

AMENDMENT TO RULES COMM. PRINT 117-13

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Add at the end the following:

1 **DIVISION F—GLOBAL PANDEMIC**
2 **PREVENTION AND BIOSECURITY**

3 **SEC. 7001. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This division may be cited as the “Global Pandemic
5 Prevention and Biosecurity Act”.

6 **SEC. 7002. 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;

12 (2) support the availability of scalable and sus-
13 tainable alternative animal and plant-sourced protein
14 for local communities, where appropriate, in order to
15 minimize human reliance on the trade in live wildlife
16 and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and deriva-
17 tives;

18 (3) support foreign governments to—

19 (A) transition from the sale of such wildlife
20 for human consumption in markets and res-

1 taurants to alternate protein and nutritional
2 sources;

3 (B) prevent commercial trade in live wild-
4 life and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and
5 derivatives that risks contributing to zoonotic
6 spillover events between animals and humans,
7 not to include commercial trade in—

8 (i) fish;

9 (ii) invertebrates;

10 (iii) amphibians;

11 (iv) reptiles; or

12 (v) the meat of game species—

13 (I) traded in markets in coun-
14 tries with effective implementation
15 and enforcement of scientifically
16 based, nationally implemented policies
17 and legislation for processing, trans-
18 port, trade, marketing; and

19 (II) sold after being slaughtered
20 and processed under sanitary condi-
21 tions; and

22 (C) establish and effectively manage pro-
23 tected and conserved areas, including in tropical
24 landscapes, and including indigenous and com-
25 munity-conserved areas;

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

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

7 **SEC. 7003. DEFINITIONS.**

8 In this division:

9 (1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Adminis-
10 trator” means the Administrator of the United
11 States Agency for International Development.

12 (2) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**
13 **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-
14 mittees” means—

15 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
16 the Committee on Appropriations in the House
17 of Representatives; and

18 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
19 and the Committee on Appropriations in the
20 Senate.

21 (3) **COMMERCIAL WILDLIFE TRADE.**—The term
22 “commercial wildlife trade” means trade in wildlife
23 for the purpose of obtaining economic benefit,
24 whether in cash or otherwise, that is directed toward

1 sale, resale, exchange, or any other form of economic
2 use or benefit.

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

6 (5) LIVE WILDLIFE MARKET.—The term “live
7 wildlife market” means a commercial market that
8 sells, processes, or slaughters live or fresh wildlife
9 for human consumption in markets or restaurants,
10 irrespective of whether such wildlife originated in the
11 wild or in a captive situation.

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

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

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

19 (7) OUTBREAK.—The term “outbreak” means
20 the occurrence of disease cases in excess of normal
21 expectancy.

22 (8) PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.—The term
23 “public health emergency” means the public health
24 emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and
25 Human Services pursuant to section 319 of the Pub-

1 lic Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) on January
2 31, 2020, with respect to COVID–19.

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

6 (10) TASK FORCE.—The term “Task Force”
7 means the Global Zoonotic Disease Task Force es-
8 tablished under section 7006(a).

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

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

15 **SEC. 7004. FINDINGS.**

16 Congress makes the following findings:

17 (1) The majority of recent emerging infectious
18 diseases have originated in wildlife.

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

21 (3) This rise in such spillover events and out-
22 breaks relates to the increased interaction between
23 humans and wildlife.

24 (4) There is a progressive and increasing rise in
25 interaction between human populations and wildlife

1 related to deforestation, habitat degradation, and ex-
2 pansion of human activity into the habitat of such
3 wildlife.

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

8 (6) A serious risk factor for spillover events
9 also relates to the collection, production, commercial
10 trade, and sale for human consumption of wildlife
11 that may transmit to zoonotic pathogens to humans
12 that may then replicate and be transmitted within
13 the human population.

14 (7) Such a risk factor is increased if it involves
15 wildlife that—

16 (A) does not ordinarily interact with hu-
17 mans; or

18 (B) lives under a stressful condition, as
19 such condition exacerbates the shedding of
20 zoonotic pathogens.

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

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

1 (10) The public health emergency has resulted
2 in—

3 (A) trillions of dollars in economic damage
4 to the United States; and

5 (B) the deaths of hundreds of thousands of
6 American citizens.

7 **SEC. 7005. UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD ASSISTING**
8 **COUNTRIES IN PREVENTING ZOOBOTIC**
9 **SPILLOVER EVENTS.**

10 The Secretary of State and Administrator of the
11 United States Agency for International Development, in
12 consultation with the Director of the United States Fish
13 and Wildlife Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the
14 leadership of other relevant agencies, shall coordinate, en-
15 gage, and work with governments, multilateral entities,
16 intergovernmental organizations, international partners,
17 and non-governmental organizations to—

18 (1) prevent commercial trade in live wildlife and
19 raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives for
20 human consumption that risks contributing to
21 zoonotic spillover, placing a priority focus on tropical
22 countries or countries with significant markets for
23 live wildlife for human consumption, which includes
24 such wildlife trade activities as—

1 (A) high volume commercial trade and as-
2 sociated markets;

3 (B) trade in and across well connected
4 urban centers;

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

7 (i) working through existing treaties,
8 conventions, and agreements to develop a
9 new protocol, or to amend existing proto-
10 cols or agreements; and

11 (ii) expanding combating wildlife traf-
12 ficking programs to support enforcement
13 of the closure of such markets and new il-
14 legal markets in response to closures, and
15 the prevention of such trade, including—

16 (I) providing assistance to im-
17 prove law enforcement;

18 (II) detecting and deterring the
19 illegal import, transit, sale and export
20 of wildlife;

21 (III) strengthening such pro-
22 grams to assist countries through
23 legal reform;

1 (IV) improving information shar-
2 ing and enhancing capabilities of par-
3 ticipating foreign governments;

4 (V) supporting efforts to change
5 behavior and reduce demand for such
6 wildlife products; and

7 (VI) leveraging United States
8 private sector technologies and exper-
9 tise to scale and enhance enforcement
10 responses to detect and prevent such
11 trade;

12 (D) leveraging strong United States bilat-
13 eral relationships to support new and existing
14 inter-ministerial collaborations or task forces
15 that can serve as regional One Health models;
16 or

17 (E) building local agricultural capacity by
18 leveraging expertise from the Department of
19 Agriculture, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and insti-
20 tutions of higher education with agricultural ex-
21 pertise;

22 (2) prevent the degradation and fragmentation
23 of forests and other intact ecosystems, particularly
24 in tropical countries, to minimize interactions be-
25 tween wildlife and human and livestock populations

1 that could contribute to spillover events and zoonotic
2 disease transmission, including by providing assist-
3 ance or supporting policies to—

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

6 (B) support the rights of indigenous peo-
7 ples and local communities and their abilities to
8 continue their effective stewardships of their
9 traditional lands and territories;

10 (C) support the establishment and effective
11 management of protected areas, prioritizing
12 highly intact areas; and

13 (D) prevent activities that result in the de-
14 struction, degradation, fragmentation, or con-
15 version of intact forests and other intact eco-
16 systems and biodiversity strongholds, including
17 by governments, private sector entities, and
18 multilateral development financial institutions;

19 (3) offer alternative livelihood and worker train-
20 ing programs and enterprise development to wildlife
21 traders, wildlife breeders, and local communities
22 whose members are engaged in the commercial wild-
23 life trade for human consumption;

24 (4) work with indigenous peoples and local com-
25 munities to—

1 (A) ensure that their rights are respected
2 and their authority to exercise such rights is
3 protected;

4 (B) provide education and awareness on
5 animal handling, sanitation, and disease trans-
6 mission, as well as sustainable wildlife manage-
7 ment and support to develop village-level alter-
8 native sources of protein and nutrition;

9 (C) reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover
10 while ensuring food security and access to
11 healthy diets; and

12 (D) improve farming practices to reduce
13 the risk of zoonotic spillover to livestock;

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

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

18 **SEC. 7006. GLOBAL ZOOBOTIC DISEASE TASK FORCE.**

19 (a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a task
20 force to be known as the “Global Zoonotic Disease Task
21 Force”.

22 (b) **DUTIES OF TASK FORCE.**—The duties of the
23 Task Force shall be to—

24 (1) ensure an integrated approach across the
25 Federal Government and globally to the prevention

1 of, early detection of, preparedness for, and response
2 to zoonotic spillover and the outbreak and trans-
3 mission of zoonotic diseases that may pose a threat
4 to global health security;

5 (2) not later than one year after the date of the
6 enactment of this Act, develop and publish, on a
7 publicly accessible website, a plan for global biosecu-
8 rity and zoonotic disease prevention and response
9 that leverages expertise in public health, wildlife
10 health, livestock veterinary health, sustainable forest
11 management, community-based conservation, rural
12 food security, and indigenous rights to coordinate
13 zoonotic disease surveillance internationally, includ-
14 ing support for One Health institutions around the
15 world that can prevent and provide early detection
16 of zoonotic outbreaks; and

17 (3) expanding the scope of the implementation
18 of the White House's Global Health Security Strat-
19 egy to more robustly support the prevention of
20 zoonotic spillover and respond to zoonotic disease in-
21 vestigations and outbreaks by establishing a 10-year
22 strategy with specific Federal Government inter-
23 national goals, priorities, and timelines for action,
24 including to—

1 (A) recommend policy actions and mecha-
2 nisms in developing countries to reduce the risk
3 of zoonotic spillover and zoonotic disease emer-
4 gence and transmission, including in support of
5 the activities described in section 7005;

6 (B) identify new mandates, authorities,
7 and incentives needed to strengthen the global
8 zoonotic disease plan under paragraph (2); and

9 (C) prioritize engagement in programs that
10 target tropical countries and regions experi-
11 encing high rates of deforestation, forest deg-
12 radation, and land conversion, and countries
13 with significant markets for live wildlife for
14 human consumption.

15 (c) MEMBERSHIP.—

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

20 (A) One permanent Chairperson at the
21 level of Deputy Assistant Secretary or above
22 from the following agencies, to rotate every two
23 years in an order to be determined by the Ad-
24 ministrator:

1 (i) The Animal and Plant Health In-
2 spection Service of the Department of Ag-
3 riculture.

4 (ii) The Department of Health and
5 Human Services or the Centers for Disease
6 Control and Prevention.

7 (iii) The Department of the Interior
8 or the United States Fish and Wildlife
9 Service.

10 (iv) The Department of State or
11 USAID.

12 (v) The National Security Council.

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

15 (i) The Centers for Disease Control
16 and Prevention.

17 (ii) The Department of Agriculture.

18 (iii) The Department of Defense.

19 (iv) The Department of State.

20 (v) The Environmental Protection
21 Agency.

22 (vi) The National Science Foundation.

23 (vii) The National Institutes of
24 Health.

1 (viii) The National Institute of Stand-
2 ards and Technology.

3 (ix) The Office of Science and Tech-
4 nology Policy.

5 (x) The United States Agency for
6 International Development.

7 (xi) The United States Fish and Wild-
8 life Service.

9 (xii) U.S. Customs and Border Pro-
10 tection.

11 (xiii) U.S. Immigration and Customs
12 Enforcement.

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

16 (3) TERMS.—

17 (A) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the
18 Task Force shall be appointed for a term of two
19 years.

20 (B) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed
21 to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration
22 of the term for which the member's predecessor
23 was appointed shall be appointed only for the
24 remainder of that term. A member may serve

1 after the expiration of that term until a suc-
2 cessor has been appointed.

3 (d) MEETING.—

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

8 (2) MEETINGS.—

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

11 (B) QUORUM.—Eight members of the
12 Task Force shall constitute a quorum, but a
13 lesser number may hold hearings.

14 (e) COMPENSATION.—

15 (1) PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION.—Except
16 as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Task
17 Force may not receive additional pay, allowances,
18 benefits by reason of their service on the Task
19 Force.

20 (2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall
21 receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of
22 subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions
23 under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United
24 States Code.

25 (f) REPORTS.—

1 gram within the United States Agency for International
2 Development's global health security programs, led by the
3 Administrator, in consultation with the Director for the
4 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other rel-
5 evant Federal agencies, to prevent spillover events,
6 epidemics, and pandemics through the following activities:

7 (1) Partnering with a consortium that possesses
8 the following technical capabilities:

9 (A) Institution with expertise in global
10 wildlife health and zoonotic pathogen, animal
11 care and management, combating wildlife traf-
12 ficking, including community-based conserva-
13 tion, wildlife trade and trafficking, wildlife habi-
14 tat protection, protected area management, and
15 preventing deforestation and forest degradation.

16 (B) Institutions of higher education with
17 veterinary and public health expertise.

18 (C) Institutions with public health exper-
19 tise.

20 (2) Implementing programs that aim to prevent
21 zoonotic spillover and expand on the results of the
22 USAID Emerging Pandemic Threat Outcomes pro-
23 gram, including PREDICT and PREDICT-2, to
24 prioritize the following activities:

1 (A) Utilizing coordinated information and
2 data sharing platforms, including information
3 related to biosecurity threats, in ongoing and
4 future research.

5 (B) Conducting One Health zoonotic re-
6 search at human-wildlife interfaces.

7 (C) Conducting One Health research into
8 known and novel zoonotic pathogen detection.

9 (D) Conducting surveillance, including bio-
10 security surveillance, of priority and unknown
11 zoonotic diseases and the transmission of such
12 diseases.

13 (E) Preventing spillover events of zoonotic
14 diseases.

15 (F) Investing in frontline diagnostic capa-
16 bility at points of contact.

17 (G) Understanding global and national-
18 level legal and illegal wildlife trade routes and
19 value chains, and their impacts on biodiversity
20 loss on human-wildlife interfaces.

21 (H) Understanding the impacts of land-use
22 change and conversion and biodiversity loss on
23 human-wildlife interfaces and zoonotic spillover
24 risk.

1 (I) Supporting development of One Health
2 capacity and systems at the community level in-
3 cluding integrating activities to improve com-
4 munity health, promote sustainable manage-
5 ment and conservation of forests, and ensure
6 safety in livestock production and handling.

7 (J) Utilizing existing One Health trained
8 workforce in developing countries to identify
9 high risk or reoccurring spillover event locations
10 and concentrate capacity and functionality at
11 such locations.

12 (K) Continuing to train a One Health
13 workforce in developing countries to prevent
14 and respond to disease outbreaks in animals
15 and humans, including training protected area
16 managers in disease collection technology linked
17 to existing data sharing platforms.

18 (b) TERMINATION.—The integrated zoonotic diseases
19 program authorized under this section shall terminate on
20 the date that is ten years after the date of the enactment
21 of this Act.

1 **SEC. 7008. USAID MULTISECTORAL STRATEGY FOR FOOD**
2 **SECURITY, GLOBAL HEALTH, BIODIVERSITY**
3 **CONSERVATION, AND REDUCING DEMAND**
4 **FOR WILDLIFE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.**

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

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

- 20 (1) The Bureau for Africa.
- 21 (2) The Bureau for Asia.
- 22 (3) The Bureau for Economic Growth, Edu-
23 cation, and Environment.
- 24 (4) The Bureau for Global Health.
- 25 (5) The Bureau for Latin America and the Car-
26ibbean.

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

3 (7) The Democracy, Conflict, and Human-
4 itarian Assistance Bureau.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 (7) programs to prevent, prepare for, detect, re-
10 port, and respond to zoonotic disease spillover
11 events; and

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

17 **SEC. 7009. IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTISECTORAL STRAT-**
18 **EGY.**

19 (a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The USAID multisectoral
20 strategy under section 7008 shall be implemented—

21 (1) through USAID bilateral programs through
22 missions and embassies and will account for half of
23 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 7006, the
8 President, and the appropriate congressional com-
9 mittees a report regarding the progress achieved and
10 challenges concerning the development of a multise-
11 ctoral strategy for food security, global health, bio-
12 diversity, and reducing demand for wildlife for
13 human consumption required under this section.
14 Data included in each such report shall be
15 disaggregated by country, and shall include rec-
16 ommendations to resolve, mitigate, or otherwise ad-
17 dress such challenges. Each such report shall, to the
18 extent possible, be made 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. 7010. 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 7008 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.

