



PRESENTER

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Background

Until now, interventions addressing health issues at the human-dog interface in northern communities are focusing mainly on **reducing dogs-related risks** (bites, rabies). They tend to **neglect dogs-related benefits** (like emotional support), **local perspectives or dog's well-being**.

Adopting a One Health* approach, we aim to create a collaborative decision tool to identify the key elements of a **more durable, efficient and socially acceptable** action plan.

Methods

- Innovative methodology combining a **participatory approach*** and a **multicriteria decision analysis***
- Iterative process, with validation through feedback meetings and public consultations

5 Northern communities / 4 Indigenous Nations including: *Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach, Innu Nation of Matimekush-Lac John, Schefferville*



Expected results

- A **collaborative decision tool**, flexible, transparent and evidence-based, easy to update and reuse
- For each locality and community, a **list of prioritized interventions** consistent with their objectives and preferences
- A **better understanding** of the priorities, values, and decision-making elements of northern communities regarding dogs-related issues

Moving toward action

Creating a collaborative decision tool to address One Health issues at the human-dog interface in northern Quebec.



*Glossary

One Health

This approach places humans in their environment and addresses the links between human health, animal health and environmental health. It promotes greater collaboration between sectors (academic, public, private...), disciplines (health, environmental and social sciences...) and with local collaborators. (FAO, OIE and WHO 2008)

Participatory research

This approach recognizes community as a unit of identity. Through collaborative and fair partnerships in all phases of the research, it aims to emphasize the participation of non-academic researchers in knowledge creation, valuing local knowledges and strengths. In doing so, it promotes co-learning and empowerment of the stakeholders. (Isra el et al. 1998 ; Minkler 2000)

Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)

MCDA allows to structure decision-making when facing complex problems, where the selection or prioritization of alternatives requires the simultaneous optimization of several criteria, either quantitative (ex: cost) or qualitative (ex: social acceptability). It relies on mathematical models. If multiple stakeholders are involved, it also provides a negotiating framework (Aenishaenslin et al., 2019; Roy, 2016)

Community Researchers

We define community researchers as any community members who are actively involved in the production of knowledge in a participatory research project. (Isra el et al. 1998)

