for Public Health, Animal Welfare, and the Environment

Rajesh K. Reddy, JD, PhD | Director, Animal Law Program
Center for Animal Law Studies | Lewis & Clark Law School
75% of all diseases that afflict humans are zoonotic in origin.

Animal Origins of Viral Outbreaks

- Monkeypox
- Ebola
- SARS
- COVID-19
- HIV-AIDS
- Nipah Virus
- MERS
- Spanish Flu
- Hantavirus
- Rabies
- West Nile virus
- Avian Influenza
Anthropogenic Spillover Pathways

- Mills: Campylobacteriosis, SARS-CoV2, Giardia
- Wildlife Markets: SARS, SARS-CoV2
- Laboratories: Marburg, Ebola Reston
- Livestock Practices/Markets: Nipah virus, Hantavirus, Hendra virus
- Hunting/Capture: Zika, Rift Valley Fever, Ebola, HIV
OIE & A Century of Zoonotic Outbreaks

1931 Avian infectious bronchitis
Host: Chickens

1971 Porcine epidemic diarrhoea (PED)
Host: Pigs

2003 Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
Natural reservoir: Horseshoe bats
Intermediate host: Masked civet cats

2012 Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)
Natural reservoir: Probably bats
Intermediate host: Dromedary camels

2016 Swine acute diarrhoea syndrome (SADS)
Natural reservoir: Probably bats
Host: Pigs

2019 Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)
Natural reservoir: Probably bats
Intermediate host: Unknown

1920s Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection

1937 West Nile Fever
Host: Birds

1947 Zika virus disease
Natural reservoir: Primates including humans

1976 Ebola virus disease
Natural reservoir: Unconfirmed but likely to be African fruit bats of the Pteropodidae family
Intermediate host: Apes and monkeys

1986 Mad cow disease
Host: Cattle

1994 Hendra virus infection
Natural reservoir: Large fruit bats (Pteropodidae) or flying fox
Host: Horses

1996 Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) or bird flu
Natural reservoir: Wild waterfowl
Host: Poultry

1998 Nipah virus infection
Natural reservoir: Large fruit bats (Pteropodidae) or flying fox
Host: Pigs
The One Health approach recognizes that the health of people is closely connected to the health of animals and our shared environment.
Why a Pandemic Treaty?

pandēmos (pan ‘all’ + dēmos ‘people’)
Everybody we talked to when we were preparing that film, every expert, when we asked them how will the next one start, to a person, they said, wet market, Asia, there's probably going to be a bat involved... Literally all of them.

Steven Soderburg, Director of Contagion
I never contemplated a federal response that was so ignorant, misguided and full of dangerous information. I thought our leaders were sworn to protect us.

I don’t get to write this story this time. This is a story we are all writing together.

Scott Z. Burns, Screenwriter for Contagion
The question is not if, but when... The COVID-19 pandemic has been a stark and painful reminder that nobody is safe until everyone is safe.

- Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO Director-General, plus heads of 25 states
“To that end, we believe that nations should work together towards a new international treaty for pandemic preparedness and response.”

“It would also include recognition of a ‘One Health’ approach that connects the health of humans, animals and our planet.”
Areas of Regulation

- Wildlife and habitat
- Captive wildlife
- Transportation of animals
- Companion animals
- Commercial animals
- Animals in research and testing
- Animals in entertainment
Art. 1: Fundamental Principles

- Interdependence
- Stress and disease vulnerability
- Ethical obligation
- Promote well-being
- Prohibit unnecessary suffering, killing, and cruelty
Art. 3: Animals as Hosts of Viruses, Pathogens

- Identify species susceptible to being reservoirs of viruses
Art. 6: Annex I Species

- Host of viruses or other pathogens that pose a material risk to public or animal health
- Prohibit:
  - Capture, keeping
  - Farming, sale
  - International trade
- Habitat preservation, buffer zones, encroachment
- Regulate all live wildlife markets
  - Isolation, sanitation
Arts 7, 8: Wildlife & Habitat

- Conserve habitat
- Criteria for takings:
  - Minimize suffering
  - Cause least harm to non-targets
- Prohibit or regulate farming
  - Prohibit farming of fur
- Captive wildlife:
  - Provide species-specific care and environment