Amoy Stephenson

Dr. Evan Hoffman

February 12 2021

POLI 1007

Countries against Covdi-19

With global health being the main topic for the past year due to Covid - 19 a lot of discussions have been about fighting against this pandemic, and at the forefront of it being about discussion of the cooperation of all countries in a mutualistic beneficial way. Spearheading the nations for this mustalitic cooperation should be first world countries followed by open lines of communications and knowledge between the second and third world countries. Not only is the cooperation between nations a huge start to finding ways to stop the spread and evolution of the pandemic but also the many actions of each nations citizens will also be needed in this cooperation. Not just the doctors and nurses but also the regular pedestrians have a big role in this cooperation between nations, in order to fight this pandemic and also help reverse the ever so crumbling market on the global economic scale befalling all nations internationally and internally. With the help of everybody we could prevent a global tragedy of the commons and get back to our everyday lives that we have been missing.

At the beginning of the pandemic not much cooperation and discussion was done and many countries began having this view of 'My Country First' (Gordon Brown, Daniel Susskind) which started in American by Donald Trump. In turn this started a trend with many countries that

followed suit with the same idea, this method of dealing with it by themselves for themselves only costs many lives within its countries borders, and also hinders the global economy. Many countries had the idea that "Achieving a better understanding of the pathogenesis of this disease will be invaluable in navigating our responses in this uncharted arena." (Anthony S. Fauci, M.D., H. Clifford Lane, M.D., and Robert R. Redfield, M.D) but they did not think that this pandemic would grow out of their control so quickly. A few months into the pandemic is when the nations started to understand that in order to truly have a better understanding of the pathogens they would have to have an open line of communication between all nations no matter the condition that the countries were in, and also take into consideration that not all countries have enough funds for high end drugs so manufacturing an efficient vaccine and cure will not only have to be cost efficient but also effective.

In addition to communication and open line for discussion, topics on citizen health should also be conveyed; not just about the cure or vaccine but communications on basic commodities must also be established and communicated effectively so that all nations receive what they need in order to avoid a collapse in the nation's core structure such as hospitals, and government services. Ensuring that all citizens have access to food is another way to guarantee the health of a nation's citizens, but most popular goods are outsourced from different countries hence the need for good communications to establish affordable prices and food for people within their nations. "As the virus spreads, it may affect farm labor. [this can cause] restrictions on cross-border movements of people may lead to shortages of seasonal labor. Labor along supply chains may also become a constraint as the virus spreads". (William A. Kerr) With most things being affected by covid-19 and Global health being a major forefront on everyone minds being able to

effectively communicate between business parties as a nation and also internal communication is a must during this pandemic. Without also talking about citizen health specifically the rest of the uninfected population many people would go hungry during the surge of panic buying across the world and with the loss of many jobs and the increase of prices global communication between national supplies and business must also be taken into consideration.

To summarize everything I've started so far, the result of covid - 19 in the beginning lead to "insufficient cooperation in providing support to countries with poorer or weaker states that are unable effectively to control the spread of the disease on their own." (Gordon Brown, Daniel Susskind). The idea of putting there countries before anyone else only created a dominio of chaos with many innocent lives paying for the price and to this still paying due to "fragile health systems in most [3rd world] countries, new and re-emerging disease outbreaks such as the current COVID-19 epidemic can potentially paralyse health systems at the expense of primary 2, 3, †) With all of this happening if we had a mutualistic view from the beginning if we had better understanding and communication of where the other countries stood on reachsearch and ideas we wouldn't be playing catch up with a devastating pandemic. If all countries agreed to have mutualistic international cooperation that was fair for all parties many lives would have been saved and the world would be slowly getting back on its feet and focusing on things that are also very important to the survival of humankind. If the global leaders can't agree to a muslatictic cooperation between all major nations leaders then a global tragedy of the commons would befall the world, the economy will never recover and the human race will eventually become

nonexistent. Therefore open communication is such a powerful tool to have in the fight against the global pandemic called covid -19.

References

• https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejme2002387,

Anthony S. Fauci, M.D., H. Clifford Lane, M.D., and Robert R. Redfield, M.D.

• -https://academic.oup.com/oxrep/article/36/Supplement_1/S64/5863407?login=true#207 810366

Gordon Brown, Daniel Susskind

Oxford Review of Economic Policy, Volume 36, Issue Supplement_1, 2020, Pages S64–S76, https://doi.org/10.1093/oxrep/graa025

• https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7169770/

<u>Trop Med Int Health.</u> 2020 Mar; 25(3): 278–280.

Published online 2020 Feb 16. doi: 10.1111/tmi.13383

Thirumalaisamy P. Velavan 1, 2, 3, † and Christian G. Meyer 1, 2, 3, †

• https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/cjag.12230

William A. Kerr

First published: 18 April 2020