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Strengthening Science–Policy Interfaces for One Health in North Africa

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Science–Policy Interface in the One Health Approach

SPI in OH

4- Mapping decision-making pathways

Decision journey mapping



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Concept

- **Links** science, policy and society
- Facilitates **evidence-based decision-making**
- Strengthens **cross-sectoral coordination**

Roles

- **Brokering**: connecting stakeholders at the interface
- Knowledge **synthesis**
- Tailored **communication**
- Decision **support**

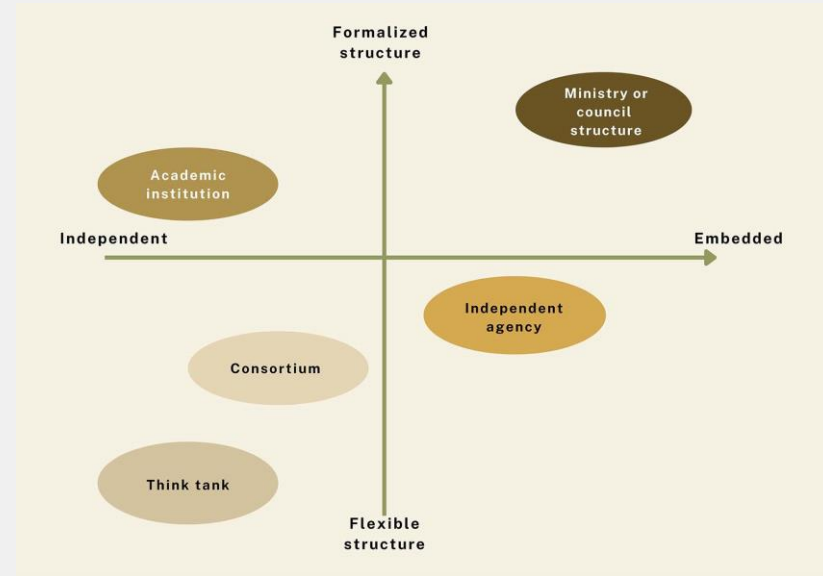


Objective

Understanding the decision-making process:

- how a decision is formed,
- who influences it,
- what information is used, where and why,

Better positioning the SPI to make an effective contribution.





The 7 stages of the decision-making process in an SPI

1. Identification of the problem
2. Putting it on the agenda
3. Analysis and exploration
4. Co-creation
5. Decision
6. Implementation
7. Monitoring & learning



Step 1. Identification of the problem

1. EMERGENCE OF THE PROBLEM

Event / signal
Perceived problem
Stakeholders raising the issue
Political, social, economic context
Window of opportunity

How does the problem enter the agenda?

SPI function



Early warning and detection
Documentation of weak signals
Linking the concerns of stakeholders



Step 2. Add to calendar

2. AGENDA SETTING

Official recognition of the problem
Key actors involved
Arbitrations for prioritization
Inclusion in the political agenda

Why is this problem still prioritized?

SPI function



Support for problem formulation
Advocate for the integration of science into the agenda




Step 3. Analysis and exploration

3. RESEARCH AND EXPLORATION

Information gathering
Expert consultation
Data and analyses mobilized
Mapping of possible options
Identification of uncertainties and risks

What knowledge is necessary?

SPI function



Knowledge synthesis
Identification of missing data
Uncertainty assessment
Scenarios and forecasting



Step 4. Co-creation

4. DELIBERATION AND CO-CONSTRUCTION

Multi-actor dialogue

(government, experts, civil society, private sector, communities, etc.)

Integration of knowledge

(scientific, local, experiential)

Analysis of impacts and trade-offs

Development of solution options

How are the options constructed and debated?

SPI function





Step 5: Decision

5. DECISION

Selection of the retained option

Arbitrators/decision-makers

Political influences, values, interests

Justification of the decision

Who decides, based on what and how?

SPI function



Provision of evidence-based recommendations

Support for option evaluation

Clear and neutral communication



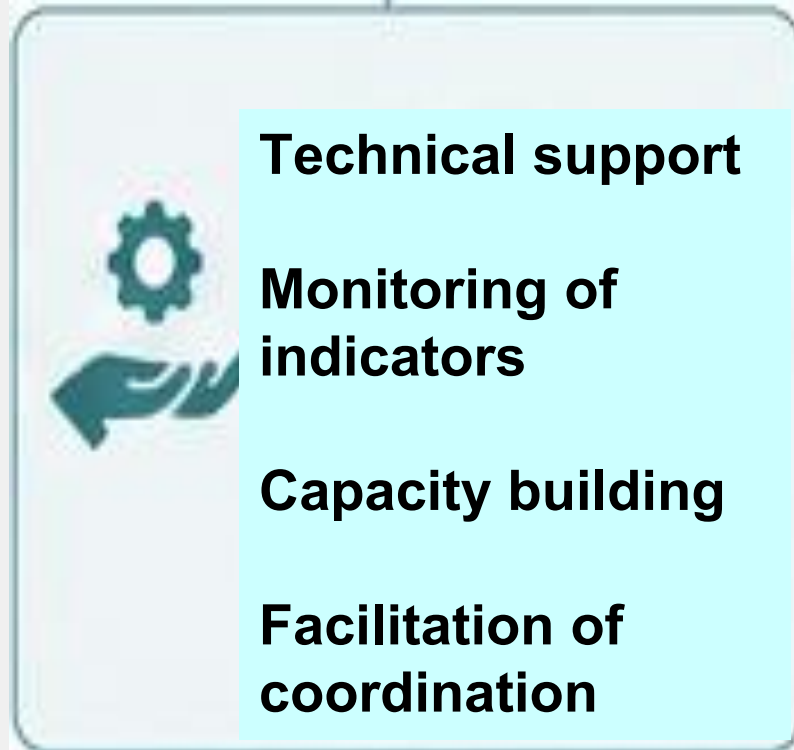
Step 6. Implementation

6. MONITORING, EVALUATION & LEARNING

Monitoring of the results
Impact evaluation
Lessons learnt
Adaptation and
improvements
Feed-back to political
agenda

*What results ? What lessons
for future?*

SPI function





Step 7. Monitoring & learning

6. IMPLEMENTATION

Operational planning
Resource allocation
Implementation by
institutions
Communication and
mobilization
Initial monitoring

*How is the decision put into
action?*

SPI function



**Independent
evaluation**

**Capitalization on
learnings**

**Feeding into the
decision-making
cycle**



Cross-cutting factors



INCLUSION AND EQUITY

Significant participation of all groups, including the most vulnerable and Indigenous people



TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Open, traceable, and justifiable processes



COMMUNICATION AND TRUST

Clear, adapted, and regular information to build trust



ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

Management of conflicts of interest, independence, respect for values and rights



CONTINUOUS LEARNING

Ongoing improvement loop for increasingly effective decisions



An effective SPI supports the entire decision-making process, from problem identification to learning, to transform knowledge into decisions and outcomes.

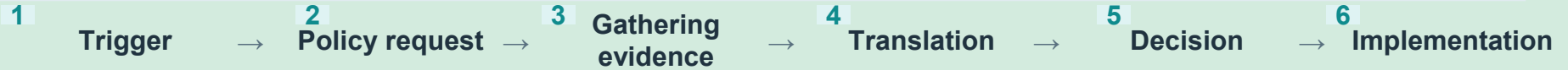
Mapping the process and conducting a *SWOT analysis* helps to identify, amongst other things, gaps in the decision-making process in order to adapt and/or strengthen the SPI mechanism.
(Tables 1.2 and 1.3 Action Plan)

EXPECTED RESULT



- ✓ More informed and legitimate decisions
- ✓ More effective and adaptive policies
- ✓ Strengthened trust between science and policy
- ✓ Positive & sustainable impacts on agri-food systems and health (One Health)

Exercise 2: Analysing decision-making processes (1.2)



Mapping data flows

Where was the evidence collected? Where did it end up, did it arrive too late, or was it left unused?

Identify

Who made the decision, within what timeframe, and on the basis of what evidence?

Exercise 2: Analysing decision-making processes (1.2)

Complete Table 1.1 and highlight the decision-makers

	Zoonoses	AMR	Food safety	Environment
1-Trigger				
2- Policy request				
3- Evidence gathering				
4- Translation				
5- Decision				
6- Implementation				

Merci

Thank you

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