



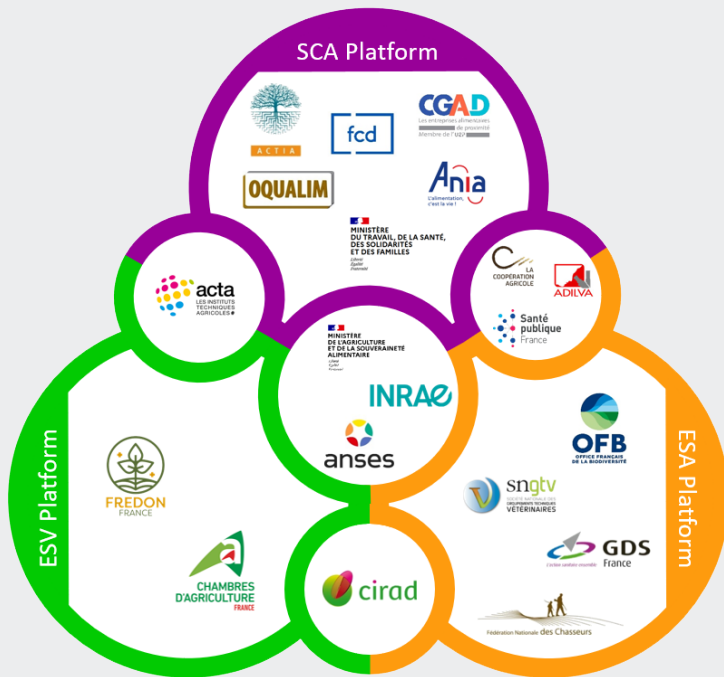
The animal health epidemiological surveillance platform covers

all health risks that could have an impact on animal and public health (zoonoses) for which animal surveillance is recommended or required on a regional or national scale. It concerns livestock animals, pets, sport animals and wild animals. Since its inception at the end of 2011, the ESA Platform has been mobilized on epizootics that have affected France (e.g. Schmallenberg disease, Bluetongue, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza), enzootic risks (e.g. Bovine Tuberculosis) or current threats (e.g. African Swine Fever).

In 2018, 20 health risks were included in the ESA Platform's activity program at different production levels (ruminants, swine, poultry and bees). An animal health intelligence system has been operational since 2013 and a weekly surveillance bulletin is published on the platform's website.



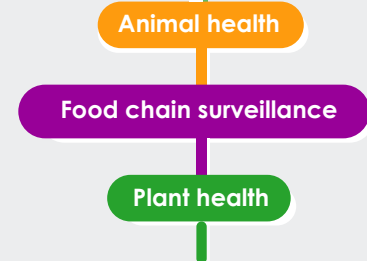
### Composition of the epidemiological surveillance platforms



# Three epidemiological surveillance platforms in France

*A « One Health » Approach*

Three platforms for epidemiological surveillance have now been set up in France. Each one focuses on a specific area:



The platforms have shared governance and involve private and public organisations responsible for monitoring health hazards: French competent authorities, scientific support organisations, agricultural technical institutes and representatives of farmers and professionals from the production, processing, distribution, catering sectors and delegated bodies.

The partnership between private and public organisations optimises activities and the cost of surveillance by pooling resources, skills and tools. All three platforms share the same goal: to protect animal, plant and human health. The platforms follow a collaborative, interactive and consensual approach.

They are designed to help prevent and control health risks by ensuring effective epidemiological surveillance in animal, plant and human health domains, from primary production through to the consumer.

The way that the three platforms monitor microbiological and chemical hazards and implement early detection systems must be both harmonious and coordinated. There are significant similarities between them, and there are numerous interactions — including direct interactions — through the environment, feed and food. The necessary synergy between skills and knowledge contributes to the development of a national epidemiological surveillance strategy in phase with the “One Health” concept.

An inter-platform organisation was thus established to facilitate synergies and continuity in inter-platform collaboration.

This organisation aims to:

- **Develop a collective culture** common to all three domains about cross-cutting notions and concepts such as “One Health” and data quality.
- **Identify health issues** that require the development of an integrated surveillance approach for all three domains.
- **Establish the cooperation needed in order to work together on these transversal issues:** evaluate surveillance components, develop health indicators all along the chain, both up - and downstream, produce a shared dashboard about health status, etc.
- **Pool technological developments;** share experience, know-how and skills; foster technology transfers.

An inter-platform coordination unit bringing together the coordination teams of all three platforms has been set up to implement these objectives.



The sphere of action of **the plant health epidemiological surveillance** platform covers all health risks or phytosanitary phenomena

that could have an impact on plant health in addition to the unintentional effects of agricultural activities. The ESV Platform mobilises surveillance actors to support all those in charge of surveillance components relating to: i) methodological issues (design of official surveillance plans following the EU's new regulation on plant health), ii) the improvement of annual epidemiological status reports, iii) surveillance for under high priority health topics (in 2019, for instance, *Xylella fastidiosa*, the pinewood nematode and vineyard decline).

Topical technical and multi-partner working groups have already been created. A joint INRA-ANSES operational team will provide scientific and technical support as well as managing cross-cutting activities such as the website and exploratory work on international health intelligence.



**The food chain surveillance platform** covers the whole food chain and any biological, chemical or physical hazard potentially present in food of animal or vegetable origin that represents a threat to human health. Animal feed is also included in the platform's scope. The SCA Platform mobilises professionals from the production, processing, distribution and catering sectors, and includes human health actors. Working groups have been set up to optimise Salmonella surveillance, especially in raw milk cheese but also to improve Salmonella surveillance components throughout the food chain (ONDES project) and particularly during the slaughter process thanks to the pooling of own-check results. The SCA Platform has also started work on: international health intelligence, chemical and microbiological risk surveillance, other than Salmonella, surveillance data quality through a transversal vision integrating the other platforms.