



One Health Surveillance in Animals and the Environment

PAFF Committee – 15-16 February 2023

*DG SANTE – Unit G2 Animal health
European Commission*

EU4Health WP 2022 – OH Surveillance

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.

OH Surveillance

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
Echinococcus multilocularis	Human								
	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								
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								
INFLUENZA IN SWINE	Pigs								Pathogen detection and genetic characterization in pigs with clinical signs
	Human								

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

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									
	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									
	Ruminants								Serological surveillance of small ruminants can be used to identify high risk areas (to target other activities)	
									Indicator-based surveillance of abortions in ruminants	
	Ticks								No surveillance component specifically designed	
ENVIRONMENT								Environmental sampling in high-risk areas		
Rift Valley Fever (RVF)	Human									
	Ruminants								Indicator-based surveillance of abortions and increased mortality in young stock in ruminants	
									Bulk milk surveillance in ruminants in high-risk areas and season	
	Mosquitoes								Pathogen detection in mosquitoes in areas of introduction risk	
Tick-borne encephalitis (TBE)	Human									
	Ruminants								Serological surveillance in domestic ruminants in high-risk areas	
									Pathogen detection in raw milk samples from domestic ruminants in high-risk areas	
	Wild ruminants								No surveillance component specifically designed	
	Rodents								No surveillance component specifically designed	
	Ixodes ricinus								Pathogen detection in ticks in high-risk areas	
WEST NILE FEVER (WNF)	Human									
	Equidae								Clinical surveillance in Equidae (horses and donkeys) in endemic areas	
	Domestic birds								Sentinel surveillance in chickens	
	Wild birds								Pathogen detection in wild birds with neurological symptoms or sudden death	
	Mosquitoes								Pathogen detection in mosquitoes in endemic areas	
									Pathogen detection in mosquitoes in non-endemic areas bordering to endemic ones	
	Human									

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								
Disease Y	Livestock								Detection of new infectious agent causing disease (Disease Y) in livestock
	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

EU4Health WP 2022 – OH Surveillance

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

EU4Health WP 2022 – OH Surveillance

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: HaDEA-HP-CALLS@ec.europa.eu

EU4Health WP 2022 – OH Surveillance

- 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



© European Union 2020

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the [CC BY 4.0](#) license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

Slide xx: [element concerned](#), source: [e.g. Fotolia.com](#); Slide xx: [element concerned](#), source: [e.g. iStock.com](#)

