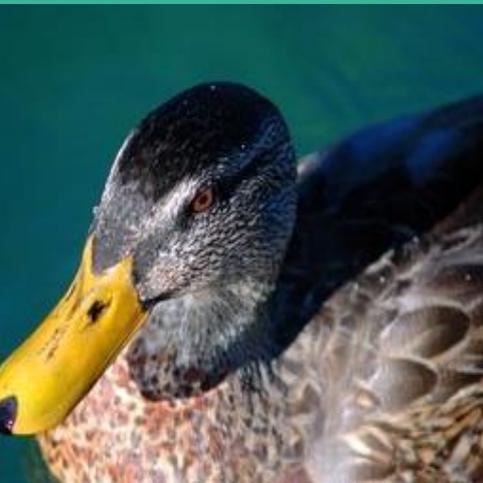




Highly pathogenic avian influenza Situation in France

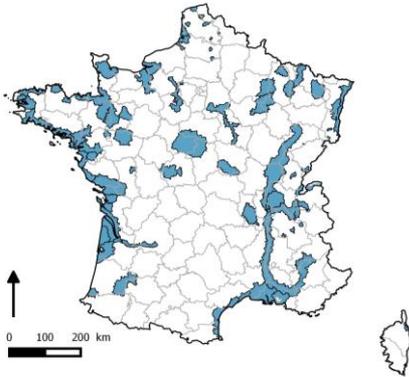


SCoPAFF

January 15th 2021

Context

The Netherlands notified cases of HPAI H5N8 in wild avifauna on 21th November 2020



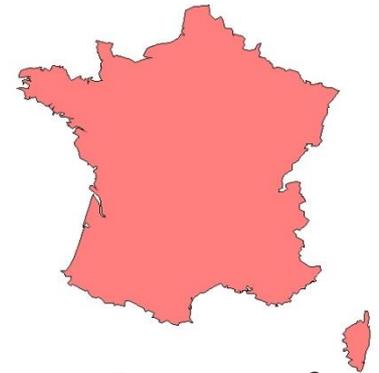
Decree of
October 23, 2020
Moderate level
risk of HPAI

Presence of a strong dynamic of infection by HPAI H5 viruses in wild avifauna: Numerous confirmations reported in Germany, Netherlands, UK, Ireland and Denmark



Decree of
November 4, 2020
High level risk of HPAI
in 54 departments

The 16th November 2020, the first outbreak of HPAI of type H5 was confirmed on French territory

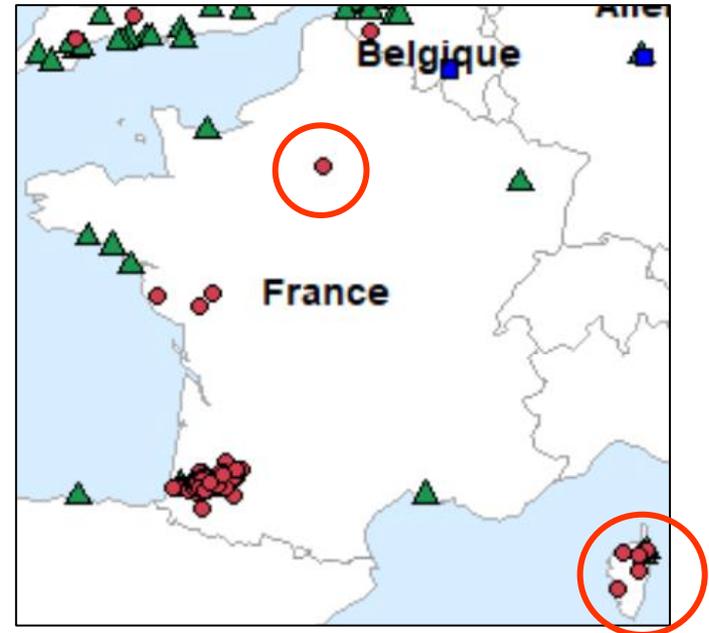


Decree of
November 17, 2020
High level risk of HPAI
in the entire
metropolitan area

PET SHOP OUTBREAKS

The first outbreak of HPAI of type H5 was confirmed on 16/11/2020 on French territory in a pet shop, where poultry and other captive birds were kept, in the department of Haute-Corse. Immediately the measures required pursuant to Directive 2005/94/EC were taken including establishment of a restricted zone.

Several outbreaks were found in the following days.



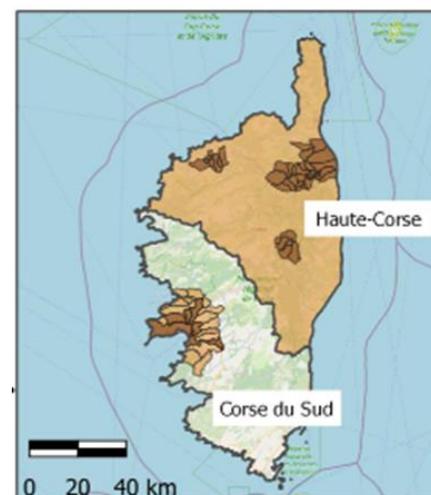
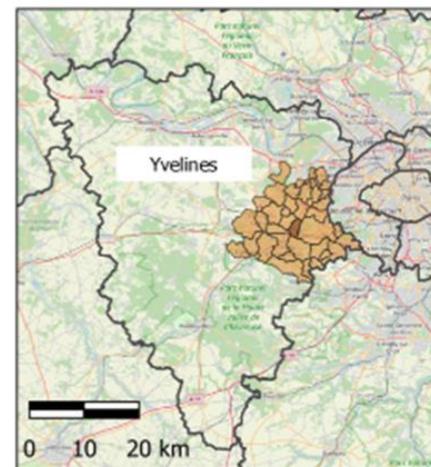
Corsica : 2 primary outbreaks
and 5 secondary outbreaks
Yvelines: 1 Primary outbreak

PET SHOP OUTBREAKS

The situation is under control in Corsica and the Yvelines, where no outbreak has been detected for nearly 3 weeks.

Zoning have been lifted in South Corsica and in the Yvelines.

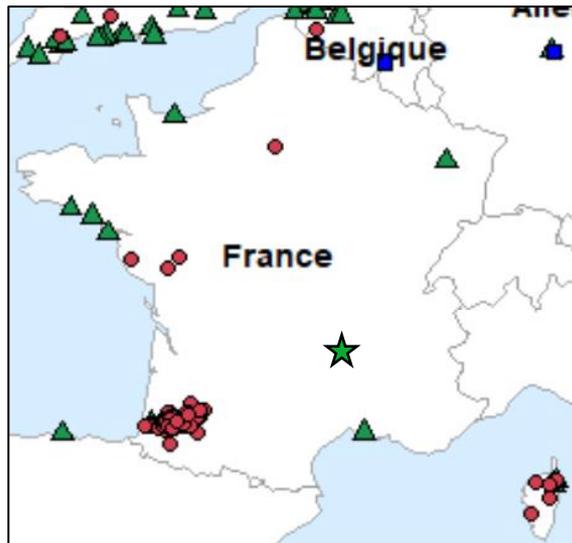
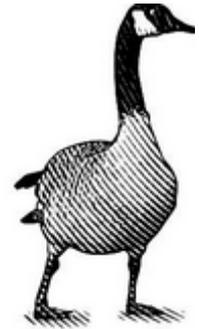
Zoning in Haute Corse will be lifted next week.



Protection and Surveillance zones

WILD BIRD OUTBREAKS

- In total, since November 23rd, 10 cases have been confirmed in wild avifauna in the departments: 56, 54, 44, 14, 2B, 13 and 40.
- ★ A new case has been confirmed in the department 42 : 5 swans found dead in a particular risk area (conf. 14/01/21)



Measures:

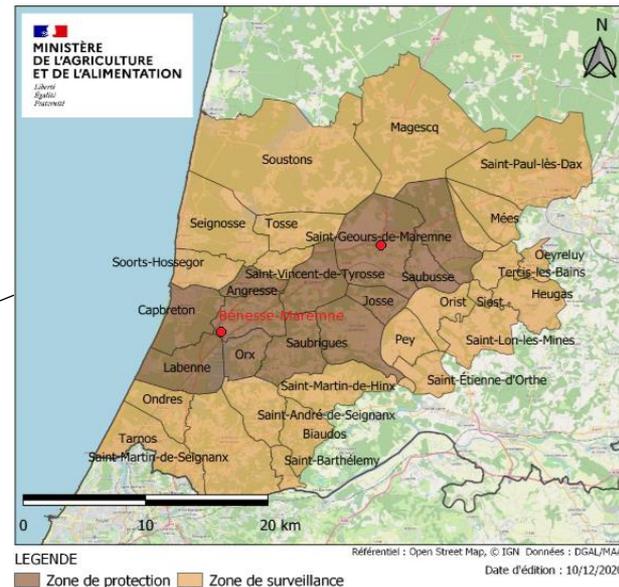
- Establishment of a restricted zone « wildlife » 5-10km around the case
- Sequestration, strengthened biosecurity and surveillance in holdings
- Wild birds surveillance has been strengthened (SAGIR)

POULTRY OUTBREAKS

Phase 1: November 17-December 23

Dept of the Landes: Protection and surveillance zones set up around the 2 first outbreaks including movement restrictions, strict health measures and epidemiological surveys:

- Culling measures are taken in each outbreak to prevent any spread of the virus
- Cleaning and disinfection and an empty period will be provided on the farms



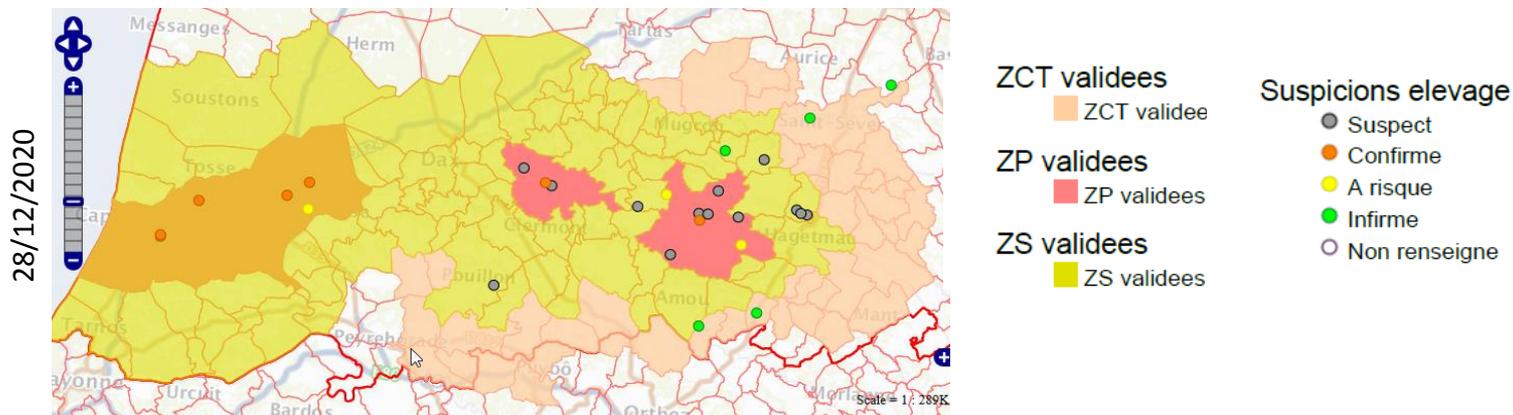
POULTRY OUTBREAKS

Phase 2: December 23-January 7

As the situation worsens in the Landes, ANSES is urgently seized of and recommends strengthening health measures.

New measures are ordained on December 23:

- The slaughter of all species susceptible to the virus within a radius of 1 km around each outbreak
- The slaughter of all palmipeds and other unconfined poultry species within a radius of 3 km.

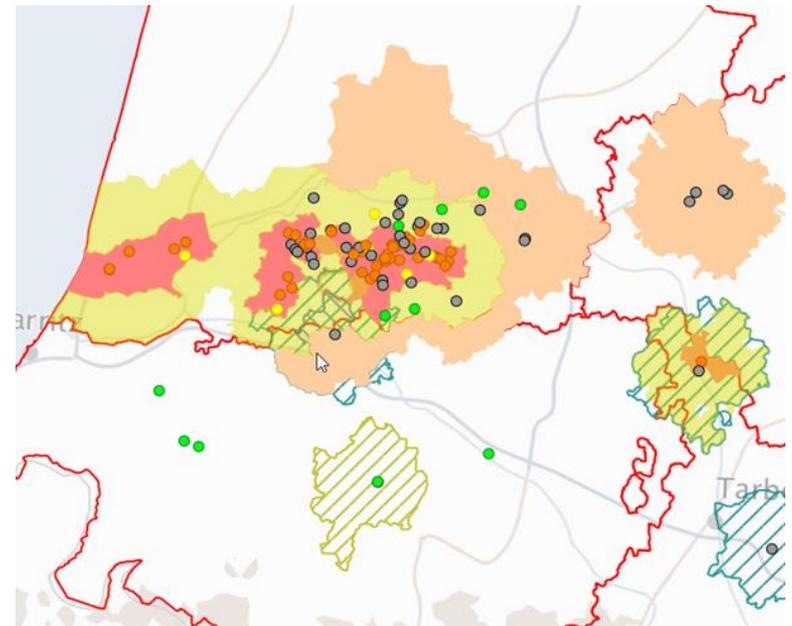


POULTRY OUTBREAKS

The situation keeps worsening in the Landes, and spreading to the neighboring departments (south and east).

Most of the cases are concentrated in the Chalosse basin which has a very high density of duck farms for foie gras production.

10 to 30 new suspicions (clinical or analytical) are announced daily in this department.



CARTOGIP 06/01/2021

Opinion of ANSES is asked upon again to adapt the strategy

- Suspensions élevage
 - Suspect
 - Confirme
 - A risque
 - Infirmes
 - Non renseigné
- ZCT validées
 - ZCT validées
- ZP validées
 - ZP validées
- ZS validées
 - ZS validées



POULTRY OUTBREAKS

Phase 3: From January 7 to now

It has been decided to strengthen the control strategy:

- Depopulation area around the outbreaks:
 - All poultry within **1km** around the outbreaks
 - All ducks within **5km** around the outbreaks and open-air poultry
- Setting up a restriction area in which **all movements are prohibited**:
 - The limits of this buffer zone go up to **20km** around the outbreaks (big SZ)
 - The area will be gradually emptied
- 5 Slaughterhouses and a logistic platform in the area are requisitioned
- Critical point: the collection, transport and rendering capacities
- Veterinary reinforcements have been requested (veterinary practices, schools mobilized)
- Laboratories are mobilized in a COVID context (shortage of swabs and personal protective equipment)
- Technical orders and decrees have been updated

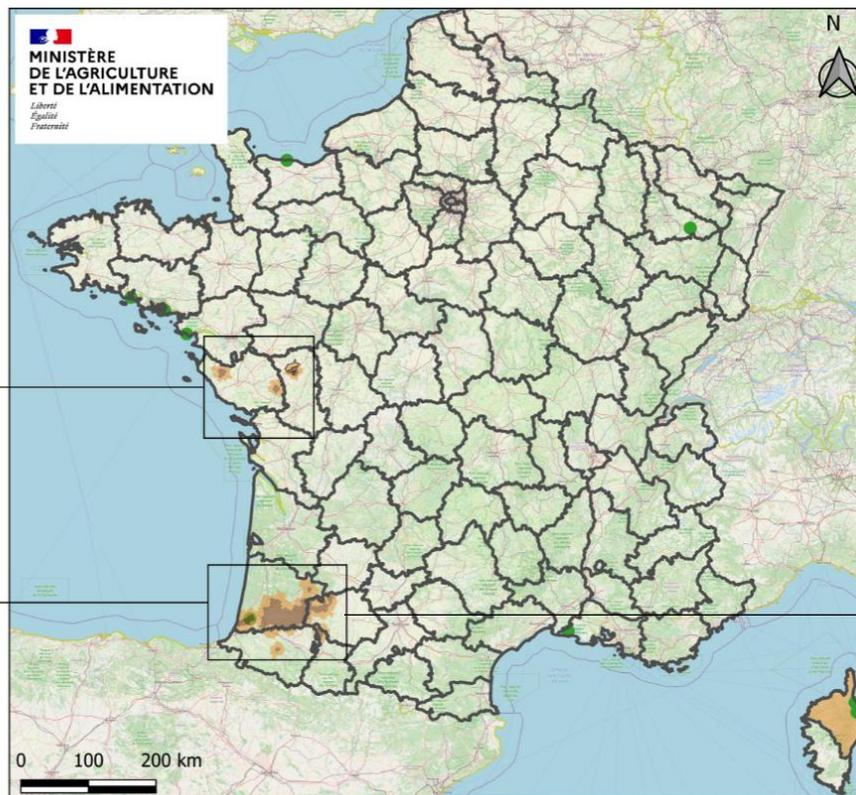
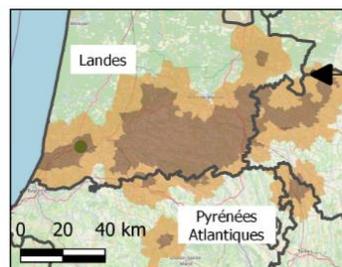
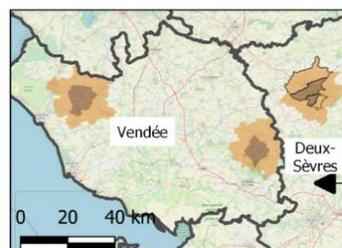


POULTRY OUTBREAKS

In total, 256 outbreaks of HPAI H5N8 in poultry have been detected to date:

LEGENDE

- Zone de protection
- Zone de surveillance
- Cas faune sauvage

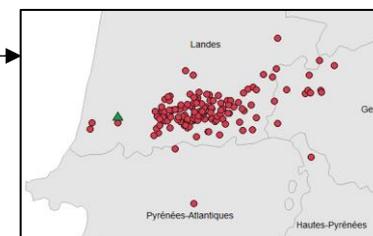


Référentiel : Open Street Map, © IGN Données : DGAL/MAA

Date d'édition : 14/01/2021

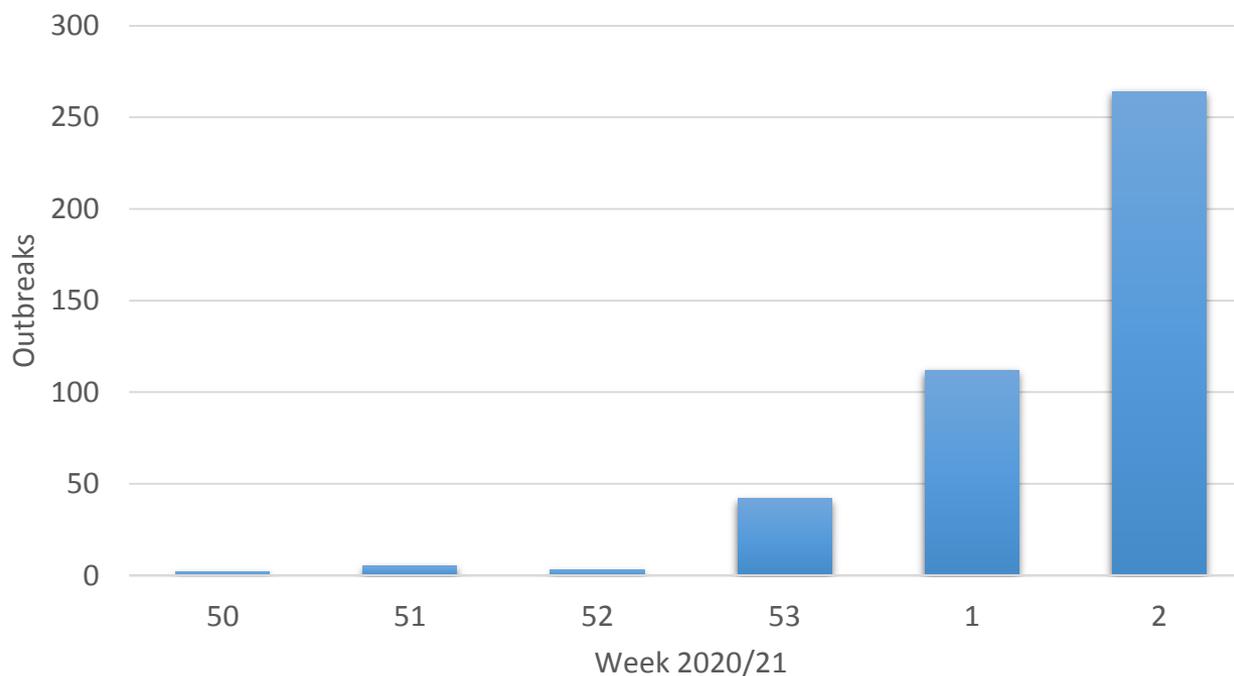
[14/12/2021-12h]

- Dpt 40 : 224
- Dpt 32 : 14
- Dpt 64 : 12
- Dpt 65 : 2
- Dpt 85 : 3
- Dpt 79 : 1



POULTRY OUTBREAKS

In total, 256 outbreaks of HPAI H5N8 in poultry have been detected to date mainly in the department of Les Landes



POULTRY OUTBREAKS

Characteristics of the virus:

- HPAI H5N8 clade 2.3.4.4.b
- Significant mortality and symptomatology in palmipeds
 - Prostrated animals, nervous signs, etc.
 - Marked myocarditis
- Highly contagious and spreads rapidly (Estimated propagation speed 5km/week)



Introduced by wild migratory birds originally. At present domestic spread. Unfavorable climatic conditions (rain and cold) boost the diffusion.



POULTRY OUTBREAKS

A total of 1,116,000 animals have been culled in the Southwest (Region of Nouvelle Aquitaine)

- 722,542 birds were culled as a **preventive measure** in the department of the Landes and in the neighboring department in the slaughterhouses or on the platform. By the end of the week, **865 000 animals** will have preventively been culled.
- **394,434** animals were culled in the **outbreaks** either by sanitary veterinarians and departmental services, or by the mobile service provider “GT Logistics”

Considering a number of 9.6 million broilers (ITAVI data) and 3 million palmipeds (CIFOG data) present in the large southwestern restriction perimeter on January 12, 2021 (constantly changing figures due to the declaration of new outbreaks), we could estimate the time to clear the area from all palmipeds and 1.5 million broilers in **6 weeks**.

Beyond this first 6-week period, an additional 21 days would be needed after the CD2 of the last outbreak in the area.

CONCLUSION

France is once again facing a major HPAI crisis.

More than 200 outbreaks have been confirmed in less than two months.

The outbreaks have occurred in a very densely populated area which facilitates the spread of the virus.

Progress has been made in biosecurity but new weak links have been singled out (stakeholders: collector)

All means (personal and technical) are implemented to contain the progress of the disease.

The current objective is to preserve the disease-free zone.

Thank you for your attention
Merci pour votre attention

