

117TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3424

To establish a global zoonotic disease task force, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 20, 2021

Ms. MENG (for herself and Mr. FORTENBERRY) introduced the following bill;
which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To establish a global zoonotic disease task force, and for
other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Global Pandemic Pre-
5 vention and Biosecurity Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

7 It shall be the policy of the United States Govern-
8 ment to—

9 (1) support improved community health, forest
10 management, sustainable agriculture, and safety of
11 livestock production in developing countries;

1 (2) support the availability of scalable and sus-
2 tainable alternative animal and plant-sourced protein
3 for local communities, where appropriate, in order to
4 minimize human reliance on the trade in live wildlife
5 and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and deriva-
6 tives;

7 (3) support foreign governments to—

8 (A) transition from the sale of such wildlife
9 for human consumption in markets and res-
10 taurants to alternate protein and nutritional
11 sources;

12 (B) prevent commercial trade in live wild-
13 life and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and
14 derivatives that risks contributing to zoonotic
15 spillover events between animals and humans,
16 not to include commercial trade in—

17 (i) fish;

18 (ii) invertebrates;

19 (iii) amphibians;

20 (iv) reptiles; or

21 (v) the meat of game species—

22 (I) traded in markets in coun-
23 tries with effective implementation
24 and enforcement of scientifically
25 based, nationally implemented policies

1 and legislation for processing, trans-
2 port, trade, marketing; and

3 (II) sold after being slaughtered
4 and processed under sanitary condi-
5 tions; and

6 (C) establish and effectively manage pro-
7 tected and conserved areas, including in tropical
8 landscapes, and including indigenous and com-
9 munity-conserved areas;

10 (4) encourage development projects that do not
11 contribute to the destruction, fragmentation or deg-
12 radation of forests or loss of biodiversity; and

13 (5) respect the rights and needs of indigenous
14 people and local communities dependent on such
15 wildlife for nutritional needs and food security.

16 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

17 In this Act:

18 (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Adminis-
19 trator” means the Administrator of the United
20 States Agency for International Development.

21 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
22 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
23 mittees” means—

1 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
2 the Committee on Appropriations in the House
3 of Representatives; and

4 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
5 and the Committee on Appropriations in the
6 Senate.

7 (3) COMMERCIAL WILDLIFE TRADE.—The term
8 “commercial wildlife trade” means trade in wildlife
9 for the purpose of obtaining economic benefit,
10 whether in cash or otherwise, that is directed toward
11 sale, resale, exchange, or any other form of economic
12 use or benefit.

13 (4) HUMAN CONSUMPTION.—The term “human
14 consumption” means specific use for human food or
15 medicine.

16 (5) LIVE WILDLIFE MARKET.—The term “live
17 wildlife market” means a commercial market that
18 sells, processes, or slaughters live or fresh wildlife
19 for human consumption in markets or restaurants,
20 irrespective of whether such wildlife originated in the
21 wild or in a captive situation.

22 (6) ONE HEALTH.—The term “One Health”
23 means a collaborative, multisectoral, and trans-dis-
24 ciplinary approach achieving optimal health out-
25 comes that recognizes the interconnection between—

1 (A) people, wildlife, and plants; and

2 (B) the environment shared by such peo-
3 ple, wildlife, and plants.

4 (7) OUTBREAK.—The term “outbreak” means
5 the occurrence of disease cases in excess of normal
6 expectancy.

7 (8) PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.—The term
8 “public health emergency” means the public health
9 emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and
10 Human Services pursuant to section 319 of the Pub-
11 lic Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) on January
12 31, 2020, with respect to COVID–19.

13 (9) SPILLOVER EVENT.—The term “spillover
14 event” means the transmission of a pathogen from
15 one species to another.

16 (10) TASK FORCE.—The term “Task Force”
17 means the Global Zoonotic Disease Task Force es-
18 tablished under section 6(a).

19 (11) USAID.—The term “USAID” means the
20 United States Agency for International Develop-
21 ment.

22 (12) ZOO NOTIC DISEASE.—The term “zoonotic
23 disease” means any disease that is naturally trans-
24 missible between animals and humans.

1 **SEC. 4. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) The majority of recent emerging infectious
4 diseases have originated in wildlife.

5 (2) There is a rise in the frequency of zoonotic
6 spillover events and outbreaks of such diseases.

7 (3) This rise in such spillover events and out-
8 breaks relates to the increased interaction between
9 humans and wildlife.

10 (4) There is a progressive and increasing rise in
11 interaction between human populations and wildlife
12 related to deforestation, habitat degradation, and ex-
13 pansion of human activity into the habitat of such
14 wildlife.

15 (5) The increase in such interactions due to
16 these factors, particularly in forested regions of trop-
17 ical countries where there is high mammalian diver-
18 sity, is a serious risk factor for spillover events.

19 (6) A serious risk factor for spillover events
20 also relates to the collection, production, commercial
21 trade, and sale for human consumption of wildlife
22 that may transmit to zoonotic pathogens to humans
23 that may then replicate and be transmitted within
24 the human population.

25 (7) Such a risk factor is increased if it involves
26 wildlife that—

1 (A) does not ordinarily interact with hu-
2 mans; or

3 (B) lives under a stressful condition, as
4 such condition exacerbates the shedding of
5 zoonotic pathogens.

6 (8) Markets for such wildlife to be sold for
7 human consumption are found in many countries.

8 (9) In some communities, such wildlife may be
9 the only accessible source of high quality nutrition.

10 (10) The public health emergency has resulted
11 in—

12 (A) trillions of dollars in economic damage
13 to the United States; and

14 (B) the deaths of hundreds of thousands of
15 American citizens.

16 **SEC. 5. UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD ASSISTING COUN-**
17 **TRIES IN PREVENTING ZOO NOTIC SPILLOVER**
18 **EVENTS.**

19 The Secretary of State and Administrator of the
20 United States Agency for International Development, in
21 consultation with the Director of the United States Fish
22 and Wildlife Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the
23 leadership of other relevant agencies, shall coordinate, en-
24 gage, and work with governments, multilateral entities,

1 intergovernmental organizations, international partners,
2 and non-governmental organizations to—

3 (1) prevent commercial trade in live wildlife and
4 raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives for
5 human consumption that risks contributing to
6 zoonotic spillover, placing a priority focus on tropical
7 countries or countries with significant markets for
8 live wildlife for human consumption, which includes
9 such wildlife trade activities as—

10 (A) high volume commercial trade and as-
11 sociated markets;

12 (B) trade in and across well connected
13 urban centers;

14 (C) trade for luxury consumption or where
15 there is no dietary necessity by—

16 (i) working through existing treaties,
17 conventions, and agreements to develop a
18 new protocol, or to amend existing proto-
19 cols or agreements; and

20 (ii) expanding combating wildlife traf-
21 ficking programs to support enforcement
22 of the closure of such markets and new il-
23 legal markets in response to closures, and
24 the prevention of such trade, including—

1 (I) providing assistance to im-
2 prove law enforcement;

3 (II) detecting and deterring the
4 illegal import, transit, sale and export
5 of wildlife;

6 (III) strengthening such pro-
7 grams to assist countries through
8 legal reform;

9 (IV) improving information shar-
10 ing and enhancing capabilities of par-
11 ticipating foreign governments;

12 (V) supporting efforts to change
13 behavior and reduce demand for such
14 wildlife products; and

15 (VI) leveraging United States
16 private sector technologies and exper-
17 tise to scale and enhance enforcement
18 responses to detect and prevent such
19 trade;

20 (D) leveraging strong United States bilat-
21 eral relationships to support new and existing
22 inter-ministerial collaborations or task forces
23 that can serve as regional One Health models;
24 or

1 (E) building local agricultural capacity by
2 leveraging expertise from the Department of
3 Agriculture, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and insti-
4 tutions of higher education with agricultural ex-
5 pertise;

6 (2) prevent the degradation and fragmentation
7 of forests and other intact ecosystems, particularly
8 in tropical countries, to minimize interactions be-
9 tween wildlife and human and livestock populations
10 that could contribute to spillover events and zoonotic
11 disease transmission, including by providing assist-
12 ance or supporting policies to—

13 (A) conserve, protect, and restore the in-
14 tegrity of such ecosystems;

15 (B) support the rights of indigenous peo-
16 ples and local communities and their abilities to
17 continue their effective stewardships of their
18 traditional lands and territories;

19 (C) support the establishment and effective
20 management of protected areas, prioritizing
21 highly intact areas; and

22 (D) prevent activities that result in the de-
23 struction, degradation, fragmentation, or con-
24 version of intact forests and other intact eco-
25 systems and biodiversity strongholds, including

1 by governments, private sector entities, and
2 multilateral development financial institutions;

3 (3) offer alternative livelihood and worker train-
4 ing programs and enterprise development to wildlife
5 traders, wildlife breeders, and local communities
6 whose members are engaged in the commercial wild-
7 life trade for human consumption;

8 (4) work with indigenous peoples and local com-
9 munities to—

10 (A) ensure that their rights are respected
11 and their authority to exercise such rights is
12 protected;

13 (B) provide education and awareness on
14 animal handling, sanitation, and disease trans-
15 mission, as well as sustainable wildlife manage-
16 ment and support to develop village-level alter-
17 native sources of protein and nutrition;

18 (C) reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover
19 while ensuring food security and access to
20 healthy diets; and

21 (D) improve farming practices to reduce
22 the risk of zoonotic spillover to livestock;

23 (5) strengthen global capacity for detection of
24 zoonotic diseases with pandemic potential; and

1 (6) support the development of One Health sys-
2 tems at the community level.

3 **SEC. 6. GLOBAL ZOOBOTIC DISEASE TASK FORCE.**

4 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a task
5 force to be known as the “Global Zoonotic Disease Task
6 Force”.

7 (b) DUTIES OF TASK FORCE.—The duties of the
8 Task Force shall be to—

9 (1) ensure an integrated approach across the
10 Federal Government and globally to the prevention
11 of, early detection of, preparedness for, and response
12 to zoonotic spillover and the outbreak and trans-
13 mission of zoonotic diseases that may pose a threat
14 to global health security;

15 (2) not later than one year after the date of the
16 enactment of this Act, develop and publish, on a
17 publicly accessible website, a plan for global biosecu-
18 rity and zoonotic disease prevention and response
19 that leverages expertise in public health, wildlife
20 health, livestock veterinary health, sustainable forest
21 management, community-based conservation, rural
22 food security, and indigenous rights to coordinate
23 zoonotic disease surveillance internationally, includ-
24 ing support for One Health institutions around the

1 world that can prevent and provide early detection
2 of zoonotic outbreaks; and

3 (3) expanding the scope of the implementation
4 of the White House’s Global Health Security Strat-
5 egy to more robustly support the prevention of
6 zoonotic spillover and respond to zoonotic disease in-
7 vestigations and outbreaks by establishing a 10-year
8 strategy with specific Federal Government inter-
9 national goals, priorities, and timelines for action,
10 including to—

11 (A) recommend policy actions and mecha-
12 nisms in developing countries to reduce the risk
13 of zoonotic spillover and zoonotic disease emer-
14 gence and transmission, including in support of
15 the activities described in section 5;

16 (B) identify new mandates, authorities,
17 and incentives needed to strengthen the global
18 zoonotic disease plan under paragraph (2); and

19 (C) prioritize engagement in programs that
20 target tropical countries and regions experi-
21 encing high rates of deforestation, forest deg-
22 radation, and land conversion, and countries
23 with significant markets for live wildlife for
24 human consumption.

25 (c) MEMBERSHIP.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Task
2 Force established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be
3 composed of representatives from each of the fol-
4 lowing agencies:

5 (A) One permanent Chairperson at the
6 level of Deputy Assistant Secretary or above
7 from the following agencies, to rotate every two
8 years in an order to be determined by the Ad-
9 ministrator:

10 (i) The Animal and Plant Health In-
11 spection Service of the Department of Ag-
12 riculture.

13 (ii) The Department of Health and
14 Human Services or the Centers for Disease
15 Control and Prevention.

16 (iii) The Department of the Interior
17 or the United States Fish and Wildlife
18 Service.

19 (iv) The Department of State or
20 USAID.

21 (v) The National Security Council.

22 (B) At least 13 additional members, with
23 at least one from each of the following agencies:

24 (i) The Centers for Disease Control
25 and Prevention.

- 1 (ii) The Department of Agriculture.
- 2 (iii) The Department of Defense.
- 3 (iv) The Department of State.
- 4 (v) The Environmental Protection
- 5 Agency.
- 6 (vi) The National Science Foundation.
- 7 (vii) The National Institutes of
- 8 Health.
- 9 (viii) The National Institute of Stand-
- 10 ards and Technology.
- 11 (ix) The Office of Science and Tech-
- 12 nology Policy.
- 13 (x) The United States Agency for
- 14 International Development.
- 15 (xi) The United States Fish and Wild-
- 16 life Service.
- 17 (xii) U.S. Customs and Border Pro-
- 18 tection.
- 19 (xiii) U.S. Immigration and Customs
- 20 Enforcement.

21 (2) TIMING OF APPOINTMENTS.—Appointments
22 to the Task Force shall be made not later than 30
23 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

24 (3) TERMS.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the
2 Task Force shall be appointed for a term of two
3 years.

4 (B) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed
5 to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration
6 of the term for which the member's predecessor
7 was appointed shall be appointed only for the
8 remainder of that term. A member may serve
9 after the expiration of that term until a suc-
10 cessor has been appointed.

11 (d) MEETING.—

12 (1) INITIAL MEETING.—The Task Force shall
13 hold its initial meeting not later than 45 days after
14 the final appointment of all members under sub-
15 section (b)(2).

16 (2) MEETINGS.—

17 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Task Force shall
18 meet at the call of the Chairperson.

19 (B) QUORUM.—Eight members of the
20 Task Force shall constitute a quorum, but a
21 lesser number may hold hearings.

22 (e) COMPENSATION.—

23 (1) PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION.—Except
24 as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Task
25 Force may not receive additional pay, allowances,

1 benefits by reason of their service on the Task
2 Force.

3 (2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall
4 receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of
5 subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions
6 under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United
7 States Code.

8 (f) REPORTS.—

9 (1) REPORT TO TASK FORCE.—Not later than
10 6 months after the enactment of this act and annu-
11 ally thereafter, the Federal agencies listed in sub-
12 section (b), shall submit a report to the Task Force
13 containing a detailed statement with respect to the
14 results of any programming within their agencies
15 that addresses the goals of zoonotic spillover and
16 disease prevention.

17 (2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 12
18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act
19 and annually thereafter, the Task Force shall submit
20 to the appropriate congressional committees and the
21 National Security Advisor a report containing a de-
22 tailed statement of the recommendations of the
23 Council pursuant to subsection (b).

24 (g) FACA.—Section 14(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Ad-
25 visory Committee Act shall not apply to the Task Force.

1 The Task Force is authorized for seven years beginning
2 on the date of the enactment of this Act, and up to an
3 additional two years at the discretion of the Task Force
4 Chairperson.

5 **SEC. 7. PREVENTING OUTBREAKS OF ZOO NOTIC DISEASES.**

6 (a) INTEGRATED ZOO NOTIC DISEASES PROGRAM.—

7 There is authorized an integrated zoonotic diseases pro-
8 gram within the United States Agency for International
9 Development’s global health security programs, led by the
10 Administrator, in consultation with the Director for the
11 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other rel-
12 evant Federal agencies, to prevent spillover events,
13 epidemics, and pandemics through the following activities:

14 (1) Partnering with a consortium that possesses
15 the following technical capabilities:

16 (A) Institution with expertise in global
17 wildlife health and zoonotic pathogen, animal
18 care and management, combating wildlife traf-
19 ficking, including community-based conserva-
20 tion, wildlife trade and trafficking, wildlife habi-
21 tat protection, protected area management, and
22 preventing deforestation and forest degradation.

23 (B) Institutions of higher education with
24 veterinary and public health expertise.

1 (C) Institutions with public health exper-
2 tise.

3 (2) Implementing programs that aim to prevent
4 zoonotic spillover and expand on the results of the
5 USAID Emerging Pandemic Threat Outcomes pro-
6 gram, including PREDICT and PREDICT-2, to
7 prioritize the following activities:

8 (A) Utilizing coordinated information and
9 data sharing platforms, including information
10 related to biosecurity threats, in ongoing and
11 future research.

12 (B) Conducting One Health zoonotic re-
13 search at human-wildlife interfaces.

14 (C) Conducting One Health research into
15 known and novel zoonotic pathogen detection.

16 (D) Conducting surveillance, including bio-
17 security surveillance, of priority and unknown
18 zoonotic diseases and the transmission of such
19 diseases.

20 (E) Preventing spillover events of zoonotic
21 diseases.

22 (F) Investing in frontline diagnostic capa-
23 bility at points of contact.

24 (G) Understanding global and national-
25 level legal and illegal wildlife trade routes and

1 value chains, and their impacts on biodiversity
2 loss on human-wildlife interfaces.

3 (H) Understanding the impacts of land-use
4 change and conversion and biodiversity loss on
5 human-wildlife interfaces and zoonotic spillover
6 risk.

7 (I) Supporting development of One Health
8 capacity and systems at the community level in-
9 cluding integrating activities to improve com-
10 munity health, promote sustainable manage-
11 ment and conservation of forests, and ensure
12 safety in livestock production and handling.

13 (J) Utilizing existing One Health trained
14 workforce in developing countries to identify
15 high risk or reoccurring spillover event locations
16 and concentrate capacity and functionality at
17 such locations.

18 (K) Continuing to train a One Health
19 workforce in developing countries to prevent
20 and respond to disease outbreaks in animals
21 and humans, including training protected area
22 managers in disease collection technology linked
23 to existing data sharing platforms.

24 (b) TERMINATION.—The integrated zoonotic diseases
25 program authorized under this section shall terminate on

1 the date that is ten years after the date of the enactment
2 of this Act.

3 **SEC. 8. USAID MULTISECTORAL STRATEGY FOR FOOD SE-**
4 **CURITY, GLOBAL HEALTH, BIODIVERSITY**
5 **CONSERVATION, AND REDUCING DEMAND**
6 **FOR WILDLIFE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop,
8 and publish on a publicly accessible website, a multise-
9 toral strategy for food security, global health, and bio-
10 diversity protection and shall include information about
11 zoonotic disease surveillance in the reports required by
12 section 406(b) of the Coronavirus Preparedness and Re-
13 sponse Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020.

14 (b) MULTISECTORAL STRATEGY.—The Adminis-
15 trator of the United States Agency for International De-
16 velopment (USAID), through sectoral and regional bu-
17 reaus, shall develop a multisectoral strategy to integrate
18 and mitigate risks of zoonotic disease emergence and
19 spread, food insecurity, biodiversity conservation, and
20 wildlife and habitat destruction. The strategy shall include
21 participation of the following:

- 22 (1) The Bureau for Africa.
23 (2) The Bureau for Asia.
24 (3) The Bureau for Economic Growth, Edu-
25 cation, and Environment.

1 (4) The Bureau for Global Health.

2 (5) The Bureau for Latin America and the Car-
3ibbean.

4 (6) The Bureau for Resiliency, and Food Secu-
5rity.

6 (7) The Democracy, Conflict, and Humani-
7tarian Assistance Bureau.

8 (c) CONTENTS.—The USAID multisectoral strategy
9 developed pursuant to subsection (a) shall include—

10 (1) a statement of the United States intention
11 to facilitate international cooperation to prevent
12 commercial trade in live wildlife and raw or unproc-
13essed wildlife parts and derivatives for human con-
14sumption, that risk contributing to zoonotic spillover
15and to prevent the degradation and fragmentation of
16forests and other intact ecosystems in tropical coun-
17tries while ensuring full consideration to the needs
18and rights of Indigenous Peoples and local commu-
19nities that depend on wildlife for their food security;

20 (2) programs supporting integrated One Health
21activities to improve community health, promote the
22sustainable management, conservation, and restora-
23tion of forests, and ensure safety in livestock produc-
24tion and handling;

1 (3) programs and objectives to change wildlife
2 consumers' behavior, attitudes and consumption of
3 wildlife that risks contributing to zoonotic spillover;

4 (4) programs to increase supplies of sustainably
5 and locally produced alternative animal and plant-
6 based sources of protein and nutrition;

7 (5) programs to protect, maintain and restore
8 ecosystem integrity;

9 (6) programs to ensure that countries are suffi-
10 ciently prepared to detect, report, and respond to
11 zoonotic disease spillover events;

12 (7) programs to prevent, prepare for, detect, re-
13 port, and respond to zoonotic disease spillover
14 events; and

15 (8) the identification of Landscape Leaders re-
16 siding in-country who will coordinate strategic imple-
17 mentation, the overseeing of Conservation Corps vol-
18 unteers, and coordination with donors and award re-
19 cipients throughout the term of the project.

20 **SEC. 9. IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTISECTORAL STRATEGY.**

21 (a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The USAID multisectoral
22 strategy under section 8 shall be implemented—

23 (1) through USAID bilateral programs through
24 missions and embassies and will account for half of
25 the portfolio; and

1 (2) through demonstration projects that meet
2 the requirements of subsection (b) and account for
3 half of the portfolio.

4 (b) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—

5 (1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of demonstration
6 projects under subsection (a) shall be to—

7 (A) pilot the implementation of the USAID
8 multisectoral strategy by leveraging the inter-
9 national commitments of the donor community;

10 (B) prevent pandemics and reduce demand
11 for fresh and live wildlife source foods as a way
12 to stop spillover;

13 (C) establish and increase availability of
14 and access to sustainably and locally produced
15 animal and plant-based sources of protein and
16 nutrition to provide an alternative to the grow-
17 ing wild meat demand in urban, suburban, and
18 exurban communities; and

19 (D) realize the greatest impact in low ca-
20 pacity forested countries with susceptibility to
21 zoonotic spillover and spread that can lead to a
22 pandemic.

23 (2) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT COUNTRY
24 PLANS.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—USAID shall lead a
2 collaborative effort in coordination with the De-
3 partment of State, embassies of the United
4 States, and the International Development Fi-
5 nance Corporation to consult with in-country
6 stakeholder and participants in key forested
7 countries to develop a plan that reflects the
8 local needs and identifies measures of nutrition,
9 yield gap analysis, global health safeguards, for-
10 est and biodiversity protection, bushmeat de-
11 mand reduction and consumer behavior change,
12 and market development progress, within 90
13 days of completion of the multisectoral strategy.

14 (B) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—Eligible dem-
15 onstration projects shall include small holder
16 backyard production of animal source foods in-
17 cluding poultry, fish, guinea pigs, and insects.

18 (C) STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTICIPANTS.—
19 Stakeholder and participants in the develop-
20 ment of the multisectoral country plans shall
21 include but are not limited to—

- 22 (i) recipient countries;
- 23 (ii) donors governments;
- 24 (iii) multilaterals institutions;
- 25 (iv) conservation organizations;

- 1 (v) One Health institutions;
- 2 (vi) agricultural extension services;
- 3 (vii) domestic and international insti-
- 4 tutions of higher education;
- 5 (viii) food security experts;
- 6 (ix) United States grain and animal
- 7 protein production experts;
- 8 (x) social marketing and behavioral
- 9 change experts; and
- 10 (xi) financial institutions and micro-
- 11 enterprise experts.

12 (3) CHANGE IN LIVELIHOODS.—Multisectoral
13 country plans shall include programs to re-train in-
14 dividuals no longer engaged in supplying wildlife
15 markets in fundamental components of commercial
16 animal source food production, including agriculture
17 extension, veterinary care, sales and marketing, sup-
18 ply chains, transportation, livestock feed production,
19 micro-enterprise, and market analysis.

20 (4) LOCATION OF DEMONSTRATION
21 PROJECTS.—Collaboration between United States
22 Government assistance and other donor investments
23 shall occur in five demonstration projects, which
24 shall be in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

1 (5) TIMING.—Five demonstration projects shall
2 be selected and each shall be tested over four years
3 after the date of the enactment of this Act.

4 (c) REPORTING.—

5 (1) AGENCY REPORT.—The Administrator shall
6 annually submit to the global zoonotic disease task
7 force established pursuant to section 6, the Presi-
8 dent, and the appropriate congressional committees
9 a report regarding the progress achieved and chal-
10 lenges concerning the development of a multisectoral
11 strategy for food security, global health, biodiversity,
12 and reducing demand for wildlife for human con-
13 sumption required under this section. Data included
14 in each such report shall be disaggregated by coun-
15 try, and shall include recommendations to resolve,
16 mitigate, or otherwise address such challenges. Each
17 such report shall, to the extent possible, be made
18 publicly available.

19 (2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Administrator
20 shall submit a strategy within one year of the enact-
21 ment of this Act outlining the implementation of the
22 country plans and identifying demonstration sites
23 and criteria for pilot programs. Four years after the
24 enactment, the Administrator shall submit a reas-
25 sessment of the strategy to Congress, as well as a

1 recommendation as to whether and how to expand
2 these programs globally.

3 **SEC. 10. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSERVATION CORPS.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish
5 a Conservation Corps to provide Americans eligible for
6 service abroad, under conditions of hardship if necessary,
7 to deliver technical and strategic assistance to in-country
8 leaders of demonstration projects, stakeholders, and do-
9 nors implementing and financing the multisectoral strat-
10 egy under section 8 to reduce demand for wildlife for
11 human consumption through food security, global health,
12 and biodiversity and related demonstration projects.

13 (b) PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO SERVE AS VOLUN-
14 TEERS.—The Administrator may enroll in the Conserva-
15 tion Corps for service abroad qualified citizens and nation-
16 als for short terms of service at the discretion of the Ad-
17 ministrator.

18 (c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Conservation Corps vol-
19 unteers shall be responsible for—

20 (1) providing training to agricultural producers
21 to encourage participants to share and pass on to
22 other agricultural producers in the home commu-
23 nities of the participants the information and skills
24 obtained from the training under this section;

1 (2) identifying areas for the extension of addi-
2 tional technical resources through farmer-to-farmer
3 exchanges; and

4 (3) conducting assessments of individual
5 projects and bilateral strategies and recommend
6 knowledge management strategies toward building
7 programs to scale and strengthening projects.

○