



# EDEN – Emerging Diseases in a Changing European Environment

SUSTDEV-2004-3.VII.2.1.a / EDEN010284-2

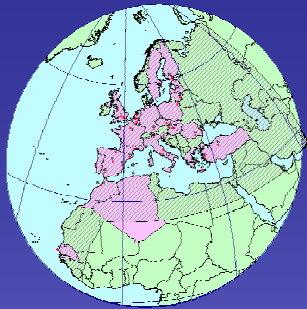
The aim of EDEN is to identify, evaluate and catalogue European ecosystems and environmental conditions linked to global change, which can influence the spatial and temporal distribution and dynamics of pathogenic agents.

Through a coordinated European approach EDEN provides predictive emergence and spread models including global and regional prevention, early warning, surveillance, and monitoring tools and scenarios.

EDEN includes third world countries in its operational network and links up with international organizations through its advisory group.

## Spatial Data Management





# EDEN integrated project



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Vertical Disease Sub-Projects

Horizontal Integration Teams  
- grouped under WP6 -

	Tick Borne	Rodent Borne	Leishmania	West Nile	Malaria	Africa WNV-RVF
Data Management & Information Systems (WP6.1)						
Low Resolution Remote Sensing & Spatial Modelling (WP6.2)						
High Resolution Remote Sensing & Environmental Change Monitoring (WP6.2)						
Mathematical Modelling & Disease Establishment and Spread (WP6.3)						
Biodiversity & Impact on Disease Spread (WP6.3)						

For each indicator disease, studies are conducted to understand patterns and processes in relation to the following topics:

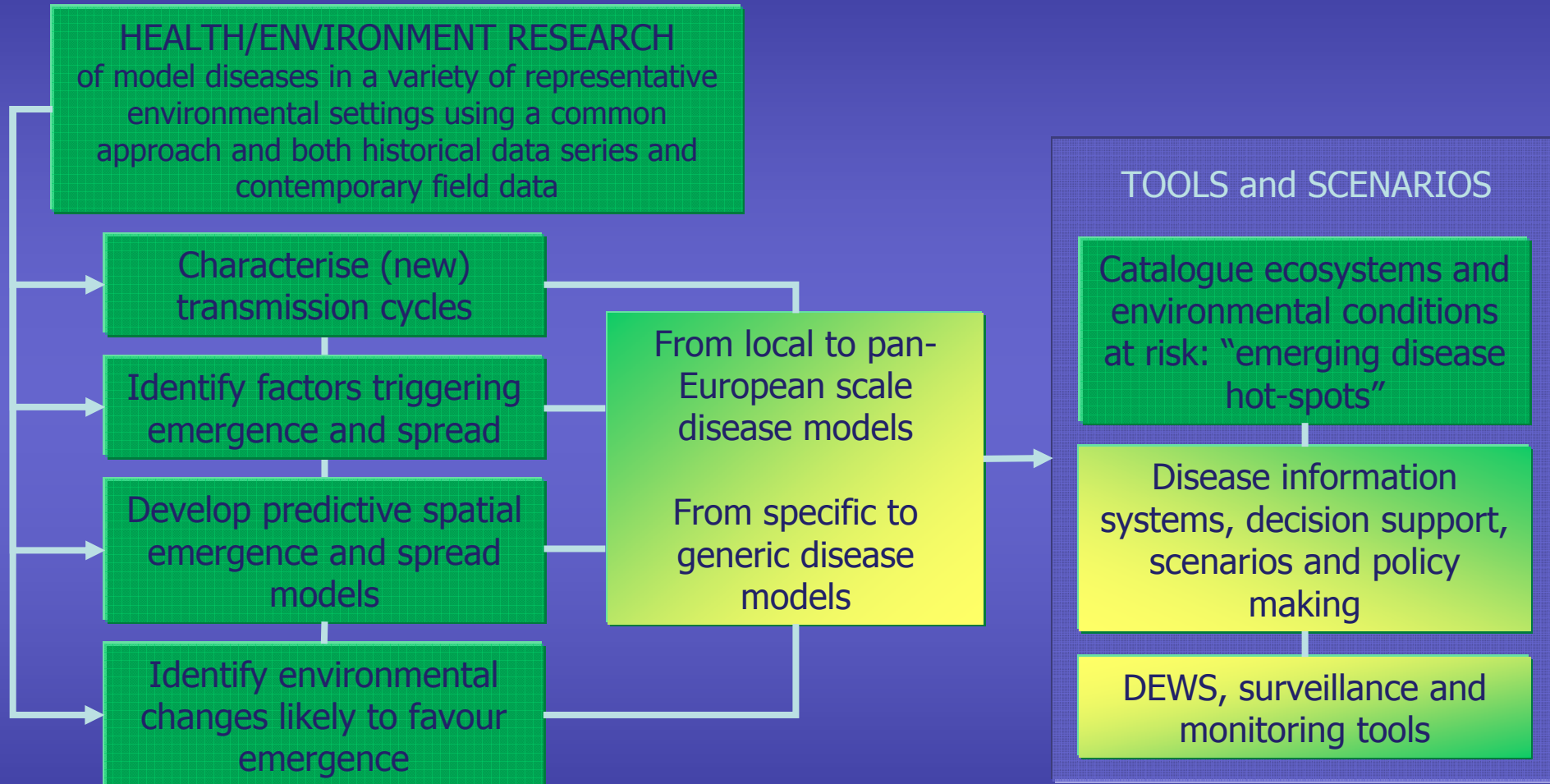
- WP1 – Landscapes/biotopes
- WP2 – Vectors
- WP3 – Public health
- WP4 – Animal hosts/reservoirs
- WP5 – Data analysis

Tools and scenarios WP7

WP8 Training, Dissemination, Management & Coordination



# Integrated 'trans-disciplinary' spatial envi/health approach applied to vector borne diseases

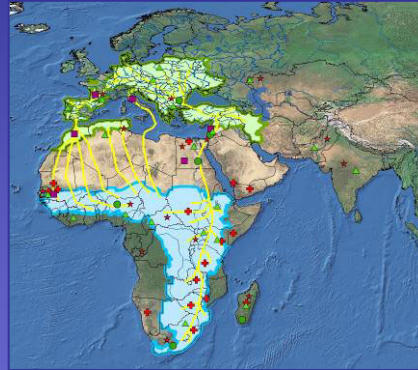


# Proposed FP7 research priorities

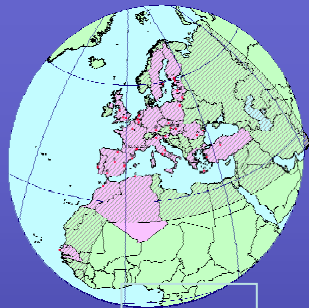


- Can the developed approach be applied to other disease groups?
  - Which disease groups? e.g. zoonoses such as avian flu and TB.
  - How to adapt
- How to include other horizontal themes / information sources such as socio-economics in a more efficient way?
  - Which data are useful and how can they be integrated?
- How to establish and maintain pan-EU monitoring / validation networks?
  - Geographical extent of field data sources.
  - Need to include extra EU sites: the most effective way to tackle emerging disease threats may be to tackle the problems at the source.
  - Eco-climatic representativity.
  - Specific and generic aspects.
- What are the minimal and ideal requirements of a DEWS and how to combine scientific and decision support requirements in relation to risk assessment?
- Further study the impact of biodiversity on disease introduction, establishment and spread.
- In the framework of global change further develop scenarios for adaptation to environmental health risk and threats.





[www.eden-fp6project.net](http://www.eden-fp6project.net)



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Thank you for your interest