



## Spillover Ecosystem Stakeholder Engagement, Gap Analysis and Intervention Design Using Outcome Mapping



### What is Outcome Mapping?

Outcome Mapping (OM) is a structured participatory tool that uses a bottom-up collaborative process to engage all Spillover Ecosystem stakeholders (both traditional and non-traditional). OM recognizes that development, at its core, focuses on how people and stakeholders relate to one another and their environment. The process of inclusive development allows stakeholders to drive the change and own the process, which builds towards self-reliance and sustainability. Through the OM process, stakeholders will map their outcomes and work with critical partners to identify, design and implement interventions to address spillover. The OM process focuses on effecting changes in behavior, relationships, actions, and activities in the people, groups, and organizations that will lead to stopping spillover.




## WHY ARE WE USING OUTCOME MAPPING?

- Help to clearly identify both traditional and non-traditional stakeholders in USAID STOP Spillover including those who are on the fringe such as forestry and conservation groups, political economists, extractive industries, women's groups and others
- Enable stakeholders to collectively and individually identify their roles in stopping spillover through the analysis and mapping exercise and to create links and networks among the different stakeholders
- Allow stakeholders to recognize other stakeholders, their roles, capacities, incentives and drivers working collectively to break the existing silos
- Give stakeholders opportunities to identify their limitations, strengths and behavior changes at the individual, group, and organizational level so that they can adapt to achieve USAID STOP Spillover's vision
- Work with stakeholders to collaboratively generate ideas for risk reduction, design and implement interventions and validate them including setting step-by-step progress markers

## WHAT ARE QUESTIONS THAT OUTCOME MAPPING WILL HELP US ANSWER?

**WHAT**



What are the priority pathogens?  
 What are the roles, capacities, incentives and drivers for different stakeholders?  
 What are their limitations?  
 What is each partner's vision to STOP Spillover?  
 What is the desired change in behavior, relationships, actions and activities?  
 What are the different interventions that can be immediately identified to stop spillover?

**WHO**



Who are the people, groups, organizations affected/influenced by spillover?  
 Who are the visible stakeholders?  
 Who are the invisible stakeholders?  
 Who among the stakeholders will be involved in designing and developing the interventions ?



## Outcome Mapping

**WHY**

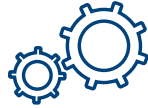


Why are we seeing spillover in these areas, communities- factors eg economic, climate change deforestation, instability, conflict, infrastructure, deforestation?  
 Why are these risk spots/activities important to the communities? (e.g. wildlife markets and farms)  
 Why is there a need for STOP?

**WHERE**



Where are the high-risk spots?  
 Where is the pathogen location?  
 Where is the link between the different stakeholders, and the pathogen?  
 Where (and what) are the challenges, gaps, and opportunities?



## Process of Outcome Mapping



# Case study of **VIETNAM**

As a country heavily involved in the trade of wildlife (hunting, farming, and consuming wildlife locally; sourcing wildlife from neighboring countries; and trafficking wildlife across the region) and with a history of land-use change and population growth, the interfaces among wildlife, livestock, and humans in Vietnam are intense. Human population growth and economic development have driven large-scale land-use change with human encroachment into natural habitats putting additional pressure on wild species. Vietnam has capitalized on its geographic position to play a major role in wildlife trade in the region. Commercial wildlife farming has also been developed in Vietnam and has rapidly expanded in numbers, species, and scale since 2000 when development of wildlife farms was encouraged by national action plans in Vietnam and supported by provincial directives, outpacing the establishment of strong enforcement of regulations and monitoring capacity of the authorities. This led to reports of significant numbers of animal escapes, direct exploitation of the wild population to supplement farm stock, and poor provision of veterinary care.



## DATA REVIEW AND COLLATION

Review of existing data  
JEE, PREDICT, CDC, OHW, FAO



## STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED

VOHUN, TRAFFIC,  
USAID Save the Species program  
National Center for Vet. Diag. (NCVD)  
Lam Dong Province Forest FPD  
Animals Asia Foundation  
Carnivore and Pangolin Conserv. Prog  
Ministries/wildlife traders  
Consumers/farmers

## PRIORITY PATHOGENS IDENTIFIED

SARS, SARS-CoV-2  
H5N1/Swine Influenza  
Highly pathogenic avian influenzas  
Nipah virus



## HIGH RISK INTERFACES IDENTIFIED

Wildlife protected areas( Lam dao)  
Live markets/wildlife farms  
Forest fringe communities  
Restaurants  
Wildlife sanctuaries  
Wildlife ports of entry

## GAPS, OPPORTUNITY FOR ENGAGEMENT

Behavioral risk assessments  
Viral ecology  
Political economy  
Surveillance and mapping



## RISK REDUCTION INTERVENTION MODELS DESIGNED

Sap harvesting techniques  
Wildlife trade policies  
SBC for fringe communities  
Outbreak response training  
Laboratory networking



\*All photos used in this document were taken before COVID-19.



Tufts University



Africa One Health University Network



Southeast Asia One Health University Network



icddr,b



Right Track Africa



JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc.



Tetra Tech



University of Washington



University of Glasgow



University of California, Los Angeles



Broad Institute



University of Nebraska Medical Center



Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team



Internews