



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.

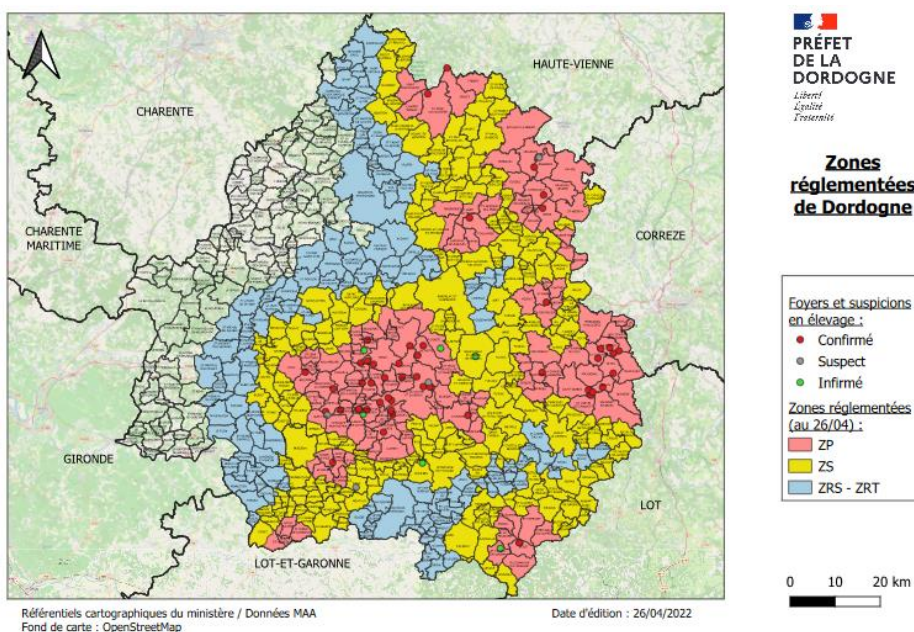
Sanitary measures

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. HEALTH SITUATION IN FARMS OUTSIDE SOUTH-WEST AND WESTERN REGIONS (9 departments, 115 outbreaks)

54 outbreaks in the Dordogne department (24), 39 in the Lot (46), 8 in the Nord (59), 5 in the Cantal (15), 2 in the Indre-et-Loire (37), 2 in the Seine-Maritime (76), 2 in the Corrèze (19) 2 in the Haute Vienne (87), and 1 in the Aveyron (12).

I.1. Departments with an evolving situation: Dordogne (24), Lot (46), and Aveyron (12)



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. 54 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**, 38 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 the **Aveyron department**, a first outbreak was confirmed on a palmiped farm in the town of Vezins de Lézou, in the center-east of the department. 14,000 ducks were slaughtered. The epidemiological investigation is ongoing.

I.2. Stable situation or free status recovered in the 6 other departments

Apart from a confirmed outbreak in **Cantal**, since April 22, there have been no new cases detected in Corrèze, Haute-Vienne, Indre-et-Loire or Seine-Maritime.

The **Indre-et-Loire** department regained its **free status** on March 29, 2022. Barring a new outbreak, the **Nord** department must **regain** its status by **May 3**.

II. HEALTH SITUATION IN THE SOUTH-WEST REGION (5 departments, 377 outbreaks)

231 outbreaks in Landes (40), 71 in Pyrénées-Atlantiques (64), 46 in Gers (32), 16 in Hautes-Pyrénées (65), and 13 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.

III. HEALTH SITUATION IN LIVESTOCK WEST REGION (8 departments, 862 outbreaks)

- 532 outbreaks in Vendée department (85), 178 in the Maine-et-Loire (49), 95 in Loire-Atlantique (44), 50 in the Deux-Sèvres (79), 3 in the Morbihan (56), 2 in the Ille-et-Vilaine (35), 1 in the Finistère (29) and 1 in Mayenne (53)

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

