

# State Level Policy to Prevent and Respond to Disease Outbreaks from Wildlife Sources





# Context: Estimated 50-70% Increase Global Demand for Animal-Based Foods from 2010 to 2050





# **Impacts of Rising Demand for Animal-Based (farmed and wild) Foods**

- Increased stress to land and water resources.
- Increasing GHGs from livestock sector
- Increase in zoonotic disease transmission from wildlife and livestock systems.

# Lessons from Bird Flu & COVID 19





# Why Live Animal Markets?

- Lack of electricity and refrigeration.
- Historical or cultural preference for live animals
- Only market outlet for local farmers and rural poor to sell their animals commercially.
- Sold for pets, cultural events, research.

# Problems of Live Animal Markets and Trade



- Disease Transmission
- Conduit for depletion of wildlife species
- Inhumane transport and confinement



# State Level Policy Options

Categories of policy:

1. Improve management, sanitation, and enforcement and disease surveillance of live animal markets.
2. Restrict or ban types of live animal sales or markets.
3. Strengthen state capacity for coordinating outbreak preparedness, prevention, surveillance for early detection, and response. (mandate public-private coordination)

# States to Call on Congress to Act:

## Support for states to:

1. Build state-level capacity for outbreak prevention, surveillance and response.
2. Support regional coordination of states for outbreak prevention and surveillance.
3. Strengthen Federal surveillance and enforcement of live wildlife coming into ports (USFWS, CDC, USDA).

## Increase US support for technical assistance to developing countries to:

1. Improve conditions and management of live animal markets.
2. To implement restrictions on some types of wildlife markets.
3. Further strengthen laboratory and technical capacity to conduct surveillance for early detection, testing, and response activities.