



COVID-19: Science and global health governance under attack

Less than 3 months after the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern,^[1] and within a month of the WHO declaring COVID-19 a global pandemic,^[2] COVID-19 infections and fatalities have grown exponentially, globally. Now, more than ever, the world needs responsible political leadership, evidence-based decision-making, and co-ordinated global health action. The USA, long considered the leader of the Global North, leads the world with COVID-19 infections, while South Africa (SA), a prominent state in the Global South and current Chair of the African Union, currently leads Africa's count of COVID-19 infections. Recent developments in these settings highlight that misguided ideology, partisan information flows, politics and pseudoscience pose a critical threat to science and undermine global health governance. In this time of global crisis, the world deserves better.

A snapshot of the Global North: The USA

On 18 March 2020, a misleading claim was made on the US television channel, Fox, suggesting that the results of a small trial on hydroxychloroquine – a decades-old antimalarial drug – demonstrated a ‘100% cure rate against coronavirus.’^[3] Within days, the US President, Donald Trump, began hailing the drug as a ‘game changer’ against COVID-19.^[4] The President has since doubled down on this position,^[5] without compelling scientific evidence,^[6] triggering a surge in demand, hoarding and associated shortages for those who need the drug,^[7] and even deaths.^[8] Dr Anthony Fauci, the country's director of the National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases, has openly and repeatedly warned that there is no conclusive evidence yet to support use of the drug for COVID-19 treatment.^[9] Fauci's candid COVID-19 forecasting for the USA has repeatedly contradicted rosier projections from the President.^[10] The country's far right have interpreted these remarks as attempts to undermine the President in an election year, and have responded with conspiracy theories.^[10] On 28 March 2020, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued an Emergency Use Authorisation to allow hydroxychloroquine sulfate and chloroquine phosphate products to be distributed and used for certain hospitalised patients with COVID-19,^[11] triggering an outcry from the scientific community.^[12] On 1 April 2020, the US Justice Department revealed that Fauci was being assigned nine special agents for enhanced personal security after receiving threats from the country's far right.^[13]

Concurrently, notwithstanding the announcement of an official name for the virus responsible for COVID-19 – severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) – in February 2020,^[14,15] the US President repeatedly labelled the virus the ‘Chinese virus’ or ‘Wuhan virus’,^[16] thereby racialising the virus, in defiance of guidance published by the WHO in 2015, cautioning against such characterisation.^[17] On 8 April 2020, in response to mounting criticism that the Trump administration was mismanaging the country's COVID-19 epidemic, Trump attacked the WHO, accusing it of being ‘funded largely by the United States, yet very China centric’, and getting the pandemic ‘wrong’.^[18] The President also threatened that the USA was ‘going to put a hold on money spent to the WHO’. The WHO Director-General (DG), Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus – who was subsequently subjected to racism and death threats – responded by calling for unity and the ‘depoliticising’ of the virus.^[19,20] The stance by the WHO DG exemplifies responsible moral leadership in a time of global crisis. The WHO DG has since

highlighted a timeline of the WHO's response to the pandemic.^[21] On 14 April 2020, Trump announced that he was halting funding to the WHO while a review was conducted of the WHO's ‘role in severely mismanaging and covering up the spread of coronavirus’.^[22]

While the WHO's performance in managing the COVID-19 pandemic is not unassailable,^[23] Trump's decision to scapegoat the WHO in an attempt to distract attention away from his administration's domestic failings is morally repugnant, constitutes an assault on global health governance, endangers public health, and is akin to committing ‘a crime against humanity’.^[24]

A snapshot of the Global South: South Africa

On 5 March 2020, SA recorded its first case of COVID-19. After consulting with the country's corporate sector, organised labour, civil society and scientific community, on 15 March 2020, SA's President declared a national State of Disaster in response to rising COVID-19 cases in the country.^[25] With COVID-19 cases rising despite restrictive social/physical distancing measures being imposed, the President subsequently imposed a nationwide lockdown on 23 March 2020, effective 26 March 2020.^[26] While the government's decisive action at a relatively early stage in the country's COVID-19 epidemic has drawn widespread praise,^[27] support for the lockdown was not universal. Soon after the lockdown was announced, an obscure local NGO bought an urgent application to the country's apex court, requesting direct access to the court so that it could argue against the lockdown on the grounds that the country was not facing an emergency situation due to COVID-19 not being harmful to Africans, and characterising COVID-19 as a ‘self-healing disease for Africans’.^[28] The founding affidavit filed in support of the application revealed that the NGO's stance was based on misinterpreted credible media sources,^[29] as well as dubious sources.^[30] While the country's apex court dismissed the application, ruling that it had ‘no prospects of success’,^[28] the matter revealed that charlatans were peddling scientific falsehoods and that such information was being misused for misguided political and ideological ends. Since then, rising COVID-19 cases throughout Africa^[31] and among black people in the USA^[32] overwhelmingly confirm that Africans are at equal risk of the disease.

SA recently extended its lockdown^[33] on the basis of scientific evidence.^[34] This is an example of evidence-based decision-making and responsible leadership, and is in sharp contrast to the country's leadership under Thabo Mbeki, who questioned scientific consensus on HIV, costing the country upwards of 330 000 lives.^[35] These divergent approaches hold important lessons for the world in our current global pandemic context: denialism and disregarding science costs lives. SA is currently the only African country participating in the global SOLIDARITY Trial,^[36] which will assess, among other interventions, the therapeutic efficacy of hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine against COVID-19.^[37] The results of the SOLIDARITY Trial will provide an evidentiary base for global policy-making.

The way forward: The world needs the USA and the WHO

The USA and the WHO have a proud history of aiding low- and middle-income countries in their responses to major diseases over the decades. The USA is, by far, the world's most generous provider of bilateral assistance in global health.^[38] Since 2009, the USA has provided more than USD100 billion in health assistance and nearly USD70 billion in humanitarian assistance, globally.^[39] By way of

funding, the USA is currently leading the world's humanitarian and health assistance response to COVID-19.^[38,39] The USA is also the WHO's largest single government donor in the world by scale of assessment,^[40] and in terms of both assessed and voluntary contributions.^[41] The WHO African, South East Asian (which includes India) and Eastern Mediterranean (which includes Syria, Afghanistan, and Pakistan), regions are the biggest recipients of WHO funding.^[42] WHO support of these regions includes capacity building for emergency preparedness.^[42] As such, these regions stand to be disproportionately affected by the US suspension of WHO funding, just as COVID-19 prevalence in Africa, the most vulnerable of these regions, is ominously rising.^[43] While the USA may be the world's biggest health and humanitarian donor, the WHO plays an indispensable and irreplaceable role, globally. As the world faces its greatest public health threat since the 1918 H1N1 pandemic, now is not the time to starve the WHO for political ends.

Conclusions

The USA and SA experiences underscore how easily a populist, hyper-partisan, fragmented global information ecosystem can undermine science and threaten health governance. If we are to end the COVID-19 pandemic, the world needs scientific solidarity and strong moral leadership, not bluster, scapegoating and deflection. Undermining science and health governance for political expediency is dangerous, as it sows confusion and engenders distrust in public health officials. Populist and uninformed approaches to public health, scientific enquiry and global health governance are especially dangerous in a pandemic context, when accurate information and responsible advice are crucial for saving lives.

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