

Knowledge of health risks and practices along the wild meat value chain in the Nairobi Metropolitan Area

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Key messages

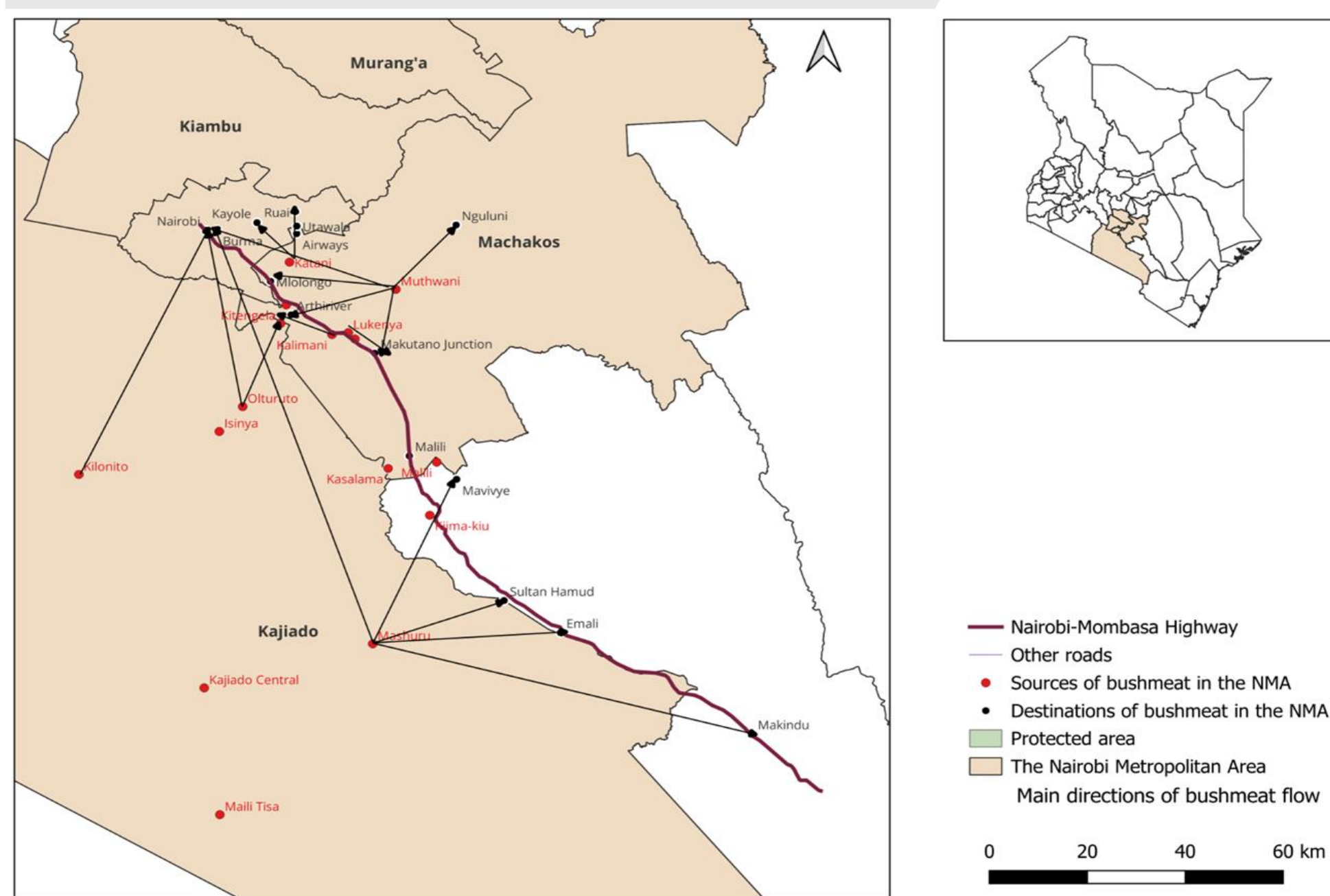
- Interaction with wild meat is a major platform for pathogen spillover into human populations
- Understanding the context in which a spillover event could occur is timely and essential
- Data can be leveraged to address the public health implications associated with wild meat



Context

- Risks of disease emergence from wild meat is higher in urban centers where wild meat is harvested, processed, sold, or consumed
- Mapping the structure of the urban wild meat value chains and actor characteristics can guide surveillance and timely response to potential infectious disease outbreaks

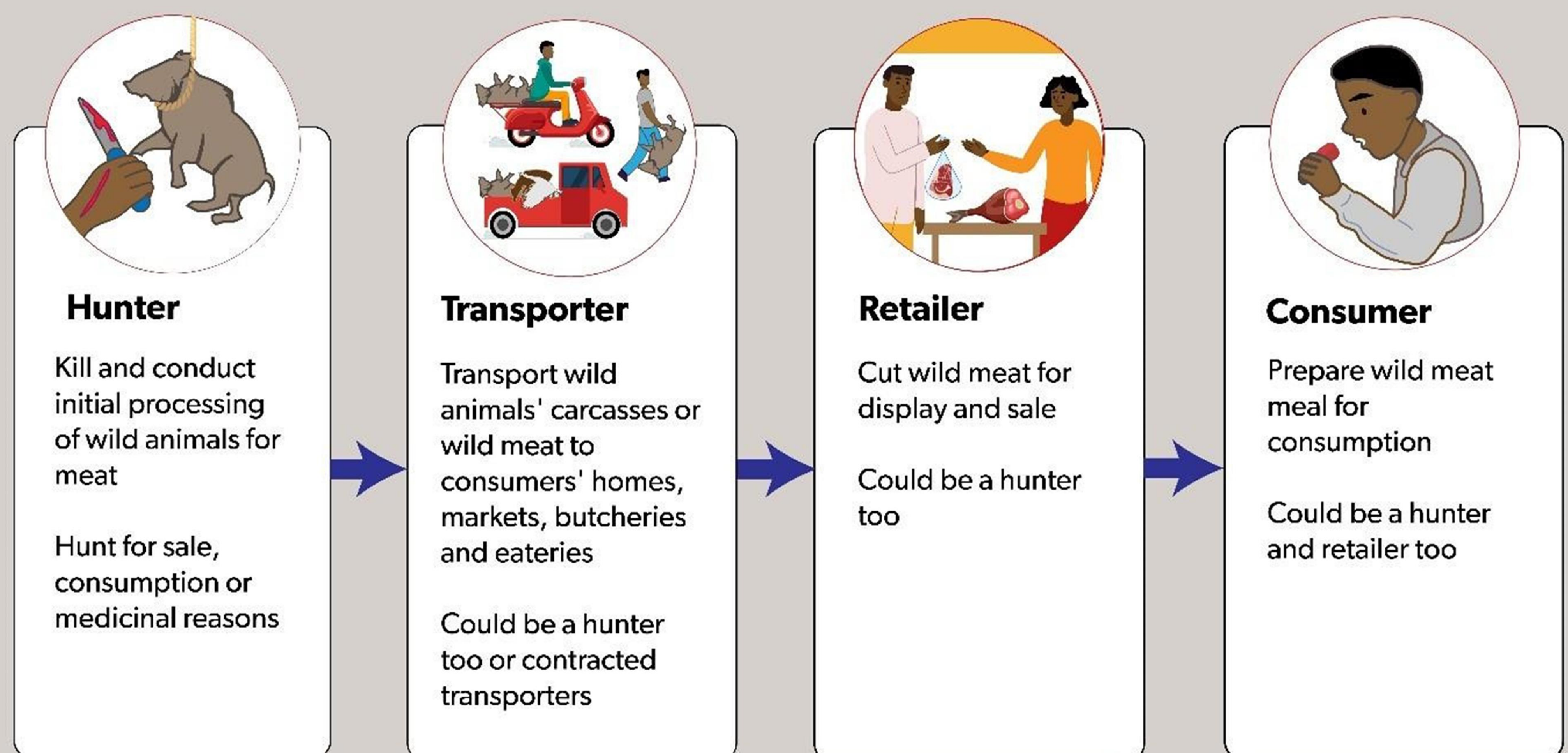
Our approach



- Key informant interviews with actors along the wild meat value chain to understand:
 - the value chain structure, governance, and species targeted
 - actors' practices and perceptions of health risks from wild meat



Outcomes



- The illegal value chain had three major nodes: harvester, trader, & consumer



- Ungulates were commonly targeted for wild meat
 - 'Swara' is commonly used by locals to refer either to gazelles, impalas, hartebeest, eland, dik-diks

- Most of the study participants were unaware of the specific health risks from wild meat
- Actors thus engaged in unhealthy practices

Non-compliance with PPEs

Handled meat with uncleaned utensils

Obtained meat from road kills & other carcasses

Handled meat with unwashed, ungloved hands

Next steps

- Targeted community education on the health risks from their interactions with wild meat
- Concerted multidisciplinary efforts by the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS), Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS) are required for the management of the health outcomes from illegal wild meat use in the Nairobi Metropolitan Area

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