

HIGH PATHOGENICITY AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI) Situation Report 61

Period covered:

22 June - 12 July 2024

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 (3-week period).

Key messages and Recommendations

The current HPAI season continues with 11 outbreaks being reported in poultry and 14 in non-poultry birds and mammals over the 3 weeks covered by the report, in the Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania. About 438 000 poultry birds died or were culled during the 3 weeks period, mostly in Oceania and the Americas.

The number of new outbreaks and new events notified in birds worldwide is currently relatively low, which is consistent with the known seasonality of HPAI in poultry. WOAHA continues to pay close attention to the situation of HPAI in dairy cows in the United States of America and disseminate information provided by the official services of the United States of America via [WAHIS](#).

WOAHA 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. WOAHA stresses the importance of reporting outbreaks of avian influenza in unusual hosts, as the virus has been increasingly detected in mammals in recent months, a situation that should be monitored. Considering the situation in dairy cattle, WOAHA also recommends protecting humans in close contact with or handling sick cattle or other sick livestock and their products, while avoiding implementing unjustified trade restrictions.

High quality of information is key to support prevention and rapid response to HPAI.

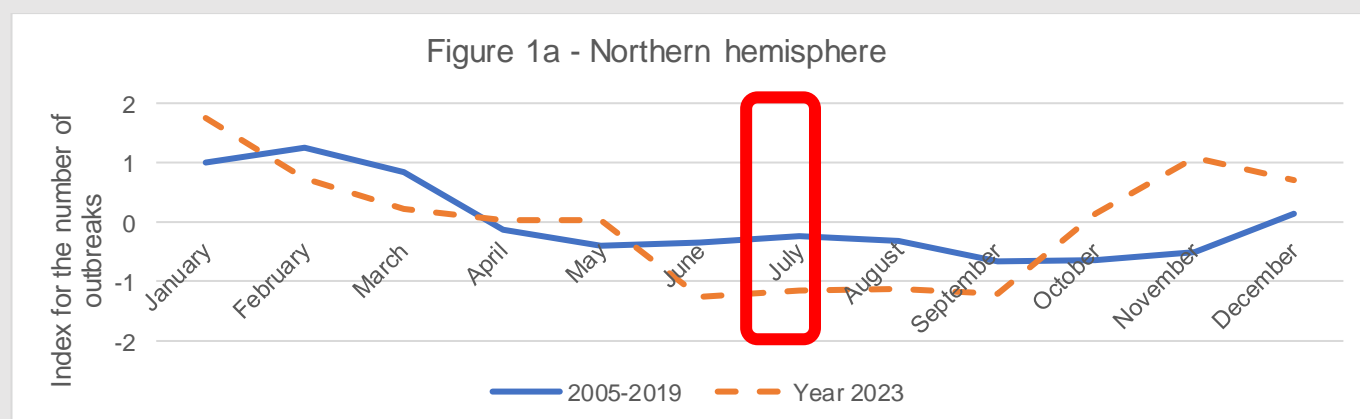
Seasonal trend

One of the major changes in the dynamics of HPAI in recent years has been its seasonal nature. Traditionally, the global seasonality of HPAI in poultry was as follows: the spread was lowest in September, began to increase in October and peaked in February¹. This seasonality pattern was mainly influenced by countries in the northern hemisphere. Every year since 2005, the majority of outbreaks have occurred in the northern hemisphere, except, according to WAHIS data, in 2008, 2009 and 2019, the three years in which Indonesia was the country that reported the highest number of poultry outbreaks.

Figure 1 focuses on poultry outbreaks and shows the seasonality of HPAI separately for the northern and southern hemispheres. For the northern hemisphere (Figure 1a), given that more than 180 outbreaks have been notified each year since 2005, a comparison between the seasonal pattern for 2023 and the seasonal pattern observed between 2005 and 2019 has been provided, based on the number of outbreaks notified to WOA. To compare seasonality between years, the number of outbreaks was centred and scaled by calendar year. The average was then computed for each month of the period between 2005 and 2019. The figure shows that the peak traditionally observed in February at a global level has shifted to January and that the increase traditionally starting in October has remained in place.

For the southern hemisphere (**Figure 1b**), as outbreaks have been rarer over time, only the seasonal profile for 2023 is presented, based on the raw number of outbreaks notified to WOA. In that year, 217 outbreaks were notified by five countries in South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru) and two countries in eastern and southern Africa (Mozambique and South Africa). The graph shows an initial small peak in February (corresponding to the peak in South America); then the spread began to increase again in July and reached a higher peak in September (corresponding to the peak in South Africa).

The red rectangle indicates where we currently are in the 2024 cycle based on the period covered in “recent updates” below.



¹ Awada, L., Tizzani, P., Noh, S.M., Ducrot, C., Ntsama, F., Caceres, P., Mapitse, N. and Chalvet-Monfray, K., 2018. Global dynamics of highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreaks in poultry between 2005 and 2016—focus on distance and rate of spread. *Transboundary and Emerging Diseases*, 65(6), pp.2006-2016.

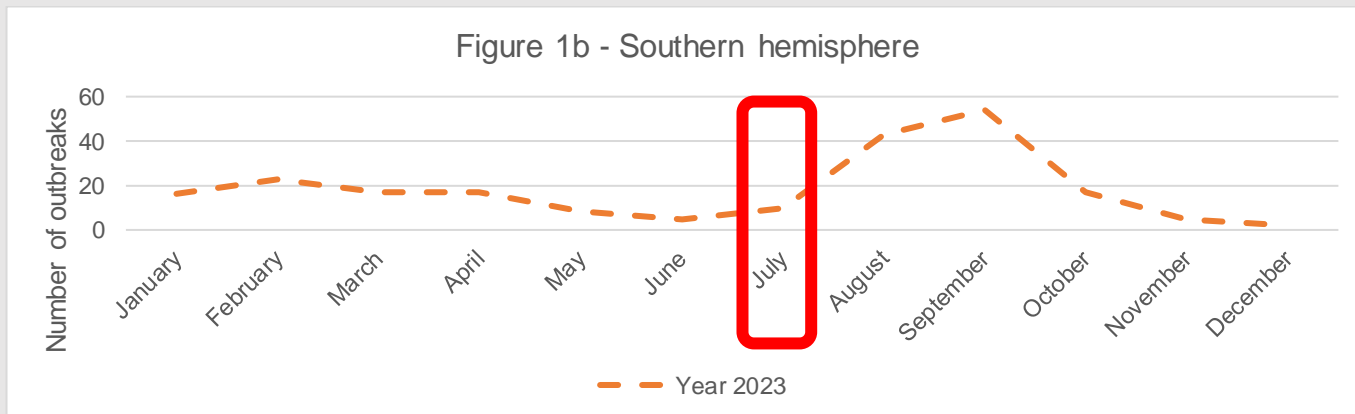


Figure 1. Number of HPAI outbreaks in poultry reported to WOAHA for 2023, by month and by hemisphere. For the northern hemisphere (1a), the 2023 distribution is compared to the distribution for the period between 2005 and 2019. Values were centred and scaled each year, for comparability; the average was then computed for each month of the period between 2005 and 2019. For the southern hemisphere (1b), only the 2023 distribution is presented, based on the raw number of outbreaks. The comparison with 2005–2019 is not shown as outbreaks were rare in the southern hemisphere during this period.

Recent Updates (22/06/2024-12/07/2024)

To describe the current disease situation of HPAI in poultry and in non-poultry birds, this section covers: (a) a list of new events² which started during the 3-week period (reported through immediate notifications); (b) information on events that started before the 3-week period but were still ongoing during that period; (c) the geographic distribution of new outbreaks³ that started during the 3-week period and d) events which started before the 3-week period but were reported during the 3-week period. The different subtypes of HPAI circulating during the 3-week period are also listed below. This information is based on the immediate notifications and follow-up reports received by WOAHA.

HPAI in poultry

New events by world region (reported through immediate notifications)

Asia

H5N1: a recurrence started in Cambodia (Takêv) on 5 July 2024.

Europe

H7N5: the occurrence of this new strain started in Germany (Niedersachsen) on 29 June 2024.

Africa, Americas, and Oceania

No new events reported.

² As defined in [Article 1.1.2](#) of the WOAHA Terrestrial Animal Health Code, an “event” means a single outbreak or a group of epidemiologically related outbreaks of a given listed disease or emerging disease that is the subject of a notification. An event is specific to a pathogenic agent and strain, when appropriate, and includes all related outbreaks reported from the time of the initial notification through to the final report. Reports of an event include susceptible species, the number and geographical distribution of affected animals and epidemiological units.

³ As defined in the [glossary](#) of the WOAHA Terrestrial Animal Health Code, an “outbreak” means the occurrence of one or more cases in an epidemiological unit.

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

Americas

H5: Peru

H5N1: United States of America

Oceania

H7N3: Australia

H7N8: Australia

Africa, Asia, and Europe

No new outbreaks reported in the on-going events, or no on-going events.

New outbreaks and associated subtypes

During the period covered by this report, 11 new outbreaks in poultry were notified by five countries (Australia, Cambodia, Germany, Peru and United States of America). Details are presented in Figures 2 and 3.

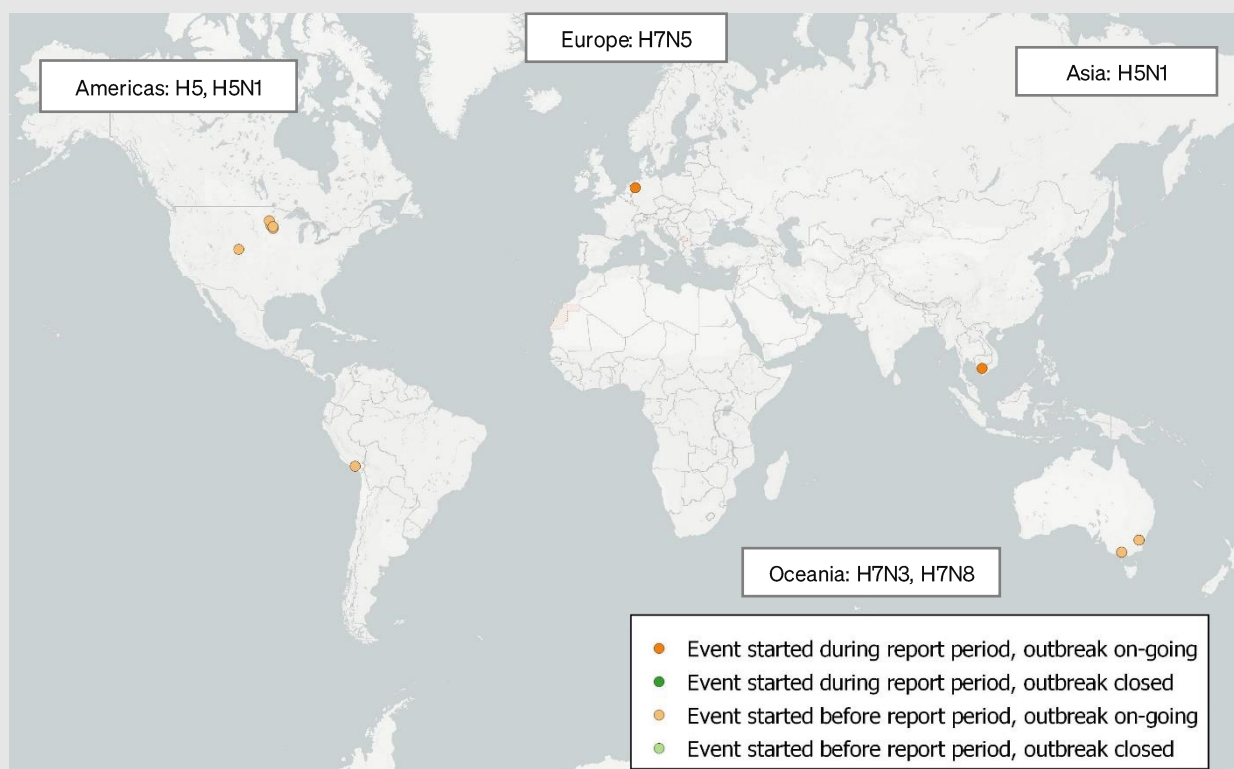


Figure 2. Distribution of HPAI new outbreaks in poultry, and corresponding subtypes.

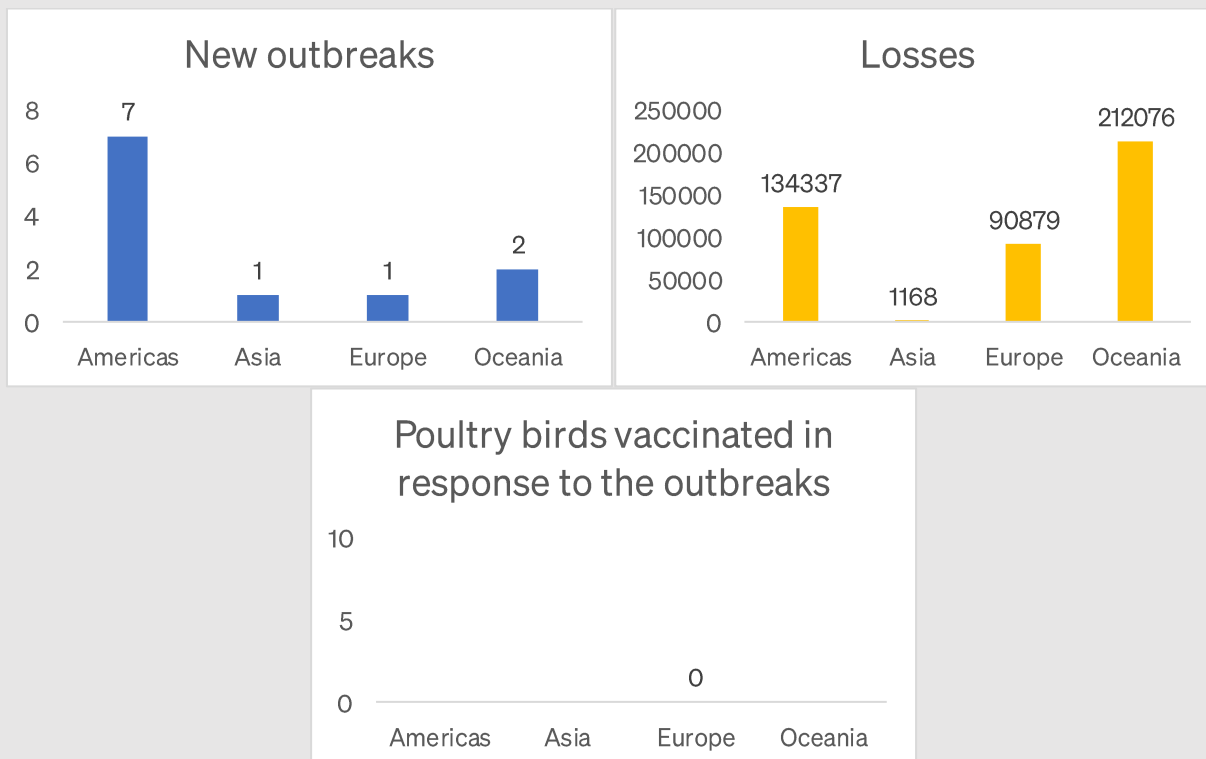


Figure 3. Number of new outbreaks, associated losses, and number of poultry birds vaccinated in response to these outbreaks by geographical region (losses include animals dead and killed and disposed of within outbreaks – they do not include culling around outbreaks ; vaccinated poultry birds include animals that were vaccinated as a control measure in response to the outbreaks, they do not include other official vaccination programmes, for which data is reported through the six-monthly reporting channel).

Events which started before the 3-week period but were reported during the 3-week period (reported through immediate notifications)

Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania

No events reported.

HPAI in non-poultry

New events by world region (reported through immediate notifications)

Oceania

H7N8 in non-poultry birds: the occurrence of this new strain started in Australia (Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales) on 24 June 2024.

Africa, Americas, Antarctica, Asia and Europe

No new events reported.

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

Americas

H5 in non-poultry birds: Peru

H5N1 in non-poultry birds: United States of America

H5N1 in mammals: United States of America (bovine)

Europe

H5N1 in non-poultry birds: Poland

Africa, Asia, Antarctica, and Oceania

No new outbreaks reported in the on-going events, or no on-going events.

New outbreaks

During the period covered by this report, a total of 14 outbreaks in non-poultry birds and mammals were reported through WAHIS by 4 countries (Australia, Peru, Poland, United States of America). Details are presented in **Figures 4 and 5**.

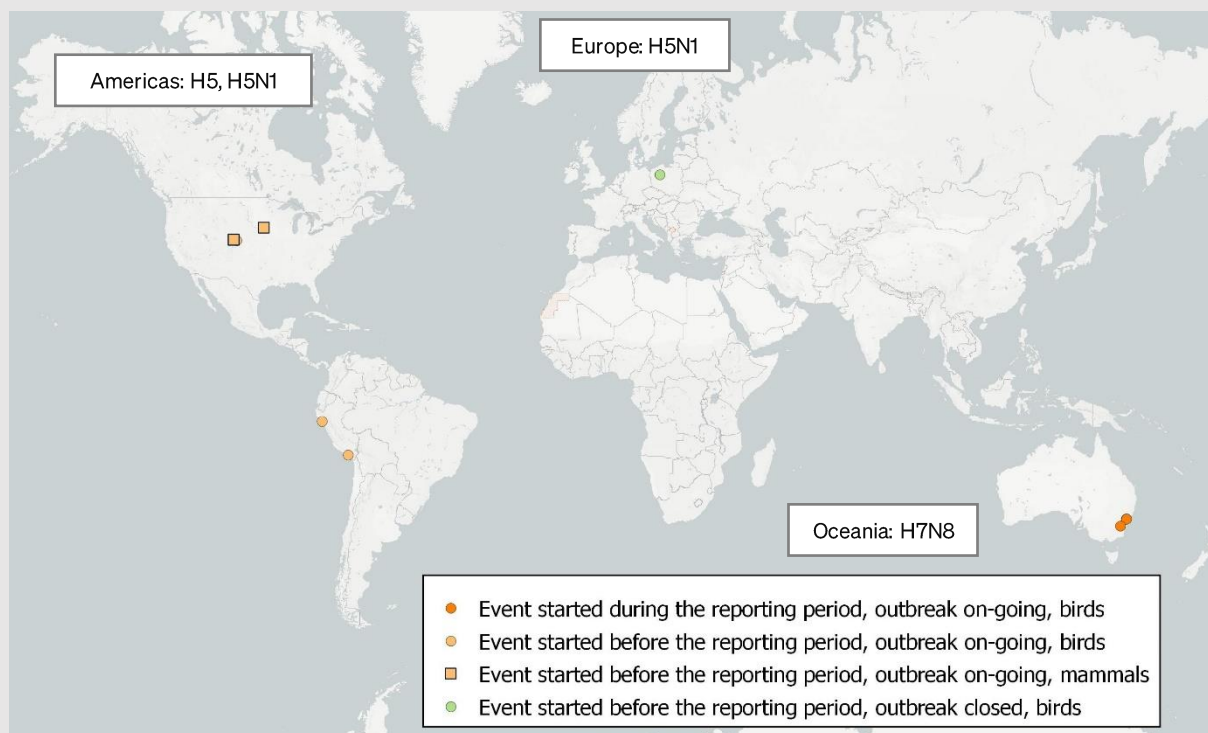


Figure 4. Distribution of HPAI new outbreaks in non-poultry animals reported through WAHIS, and corresponding subtypes.

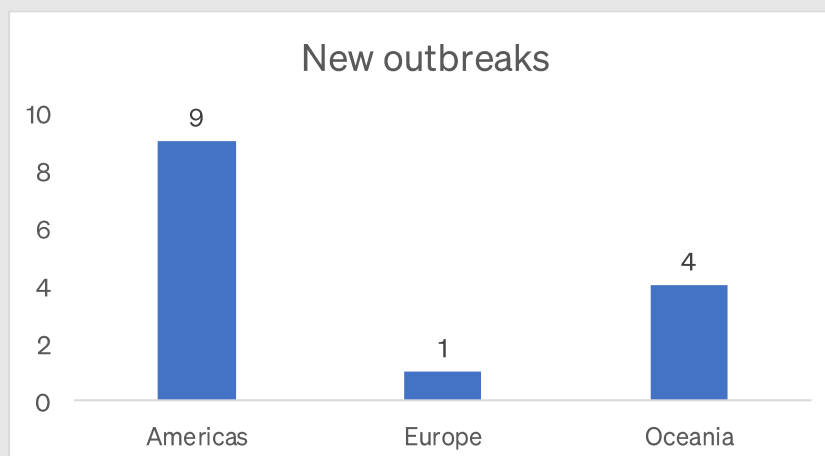


Figure 5. Number of new outbreaks reported through WAHIS by geographical region.

Events which started before the 3-week period but were reported during the 3-week period (reported through immediate notifications or through emails)

Europe

H5N1 in non-poultry birds: A recurrence started in Germany (Nordrhein-Westfalen) on 21 June 2024

Africa, Americas, Antarctica, Asia, and Oceania

No new events reported.

Other cases in mammals by world region (reported through emails)

Africa, Americas, Asia, Antarctica, Europe, and Oceania

No new cases reported.

Self-declarations of freedom published during the 3-week period

In accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, Members may wish to self-declare the freedom of their country, zone or compartment from HPAI. A Member wishing to publish its self-declaration for disease-freedom, should provide the relevant documented evidence of compliance with the provisions of the Code.

The WOAHA Delegate of Hungary [declared](#) that the country complied with the requirements for recovery of freedom from infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses in poultry as of 3 July 2024, in accordance with Article 10.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* (2024) and consistent with the information provided in WAHIS.

Epidemiological background

High pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) is caused by influenza A viruses in the family Orthomyxoviridae. Since its identification in China (People's Rep. of) in 1996, there have been multiple waves of intercontinental transmission of the H5Nx Gs/GD lineage virus. HPAI has led to the death and mass slaughter of over 557 million poultry worldwide between 2005 and 2023, with an unprecedented peak of 141 million in 2022. During this peak in 2022, more than 85 countries and territories in the world were affected with HPAI. In addition, up to now, humans have occasionally been infected with subtypes H5N1 (around 890 cases reported, of which half died), H7N9 (around 1,500 cases reported, of which about 600 died), H5N6 (around 80 cases reported, of which about 30 died), H9N2 (around 80 cases reported, of which 2 died) and sporadic cases

have been reported with subtypes H3N8, H7N4, H7N7 and H10N3⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸.

Recent news

[Global strategy for the prevention and control of high pathogenic avian influenza \(2024–2033\)](#)

[High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza in Cattle](#)

[Joint FAO/WHO/WOAH preliminary assessment of recent influenza A\(H5N1\) viruses](#)

[OFFLU statement on high pathogenicity avian influenza in dairy cows](#)

[Updated OFFLU statement on high pathogenicity avian influenza in dairy cows](#)

[OFFLU diagnostic guidance: HPAI dairy cattle](#)

[GF-TADs meeting: Detection of HPAI in ruminants and humans in the USA](#)

[Wildlife under threat as avian influenza reaches Antarctica](#)

[WOAH policy brief: Avian influenza vaccination: why it should not be a barrier to safe trade](#)

[OFFLU statement: Continued expansion of high pathogenicity avian influenza H5 in wildlife in South America and incursion into the Antarctic region](#)

[OFFLU call to discuss AI in the Latin America and Caribbean Region](#)

[OFFLU avian influenza matching \(OFFLU-AIM\) report](#)

[OFFLU ad-hoc group on HPAI H5 in wildlife of South America and Antarctica: Southward expansion of high pathogenicity avian influenza H5 in wildlife in South America: estimated impact on wildlife populations, and risk of incursion into Antarctica](#)

[OFFLU's annual report: tackling animal influenza through data sharing](#)

[WOAH's Animal Health Forum reshapes avian influenza prevention and control strategies](#)

[WOAH Statement on avian influenza and mammals](#)

OFFLU statement: [Infections with Avian Influenza A\(H5N1\) virus in cats in Poland](#)

WOAH resources

[Avian influenza portal](#)

[Self-declared disease status](#)

[World Animal Health Information System \(WAHIS\)](#)

[Animal Health Forum on avian influenza: policy to action: The case of avian influenza – reflections for change](#)

[Strategic challenges in the global control of high pathogenicity avian influenza](#)

⁴ Chen H. 2019. H7N9 viruses. Cold Spring Harb Perspect Med doi: 10.1101/cshperspect.a038349

⁵ WHO. Influenza (Avian and other zoonotic), 2018, available at [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/influenza-\(avian-and-other-zoonotic\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/influenza-(avian-and-other-zoonotic))

⁶ WHO. Cumulative number of confirmed human cases for avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO, 2003-2022, 25 November 2022, available at https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/influenza/human-animal-interface-risk-assessments/2022_nov_tableh5n1.pdf?sfvrsn=babfcad1_1&download=true

⁷ Yang L, Zhu W, Li X, Chen M, Wu J, Yu P, Qi S, Huang Y, Shi W, Dong J, Zhao X, Huang W, Li Z, Zeng X, Bo H, Chen T, Chen W, Liu J, Zhang Y, Liang Z, Shi W, Shu Y, Wang D. 2017a. Genesis and spread of newly emerged highly pathogenic H7N9 avian viruses in mainland China. J Virol doi: <https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.01277-17>

⁸ WHO Avian Influenza Weekly Update Number 924, <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/365675/AI-20231201.pdf?sequence=1906&isAllowed=y>

Resolution adopted in WOAHA General Session 2023: Strategic challenges in the global control of HPAI

Considerations for emergency vaccination of wild birds against high pathogenicity avian influenza in specific situations

Practical guide for authorised field responders to HPAI outbreaks in marine mammals

Awareness tools

Infographic: Understanding avian influenza

Avian influenza: understanding new dynamics to better combat the disease

Avian influenza: why strong public policies are vital

Video: Avian influenza threatens wild birds across the globe

For any press inquiry on HPAI, email us at media@woah.org.

OFFLU resources

OFFLU annual report 2023

OFFLU Statement on high pathogenicity avian influenza caused by viruses of the H5N1 subtype

OFFLU avian influenza matching (AIM) pilot study

OFFLU avian influenza VCM report for WHO vaccine composition meetings (February 2024)

Other relevant resources

Cumulative number of confirmed human cases for avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO, 2003-2023

WHO, Human infection with avian influenza A(H5) viruses

Epidemiological Alert Outbreaks of avian influenza and human infection caused by influenza A(H5) public health implications in the Region of the Americas

WHO, Influenza at the human-animal interface, Summary and risk assessment, from 27 February to 28 March 2024

HPAI detections in livestock