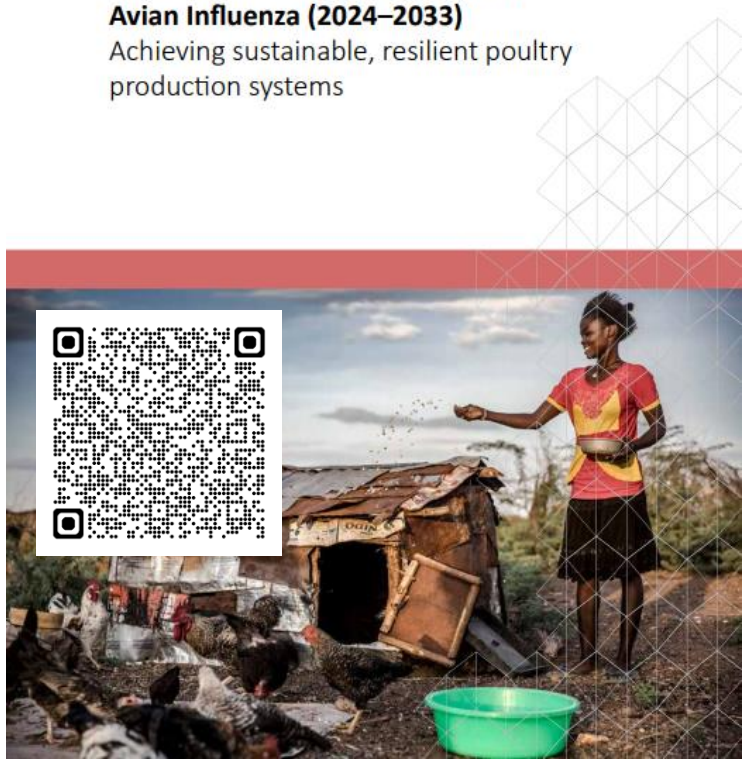
Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (2024–2033)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- **Prevent** HPAI epidemics, panzootics and negative impacts on biodiversity through multisectoral early detection and control
- **Protect** poultry value chains, livelihoods, trade, and the health of humans, ecosystems, and other animals from avian influenza impacts
- **Transform** poultry value chains to improve resilience to avian influenza and other disease threats.

GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



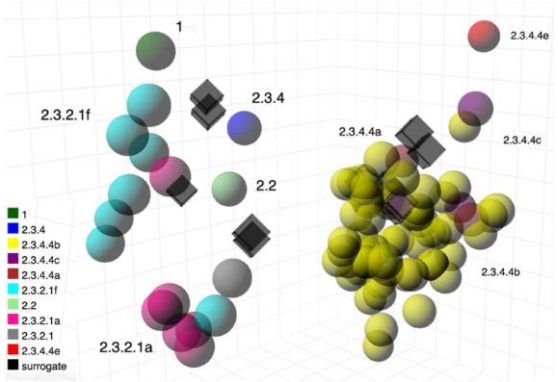
Joint WOAH-FAO network of scientific expertise on animal influenzas OFFLU

Reference laboratories
Influenza Experts

OFFLU Technical working groups:
Avian Influenza
Wildlife group
Human animal interface (VCM)
Poultry vaccination (AIM)
Applied epidemiology
Socioeconomics
Equine Influenza
Swine Influenza

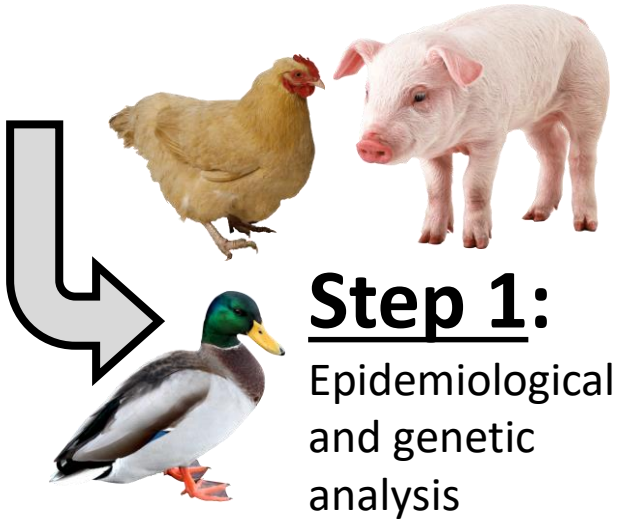
Network promoting the sharing of information (and sequence data): AIM, VCM

OFFLU network contribution to WHO Vaccine Composition Meetings



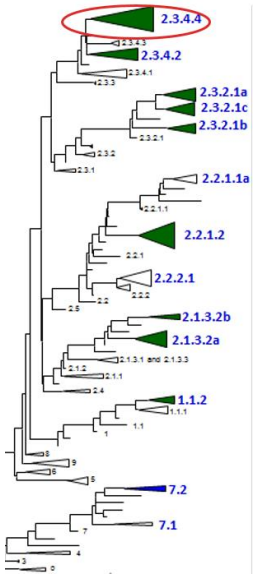
Step 3:

- OFFLU data package presented
- Discussed in the context of zoonotic human influenza cases
- WHO VCM zoonotic report
- Updates to CVVs



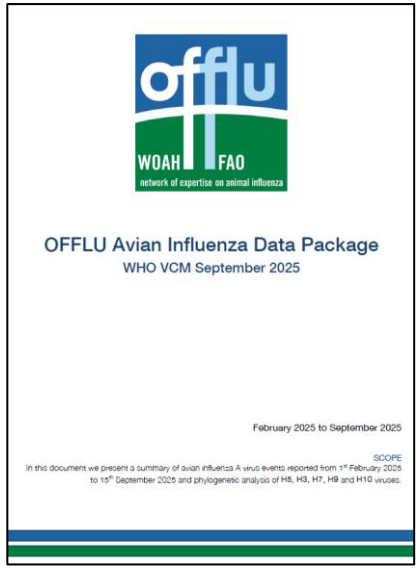
Step 1:

Epidemiological and genetic analysis



Step 2:

Evaluate antigenic changes of significance to candidate vaccine viruses (CVV)



World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

World Health Organization

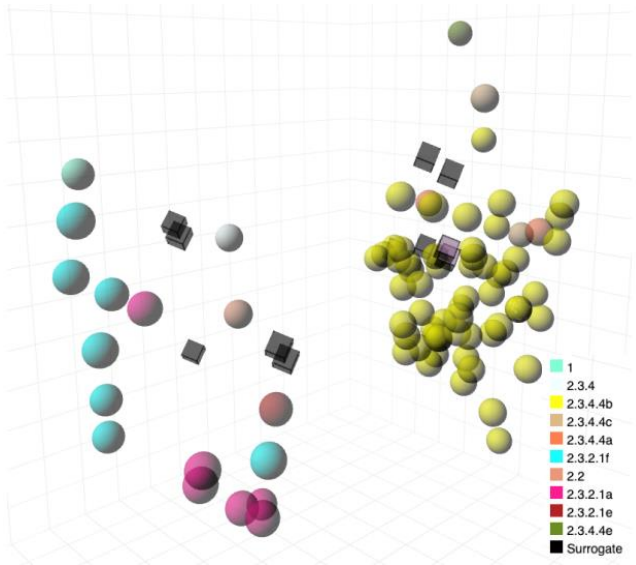
Avian Influenza Matching (AIM) for poultry vaccines

Sera
- Isolates *similar* to vaccine seed strains and contemporary viruses

HI
- Selection of globally representative contemporary viruses

Cartography
- Antigenic characterisation mapped using cartography

Report
- Summary report → OFFLU website



- Information on the antigenic characteristics of currently circulating avian influenza viruses
- Facilitate the selection of appropriate vaccines for poultry
- Requires **sharing** of viral isolates from countries
- Potential for early warning and regularly updated

September 2025

- HPAI **H5N1 clade 2.3.4.4b** currently dominates global poultry outbreaks, while other H5Nx clades (including 2.3.2.1a and 2.3.2.1e) continue to circulate widely in South and Southeast Asia.
- The 2025 AIM assessment included **new antigenic data on 85 H5N1** viruses collected between 2016-2025 **across five continents**.
- **Recent clade 2.3.4.4b viruses (2024–2025) remain suitable for vaccine antigens**, though subtype **heterogeneity is evident**. Vaccines based on older clades show poor cross-reactivity and limited expected protection.
- Clade 2.3.2.1a viruses, particularly in South Asia, are showing increasing antigenic divergence, highlighting the need for continued surveillance and timely vaccine updates in both enzootic regions and those at risk of re-introduction.

Regional meetings: Avian Influenza

World Organisation for Animal Health

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Home › Projects › GF-TADs Europe › SGE HPAI Meeting list › The second meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on HPAI in Europe

SGE HPAI EUROPE

SGE on HPAI: the 2nd meeting of European Delegates, CVOs, experts, officials

30/09/24 UZBEKISTAN, SAMARKAND

REGION: Americas | English | WAHIS | Codes and Manuals | Search

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SGE-AI GF-TADS

Third meeting of the GF-TADs Standing Group of Experts on Avian Influenza

FEBRUARY 19, 2025 VIRTUAL

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First South Asia avian disease network meeting

AUGUST 20, 2025 VIRTUAL

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Avian disease prevention and control workshop 2025

AUGUST 26, 2025 - AUGUST 28, 2025 SAPPORO, JAPAN

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Thank you

m.delgado@woah.org

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Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal
Fundada como OIE