

1. Koevolution von Wirten und Krankheitserregern.
2. Quellenangaben zur Diskussion

VDW-Workshop

„Jung und Alt bewegt“

2. Februar 2021

Beitrag Christine von Weizsäcker

Quellen zu Biodiversität und COVID 19

Überblick über die Entstehung von Epidemien:

Serge Morand: L'homme, la faune sauvage et la peste, Fayard, September 2020.
Der Autor ist Ökologe und arbeitet an der Medizinfakultät der Universität Bangkok.

Deutsche Veröffentlichungen zum Thema:

Josef Settele, Die Triple Krise. Artensterben, Klimawandel, Pandemien, Edel Books/Hugendubel, 2020

Josef Settele, Corona ist nichts gegen das, was noch wartet.

<https://www.n-tv.de/wissen/Corona-ist-nichts-gegen-das-was-noch-wartet-article22225449.html>

Pressemitteilung des Bundesministeriums für Umwelt,...: Durch globalen Schutz der biologischen Vielfalt Pandemien vorbeugen, 11.12.2020

<https://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilung/durch-globalen-schutz-der-biologischen-vielfalt-pandemien-vorbeugen/>

Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, Böll-Thema 20-4: Die Natur braucht Schutz. Schwerpunkt: Biodiversität. S. 36: Elisabeth Schmidt-Landenberger, Für Corona ist allein der Mensch verantwortlich. www.boell.de

Europa:

European Parliament: Public hearing on link between biodiversity loss and pandemics such as COVID-19.

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20210111IPR95309/public-hearing-on-link-between-biodiversity-loss-and-pandemics-such-as-covid-19>

International:

CBD/SBSTTA-SBI-SS/2/2 (2020) Discussion note for the special virtual session on biodiversity, One Health and the Response to COVID-19

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/44f2/38b3/cf38b99f5527f600c19e3c09/sbstta-sbi-ss-02-02-en.pdf>

WHO/CBD (2015) Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health. A state of knowledge review. The report examines the multiple ways biodiversity and health are interlinked and highlights the common drivers of biodiversity loss and ill-health. Amongst other benefits it explores how biodiversity contributes to the prevention of infectious diseases. It also discusses how biodiversity and health interplays with climate change, disaster risk reduction and consumption patterns.

Summary: <https://www.cbd.int/health/summary-state-knowledge-review-en.pdf>

Full report: <https://www.who.int/globalchange/publications/biodiversity-human-health/en/>

CBD (2018) Guidance on Integrating Biodiversity Considerations into One Health Approaches. Assistance for developing policies, plans, programmes and research aligned with One Health approaches,

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/8e34/8c61/a535d23833e68906c8c7551a/sbstta-21-09-en.pdf>

WHO/CBD (2020) Biodiversity and Infectious Diseases. Questions and answers

<https://www.cbd.int/health/doc/qa-infectiousDiseases-who.pdf>

CBD/WHO(2018) Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the context of human and animal health, and food safety: Questions and answers.

https://absch.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/612E94B5-D97A-0B5D-8E5A-40A991E29087/attachments/QA_NP_Public_Health.pdf

UNEP/ILRC (2020). Preventing the Next Pandemic: Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission. Overview of emerging infectious diseases including zoonoses, with a focus on coronaviruses and examines the linkages between habitat loss, agriculture, the trade and use of wildlife, with the ultimate goal to minimize the risk of future zoonotic disease outbreaks.

<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/32316/ZP.pdf>

CBD (2020) The fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook GBO-5 highlights that the ongoing loss and degradation of biodiversity jeopardizes achievement of many of the Sustainable Development Goals and, also, key components of the necessary transition (i) reduce disease risk by conserving and restoring ecosystems; (ii) promote sustainable, legal and safe use of wildlife; (iii) promote sustainable and safe agriculture, including crop and livestock production and aquaculture; (iv) create healthy cities and landscapes; and (v) promote healthy diets as a component of sustainable consumption

www.cbd.int/gbo5

CBD/SBSTTA-SBI-SS/2/2 (2020) Discussion note for the special virtual session on biodiversity, One Health and the Response to COVID-19

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/44f2/38b3/cf38b99f5527f600c19e3c09/sbstta-sbi-ss-02-02-en.pdf>

IPBES(2020). Report of the Workshop on Biodiversity and Pandemics (by Peter Daszak et al) The report analyses: (a) how the relationship between people and biodiversity underpins disease emergence and provides opportunities for pandemic prevention, control and response measures; (b) land use and climate change as drivers of pandemic risk and biodiversity loss; (c) links between the wildlife trade, biodiversity and pandemics; and (d) how controlling pandemics relies on, and affects, biodiversity. It also identifies a number of policy options to foster transformative change towards preventing pandemics.

www.ipbes.net/pandemics

FAO/CPW (2020) The COVID-19 challenge: Zoonotic diseases and wildlife
This joint statement by the fifteen members of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management sets out four guiding principles to reduce risk from zoonotic diseases and build more collaborative approaches in human health and wildlife management: (1) recognize the importance of the use of wildlife for many communities, including indigenous peoples and local communities, in policy responses; (2) maintain and restore healthy and resilient ecosystems to reduce risks of zoonotic spillovers and future pandemics; (3) persecution including killing of wild animals suspected of transmitting diseases will not address the causes of the emergence or spread of zoonotic diseases; (4) regulate, manage and monitor harvesting, trade and use of wildlife to ensure it is safe, sustainable and legal.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1163en>

OECD (2020) Biodiversity and the Economic Response to COVID-19: Ensuring a green and resilient recovery. OECD Policy Briefs, 28 September 2020

This Policy Brief focuses on the vital role of biodiversity for human life and the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis. The Brief first outlines how biodiversity loss is a key driver of emerging infectious diseases and poses a variety of other growing risks to businesses, society and the global economy. Investing in the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity can help to address these risks, while providing jobs, business opportunities and other benefits to society. The Brief then examines how governments are factoring biodiversity into their stimulus measures and recovery plans in practice, highlighting both concerning trends and best practices. The Brief concludes with policy recommendations on how governments can better integrate biodiversity into their COVID-19 stimulus measures and broader recovery efforts.

<http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/biodiversity-and-the-economic-response-to-covid-19-ensuring-a-green-and-resilient-recovery-d98b5a09/>

McElwee et al (2020) Ensuring a Post-COVID Economic Agenda Tackles Global Biodiversity Loss. One Earth. 2020

Drawing upon the IPBES 2019 Global Assessment, this article discusses both short-term stimulus measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and longer-term revamping of global, national, and local economies that take biodiversity into account and tackle the economic drivers that create ecological disruptions. This means shifting away from activities that damage biodiversity and toward those supporting ecosystem resilience, including through incentives, regulations, fiscal policy, and employment programmes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2020.09.011>

On gain-of-function experiments in the context of pandemics and B-weapons

Statement by Scientists, Lawyers, and Public Policy Activist on „Why we Need a Global Moratorium on the Creation of Potential Pandemic Pathogens (PPPs) Through Gain-of-Function Experiments.

Already in 2014 300 US scientists signed a letter for an end of gain-of-function experiments on potential pandemic viruses. It resulted in a temporary and partial pause on gain-of-function experiments implemented by the Obama Administration. Exceptions were granted for research in the US, while gain-of-function experiments continued globally in Labs such as the Wuhan Institute of Virology (funded in part by the US). The pause on funding was officially lifted in 2017 under the Trump Administration. The recent new Statement calls for a moratorium on gain-of-function experiments, until the UN Secretary General calls a head-of-state-level Summit on the hassards of such research and recommendations are made and implemented to improve biosecurity.

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/XPJL2R9>