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(Original Signature of Member)

117TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R.

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

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. MENG introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee  
on \_\_\_\_\_

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# 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—

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

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

10          (3) support foreign governments to—

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

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

20                       (i) fish;

21                       (ii) invertebrates;

22                       (iii) amphibians;

23                       (iv) reptiles; or

24                       (v) the meat of game species—

1 (I) traded in markets in coun-  
2 tries with effective implementation  
3 and enforcement of scientifically  
4 based, nationally implemented policies  
5 and legislation for processing, trans-  
6 port, trade, marketing; and

7 (II) sold after being slaughtered  
8 and processed under sanitary condi-  
9 tions; and

10 (C) establish and effectively manage pro-  
11 tected and conserved areas, including in tropical  
12 landscapes, and including indigenous and com-  
13 munity-conserved areas;

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

17 (5) respect the rights and needs of indigenous  
18 people and local communities dependent on such  
19 wildlife for nutritional needs and food security.

20 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

21 In this Act:

22 (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Adminis-  
23 trator” means the Administrator of the United  
24 States Agency for International Development.

1           (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-  
2           TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-  
3           mittees” means—

4                   (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and  
5           the Committee on Appropriations in the House  
6           of Representatives; and

7                   (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations  
8           and the Committee on Appropriations in the  
9           Senate.

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

16          (4) HUMAN CONSUMPTION.—The term “human  
17          consumption” means specific use for human food or  
18          medicine.

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

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

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

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

8           (7) OUTBREAK.—The term “outbreak” means  
9 the occurrence of disease cases in excess of normal  
10 expectancy.

11           (8) PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.—The term  
12 “public health emergency” means the public health  
13 emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and  
14 Human Services pursuant to section 319 of the Pub-  
15 lic Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) on January  
16 31, 2020, with respect to COVID-19.

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

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

23           (11) USAID.—The term “USAID” means the  
24 United States Agency for International Develop-  
25 ment.

1           (12) ZOOBOTIC DISEASE.—The term “zoonotic  
2           disease” means any disease that is naturally trans-  
3           missible between animals and humans.

4 **SEC. 4. FINDINGS.**

5           Congress makes the following findings:

6           (1) The majority of recent emerging infectious  
7           diseases have originated in wildlife.

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

10           (3) This rise in such spillover events and out-  
11           breaks relates to the increased interaction between  
12           humans and wildlife.

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

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

22           (6) A serious risk factor for spillover events  
23           also relates to the collection, production, commercial  
24           trade, and sale for human consumption of wildlife  
25           that may transmit to zoonotic pathogens to humans

1 that may then replicate and be transmitted within  
2 the human population.

3 (7) Such a risk factor is increased if it involves  
4 wildlife that—

5 (A) does not ordinarily interact with hu-  
6 mans; or

7 (B) lives under a stressful condition, as  
8 such condition exacerbates the shedding of  
9 zoonotic pathogens.

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

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

14 (10) The public health emergency has resulted  
15 in—

16 (A) trillions of dollars in economic damage  
17 to the United States; and

18 (B) the deaths of hundreds of thousands of  
19 American citizens.

20 **SEC. 5. UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD ASSISTING COUN-**  
21 **TRIES IN PREVENTING ZOOONOTIC SPILLOVER**  
22 **EVENTS.**

23 The Secretary of State and Administrator of the  
24 United States Agency for International Development, in  
25 consultation with the Director of the United States Fish

1 and Wildlife Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the  
2 leadership of other relevant agencies, shall coordinate, en-  
3 gage, and work with governments, multilateral entities,  
4 intergovernmental organizations, international partners,  
5 and non-governmental organizations to—

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

13 (A) high volume commercial trade and as-  
14 sociated markets;

15 (B) trade in and across well connected  
16 urban centers;

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

19 (i) working through existing treaties,  
20 conventions, and agreements to develop a  
21 new protocol, or to amend existing proto-  
22 cols or agreements; and

23 (ii) expanding combating wildlife traf-  
24 ficking programs to support enforcement  
25 of the closure of such markets and new il-



1 legal markets in response to closures, and  
2 the prevention of such trade, including—

3 (I) providing assistance to im-  
4 prove law enforcement;

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

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

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

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

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

22 (D) leveraging strong United States bilat-  
23 eral relationships to support new and existing  
24 inter-ministerial collaborations or task forces

1 that can serve as regional One Health models;  
2 or

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

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

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

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

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

24 (D) prevent activities that result in the de-  
25 struction, degradation, fragmentation, or con-

1 version of intact forests and other intact eco-  
2 systems and biodiversity strongholds, including  
3 by governments, private sector entities, and  
4 multilateral development financial institutions;

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

10 (4) work with indigenous peoples and local com-  
11 munities to—

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

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

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

23 (D) improve farming practices to reduce  
24 the risk of zoonotic spillover to livestock;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1       ing support for One Health institutions around the  
2       world that can prevent and provide early detection  
3       of zoonotic outbreaks; and

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

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

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

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

1 (c) MEMBERSHIP.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

22 (v) The National Security Council.

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

1 (i) The Centers for Disease Control  
2 and Prevention.

3 (ii) The Department of Agriculture.

4 (iii) The Department of Defense.

5 (iv) The Department of State.

6 (v) The Environmental Protection  
7 Agency.

8 (vi) The National Science Foundation.

9 (vii) The National Institutes of  
10 Health.

11 (viii) The National Institute of Stand-  
12 ards and Technology.

13 (ix) The Office of Science and Tech-  
14 nology Policy.

15 (x) The United States Agency for  
16 International Development.

17 (xi) The United States Fish and Wild-  
18 life Service.

19 (xii) U.S. Customs and Border Pro-  
20 tection.

21 (xiii) U.S. Immigration and Customs  
22 Enforcement.

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

1 (3) TERMS.—

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

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

12 (d) MEETING.—

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

17 (2) MEETINGS.—

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

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

23 (e) COMPENSATION.—

24 (1) PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION.—Except  
25 as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Task



1 Force may not receive additional pay, allowances,  
2 benefits by reason of their service on the Task  
3 Force.

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

9 (f) REPORTS.—

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

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

1 (g) FACA.—Section 14(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Ad-  
2 visory Committee Act shall not apply to the Task Force.  
3 The Task Force is authorized for seven years beginning  
4 on the date of the enactment of this Act, and up to an  
5 additional two years at the discretion of the Task Force  
6 Chairperson.

7 **SEC. 7. PREVENTING OUTBREAKS OF ZOOONOTIC DISEASES.**

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

16 (1) Partnering with a consortium that possesses  
17 the following technical capabilities:

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

1 (B) Institutions of higher education with  
2 veterinary and public health expertise.

3 (C) Institutions with public health exper-  
4 tise.

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

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

14 (B) Conducting One Health zoonotic re-  
15 search at human-wildlife interfaces.

16 (C) Conducting One Health research into  
17 known and novel zoonotic pathogen detection.

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

22 (E) Preventing spillover events of zoonotic  
23 diseases.

24 (F) Investing in frontline diagnostic capa-  
25 bility at points of contact.

1 (G) Understanding global and national-  
2 level legal and illegal wildlife trade routes and  
3 value chains, and their impacts on biodiversity  
4 loss on human-wildlife interfaces.

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

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

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

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

1 (b) TERMINATION.—The integrated zoonotic diseases  
2 program authorized under this section shall terminate on  
3 the date that is ten years after the date of the enactment  
4 of this Act.

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

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

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

24 (1) The Bureau for Africa.

25 (2) The Bureau for Asia.

1           (3) The Bureau for Economic Growth, Edu-  
2           cation, and Environment.

3           (4) The Bureau for Global Health.

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

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

8           (7) The Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau.

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

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

22           (2) programs supporting integrated One Health  
23           activities to improve community health, promote the  
24           sustainable management, conservation, and restora-

1           tion of forests, and ensure safety in livestock produc-  
2           tion and handling;

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

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

9           (5) programs to protect, maintain and restore  
10          ecosystem integrity;

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

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

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

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

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

1 (1) through USAID bilateral programs through  
2 missions and embassies and will account for half of  
3 the portfolio; and

4 (2) through demonstration projects that meet  
5 the requirements of subsection (b) and account for  
6 half of the portfolio.

7 (b) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—

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

10 (A) pilot the implementation of the USAID  
11 multisectoral strategy by leveraging the inter-  
12 national commitments of the donor community;

13 (B) prevent pandemics and reduce demand  
14 for fresh and live wildlife source foods as a way  
15 to stop spillover;

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

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



1           (2) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT COUNTRY  
2 PLANS.—

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

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

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

24                   (i) recipient countries;

25                   (ii) donors governments;

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

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

22 (4) LOCATION OF DEMONSTRATION  
23 PROJECTS.—Collaboration between United States  
24 Government assistance and other donor investments

1 shall occur in five demonstration projects, which  
2 shall be in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

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

6 (c) REPORTING.—

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

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

1 enactment, the Administrator shall submit a reas-  
2 sessment of the strategy to Congress, as well as a  
3 recommendation as to whether and how to expand  
4 these programs globally.

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

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

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

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

22 (1) providing training to agricultural producers  
23 to encourage participants to share and pass on to  
24 other agricultural producers in the home commu-

1 nities of the participants the information and skills  
2 obtained from the training under this section;  
3 (2) identifying areas for the extension of addi-  
4 tional technical resources through farmer-to-farmer  
5 exchanges; and  
6 (3) conducting assessments of individual  
7 projects and bilateral strategies and recommend  
8 knowledge management strategies toward building  
9 programs to scale and strengthening projects.