

La Covid-19 i la urgència de combatre la pèrdua de biodiversitat i el canvi climàtic

VI Jornades Catalunya Futura

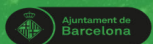
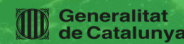
Prof. Josep M. Antó

ISGlobal (Barcelona Institute for Global Health), IMIM (Hospital del Mar
Research Institute), UPF (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)

ISGlobal
Barcelona
Institute for
Global Health



A partnership of:



Challenge 1: The Climate Crisis

Humanity has never faced a greater challenge



Humanity has
never faced a
greater challenge

—
BAN KI-MOON

UN Secretary-General
(2007–2016)



Climate change
is the greatest threat
to human rights
in the 21st century

—
MARY ROBINSON

UNHCHR (1997–2002)



Biggest threat to
humanity?
Climate change

—
ANTÓNIO GUTERRES

UN Secretary-General
(2017 to now)

How can the Health Systems respond to these challenges?



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cementclipses.com/Works/follow-the-leaders



The
ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATION

THE LANCET



The Rockefeller Foundation–Lancet Commission on planetary health

Safeguarding human health in the Anthropocene epoch: report of The Rockefeller Foundation–Lancet Commission on planetary health

Sarah Whitmee, Andy Haines, Chris Beyrer, Frederick Boltz, Anthony G Capon, Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Alex Ezeh, Howard Frumkin, Peng Gong, Peter Head, Richard Horton, Georgina M Mace, Robert Marten, Samuel S Myers, Sania Nishtar, Steven A Osofsky, Subhrendu K Pattanayak, Montira J Pongsiri, Gristina Romanelli, Agnes Soucat, Jeanette Vega, Derek Yach

COVID-19: The Disease of the Anthropocene. The Overall Picture

O'Callaghan C, Antó JM. Env Res 2020

- **Large scale and systemic environmental impacts:** extinction of species and decrease of biodiversity, deforestation and disruption of natural habitats in emerging zoonosis, ...
- **Demographic Changes:** urbanization, increased mobility, aging.
- **Social Changes:** Fragmentation of multilateralism, weakening of public health infrastructure's, weak support to WHO, populist/authoritarian governments.
- **Economic Activity:** increased mobility, unregulated wild meat market.

Refs: Citivello et al. PNAS 2015; Fèvre et al. Trends Microbiol 2006; Jones et al Nature 2008; Laurance et al. Nature 2014; Li PJ. South China Morning Post 2020; Myers et al. PNAS 2013; Patz et al 2005; Rorh et al Nat Sustain 2019; Visal J ENSIA 2020; Wolfe et al Nature 2005; Wolfe et al. Nature 2007.

Roche B et al. *Ecology Letters* 2020

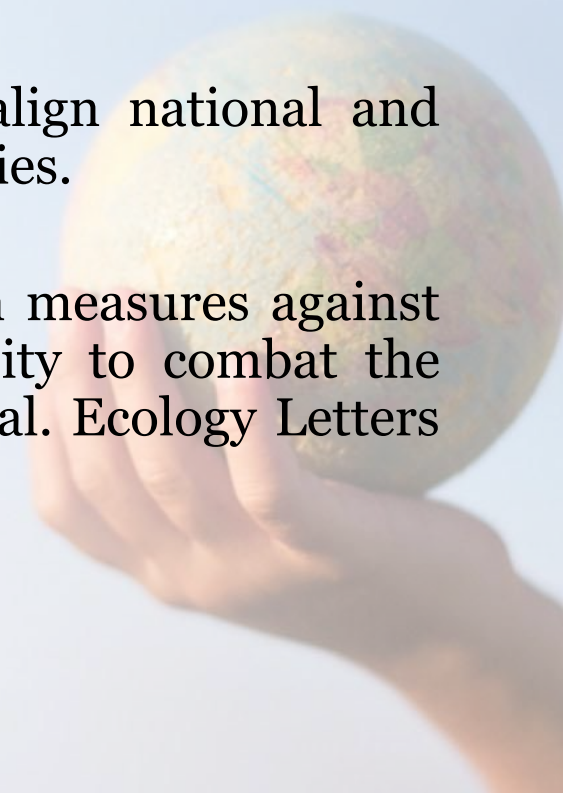
- Potentially pandemic viruses can infect a diversity of species, such as birds, bats, canines, felines, rodents, horses, camelids, and rabbits.
- The structure of these animal communities and their biological properties can dramatically modulate the appearance of pathogens. The loss of biodiversity can increase the transmission of some pathogens.
- Most of the land conversion is taking place in biodiversity forests hotspots in tropical and subtropical areas. Habitat invasion and settlement in natural systems increases the risk of emerging zoonoses.
- Increased exposure to pathogens from isolated wildlife is amplified by human activities such as bushmeat consumption, agricultural and recreational activities, or the wildlife trade where such animals can act as amplifiers and border hosts for new pathogens.



Photograph by Isaac Cordal. Courtesy of Splash and Burn / OIC / SOS

The way forward in the (yet) COVID-19 era

- COVID-19 pandemic is a reminder that our human activities represent aggressive, damaging, and unbalanced interactions with nature.
- The fight against of these factors and the restauration of a planetary equilibrium is well established in the SDGs and the Climate COPs.
- The EU Green Deal offers a unique opportunity to align national and regional agendas with sustainable transformative strategies.
- Focusing our efforts only on emergency and mitigation measures against COVID-19 would constitute a major missed opportunity to combat the broader structural causes of the pandemic (Roche B et al. Ecology Letters 2020).



Pathways to Transformation

ENTRY POINTS

Human Well-being and capabilities

Sustainable and just economies

Food systems and nutrition

Energy decarbonization universally accessible

Urban and peri-urban development

Global environmental commons

LEVERS

Governance

Economy and finance

Individual and collective action

Science and technology



GRÀCIES!!!!



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