



**MINISTÈRE
DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DE L'ALIMENTATION**

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA

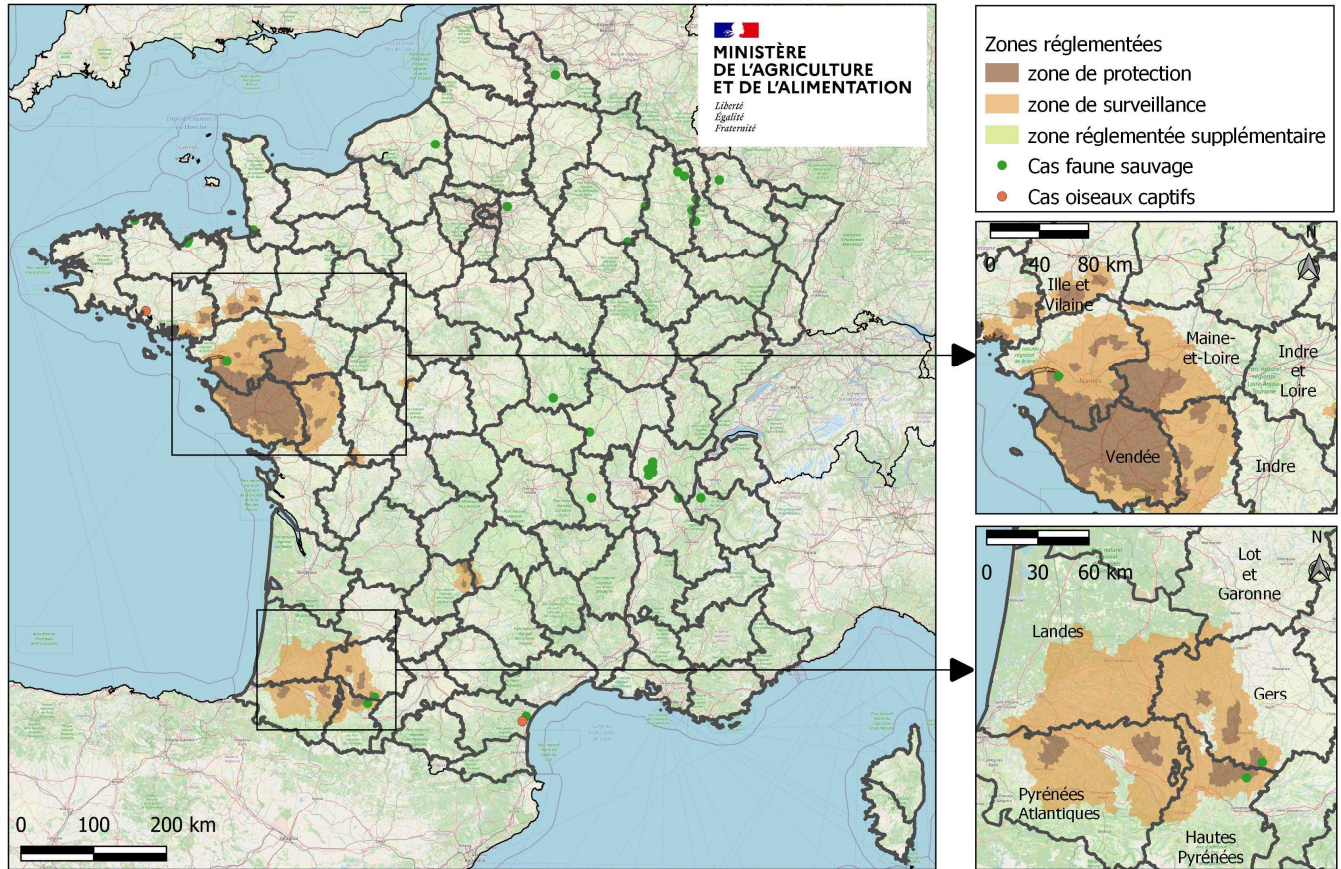
Situation (as of 05/04/2022)

Situation at the national level (as of 05/04/2022)

Zones réglementées liées aux foyers et cas sauvages IAHP détectés en France

Department	Cumulated number Of outbreaks
Total South-West (Dept 32, 40, 47, 64, 65)	365
Total Pays de Loire (Dept 44, 49, 79, 85)	770
Total Brittany (Dept 29, 35, 56)	5
59	8
76	2
53	1
46	17
37	2
15	4
TOTAL	1084



- 39 cases wild life



HPAI in wild birds (as of 05/04/2022)

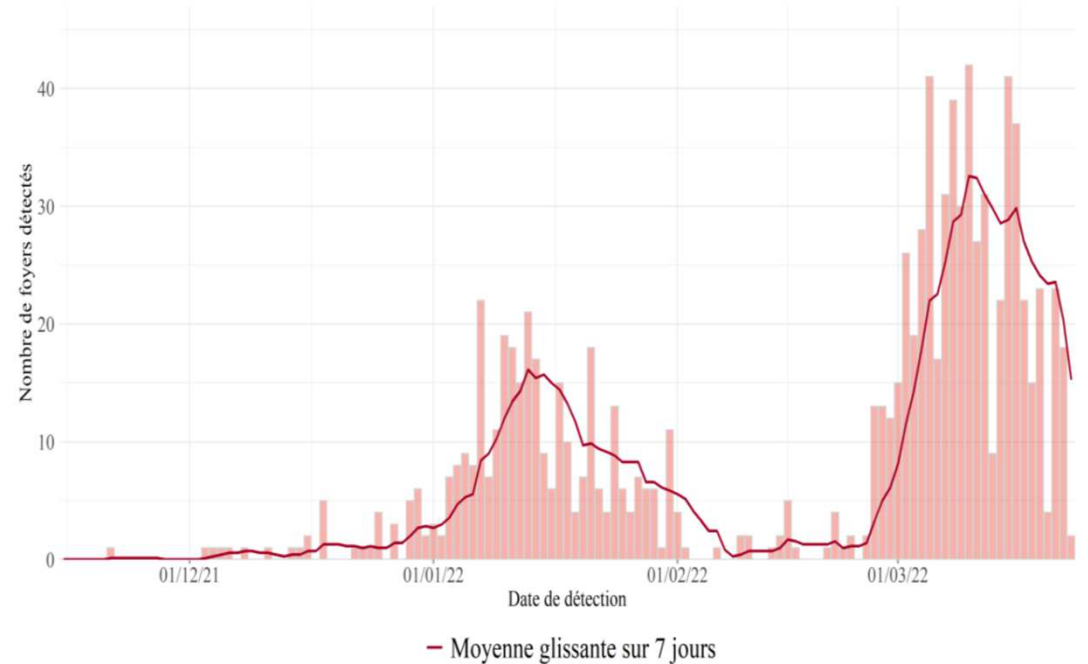
- 39 cases found
 - 26/39 in ZRP (wet areas) : 66%
 - Different genotypes found (see Anses presentation)
- Widespread presence of HPAI in the avifauna



 Wet areas (ZRP)  HPAI in wildlife

HPAI 2021/2022 : 3 waves

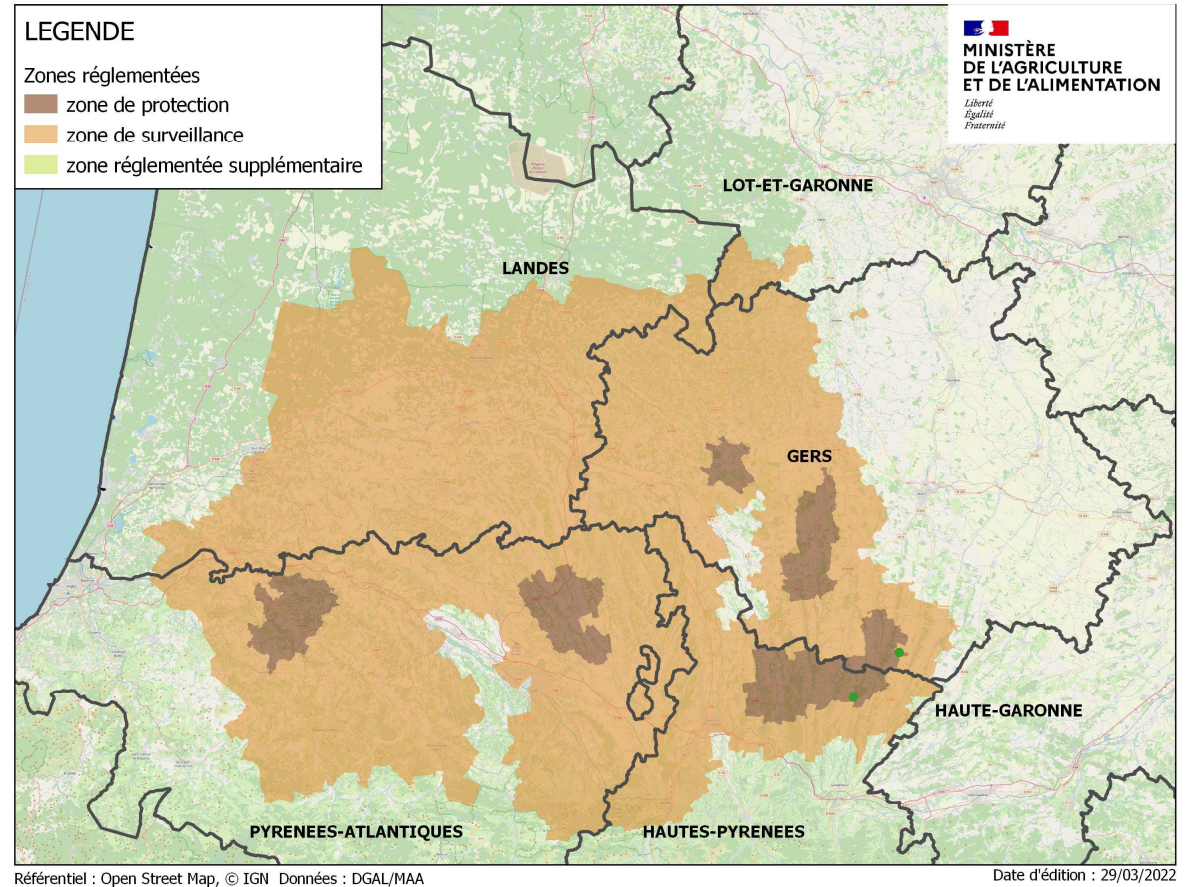
- 26/11/2021 in Northern France :
8 outbreaks, mainly in *Gallus*
- 16/12/2021 in South-East France :
mainly in ducks but also other birds
- Mid-February 2022 in Western
France (Pays de Loire)



South West (as of 05/04/2022)

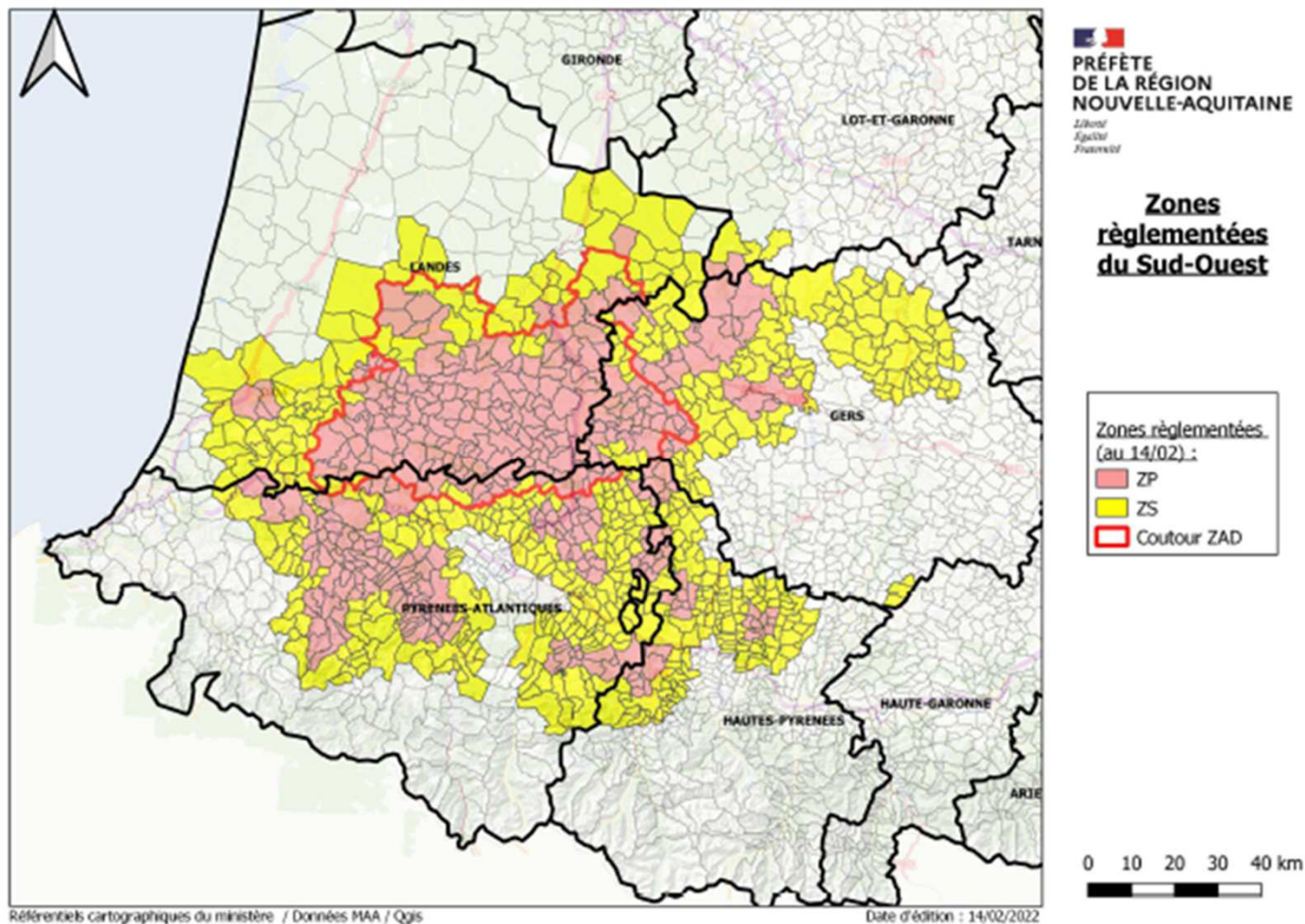
- 365 confirmed outbreaks
- No more outbreaks in the coalescent area
- Sporadic outbreaks

Zones réglementées liées aux foyers IAHP dans le Sud-Ouest



Control strategy in South-West

- Perifocal depopulation (in ZRD)
- Regional downtime = Zone à dépeupler (ZAD)



Re-population in South-West

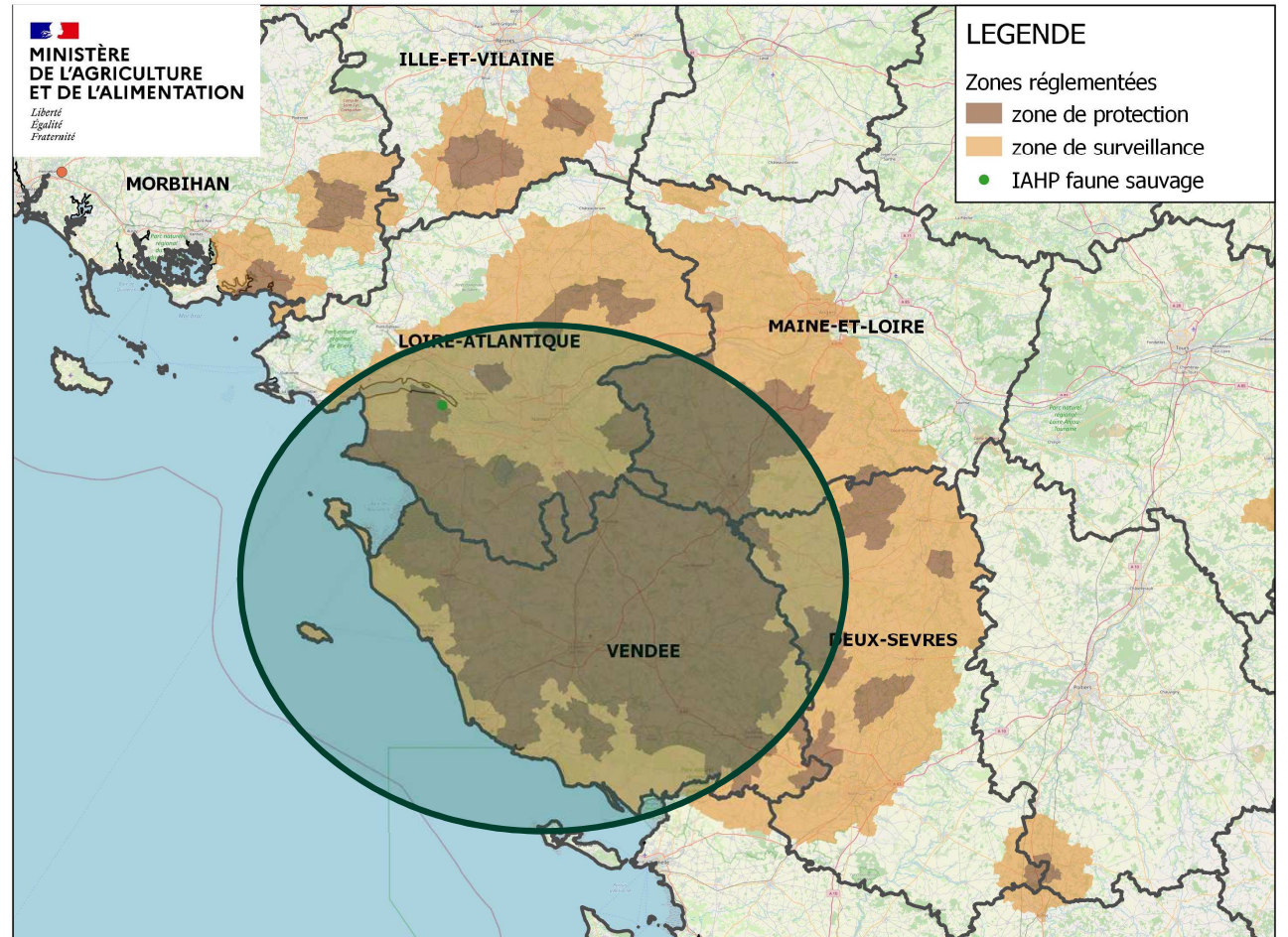
Criteria used to develop re-population :

- Same strategy applied for duck/geese and galliformes
 - Implementation of a sanitation period
 - **Regional approach** : coherent geographical perimeters constituting the same epidemiological entity
 - ✓ ZAD
 - ✓ Surrounding ZAD area
 - **Area Stabilization** : no new HPAI outbreak confirmed since 21 days
 - High spreading risk areas (ZRD) taken into account
-

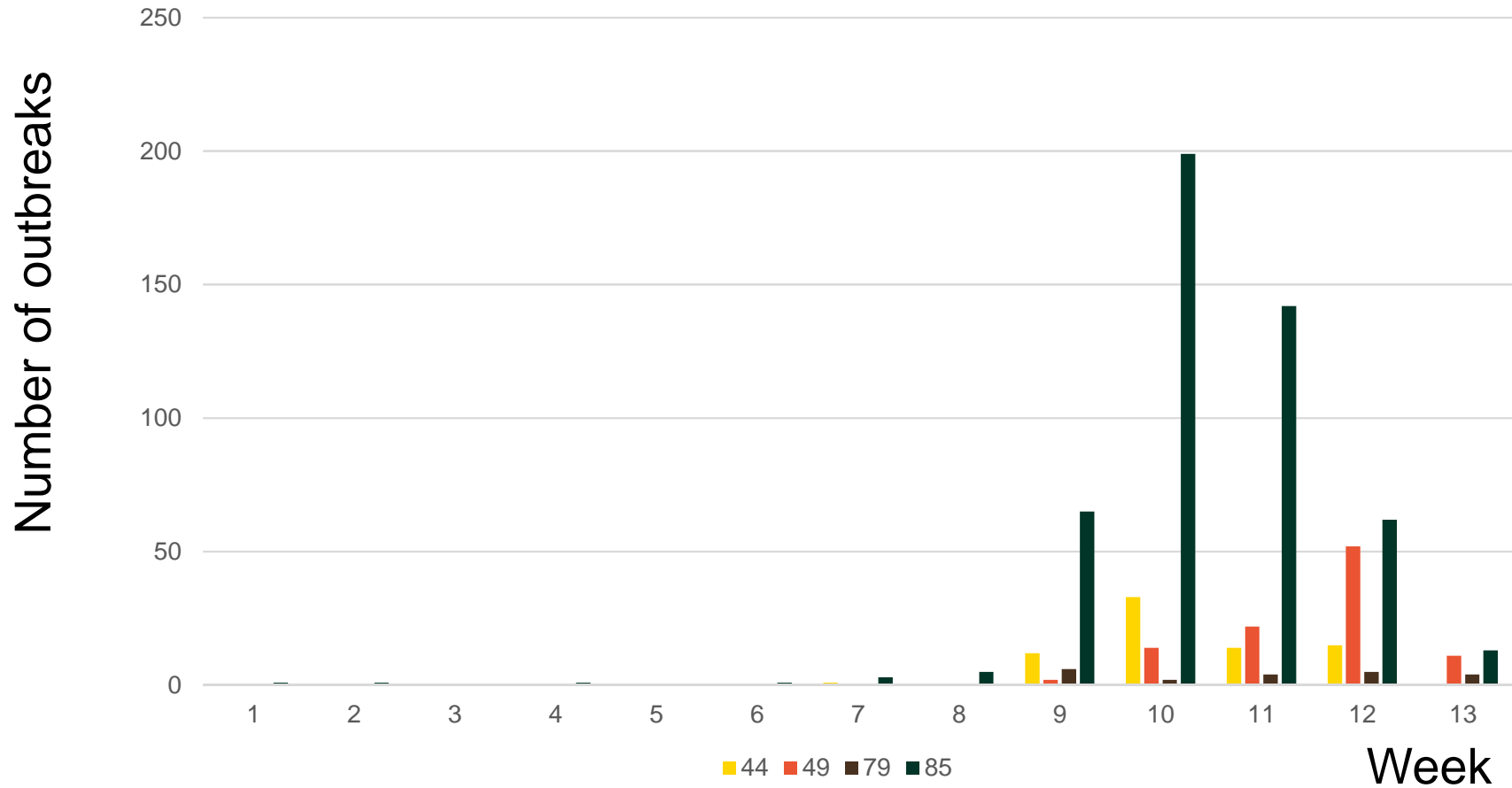
West (as of 05/04/2022)

- 693 confirmed outbreaks
- 1 coalescente area in Departments 44, 49, 79 et 85
- Sporadic outbreaks in Brittany
- NB : in 2016/2017 and 2020/2021 very limited number of outbreaks

Zones réglementées et foyers IAHP dans l'Ouest



Weekly evolution of HPAI in Pays de Loire



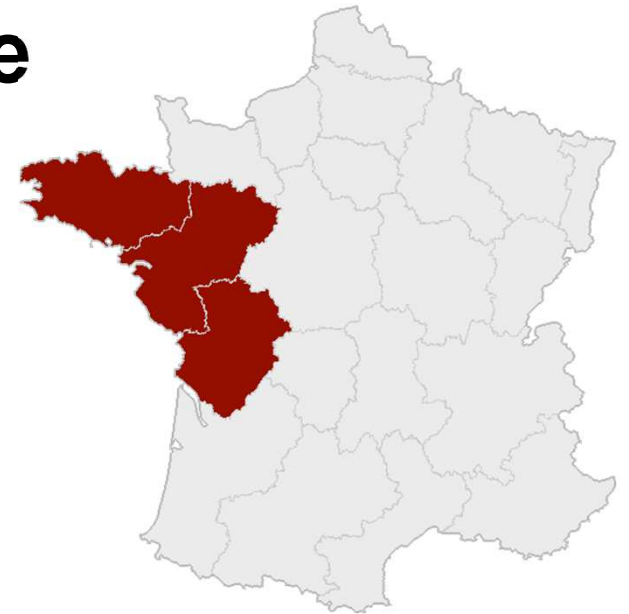


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Control strategy in Western France



Control strategy in West

Three main objectives :

1. Establishment of a restricted area for the management of outbreaks and limitation of movements (= standstill)
2. Prevent the spread of the virus to other production basins by reducing the density of waterfowl in an unaffected area (= "firewall" approach)
3. Save avian genetic sector

Restricted area

Vendée, Loire Atlantique, Maine et Loire et Deux Sèvres

- **Enlarged surveillance zone (20 km minimum)** around outbreaks taking high spreading risk area (ZRD) into account
- **Interdiction of movements (derogations)**
- **Depopulation of outbreaks**
- **Protective depopulation around sensitive site (hatcheries, primary breeders) :**
all poultry farms within a radius 3km or 5km

Restricted area

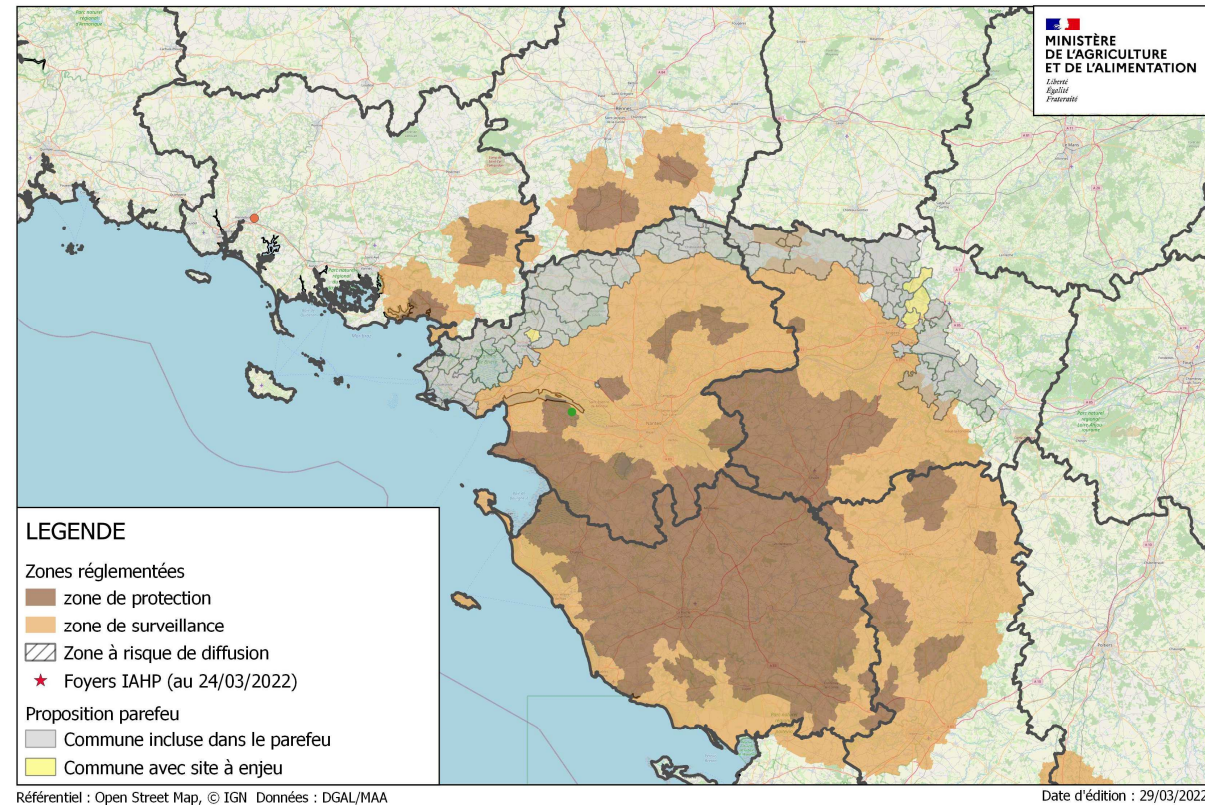
Ille-et-Vilaine, Morbihan

- **Protection Zone 3km, surveillance zone 10km**
- **Interdiction of movements (derogations)**
- **Perifocal preventive depopulation** : all commercial poultry farms within a radius 3km from outbreaks, using in priority valorization in slaughterhouse

Prevent spread to other production basins

Proposition de pare-feu IAHP dans l'Ouest

- **10 km width « firewall »** in the north of the coalescent area
- To be depopulated : duck farms using in priority valorization in slaughterhouse
- Legal framework : **Further restricted zone (FRZ)**
 - ✓ Applied to a free area
 - ✓ No movement restrictions for galliformes, hatchery and breeding stock
 - ✓ FRZ applied until 10 April



Question about « firewall » approach and impact on movements

- According to Article 22 of R2020/687, the competent authority may implement preventive killing in the establishments located in the restricted zone. That means that the CA has to defined a restricted zone
- When the control strategy aims to implement preventive killing in a free zone to protect another zone (=“firewall”), the solution identified by the French authorities was to taken a FRZ.
- As the FRZ is applied in a free zone, it would be logical to maintain the possibility of movements within the national territory as well as to other Members States.
- But the problem is that the TRACES certificat makes no distinction between the different types of restricted zones : protection zone, surveillance zone and further restricted zone.
- As a consequence, the solution identified par French authorities was to operate the depopulation during a very short period and then lift the FRZ.