

COVID was just one—there could be 850,000 other animal viruses in the zoonotic pipeline

October 30 2020



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

Future pandemics will emerge more often, spread more rapidly, do more damage to the world economy and kill more people than COVID-19 unless there is a transformative change in the global approach to dealing

with infectious diseases, warns a major new report on biodiversity and pandemics by 22 leading experts from around the world.

Convened by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) for an urgent virtual workshop about the links between degradation of nature and increasing pandemic risks, the experts agree that escaping the era of pandemics is possible, but that this will require a seismic shift in approach from reaction to prevention.

COVID-19 is at least the sixth global health pandemic since the Great Influenza Pandemic of 1918, and although it has its origins in microbes carried by animals, like all pandemics its emergence has been entirely driven by human activities, says the report released on Thursday. It is estimated that another 1.7 million currently 'undiscovered' viruses exist in mammals and birds—of which up to 850,000 could have the ability to infect people

"There is no great mystery about the cause of the COVID-19 pandemic—or of any modern pandemic," said Dr. Peter Daszak, President of EcoHealth Alliance and Chair of the IPBES workshop.

"The same human activities that drive climate change and biodiversity loss also drive pandemic risk through their impacts on our environment. Changes in the way we use land; the expansion and intensification of agriculture; and unsustainable trade, production and consumption disrupt nature and increase contact between wildlife, livestock, pathogens and people. This is the path to pandemics."

Pandemic risk can be significantly lowered by reducing the human activities that drive the loss of biodiversity, by greater conservation of protected areas, and through measures that reduce unsustainable exploitation of high biodiversity regions. This will reduce wildlife-livestock-human contact and help prevent the spillover of new diseases,

says the report.

"The overwhelming scientific evidence points to a very positive conclusion," said Dr. Daszak. "We have the increasing ability to prevent pandemics—but the way we are tackling them right now largely ignores that ability. Our approach has effectively stagnated—we still rely on attempts to contain and control diseases after they emerge, through vaccines and therapeutics. We can escape the era of pandemics, but this requires a much greater focus on prevention in addition to reaction."

"The fact that human activity has been able to so fundamentally change our natural environment need not always be a negative outcome. It also provides convincing proof of our power to drive the change needed to reduce the risk of future pandemics—while simultaneously benefiting conservation and reducing climate change."

The report says that relying on responses to diseases after their emergence, such as public health measures and technological solutions, in particular the rapid design and distribution of new vaccines and therapeutics, is a "slow and uncertain path," underscoring both the widespread human suffering and the tens of billions of dollars in annual economic damage to the global economy of reacting to pandemics.

Pointing to the likely cost of COVID-19 of \$ 8-16 trillion globally by July 2020, it is further estimated that costs in the United States alone may reach as high as \$ 16 trillion by the 4th quarter of 2021. The experts estimate the cost of reducing risks to prevent pandemics to be 100 times less than the cost of responding to such pandemics, "providing strong economic incentives for transformative change."

The report also offers a number of policy options that would help to reduce and address pandemic risk. Among these are:

- Launching a high-level intergovernmental council on pandemic prevention to provide decision-makers with the best science and evidence on emerging diseases; predict high-risk areas; evaluate the economic impact of potential pandemics and to highlight research gaps. Such a council could also coordinate the design of a global monitoring framework.
- Countries setting mutually-agreed goals or targets within the framework of an international accord or agreement—with clear benefits for people, animals and the environment.
- Institutionalizing the "One Health" approach in national governments to build pandemic preparedness, enhance pandemic prevention programs, and to investigate and control outbreaks across sectors.
- Developing and incorporating pandemic and emerging disease risk health impact assessments in major development and land-use projects, while reforming financial aid for land-use so that benefits and risks to biodiversity and health are recognized and explicitly targeted.
- Ensuring that the economic cost of pandemics is factored into consumption, production, and government policies and budgets.
- Enabling changes to reduce the types of consumption, globalized agricultural expansion and trade that have led to pandemics—this could include taxes or levies on meat consumption, livestock production and other forms of high pandemic-risk activities.
- Reducing zoonotic disease risks in the international wildlife trade through a new intergovernmental 'health and trade' partnership; reducing or removing high disease-risk species in the wildlife trade; enhancing law enforcement in all aspects of the illegal wildlife trade and improving community education in disease hotspots about the health risks of wildlife trade.
- Valuing Indigenous Peoples and local communities' engagement and knowledge in pandemic prevention programs, achieving greater food security, and reducing consumption of wildlife.

- Closing critical knowledge gaps such as those about key risk behaviors, the relative importance of illegal, unregulated, and the legal and regulated wildlife trade in disease risk, and improving understanding of the relationship between ecosystem degradation and restoration, landscape structure and the risk of disease emergence.

Speaking about the workshop report, Dr. Anne Larigauderie, Executive Secretary of IPBES said: "The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of science and expertise to inform policy and decision-making. Although it is not one of the typical IPBES intergovernmental assessments reports, this is an extraordinary peer-reviewed expert publication, representing the perspectives of some of the world's leading scientists, with the most up-to-date evidence and produced under significant time constraints. We congratulate Dr. Daszak and the other authors of this workshop report and thank them for this vital contribution to our understanding of the emergence of pandemics and options for controlling and preventing future outbreaks. This will inform a number of IPBES assessments already underway, in addition to offering decision-makers new insights into pandemic risk reduction and options for prevention."

By the Numbers—Key Statistics and Facts from the Report

- \$8 trillion to \$16 trillion: estimated cost of the COVID-19 pandemic, including \$5.8 trillion to \$8.8 trillion of 3 to 6 months of social distancing and travel restrictions (6.4% to 9.7% of global GDP)
- >1 trillion dollars: likely annual global economic damages due to pandemics
- \$53 billion: Economic impact of the 2014 Ebola epidemic in

West Africa

- \$7 billion to \$18 billion: Estimated cost of the Zika virus in South America and the Caribbean (2015 to 2017)
- \$78 billion to \$91 billion: total annual financial allocation for global biodiversity conservation
- >70%: of emerging diseases (e.g. Ebola, Zika, Nipah encephalitis) caused by microbes found in animals (i.e. are classed as zoonotic pathogens) which 'spill over' due to contact among wildlife, livestock, and people
- Almost 100%: of pandemics (e.g. influenza, SARS, COVID-19) have been caused by zoonoses
- Up to 1.7 million: current estimate of 'undiscovered' viruses in mammal and water birds, the hosts most commonly identified as origins of novel zoonoses
- Less than 2,000: currently cataloged viral diversity from these hosts (less than 0.1% of the potential zoonotic viral risk has been discovered)
- 540,000 to 850,000: estimated number of viruses that could have the ability to infect humans
- 24%: wild terrestrial vertebrate species traded globally
- US\$107 billion: value of international legal wildlife trade in 2019, a 500% increase in the last 15 years (since 2005), 2,000% since the 1980s
- \$7 billion to \$23 billion: annual value of the world's illegal wildlife trade [data incomplete]
- >400: microbes (viruses, bacteria, protozoa, fungi and other microorganisms) have emerged in people during the last five decades, more than 70% of them originating in animals, mostly wildlife
- At least 6: Pandemics since the Great Influenza [pandemic](#) of 1918—three caused by influenza viruses, HIV/AIDS, SARS, and COVID-19, and the frequency is increasing
- 3% (~35 million ha): Increase in agricultural area worldwide,

- 1992 to 2015, mostly converted from tropical forests
- 1 billion ha: anticipated area of land cleared globally by 2050
 - >30%: emerging [infectious diseases](#) attributed to land use change, agricultural expansion and urbanization
 - 75%: approved antimicrobial drugs derived from natural or naturally derived compounds
 - 12 million: estimated number of fungal species, one of which was the source of penicillin used to control bacterial infections and revolutionize medicine
 - \$55 billion: Global economic impact of H1N1 on tourism

More information: IPBES #PandemicsReport:
trello.com/b/on0z8KP0/ipbes-pandemicsreport

Provided by Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

Citation: COVID was just one—there could be 850,000 other animal viruses in the zoonotic pipeline (2020, October 30) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-10-covid-onethere-animal-viruses-zoonotic.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.