



Update of the Global and regional situation epidemiological situation of avian influenza

Paolo Tizzani

Data Integration and Analytics Department
World Organisation for Animal health (WOAH)

11 June 2026



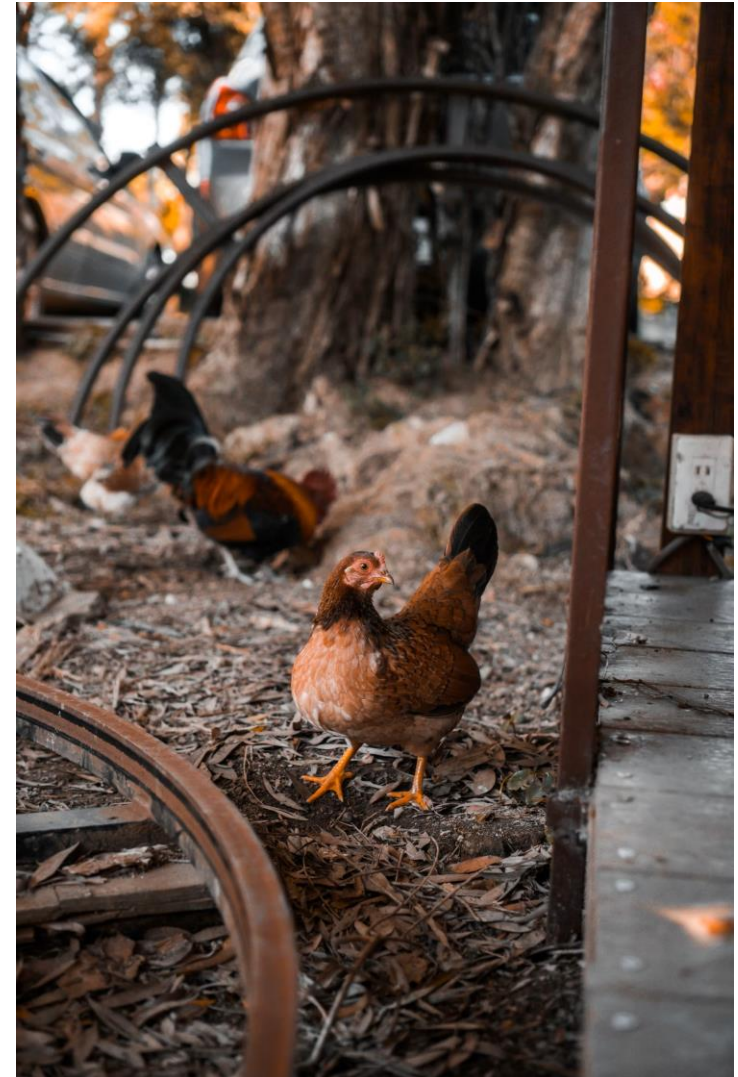
Index

- Global situation (as of May 2026)
 - Last HPAI seasons (Oct 2024 – Sept 2025)
 - Current season (Oct 2025- May 2026)
- Regional situation
- Avian influenza monitoring system at WOAH
- Key figures





HPAI Global situation





World Organisation for Animal Health | WAHIS

Analytics | Reports | WOAH | EN | ES | 𐄂


To receive animal disease alerts, subscribe to the distribution list.

Need help or have a question? Contact WAHIS Support.

WAHIS: World Animal Health Information System

WAHIS is the global animal health reference database of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). WAHIS data reflects the validated information since 2005 reported by the Veterinary Services from Member and non-Member Countries and Territories on terrestrial and aquatic Listed diseases in domestic animals and wildlife, as well as on emerging diseases and zoonoses.

WAHIS includes interactive mapping tools and dashboards to support data consultation, visualization and extraction of officially validated animal health data.



Latest animal disease events

HIGH PATHOGENICITY AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI) Situation Report 76

Period covered: October 2025

This report provides an update of the high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) situation, according to the information submitted to the World Organisation for Animal Health.

Key messages and Recommendations

The new high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) season started in October 2025 with 72 outbreaks reported in poultry and 154 outbreaks in non-poultry birds and in mammals in Americas, Europe, Asia and Africa. About 3,444,691 poultry birds died or were culled during the month, mostly in the Americas.

The number of new outbreaks and new events in both poultry and non-poultry notified worldwide has increased in October, which is consistent with the known seasonality of HPAI in poultry. A new strain of the disease in the country (H7) was reported in Portugal and two outbreaks were reported in mammals during this month. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) continues to pay close attention to the situation of HPAI in all species across the world.

Given the spread of HPAI across the globe, continued surveillance in wild and domestic species is warranted. As this pathogen is impacting wildlife, livestock, and public health, a One Health approach to management would be beneficial. WOA recommends that Members maintain their surveillance efforts, implement biosecurity and preventive measures at farm level, and continue timely reporting of avian influenza outbreaks in both poultry and non-poultry species.

- Considering the situation in mammals, WOA also recommends:
- including avian influenza as a differential diagnosis in mammals with high risk of exposure to the viruses;
 - reporting to WOA outbreaks of avian influenza in all animal species including unusual hosts;

Information provided to WOA for detections of infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza virus in mammals according to Terrestrial Code Article 1.1.3

WOAH strongly encourages Delegates to report in a timely manner all cases of infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI) detected in birds and in other species.

Summary of reports made according to Article 1.1.3.

Serotype, country, and species	Earliest outbreak report date	Latest outbreak report date	Number of outbreaks reported	More information
HS				
Argentina				
South American fur seal	01/09/2023	20/08/2024	5	
South American tern	27/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
South American sea	25/08/2023	20/08/2024	25	
Southern elephant seal	20/09/2023	20/08/2024	8	
Belgium				
Red fox	05/03/2025	05/03/2025	1	
Wild cat	05/03/2025	05/03/2025	1	
Chile				
Marine otter	07/03/2023	27/03/2023	2	
South American sea	24/02/2023	28/07/2023	31	
Southern River Otter	07/05/2023	07/05/2023	1	
Norway				
Walrus	21/06/2024	21/06/2024	1	
Peru				
Lion	17/08/2023	17/08/2023	1	
South American sea	17/08/2023	17/08/2023	2	
Uruguay				
South American Coati	10/05/2023	10/05/2023	1	
South American fur seal	13/09/2023	15/11/2023	4	
South American sea	05/09/2023	15/11/2023	9	
H5N1				
Bangladesh				
Serval	30/04/2025	30/04/2025	1	
Brazil				
South American fur seal	11/10/2023	15/12/2023	3	
South American sea	05/10/2023	15/12/2023	5	
Canada				

WOAH has released a new dashboard summarizing voluntary reports of 'other important animal information' according to Article 1.1.5 of the Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes. The dashboard includes a page dedicated to reports for avian influenza in mammals, including cattle which are now reported in WAHIS as an emerging disease against Article 1.1.4 of the Terrestrial Code.

[End the Article 1.1.5 dashboard here](#)

World Organisation for Animal Health

Events notified to WOA according to Articles 1.1.5 of the Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes

Clear all filters

Country or territory	Animal type	Disease (as submitted)	Submission reason	Date report received	Event
Svalbard & Jan Mayen Islands	Terrestrial	Highly pathogenic avian influenza	Unusual host (not in case definition)	15/09/2025	NOR_20250915
United States of America	Terrestrial	Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with (non-poultry including wild birds) (2017-))	Unusual host (not in case definition)	11/09/2025	USA_20250911_01
United States of America	Terrestrial	Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with (non-poultry including wild birds) (2017-))	Unusual host (not in case definition)	11/09/2025	USA_20250911_02
Japan	Terrestrial	Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with (non-poultry including wild birds)(2017-))	Unusual host (not in case definition)	03/09/2025	JPN_20250903
Svalbard & Jan Mayen Islands	Terrestrial	Highly pathogenic avian influenza	Unusual host (not in case definition)	07/08/2025	NOR_20250807
Uruguay	Terrestrial	PPMV-1, Pigeon paramyxovirus 1	Mass mortality events	24/07/2025	URY_20250724
United Kingdom	Terrestrial	Influenza A	Unusual host (not in case definition)	15/07/2025	GBR_20250715
United States of America	Terrestrial	Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with (non-poultry including wild birds) (2017-))	Unusual host (not in case definition)	10/07/2025	USA_20250710_03
United States of America	Terrestrial	Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with (non-poultry including wild birds) (2017-))	Unusual host (not in case definition)	10/07/2025	USA_20250710_01

Avian influenza in mammals

Instructions: Click on an event of interest. You will then be able to use the button to the right to see the information available for the event. To see summary results for avian influenza in mammals, use the bookmark button to the left.

See details



	01 Oct 2023 - 30 Sep 2024	01 Oct 2024 - 30 Sep 2025	01 Oct 2025 - 31 May 2026
Countries and territories reporting HPAI in poultry	39	51	43
No. of HPAI outbreaks in poultry	851	1,431	1,507
Countries and territories reporting HPAI in wild birds	55	55	53
No. of HPAI outbreaks in wild birds	1,076	1,926	7,098

HPAI key figures for the current seasonal wave and the two previous waves



Figure 1a - Northern hemisphere

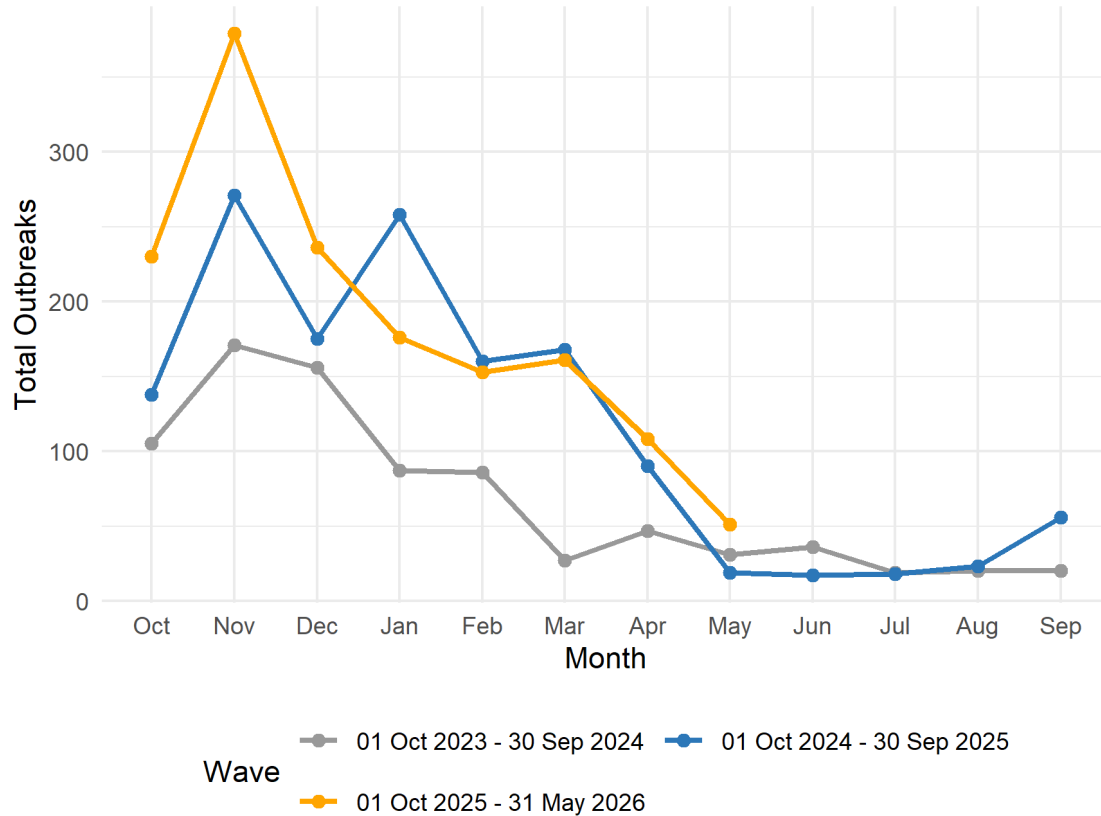
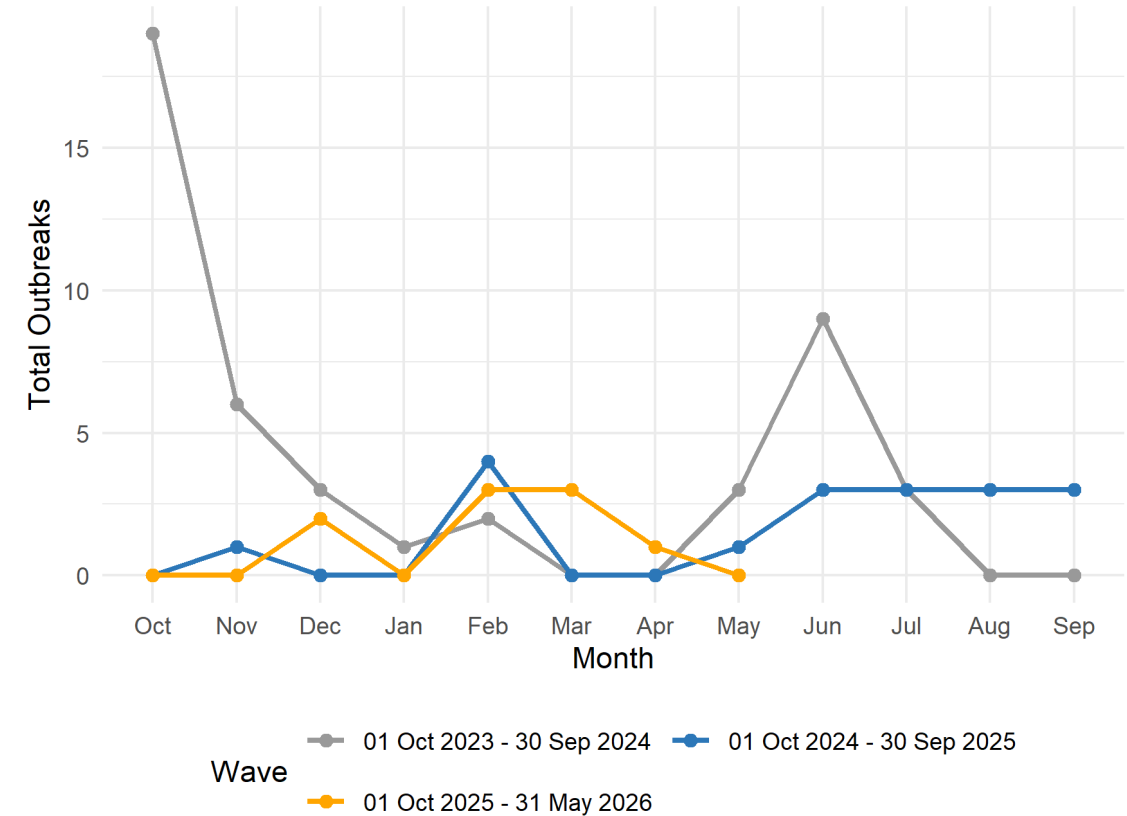
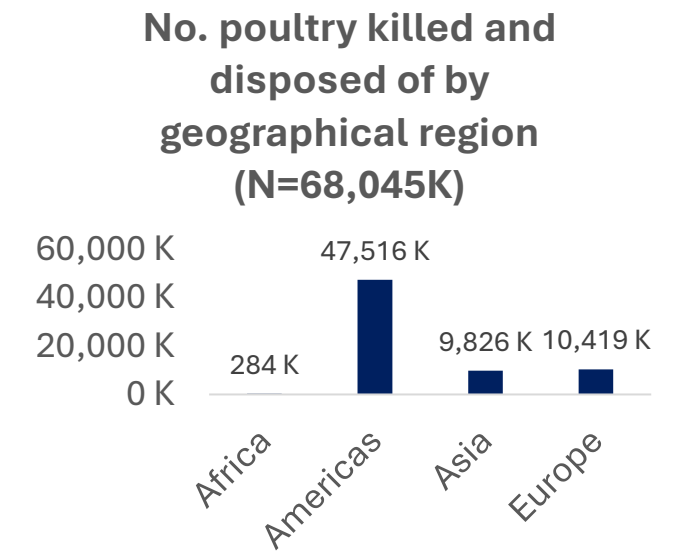
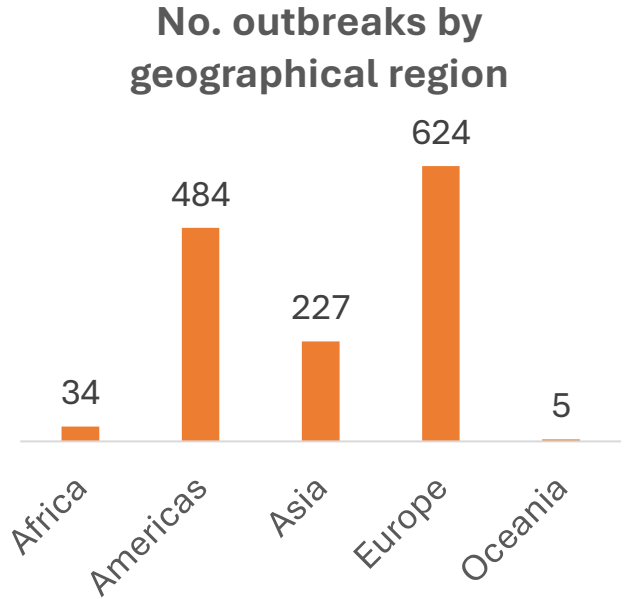
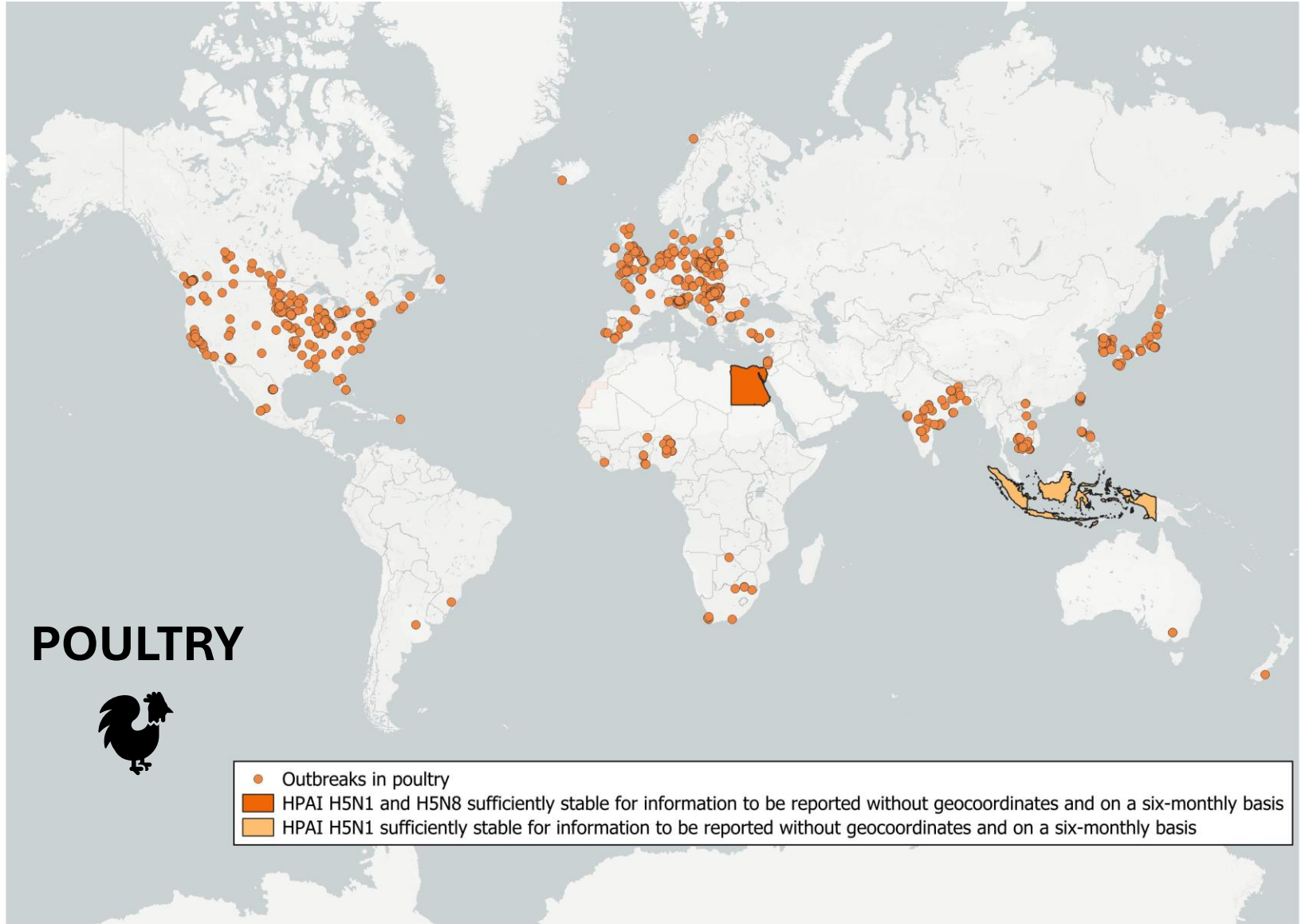
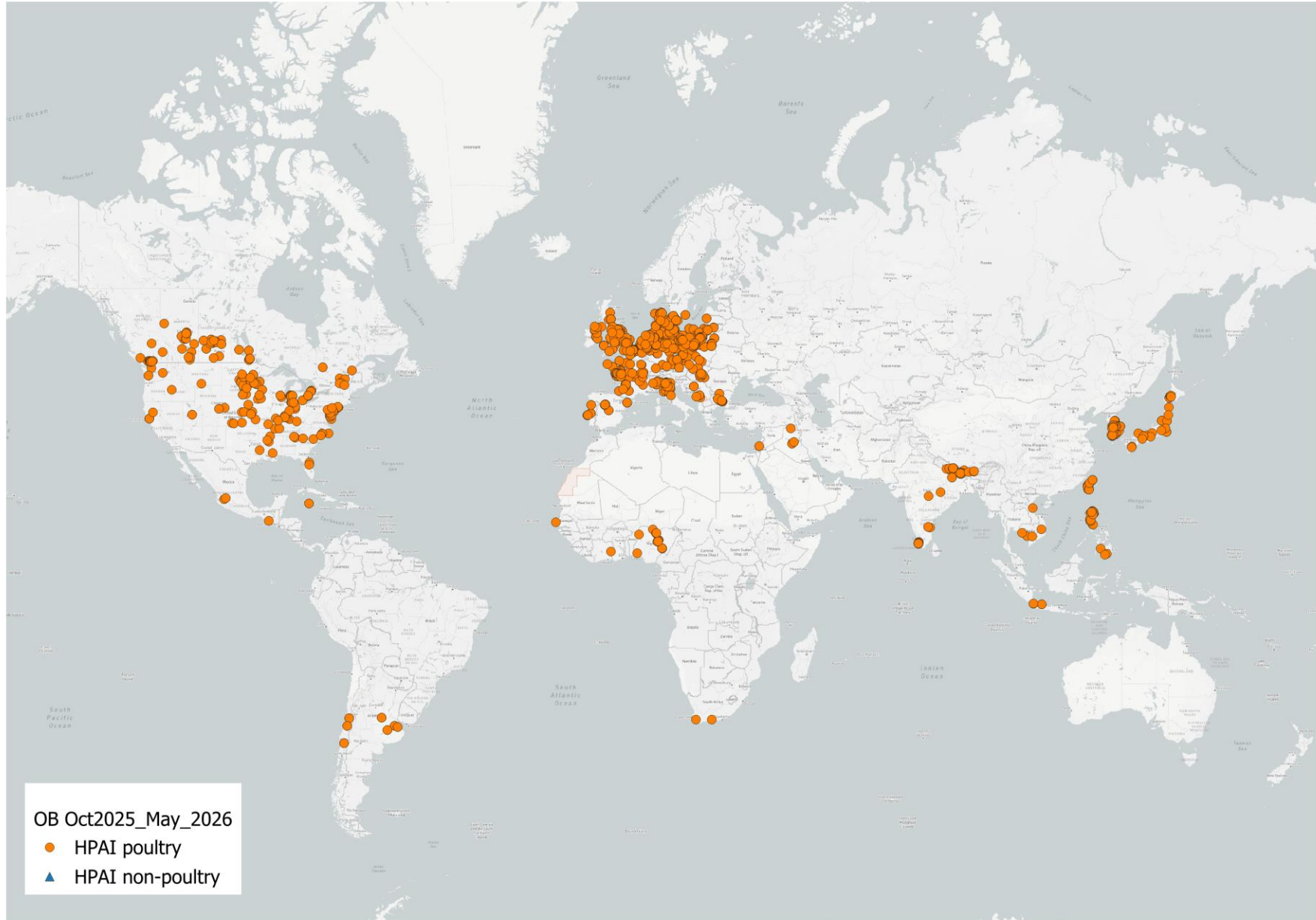


Figure 1b - Southern hemisphere



HPAI outbreaks of November 2025 in poultry reported to WOAHA by the seasonal waves which started in October (October 2025 to September 2026), as well as the two previous waves for comparison





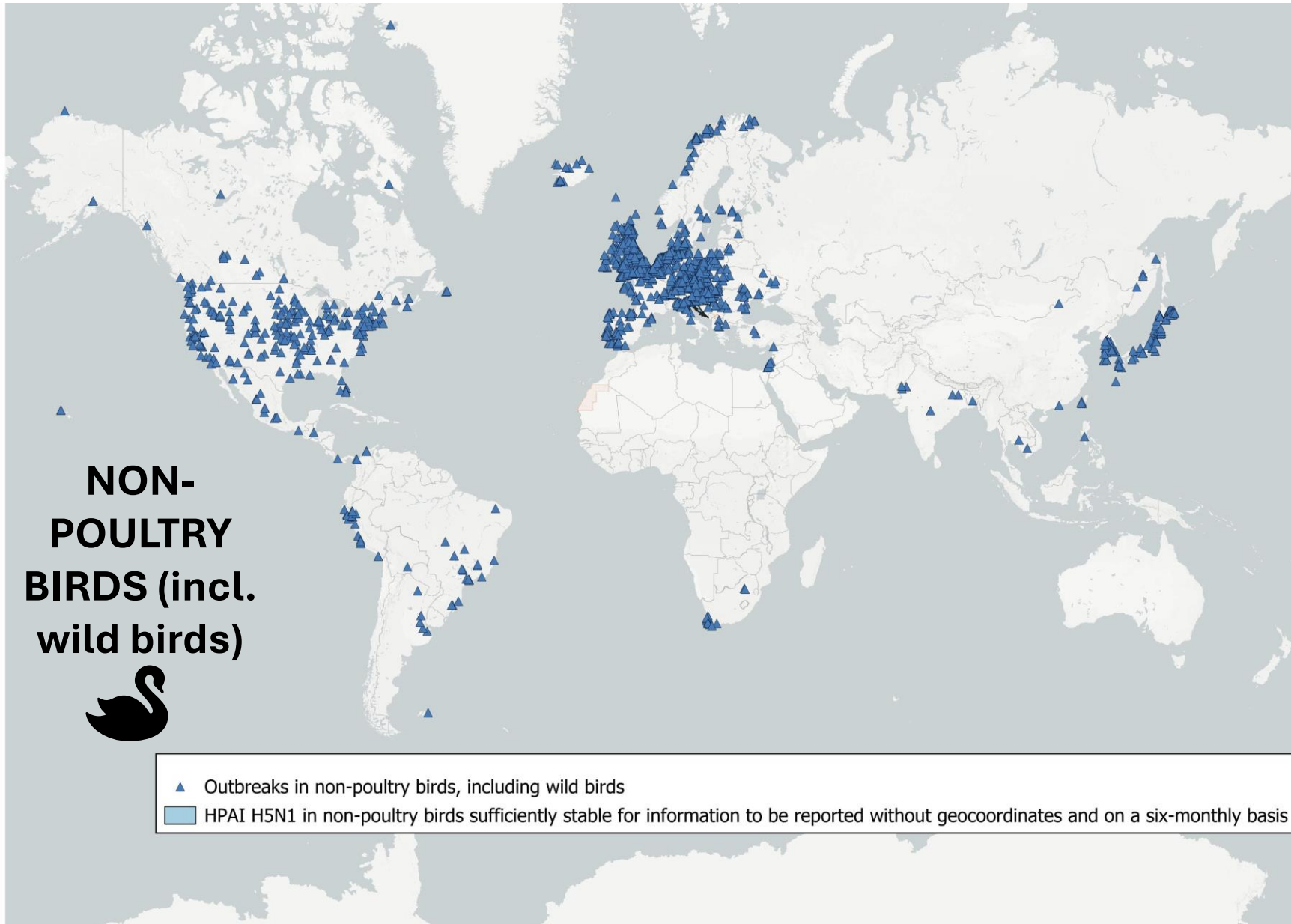


Outbreaks	Africa	Americas	Asia and the Pacific	Europe	Middle East	Total
Oct	15	75	10	129	1	230
Nov		109	10	259	1	379
Dec	8	50	50	134		242
Jan	4	36	33	102	1	176
Feb	2	55	35	64		156
Mar	3	59	50	52		164
Apr		15	28	66		109
May	1	9	8	33		51
Total	33	408	224	839	3	1507

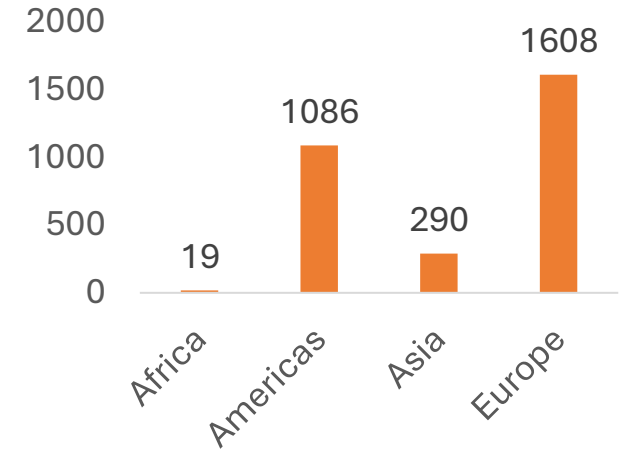


Cases	Africa	Americas	Asia and the Pacific	Europe	Middle East	Total
Oct	14112	89584	7489	767197	12000	890382
Nov		38014	5969	876941	400	921324
Dec	12032	31697	81735	2584655		2710119
Jan	3477	214913	29581	3915546	5000	4168517
Feb	9850	25161	10226	539621		584858
Mar	107400	5172	86276	441439		640287
Apr		3290	103448	3342349		3449087
May	33	4721	7755	1940391		1952900
Total	146904	412552	332479	14408139	17400	15317474

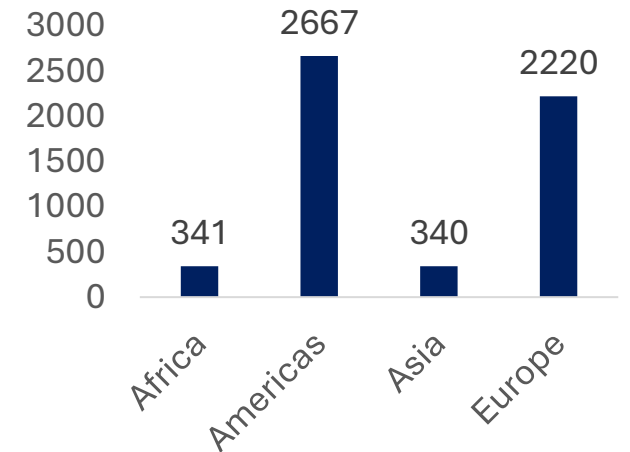
Losses	Africa	Americas	Asia and the Pacific	Europe	Middle East	Total
Oct	14112	4958632	660993	4669348	74000	10377085
Nov		2313564	1669049	5031376	125000	9138989
Dec	12449	1325488	4606163	6454984		12399084
Jan	3547	5424562	1465257	7887739	60000	14841105
Feb	9850	11774472	3456431	1700982		16941735
Mar	107400	5787442	1765451	994846		8655139
Apr		627169	699332	3360141		4686642
May	54	141763	20851	1993705		2156373
Total	147412	32353092	14343527	32093121	259000	79196152

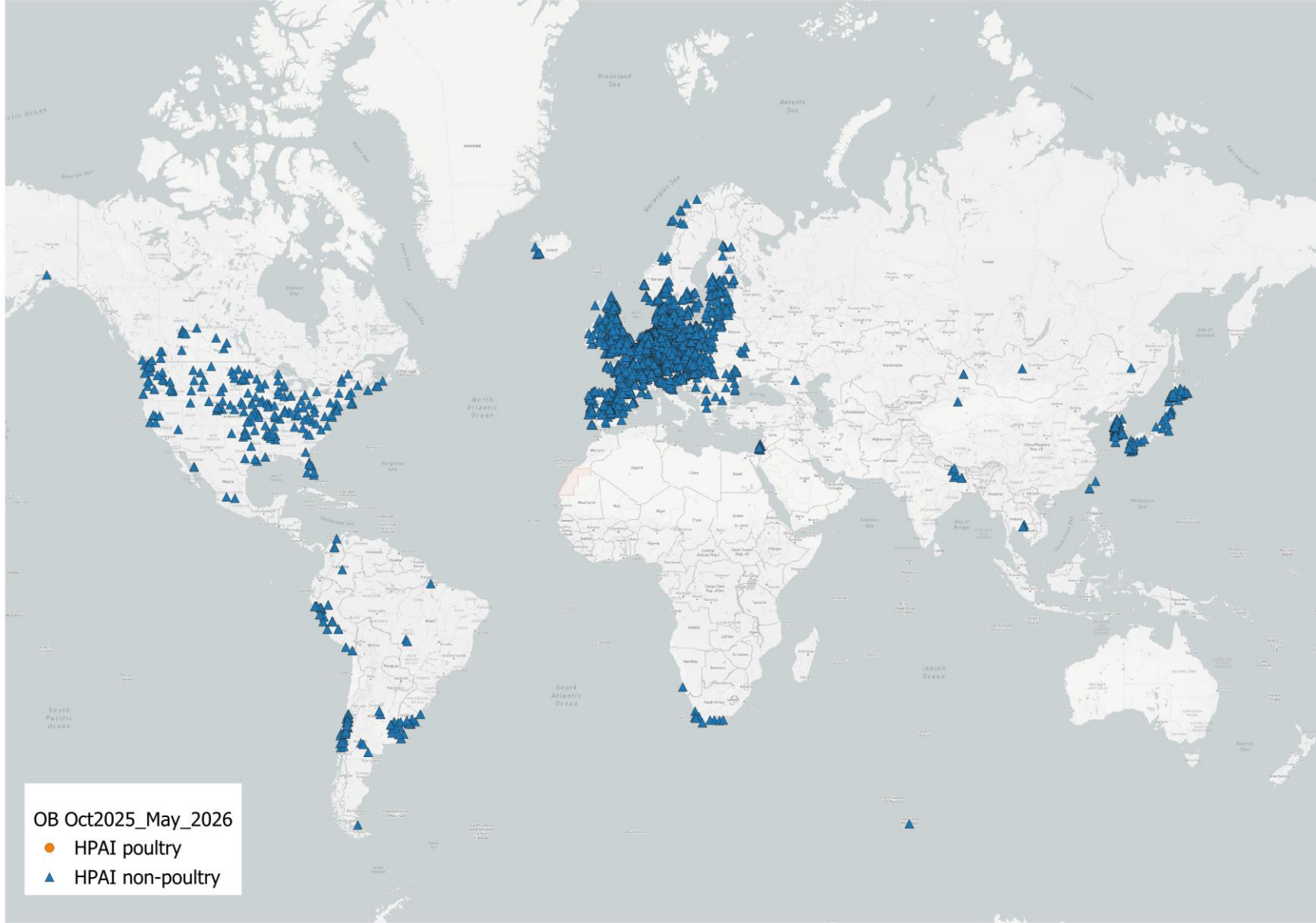


No. outbreaks by geographical region



No. dead wild birds by geographical region

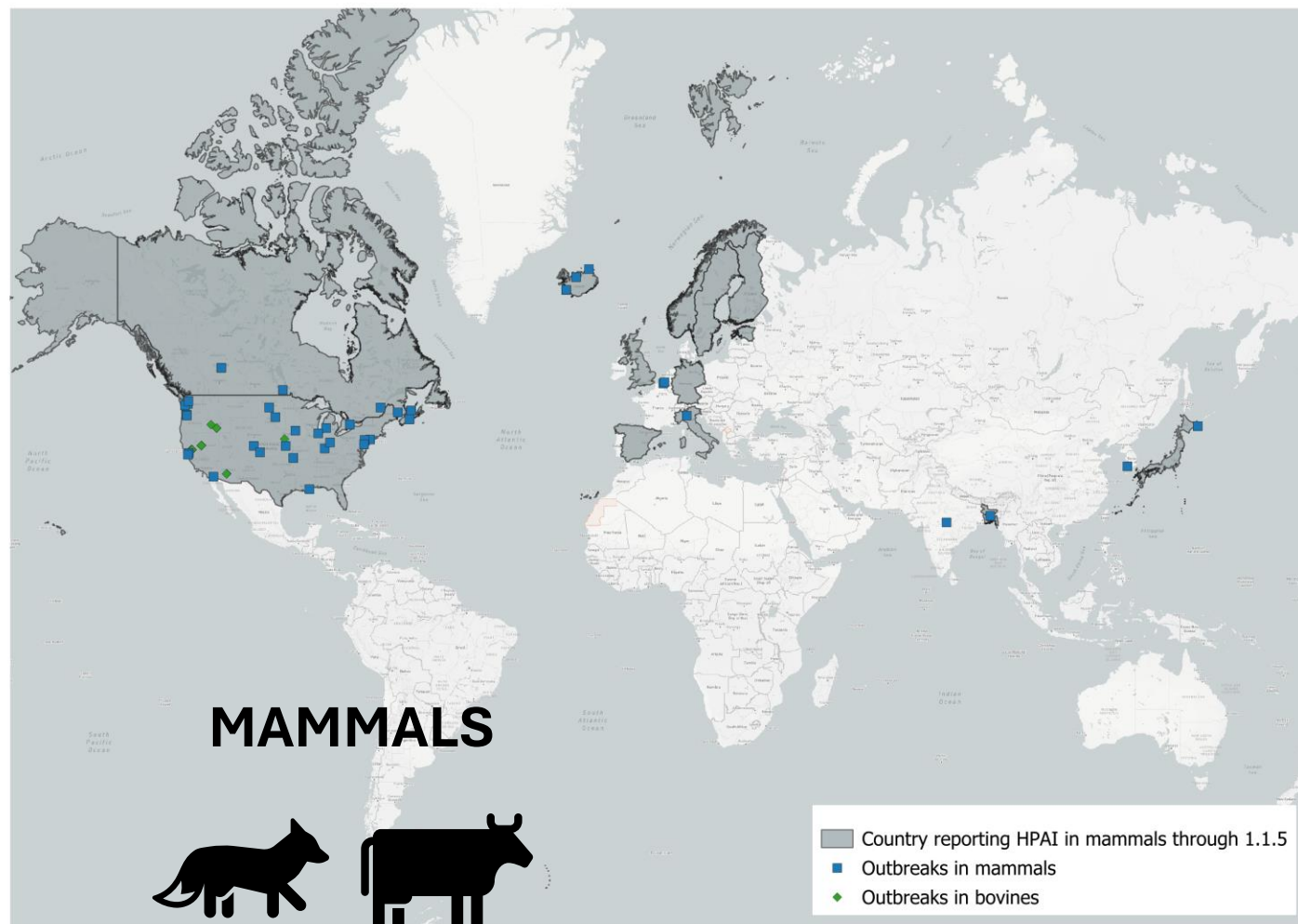






Outbreaks	Africa	Americas	Asia and the Pacific	Europe	Total
Oct	9	32	15	1640	1696
Nov	1	54	51	1785	1891
Dec	1	61	27	969	1058
Jan		30	44	816	890
Feb		36	37	1075	1148
Mar		49	52	552	653
Apr		39	19	116	174
May		2		30	32
Total	11	303	245	6983	7542

Cases	Africa	Americas	Asia and the Pacific	Europe	Total
Oct	144	305	38	2471	2958
Nov	1	337	70	2914	3322
Dec	1	155	23	2388	2567
Jan		117	382	1862	2361
Feb		416	96	1998	2510
Mar		1975	104	957	3036
Apr		554	21	659	1234
May		70		126	196
Total	146	3929	734	13375	18184



Data source : [WAHIS](#) & official communications from Members to WOA

In 2025

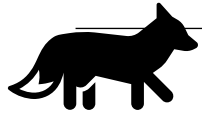
- **92** outbreaks in 14 mammalian species reported through WAHIS
- **14** countries/territories reported HPAI in over **40** different species via Article 1.1.5
- The United States of America reported **143** outbreaks in bovines
- In Antarctica, **47** confirmed cases in **26** different wildlife species

In 2026 (January – 4 May)

- **5** countries/territories reported HPAI outbreaks in **15** different species via Article 1.1.5

Source : *WAHIS*

Current season – October 2025 – May 2026 unusual hosts



World Organisation for Animal Health

Events reported to WOAHA according to Articles 1.1.5 of the *Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes*

Clear all filters

Country or territory	Animal type	Disease (as submitted)	Submission reason	Date report received	Event
Canada	Terrestrial	Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with) (non-poultry including wild birds) (2017-)	Unusual host (not in case definition)	14/05/2026	CAN_20260514
United States of America	Terrestrial	Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with) (non-poultry including wild birds) (2017-)	Unusual host (not in case definition)	23/04/2026	USA20260423_01
United States of America	Terrestrial	Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with) (non-poultry including wild birds) (2017-)	Unusual host (not in case definition)	23/04/2026	USA20260423_02
United States of America	Cetaceans or sirenians	Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with) (non-poultry including wild birds) (2017-)	Unusual host (not in case definition)	05/03/2026	USA_20260305_03
United States of America	Terrestrial	Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with) (non-poultry including wild birds) (2017-)	Unusual host (not in case definition)	05/03/2026	USA_20260305_01
United States of America	Terrestrial	Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with) (non-poultry including wild birds) (2017-)	Unusual host (not in case definition)	05/03/2026	USA_20260305_02
United States of America	Terrestrial	Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with) (non-poultry including wild)	Unusual host (not in case definition)	02/01/2026	USA20260102_01

Filters

Avian influenza in mammals

Instructions: Click on an event of interest. You will then be able to use the button to the right to see the information available for the event. To see summary results for **avian influenza in mammals**, use the bookmark button to the left.

See details

MAMMALS





Avian influenza monitoring system in WOAH



WOAH event-based surveillance (active search activity or 'rumour tracking') using EIOS

EIOS fosters a global public health intelligence collaboration, uniting stakeholders and leveraging open-source data for early detection and response to public health threats under a One Health, all-hazards approach. WHO leads this multi-stakeholder initiative under its Health Emergencies Programme. As a global collaboration, the EIOS initiative is governed by a Coordination Group with representatives from various organisations; **WOAH** is one of the organisations.

CATEGORIES
All OIE Categories
(473 of 473)

Any of these selected categories

- All OIE Categories (473 of 473 categories selected)
- Animal Related (9.8k)
- Biological (26.4M)
- Chemical (132k)
- Disasters (140k)
- Diseases From J-Q (3.07k)
- Health Systems (142k)
- Immunity (10.9k)
- Measures (0)
- Nuclear (77k)
- Outcomes (987k)
- Populations (296k)
- Product Safety (0)
- Symptoms (190k)
- zAll Hazards Threats (optional) (909k)

Combine more selected categories in (AND)

Daily screening of the web for
WOAH-listed and emerging diseases

26,000 sources

723 disease categories

Just over 100 languages

150,000 – 200,000 news/year

Communication between WOAH and
its Members

EIOS EPIDEMIC INTELLIGENCE FROM OPEN SOURCES Monitoring 2.0.3

WOAH EIOS Daily Digest

Owner: WOAH Updated: 27/10/2025

Activities 4.19k Articles

Board Filters

Text Search

Time Filter

Categories

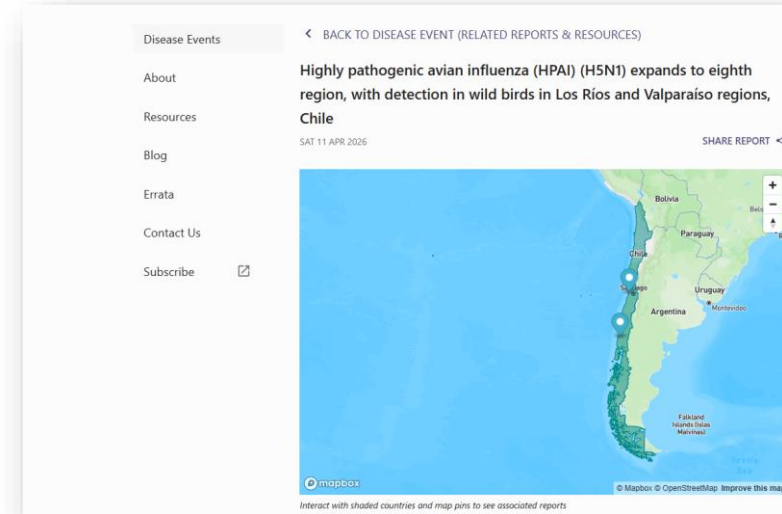
Mentioned Geographical Areas

Languages

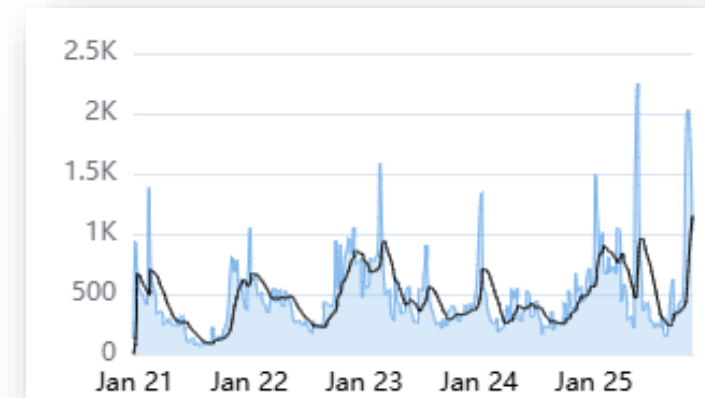
Mentioned Entities

- Exploring the Milky Way: Unveiling the Largest and Most Detailed Radio Image Yet
- Equine Influenza Case Confirmed at Ohio Fairgrounds
- 4-Nov-2025 Australian scientists uncover secrets of yellow fever University of Queensland Peer-Reviewed Publication University of Queensland ...
- Uptick in Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease reported in U.S.
- 2nd escaped monkey shot and killed by civilian, leaving 1 monkey still on the loose after Mississippi crash
- 2nd escaped monkey shot and killed by civilian, leaving 1 monkey still on the loose after Mississippi crash
- 2nd escaped monkey shot and killed by civilian, leaving 1 monkey still on the loose after Mississippi crash
- Protecting the environment and jobs in Upper Smoky
- South Africa: 2025 Foot and Mouth Disease

Global – last 3 years – 263k articles



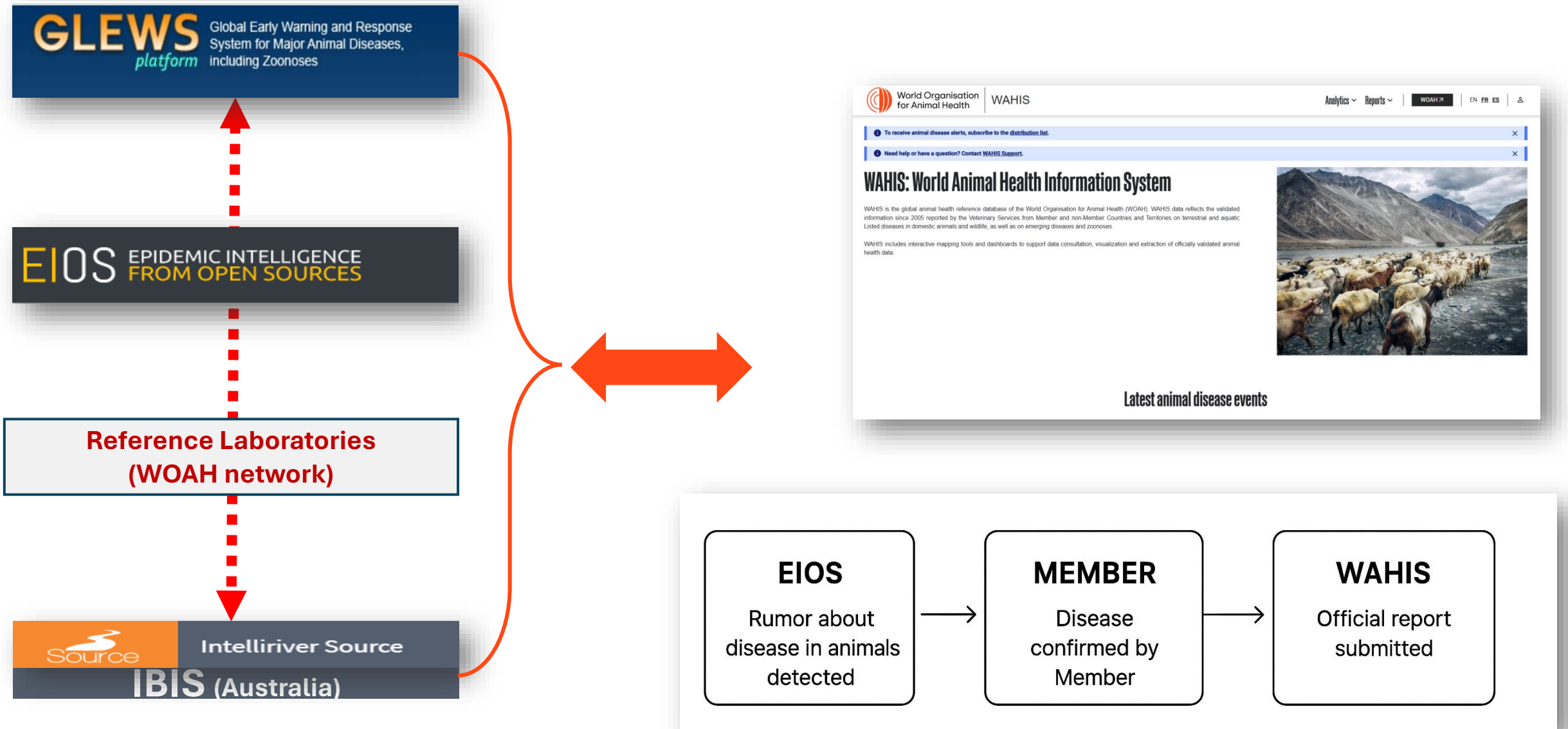
Americas – last 3 years – 105k news



Avian influenza drives up egg prices and producers fear speculation: "There will be no supply problems".

The price of eggs and, to a lesser extent, chicken, is once again a cause for concern because of the effect they have on the cost of the shopping basket. This is nothing new; a few months ago, the increase in cases of avian flu, especially in other European countries and in the United States, had a knock-on effect on a foodstuff considered a staple. Even more so when its consumption has skyrocketed significantly in recent years. Radiography of egg consumption: 143 per person per year and a purchase that is growing despite soaring prices. Now, the upsurge of this virus - which has forced the slaughter in Spain of nearly three million laying hens, in a universe of almost 45 million animals - has generated a new earthquake among the different actors in the food chain, with calls to avoid price speculation and messages that seek to guarantee that there will be no problems of shortages. The key measure to try to curb the impact of avian flu has come this week because, since Monday, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food confined all poultry in areas considered special risk and surveillance, after detecting 14 outbreaks of this virus in Spain. In total, almost 2,000 municipalities in Andalusia, Aragon, Castilla y Leon, Catalonia, Navarra or the Balearic Islands, among others. A level of surveillance that will be maintained and that also includes other prohibitions, such as the breeding of ducks and geese with other poultry or that the latter cannot be given water from reservoirs to which wild birds may have had access. The objective is to stop the virus that not only affects Spain, but also other European countries. For example, in Germany almost 60 outbreaks have already been detected; in Poland, 17; and in France and Italy, 10 and 16, respectively, according to data published by the Ministry. The derivative is that the prices of eggs and, less so, those of chicken, are on the rise. The figures for the rise in the cost of these commodities may vary depending on the source, although the trend is the same. If you look at the data published by the Ministry of Agriculture - which is updated weekly - from the beginning of the year to the first days of November, the price of a dozen free-range eggs has risen by more than 28% so far this year. Meanwhile, the price of a dozen Class M eggs from caged hens has increased by 35%, and the same amount of organic eggs, by 24%. At the same time, chicken (in its different variants) is, on average, 6.7% more expensive.

WOAH epidemic intelligence activity – official and unofficial sources



- The new HPAI season appears to be larger than the 2024-2025 one in terms of the number of reported outbreaks, particularly among non-poultry birds.
- The new HPAI season that started in October 2025 registered as of May 2026:
 - **1,507 outbreaks** reported in poultry and **7,098 outbreaks** in non -poultry birds
 - Around **80 million losses**
- Europe the region reporting most of the outbreaks
 - **56%** of outbreaks reported in poultry (followed by the Americas **27%**)
 - **93%** of outbreaks reported in non-poultry (Americas 4%)
- The regions reporting most losses are the Americas (**41%**) and Europe (**41%**)
- H5N1 is reported in **98%** of the events
- New outbreaks reported in **unusual hosts** reported through article 1.1.5 by **6 countries / territories**

Thank you

p.tizzani@woah.org



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Founded as OIE

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

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal
Fundada como OIE

