

# Wild Meat & One Health

July 19, 2023



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE





# DO NOW

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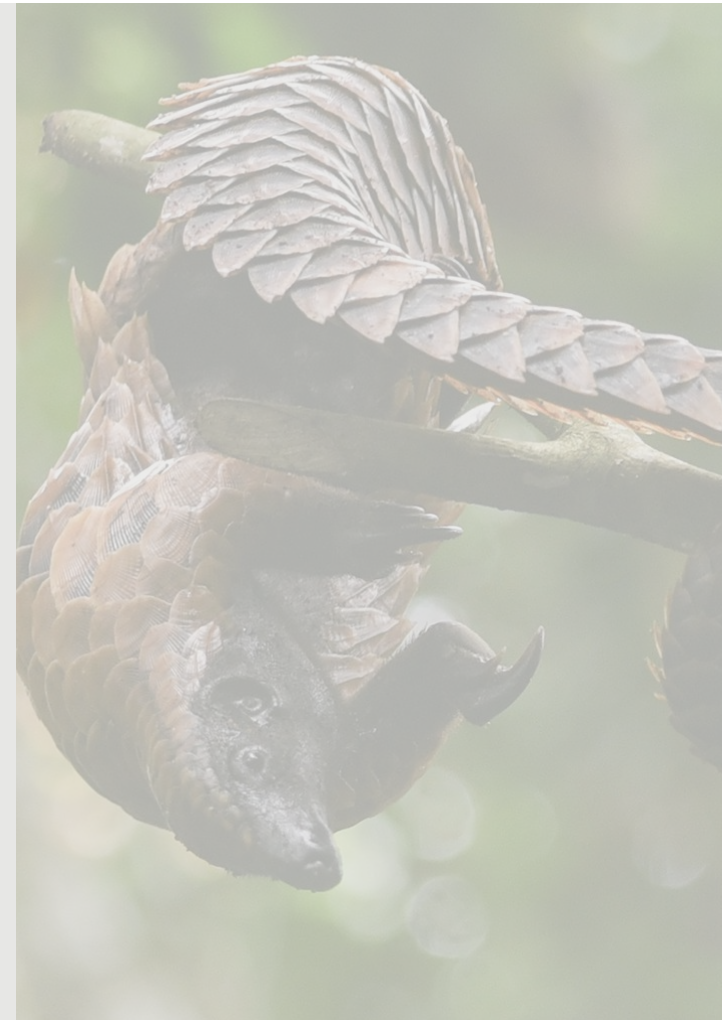
**While others are logging in, please answer in the chat:**

What is one way that you or a colleague has incorporated One Health into your wild meat/bushmeat work?

This webinar will be recorded

# Agenda

8:00-8:10	Introduction
8:10-8:35	Wildlife TRAPS and STOP Spillover presentations
8:35-8:55	Q&A Discussion
8:55-9:00	Wrap Up





01



# Learning Series

Purpose and objectives of this learning exchange

# Wild Meat Learning Series

Join us for the Wild Meat Learning Series from April through July 2023



Kickoff to the Wild Meat Learning Exchange  
Date: 19 April 2023  
Time: 0800-0900 EDT / 1300-1400 WAT



Wild Meat Enforcement and Governance  
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Sustainable Wildlife Management Project  
Date: 10 August 2023  
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Stay tuned for more details on the Wild Meat Learning Exchange in Central Africa this fall!

# Learning Series Objectives

- Use effective **peer-to-peer learning approaches** to generate, harvest, and share lessons among USG and Implementing partners to strengthen cross-border collaboration and coordination.
- **Strengthen connections among participants** in order to **improve cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination** and increase use of available and forthcoming resources to support wild meat related programming.
- Emphasize the **wildlife and protected area perspective in the wild meat issue**, highlighting that the threat to protected species from the illegal and unsustainable urban commercial bushmeat trade that represents the greatest threat to Central Africa's wildlife.
- Discuss **issues that limit the possibility of having a sustainable bushmeat trade** including biological factors, public health risks, and lack of scientific information to determine offtake levels.

## Today's focus on Wild Meat and One Health

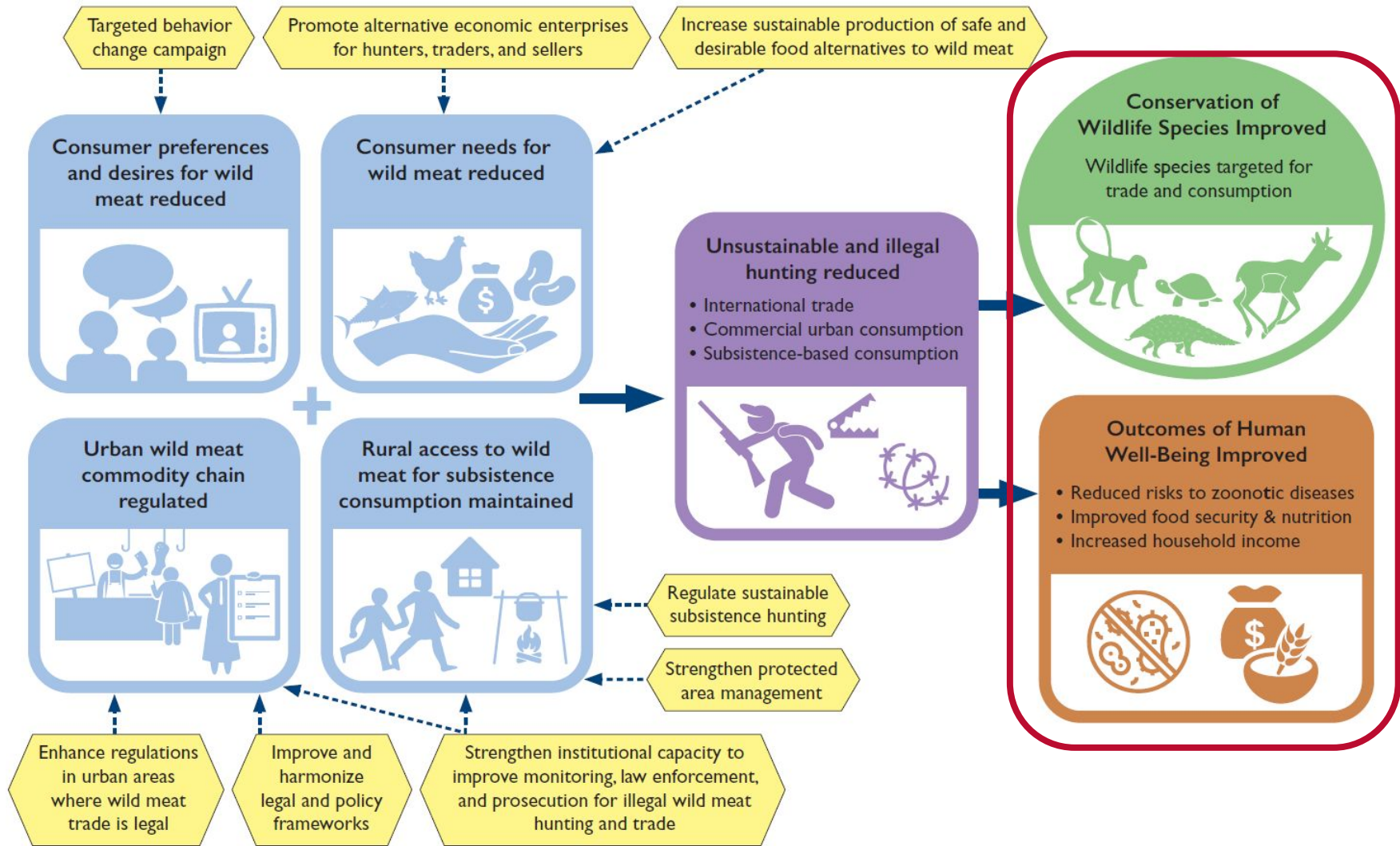
- Learning Question 5: *Where are the synergies between wild meat interventions and those focused on zoonotic disease, food security, and household income in USAID programming? What actions can USAID staff take to support mutually-reinforcing interventions?*
- Quadripartite definition: One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems. It recognizes **the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and interdependent**. The approach mobilizes multiple sectors, disciplines and communities at varying levels of society to work together to foster well-being and tackle threats to health and ecosystems, while addressing the collective need for clean water, energy and air, safe and nutritious food, taking action on climate change, and contributing to sustainable development.

# USAID's One Health Working Group

- Members include nearly 200 USAID staff across the agency
  - In missions and in Washington
  - Key interests include global health, biodiversity, humanitarian assistance, food security, climate, nutrition, livestock, maternal and child health, etc.
- Collaboration across sectors for evidence-based technical support
- Email [contact-OHWG@usaid.gov](mailto:contact-OHWG@usaid.gov) for more information or to join!
- Link: [USAID One Health Evidence Collection](#)







A background image of vibrant green ferns, with a central dark blue vertical bar containing the number 02.

02

# Wildlife TRAPS

Wildlife Trafficking Response, Assessment, and Priority Setting

## Guest Speaker



**James Compton**

*Chief of Party, USAID  
Wildlife TRAPS  
TRAFFIC*

**Bio:** Wildlife Trade policy, research, cross-sectoral partnerships; Wildlife Trade and One Health champion

**Professional experience:**

- USAID Wildlife TRAPS CoP
- TRAFFIC Asia Senior Programme Director 2008-2020
- TRAFFIC Southeast Asia Regional Director, 2002-2007

# Wildlife TRAPS



**Goal: Reducing Zoonotic/EID Risks from wildlife trade**

Types of Wildlife Use: Meat, Medicine and live specimens (pets, medical research)

Locations: China, Central Africa (Cameroon), East Africa (Tanzania), Viet Nam

<b>Approach 1</b>	<b>Approach 2</b>	<b>Approach 3</b>
<b>Integrate zoonotic disease risk reduction into international policy, law and guidance on wildlife trade</b>	<b>Strengthen inter-agency collaboration for effective implementation of a One Health model for wildlife trade management</b>	<b>Trial new approaches to enable businesses, organizations and civil society actors in wildlife trade to reduce risk of wildlife trafficking and zoonotic disease transfer in their supply chains</b>

# International Policy and Partnerships

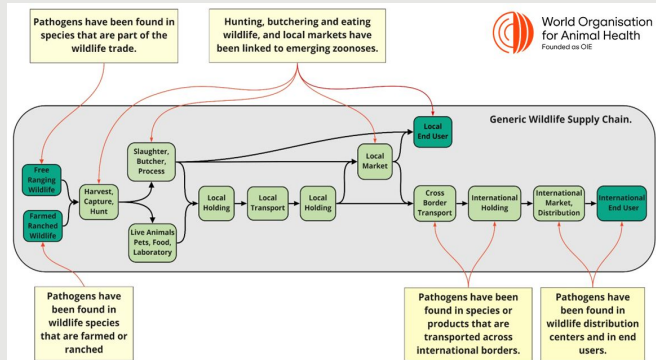
## WOAH Ad Hoc Group: Guidelines for Addressing Disease Risks in Wildlife Trade

## Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW)

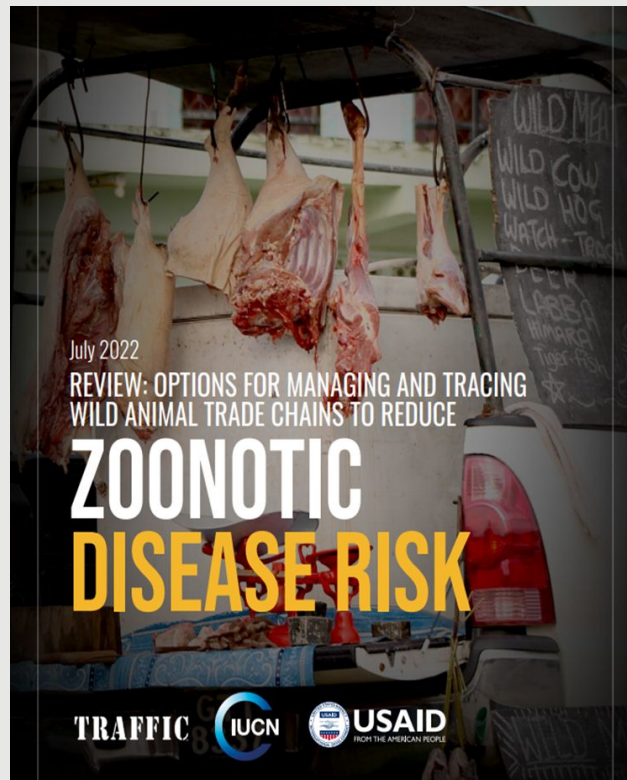
- To support countries to ensure that the use and trade of wildlife is legal, sustainable and safe;
- To embed the sustainable use and management of wildlife in the One Health agenda

## IUCN Specialist Groups (Wildlife Health, Sustainable Use and Livelihoods)

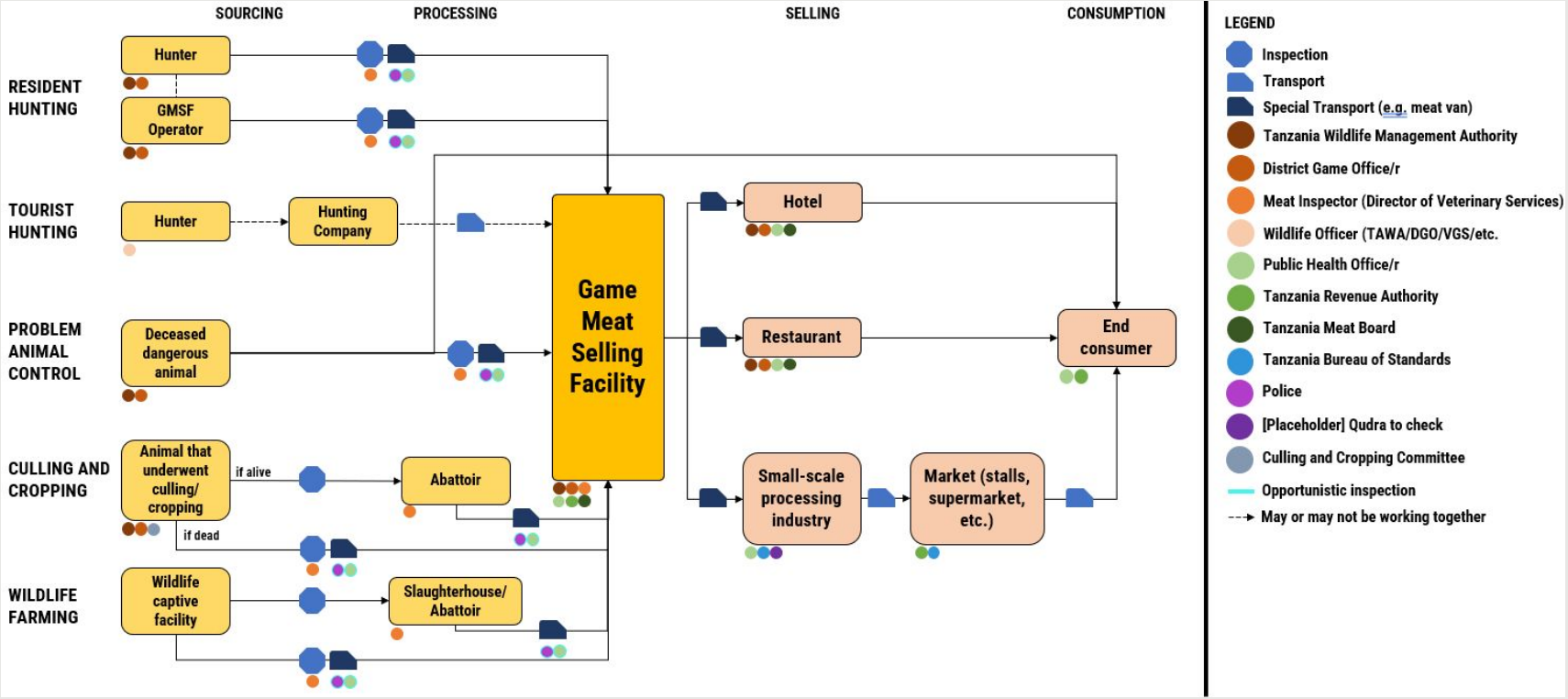
## CITES WG on zoonotic disease and international wildlife trade



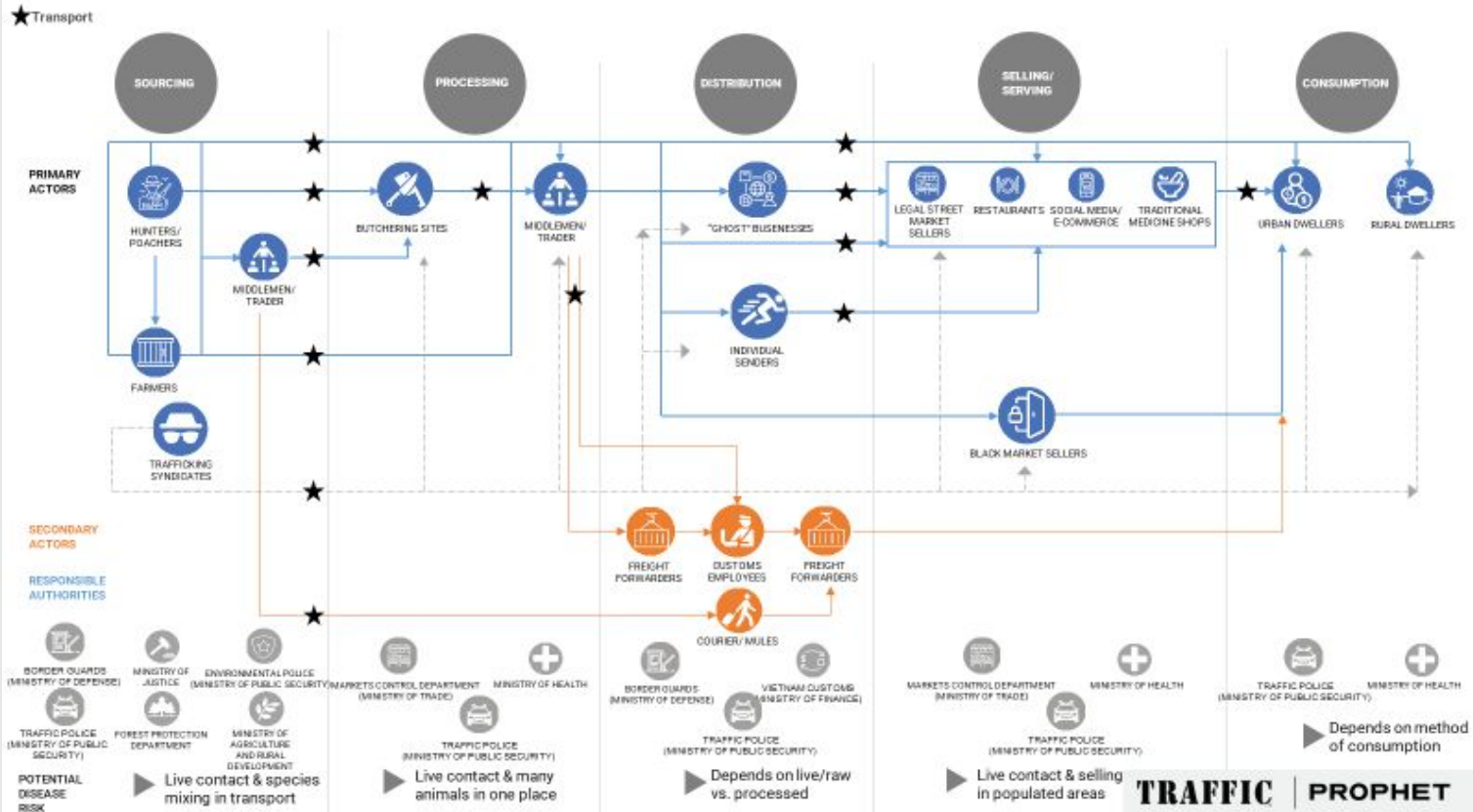
# Supply/Value Chain Analysis - Identifying CCPs



# Tanzania Game Meat Value Chain



# Viet Nam - Wild Animal Trade for Meat and Medicine





# One Health - national multi-sectoral collaborations

## Viet Nam One Health Partnership

(Ministries of Health; Natural Resources and Environment; Agriculture and Rural Development)

- Technical Working Group on Wildlife and Pandemic Prevention

## Pandemic Prevention Task Force

(IGOs, NGOs, bilateral missions and development agencies)





**STOP Spillover**

**03**

## Guest Speaker



**Felicia B. Nutter**

*USAID STOP Spillover*



**Bio:** Wildlife health, epidemiology, conservation, capacity-building

**Professional experience:**

- STOP Spillover Interim Leadership Team & Technical Advisor
- Director, International Veterinary Medicine Program
- USAID Respond and One Health Workforce (2009-2019)

# Strategies to Prevent (STOP) Spillover

***GOAL: Enhanced understanding and reduced risk of zoonotic viral spillover, amplification, and spread***

OBJECTIVE 1	OBJECTIVE 2	OBJECTIVE 3
<p>Strengthen country capacity to monitor, analyze and characterize the risk of priority emerging zoonotic viruses spilling over from animals to people</p>	<p>Strengthen country capacity to develop, validate, and implement interventions to reduce risk of priority emerging zoonotic viruses spilling over from animals to people</p>	<p>Strengthen country capacity to mitigate amplification and spread of priority zoonotic diseases in human populations</p>



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Advancing One Health



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WASHINGTON



# PRIORITY ZOOONOTIC VIRAL PATHOGENS

- Viral hemorrhagic fevers
  - Filoviruses (Ebola & Marburg viruses)
  - Arenaviruses (Lassa virus)
- Zoonotic influenza viruses
- Animal-origin coronaviruses
  - SARS, MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV-2
- Paramyxoviruses
  - Nipah virus and other henipaviruses



***Surveillance and sampling approaches are strategized with in-country partners and informed by outcome mapping***

# Where we work



# Vietnam - Wildlife farms, Dong Nai

- Outcome mapping, risk analysis, and HACCP framework
- Direct engagement with legal wildlife farms/farmers
  - Sambar deer, civet, bamboo rat, Malayan porcupine
- Farms range from small, backyard and “ad hoc” to large and purpose-built
- Often multi-species, including domestic livestock, multiple wildlife species, pet domestic (dogs, cats)
- Farmers are often also involved in slaughter and transport

VIET NAM  
Dong Nai  
Province





# Vietnam - Wildlife farms, Dong Nai

- Gaps
  - Insufficient training on biosafety/biosecurity and zoonotic diseases for both government personnel (< 30%) and wildlife farmers (0%)
  - Insufficient foundational information about pathogens, including potential zoonoses, in legally farmed wildlife species
  - **No disease surveillance, reporting, response system for wildlife farms; veterinarians lack knowledge**
- Opportunities
  - Recognition of the needs/gaps, personal responsibility, social acceptability of PPE use
  - Strong peer-to-peer networks among wildlife farmers



# Vietnam - Wildlife farms, Dong Nai

- Interventions - TIPs
  - PPE (dedicated clothing, boots, masks, gloves)
  - Improved hygiene - hand-washing stations
  - Improved waste management - probiotic composting
  - Husbandry and health records
  - Leverage peer network for improved learning (Y4)
  - Wildlife farm biosafety/biosecurity certification (Y4)
  - Improve capacity of veterinarians and One Health workers to provide services for farmed wildlife



VIET NAM  
Dong Nai  
Province



# Sierra Leone - Legal wild meat market

- Wild meat processing/butchering
  - Strong gender issue, risk to women
  - Multiple species (primates, duikers, bushbuck, swine), 80-100 animals/day
- Interventions
  - PPE (dedicated clothes, aprons, gloves, face shields)
  - Hygiene (hand washing, nonporous surfaces)
  - Companion SBC/Conservation campaign
- Challenges to perceptions and One Health alignment and integration



# Uganda - Bat-human interface, Bundibugyo Dist.

- Historical spillover event, 2007
- Participatory work to understand community KAP
  - Recognize positive and negative effects of bats on livelihoods, health
  - Exposures in homes, schools, caves, fields/farms
  - Active bat hunting, consumption, cultural uses, cross-border trade with DR Congo
- Community bat-human interface monitoring unit
- Assessment of *Living Safely with Bats*
- Planned bat sampling and testing to inform interventions



# Thoughts

- Evidence and risk-based framework to highlight crucial knowledge gaps, identify critical control points
- Legal wild meat supply chains must be regulated, supported
- One Health work takes time and trust
- Sustainability - impacts of project cycle
- Risk perception must change before behavior will change

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This presentation is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of STOP Spillover implementing partners and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

The background of the slide features a close-up photograph of vibrant green, elongated leaves, likely from a plant like a peace lily, with prominent veins. The leaves are set against a dark, almost black background, creating a high-contrast, naturalistic aesthetic. The top and bottom edges of the slide are framed by these leaf images.

# Discussion

04

## Related WMLG resources

- [Webinar: Importance of Wild Meat and Fish for Children's Nutritional Intake in the Congo Basin](#)
- [Webinar: Poultry Production in Northern Republic of the Congo](#)



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THANKS!

Please share your thoughts about this webinar with us in the  
3 question zoom poll.

