



**MINISTÈRE  
DE L'AGRICULTURE  
DE LA SOUVERAINETÉ  
ALIMENTAIRE ET DE LA FORÊT**

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# HPAI VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

General Directorate for Food  
French Ministry of agriculture, food sovereignty and the forestry

Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed  
Section Animal Health and Welfare

Brussels, 24 October 2024



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# HPAI EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE

# HPAI outbreaks

## 2023-2024 epidemiological season (from 1st August 2023 to 31th July 2024)

### Comparison with the previous season:

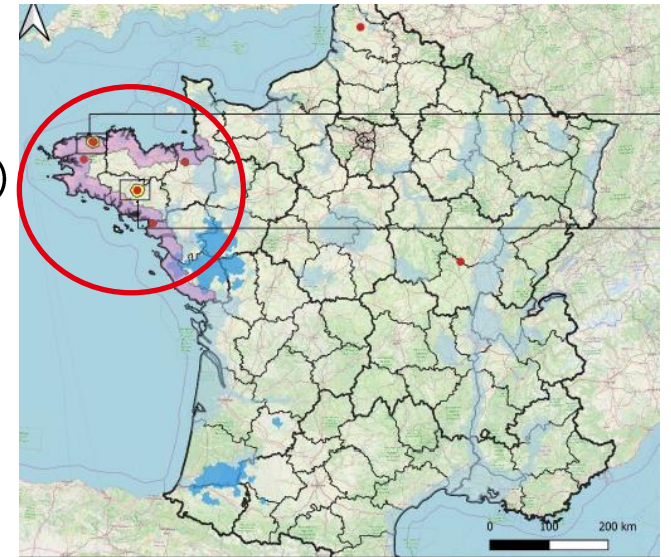
**Poultry : 10 outbreaks of HPAI** in 2023/2024 compared to 396 outbreaks (poultry) last year during the previous season

**Wild birds : 36 cases** in 2023/2024 compared to 556 cases last year during the previous season

## 2024-2025 on going epidemiological season (from 1st August 2024 to 22th October 2024)

**Poultry : 6 outbreaks of HPAI** : all in the Atlantic coast (Brittany)

- 2 outbreaks in small multi-species farms (12/08/2024 Ille-et-Vilaine - 02/09/2024 Finistère)
- 2 outbreaks in turkey farms (20/08/2024 Morbihan – 14/10/2024 Finistère)
- 1 outbreak in a chicken farm (29/09/2024 Finistère)
- 1 outbreak in a laying hens farm (23/10/2024 Morbihan)



# HPAI outbreaks

2024-2025 on going epidemiological season (from 1st August 2024 to 22th October 2024)

## NON Poultry : 2 outbreaks of HPAI confirmed :

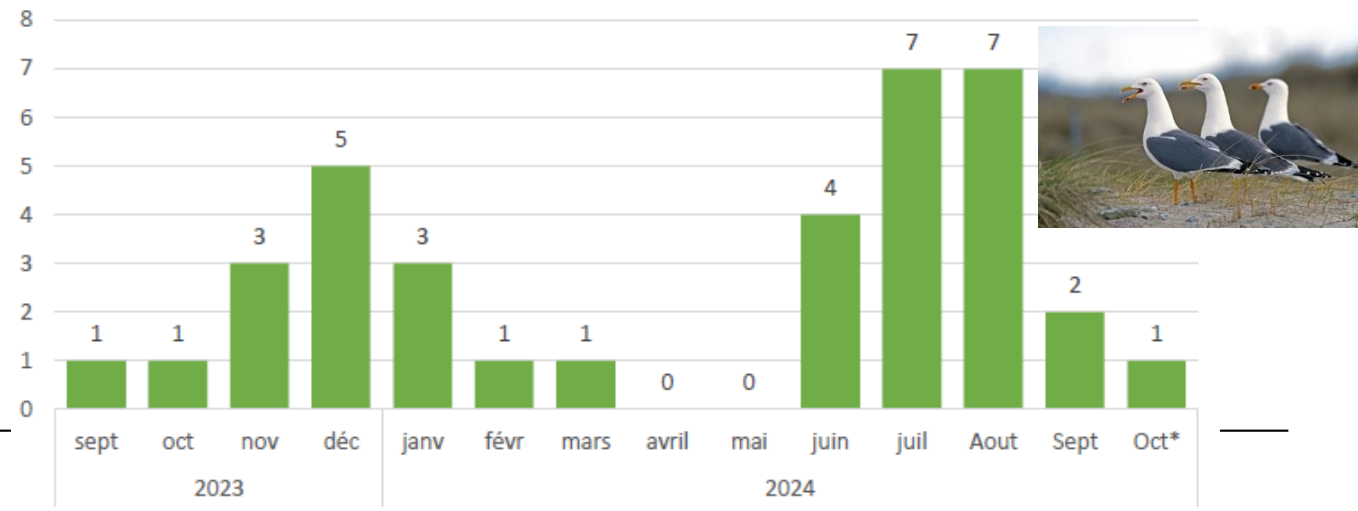
- 1 outbreak **FR20 genotype** in a multi-species backyard (20/09/2024 Pas-de-Calais) : administrative unit close to Belgium Border
- 1 outbreak in a farmyard of geese (18/10/2024 Saone et Loire) : administrative unit in an active migration pathway

Wild birds : 10 cases in seabirds along the Brittany, Normandy and Pays de la Loire coasts (administrative units : Côte d'Armor, Loire Atlantique, Morbihan and Finistère) : from 03/08/2024 to 09/10/2024

All seagulls (Laridae)

The same FR9 genotype has been systematically observed in wild avifauna

All poultry and non poultry outbreak are FR9, excepted the last non poultry outbreak (FR20)



Monthly evolution of HPAI in wild birds =>

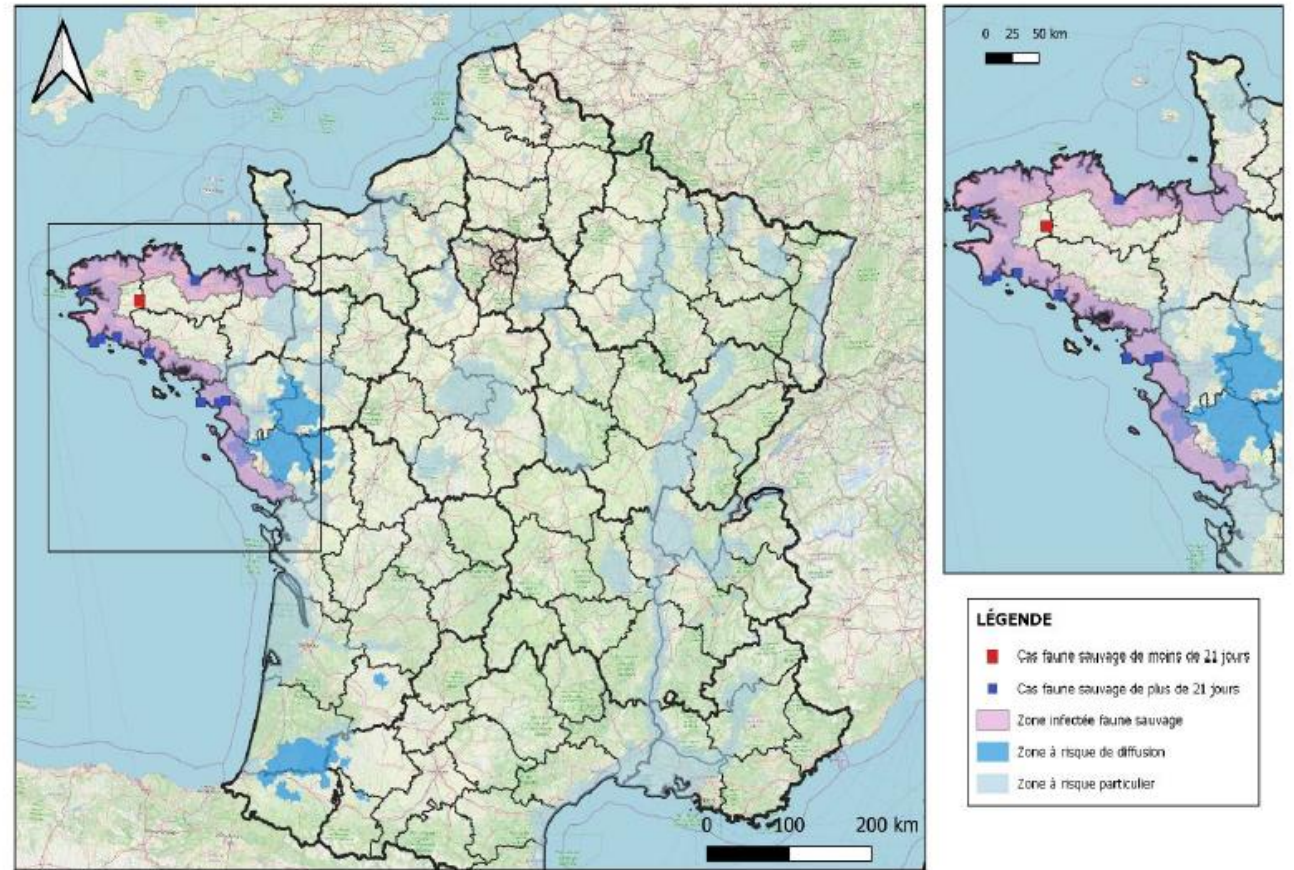
# Increased Risk Level for (HPAI) : step 1 from 18<sup>th</sup> September 2024

Along a 20-kilometre strip of coastline concerning 7 administrative units :

- Sheltering measure for all poultry species.
- This measure was taken following the confirmation of several cases in sedentary wild seabirds.
- Geographic and genotypic correspondence between recent poultry outbreaks and wildlife cases

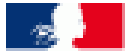
➤ **infected zone** according to article 63 of regulation (EU) 2020/687

HPAI wildlife cases in France as of 17/10/2024



# Increased Risk Level for (HPAI) : step 2 from 16<sup>th</sup> October 2024

- The risk level for HPAI virus, was increased from “**Negligible**” to “**Moderate**” across the entire metropolitan territory on the 16th of October 2024 with the publication of the decree of October 11, 2024, classifying the risk level for highly pathogenic avian influenza.
- The increase of the HPAI virus in Europe among wild birds and in farms led to this decision in order to prevent the risk of HPAI virus introduction into France from migratory wild birds. Recent cases in Europe confirm a strong infection dynamic in wild birds, including migratory species using active migration corridors upstream of France.
- The increased risk level leads to the strengthening of the preventive and biosecurity measures for poultry farms as follow:
  - ❑ Across the territory:
    - Protection of vehicles transporting ducks
  - ❑ In diffusion risk zones (“high density of ducks farms” zone):
    - Sheltering of ducks less than 42 days old.
  - ❑ In areas of particular risk (“wet lands” zone):
    - sheltering all poultry species;
    - hunting measures: restrictions on the transport and use of decoys,
    - conditions before releasing feathered game.
  - ❑ In diffusion risk zones (ZRD) and areas of particular risk (ZRP):
    - Prohibition of birds gatherings.



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# **FRENCH HPAI VACCINATION PLAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH EU REGULATION 2023/361**

# GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DEFINING VACCINATION STRATEGY

## Objective

- Vaccination helps **to prevent the spread** of the virus and complements control measures to achieve eradication.

## Modalities

- **Preventive vaccination** is the only feasible option at this stage.
- Vaccination should be accompanied by a **strict surveillance system**.
- The vaccines selected will allow the implementation of a **DIVA strategy**.
- The implementation of a strategy will have to be preceded by **coordinated work towards trading partners** at European and international level.

## Conditions

- **Biosecurity** is the cornerstone of HPAI control.
- Vaccination, from the moment it is required, must be made **compulsory** except in special cases.
- Vaccination **does not dispense with the elimination of outbreaks**, even when vaccinated.



# The main objectives and targets of the vaccination strategy

## Strategy

- Preventive vaccination

## Species

- Ducks (Muskovy/Barbarie, Mulard and Pekin)

## Zone

- All of mainland France (excluding Corsica)

## Period

- All year, starting the first of October 2023

# Vaccination within a regulatory framework

Species	Production ducks	Breeding ducks
<b>Ducks</b>	Mandatory vaccination	Vaccination prohibited for breeding ducks whose products (ie hatching eggs and day-old ducklings) are exported to another Member State and third countries.
<b>Gallus</b>	Prohibited vaccination	Prohibited vaccination
<b>Other species</b>	Prohibited vaccination	Prohibited vaccination

# GOVERNANCE BODIES OF THE VACCINATION ACTION PLAN

Based on two bodies:

- **Strategic:** the Steering Committee (COFIL), including representatives of :
  - Poultry sector (producers associations)
  - Veterinarians
  - Scientific bodies
  - Vaccines producers
  - Regional services (local administrative unit)
- **Operational:** an internal committee, including representatives of the divisions (animal health, international, budget, ...) of the Directorate general for food

The progress of the plan is regularly presented to the farmers' organizations.

# NATIONAL CAMPAIGN MONITORING COMMITTEE

**Role:** Monitoring the campaign, evaluating its effectiveness, identifying solutions in case of difficulties

**Leader:** DGAL

**Participants:** Agricultural professionals, veterinarians, ANSES, ENVT, SIMV

## Consisting of:

### Regional Campaign Monitoring Cells

- Leader: DRAAF
- Participants: Agricultural professionals, veterinarians
- Role: Anticipate labor and logistics issues

### Data Valuation and Analysis Cell

- Leader: DGAL
- Tool Evaluation: Movement database managers, Calypso, Cartogip, SIGAL
- Scientific Evaluation: ANSES, ENVT

### Sanitary Diplomacy Cell

- Leader: DGAL
- Participants: Interprofessional organizations

### Cost Observatory

- Leader: Interprofessional organizations

# WORKING GROUPS

**Several working groups were created during and after the start of the vaccination in order to better prepare and organize the campaign:**

- Third countries communication working group
- Post-vaccination surveillance working group
- Tractability working group
- Vaccination of breeding ducks working group
- Vaccination at the hatchery working group

# Data recording system



## CALYPSO

- To collect data on vaccination carried out by the **VETERINARIAN** or under his supervision: **vaccination and monthly visit for active surveillance.**



## SIGAL

- To collect surveillance data: **LABORATORY analysis results**



## CARTOGIP

- To combine the movement data declared by the operator and the vaccination data from Calypso and thus ensure the **TRACEABILITY OF THE VACCINATED ANIMALS.**



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# **2023/2024 HPAI VACCINATION CAMPAIGN**

# VACCINES : The used vaccine

- Call for tenders : 141 million doses purchased
- 2 vaccines used :

VOLVAC BEST

[https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/90055\\_ATU\\_M\\_ANNEXE.pdf](https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/90055_ATU_M_ANNEXE.pdf)

CEVA RESPONS

[https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/90053\\_ATU\\_M\\_ANNEXE.pdf](https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/90053_ATU_M_ANNEXE.pdf)



# Vaccination follow-up report

Period : from 1st October 2023 to 21 October 2024

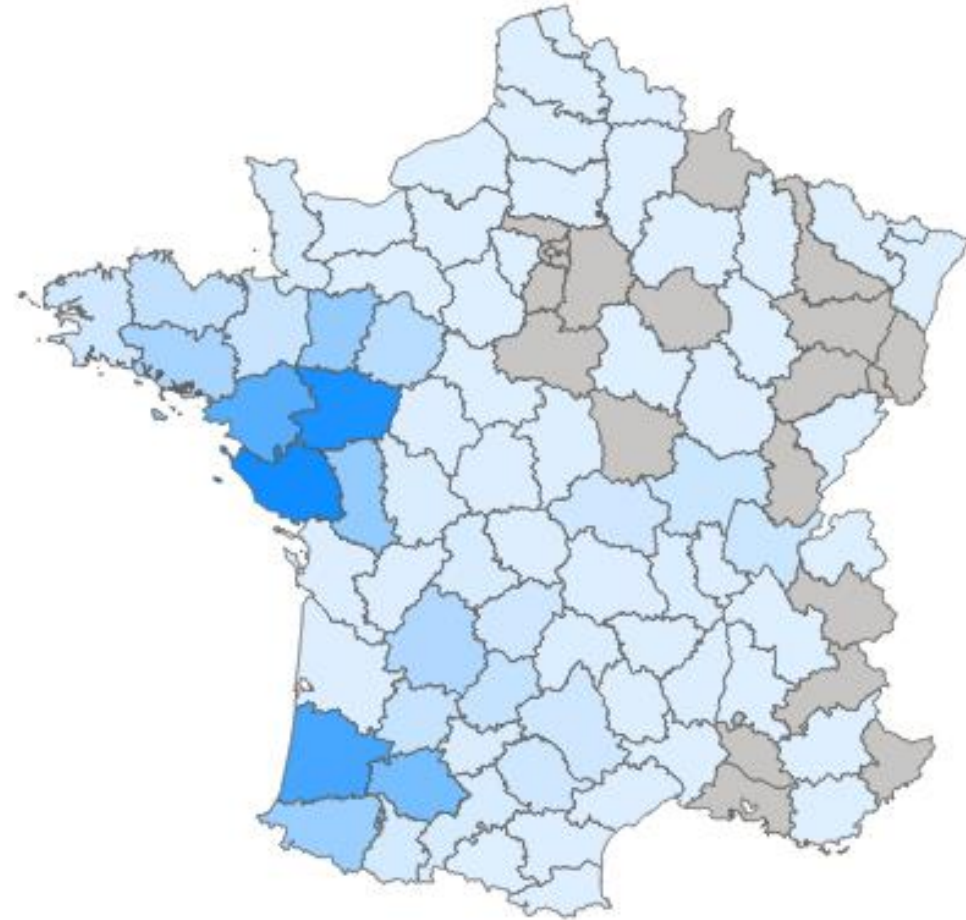
**63,1  
Million**

61 Million to 30 September 2024

Number of vaccinated ducks

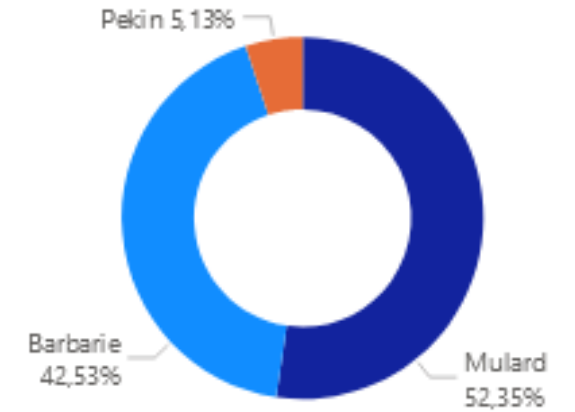
**2 295**

Number of  
establishments

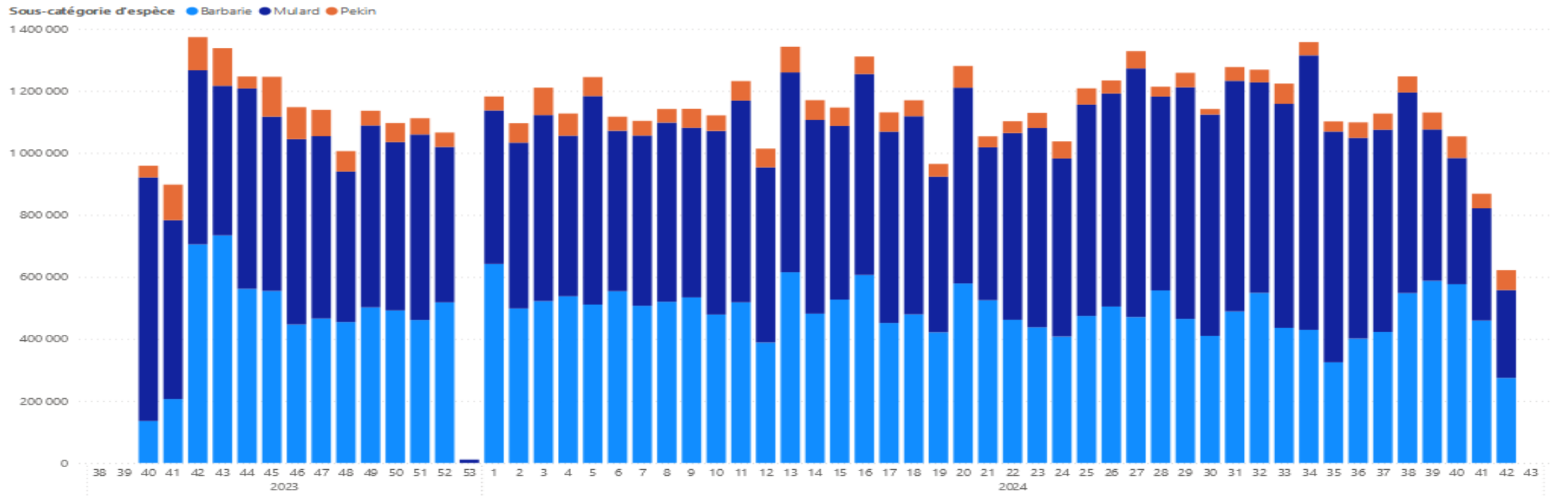


# Vaccination follow-up report

Period : from 1st October 2023 to 21 october 2024



## Number of ducks having started the vaccination protocol, per week



# Post vaccination monitoring

## Passive post vaccination monitoring

- Weekly monitoring of up to 5 dead animals in establishments holding vaccinated ducks (PCR analysis)
- Over the period October 2023 – September 2024 :
  - Number of samples taken for PCR analysis: **32 605**

## Active post-vaccination monitoring

- Monthly clinical surveillance of establishments holding vaccinated ducks with sampling of 60 vaccinated ducks (PCR analysis)
- Over the period October 2023 – September 2024 :
  - Number of samples taken for PCR analysis: **815 263**
  - No positive HPAI virological results



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# 2024/2025 HPAI VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

# Map of the planned vaccination campaign 2024-25

## Number of establishments per department

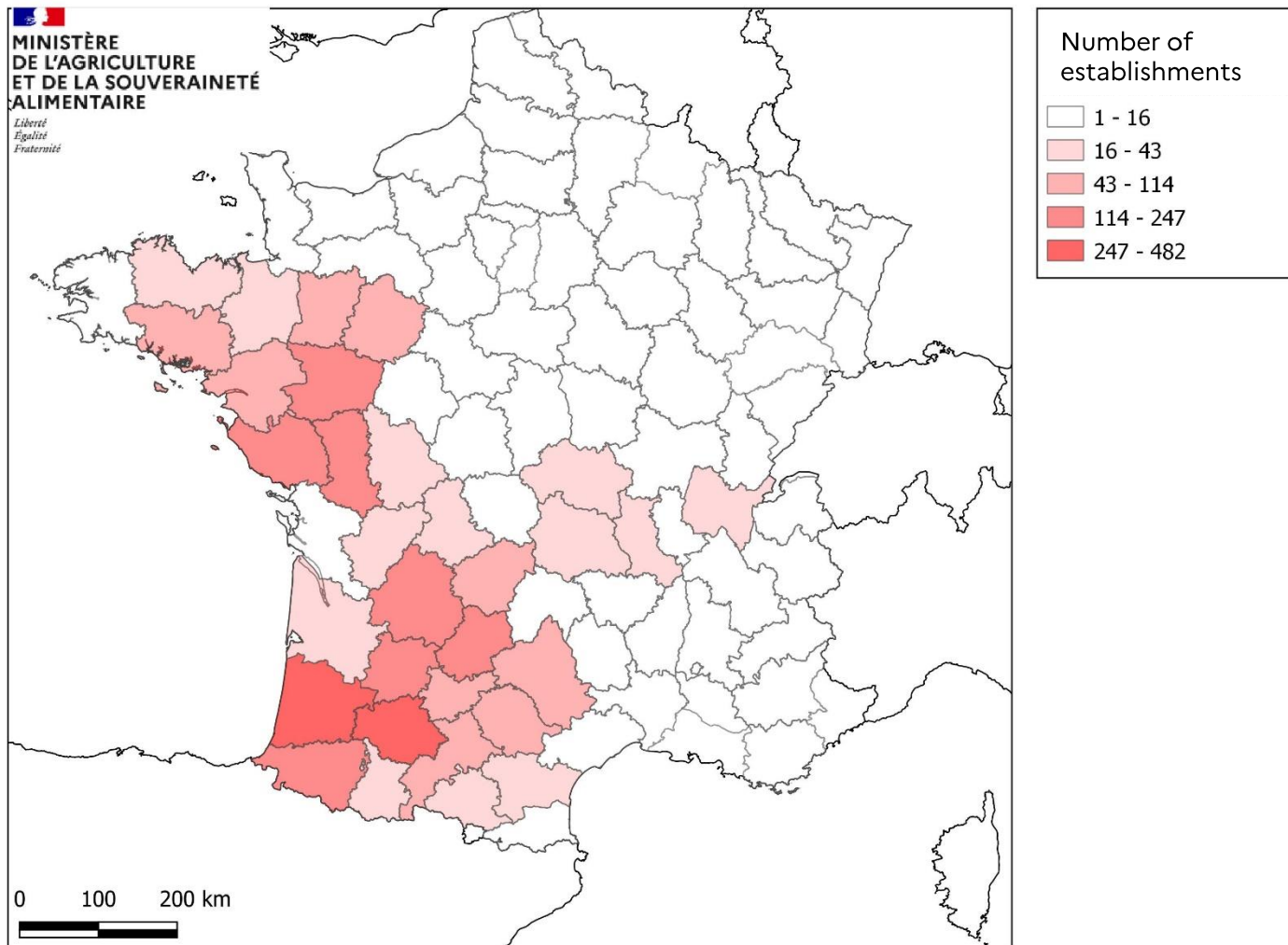
62  
million

Number of  
ducks



2300

Number of  
establishments

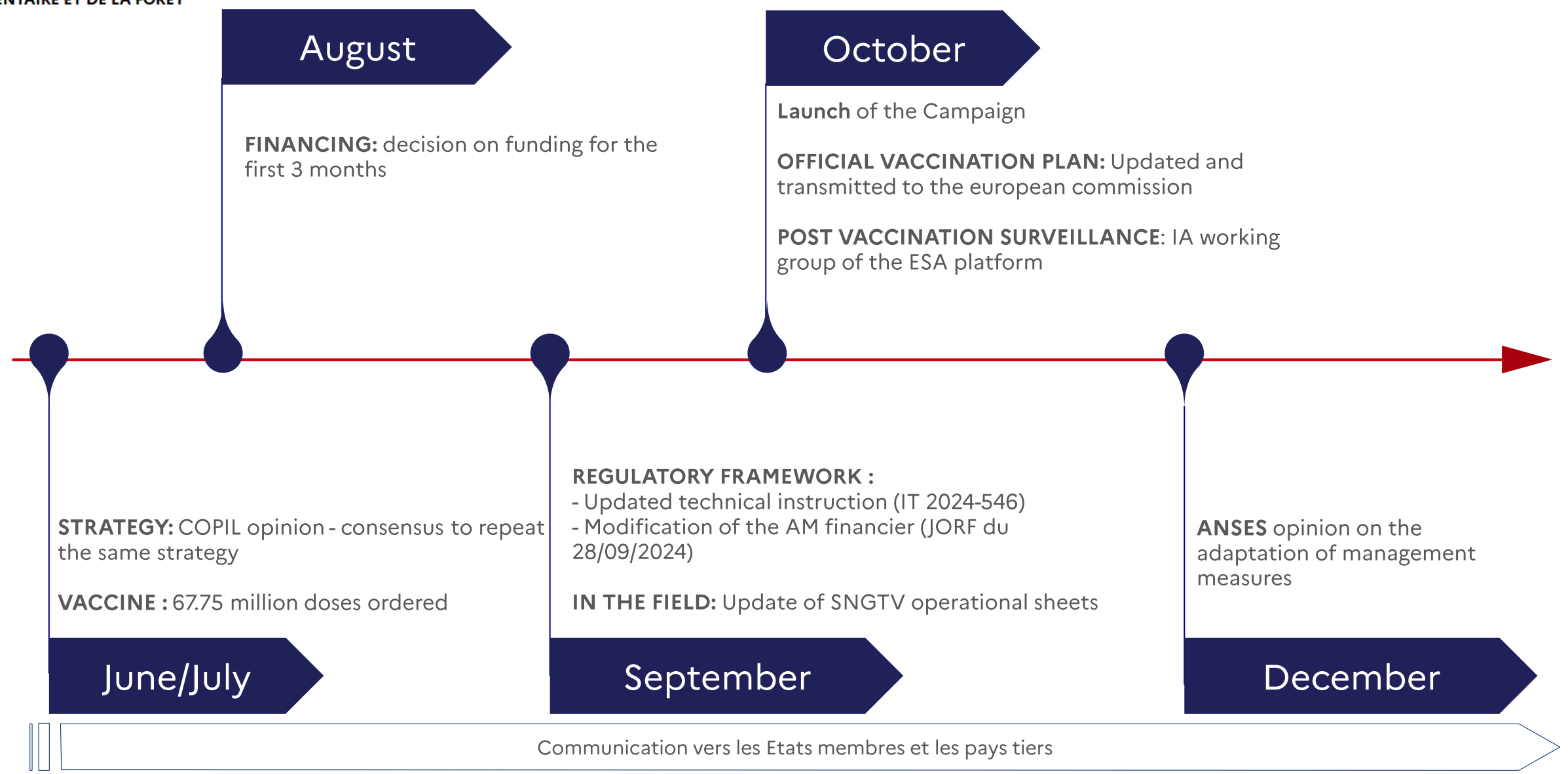


Référentiel : © IGN Données : DGAL/MASA

Date d'édition : 05/09/2023



# Actions to launch the 2024-2025 campaign



# VACCINES : The used vaccine

- **The used vaccine should:**
    - Be effective on the HPAI clade 2.3.4.4.b strain
    - Have the capacity for a DIVA strategy using the NP ELISA serology
    - Have an authorisation for use, issued by the ANMV (The National Veterinary Medicines Agency)
- = > <https://www.anses.fr/fr/content/médicaments>

## Two vaccines on the market meet these criteria

Vaccine and fabricant	Species	Administration route	Conservation	Vaccination at 1 day of age	DIVA ELISA NP serology
<b>Volvac BEST AI+ND BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM</b>	Pékin ducks, Mulard ducks, Muskovy ducks	SC	+5°C	Yes Non	Yes
<b>Vaccin CEVA Respons H5 Ceva Santé Animale</b>	Mulard ducks, Pékin ducks, Muscovy ducks	IM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 months ≤-60°C</li> <li>• 28 days ≤-20°C</li> <li>• 74 hours at 2-8°C</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes

# VACCINES

- **67.75 million doses of HPAI vaccines**

- Ordered under official contracts between the government and the two laboratories holding the authorised vaccines.
- This volume of vaccine doses meets an estimated need for a 6-month HPAI vaccination campaign.

- **2 vaccines used :**

- VOLVAC BEST : 46 369 000 ordered doses

- [https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/90055\\_ATU\\_M\\_ANNEXE.pdf](https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/90055_ATU_M_ANNEXE.pdf)

- CEVA RESPONS : 21 381 000 ordered doses **CEVA vaccine used since May 2024**

- [https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/90053\\_ATU\\_M\\_ANNEXE.pdf](https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/90053_ATU_M_ANNEXE.pdf)



# Reinforced post-vaccination surveillance

Conditions	Reinforced passive surveillance	Active surveillance
<b>Where?</b>	Epidemiological Unit	Epidemiological Unit
<b>By who?</b>	Breeder or Technician	Official veterinarian
<b>Frequency?</b>	Weekly	Every 30 days: clinical visit + virological analysis
<b>How?</b>	<p>Swabs (tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs) on 5 cadavers</p> <p>Since April 2024 : in case 5 deaths didn't occur during the week, the number of samples can be completed on morbid ducks, up until 5 samples get collected</p>	Swabs on 60 vaccinated ducks (tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs)
<b>Analysis?</b>	RT-PCR gene M virology If the result was positive → screening H5/H7	RT-PCR gene M virology (If the result was positive → screening H5/H7)
<b>Laboratory type?</b>	Recognised laboratory	Approved laboratory

# French Ministry of Agriculture website

Everything you need to know about the highly pathogenic  
avian influenza vaccination action plan in France

(updated and available in French and English)

Influenza  
aviaire  
hautement  
pathogène



Pour  
en savoir  
plus sur  
la stratégie  
vaccinale



Thank you for your attention