



Context

On November 26th, 2021, an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) strain H5N1 was detected in a breeding farm in the department of Nord (59), signifying the loss of the free status that France had recovered on September 2, 2021 in accordance with the Chapter 10.4 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Sanitary measures

For all the outbreaks, from the suspicion stage, sanitary management measures were triggered with the establishment of regulated zoning (3 and 10 km) around the concerned farms, reinforcement of biosecurity measures, census of farms and prohibition of movements of poultry in the restricted areas.

In the South-West and Western France, additional measures of depopulation have been implemented.

I. DEPARTMENTS HAVING RECOVERED FREE STATUS

3 departments concerned: Nord department (59), Indre-et-Loire department (37) and Mayenne department (53)

Sanitary conditions and compliance with cleaning and disinfection operations have made it possible to lift the restriction zones in these departments. They regained their free status on the following dates, in accordance with the provisions of the OIE Code (28 days after the end of cleaning and disinfection operations – Article 10.4.6):

| Department | Number of the department | Date of cleaning and disinfection | Date free status recovery (CD + 28 days) | Total number of confirmed outbreaks |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Indre et Loire | 37 | 28/02/2022 | 29/03/2022 | 2 |
| Mayenne | 53 | 01/03/2022 | 30/03/2022 | 1 |
| Nord | 59 | 04/04/2022 | 03/05/2022 | 8 |

II. HEALTH SITUATION IN FARMS OUTSIDE SOUTH-WEST AND WESTERN REGIONS

Number of confirmed outbreaks : 59 outbreaks in the Dordogne department (24), 41 in the Lot (46), 8 in the Nord (59), 5 in the Cantal (15), 2 in the Seine-Maritime (76), 2 in the Corrèze (19) 2 in the Haute Vienne (87), 2 in the Aveyron (12) and 1 in the Charentes (16)

In **Dordogne department**, a first outbreak was confirmed on April 2 in a farm of 670 geese and 350 goslings in Saint-Geniès in Périgord. 59 outbreaks have been notified, the last on April 28.

To prevent the spread of the epizootic, nearly 500,000 poultry were slaughtered, which represents nearly 1,300 tonnes of carcasses sent for rendering. In galliform farms present within a perimeter of 1 km around a declared outbreak or a sensitive site, all the poultry present must be slaughtered as a preventive measure; in palmiped farms within a radius of 3 km around an outbreak, all birds must be slaughtered. Beyond this protection zone, all "ready to force-feed" duck farms present within a perimeter of 5 km around a declared outbreak or a sensitive site must also be subject to preventive slaughter.

In the **Lot department**, 41 outbreaks have been confirmed since the first confirmed case on March 21. An additional restricted zone of 20 km has been defined in the western area of the department. More than 200 municipalities, mainly located in the North and East of the department, are under restriction.

In **Aveyron**, a second outbreak was confirmed on May 1 in a farm of 2,000 ducks in the town of Sénergues. All the animals were slaughtered.

In **Charente**, a first outbreak was confirmed on May 4, 2022 in a duck farm in the town of Saint-Romain. The surveillance zone set up immediately also concerns the neighboring department of the Dordogne.

There were no new cases detected in Cantal, Corrèze, Haute-Vienne or Seine-Maritime.

III. HEALTH SITUATION IN THE SOUTH-WEST REGION (5 departments, 383 outbreaks)

Number of confirmed outbreaks : 231 outbreaks in Landes (40), 71 in Pyrénées-Atlantiques (64), 46 in Gers (32), 16 in Hautes-Pyrénées (65), and 19 in Lot-et-Garonne (47).

The situation is stable again this week, confirming the effectiveness of accelerated preventive depopulation measures (with the exception of breeders) and crawl space (temporary ban on repopulation of farms) for all poultry and palmipeds in the perimeter encompassing the outbreaks active in the departments of Landes (40), Pyrénées-Atlantiques (64) and Gers (32). More than 80% of the outbreaks are located in the two departments of Landes (231 outbreaks) and Pyrénées-Atlantiques (71 outbreaks).

Depopulation has been completed since the end of February, with more than 4 million poultry slaughtered, more than half of which are waterfowl.

The lifting of the restriction zones could occur in the short term, and could coincide with the recovery of the free status of certain departments.

The department of Landes may recover its free status the 13 of May.

IV. HEALTH SITUATION IN LIVESTOCK WEST REGION (7 departments, 864 outbreaks)

Number of confirmed outbreaks : 533 outbreaks in Vendée department (85), 177 in the Maine-et-Loire (49), 95 in Loire-Atlantique (44), 53 in the Deux-Sèvres (79), 3 in the Morbihan (56), 2 in the Ille-et-Vilaine (35) and 1 in the Finistère (29)

The situation stabilizes. Only a few outbreaks have been confirmed since last week in Vendée, Maine-et-Loire and Deux-Sèvres.

In view of the situation, since March 6, 2022, in addition to the slaughter, cleaning and disinfection and regulatory zoning measures, the surveillance zone has been extended by 10 km with a ban on movement and the re-installation of poultry, as in the South-West zone.

In addition, since April 1, a new "firewall" additional restricted area (ZRS), which corresponds to a strip of 10km north of the surveillance zone of the Pays de la Loire region, has been put in place. This operation aims to reduce the density of poultry by proceeding with the depopulation of waterfowl production farms.

At this stage, more than 8 million animals have already been slaughtered.

French Influenza restriction zones

