



Network for Evaluation of One Health (NEOH): WG 4

Interdisciplinary collaboration to tackle
complex global challenges

Relevant networks

- International organisations: e.g. WHO, EFSA, ECDC, OIE
- Professional organisations: e.g. FVE
- Industry: Zoetis (pharma); DairyCo (cattle); farmers' associations; Danish Food and Agriculture Council
- National agencies: e.g. Food Standards Agency; Animal Health Services;

Workshops



EUROPEAN ONEHEALTH/ECOHEALTH WORKSHOP REPORT
Brussels, 6-7 October 2016

Trans-Domain COST Action TD1404 (NEOH)
Stakeholder workshop
Meeting between NEOH consortium members and stakeholders from existing international institutions with an interest in One Health initiatives and evaluation of One Health or other interdisciplinary health endeavours

16th of February 2016
COST Association, Avenue Louise 149, 1050 Brussels, Belgium

Prevent, Prepare and Respond:
Economics of One Health to Confront Disease Threats
30 January – 2 February 2017

Workshop Report



Figure 1: The workshop participants

Dissemination materials



The Network for Evaluation of One Health is an open network that brings together researchers, practitioners, decision-makers and other stakeholders with an interest in One Health and evaluation

Our vision is to develop and use methods and frameworks for improved One Health decision making

- Production of a handbook for evaluation of One Health
- Validation of the handbook by applying it to a suite of international case studies
- Assessment of the value of existing One Health initiatives in a meta-study
- Stakeholder engagement to promote informed decision-making and resource allocation in One Health
- Training, learning and capacity building for evaluation of integrated approaches to health



Learning together

The NEOH is focusing on an approach that crosses borders between disciplines and sectors. With a network that spans multiple countries, Drs Barbara Häfner, Simon Rüegg and Sara Savić, and Professor Vlatko Ilieski discuss the NEOH's objectives and highlight some of its achievements to date



Clockwise from top left: Drs Barbara Häfner, Simon Rüegg, Sara Savić and Professor Vlatko Ilieski

With the book that is due for publication, what do you aim to convey to the One Health community or a wider audience?

BH: With this handbook we make a dedicated effort to capture the multiple dimensions of One Health. We identify social, economic, and environmental drivers leading to integrated approaches to health and illustrate how these evoke characteristic One Health operators, namely One Health thinking, planning, and working, which need an enabling environment that allows collaborative learning and sharing. Further, we look at how we can describe, measure and – most importantly – combine different One Health outcomes in our analyses. The case studies and meta-study provide insights into what does and does not work in One Health and how One Health can generate value. Our handbook identifies

areas where practitioners can focus on solutions and also gives guidance for research and action on One Health.

Can you explain the main driver behind establishing the Network?

SR: One Health promotes an integrated approach to health that aims to break artificial boundaries created by disciplines and sectors. The One Health paradigm has been gaining momentum as a mechanism for cross-sectoral and transdisciplinary engagement and cooperation in health matters. Pressures for novel approaches to promote and protect human, animal and environmental health are arising worldwide due to concerns related to the increase in infectious disease outbreaks, the (re-) emergence of human and animal pathogens and non-communicable diseases as well as ecosystems changes, such as loss of plant and animal biodiversity, landscape transformation, climate change and reduced ecosystem services.

Was there a particular catalyst that led to it being set up or was it a gradual process?

SS: Several One Health initiatives have been implemented around the world, such as the establishment of cross-sectoral coordination, communication and data sharing mechanisms, but no standardised methodology exists for quantitative evaluation of One Health activities. Therefore policy makers have limited evidence for making decisions on new

policies and allocation of resources for a wider and systematic One Health approach. The One Health community continuously organises meetings and workshops, all of which contribute to the evolution of a common understanding and methodologies for One Health, the establishment of an agenda for One Health research and practice, as well as the communication of new findings and ideas. A meeting directly relevant to the establishment of the NEOH was the international workshop with One Health experts on 'Metrics for one health benefits: key inputs to create an economic evidence base', which took place in 2013 in London. This workshop was critical in defining the research questions and vision for NEOH, and gauge interest and commitment among potential collaborators.

What plans does the NEOH have for the near future and for One Health specifically?

VI: One Health initiatives are more and more popular, but there are still many disciplinary, financial, and societal constraints which impede progress on the institutionalisation of One Health that will need to be overcome. We will aim to maintain momentum by establishing a Community of Practice that will allow us to continue attracting a wider group of scientists and practitioners. Objectives range from establishing collaboration between different disciplines and sectors, to progress on the theoretical foundations of One Health from a systems perspective.

Dissemination activities

American Public Health Association annual meeting

October 2016 in Denver, United States?"

One Health/Eco Health Workshop

October 2016 in Brussels

Advancing Planetary Health: Linking Environment and Health Data

July 2016 in Bellagio, Italy

Euroscience Open Forum (ESOF) 2016 conference

July 2016 in Manchester

Science Week of the Australian and New Zealand College of Veterinary Scientists

July 2016 in QT Gold Coast, Australia

Agriculture, Nutrition and Health Academy week in June 2016

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

3rd Conference on Neglected Vectors and Vector-Borne Diseases (EurNegVec), COST Action TD1303

May 2016 in Zaragoza, Spain)

International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics (ISVEE)

November 2015 in Merida, Mexico

Med-Vet-Net Association scientific conference "Global Challenges in foodborne zoonoses: combating emerging threats using a One-Health approach"

October 2015 in Paris, France"

International 58th Meat Conference

October 2015 in Zlatibor, Serbia

International Congress One World – One Health – One Vision

October 2015 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

European Public Health Conference

October 2015 in Milan, Italy



Challenges in evaluation of OH



Different sectors

- ✓ *Communication and data sharing*
- ✓ *Absent/insufficient baseline data*
- ✓ *Consideration of confounding factors*

Complexity

- ✓ *Characterization of the OH initiative and conceptualization of the evaluation problem*
- ✓ *Unintended consequences when working in a system using a systems approach*

Challenges in evaluation of OH



Selecting right evaluation approach

- ✓ *What is the purpose of the evaluation?*
- ✓ *Who is it for?*
- ✓ *Who needs to be involved (stakeholder involvement)*
- ✓ *What will be done with the findings?*
- ✓ *How important is neutrality or independence in evaluation?*
- ✓ *What role do values play in evaluation?*

What is evaluation? What distinguishes it from research?

Differences between Evaluation and Research?

Challenges in evaluation of OH



Different questions for Different Judgment Criteria

Relevance

- ✓ *Does program meet participant needs?*
- ✓ *Is there a gap between intended and actual population served?*
- ✓ *To what extent can outcomes been attributed to the intervention*

Economic efficacy

- ✓ *What is added value*
- ✓ *Is the strategy more beneficial for different sector*
- ✓ *How the outcomes and costs camper with other options*

Different Questions for Different Phases in Life Cycle of Intervention

On process

Are activity being implemented as planed?

What works what does not work?

What are strengths what are weaknesses in different phases and implementations?

Self evaluation



Why it can be useful to encourage self evaluation

- ✓ *Process encourages organizations to develop the use of evaluation reasoning and skills to develop and enhance practice*
- ✓ *create a learning organization*
- ✓ *Increases motivation among delivery organizations to generate and use data to help develop interventions*
- ✓ *Evaluation is done by organizations themselves rather than being done to organizations*
- ✓ *Increases the use of evaluation by delivery organizations, so that it becomes a tool or an intervention itself*
- ✓ *Increases ownership of findings and responsibility to act on findings back into the hands of delivery organizations*
- ✓ *Think of its as contracting in the thinking and learning*

Self evaluation

Steps involved in self-evaluation

- ✓ ensure that the intervention has a *clear theory of change*
- ✓ *set target* for your activities so that you can *measure* your progress
- ✓ put *systems* in place to record and *monitor activity* levels
- ✓ review monitoring data regularly (to *check* that progress is on track)

Focus on the Outcomes ?

- ✓ *develop indicators* of success to help you identify what success is expected to look like, so that you can recognize it if it occurs
- ✓ put systems in place to *measure progress* towards the outcomes (including collection of baseline data)
- ✓ analyze and interpret outcome data
- ✓ Short *report* identifying what worked well and what did not work so well, with ideas about
- ✓ What could be done differently next time

Thank you for your attention!

<http://neoh.onehealthglobal.net/>

http://www.cost.eu/COST_Actions/tdp/TD1404

