

# Strategies to Prevent (STOP) Spillover

## Using Outcome Mapping and Trials of Improved Practices to Identify Risk Factors and Develop Interventions that Reduce Risk of Zoonotic Spillover Infections



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### Introduction/Background

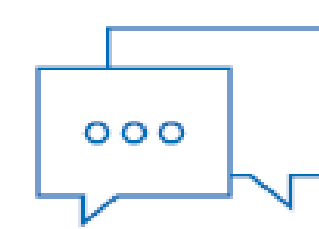
- The USAID STOP Spillover project is working in countries at high risk for emergence and re-emergence of known zoonotic viruses with pandemic potential, including Uganda, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Viet Nam.
- We collaborate with stakeholders at suspected high-risk interfaces where zoonotic viruses are likely to make the jump from animals to humans.
- The project aims to strengthen capacity in priority countries to monitor, analyze, and characterize the risk of priority zoonotic viruses spilling over and develop, implement, and test interventions to reduce the risk of viral zoonotic spillover.
- The project is using two unique participatory tools: **Outcome Mapping (OM)** and **Trials of Improved Practices (TIPs)** to engage local stakeholders from the planning stage to designing, testing, and implementation of interventions that are more sustainable.
- TIPs enables planners to identify key practices that are not only efficacious but also feasible for people to carry out, given appropriate support



### Methods

- Through OM, a structured bottom-up participatory planning methodology, country stakeholders mapped their desired outcomes and worked across disciplines to identify, design and implement interventions to address spillover.
- What questions did Outcome Mapping 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?



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?

**WHERE**

- In each STOP Spillover country, OM was used to determine priority viral pathogens, high-risk interfaces at which to focus efforts, key stakeholders to engage, and potential risk reduction interventions.

#### Trials of Improved Practices

- The project used TIPs, a participatory formative research method to test and refine potential interventions on a small scale, prior to broader implementation.

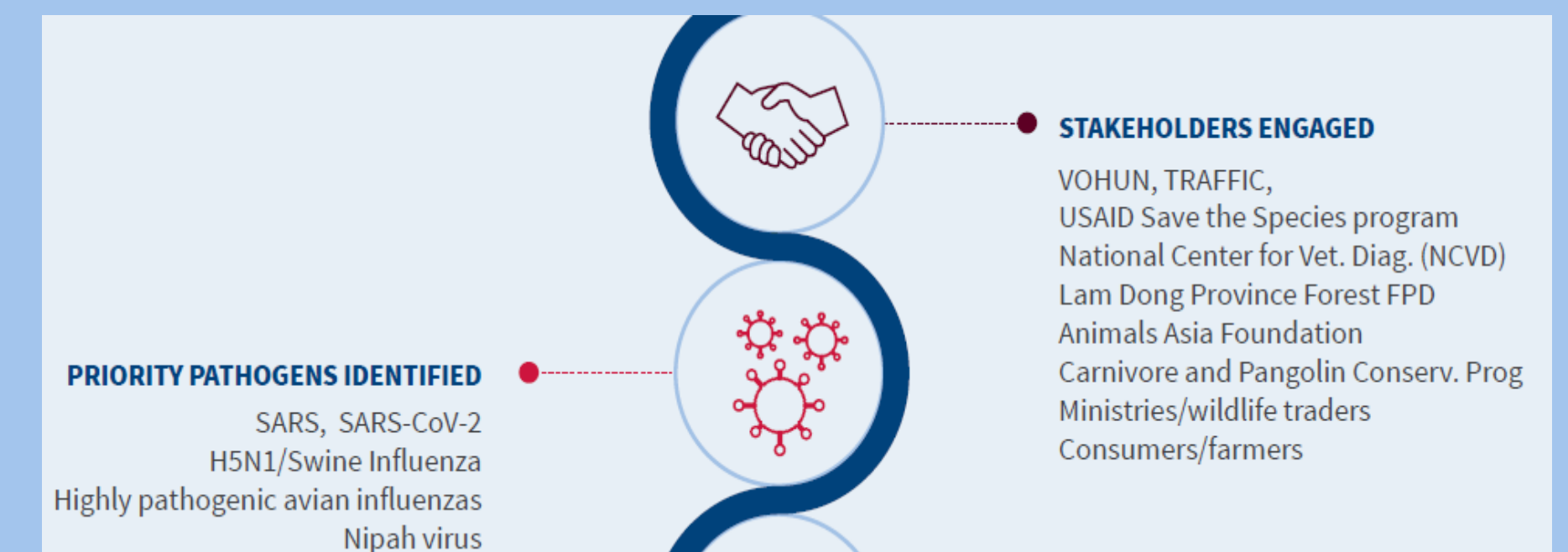


**TIP-2:** A comprehensive approach to improving waste management, handling, and processing on wildlife farms (priority given to civet and bamboo rat farms).

- TIPs enlisted members of the target population to pilot test the practices on a small scale and recommend modifications.

### Results

- Using the process of OM, stakeholders created Spillover Ecosystem maps that directly and collectively linked different multidisciplinary stakeholders. Example from Viet Nam below:



- Through this multi-stakeholder dialogue process, countries identified their priority diseases, high-risk interfaces, which facilitating the design and implementation of risk reduction interventions.
- Using TIPs, Viet Nam and Cambodia teams tested several biosafety, hygiene, and waste management practices.
- In Viet Nam, a comprehensive approach to improving waste management handling, and processing on wildlife farms was done with priority given to civet and bamboo rat facilities.



### Conclusions

- Using participatory tools, multisectoral local partners have increased and institutionalized zoonotic spillover knowledge and capacity in existing local systems, adapted learning to their context, and expanded their expertise.
- The stakeholders themselves drive the change and own the process building towards self-reliance and sustainability.
- By promoting socially and economically acceptable risk reduction behaviors, OM and TIPs yielded promising results, empowering communities to protect themselves from zoonotic disease risks.

### Acknowledgements

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