

One Health Surveillance in Animals and the Environment

PAFF Committee – 15-16 February 2023

DG SANTE – Unit G2 Animal health European Commission

Updates from **EFSA**:

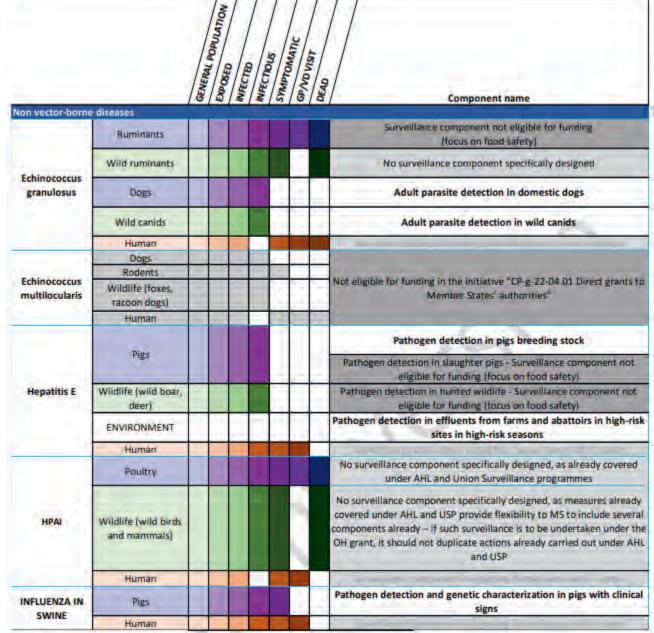
- EFSA, in coordination with ECDC and with an active participation of the Member States, carried out its assessment for the surveillance system to identify the priorities and methodologies of the surveillance system.
- Summarised in two reports already circulated by email on 31/1/2023 by EFSA.
- Expected date of publication in EFSA OJ on 17/2/2023.



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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





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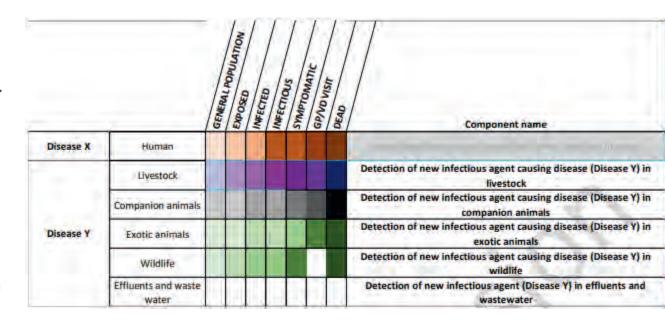
Figure 4 Host populations and suggested surveillance components for the vector-borne prioritized diseases. Domestic populations are shaded in purple, wild populations in green, vectors in yellow and humans in brown. The shading gradient represents disease progression and indicates on which stages surveillance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

VECTOR-Dome bise	ases			
	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
Crimean Congo				Pathogen detection in ticks collected from <i>domestic</i> ruminants in high-risk areas
Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	Hyalomma			Pathogen detection in ticks collected from wild ruminants in high-risk areas
	marginatum			Pathogen detection in ticks collected from migratory birds in high- risk areas and seasons
				Surveillance of ticks in areas at <i>risk of introduction</i> and establishment of the vector
	Human			La Company of the Com
	Dogs			Serological surveillance of dogs in high-risk areas
-	Wild birds			No surveillance component specifically designed
LYME	Rodents		4	No surveillance component specifically designed
BORRELIOSIS	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
	Human			and the state of the state of
	Ruminants			Serological surveillance of small ruminants can be used to identify high risk areas (to target other activities)
Q-FEVER				Indicator-based surveillance of abortions in ruminants
	Ticks			No surveillance component specifically designed
	ENVIRONMENT	7	1	Environmental sampling in high-risk areas
	Human			
	Ruminants			Indicator-based surveillance of abortions and increased mortality in young stock in ruminants
Rift Valley Fever (RVF)				Bulk milk surveillance in ruminants in high-risk areas and season
	Mosquitoes			Pathogen detection in mosquitoes in areas of introduction risk
	Human		4	
	Ruminants			Serological surveillance in domestic ruminants in high-risk areas Pathogen detection in raw milk samples from domestic ruminants in
Tick-borne				high-risk areas
encephalitis	Wild ruminants			No surveillance component specifically designed
(TBE)	Rodents			No surveillance component specifically designed
	Ixodes ricinus			Pathogen detection in ticks in high-risk areas
	Human			
	Equidae	H		Clinical surveillance in Equidae (horses and donkeys) in endemic areas
	Domestic birds			Sentinel surveillance in chickens
WEST NILE FEVER	Wild birds			Pathogen detection in wild birds with neurological symptoms or sudden death
(0.00)	421000000000000000000000000000000000000			Pathogen detection in mosquitoes in endemic areas
	Mosquitaes			Pathogen detection in mosquitoes in non-endemic areas bordering to endemic ones
1	Human			to purchase or the second seco
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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





HaDEA highlights:

- potential applicants should read all documents listed below, as they include complementary information needed for preparing the applications:
 - Invitation to submit document (sent via email)
 - EFSA's reports (sent via email)
 - Template application form: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/eu4h/temp-form/af/af_eu4h_en.pdf
 - EU4H Model GA: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/eu4h/agr-contr/mga-eu4h-en.pdf



HaDEA highlights:

- Explanation on the legal provisions in the EU4H Model GA are given in the Annotated Model GA: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/aga_en.pdf
- Information on the application process and on the grant management are provided in the Online manual: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/om_en.pdf
- HaDEA contact: <u>HaDEA-HP-CALLS@ec.europa.eu</u>



• 2022 EU4H work programme:

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



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

Jan 2023

 EFSA identification of surveillance modalities with support of ECDC & MS

15 March 2023 Deadline for MS to Submit to HaDEA proposals

1 Dec 2023 Signature of grants and start of 3 y surveillance activity



Thank you



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