

Frequently asked Questions & Answers

First co-funded EUPAHW Call

“Supporting the Future of Animal Health and Welfare”

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Questions about the Submission Tool

Is there a platform for networking for potential collaboration?

There is a **Partnering Tool** where you can post an offer or a request or just search in the list of entries. You can find the Partnering Tool under <https://eupahw.ptj.de/index.php?index=160> or on the homepage of the EUPAHW Submission Tool in the right corner on the top of the page ("link "partnering"). If you post an offer, it will take some time before your entry is published because the entry will be checked for plausibility before publishing.

Where can we find a link to the list of Internal Projects other than via the Submission Platform?

A list of internal projects is provided on the EUPAHW homepage: <https://www.eupahw.eu/projects.html>

How can I submit my proposal?

The application process is a two-step process (pre- and full-proposal step). The application procedure will be carried out online using the EUPAHW call management tool templates and online forms (<https://eupahw.ptj.de/>). In some cases, submission of additional documents to the national/regional FOs is also required.

Questions about Coordinator, Partners and Consortium

Regarding Organisations that have several departments or research groups, does it mean the Organisation can coordinate just one project? Or the PI? The limit for 1 coordination proposal is therefore per institution or per PI?

The PI (principal investigator (PI), representing the project coordinator) can coordinate only one project. Other persons of the same organisation can coordinate another project.

If we are coordinators in one proposal, can we be partners in other proposals? If yes, is there a limit for the number of proposals that a coordinator institution can be partner in other proposals?

The organisation is "the coordinator", the person leading the consortium on behalf of this organisation "the PI (Principal investigator). Both can be partner in other projects (please check the national regulations! It is not allowed for all funding organisations!), but not be a PI for more than one project. There is no limit for the number of projects you can be partner in. However, you have to state in each application in which projects you take part and which tasks you are doing in the different projects.

Can someone just be a partner if they don't have own resources?

If you do not have own resources, you can apply as a partner (or coordinator) and ask for funding. If your country/funder doesn't take part in the EUPAHW Call, you can apply as an associated partner, but

then you have to bring your own funding (and a letter of commitment for this). If your country/funder does take part in the EUPAHW Call, but you do not want to apply for funding, you can also apply as an associated partner.

In funds are provided by regional funding organisations: Will the participation of two partners from one country but different regions (e.g. Belgium, Flanders and Wallonia) enable funding to be obtained from two funding organisations?

Yes, if two partners are applying for funding from two different funding organisations (from one country), each partner can apply to the respective regional funder. Be careful, if you have several funders from one country in one consortium, because the funding of one country (not one funder!) must not exceed 60% of total funding per project.

If you have 3 partners from 3 countries would the project need to meet the priority and eligibility criteria of each country, or only the country of the coordinator? Does each partner get funded by their country's funder?

Each partner incl. the coordinator has to fulfil the eligibility criteria of his/her country/funder. All partners incl. the coordinator have to fulfil the general eligibility criteria (consortium structure etc.). Each partner (incl. the coordinator) will be funded by his/her country/funding organisation.

Questions about budget

If a partner is not a beneficiary of internal calls, but is part of an RPO which is a beneficiary (other partners), are they included in the 35% limit or not ?

If you have the same PIC as the EUPAHW beneficiary, you will be counted as a beneficiary and your budget will be included in the 35% limit. In this case you have to check the checkbox whether your organisation is a beneficiary of the EUPAHW. This is per Organisation as the whole and not asking for you in person or your department.

Is the maximal national funding per partner of per project?

It differs from funder to funder if there is a maximal funding and if it is per partner or per project. Please check in the national regulations and ask your funding contact person in case of uncertainty! Some funders also make differences in funding depending on your function as coordinator or partner.

Can anyone submit a proposal as the sole applicant, without being part of a consortium?

NO. In the call announcement it is stated: "If a **consortium** does not meet the minimum number of partners, or exceeds the maximum number of partners, or if one or more of the partners requesting funding is not eligible according to the national/regional funding criteria, the proposal will be rejected without being evaluated."

Furthermore it is stated that “Consortia must include a **minimum of three partners** from a **minimum of three different countries** being eligible and requesting funding from funding organisations (FOs) participating in this call and a **maximum of eight partners requesting funding**”. Therefore an RPO can not submit a proposal as sole applicant. The proposal won’t be eligible.

Are UK partners able to apply to this call?

Yes, the UK is a member of the EUPAHW. Researchers from the UK are able to be part of research consortia.

Can the project be based outside EU or UK but led by EU or UK organizations?

The Project Coordinator must be based in a country which is eligible for funding from a relevant Funding Organisation which is part of EUPAHW. Researchers from outside the EU may be able to conduct a Work Package within the project but must provide their own funding.
Please clarify with your Funding Contact Person.

Questions about the Scope and the Topics

What are the topics of the first call?

Topic 1: Novel Technologies for Prevention, Detection, Assessment, and Management of Animal Health and Welfare.

Topic 2: Fundamental Research for Animal Health and Welfare.

Topic 3: Animal Health and Welfare and Society

Do I need to specify the topic I am applying to?

Yes! Choose the one that is the main topic of your proposal.

Can proposals on the health and welfare of pets (companion animals) be funded through this call?

No. Eligible project are those focusing on either terrestrial and aquatic animals, bee health, or additionally wildlife, where relevant (transmission of diseases of consequence to livestock, or zoonotic diseases); research in companion animals is excluded.

"Increasing knowledge on priority pathogens" is also the focus of joint an internal project, how will you make sure there is no overlap, as external partners may not be aware of the internal projects?

It is up to the applicant to ensure that their proposals are either distinct from the internal activities. A list of internal projects can be found here and will be also provided in the submission tool:

<https://www.eupahw.eu/projects.html>

Could you please state the “priority diseases or species” in the field of aquaculture?

For this call, priority pathogens are classified as bacteria, parasites, viruses, fungi, or prions responsible for diseases with high impact on animal health and welfare, that cause significant economic losses, or show a high risk for transmission to humans.

Is the SME support via EMA available for all three topics?

EMA will not be providing funding to this call. Industrial partners can join consortia focused on any research area as long as this aligns with eligibility criteria of National Funding agencies.

Is there any priority regarding the farm animals? Which fish species is considered a focus? Which pathogens?

There is no priority for livestock or fish species. In terms of pathogens the scope is also broad and covers bacteria, parasites, viruses, fungi, or prions with high impact on animal health and welfare, that cause significant economic losses, or show a high risk for transmission to humans.

Is capture fisheries included in this call?

Capture fisheries are a type of aquaculture that would be covered by this call. However it may be worth checking this with your National Funding Agency contact.

Is research on aquatic diseases/ animals eligible through this call?

Aquatic diseases/animals are within the scope of this call. Please check National regulations before applying.

Would a proposal that deals with a disease affecting aquaculture species that is not much relevant to Europe but very relevant to South America/Asia be in the scope of the call?

This call represents the priorities of EU funding organisations. A disease that is not of relevance in the EU would therefore not be within the scope of this call.

Are you considering also wild animals, both in the wild and in human management?

The only way that research focused on wildlife is eligible for this call is if it is considering transfer of diseases of consequence from wildlife to livestock or humans.

What about public health impacts as part of the topic 3 including socio-economic impact of animal diseases, is this eligible?

As long as the main focus of the project is on a zoonotic disease then public health impacts would be relevant.

Would social impact of diseases in wild life that can affect livestock (e.g ASF in wild boar) be eligible?

Yes, this would be eligible for funding under research area 3.

What about novel surveillance tools for ASF in wild boar?

This would be eligible for funding through this call.

Beyond pathogens, are toxins and or pollutants affecting wildlife included in the call?

No, projects looking at wildlife must consider transfer of pathogens from wildlife to livestock or humans. As toxins/ pollutants are not infectious they are not within the call scope.

Improving human health is excluded from the call, but fundamental research on zoonosis is included. Should research on zoonotic potential of a pathogen only be a subpart of the research project, while it mostly focuses on its impact on affected animals/host species?

The focus on zoonotic diseases would be more on the pathogens themselves. Zoonotic potential would be within the scope of the call. The exclusion of projects to improve human health is more around human vaccines for zoonotic diseases for example, which would not be eligible.

Antimicrobials are listed in the exclusions list. Antiparasitic resistance is listed as a special area of interest. Is developing new antiparasitic remedies of particular interest or does antiparasitics count as antimicrobials, hence on the exclusion list?

Studies on antimicrobial and antiparasitic resistance are within the scope of the call as per SRIA Operational Objective 5, Action 3 which reads “Perform research on prudent use of antimicrobials: research on treatment concepts for antimicrobial and antiparasitic usage, on alternatives to antimicrobials including feed additives/nutrition, studying improved vaccination strategies, etc.; development of best practices for administration/application of Veterinary Medicine Products (VMP) in livestock and aquaculture production systems.” **However, development of novel antiparasitic compounds is not within the scope of the call.**

Antiparasitic resistance was one of the 3 themes of the latest call of the ERA-Net ICRAD, is it still a priority for this call?

Funding Organisations of the EUPAHW have selected Operational Objective 5, Action 3 from the SRIA as a continued priority, even following the 3rd call of ICRAD.

Within the excluded topics is the development of new antimicrobials. What about non-antimicrobial options for treatment of disease?

The focus of this call around antimicrobials aligns with the goals of the SRIA Operational Objective 5, Action 3 which is as follows: “Perform research on prudent use of antimicrobials: research on treatment concepts for antimicrobial and antiparasitic usage, on alternatives to antimicrobials including feed additives/nutrition, studying improved vaccination strategies, etc.; development of best practices for administration/application of Veterinary Medicine Products (VMP) in livestock and aquaculture production systems.”

What about Welfare?

Welfare topics are well represented through the main scope research areas.