



One Health Surveillance in Animals and the Environment

AHAC – 10 November 2023

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Outline

- Existing EU framework for OH
- EU4Health WP 2022
- Coordination and timeline

Existing EU framework for OH

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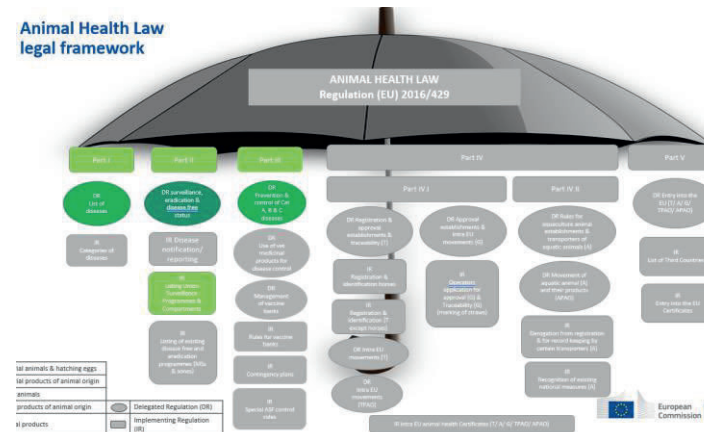
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE
of 26 June 1964
on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine
 (64/432/EEC)
 (OJ 121, 29.7.1964, p. 1977/64)



- Research
- Co-funding
- Eradication programmes (e.g. rabies)
- Food-borne zoonoses
- ...



Animal Health Law legal framework



EU4Health WP 2022

CP-g-22-04.01 Direct grants to Member States' authorities:
setting up a coordinated surveillance system under the One Health
approach for cross-border pathogens that threaten the Union

https://ec.europa.eu/assets/sante/health/funding/wp2022_en.pdf

Financial support: EU4Health

2021-2027 – a vision for a healthier European Union

With **€5.3 billion** budget the **EU4Health programme** is an unparalleled **EU financial support** in the **health area**

Four overarching strands:

- **Crisis preparedness;**
- Health promotion & disease prevention;
- Health systems & healthcare workforce;
- Digital;



Financial support: EU4Health

EU4H WP 2021 – included surveillance activities

- **COMMUNICABLE DISEASES – SURVEILLANCE AND EARLY DETECTION** with the objective of fostering an integrated surveillance systems at Union and national level



EU4Health WP 2022 – OH Surveillance

OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND ACTIVITIES



- support to Member States' authorities to contribute to the setting and scaling up of this animal and environmental surveillance system
- systematic ongoing collection & assessment of data by EFSA in coordination with ECDC

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OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND ACTIVITIES

- surveillance system for emerging and re-emerging zoonotic pathogens in
 - **animals** and the **environment**
 - **Member States** and **third countries**

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OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND ACTIVITIES

- **capacity building** in MS based on identified surveillance priorities and risks identified by EFSA/ECDC assessment

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Pilot MS joining the initiative will need to:

1. identify the **sample collection modalities** (using existing sampling schemes or setting up new ones with a novel One Health approach);
2. carry out the **diagnostic procedures** (incorporating the equipment acquired as well as improved techniques);
3. organise the national **data collection, collation** and national **data sharing**;

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Pilot MS joining the initiative will need to:

4. carry out a preliminary **national assessment** (across animal and public health and the environment in a One Health approach) in order to identify national risks and priorities for the future;
5. address residual **capacity building** needs not fully addressed in year one including awareness campaigns/events;
6. **share data with EFSA** and actively contribute to the yearly re-prioritisation exercise of EFSA/ECDC aimed at identifying the current and future health risks for the Union. This will contribute to the redesign of the surveillance system for the following year.

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Budget:

Total envelope EU4H: **20 MIL EUR over 3 years** (co-financing principle of 60% or 80%)

Type of applicants targeted: Member States' authorities

Promote Synergies

This action should build on and be in coordination with the actions carried out by the EC on human health surveillance, based on the report on “**Lessons learnt from COVID-19 surveillance and other epidemics on integrated and real-time of surveillance in the EU/EEA**” and on the **Joint Action on Integrated surveillance**, including the setting – up of human and animal health data integration [under the 2021 work programme (AWP 2021 - CP-g-02.1.1)]

Coordination and timeline

Risk Assessment by EFSA

SANTE provided a mandate to **EFSA** till 2026 to:

- Perform risk assessment to define surveillance priorities and modalities in coordination with ECDC and MS
- Collect data from MS every year
- Carry out updated risk assessments
- Foster the iterative process

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Extract from **EFSA assessment** (refer to the full report for contextualising this information) -

Figure 3 Host populations and suggested surveillance components for each of the prioritized **diseases which are not vector-borne**. Domestic populations are shaded in purple, wild populations in green and humans in brown. The shading gradient represents disease progression and indicates on which stages surveillance may focus

		GENERAL POPULATION	EXPOSED	INFECTED	INFECTIOUS	SYMPTOMATIC	GP/VD VISIT	DEAD	Component name
Non vector-borne diseases									
Echinococcus granulosus	Ruminants								Surveillance component not eligible for funding (focus on food safety)
	Wild ruminants								No surveillance component specifically designed
	Dogs								Adult parasite detection in domestic dogs
	Wild canids								Adult parasite detection in wild canids
	Human								Surveillance components targeting human were not in scope
Echinococcus multilocularis	Dogs								Not eligible for funding in the initiative "CP-g-22-04.01 Direct grants to Member States' authorities"
	Rodents								
	Wildlife (foxes, racoon dogs)								
	Human								
Hepatitis E	Pigs								Pathogen detection in pigs breeding stock
	Wildlife (wild boar, deer)								Pathogen detection in hunted wildlife - Surveillance component not eligible for funding (focus on food safety)
	ENVIRONMENT								Pathogen detection in effluents from farms and abattoirs in high-risk sites in high-risk seasons
	Human								Surveillance components targeting human were not in scope
HPAI	Poultry								No surveillance component specifically designed, as already covered under AHL and Union Surveillance programmes
	Wildlife (wild birds and mammals)								No surveillance component specifically designed, as measures already covered under AHL and USP provide flexibility to MS to include several components already – if such surveillance is to be undertaken under the OH grant, it should not duplicate actions already carried out under AHL and USP
	Human								Surveillance components targeting human were not in scope
INFLUENZA IN SWINE	Pigs								Pathogen detection and genetic characterization in pigs with clinical signs
	Human								Surveillance components targeting human were not in scope

OH Surveillance

Extract from **EFSA assessment** (refer to the full report for contextualising this information) -

Figure 4 Host populations and suggested surveillance components for the vector-borne prioritized diseases. Domestic populations are shaded in purple, wild populations in green, vectors in yellow and humans in brown. The shading gradient represents disease progression and indicates on which stages surveillance may focus

Link to EFSA report:
<https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.7882>

VECTOR-borne diseases									
Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	Ruminants							Serological surveillance of domestic ruminants in high-risk areas	
	Wild ruminants							Serological surveillance of wild ruminant in high-risk areas	
	Hare							No surveillance component specifically designed	
	Hyalomma marginatum								Pathogen detection in ticks collected from <i>domestic</i> ruminants in high-risk areas
									Pathogen detection in ticks collected from <i>wild ruminants</i> in high-risk areas
									Pathogen detection in ticks collected from <i>migratory birds</i> in high-risk areas and seasons
							Surveillance of ticks in areas at <i>risk of introduction</i> and establishment of the vector		
LYME BORRELIOSIS	Human							Surveillance components targeting human were not in scope	
	Dogs							Serological surveillance of dogs in high-risk areas	
	Wild birds							No surveillance component specifically designed	
	Rodents							No surveillance component specifically designed	
	Ixodes ricinus								Pathogen detection in ticks in high-risk areas where the vector is endemic
									Pathogen detection in ticks collected from rodents in high-risk areas
Q-FEVER	Human							Surveillance components targeting human were not in scope	
	Ruminants							Serological surveillance of small ruminants can be used to identify high risk areas (to target other activities)	
	Ticks							Indicator-based surveillance of abortions in ruminants	
	ENVIRONMENT							No surveillance component specifically designed	
Rift Valley Fever (RVF)	Human							Environmental sampling in high-risk areas	
	Ruminants							Surveillance components targeting human were not in scope	
								Indicator-based surveillance of abortions and increased mortality in young stock in ruminants	
								Bulk milk surveillance in ruminants in high-risk areas and season	
Tick-borne encephalitis (TBE)	Mosquitoes							Pathogen detection in mosquitoes in areas of introduction risk	
	Human							Surveillance components targeting human were not in scope	
	Ruminants							Serological surveillance in domestic ruminants in high-risk areas	
	Wild ruminants							Pathogen detection in raw milk samples from domestic ruminants in high-risk areas	
	Rodents							No surveillance component specifically designed	
WEST NILE FEVER (WNF)	Ixodes ricinus							No surveillance component specifically designed	
	Human							Pathogen detection in ticks in high-risk areas	
	Equidae							Surveillance components targeting human were not in scope	
	Domestic birds							Clinical surveillance in Equidae (horses and donkeys) in endemic areas	
	Wild birds							Sentinel surveillance in chickens	
	Mosquitoes							Pathogen detection in wild birds with neurological symptoms or sudden death	
Human								Pathogen detection in mosquitoes in endemic areas	
								Pathogen detection in mosquitoes in non-endemic areas bordering to endemic ones	
								Surveillance components targeting human were not in scope	

OH Surveillance

Extract from **EFSA assessment** (refer to the full report for contextualising this information) -

Figure 5 Host populations and suggested surveillance components for **Disease Y**. Domestic populations are shaded in purple, wild populations in green, vectors in yellow and humans in brown. The shading gradient represents disease progression and indicates on which stages surveillance may focus

		GENERAL POPULATION	EXPOSED	INFECTED	INFECTIOUS	SYMPTOMATIC	GP/VD VISIT	DEAD	Component name
Disease X	Human								Surveillance components targeting human were not in scope
	Livestock								Detection of new infectious agent causing disease (Disease Y) in livestock
Disease Y	Companion animals								Detection of new infectious agent causing disease (Disease Y) in companion animals
	Exotic animals								Detection of new infectious agent causing disease (Disease Y) in exotic animals
	Wildlife								Detection of new infectious agent causing disease (Disease Y) in wildlife
	Effluents and waste water								Detection of new infectious agent (Disease Y) in effluents and wastewater

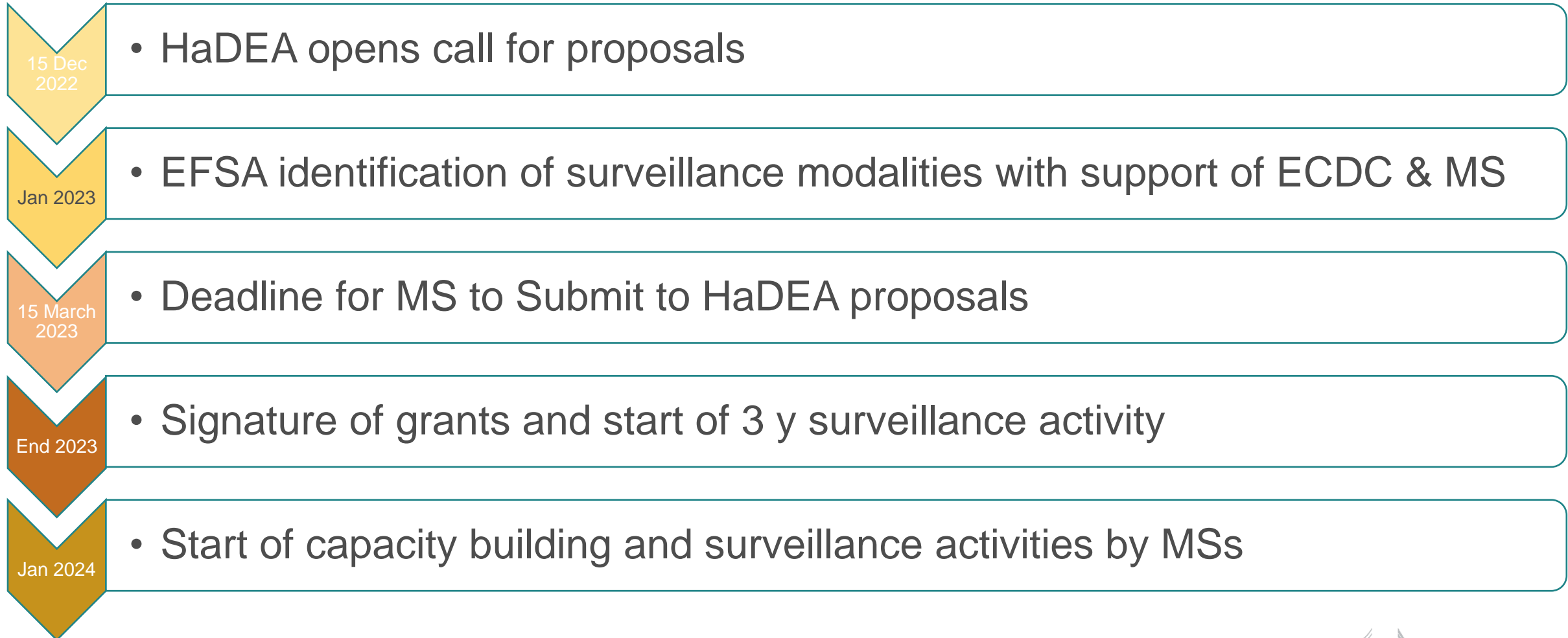
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Management of the grants with MS

HaDEA will lead the management of the grants

- 23 MS applied
- Assessment
- Signatures by the end of 2023

Provisional timeline of CP-g-22-04.01 next milestones:



Thank you



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