



# European Animal Health & Welfare Research

COLLABORATIVE WORKING GROUP

## SCAR



EUROPEAN UNION

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*meeting*

*Athens, 24/05/2018*

*Loukia Ekateriniadou*



European Animal Health  
& Welfare Research  
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# Chair and co-chairs



*CWG Chair: Marina Bagni*

*Deputy Chair: Hermann Schobesberger,  
Dominique Vandekerchove*




# Members

Austria, Belgium, Copa-Cogeca,  
Czech Republic, Denmark,  
European Commission  
Finland, France, Germany,  
Greece, Ireland, Israel,  
Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands,  
Norway, OIE, Russia  
Spain, Sweden, Switzerland,  
Turkey, United Kingdom

# Objectives

- The objective of the CWG Animal Health and Welfare is to provide a forum leading to improved collaboration on research prioritisation and procurement, creating the necessary critical mass and focus to deliver the animal health and welfare research meeting the needs of our policy makers and the European livestock and associated industries and to contribute to food safety and security and future sustainable prosperity.

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- The scope of the CWG will include research and innovation relating to the health and welfare of farmed animal species, including fish and bees as biological entities.
  - Associated human health issues are also included.
  - Specifically it will cover animal health, including biosecurity, animal welfare, zoonoses and ecosystem health and associated research capacities.

## Core activities

- Share information on research projects  
Coordinate research activities
- Work towards a common research agenda
- Work towards mutual research funding activities in the field of animal health, fish health and those conditions which pose a threat to human health
- Improve the networking between animal health and animal welfare researchers

- Map the landscape in relation to provisions of research facilities, including expertise and micro- organism collection
- Rapid response to emerging issues, share information on ongoing related research projects and identify research needs



# **EU Animal Health Strategic Research Agenda: 2017 update**

produced by  
the ANIHWA ERAnet of the AHW CWG of SCAR  
in 2015 through a foresight study of 2 years



# Method

Expert opinion collected by:



On-line  
surveys

E\_mails  
consultations

Workshop - focus  
groups

Updated SRA

# Results



REPORT OF THE CWG AHW STUDY:

## EU Animal Health Strategic Research Agenda: 2017 update

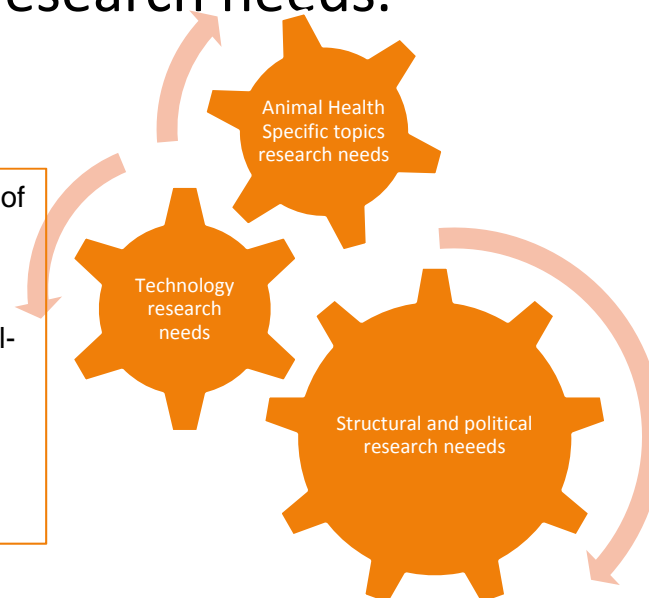


March 2018



The results maintain the structure of the ANIHOWA EU SRA as produced in 2015, which identified a strong correlation among structural and political research needs, technological research needs and animal health research needs.

Now available on the website of the CWG AHW:  
[https://www.scar-cwg-ahw.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Final-Report-CWG-AHW-CASA\\_updated-EU-AH-SRA.pdf](https://www.scar-cwg-ahw.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Final-Report-CWG-AHW-CASA_updated-EU-AH-SRA.pdf),  
And as well on the website of STAR-IDAZ!



## Key actions advised: validating the 2015 SRA

- To favour the delivery of fast and reliable diagnostics, easy to use in the field;
- To optimise vaccinology, addressing studies on DIVA, new adjuvants, host/pathogen interaction, and technological advances with potential to make vaccine development economically viable;
- To empower basic research and increase sharing of information;
- To establish a science-driven response to disease outbreaks (especially vector-borne ones);
- To engage in preparedness by risk-based surveillance;
- To strengthen knowledge/technology transfer;
- To favour networking among countries;
- To establish biosecurity measures and consider animal welfare as tools for healthy production.

## Key actions advised: ranked higher compared to the previous SRA

- To encourage public-private partnership, ensuring return of investments to companies developing new drugs;
- To develop standards for data collection/sharing, fundamental for big data integration;
- To ameliorate integrated surveillance systems and encourage their acceptance;
- To facilitate precision livestock farming;
- To strengthen the One Health approach;
- To favour econometric studies to demonstrate positive impacts of investing money in research and thus limit cuts to research budgets.

## Appendix: Specific diseases

RQS for very high priority specific diseases

Priority	d) Specific diseases
<b>Very high</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avian influenza</li> <li>• Bees diseases (Varroa destructor, Aethina tumida, Nosema spp., Tropilaelaps spp...)</li> <li>• African swine fever</li> <li>• Bovine tuberculosis</li> <li>• Bluetongue</li> <li>• Brucellosis</li> <li>• Foot and mouth disease</li> <li>• PRRS*</li> </ul>
<b>high</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• West Nile fever</li> <li>• Paratuberculosis</li> <li>• Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever</li> <li>• Lyssavirus</li> <li>• Coronavirus (SARS, MERS...)</li> <li>• Classical swine fever</li> <li>• Peste des petits ruminants</li> <li>• Echinococcosis</li> <li>• Mastitis*</li> <li>• Poxvirus*</li> <li>• PRDC*</li> </ul>
<b>Medium high</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lyme disease</li> <li>• Q-fever</li> <li>• Coccidiosis</li> <li>• African horse sickness</li> <li>• Rift valley fever</li> <li>• Nematodes</li> <li>• Cryptosporidiosis</li> </ul>
<b>Low high</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nipah virus</li> <li>• Liver flukes</li> <li>• Schmallenberg virus</li> <li>• SIV</li> <li>• Histomonas</li> <li>• Non tse-tse transmitted animal trypanosomiasis</li> </ul>

What models can be developed to rapidly identify antigenic drifted variants on the base of the genetic sequence data?

What is the role of multigene families in antigenic variability and evasion of immune response?

What cheap and sensitive detection methods could be developed to allow high-throughput generic and subtype-specific testing tools in the field?

How can we develop a longer lasting and more broadly cross-protective vaccine?

How can we improve the availability of database about specific fish/mollusc/crustacean pathogens (MALDI-TOF, and *Basic Local Alignment Search Tool - BLAST*)?

Can we use bacteriophages against bacterial disease?

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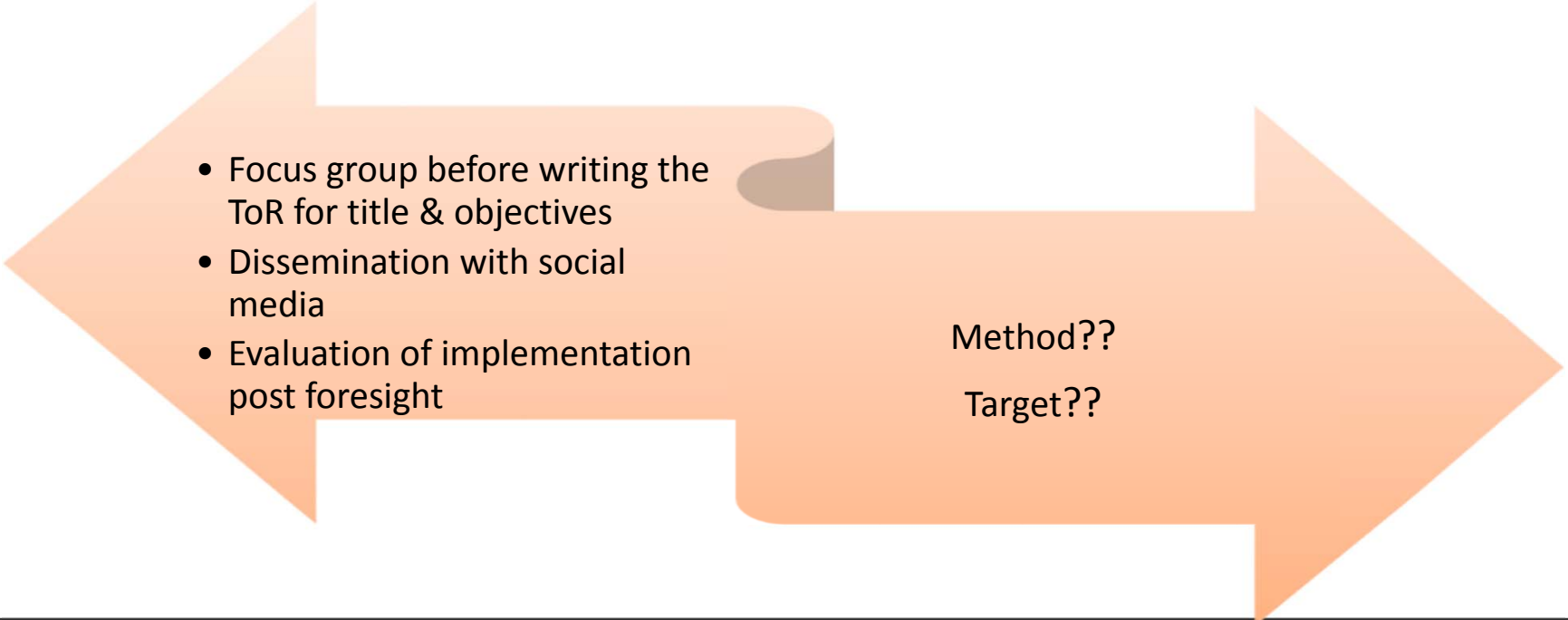
# Discussions

- First updating study for foresight in AH
- the study confirmed the results of the foresight study presented in ANIHWA 2015
- priorities only slightly changed during those two years
- Innovativeness in the definition of RQs

# Brief report of the SCAR Foresight Workshop - 9/10 April 2018 Brussels

*“Starting the new 5th Foresight Process:  
From Terms of References (ToR) to Implementation”*

*Natural resources and food systems; **transition**  
towards a «**safe and just**» operating space.*

- 
- Focus group before writing the ToR for title & objectives
  - Dissemination with social media
  - Evaluation of implementation post foresight

Method??  
Target??

Programming Research and Innovation for Improved Impact  
Rome, 6<sup>th</sup> April 2018

## ***What does it take to boost the culture of impact in our research institutions?***

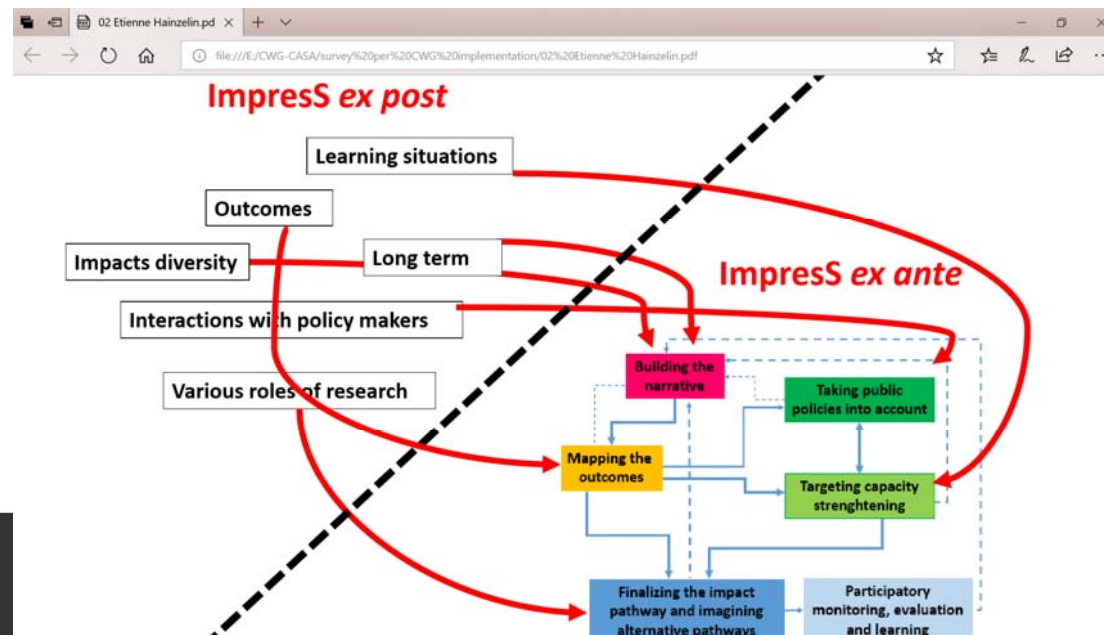
*Etienne Hainzelin and the ImpresS team*



- 13 ex-post case study
- Impossible to measure outcomes (indirect benefit: knowledge sharing, capacity building, resource management, networking)



- Co-producing output and outcomes with stakeholder is key to impact
- Capacity development during the innovation process is an enabling factor for impact generation
- Interactions with public actors and policy makers are necessary to faster innovation and generate impact



**Thank you for your  
attention!**



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