

VIRTUAL SUMMER SCHOOL ON ANIMAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE

June 20-24, 2016

A large yellow starburst graphic with a grey outline, containing the text "All sessions are recorded!".

**All sessions
are recorded!**

Welcome

Objectives of Summer School

- To provide an introduction to the design and evaluation of animal health surveillance programmes
- To promote the use of the tools developed as part of RISKSUR
- To obtain feedback on the utility of the tools and direction for further improvements and development

The RISKSUR project



- ▶ International **collaborative project**, funded by the EC (FP7)



- ▶ A **multidisciplinary consortium** of veterinarians, epidemiologists and economists



- ▶ **Duration:** 36 months, 01/11/2012 – 31/10/2015
Budget: € 3.8 million



- ▶ **Target groups:** Veterinary health stakeholders, scientific community, policy makers, pharmaceutical and livestock industries



Royal Veterinary College (UK) – accelopment AG (CH) – Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (UK)
Arcadia International (BE) – Cirad/Agricultural Research for Development (FR) – Complutense University of Madrid (ES)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the UNO (IT) – Friedrich-Löffler-Institut (DE) – Gezondheidsdienst voor Dieren (NL)
SAFOSO (CH) – Swedish National Veterinary Institute (SE) – TraceTracker AS (NO)

<http://www.fp7-risksur.eu/>



Elements of the week

■ Online

- Online lectures
- Tutor sessions
- Presentations

■ Offline

- Recorded lectures (webinars)
- Reading resources
- Case study work
- Feedback

Webpage dedicated to the Summer School:

<http://santero.fp7-risksur.eu/virtual-summer-school>

Plan of the week

Monday, June 20	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday, June 24
<u>9-10.30:</u> <u>Introduction</u>				
10.30-12.00: Webinar “overview of the tools”	10.30-12.00: Webinar “Eva Tool”	9.00-12.00: Selection of case study	9.00-12.00: Revision of tool application	<u>10.00-12.30:</u> <u>Presentation of results</u>
14.00-16.00: Webinar “Design tool”	<u>13-14 Tutor session 1 (optional)</u>	<u>13-14 Tutor session 2 (optional)</u>	<u>13-14 Tutor session 3 (optional)</u>	14.00-15.00: Finalising deliverable, completion of feedback form
	14.00-16.00: Recommended reading	14.00-17.00: First application of tool	14.00-17.00: Preparation of deliverable	

Technical issues

- Access to the tools: <http://webtools.fp7-risksur.eu>

A username and password will be needed. If you can't register, please try with another browser or choose a shorter username.

- Access to the wikis:
 - Wiki about the design tool: <https://surveillance-design-framework.wikispaces.com> [code : **HJDF34T**]
 - Wiki about the evaluation tool: <https://surveillance-evaluation.wikispaces.com> [code: **Q9NCKN4**]

A username and password will be needed for the wikispaces (one for 2 wikis).

Communication

- Online: Typing in Adobe Connect
- Online forums
 - You can ask questions
 - Tutors will check regularly and answer online or as part of the tutor sessions.

4 Criteria for certificate

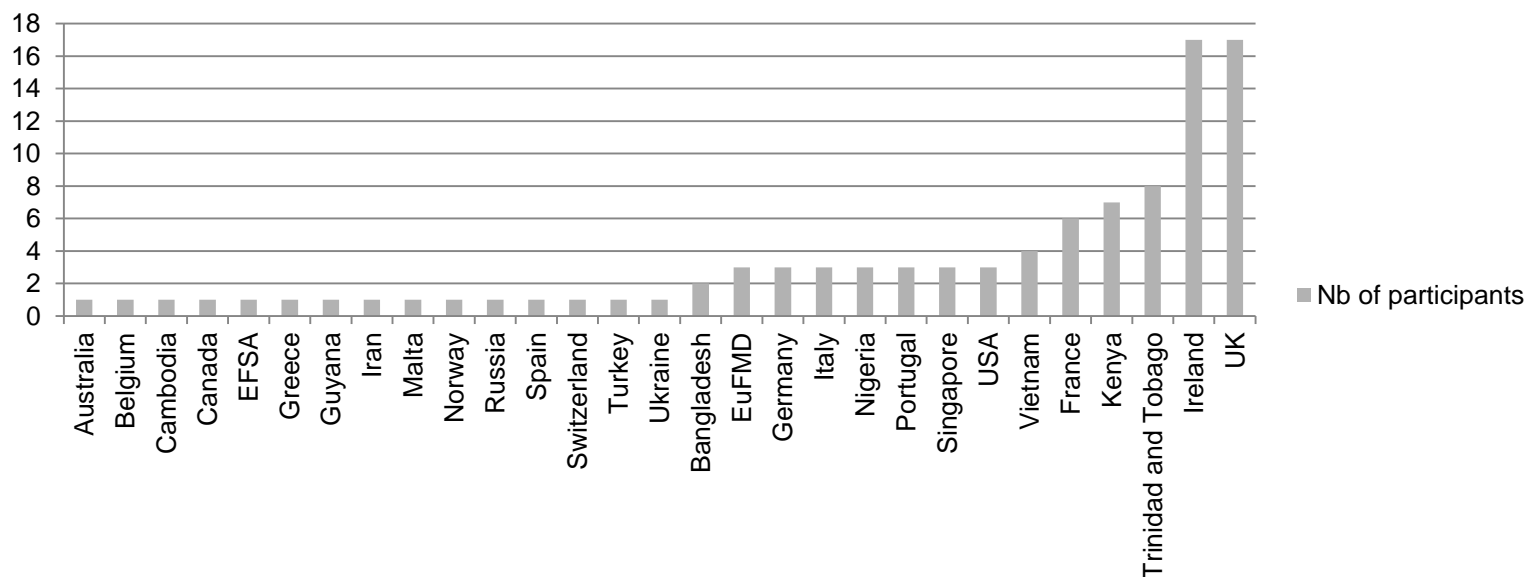
- Participate in introductory session
- Participate in final presentation session
- Submission of case example (pdf files) on Thursday (17.30h CEST)
- Completion of feedback form

-> receive certificate of attendance

Who is attending

- 102 participants + 6 partially
- List of participants with small biography and photography available

Number of participants by country



Who is in the audience?

- Online poll
 - Location
 - Work context
 - Motivation
 - Language

The surveillance policy cycle

And its links to the RISKSUR tools



What is policy?

■ Polity

- Institutional structures that describe political system

■ Politics

- Political process that results in policy making, includes parties

■ Policies

- Course of action taken with regard to a particular issue
- Public policy: Action taken by government or legislature

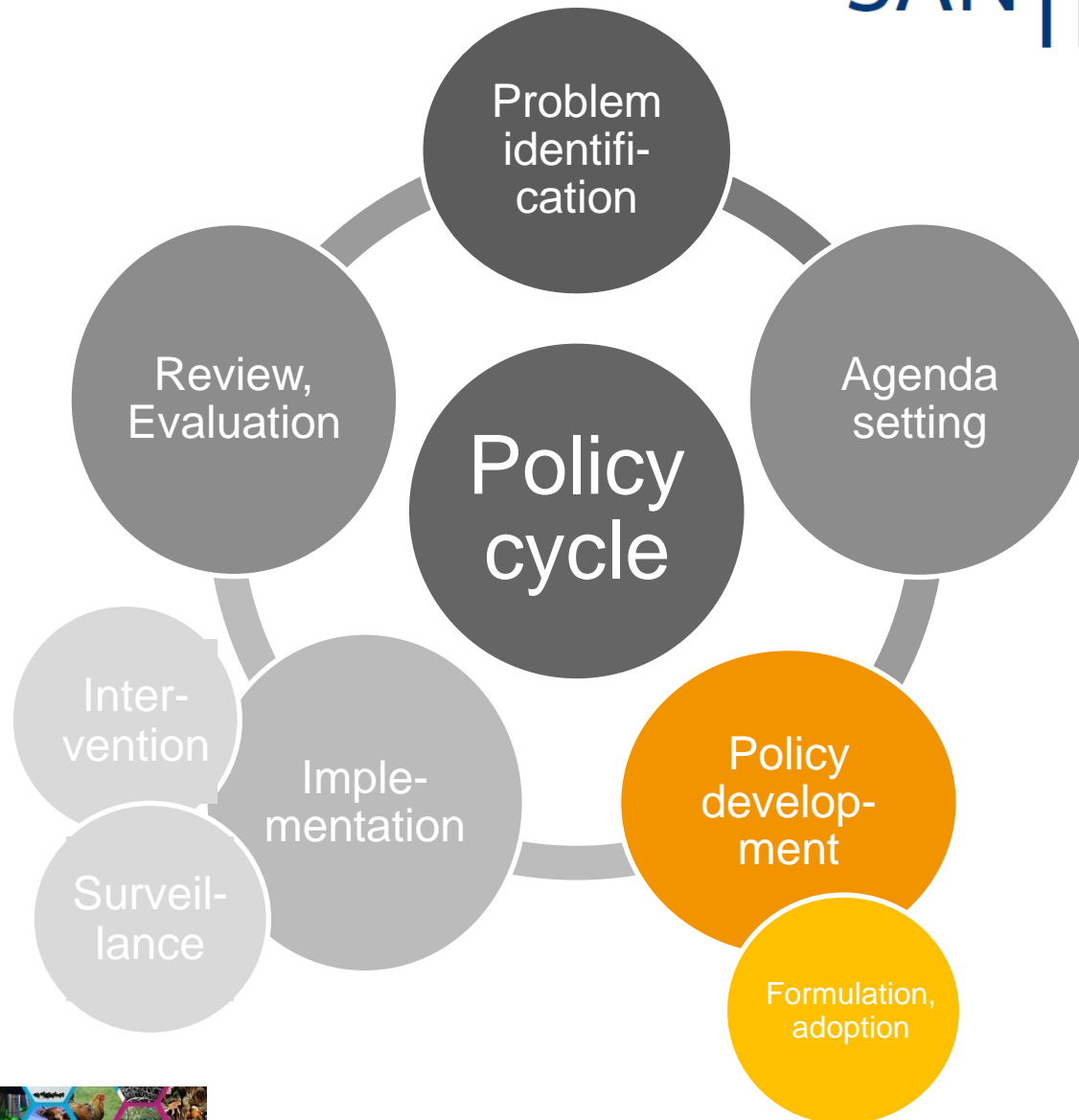
Policy cycle



Let's take an example

- BSE surveillance
 - Problem identification
 - 1980s, emerging disease, unknown cause
 - Agenda setting
 - Policy development
 - Lack of standards, lack of experience
 - Implementation
 - Iterative, trial-and-error
 - Evaluation
 - Sporadic...

Policy cycle



Who is setting policy?

- National level
- Supra-national, e.g. European Union
- International level

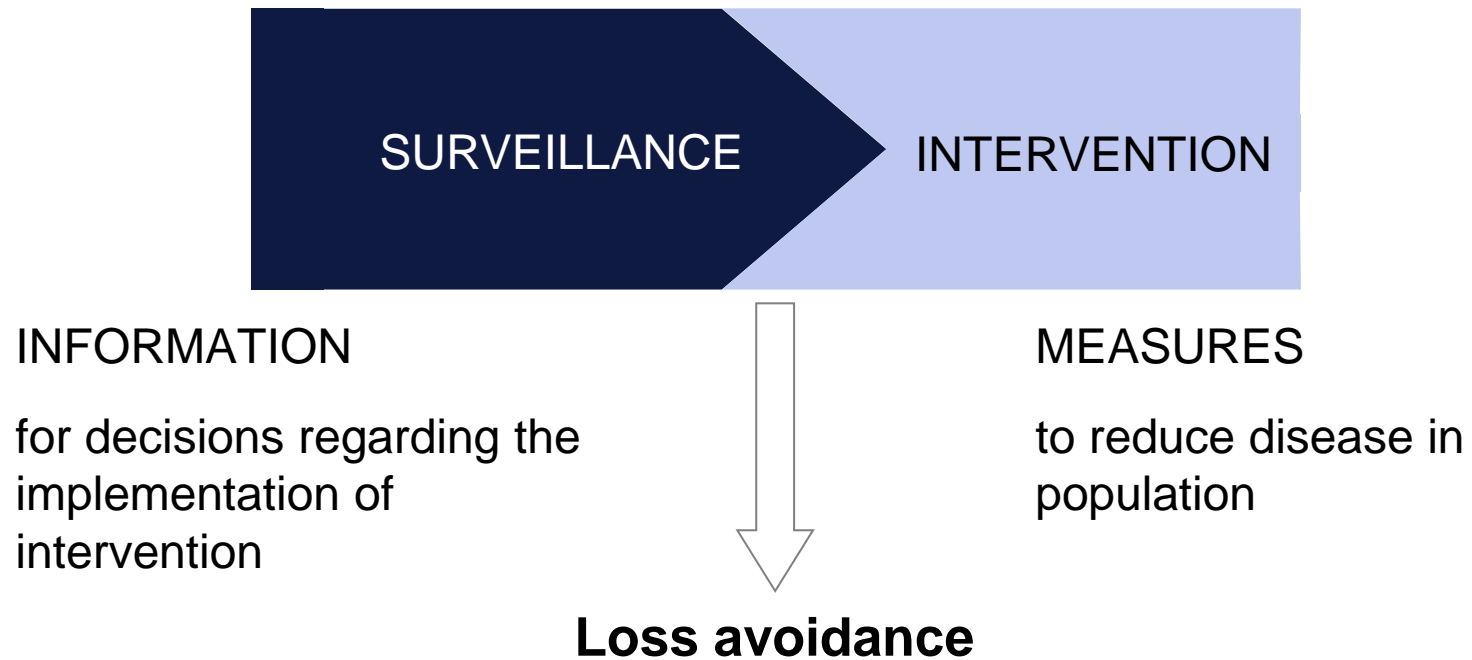
Policy instruments

	Motivation	Law	Money	Structures Capacity
Governance logic	Change behaviour Persuasion	Prescription of behaviour rules	Financial incentives/ dis- incentives	Public good or service provi- ded by state or public enterprise
Instruments	Information requirement Research	Prohibition Ban Permit Standard	Taxes Charges Grants Tax deduction	Public companies
Examples	?	?	?	?

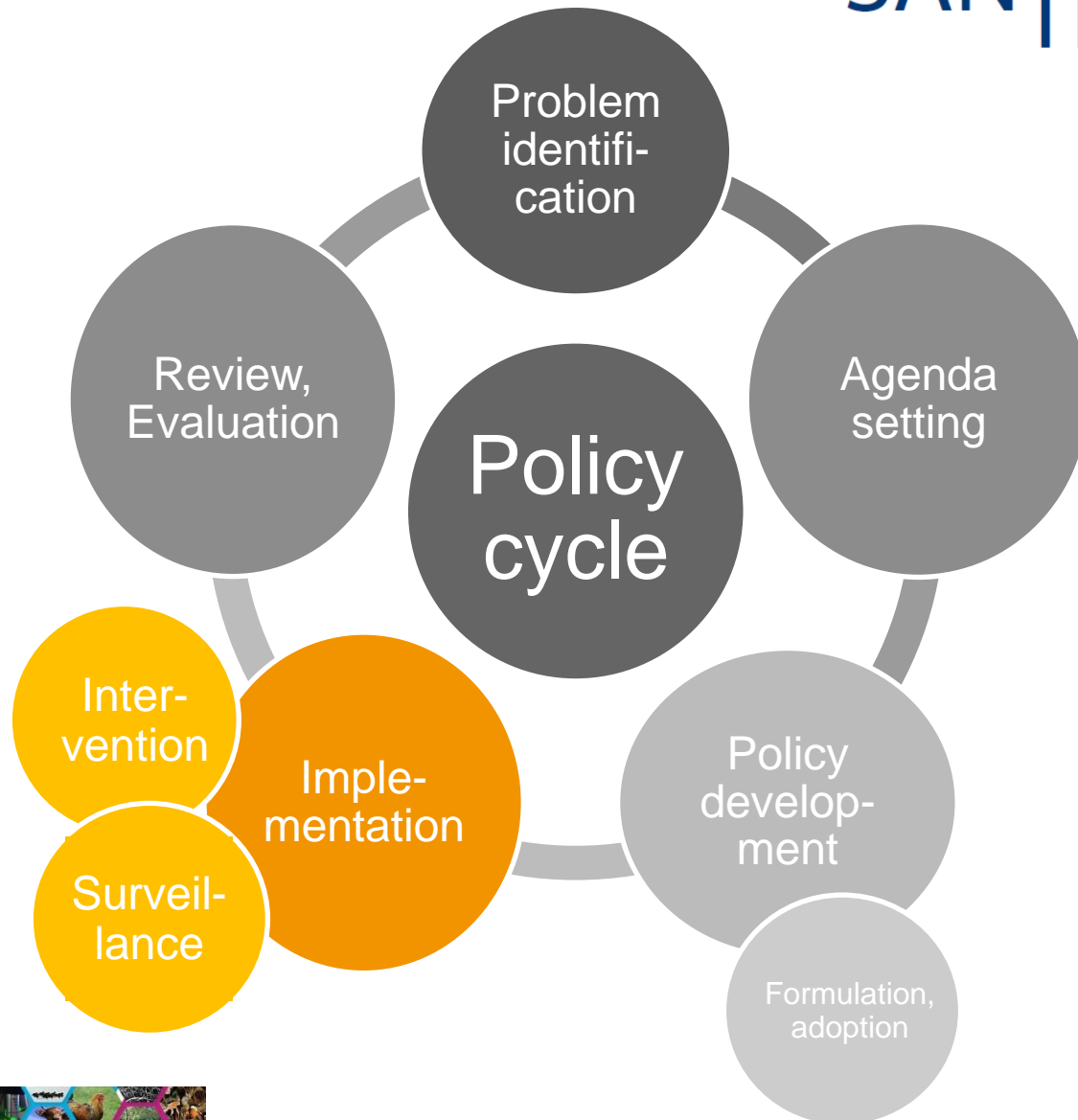
What is the aim of a policy measure?

- Increase productivity?
 - Decrease cost?
 - Increase food safety?
 - Improve access to trade?
 - Other?
-
- And does the surveillance that is implemented support this policy?

Surveillance and intervention should be considered jointly



Policy cycle



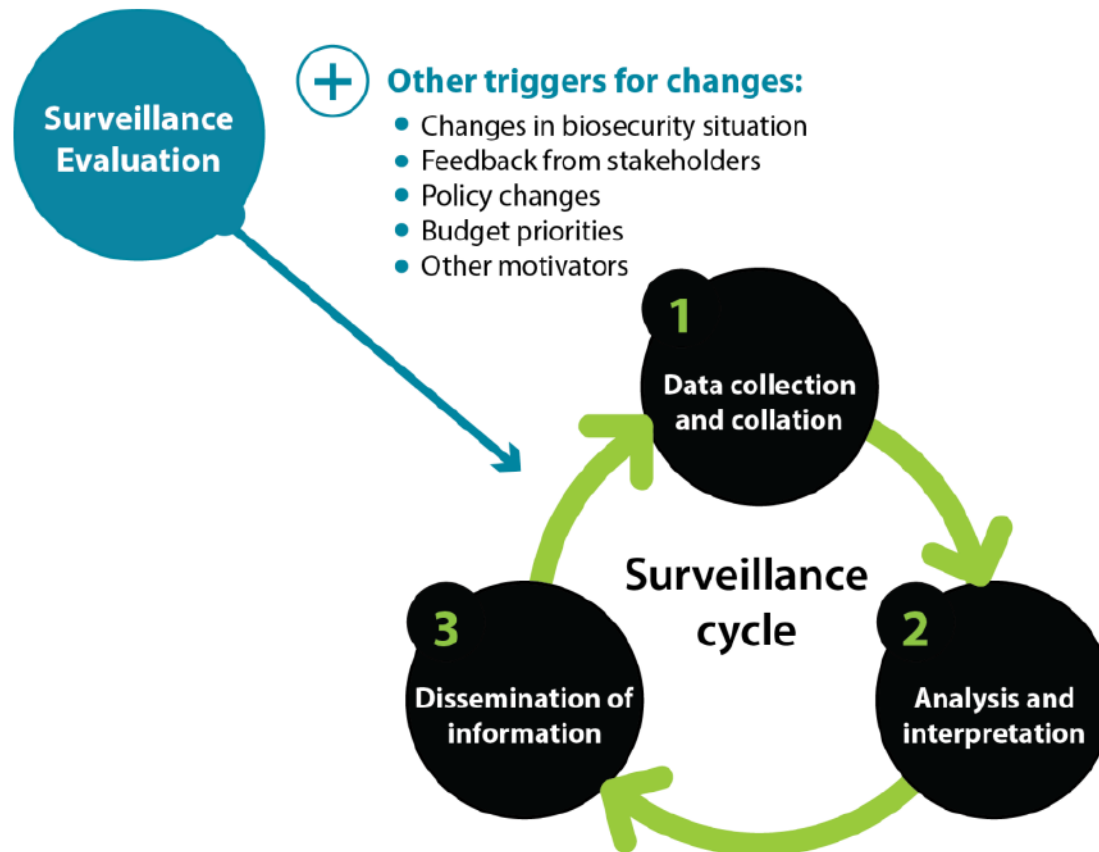
Design decisions depend on policy context

- How much flexibility do we have?
 - International standards
 - Expectations from key stakeholders
- What is the “ideal” performance / output?
- Can we afford it?
 - If not – what are the best alternatives?

Challenges of policy

- Emerging diseases
- International standards
 - Lacking
 - Out-of-date
 - Not providing right level of protection
- Resources
- Politics

And did it work?



Policy cycle



What is “Evaluation”?

- *Rigorous analysis of completed or ongoing activities that determine or support effectiveness and efficiency. Evaluation of completed activities is called ex-post evaluation, post-hoc evaluation, or summative evaluation. Evaluation of current or on going activities is called in-term evaluation.*
Business Dictionary

- *to judge the value or condition of someone or something in a careful and thoughtful way*
Webster

Evaluation questions

- Are we doing the **right thing**?
 - Are the results we see due to our programme?
 - What would have happened in the absence of our programme?
- Are we **doing it right**?
 - Can we do things more effectively and efficiently?
 - Can we gain more for the resources we

What do we expect from surveillance evaluation?

- Evaluation implies a judgment
 - Recommendations for improvement if necessary
- Transparent interpretation of outputs
- More objective decision making
- Efficient resource use
- Improvements in system design
- Enhanced acceptance of system outputs by stakeholders

The benefits of evaluation

Ability to

- Assess **effectiveness and impact**
- Create **evidence base**
- Determine factors that lead to programme **success or failure**
- Identify areas for programme **improvement**
- Justify further **funding**
- Identify new **audiences and applications** for projects

Levels of evaluation

- Policy level
- Programme/system level
- Project/component level

“Are we doing the right thing?”

“Are we doing it right?”

Example: Early warning in animal health

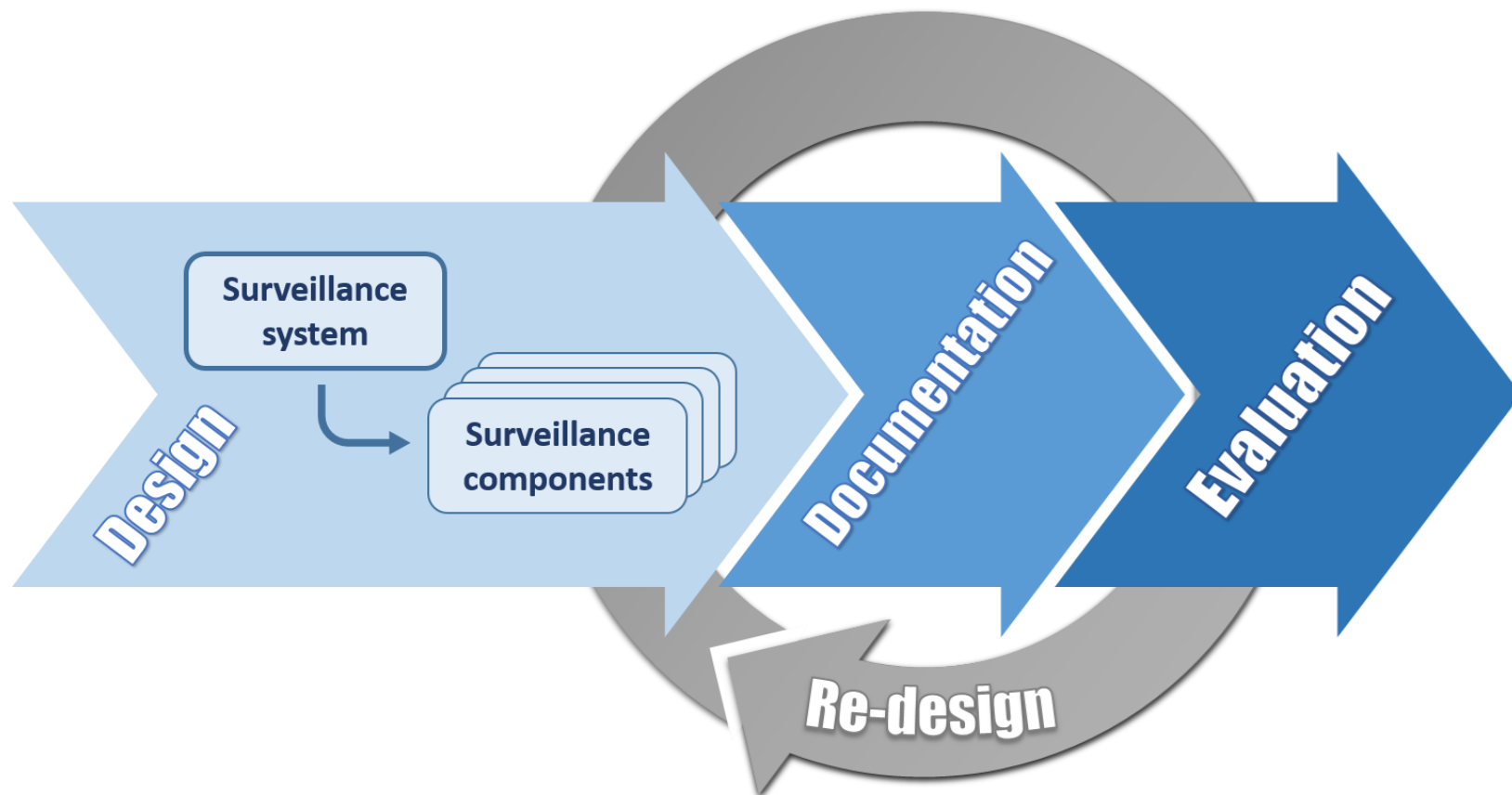
- Is there a need for early warning in animal health?
- Should we spend taxpayer money on this?
- If yes: How should it be designed to be effective and efficient?
- Which components are effective?

“Are we doing the right thing?”

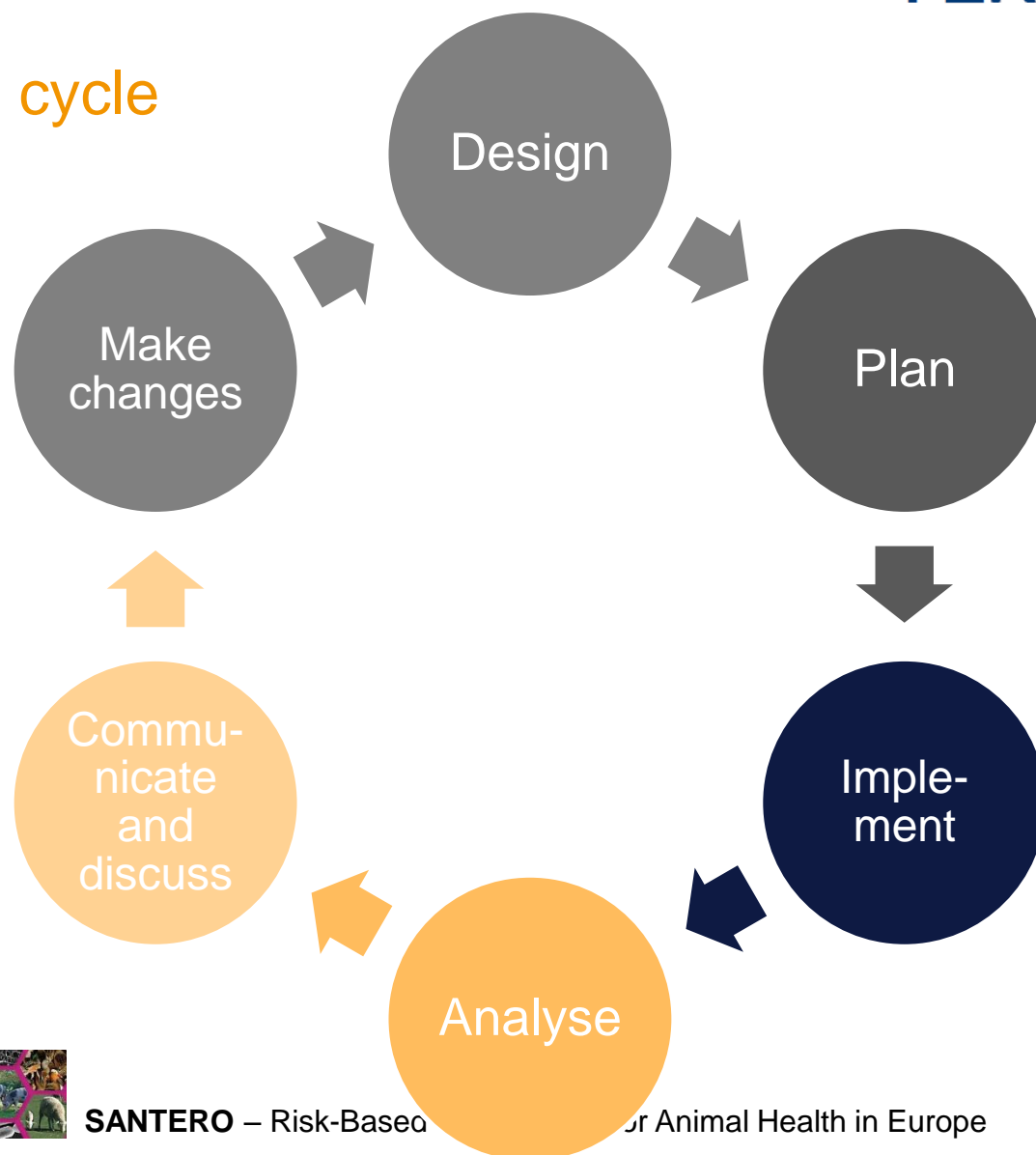
“Are we doing it right?”

Surveillance design framework

EVA Tool



Evaluation process cycle



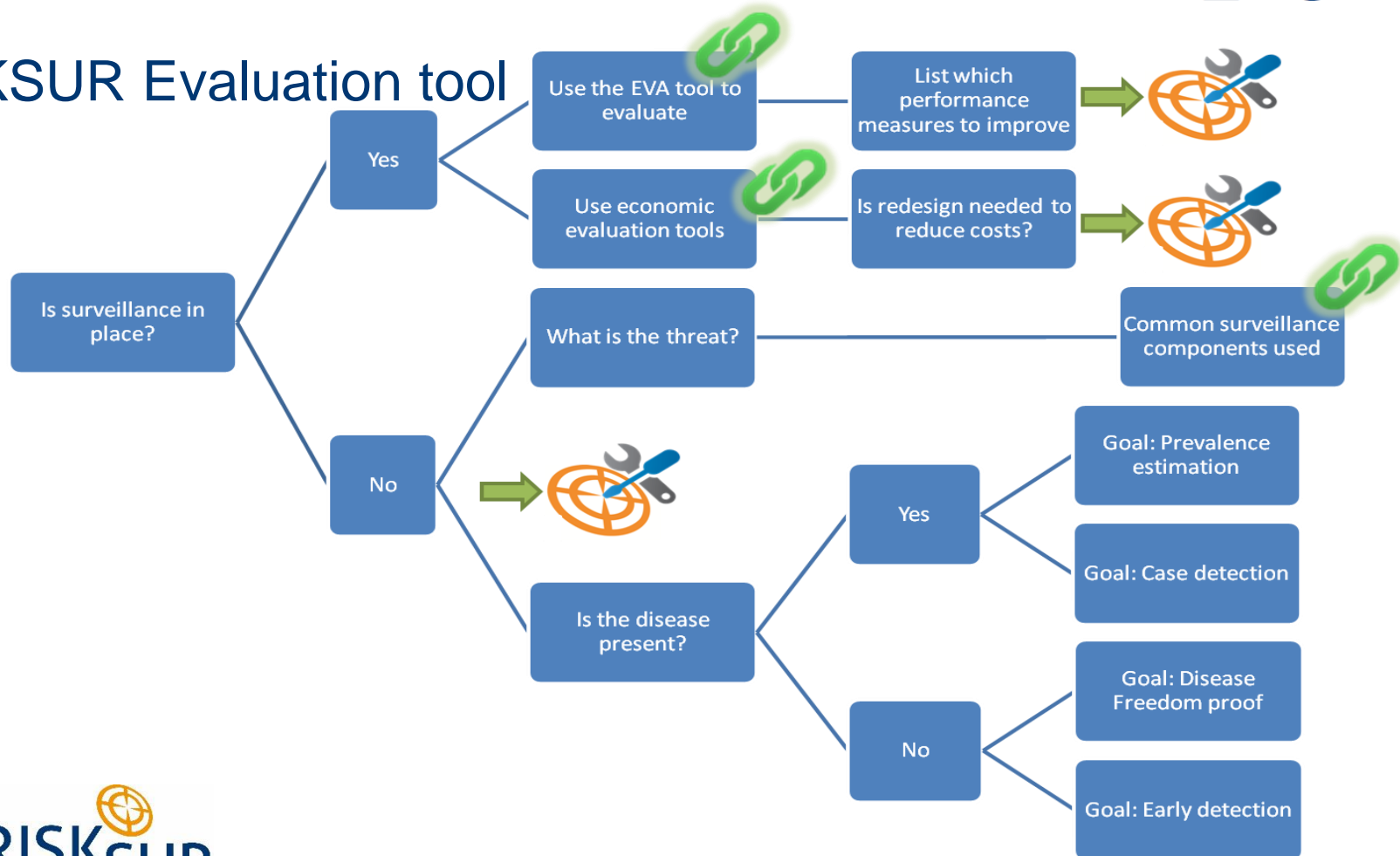
Example: Technical effectiveness

- Design driven by surveillance objective
 - Many attributes relevant
 - For surveillance systems attributes, see Drewe et al., 2013
 - Typical examples
 - Sensitivity
 - Specificity
 - Coverage
- But also
- Acceptability
 - What else?

Challenges

- No standardised, quantitative way for evaluation of surveillance
- Limited comparability
- Terminology sometimes unclear
- Wide range of effectiveness and other attributes in use
- Data may not be available
- May remain largely qualitative
- Experience may be limited
- Resource constraints

RISKSUR Evaluation tool




When to evaluate?

- Evaluations may be undertaken at any time
- Depending on project specifics and its particular context
- Factors to consider include evaluation purpose, scale, cost and programme resources
- *Ex-ante (prospective)*
 - Before the start of a programme, inform planning and resource allocation
 - Measure the intended effect
 - Can be based on simulation modelling
- *Ex-post (retrospective)* – reflects reality, empirical data
 - Interim evaluations - throughout a project's lifespan
 - At the end of a project – final evaluation

“Hazards” of surveillance

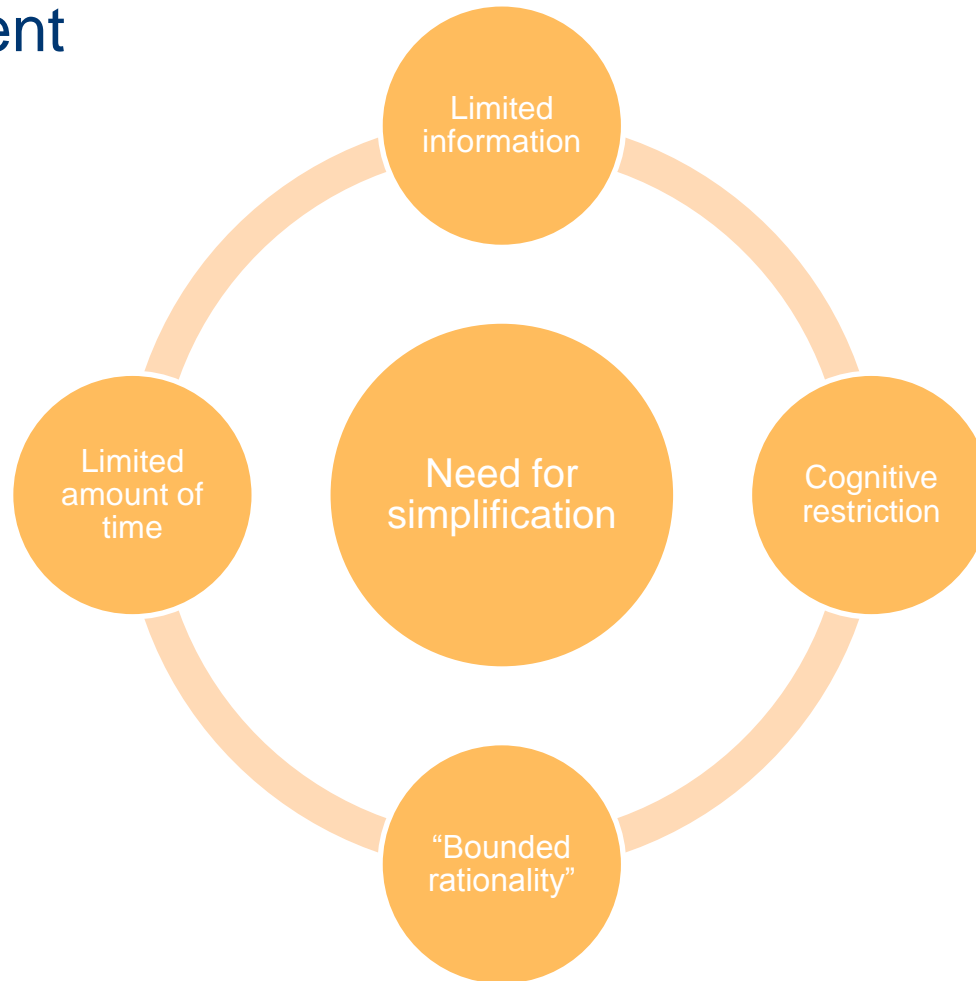
- Clients may be discouraged by positive results
- Consumer behaviour



Surveillance drivers and constraints



Risk management



References

- Stärk, K.D.C., Regula, G., Hernandez, J., Knopf, L., Fuchs, K., Morris, R.S., Davies, P., 2006. Concepts for risk-based surveillance in the field of veterinary medicine and veterinary public health: review of current approaches. BMC Health Serv. Res. 6, 20. doi:10.1186/1472-6963-6-20
- Babo Martins S, Rushton J, Stärk KDC (2015) Economic assessment of zoonoses surveillance in a “One Health” context: a conceptual framework. Zoonoses Public Health, DOI: 10.1111/zph.12239.
- Häslér B, Howe K, Stärk KDC (2011) Conceptualising the technical relationship of animal disease surveillance to intervention and mitigation as a basis for economic analysis. BMC Health Services Research.
- Howe K, Häslér B, Stärk KDC (2013) Economic principles for resource allocation to mitigate the effects of disease in farm animal populations. Epidemiology and Infection 141, 91-101.
- Stärk KDC, Häslér B (2015). The value of information: Current challenges in surveillance implementation. Preventive Veterinary Medicine, 122(1-2), 229-234.

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What's next?

- Video “Introduction to design and evaluation tools”
- Video “Design framework”
- Video “Evaluation tool”
- Q&A via Wiki

Advice about the forum

- **For faster response, please put your questions on the dedicated page: “Virtual summer school” (end of the navigation menu)**
- **Few courtesy rules to help the moderators to answer the questions.**
 - Before asking, verify if somebody has already posted your question and if it has already been answered
 - Choose an accurate and relevant title for your question (as precise as possible)
 - Answer to other participants if you know the answer.
- **Issues with the webtools <https://surveillance-design-framework.wikispaces.com/WEBTOOL+development+and+issues>**

Expected deliverable

- Working on a practical case study of your choice
- Access Design tool, and the Evaluation tool
- Start describing your case study : questions to help you defining the case
- **Save your work as PDF and submit as your deliverable**
- **Before Thursday June 23, 5.30pm (CEST time)**
- Guidelines available in “share file” box

Presentation on Friday

- Presentation of up to 8 participants
- 15 min per participant

- Send the deliverable on Thursday and state if you volunteer
- Requirements
 - attend the final session
 - have a microphone

- **Only way to get feedback about your work**

Enjoy!

