

Analysis of outcomes and uptake of One Health EJP outputs by stakeholders

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INTRODUCTION



OUTCOMES

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats - key points from analysis of the One Health EJP

A key objective of the One Health EJP (OHEJP) was to identify the requirements of the stakeholders to continue the alignment and the integrative activities, and to guide the development of sustainability strategies.

To this end, a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis was carried out in 2019 via a survey involving key stakeholders, project owners and partners of the One Health EJP. Overall, 178 people were contacted with a 30% response rate. The analysis of the responses followed a reasoned, qualitative approach. A synthesis of the results is presented below, and the complete SWOT analysis is shown [here](#).

Strengths and opportunities

- Great opportunity for One Health implementation through collaboration across sectors and members states
- Development of solid international collaboration opportunities between researchers from public institutions in the fields of foodborne zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance and emerging threats
- A multidisciplinary base for construction of consortia for participation in other calls/proposals
- Excellent training opportunities, dissemination and capacity building
- A foundation for sharing of knowledge and understanding in the domains of the One Health EJP
- Brings together high-resource expertise centres to develop new methods and tools that are useful for increasing the preparedness of all actors involved
- Strong commitment of public research institutions and their ministries
- Extensive list of expected outcomes from research and integrative activities.

Weaknesses and threats

- Imbalance of partners with more focus on public institutions from animal health and food safety than on public health
- Less prominent attention and inclusion of the environmental pillar of One Health and of overarching drivers such as climate change
- Social sciences and economics are not considered in the conceptual framework of the One Health EJP
- In some member countries, lack of effective involvement of national stakeholders
- A co-fund European Joint Programme is a large administrative structure that requires many resources to run and needs profound understanding of the financial rules
- Difficult co-ordination with lengthy official decision-making and laborious management of internal calls requiring numerous meetings
- Need for greater involvement and participation of EU countries to cover most member states and thus gain optimal European impact
- Predominant European outreach and therefore rather limited global approach.





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Key recommendations following the SWOT analysis:

- To further advance networking, collaboration, and inclusiveness
- To strive towards a major involvement of Programme owners into the process and especially the uptake of project outcomes
- To implement clear data sharing plans
- To assess and measure the outcomes to describe practical impact of the One Health EJP
- To evaluate and prioritise systems, infrastructure, tools and/or processes that should be maintained post-One Health EJP.





Analysis of outcomes of the One Health EJP likely to be utilised by stakeholders, and also beyond the OHEJP

An objective of the One Health EJP was to ensure that the main scientific outputs, protocols, databases, and other strategic integration activities will be sustainable beyond the lifetime of the project. To address this objective, WP7 worked together with WP1, WP3, WP4 and WP5 in collaboration with the project leaders to produce a list of outcomes resulting from One Health EJP JIP and JRP that will address some of the needs of principal stakeholders, namely, ECDC, EFSA, DG-HEALTH and DG-AGRI. This list of outcomes describes protocols, databases and other tools and solutions expected to contribute to the work of not only the 4 named stakeholders, but also others. **The list is presented in the table below.**

JOINT INTEGRATIVE PROJECTS (JIP)	INTEGRATIVE STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES	JOINT RESEARCH PROJECTS (JRP)		
		FOODBORNE ZOOSES	ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)	EMERGING THREATS
MATRIX: solutions to support and advance One Health surveillance	Design and implementation of surveillance activities	AIR-SAMPLE: air filters to detect <i>Campylobacter</i> in broiler houses		
COHESIVE: pathway analysis of detection of outbreaks		NOVA: code to model disease spread and explore disease surveillance options		
OH-HARMONY-CAP: diagnostics, laboratories capabilities, capacities and interoperability collection tool	Laboratory methods	METASTAVA: Guidelines for sequence based metagenomics disease surveillance	IMPART: updated and improved detection protocols multicentre evaluation study results . New ECOFFs of veterinary antibiotics	TOX-Detect: database of protein profiles of foodborne toxogenic bacteria
		TOXOSOURCES: Hamonised Methods for detecting <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> contamination in fresh produce	FARMED: Detection and Characterisation of unauthorised genetically modified microorganisms	MAD-Vir: Tool to detect known viruses and discover new viruses
			WORLDCOM: predict/detect AMR from microbial samples and genomic sequences	TELE-Vir: portable toolbox for identification and characterisation of emerging virus threats
			MedVetKlebs: The ZKIR Assay , a Real-Time PCR method for the detection of <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> in environmental samples	IDEMBRU: toolbox for rapid detection/identification of emerging <i>Brucella</i> species
				MEme: detection tools standardisation and data collection tools on <i>Echinococcus multilocularis/granulosus</i> in the food chain
				PARADISE: novel genotyping schemes and detection strategies for <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and <i>Giardia</i> detection



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JOINT INTEGRATIVE PROJECTS (JIP)	INTEGRATIVE STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES	JOINT RESEARCH PROJECTS (JRP)		
		FOODBORNE ZOOSES	ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)	EMERGING THREATS
CARE: database of strains and genomes for quality control analysis in food safety	Reference material and data	LISTADAPT: Algorithm for selecting strains to explore the diversity of strains circulating	ARDIG: collection of large number of genomes that can be used as reference material for AMR confirmation	
ORION: framework for understanding and information exchange - One Health Surveillance Codex	Interpretation of surveillance data	ADONIS: decision making tool to determine causes and best interventions in human <i>S. Enteritidis</i> infections	ARDIG: Comparability between antimicrobial usage and AMR data to improve AMR surveillance	
COVRIN: models for risk assessment of SARS-CoV-2		BeONE: integrative solutions for foodborne pathogens surveillance	FULL-FORCE: data on plasmid structure and variability of drug resistant organisms	
COHESIVE: information system that stores genomics data and metadata of pathogens from different countries (demo)		DISCoVer: models and methods for attributing human foodborne infections to animal, food and environment sources		
		TOXOSOURCES: methods to evaluate the relative contribution of different sources of <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> infections		
		MedVetKlebs: Multicentric Study of Klebsiella Pneumoniae in European food products		
COHESIVE: Risk Analysis System for zoonoses; FoodChain-Lab web application to trace suspicious food items; quantitative shiny Risk application assessment toolbox; risk assessment Decision Support Tool	Cross-sector communication of data	BIOPIGEE: education and training activities	FULL-FORCE: tool box for Single Molecule Real Time sequencing for AMR surveillance	
		NOVA: mathematic models for data combination and analysis for One Health syndromic surveillance systems	FED-AMR: new data on the role of extracellular DNA as an AMR source and on AMR spread in agricultural environment	
ORION: solutions for interoperability to improve data FAIRness - OHEJP Glossary , One Health Linked Data Toolbox , Health Surveillance Ontology			RaDAR: modelling methodology for AMR specific source attribution, disease burden	
COHESIVE: review on economic analysis of foodborne zoonoses	Action (prevention and response)	MoMIR-PPC: Prevention & Control Measures against <i>Salmonella</i> at the poultry production level		
		BIOPIGEE: biosecurity measures for the control of <i>Salmonella</i> and HEV in primary pig production and abattoir		



CONSORTIUM MEMBERS



STAKEHOLDERS

Key EU Stakeholders:



European Union Level Stakeholders: EEA, EMA European and International Level Stakeholders: FAO, OIE, WHO-EURO

EU Funded Projects: JPI-AMR, EU-JAMRAI, EFFORT, COMPARE

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