



ODIN Stakeholder Mapping Tool Waste Water Surveillance

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Abstract

ODIN team is currently supporting the development of environmental monitoring of major communicable disease agents in Burkina Faso, The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Tanzania. To facilitate the uptake and translation of science into practice, identifying the relevant stakeholders per country will support informed and rapid uptake of decisions and results.

This tool, adapted from the *Mapping Tool for Applying Research to Policy and Practice for Health*, contains a step-by-step guide to stakeholder mapping in research uptake. This methodology has been adapted from several methodologies identified in a stakeholder mapping methodology scoping exercise.



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Purpose of stakeholder mapping



To build a common understanding of significant stakeholders within the research uptake landscape and who may impact the successful rollout, implementation and uptake of results in setting up an environmental surveillance scheme of chosen human pathogens and AMR determinants.

1. To categorise stakeholders according to their (potential) role in the landscape and to understand the relevant methods of engagement
2. To set a plan for engaging with stakeholders throughout the project

Part 1: Relevant definitions and meaning

What does the ODIN project mean, and what are the key objectives?

ODIN is an EDCTP3-funded consortium of five institutions from Europe and the UK and three from sub-Saharan Africa to build a low-cost, robust and easy-to-maintain environmental surveillance system as a model to strengthen African public health systems against pathogens of public health potential.

The key aim of this project is to establish an environmental surveillance program focusing on specific human pathogens and antimicrobial resistance determinants in sub-Saharan communities, aligning with Sustainable Development Goal 3, while integrating mobile surveillance, rapid data processing, capacity building, and improved public health response to mitigate waterborne diseases and enhance overall health systems.

What does ODIN project roll-out and implementation mean?

This reflects all pre-, during and post-ODIN study activities. These will include but not be restricted to activities related to setting up the study at the country and institutional level, all stakeholders engagement, data collection, wastewater and sewerage sampling, processing, transport, storage, sharing, analysis, communication and dissemination of results

What does the results uptake from the ODIN project mean?

This will be taken as an ecosystem in which project activities and research findings are transformed into recommendations and taken up into policy and practice, including the systems, people, and processes of research uptake.

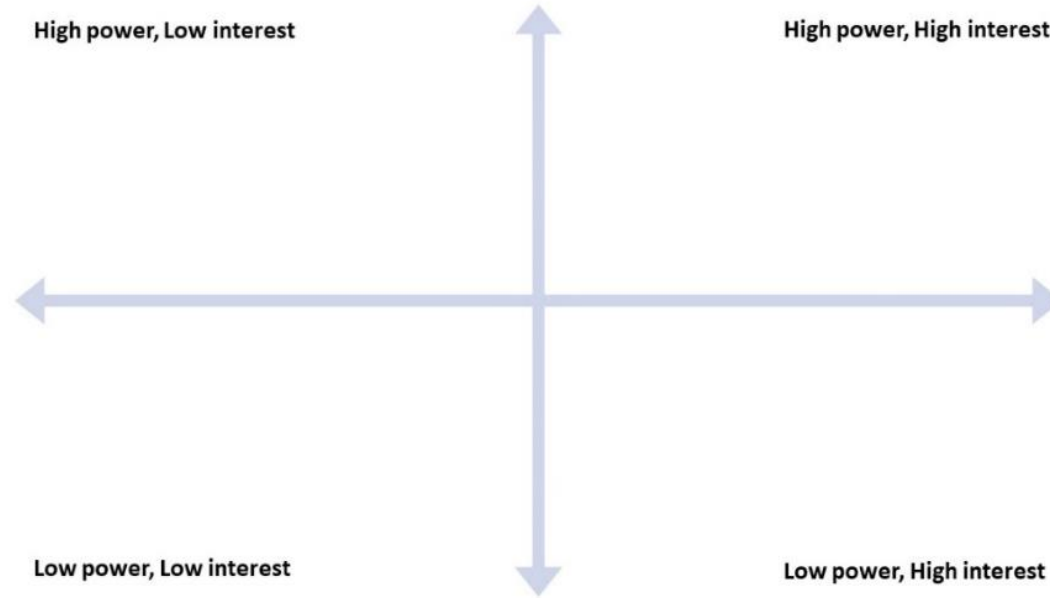


Part 2: Stakeholder Identification and Snowballing

A process of developing a list of stakeholders that are expected to be involved in activities and results uptake under the categories in the table below (1–8). Other categories may be added to fit the context. The governance level, interest, and ways in which they interact with research activities and results uptake to be filled in (for example, this could be influencing others, generating knowledge, and knowledge brokering). Please be as specific as possible with this exercise.

Part 3: Power Interest Matrix

Using the stakeholder ‘power-interest’ matrix and interpretation (6) below, where would you place the stakeholders, you have listed in 1? Note down the reason why in the table below.





- i. High power/influence and high interest: these are “key players” and are considered a high priority to be fully engaged in the project
- i. High power/influence and low interest: these are “context settlers” and should still be kept satisfied, but not to a great extent
- ii. Low power/influence and high interest: these are “subjects” and may point out areas of improvement. They may become influential by collaborating with other influential stakeholders
- iii. Low power/influence and low interest: these are the “crowd”, and there is little need for consideration and engagement. A constant check on their levels of power and interest should constantly be checked nevertheless, in case it changes

Part 4: Stakeholder Mapping Output

Stakeholder group	Stakeholder name/ organisation	Governance level (country/ region/ international)	Key interest (topic/ health area)	Interactions with research uptake	Power-interest level	Why
Researchers						
Policy makers						



Policy Networks						
Healthcare workers						
Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)						
Other stakeholders						
Any other comments or observations from the listing						



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