



Deliverable D-JIP2-1.3: Annual meeting Workpackage 1

Responsible Partner: RIVM Contributing partners: Bfr, APHA, IZS, AM, CVI, SVA





GENERAL INFORMATION

| European Joint Programme full title | Promoting One Health in Europe through joint actions on foodborne zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance and emerging microbiological hazards |
|--|---|
| European Joint Programme acronym | One Health EJP |
| Funding | This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No 773830. |
| Grant Agreement | Grant agreement n° 773830 |
| Start Date | 01/01/2018 |
| Duration | 60 Months |

DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT

| Deliverable | D-JIP2-1.3 Annual meeting |
|--|---|
| WP and Task | JIP-WP1 Task 1.3 Annual meeting for all partners to discuss general project issues and to share and discuss progression in the WP's |
| Leader | Kitty Maassen |
| Other contributors | RIVM, Bfr, APHA, IZS-AM, WBVR, SVA |
| Due month of the deliverable | 14 |
| Actual submission month | 14 |
| Type R: Document, report DEC: Websites, patent filings, videos, etc. OTHER | OTHER: Meeting |
| Dissemination level PU: Public CO: confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services) | PUBLIC |





Summary Annual Meeting 10-12 april SVA Uppsala, Sweden

WPs, Tasks & Leaders

| WPs, tasks & leaders: | Email-address |
|---|-------------------------------|
| WP2 Integrated risk-analysis at the national level (Kitty Maassen, RIVM) | kitty.maassen@rivm.nl |
| 2.1 Development of guidelines for national One Health structures (Kitty | |
| Maassen, RIVM) | kitty.maassen@rivm.nl |
| 2.2 Development of structured decision making (Charlotte Cook, APHA) | charlotte.cook@apha.gov.uk |
| WP3 Towards an EU zoonoses structure (Elina Lahti, SVA) | elina.lahti@sva.se |
| 3.1 Explore current ways for exchanging signals between countries and cross | |
| disciplines – pathway analysis (Maria Nöremark, SVA) | maria.noremark@sva.se |
| 3.2 Select tools for Horizon scanning and signal detection (Rickard Knutsson, | |
| SVA) | rickard.knutsson@sva.se |
| 3.3 Retrospective systems analysis of detection of outbreaks (Charlotte Cook, | |
| APHA) | charlotte.cook@apha.gov.uk |
| WP4 Data platform to facilitate risk-analysis and outbreak control (Armando | |
| Giovannini, IZS-AM) | a.giovannini@izs.it |
| 4.1 Molecular typing data and metadata – database implementation (Cesare | |
| Cammà, IZS) | a.dipasquale@izs.it |
| 4.2 Development of a platform-independent tracing framework (Armin Weiser, | |
| BfR) | armin.weiser@bfr.bund.de |
| 4.3 Development of a platform-independent risk modelling framework | matthias.greiner@bfr.bund.de |
| (Matthias Greiner, Christin Wallstab, BfR) | christin.wallstab@bfr.bund.de |





Programme

| Day | Time | WP2.1 | WP2.2 | WP3.1 | WP3.2 | WP3.3 | WP4.1 | WP4.2 | WP4.3 |
|-----------|-------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 10.30-11.30 | Registration | | | | | | | |
| | 11.30-12.30 | Programme & Introduction (WP leaders). Logistics | | | | | | | |
| | 12.30-13.30 | Lunch | | | | | | | |
| | 13.30-14.15 | | | | | | | | |
| Wednesday | 14.15-15.00 | | | | | | | | |
| April 10 | 15.00-15.30 | Coffee/tea break | | | | | | | |
| | 15.30-16.15 | | | | | | | | |
| | 16.15-17.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | 17.00-17.30 | Glossary | | | | | | | |
| | evening | Optional: social programme & diner (registration on site) | | | | | | | |

| | 9.00-9.45 | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Thursday April 11 | 9.45-10.30 | | | | | | | |
| | 10.30-11.00 | Coffee/tea break | | | | | | |
| | 11.00-11.45 | | | | | | | |
| | 11.45-12.30 | | | | | | | |
| | 12.30-13.30 | Lunch | | | | | | |
| | 13.30-14.15 | | | | | | | |
| | 14.15-15.00 | | | | | | | |
| | 15.00-15.30 | Coffee/tea break | | | | | | |
| | 15.30-16.15 | | | | | | | |
| | 16.15-17.00 | Stakeholder meeting* (also videoconference); summary project COHESIVE & discussion | | | | | | |
| | 17.00-17.30 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | 18.15-19.15 | Social programme: Gustavianum tour | | | | | | |
| | 20.00 | Annual meeting dinner at Pepparpeppar, Suttungs gränd 3, 753 19 Uppsala | | | | | | |

| | 9.00-9.45 | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | 9.45-10.30 | | | | |
| | 10.30-11.00 | Coffee/tea break | | | |
| Friday April | 11.00-11.45 | Plenary discussion on the tasks | | | |
| 12 | 11.45-12.30 | | | | |
| 1 | 12.30-13.30 | Lunch | | | |
| | 13.30-14.15 | Data Management plan | | | |
| | 14.15-15.00 | Wrap up & closure | | | |
| | - plannad maati | | | | |

= planned meetings

* Stakeholders: EFSA, ECDC, EU, SSB, MT, product owners EJP and all interested EJP members





Introduction

Opening by <u>Jens Mattsson</u>, Director General of SVA, who emphasised the importance of a OH approach to deal with problems such as AMR and zoonotic diseases.

Ann Lindberg [presentation 1], work package (WP)-leader of WP4 of OHEJP (integrative projects), welcomed all participants and explained the goals and activities of OHEJP including joint efforts concerning research and surveillance. In addition, she explained the governance and roles of specific OHEJP bodies such as the Scientific Steering Board and Project Management Team and the 7 work packages within OHEJP.

Integrative Projects aim to develop harmonised and aligned protocols, databases or infrastructure that supports collaborative processes. COHESIVE and ORION are the two integrative projects (first call). The projects ORION and COHESIVE are closely related, as ORION is about interpretation of surveillance data and COHESIVE aims to use and communicate such data. National capacity building is key to the successful outcome of these (integrative) projects.

In addition, Ann discussed other integrative activities, such as cogwheel workshops, integrative missions that aim to support integration among OHEJP partners, data management and data sharing.

Work packages & tasks

<u>Kitty Maassen</u> [presentation 2], project coordinator of COHESIVE extended a warm welcome to everybody. After a short general introduction she gave a short introduction on task 2.1 which aims at development of practical guidelines for countries to set up OH structures/collaborations with respect to signalling, risk assessment, response and control of zoonoses. The updated <u>Tripartite Zoonoses</u> <u>Guide</u> (TZG) of OIE, WHO and FAO was introduced as introduction to the worksession the next day (see below).

<u>Charlotte Cook</u> [presentation 3] presented the aim for task 2.2, such as making better use of tools that are already developed to support risk assessment. The ultimate objective of this COHESIVE task is to develop a structured decision making tool to support risk assessment.

Further in the day, the session went into more detail, mostly for people already working with these tools. This provided insight into the work that needs to be done.

<u>Elina Lahti</u> [presentation 4] explained the aims of WP 3, to stimulate sustainable OH collaborations between European countries. <u>Maria Nöremark</u> [presentation 5] told about task 3.1. For task 3.1, an inventory will be made on examples of systems of sharing signals that work well, which barriers are faced and suggestions for improvement. Information will be gathered by means of interviews. In the morning session, the format for interviewing was discussed. For example, how to finalise the interview guideline and decision making on countries, institutes and who to interview.

<u>Richard Knutsson</u> [presentation 6] of task 3.2 (horizon scanning) presented the goals to make an inventory and analysis of tools for horizon scanning. This will be done by means of inventory and literature review and a questionnaire. The results of the questionnaire were presented and there was a discussion on how to deal with challenges. The activities that are going on at national and international level were also discussed and how the outcome of the task might be of interest for EFSA and ECDC.

In Task 3.3 (<u>Charlotte Cook</u>) [presentation 7] raised the question how to learn from previous outbreaks (retrospective system analysis) and how to identify best practices. To this end, surveillance systems and communication networks will be mapped out. This will be done by interviews and literature study. In the final year, a pilot study is planned. In the morning section, more detailed information on the tools to do this was discussed.

<u>Armando Giovannini</u> presented task 4.1 [presentation 8], which is about joining WGS databases, from human, veterinary and food source. To establish this, technical and structural differences between sectors and countries, differences in priorities and several other differences need to be identified. Task





4.1 will try to integrate already existing databases. The results of the questionnaire were presented, (sensitivities about) data sharing were discussed and the Italian example of combining data in a new database structure was presented by <u>Adriano Di Pasquale</u>.

<u>Armin Weiser</u> (task 4.2) [presentation 9] presented the platform independent cloud based tracing portal (browser ready tracing tool), with the purpose to investigate foodborne disease outbreaks. Available tracing tools will first be collected (excel sheet, available on the web) and evaluated. Then, a browser ready tracing tool will be implemented. Later, additional features and interfaces to other data sources and identified tools will be added if of additional value.

For now, partners are requested to check the list of existing tracing tools and add other tools and judge their worth for being part of the tracing platform. The test version of the tracing platform is available via the URL <u>https://fcl-portal-dev.bfr.berlin/</u>, which can be accessed after registration. Collaboration and consultation with EFSA, ECDC are established for several years on the topic of tracing. A live demo of the status quo of the web platform and its precursor was given and a scenario of an outbreak investigation was played. The future direction of the platform was also discussed.

<u>Christin Wallstab</u> [presentation 10] presented work and goals of task 4.3 (risk modelling framework in R Shiny), for which a risk modelling web application will be built in which meta data is integrated. An already existing R tool called risk has been updated to a new tool. The tool needs to be validated, and she asked for cooperation.

<u>Work session for task 2.1</u> Development of guidelines for national One Health structures [presentation 11]. The session 'The usability of the Tripartite Zoonosis Guide 2019' was led by Kitty Maassen, together with facilitators Frank Koenen and Mathilde Uiterwijk and support from Ines Mogami, Charlotte Cook and Ewa Pacholewicz. Before the meeting, all participants received a preparation document [document work session Tripartite zoonoses Guide].

Why this work session?

During the interactive session 'Towards the guidelines' in the November workshop of COHESIVE, the TZG 2008 was discussed. This TZG has been updated in 2019. The TZGs are developed for countries all over the world. During the interactive session, the need of an addition to the TZG focusing on the EU situation has been expressed. It was also concluded that the focus of WP2-task 1 will be on the implementation of the TZG and that check-lists, roadmaps or other elaborations could be developed as tools to establish strengthened collaboration between the human-veterinary-food (and environmental) sector in the area of risk analysis of zoonotic diseases. The TZG 2019 is extended largely and may already include some useful implementation steps. To achieve the above-mentioned goal, the TZG 2019 can be used as a foundation replacing the 2008 version.

What is the main goal of the work session?

The main goal of this session was to discuss to what extent the current TZG 2019 is useful in order to develop and/or improve a One Health Structure in European countries. For this purpose, a One Health structure will be referred to as an integrated human-veterinary-food risk analysis structure for efficient signalling, risk-assessment, response and control of zoonotic diseases. Depending on the needs, a One Health structure can have different forms but also different focusses such as:

- Specific zoonoses (e.g. by prioritizing)
- New and (re)emerging zoonoses
- Endemic zoonoses
- Foodborne zoonoses
- Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)
- Vector borne zoonoses





After a short introduction to the TZG, the work session started with a discussion on the needs for improvement of collaboration in the area of risk analysis of zoonoses (signalling, risk assessment, response and control) and topics with priority to improve. This group clearly had food borne zoonoses and AMR as the top priorities, followed by new and (re)emerging zoonoses and the 'total portfolio'. Three groups were formed, one discussing foodborne zoonoses, one on AMR and one on new/emerging and total portfolio of zoonoses. The participants were asked the question 'if you want to do a risk analysis for the diseases in the group (foodborne, AMR or emerging), which activities as described in chapter 5 of the TZG are essential for a One Health Structure in your opinion/expertise/ideas and why?' In all groups, it was concluded that all activities are necessary to perform risk analysis in a One Health structure. A plenary discussion on the importance of a multisectoral, One Health coordination mechanism (MCM) followed. During the discussion, it became clear that it is hard to reach consensus on what the authors mean exactly with MCM. Some participants expressed the importance of having some kind of national governing board existing of government staff. Although not everyone shared this opinion, all participants expressed the importance of having political will in order to achieve setting up a One Health risk analysis structure. The general preliminary conclusions of the TZG are:

- Important that the TZG exists
- Made for governmental level, important for getting polical will
- Comprehensive (good reference)
- Multisectoral coordination mechanism needed
- All activities (from 5.1-5.5) needed for One Health structure
- Global, not European
- AMR not well addressed
- Comprehensive, difficult to understand, not clear, not practical

It was a lively discussion with very fruitful input from all participants.

<u>Mathilde Uiterwijk</u> [presentation 12] showed the Glossary, which was created by ORION. NOVA and COHESIVE have decided to join their initiative. ORION has defined four domains.

A COHESIVE specific Google sheet was created <u>https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1-NGRNhZP125qus6hgSs10GFnqLELBF3O-zUpA3GS8rQ/edit?usp=sharing</u>

The question is how to proceed with the Glossary? Determine the terms that are missing, then find a definition (for the domains animal health, food safety, public health or common term) and add it, including its reference. Eventually, the glossaries will be merged to one.

All COHESIVE participants were asked to please check the glossary-so-far. Please contact Mathilde or Kitty (or <u>cohesive@rivm.nl</u>) if you have a term that you feel should be in the glossary (at the Annual Meeting a start was made with relevant terms), with or without a definition (do not forget the reference) or if you would like to be more involved.

Stakeholder Meeting: [presentation 13]

The following stakeholders participated in this meeting: Klaas Dietze (FLI, COHESIVE) Rob Dewar (APHA, COHESIVE) Dominique Vandenkerchove (Ministry of Public Health Belgium) Tasja Buschhardt (BfR, ORION) Matthias Filter (BfR, ORION) Fernanda Dórea (SVA, ORION)

Introduction by Kitty Maassen, about the COHESIVE project (background, collaborating countries and institutes and goals). All task leaders presented their goals, work done and plans including what was done/discussed/decided so far during the AM. See short descriptions above.