

Providing better understanding of climate and environmental drivers of sand fly borne diseases – the CLIMOS project

Valentina Foglia Manzillo¹, Manos Athanatos², Eduardo Berriatua³, Suzana Blesic⁴, Gioia Bongiorno⁵, Remi Charrel⁶, Orin Courtenay⁷, Juan Jose Saenz de la Torre⁸, Jerome Depaquit⁹, Vit Dvorak¹⁰, Ozge Erisoz¹¹, Federica Ferraro¹², Maria Maia¹³, Nenad Gligoric¹⁴, Vladan Gligorijevic¹⁵, Diana Guardado¹⁶, Gordon Hamilton¹⁷, Nils Hempelmann¹⁸, Tally Hatzakis¹⁹, Vladimir Ivovic²⁰, Edwin Kniha²¹, Laor Orshan²², Yusuf Ozbel²³, Shlomit Paz²⁴, Florence Robert-Gangneux²⁵, Jovana Sadlova¹⁰, Luis Samaniego²⁶, Daniel San Martin⁸, Seher Topluoglu²⁷, Frank Van Langevelde²⁸, Petr Volf¹⁰, David Wright²⁹, Carla Maia³⁰

¹University of Naples Federico II, Naples, Italy

² Telecommunications Systems Institute, Chania, Greece



³ University of Murcia, Murcia, Spain

⁴ Institute for Medical Research, University of Belgrade, Serbia

⁵ Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy

⁶Aix-Marseille University, Marseille, France

⁷ University of Warwick, Coventry, UK

⁸ Predictia, Santander, Spain

⁹ University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne, Reims, France

¹⁰ Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

¹¹ Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey

¹² Ministry of Health, Italy

¹³ Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany

¹⁴ Zentrix Lab, Pancevo, Serbia

¹⁵ CubexLab, Amsterdam, Netherlands

¹⁶ F6S Network, Ireland Limited, Dublin, IE

¹⁷ Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK

¹⁸ Open Geospatial Consortium, London, UK

¹⁹ Trilateral Research Ireland, Marine Port, Ireland

²⁰ University of Primorska, Koper, Slovenia

²¹ Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

²² Israeli Ministry of Health, Jerusalem, Israel

²³ Ege University, Izmir, Turkey

²⁴ University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel

²⁵ University of Rennes 1, Rennes, France

²⁶ Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, Leipzig, Germany

²⁷ Turkish Ministry of Health, Ankara, Turkey

²⁸ Wageningen University, Wageningen, Netherlands

²⁹ Trilateral Research UK, London, UK

³⁰ University Nova of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

Climate Monitoring and Decision Support Framework for Sand Fly-borne Diseases Detection and Mitigation with COst-benefit and Climate-policy Measures

HORIZON-HLTH-2021-ENVHLTH-02-03

Introduction: Over the last two decades, three successive research consortia (EDEN, EDENext and VectorNet) aimed at improving knowledge, surveillance, and control of vector-borne diseases in Europe and neighboring countries. Among these, sand fly-borne diseases including leishmaniasis and phlebovirosis represent an important public health and veterinary concern.

Material and Methods: We here present the main ideas of a novel effort to tackle sand fly borne diseases (SFBDs) – the CLIMOS project.

Results: CLIMOS - Climate Monitoring and Decision Support Framework for Sand Fly-borne Diseases Detection and Mitigation with Cost-benefit and Climate-policy Measures - aims to complement and build on previous efforts, bringing together researchers, health-care and veterinary practitioners, technology platform designers and at-risk communities, to conduct innovative and applied research seeking to better prepare for current and future impacts of climate and environmental changes on human and animal health, using sand flies and the diseases they transmit as a model system.

Conclusions: CLIMOS will:

- develop a general public health risk assessment method for SFBDs through integration of climate, environmental and One Health disciplines and data sciences;
- utilize big data from Earth-observing satellites and ground-level surveillance records, to map the locations of disease-carrying insects and provide health, climate and environmental services to keep communities safe, and

integrate economic and social sciences, to enable socio-economic assessments of impacts of the incidence and spread of SFBDs on individuals and societies

