

116TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 8678

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

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 23, 2020

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

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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 Wildlife Trade  
5       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 scalable and sustainable availability  
10       for local communities of alternative animal and

1 plant-sourced protein in order to minimize human  
2 reliance on the live and fresh wildlife trade;

3 (2) support foreign governments to—

4 (A) transition from the sale of such wildlife  
5 for human consumption in markets and res-  
6 taurants to alternate protein sources; and

7 (B) ban the commercial trade of such wild-  
8 life, except for the meat of game species—

9 (i) traded in markets in countries with  
10 effective implementation and enforcement  
11 of scientifically based, nationally imple-  
12 mented policies and legislation for proc-  
13 essing, transport, trade, marketing; and

14 (ii) sold after being slaughtered and  
15 processed under sanitary conditions; and

16 (3) consider the needs of indigenous people and  
17 local communities dependent on such wildlife for nu-  
18 tritional needs and food security.

19 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

20 In this Act:

21 (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Adminis-  
22 trator” means the Administrator of the United  
23 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       can be considered as commercial when its purpose is  
13       to obtain economic benefit, whether in cash or other-  
14       wise, and is directed toward sale, resale, exchange,  
15       or any other form of economic use or benefit.

16       (4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The  
17       term “institution of higher education” has the  
18       meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the  
19       Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

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

1           (6) ONE HEALTH.—The term “One Health”  
2       means a collaborative, multi-sectoral, and trans-dis-  
3       ciplinary approach to 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 occurrence of disease  
9       cases in excess of normal expectancy.

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

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

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

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

1           (12) WILDLIFE.—The term “wildlife” means  
2           mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians of wild or-  
3           igin, whether removed directly from the wild or born  
4           or bred in captivity.

5           (13) ZOONOTIC DISEASE.—The term “zoonotic  
6           disease” means any disease that is naturally trans-  
7           missible between vertebrate wildlife and humans.

8   **SEC. 4. FINDINGS.**

9           Congress makes the following findings:

10          (1) The majority of recent emerging infectious  
11          diseases have originated in wildlife.

12          (2) There is a rise in zoonotic spillover events  
13          and outbreaks of such diseases.

14          (3) This rise in such spillover events and out-  
15          breaks relates to the increased interaction between  
16          human and wildlife.

17          (4) There is a rise in interaction between  
18          human and wildlife related to deforestation, habitat  
19          degradation, and expansion into the habitat of such  
20          wildlife.

21          (5) A serious risk factor for spillover events re-  
22          lates to the collection, production, commercial trade,  
23          and sale of wildlife for human consumption.

24          (6) Such a risk factor is increased if it involves  
25          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           (7) Markets for such wildlife to be sold for  
7           human consumption are found in many countries.

8           (8) In some local, rural communities, such wild-  
9           life is the only accessible source of high quality nu-  
10          trition.

11          (9) The public health emergency is an example  
12          of the human, economic, and security costs of global  
13          pandemics and regional epidemics of zoonotic dis-  
14          eases and emerging infectious diseases.

15          (10) The public health emergency may result  
16          in—

17                (A) trillions of dollars in damage to the  
18                economy of the United States; and

19                (B) hundreds of thousands of deaths of  
20                citizens.

21          (11) PREDICT and PREDICT-2, previous  
22          zoonotic disease prevention programs, resulted in co-  
23          operation over 10 years with more than 60 countries  
24          to strengthen zoonotic pathogen surveillance and

1 identified at least 931 novel virus species from  
2 145,000 samples of wildlife, livestock, and humans.

3 **SEC. 5. UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD LIVE AND FRESH**  
4 **WILDLIFE MARKETS FOR HUMAN CONSUMP-**  
5 **TION.**

6 The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Ad-  
7 ministrator and the Director of the United States Fish  
8 and Wildlife Service, shall work with governments, multi-  
9 lateral entities, intergovernmental organizations, inter-  
10 national partners, and non-governmental organizations—

11 (1) to work through existing treaties, conven-  
12 tions, and agreements to develop a new protocol to  
13 close live wildlife markets and end commercial wild-  
14 life trade for human consumption;

15 (2) expand combating wildlife trafficking pro-  
16 grams to support enforcement of the closure of such  
17 markets and the end of such trade by—

18 (A) providing assistance to improve law en-  
19 forcement;

20 (B) detecting and deterring the illegal im-  
21 port, transit, and export of wildlife;

22 (C) strengthening such programs to assist  
23 countries through legal reform; and

1 (D) improving information sharing and en-  
2 hancing capabilities of participating foreign  
3 governments;

4 (3) reduce the demand for the human consump-  
5 tion of wildlife by—

6 (A) supporting targeted social marketing  
7 campaigns to change the behavior of wildlife  
8 consumers; and

9 (B) increasing consumer access to afford-  
10 able, culturally appropriate, and sustainable  
11 produced alternative animal source foods, in  
12 areas where wildlife is a dietary necessity;

13 (4) to minimize the interaction between humans  
14 and wildlife in order to prevent the degradation of  
15 intact ecosystems with the goal of protecting and re-  
16 storing the integrity of such ecosystems by—

17 (A) supporting Indigenous People and local  
18 communities to continue their effective steward-  
19 ship of their intact traditional territories;

20 (B) supporting establishment and effective  
21 management of protected areas, prioritizing  
22 highly intact areas;

23 (C) halting industrial scale degradation,  
24 deforestation, and fragmentation of intact eco-  
25 systems, including by private sector entities and

1           multilateral development financial institutions;  
2           and

3           (D) halting extractive industries practices  
4           that encroach into nature strongholds and in-  
5           crease human-wildlife interfaces where spillover  
6           events occur and can result in zoonotic disease  
7           outbreaks;

8           (5) offering alternative livelihood and worker  
9           training programs and enterprise development for  
10          local communities previously engaged in the com-  
11          mercial wildlife trade for human consumption; and

12          (6) ensuring that the rights of Indigenous Peo-  
13          ples and local communities, are respected and their  
14          authority to exercise these rights is protected.

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

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

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

21               (1) ensure an integrated response to the early  
22               detection, prevention, preparedness, and response  
23               across the Federal Government and globally to a  
24               global zoonotic disease spillover or outbreak;

1           (2) develop and publish, on a publicly accessible  
2       website, a global biosecurity zoonotic disease plan  
3       not later than one year after the date of the enact-  
4       ment of this Act that leverages public health, wildlife  
5       health, and livestock veterinary expertise to coordi-  
6       nate zoonotic disease surveillance internationally, in-  
7       cluding support for One Health institutions around  
8       the world that can prevent and provide early detec-  
9       tion of zoonotic outbreaks; and

10          (3) expanding the scope of the implementation  
11       of the White House’s Global Health Security Strat-  
12       egy to more robustly respond to zoonotic disease in-  
13       vestigations and outbreaks by establishing a ten-year  
14       strategy with specific Federal Government inter-  
15       national goals, priorities, and timelines for action,  
16       including to—

17                (A) recommend policy actions and mecha-  
18                nisms in developing countries to reduce the risk  
19                of zoonotic disease emergence and transmission,  
20                including coordinating a whole of government  
21                response to live and fresh wildlife market clo-  
22                sures and ending the global trade in live and  
23                fresh wildlife for human consumption;

1 (B) identify new mandates, authorities,  
2 and incentives needed to strengthen the global  
3 zoonotic disease plan under paragraph (1); and

4 (C) prioritize engagement in programs that  
5 target countries with threat of spillover derived  
6 from high levels of human expansion into wild  
7 places for land conversion and extractive indus-  
8 tries, and where remote wildlife protected areas  
9 and corridors must be protected.

10 (c) MEMBERSHIP.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—The members of the task  
12 force established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be  
13 composed of representatives from each of the fol-  
14 lowing agencies:

15 (A) One permanent Chairperson at the  
16 level of Deputy Assistant Secretary or above  
17 from the following agencies, to rotate every two  
18 years in an order to be determined by the Ad-  
19 ministrator:

20 (i) The Animal and Plant Health In-  
21 spection Service of the Department of Ag-  
22 riculture.

23 (ii) The Department of Health and  
24 Human Services or the Centers for Disease  
25 Control and Prevention.

1 (iii) The Department of the Interior  
2 or the United States Fish and Wildlife  
3 Service.

4 (iv) The Department of State or the  
5 United States Agency for International  
6 Development.

7 (v) The National Security Council.

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

10 (i) The Centers for Disease Control  
11 and Prevention.

12 (ii) The Department of Agriculture.

13 (iii) The Department of Defense.

14 (iv) The Department of State.

15 (v) The Environmental Protection  
16 Agency.

17 (vi) The National Science Foundation.

18 (vii) The National Institutes of  
19 Health.

20 (viii) The National Institute of Stand-  
21 ards and Technology.

22 (ix) The Office of Science and Tech-  
23 nology Policy.

24 (x) The United States Agency for  
25 International Development.

1 (xi) The United States Fish and Wild-  
2 life Service.

3 (xii) U.S. Customs and Border Pro-  
4 tection.

5 (xiii) U.S. Immigration and Customs  
6 Enforcement.

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

10 (3) TERMS.—

11 (A) IN GENERAL.—Each member shall be  
12 appointed for a term of 2 years.

13 (B) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed  
14 to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration  
15 of the term for which the member's predecessor  
16 was appointed shall be appointed only for the  
17 remainder of that term. A member may serve  
18 after the expiration of that term until a suc-  
19 cessor has been appointed.

20 (d) MEETING.—

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

25 (2) MEETINGS.—

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

3 (B) QUORUM.—Eight members of the  
4 Task Force shall constitute a quorum, but a  
5 lesser number may hold hearings.

6 (e) COMPENSATION.—

7 (1) PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION.—Except  
8 as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Task  
9 Force may not receive additional pay, allowances, or  
10 benefits by reason of their service on the Task  
11 Force.

12 (2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall  
13 receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of  
14 subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions  
15 under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United  
16 States Code.

17 (f) REPORTS.—

18 (1) REPORT TO TASK FORCE.—Not later than  
19 6 months after the enactment of this act and annu-  
20 ally thereafter, the Federal agencies listed in section  
21 6(b), shall submit a report to the Task Force con-  
22 taining a detailed statement with respect to the re-  
23 sults of any programming within their agencies that  
24 addresses the goals of zoonotic disease prevention.

1           (2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 12  
2       months after the date of the enactment of this Act  
3       and annually thereafter, the Task Force shall submit  
4       to the appropriate congressional committees and the  
5       National Security Advisor a report containing a de-  
6       tailed statement of the recommendations of the  
7       Council pursuant to subsection (b).

8       (g) FACA.—Section 14(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Ad-  
9       visory Committee Act shall not apply to the Task Force.  
10      This task force shall be authorized for seven years after  
11      the enactment of this Act, and up to an additional two  
12      years at the discretion of the Task Force Chair.

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

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

22           (1) Partnering with a consortium that possesses  
23      the following technical capabilities:

24           (A) Multidisciplinary zoological institution  
25      with experience in global health surveillance,

1 combating wildlife trafficking, and global con-  
2 servation protected area management.

3 (B) Institutions of higher education with  
4 veterinary and public health expertise.

5 (C) Institutions with public health exper-  
6 tise.

7 (2) Implementing programs that expand on the  
8 results of USAID emerging pandemic threat out-  
9 comes from PREDICT and PREDICT-2 to  
10 prioritize the following activities:

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

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

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

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

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

1           (F) Investing in frontline diagnostic capa-  
2           bility at points of contact.

3           (G) Understanding global legal and illegal  
4           wildlife trade routes, value chains, and the im-  
5           pacts of biodiversity loss and land-use change  
6           on human-wildlife interfaces.

7           (H) 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          (I) Continuing to train a One Health work-  
13          force in developing countries to prevent and re-  
14          spond to disease outbreaks in animals and hu-  
15          mans, including training protected area man-  
16          agers in disease collection technology linked to  
17          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. 8. USAID MULTISECTORAL STRATEGY FOR FOOD SE-**  
2 **CURITY, GLOBAL HEALTH, BIODIVERSITY,**  
3 **AND REDUCING DEMAND FOR WILDLIFE FOR**  
4 **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) Bureau for Africa.  
21 (2) Bureau for Asia.  
22 (3) Bureau for Economic Growth, Education,  
23 and Environment.  
24 (4) Bureau for Global Health.  
25 (5) Bureau for Latin America and the  
26 Caribbean.

1           (6) Bureau for Resiliency, and Food Security.

2           (7) Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian As-  
3       sistance Bureau.

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

6           (1) a statement of the United States intention  
7       to facilitate international cooperation to close live  
8       wildlife markets and end commercial wildlife trade  
9       for human consumption, while ensuring full consid-  
10      eration to the needs and rights of Indigenous Peo-  
11      ples and local communities that are truly dependent  
12      on wildlife for their food security;

13          (2) programs and objectives to change wildlife  
14      consumers' behavior, attitudes and consumption de-  
15      cisions;

16          (3) programs to increase supplies of sustainably  
17      and locally produced alternative animal and plant  
18      sourced foods;

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

21          (5) programs to ensure that countries are suffi-  
22      ciently prepared to detect, report, and respond to  
23      zoonotic disease spillover events;

1           (6) programs to prevent, prepare for, detect, re-  
2       port, and respond to zoonotic disease spillover  
3       events; and

4           (7) the identification of Landscape Leaders re-  
5       siding in-country who will coordinate strategic imple-  
6       mentation, the overseeing of Conservation Corps vol-  
7       unteers, and coordination with donors and award re-  
8       cipients throughout the term of the project.

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

10       (a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The USAID Multi-sectoral  
11   Strategy shall be implemented—

12           (1) through USAID bilateral programs through  
13       missions and embassies and will account for half of  
14       the portfolio; and

15           (2) through demonstration projects that meet  
16       the requirements of section 9(b) and account for  
17       half of the portfolio.

18       (b) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—

19           (1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of demonstration  
20       projects is—

21           (A) to pilot the implementation of  
22       USAID’s multi-sectoral strategy by leveraging  
23       the international commitments of the donor  
24       community;

1 (B) to stop pandemics and reduce avail-  
2 ability of and demand for fresh and live wildlife  
3 source foods;

4 (C) to establish and increase access to  
5 sustainably and locally produced animal and  
6 plant source foods and grain distribution to  
7 provide an alternative to the growing wild meat  
8 demand in urban, suburban, and exurban com-  
9 munities in particular; and

10 (D) to realize the greatest impact in low  
11 capacity forested countries with susceptibility to  
12 zoonotic spillover and spread that can lead to a  
13 pandemic.

14 (2) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT COUNTRY  
15 PLANS.—

16 (A) IN GENERAL.—USAID shall lead a  
17 collaborative effort in coordination with the De-  
18 partment of State, embassies of the United  
19 States, and the International Development Fi-  
20 nance Corporation to consult with in-country  
21 stakeholder and participants in key forested  
22 countries to develop a plan that reflects the  
23 local needs and identifies measures of nutrition,  
24 yield gap analysis, global health safeguards, bio-  
25 diversity protection, bushmeat demand reduc-

tion and consumer behavior change, and market development progress, within 90 days of completion of the multi-sectoral strategy.

(B) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—Eligible local projects include small holder backyard production of animal source foods including poultry, fish, guinea pigs, and insects.

(C) STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTICIPANTS.—Stakeholder and participants in the development of the Multi-sectoral country plans shall include but are not limited to—

- (i) recipient countries;
- (ii) donors governments;
- (iii) multilaterals institutions;
- (iv) conservation organizations;
- (v) One Health Institutions;
- (vi) agricultural extension services;
- (vii) domestic and international institutions of higher education;
- (viii) food security experts;
- (ix) United States grain and animal protein production experts;
- (x) social marketing and behavioral change experts; and

1 (xi) financial institutions and micro-  
2 enterprise experts.

3 (3) CHANGE IN LIVELIHOODS.—As wildlife  
4 hunting for markets ends, multi-sectoral country  
5 plans shall include programs to re-train individuals  
6 in fundamental components of commercial animal  
7 source food production, including agriculture exten-  
8 sion, veterinary care, sales and marketing, supply  
9 chains, transportation, livestock feed production,  
10 micro-enterprise, and market analysis.

11 (4) LOCATION OF DEMONSTRATION  
12 PROJECTS.—Collaboration between United States  
13 Government assistance and other donor investments  
14 shall occur in five demonstration projects, at least  
15 three of which shall be in Africa.

16 (5) TIMING.—Five demonstration projects shall  
17 be selected and each shall be tested over four years  
18 from the date of the enactment of this Act.

19 (c) REPORTING.—

20 (1) AGENCY REPORT.—The Administrator shall  
21 annually submit to the global zoonotic disease task  
22 force established pursuant to section 6, the Presi-  
23 dent, and the appropriate congressional committees  
24 a report regarding the progress achieved and chal-  
25 lenges concerning the development of a multisectoral

1 strategy for food security, global health, biodiversity,  
2 and reducing demand for wildlife for human con-  
3 sumption required under this section. Data included  
4 in each such report shall be disaggregated by coun-  
5 try, and shall include recommendations to resolve,  
6 mitigate, or otherwise address such challenges. Each  
7 such report shall, to the extent possible, be made  
8 publicly available.

9 (2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Administrator  
10 must submit a strategy within one year of enactment  
11 of this Act outlining the implementation of the coun-  
12 try plans and identifying demonstration sites and  
13 criteria for pilot programs. Four years after enact-  
14 ment USAID will be required to submit a reassess-  
15 ment of the strategy to Congress, as well as a rec-  
16 ommendation as to whether and how to expand these  
17 programs globally.

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

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish  
20 a Conservation Corps to provide Americans eligible for  
21 service abroad, under conditions of hardship if necessary,  
22 to deliver technical and strategic assistance to in-country  
23 leaders of demonstration projects, stakeholders, and do-  
24 nors implementing and financing the Multi-sectoral Strat-  
25 egy to reduce demand for Wildlife for Human Consump-

1 tion through Food Security, Global Health, and Biodiver-  
2 sity and related demonstration projects.

3 (b) PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO SERVE AS VOLUN-  
4 TEERS.—The Administrator may enroll in the Conserva-  
5 tion Corps for service abroad qualified citizens and nation-  
6 als for short terms of service at the discretion of the Ad-  
7 ministrator.

8 (c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Conservation Corps vol-  
9 unteers will be responsible for—

10 (1) providing training to agricultural producers  
11 to encourage participants to share and pass on to  
12 other agricultural producers in the home commu-  
13 nities of the participants, the information and skills  
14 obtained from the training;

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

18 (3) conducting assessments of individual  
19 projects and bilateral strategies and recommend  
20 knowledge management strategies toward building  
21 programs to scale and strengthening projects.

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