

Questions and answers ICRAD 2nd Call

Independent of the answers provided below, the Call-Secretariat recommends all putative applicants must contact their National Contact Points prior to submission to assure that their proposal aligns with national priorities. It is also important that all applicants should read and follow National regulations and guidelines.

- 1) Are there any restrictions for Cyprus to participate in the project?

Cyprus is not an eligible country and entities from Cyprus are not eligible for funding from ICRAD. Nevertheless, entities from Cyprus can participate as associated partners in an eligible consortium. The associated partner must provide a letter of commitment and funding.

- 2) Are two groups in the same research organization considered as two partners or just one?

They are considered as one partner. One legal entity (for example a university) is one partner.

- 3) Can private companies be involved as full partner? If so, are all private companies eligible?

Private companies can be a full partner. In general, all private companies are eligible, however not all ICRAD funding partners provide direct funding to private companies. Please read the National Annex and contact the National Contact Point.

- 4) Can one group participate in several proposals?

Yes, one group can participate in several proposals. Please Note that you can only be Coordinator of one proposal.

- 5) What proportion of own-contribution to the total amount of the project is desirable?

There are no general rules. Please refer to the national regulations if there are specific obligations for your country and contact your National Contact Point.



6) Can projects address questions for both Research Area 1 and Research Area 2?

No. please ensure your research fits within either Research Area 1 or 2. Please note that some Funding Partners are funding only one of the Research Areas.

Please refer to the national regulations for your country and contact your National Contact Point.

7) Are there other tools to find project partners beside the ICRAD partnering tool?

We offer the partnering tool on <https://www.submission-icrad.eu/partner-search>.

For further partner search, you should use your own network.

8) Do we need to submit the ethical authorization if we plan some in vivo experiment for the pre-proposal and / or full-proposal?

No, you do not have to submit an ethical authorization during pre- or full-proposal submission. However, if your project will be selected for funding, you will have to submit such documents to your national funding agency well in advance of the project start according to national regulations.

Please refer to the national regulations and contact your National Contact Point.

9) Is there an estimation of the number of projects that will be funded?

No realistic estimations are feasible. Please refer to the national regulations and contact your National Contact Point.

10) The majority of disease emergence and spillover events are documented to be in the tropics but these regions, mostly LMICs, are excluded for funding. Is this correct?

Please refer to the list of countries participating in the call (call announcement page 10-12). Institutes of other countries are invited to join a consortium as associated partners. Associated partners must work with eligible consortium and send a letter of commitment (for financing).



11) There is need for a clear distinction between full and associate partners.

Full partners are partners eligible for, and requesting funding from, funders participating in the 2nd ICRAD call. Please refer to the list of funders participating in the call announcement (page 10-12).

Applicants from countries not participating as funders in this call are welcome in research consortia, but *cannot receive funding*. Those associated partners (non-funded applicants) should be able to clearly demonstrate an added value to the consortium and secure their own resources. The coordinator should take steps to ensure that sufficient funds are secured from these associated partners, and evidence of the availability of funds should be provided prior to project submission (letter of support/commitment, template available at www.submission-icrad.eu).

12) Is there any priority for LMIC contribution, that have insufficient measures for preventing animal pathogens?

No, this is not a priority for this call.

13) If the call is about “One Health”, why does it focus only on livestock health?

The overall aim of ICRAD is to improve animal health with particular focus on livestock. In accordance herewith and with relevance to One-Health, the present call focuses Zoonoses.

14) How does the title (“One Health Approach to Zoonoses Research and Innovation”) reflect the scope of call, if the call is only related to livestock pathogens?

As for question 13, the focus of the call is on zoonoses, and of relevance to One Health.

15) Are pathogens transmitted from wildlife to humans eligible?

No, the pathogens directly transmitted from wildlife to humans are not eligible.

16) When was the call for proposals addressing food-borne pathogens and AMR?

Food-borne pathogens and AMR are already covered in other European funded projects such as One Health EJP (<https://onehealthjep.eu/>). Therefore, to avoid duplication, food-borne pathogens and AMR are excluded from this call.



17) Are animal infectious diseases which are not zoonoses eligible for this call?

No, animal infectious diseases which are not zoonoses is not eligible for this call. Only zoonotic diseases are within the scope of this call.

18) Is the call only related with livestock diseases, or are other zoonoses included (transmitting from wild animals to human or from pets to human)? You mentioned “livestock pathogens” only.

This call is focussed on zoonotic pathogens that affect livestock. All zoonotic pathogens that are either transmitted from livestock, affect livestock or are harboured by livestock are included in this call.

19) Is research on the transmission of food-borne pathogens from insects to farm animals eligible?

No, the transmission of food-borne pathogens from insects to farm animals is not eligible for this call. Please note that food-borne pathogens are not in the scope of this call.

20) Does increasing animal productivity also count as an objective?

The overall aim of the call is to improve animal health, in line with ICRAD’s scope. Productivity can be a separate objective, but the main focus of the proposal should be on livestock health to be within the scope of the call.

21) Are the infectious diseases of interest in the call just those that are endemic within Europe, or are pathogens endemic in other regions of the world within scope?

All zoonotic pathogens that affect livestock are within scope of the call.

22) Are only zoonoses transmitted from livestock to human eligible?

All zoonotic pathogens that are either transmitted from livestock, affect livestock or are harboured by livestock are included in this call.



23) COVID-19 and Lyme were mentioned as examples, but they are not related with any livestock.

COVID-19 and Lyme disease were used as an exemplar in the background section of the call document. They are not within the scope of the call. COVID-19 was used as an example to demonstrate how people and nature are interlinked (Background p. 4)

24) Is it possible to study animal pathogens that are not zoonotic yet and have closely related pathogens in humans... coronaviruses for example?

Yes, animal coronaviruses that have zoonotic potential is covered under the scope of this call.

25) Would pathogens from human or human activity as a threat to wildlife, (And therefore biodiversity loss and the ecosystem health side of the One Health paradigm) be included in the scope of the call? I'm thinking of TB, COVID-19, African Swine Fever (linking food security and conservation) and many more.

No, pathogens from human or human activity that are threat to wildlife are not covered within the scope of this call. Only pathogens that affects livestock are covered. Specifically, COVID-19 and African Swine fever are not within the scope of the call. African Swine Fever is not a zoonotic disease and COVID-19 has had substantial investment from funding partners.

26) Livestock loss due to abortion is not always considered to be a welfare issue but is a productivity issue. Would projects seeking to address zoonoses that cause abortions in livestock (hence reducing productivity) be fundable?

Yes, zoonoses that cause abortions in livestock (hence reducing productivity) are within the scope of this call.

27) The majority of the zoonoses are food-borne pathogens. How can you exclude the food-borne pathogens? What pathogens are included?

Food borne pathogens are covered in other European funded projects such as One Health EJP (<https://onehealthjep.eu/>). Therefore, to avoid duplication food-borne pathogens are excluded from this call. Any zoonotic pathogens that affect livestock and are transmitted by means *other than via the food-borne route*, are within the scope of the present call.



28) Is basic research on livestock immune system and basic vaccine development (adjuvants etc.) within scope?

Only if there is a main focus on, or clear link to and association with, specific zoonotic pathogens that affect livestock.

29) Are honeybees considered as domesticated livestock?

Please check with your National Contact Point directly to determine whether they view honeybees as livestock.

30) Do you consider horses as livestock?

Please check with your National Contact Point directly to determine whether they view horses as livestock.

31) Is African Swine Fever (ASF) included in this call?

ASF is not a zoonosis and is therefore not within scope of the call.

32) Is Leishmaniosis included in the call?

Leishmaniosis is not a zoonosis affecting livestock. Therefore, Leishmaniosis is out of scope of the present call.

33) Can Tick borne encephalitis virus (TBEV) and USUTU be funded in this call?

As per question 18, all zoonotic pathogens that are either transmitted from livestock, affect livestock or are harboured by livestock are included in this call. As pathogens that may be harboured in livestock, TBEV and USUTU are in scope of the call. Please also confirm that they are in scope with your respective national contact point.



34) In Nigeria, Brucellosis and Monkey pox are major zoonoses. Are they included in the call?

Brucellosis is included in the call. Monkey pox does not seem to be a major zoonotic disease of livestock so would not be included.

Please note that Nigeria is not a funder in the call, therefore any researcher based in Nigeria would have to bring their own funding or partner with a funded institution.

35) Would Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic fever be eligible? It is zoonotic but animals do not present clinical signs.

Yes, Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic fever is within scope of the call, provided the focus is on livestock health.

36) Avian flu can be considered?

Yes, Avian influenza is within the scope of the call.

37) Is Leptospirosis included in the call?

Leptospirosis, when studied in relation to livestock, will be in the scope of the call.

38) Can Puumala hantavirus receive funding? It's carried by wild bank voles but not really present in livestock.

Puumala hantavirus is not within the scope of the call as it is not a livestock zoonoses.

39) Are Metapneumoviruses included in the call?

Metapneumoviruses are not is not within the scope of the call as they are not livestock zoonoses.

40) Are comparative virological approaches (what we can learn from animal viruses for human counterparts) included in the call?

Comparative virological approaches are not within scope of the call.



41) Are insect vectors included in the call?

Transmission mechanisms for zoonotic pathogens that affect livestock are within scope of the call, as long as the focus is on livestock.