



Tracking COVID-19 responsibly

As of March 25, 2020, WHO's online coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) situation dashboard reveals that the pandemic spans 195 countries and territories with 375 498 cases. With this rapid expansion of the pandemic comes a growing need to ensure that accurate and credible information is accessible to public health authorities, researchers, and the wider public. This has prompted WHO, institutions, and individuals to develop online tools to track the spread of the pandemic. Although WHO's emergency preparedness is informed by established principles of international law,¹ the multiplicity of actors has the potential to create confusion and barriers to accessing reliable and consistent data. These actors' categorisation of countries and territories, which could be subject to geopolitical considerations, remains unaccountable to affected populations.

One of the most visible tools to track COVID-19 has been the online dashboard hosted by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University. Using data from WHO and health departments, among others, the CSSE dashboard has recorded COVID-19 cases, deaths, and recoveries worldwide since Jan 22, 2020.² Although effective in tracking the pandemic in real time, the dashboard has proven ambiguous in its country designations, particularly with respect to the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt).

Since March 5, 2020, when COVID-19 cases were first confirmed in Bethlehem, the number of cases in the West Bank has risen to 60, whereas two cases have been recorded in the Gaza Strip, and Israel has confirmed 2170 cases by March 25, 2020. Initially listing data recorded by the Palestinian Health Ministry in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip under its entry for Palestine, the dashboard separately listed cases confirmed by the Israeli Health Ministry. On March 10, CSSE

replaced the entry for Palestine with oPt; on March 11, the oPt entry was removed and its figures merged with the entry for Israel. International law does not recognise Israeli sovereignty over any part of the oPt,^{3,4} and the Israeli Health Ministry does not record COVID-19 cases in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. How, then, can we effectively monitor the spread of the pandemic in the oPt using the CSSE dashboard?

Of all times, now is exactly when the international medical and public health community must cooperate to provide accurate, impartial, and sufficiently detailed information on the spread of COVID-19, to inform containment measures and public health research. The removal of the oPt from the CSSE dashboard goes against global scientific cooperation and solidarity, resulting in discrepancies with official data recorded by the Palestinian and Israeli Health Ministries. Consistency with international law and the need for impartial data on the spread of COVID-19 requires databases to list the oPt separately, as reflected in WHO practice. Instead, removing the oPt and merging it with Israel undermines the credibility of the CSSE dashboard. All the more concerning is the dashboard's use of US State Department country designations,⁵ which have legitimised the acquisition of territory by force⁶ and undermined Palestinian identity and rights in Jerusalem.⁷

It is regrettable that Johns Hopkins University, an institution with historic ties to the slave trade,⁸ should continue its colonial violence against the indigenous Palestinian people by removing Palestine from the world map. In the same way that Johns Hopkins University has started acknowledging the indigenous Piscataway people, the traditional owners of the lands upon which the university is built,⁹ Johns Hopkins University must also recognise symbolic violence¹⁰ and ensure that it does not contribute to the erasure of indigenous peoples across the globe.

As countries around the world fight to contain the spread of COVID-19, it is more critical than ever to guarantee the ethical integrity and impartiality of scientific research and to ensure the delivery of accurate, reliable, and representative information to affected communities worldwide.

We have contacted CSSE twice on this matter since March 15, 2020, and have not received a response as of March 25, 2020.

We declare no competing interests.

***Rania Muhareb, Rita Giacaman**
rania@alhaq.org

Legal Research and Advocacy Department, Al-Haq, occupied Palestinian territory (RM); and Institute of Community and Public Health, Birzeit University, Birzeit, occupied Palestinian territory (RG)

- 1 WHO. Constitution of the World Health Organization. Preamble and Article 2(d). October, 2006. https://www.who.int/governance/eb/who_constitution_en.pdf (accessed March 25, 2020).
- 2 Dong E, Du H, Gardner L. An interactive web-based dashboard to track COVID-19 in real time. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2020; published online Feb 19. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30120-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30120-1).
- 3 The Hague Convention (IV): the Laws and Customs of War on Land. Articles 43 and 55. July 29, 1899. <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/ihl/INTRO/195> (accessed March 25, 2020).
- 4 Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Article 47. Aug 12, 1949. <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl.nsf/Treaty.xsp?documentId=AE2D398352C5B028C12563CD002D6B5C&action=openDocument> (accessed March 25, 2020).
- 5 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. US Department of State. 2018 country reports on human rights practices: Israel, Golan Heights, West Bank, and Gaza. March 11, 2019. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/israel/> (accessed March 25, 2020).
- 6 UN. Charter of the United Nations 1 UNTS XVI, Article 2(4). <https://www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/> (accessed March 25, 2020).
- 7 Reuters. US State Department now calling East Jerusalem Palestinians "Arab residents". March 12, 2020. <https://www.haaretz.com/us-news/u-s-state-department-now-calling-east-jerusalem-palestinians-arab-residents-1.8665926> (accessed March 25, 2020).
- 8 Williams J. JHU, too, must atone for its slavery connection. Feb 15, 2018. <https://www.baltimoresun.com/opinion/op-ed/bs-ed-op-0216-jhu-donovan-20180214-story.html> (accessed March 25, 2020).
- 9 Johns Hopkins School of Nursing. Acknowledging the land on which we build. Oct 14, 2019. <https://magazine.nursing.jhu.edu/2019/10/acknowledging-the-land-on-which-we-build/> (accessed March 25, 2020).
- 10 Žižek S. Violence. New York: Picador, 2008: 1–2.



Published Online
March 26, 2020
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30693-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30693-0)

For WHO's COVID-19 situation dashboard see [https://www.who.int/redirect-pages/page/novel-coronavirus-\(covid-19\)-situation-dashboard](https://www.who.int/redirect-pages/page/novel-coronavirus-(covid-19)-situation-dashboard)

For Johns Hopkins University's COVID-19 dashboard see <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html>

For the University of Virginia's COVID-19 surveillance dashboard see <http://nssac.bii.virginia.edu/covid-19/dashboard/>

For the University of Washington's COVID-19 infection map see <https://hgis.uw.edu/virus/>

For the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control's COVID-19 situation update see <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/geographical-distribution-2019-ncov-cases>

For Avi Schiffmann's dashboard see <https://ncov2019.live/data>

Submissions should be made via our electronic submission system at <http://ees.elsevier.com/thelancet/>