



Welcome!



Wild Meat Learning Group Webinar

How important are wild meat and fish for children's nutritional intake in the humid zone of the Congo Basin?

November 16, 2022

This webinar will be recorded

Do Now

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

Do you have any direct experience with wild meat? If so, please describe briefly.

Agenda

8:00-8:15

Introduction:

- Context
- Theory Change
- Learning Questions
- Guest Speaker

8:15-8:40

Presentation- How important are wild meat and fish for children's nutritional intake in the humid zone of the Congo Basin?

8:40-8:55

Q&A Discussion

8:55-9:00

Wrap Up

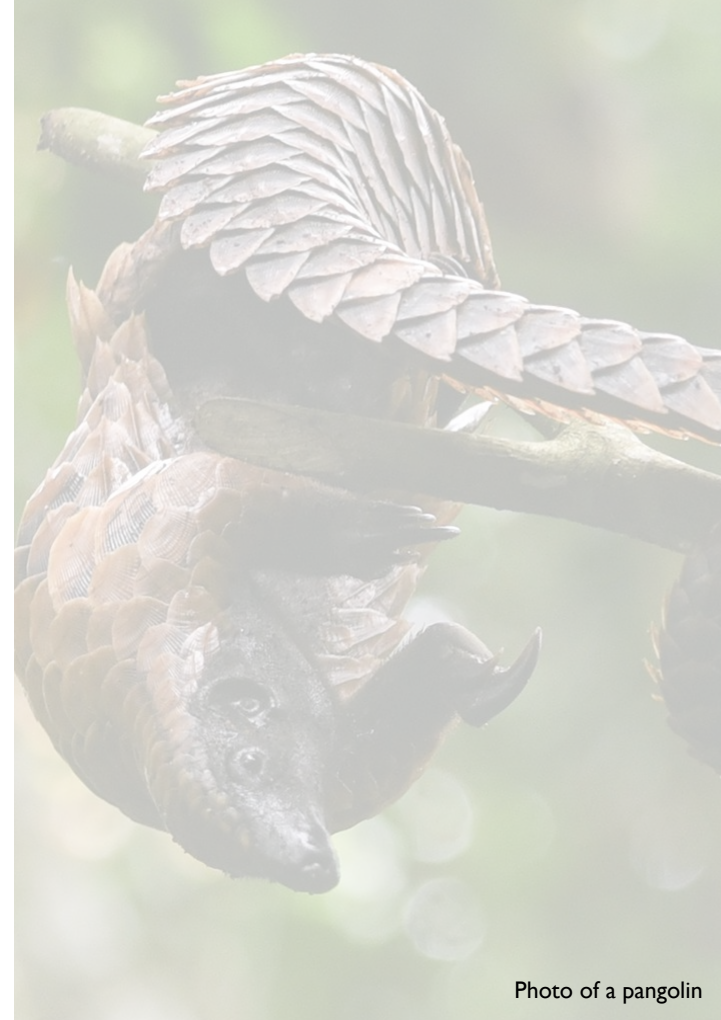


Photo of a pangolin

Cross-Mission Learning Groups



USAID E3/ FORESTRY & BIODIVERSITY
Conservation Enterprises
COLLABORATIVE LEARNING GROUP



USAID DDI/BIODIVERSITY
WILD MEAT
COLLABORATIVE LEARNING GROUP



USAID E3/FORESTRY AND BIODIVERSITY
Combating Wildlife Trafficking
COLLABORATIVE LEARNING GROUP



Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Environment
Private Sector Engagement (PSE)
COLLABORATIVE LEARNING GROUP

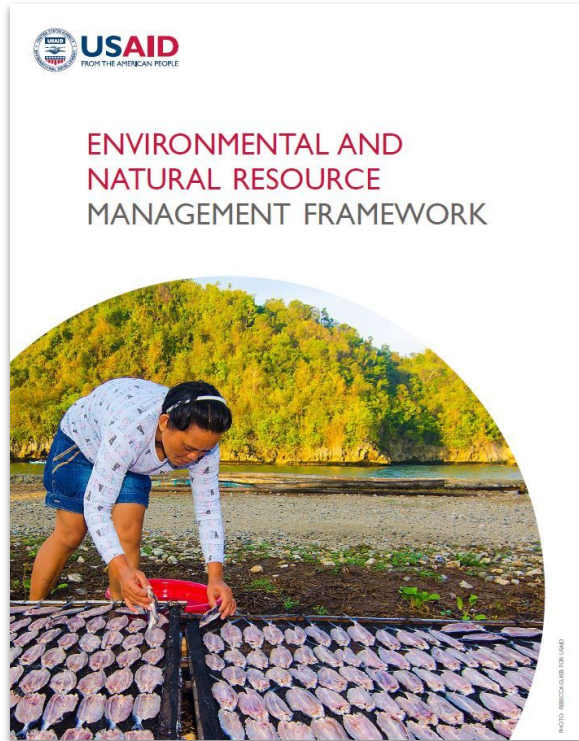


USAID
**Marine Conservation
and Sustainable Fisheries**
COLLABORATIVE LEARNING GROUP



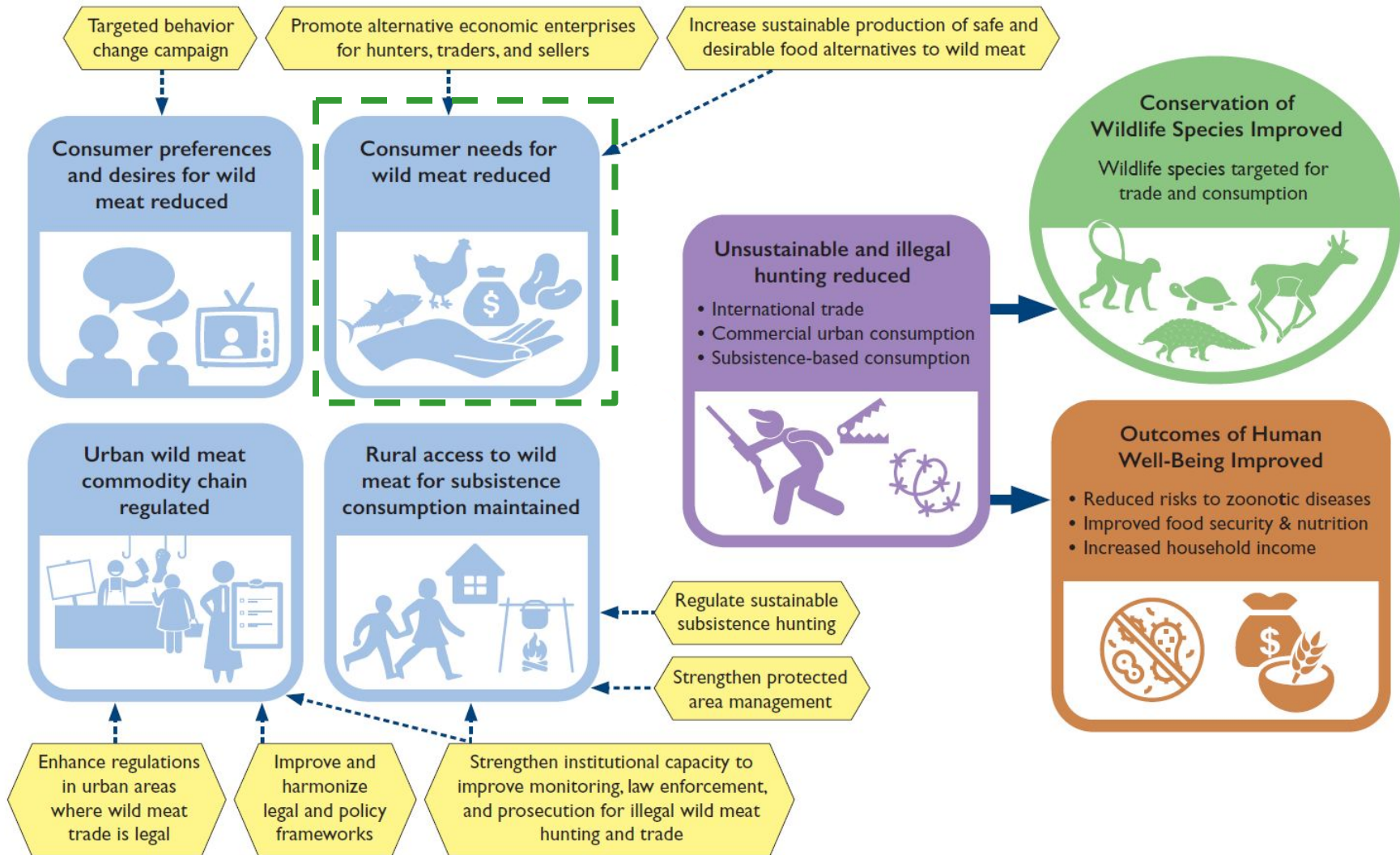
Latin America and the Caribbean Environment (LAC)
Combating Conservation Crime (CCC)
COLLABORATIVE LEARNING GROUP

Context: Wild Meat, One Health, and Sustainable Food Systems



One Health
Working Group

ENRM
Sustainable
Food Systems



LEARNING QUESTIONS

1a	What are the barriers and incentives that motivate urban, peri-urban, non-subsistence demand for and consumption of wild meat?
1b	What behavior change approaches are effective in overcoming barriers or leveraging incentives for changing wild meat demand and consumption behavior?
2	How effective is alternative protein substitution for subsistence-level consumption of wild meat?
3a	Where wild meat sales are legal, how effectively are regulations monitored and enforced?
3b	How effective are regulations at reducing illegal and unsustainable sale of wildlife?
4	What management systems for land and protected areas can support sustainable subsistence hunting for local communities without contributing to commercial hunting?
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?
6	What combination, if any, of strategic approaches are effective in achieving threat reduction and improving human well-being, and under what conditions?

Guest Speaker

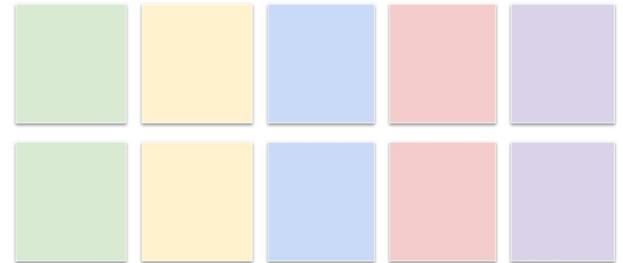


Amy Ickowitz

*Senior scientist,
CIFOR-ICRAF*

As we go through the presentation, please add any questions you may have in Slide 20

Q&A / Discussion



How important are wild meat and fish for children's nutritional intake in the humid zone of the Congo Basin?

16 November 2022

Presentation: Amy Ickowitz, CIFOR-ICRAF

Study: Amy Ickowitz, Muhammad Faisal Pratama, Mahdiyatur Rahmah, Caleb Yengo, Erasmus Tang, Judith Ngondi, Victor Mirindi

Background

- **Very few studies quantify the nutritional contributions of wild meat & fish (WMF)**
- **To do such studies requires:**
 - **Data on quantities of WMF consumed (ideally at an individual level)**
 - **Data on quantities of other foods consumed**
 - **Data on the nutrient composition of all foods consumed**

Existing Studies



Borgeson et al. 2019



Masoala NP,
Madagascar



387 households

Wild food from forest
(mostly wild meat)
accounted for an
average 3.5% of **protein**
and 5.1% of **iron** intake



**Schulte-Herbrüggen et
al. 2017**



Southwestern Ghana



63 rural households

Between 15% to 26% of
total **protein** intake
among HH consuming
bushmeat came from
bushmeat depending on
the season



Vega et al. 2013



Bioko Island,
Equatorial Guinea



27 rural households

Consumption of wild
meat made up 9.5% of
total **protein** intake



Blaney et al. 2009



Southeastern Gabon



637 rural individuals in
different age groups

Bushmeat consumption
contributed 17% and 7%
of daily nutrient
requirements of **protein**
and **iron**, respectively

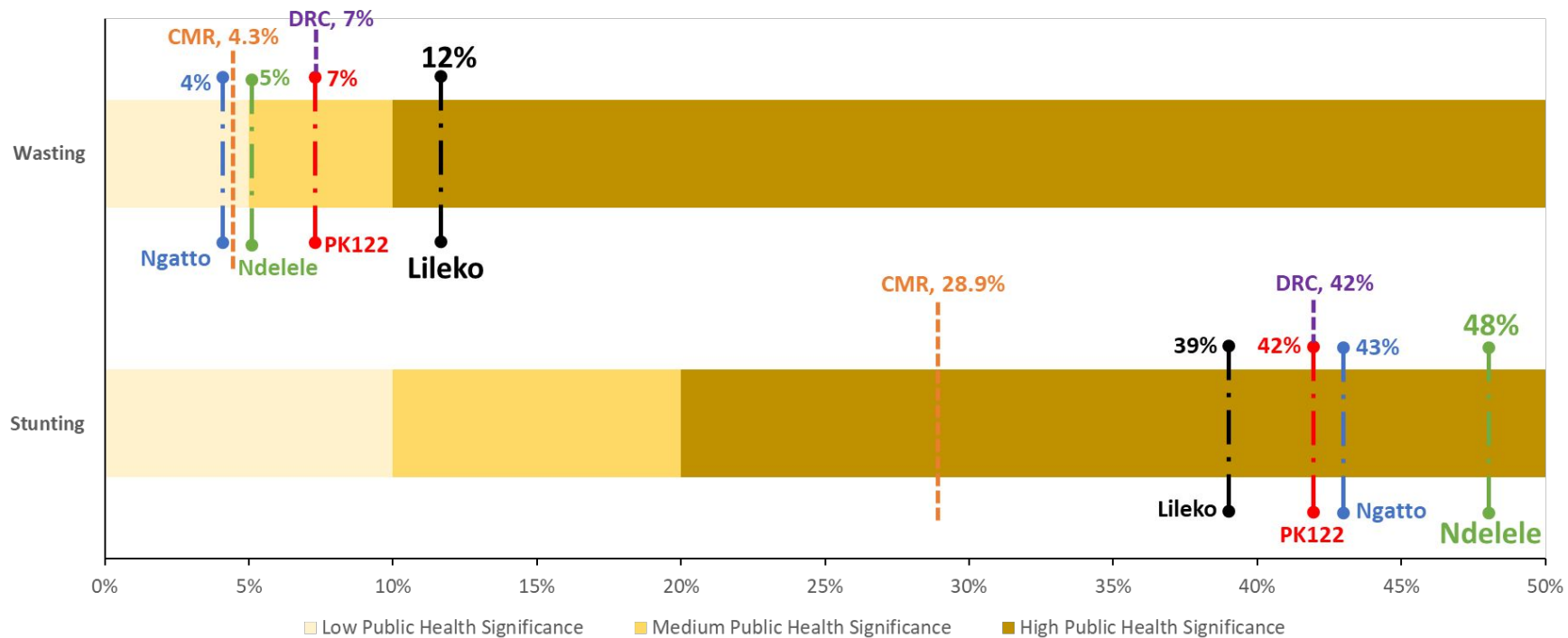
CIFOR study 2018-2020

- **Part of a larger EU funded project “Governing Multifunctional Landscapes”**
- **WP aimed at understanding interactions among forests, diets, and infection in four communities in humid zone of Cameroon and DRC**
- **Included a 24 hour dietary recall study of women and children under five in rainy and dry seasons**
- **Today, we focus on results from children**

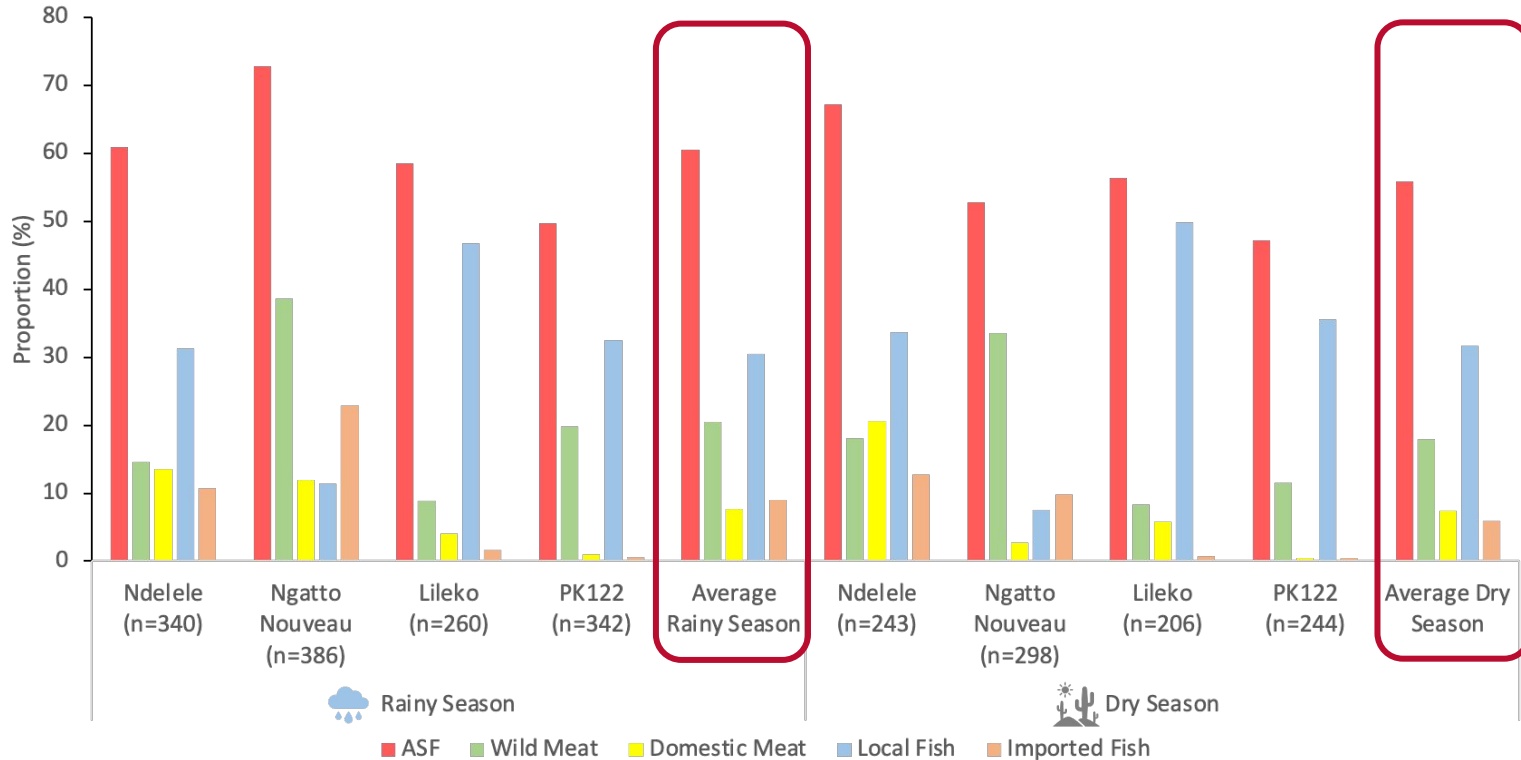
Map showing study sites



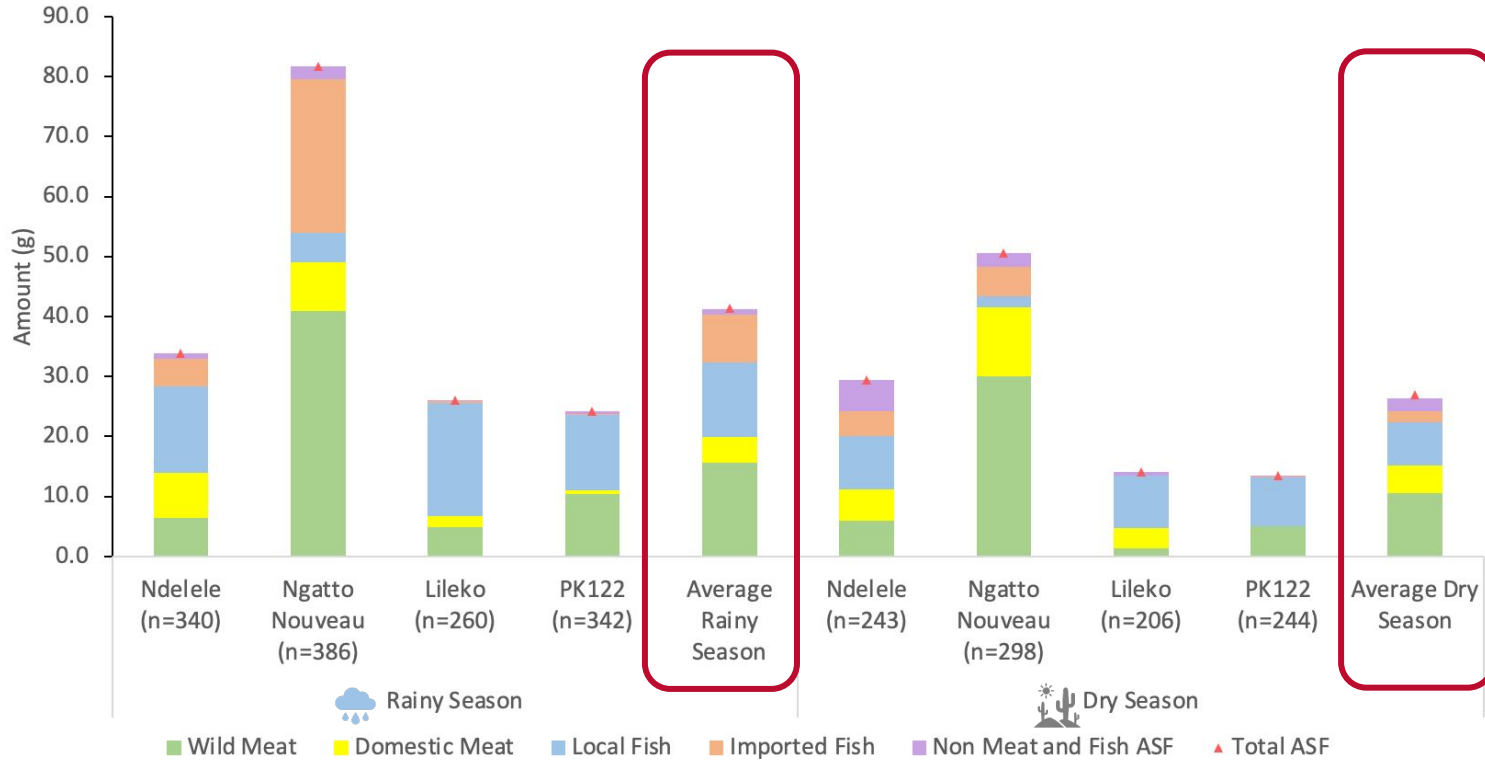
Nutritional Status of Children in Study Sites



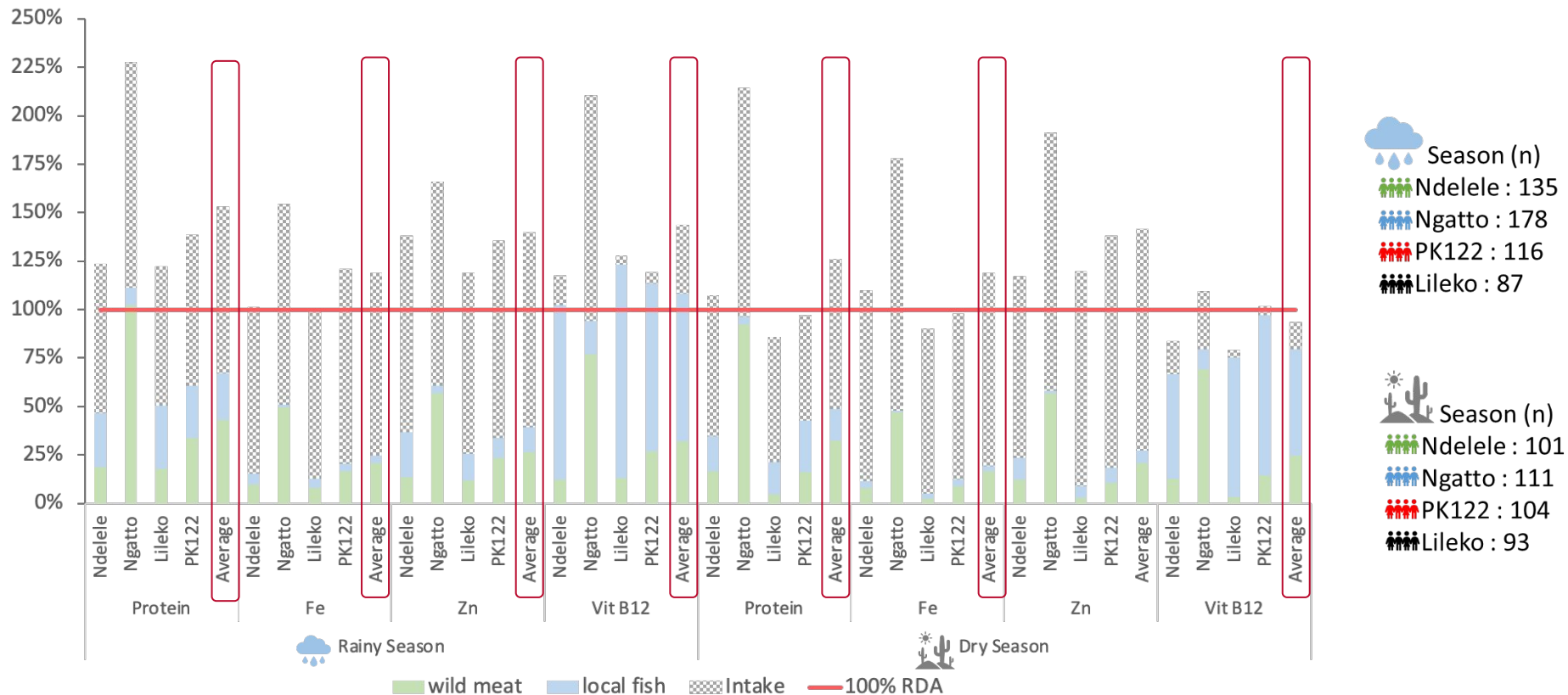
Percentage of children consuming ASF & WMF



Amounts of various types of ASF consumed in grams



% contribution of WMF to select nutrient requirements for WMF consumers



Conclusions

- **WMF are widely consumed across all sites**
 - **Relative proportions differ**
 - **Substantial seasonal variation**
- **On avg, WM was consumed more than domestic meat; local fish consumed more than imported fish**
- **On avg, without WMF, children under 5 (who consumed WMF) would not meet their RDA for protein, iron, or vit b12 in the rainy season or their RDA for protein in the dry season**



Thank you!

Wild Meat Learning Group Webinar



Please fill out the the webinar flash feedback google form:

<https://forms.gle/uALeFZFnyiuSr28DA>

It should not take more than 2 minutes!