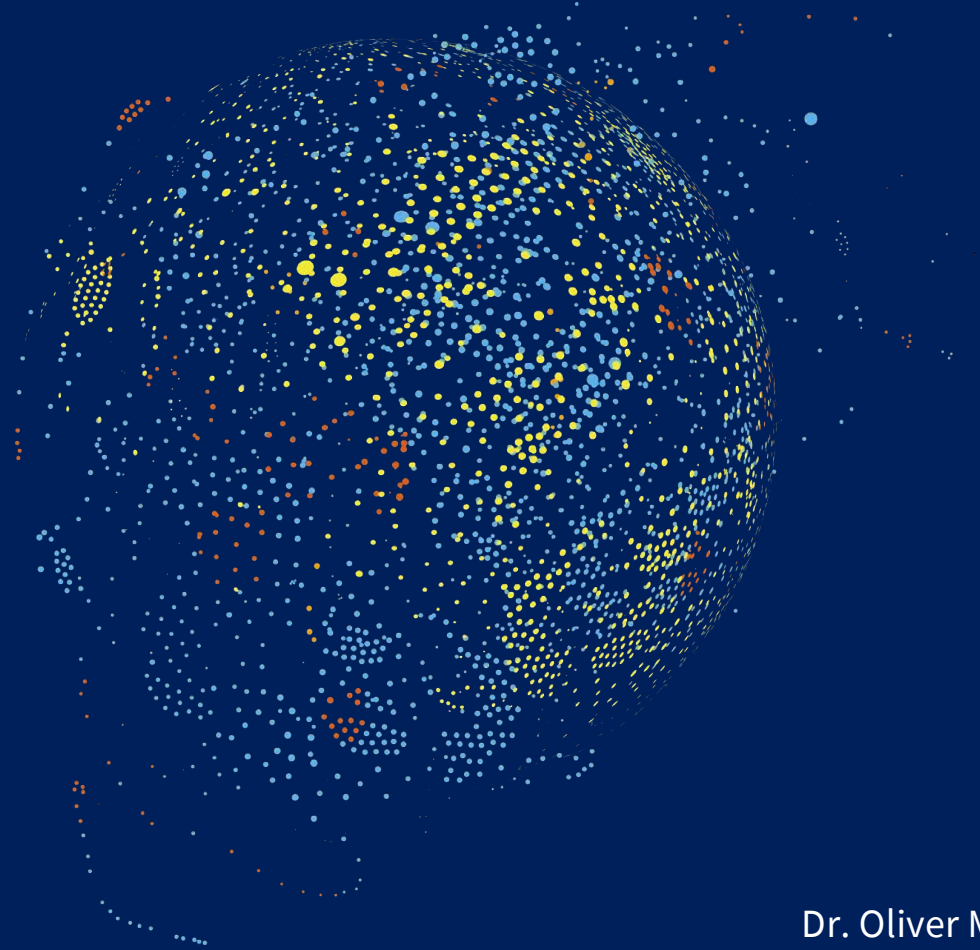




World Health  
Organization

**HUB**

Pandemic and Epidemic  
Intelligence

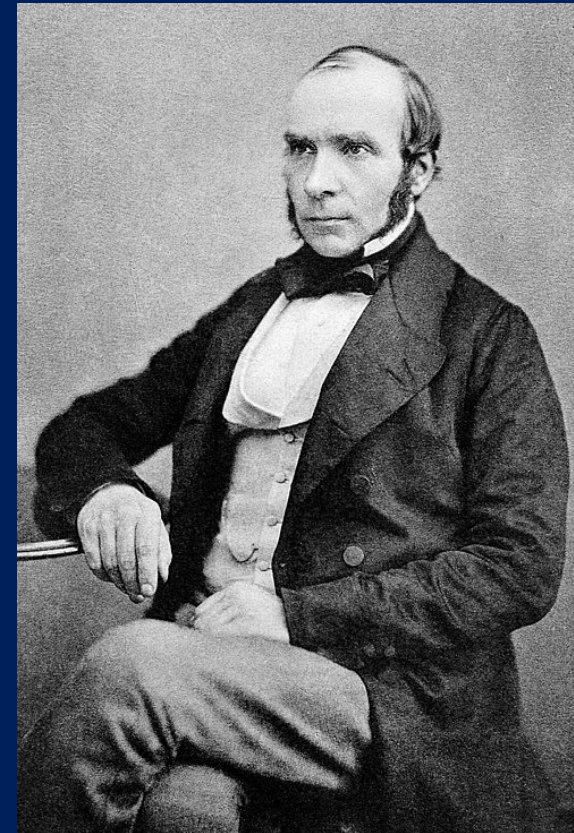
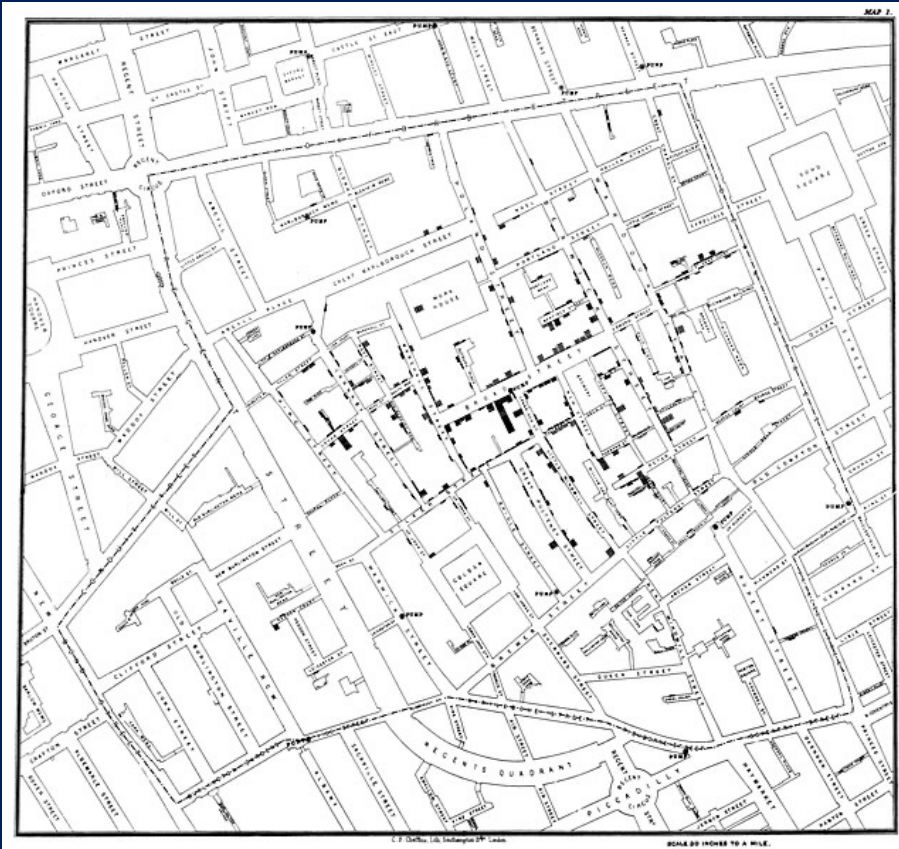


Dr. Oliver Morgan  
22 April 2025

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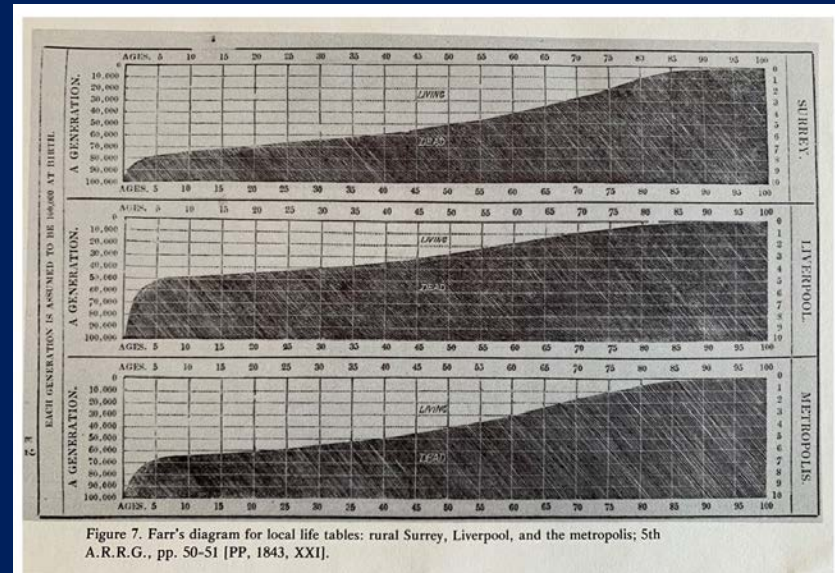
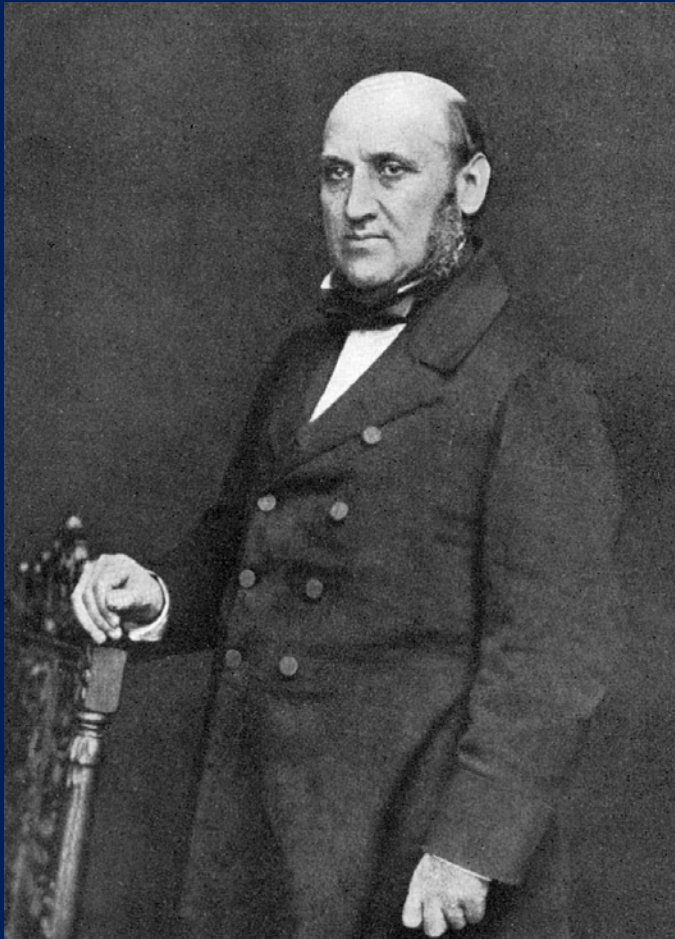
# The History of Public Health Intelligence

# John Snow 1854



<https://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow/highressnowmap.html>

# William Farr (1807-1883)

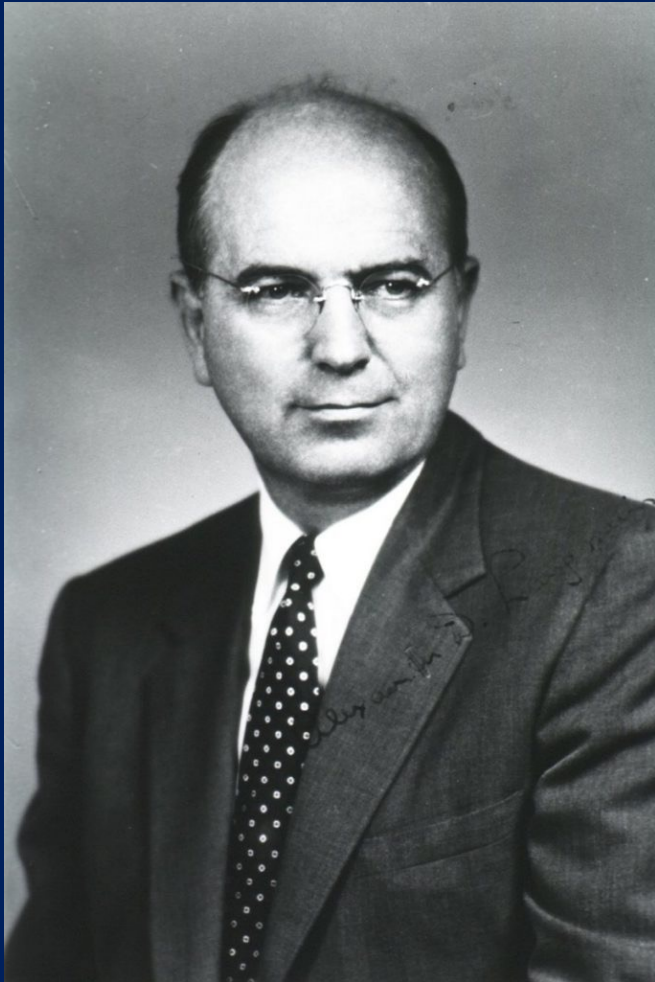


A "life table" illustration by Farr, published in "The Fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England," 1843. Steven Johnson



---

## Alexander Langmuir (1910-1993)



- Chief Epidemiologist at CDC 1949-1970
- Combined disease surveillance with rapid field investigations
- Described the use of surveillance to drive decision-making as “epidemic intelligence”

## ProMED – 1994



- Stephen Morse
- Jack Woodall
- Barbara Hatch Rosenberg



*Source: Nature, 432:544,2004*

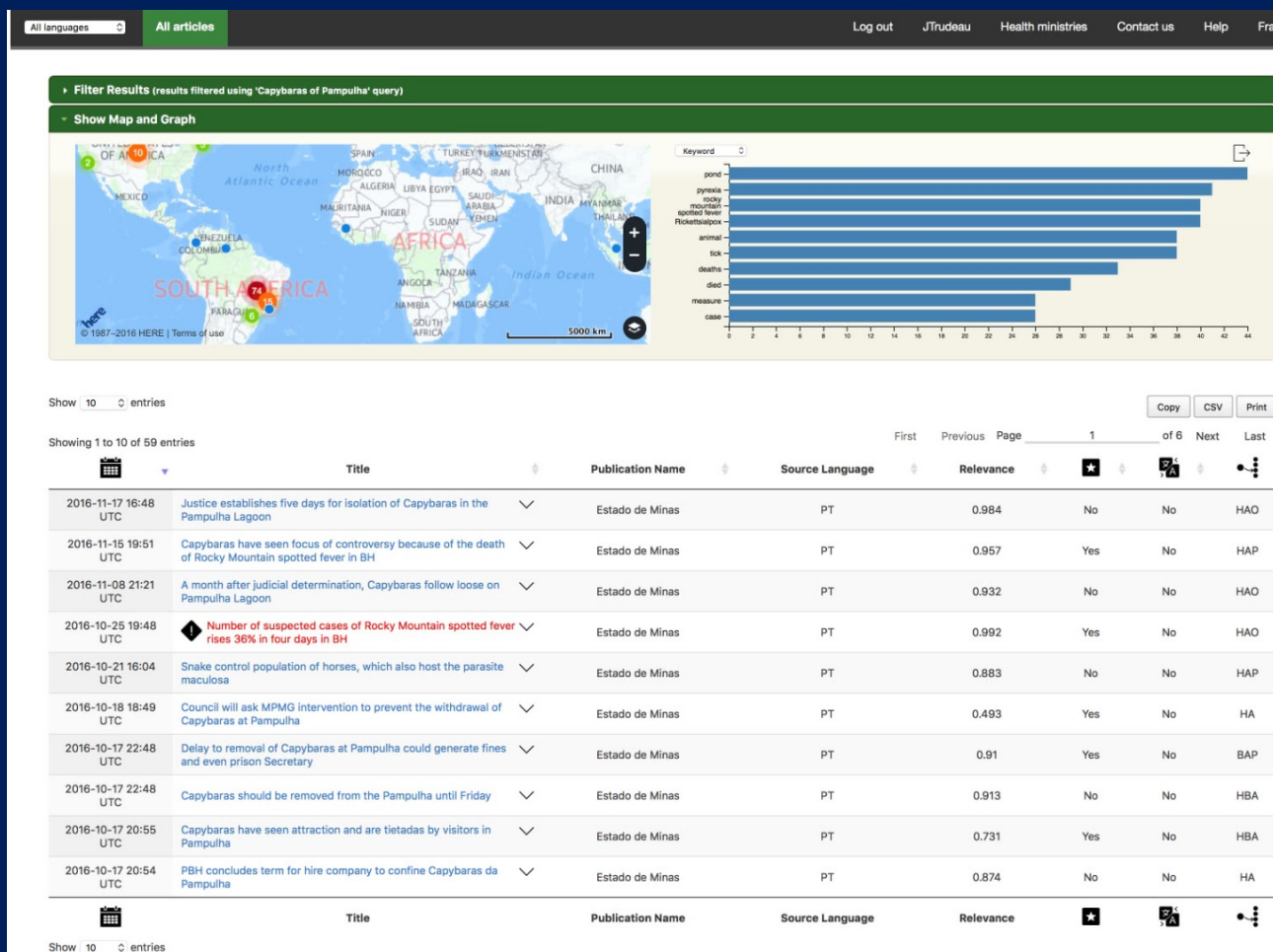
## WHO's Public Health Intelligence Unit Established - 1994



Plague in Surat, India, 1994

Source: Council on Foreign Relations <https://www.cfr.org/blog/surat-yumen-plagued-paranoia>

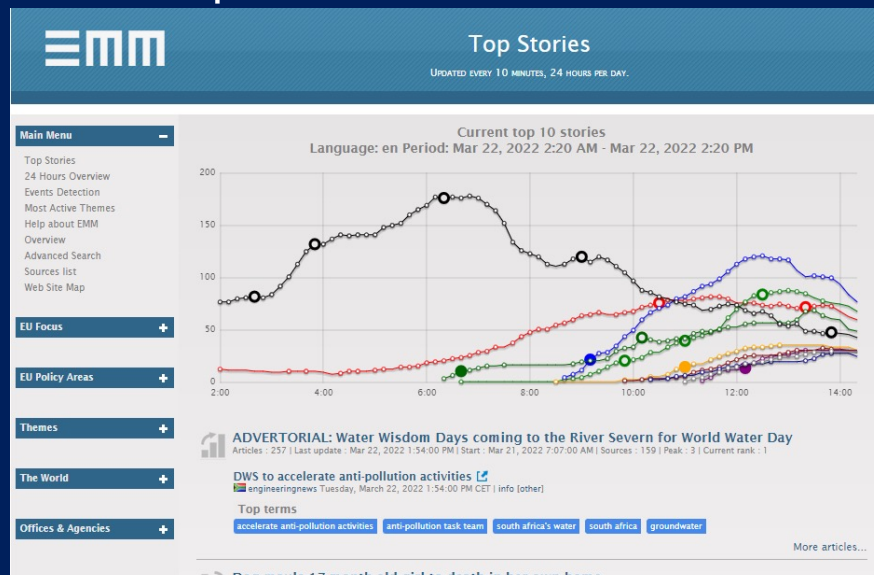
# Global Public Health Intelligence Network - 1997





# Other Notable Public Health Intelligence Platforms

## European Media Monitor 2002



## HealthMap 2006

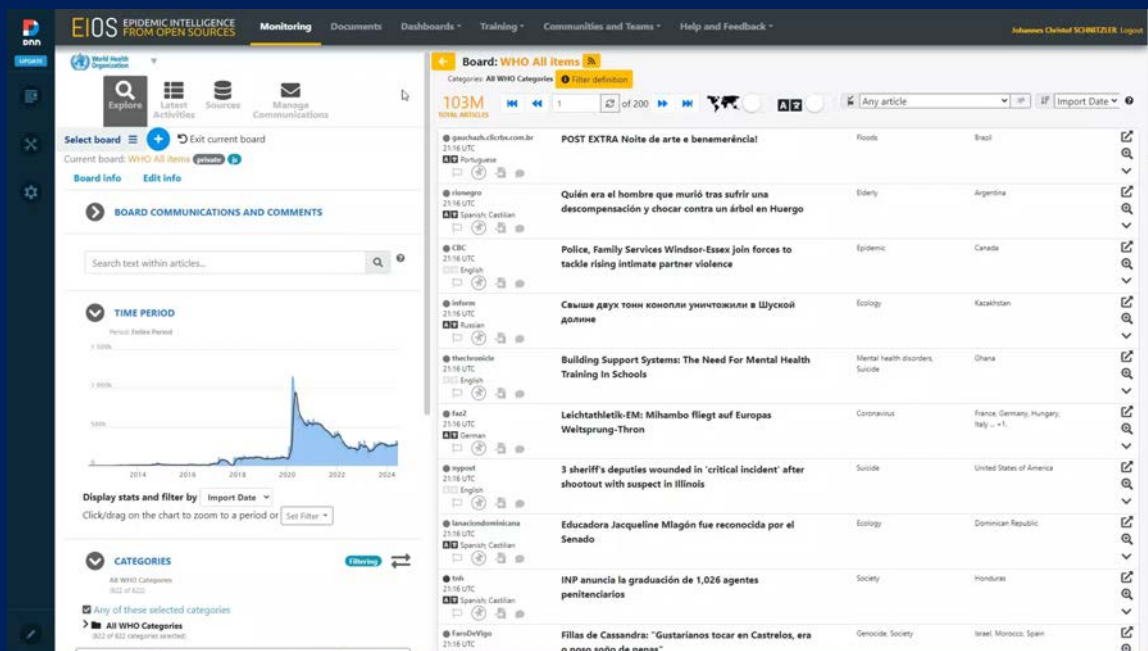


# Global Health Security Initiative: Early Alert and Response - 2001

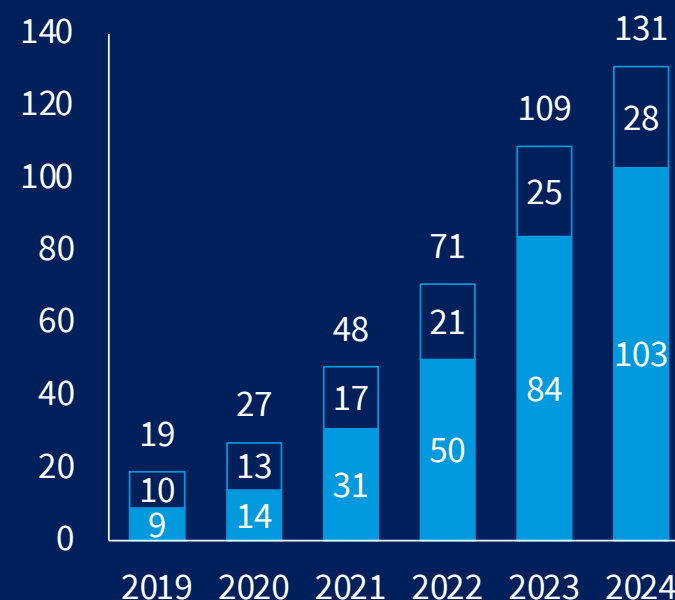


Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Commission. WHO is an observer.

# Epidemic Intelligence from Open Sources - 2017



## EIOS Communities: Cumulative Growth\*



\* All communities have relevant training, enabling them to effectively use the EIOS system. Communities can be Member States, regional CDCs, as well as other organizations and networks. Relevant entities, including Member States, can join the initiative individually or as part of a network (e.g. GHSI).



A GLOBAL INITIATIVE LED BY THE  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

## Advances in Global Disease Surveillance: An Introduction to BEACON



Featured speakers:

**Dr. Robbie Goldstein**

Commissioner,  
MA Dept. of  
Public Health



**Yvonne Hao**

Secretary, MA  
Executive Office  
of Economic  
Development



**April 24, 2025**  
**2:00-6:30pm EST**



**665 Commonwealth Ave,  
Room 1750, Boston  
(Hybrid)**

**HARIRI INSTITUTE**



Operated in Collaboration with:

**Boston Children's Hospital**



**HealthMap**



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# Emerging Challenges for Public Health Intelligence

# Pandemic and Epidemic Risks are Inherently Uncertain

## Uncertainty before a pandemic or epidemic

Pathogen?



Where?



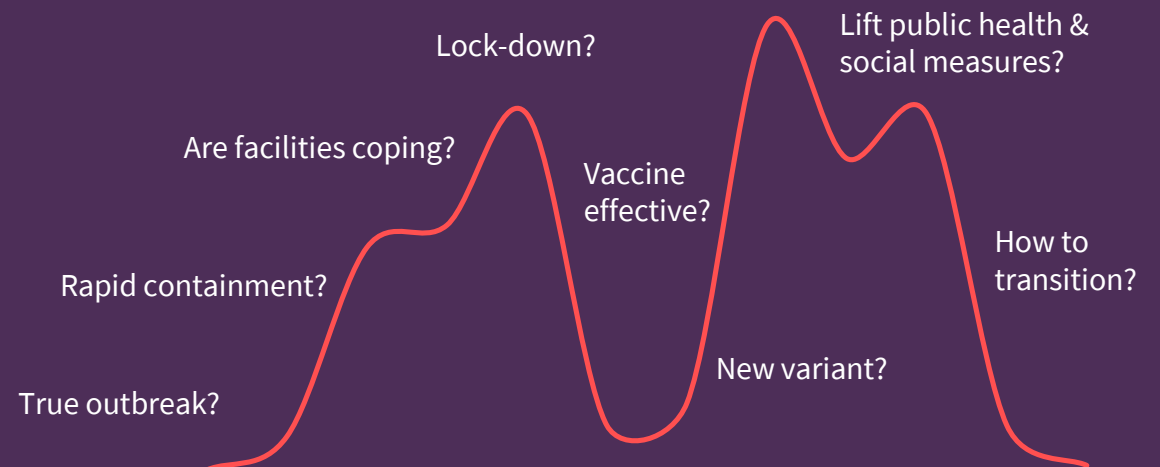
Severity?



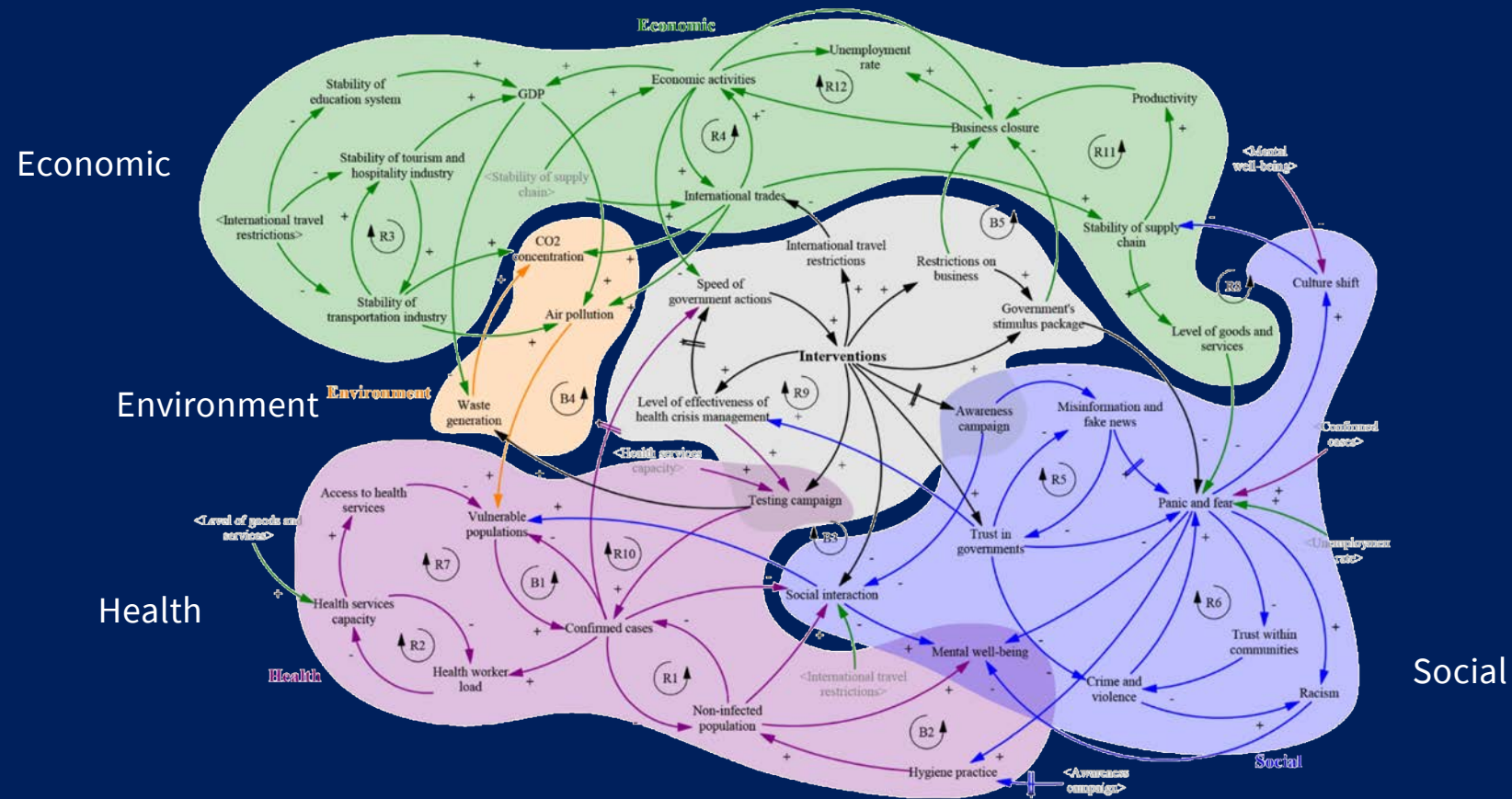
When?



## Uncertainty during a pandemic or epidemic



# Public Health Risks are Multi-dimensional



Source: Sahin O et al. Developing a Preliminary Causal Loop Diagram for Understanding the Wicked Complexity of the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Systems*. 2020; 8(2):20.

# Public health decisions must be informed by triangulation of many surveillance inputs

Every public health decision must flexibly draw from **multiple pieces of evidence...**

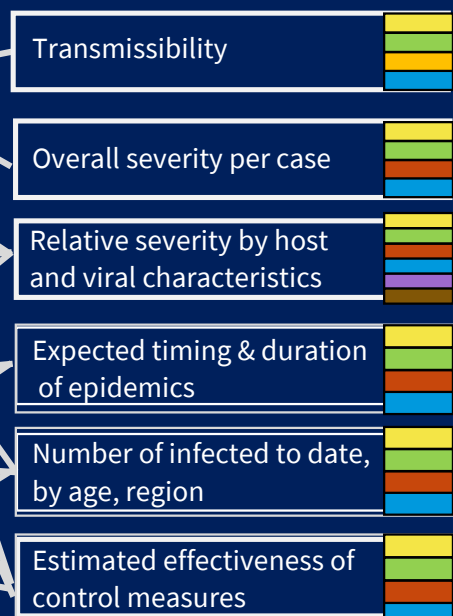
... by triangulating inputs from multiple **surveillance & other sources**

...requiring sophisticated **people, processes & technology**

## Decisions:

- ✓ Overall scale of response
- ✓ Selection & targeting of direct protection
- ✓ Selection & targeting of transmission reduction
- ✓ Balance of investments across types of measures
- ✓ Intervention timing & logistics; scale up plan
- ✓ Scale back plan

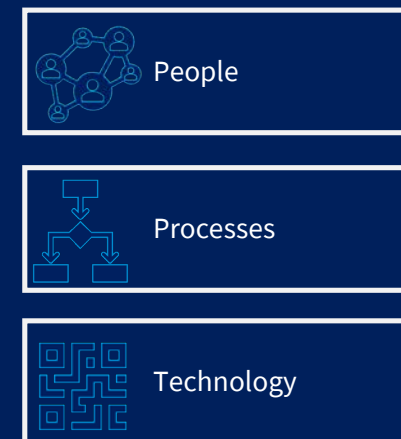
## Evidence



## Surveillance inputs



## Assets

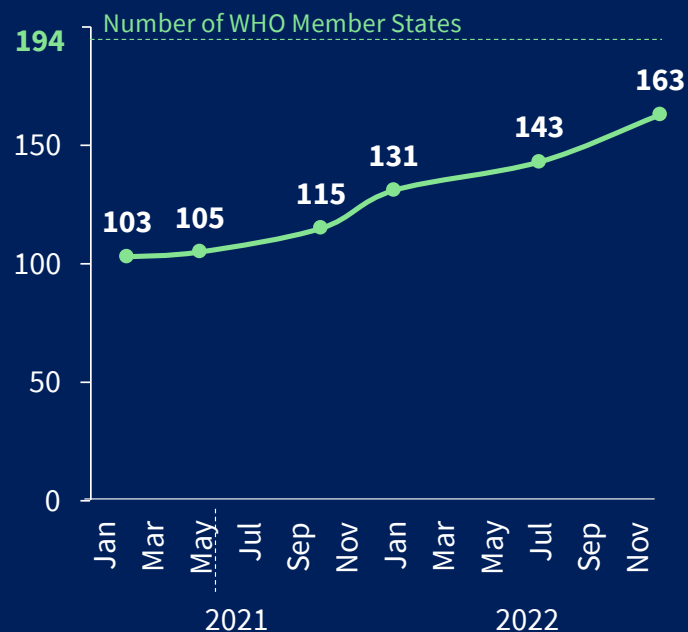




# Innovation Landscape within the Surveillance Domain

## Laboratory Science

**Timely in-country access to SARS-CoV-2 genetic sequencing capability**  
Number of Member States, 2021-2022



Source: WHO Regional Offices, as of 31 December 2022 ([link to progress report](#)).

## Data Science

**258,000+ Github repositories on COVID-19**  
Jan 2020 – Feb 2024



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# Future Opportunities for Public Health Intelligence

# The journey of the WHO Hub to date



2021



2022



2023



2024+





# Highlights to strengthen pandemic and epidemic intelligence

## Convenings & workshops

**Over 80 convenings** hosted at the Hub with **3500 participants**



## Regional partnerships & networks

**IPSN** – International Pathogen Surveillance Network

**NPHA** – National Public Health Agencies

**HSPA** – Health Security Partnership in Africa



## Institutional partnerships

**7 Memoranda of Understanding** signed with public health, academic institutions & foundations

**20+ partner staff** at the WHO Hub





# The WHO Hub has Reformed the Way we do Business

## **Staff-to-activity ratio**

30% of Hub cost to staff cost;  
70% to activities

## **Rapid talent acquisition**

53 staff hired in three years

## **Agile workforce composition**

50%+ of workforce are secondees,  
academic partners, consultants

## **Important convener in Berlin**

From 2023-24, 3500+ guests for 80+  
meetings, events, visits

## **Leveraged new funding**

>33M US\$ mobilized beyond German grant  
towards surveillance priorities

## **Rapid procurement**

WHO Hub needs 33% less time  
for high value procurements

## **Effective grant allocation**

100% of German investment allocated  
by end of grant period

## **Project management office**

Clear project management methodology,  
governance and accountability

# EIOS v.2.0 – Platform Re-architecture for Better Partnerships

New partnership model and re-architecture support a strengthened, sustainable, and scalable EIOS system with more frequent, iterative improvements...

## EIOS v.2.0

Enhanced UI / UX

- System that caters to more user needs
- Re-architecture of portal backend

## EIOS v.2.0+

Advanced and optimized

- Tech development capacity significantly increased and accelerated

+Scalability

+Agility (dev)

+Capabilities

+Modularity

+Integrations

+Support (O&M)

Anomaly Detection

Semantic Search

Speech-to-Text

Noise-Reduction

Abstractive  
Summarization

new Webscraping

Source & Category  
Editors

## EIOS v.1 - current

Limited system capabilities

- Time to respond to community needs
- Users report information overload



World Health  
Organization

# Speech to text – Listening to Radio Stations Online and locally



Source Subjects

All Source Subjects

☒ General News 6.62k

Source Types

All Source Types

☐ BIO 2.25k

☐ Medical 101k

☒ Radio 6.62k

☐ TVRadio 26.3k

☐ socialmedia 95

☐ socialmedia-facebook 29.7k

☐ webnews 2.62M

Source Countries

Regions: A UN Perspective

● MixFM\_Dodoma

07:32 UTC

☒ Swahili



**Corruption and HIV Treatment  
Innovations Amid Factory Explosion and  
Political Turmoil in Tanzania**

AIDS-HIV,  
PoliticalUnrest

● AfyaRadio\_Mwanza

07:08 UTC

☒ Swahili



**Concerns Arise Over Tanzania's Plans to  
Acquire and Spread Ebola and Mpox  
Viruses**

Ebola, Monkeypox

● RadioJoyFM\_Kigo...

06:02 UTC

☒ Swahili



**UN Expresses Concern Over Rising  
Violence in Sudan Amid Global Political  
Turmoil**

PoliticalUnrest

● RFIKiswahili\_Dares...

05:42 UTC

☒ Swahili



**Russia Pressures U.S. for Influence in  
Ukraine's Black Sea Negotiations Amid  
Ongoing Hostilities**

Natural Disaster  
(editable), Natural  
Disasters

● RFIKiswahili\_Dares...

05:42 UTC

☒ Swahili

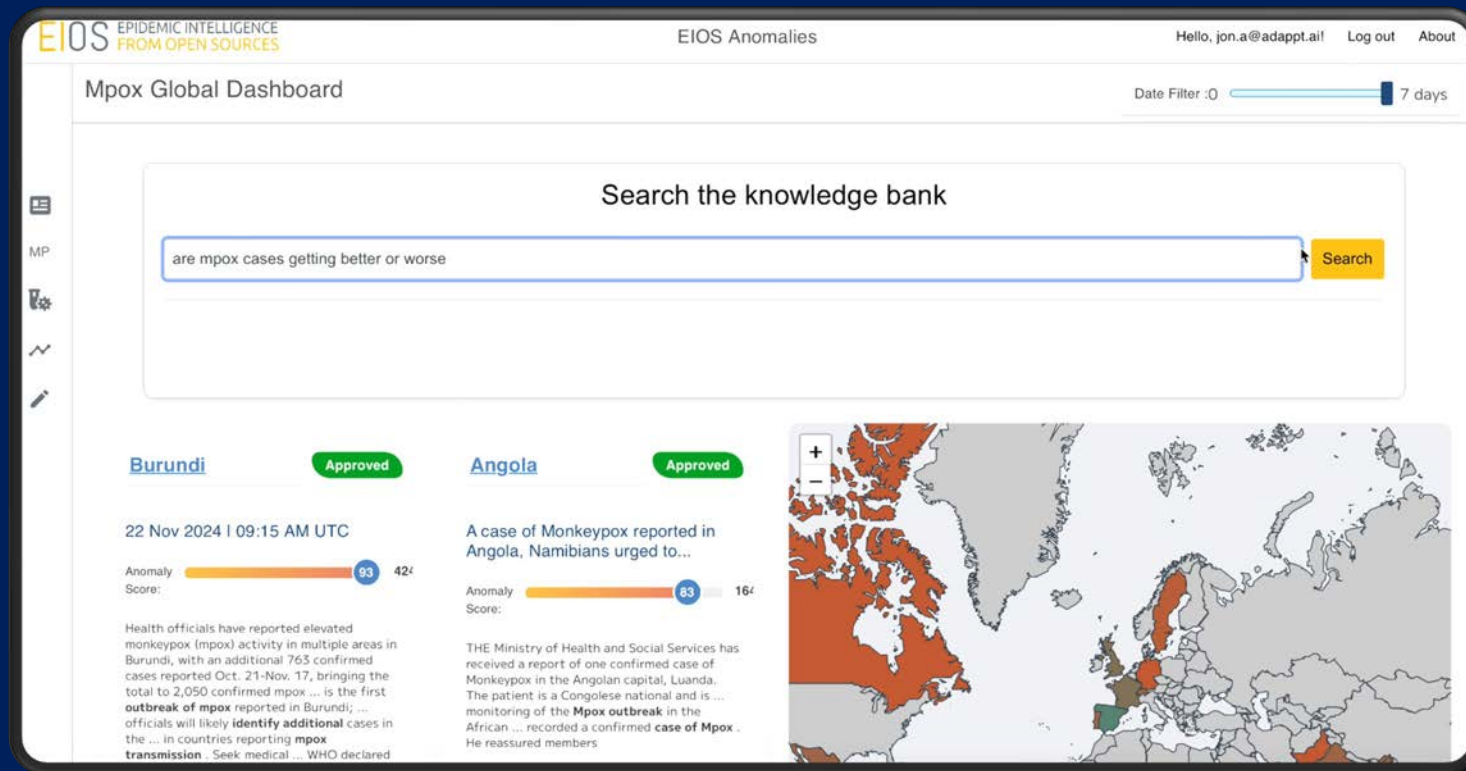


**Russia Pressures U.S. for Influence in  
Ukraine's Black Sea Negotiations Amid  
Ongoing Hostilities**

Natural Disaster  
(editable), Natural  
Disasters



# Anomaly Detection and Semantic Search



## Mpox Global Dashboard

0  8+ Date Filter: 8+ days

### Search the knowledge bank

Search

#### Rwanda

Approved

##### Sex, a Hex and a Sick Child Offer Clues to...

Anomaly Score:  87 2615

On Sept. 30, 2023, an anxious father brought his 5-year-old son to the hospital in Kamituga, a muddy, bustling town carved out of the thick forest in the eastern Democratic ... boy had a **high fever** and oozing sores ... months later, the **new strain** of the virus ... have adapted to **spread more easily and quickly between people**. **More than 62,000 cases** of mpox have ... had its first-ever **case of mpox**, they were ... have been infected. **Mpox transmission...**

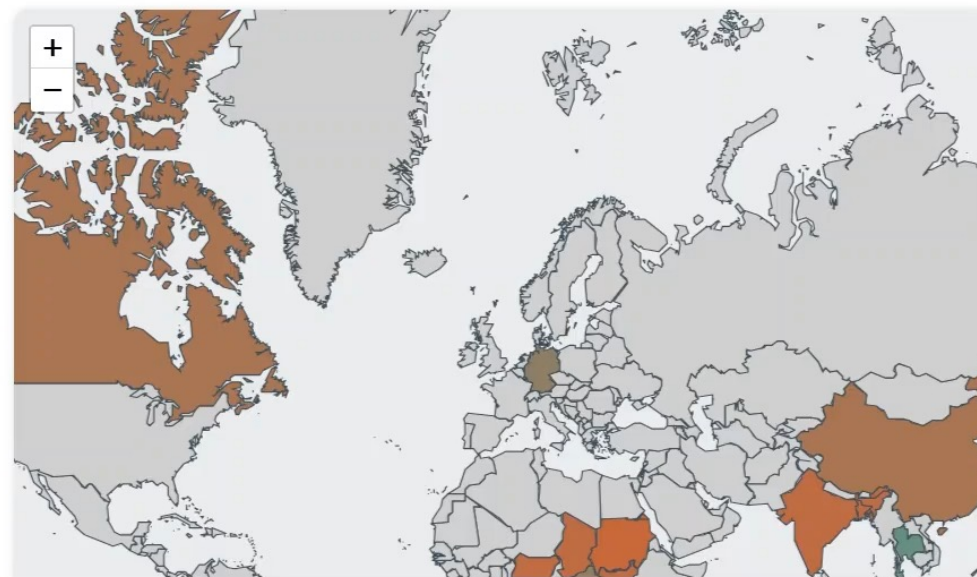
#### Brazil

Approved

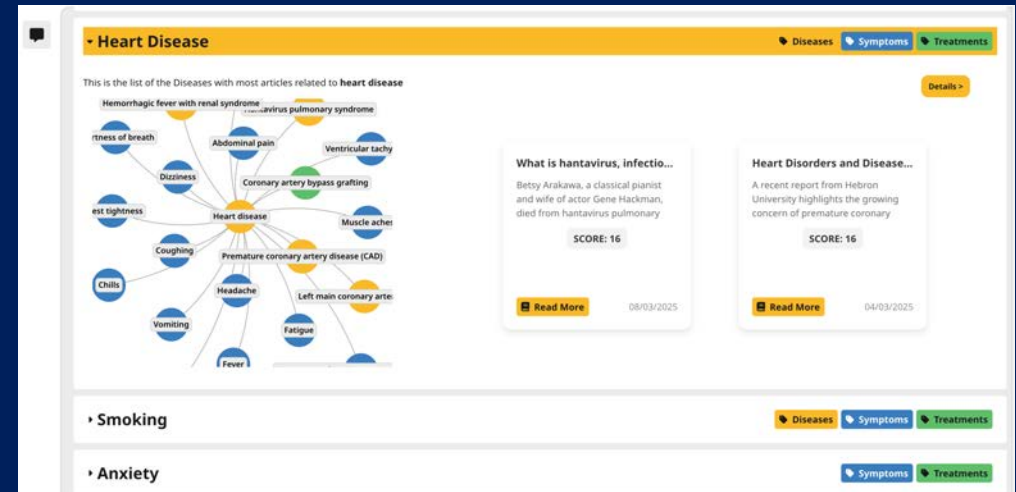
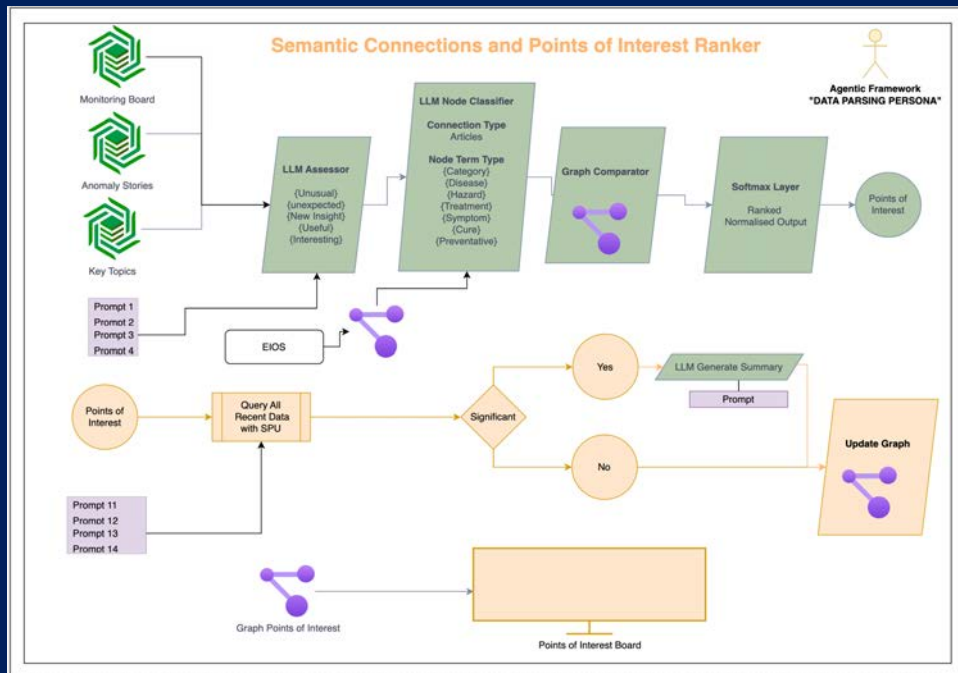
##### Digital Tools and Analytics in the Fight Against Mpox

Anomaly Score:  88 2943

**threat. The virtual meeting, organized by the WHO Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence and partners, focused on fostering collaborative actions and leveraging innovative solutions in response to the evolving mpox outbreak**. The meeting ... 2023, a concerning **upsurge of mpox cases**, particularly in ... during the initial **mpox outbreak**. Experiences shared ... responding to the **mpox outbreak**. Dr. Julia ... analyzing ellipses of **mpox outbreaks**. He underscored ... Go.Data. contributing to ...



# Creating a Living Knowledge Graph with Agentic AI







# Using Pathogen Genomics for Public Health Intelligence

International Pathogen Surveillance Network  
235 Partners in 85 Countries



Communities of Practice to solve common challenges



Country Scale-up Accelerator to enable exchange & amplify country voices



Catalytic grant fund to support member projects



PGS advocacy & communications



Convene partners to share progress and innovations



Countries in which active IPSN partner organizations are located, \*excl. countries in which global/regional organizations are HQ

# Products from the IPSN



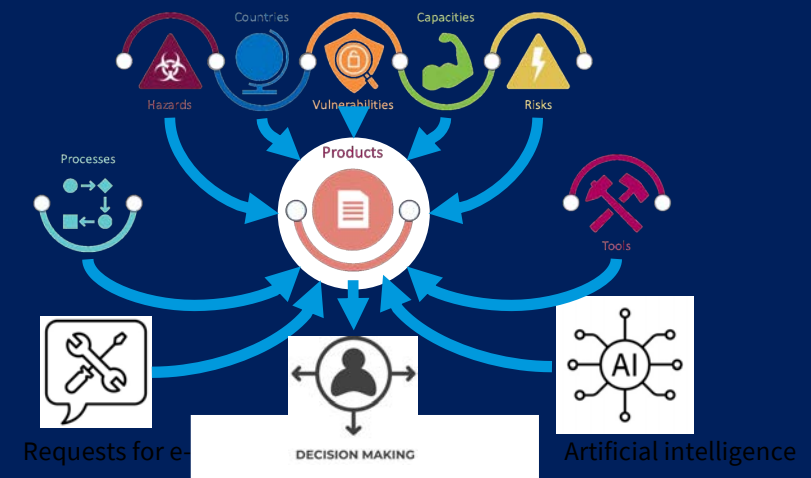
# WHO All-Hazard Information Management Toolkit (WHO EMRO)

## Country- and hazard-specific resources

- Pre-crisis baseline data
- Technical guidance
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs)
- Workflows, templates, and checklists

## The toolkit integrates AI-assisted pre-filled templates:

- Rapid Risk Assessment
- Public Health Situational Analysis
- Response plans



# Rapid Risk Assessment AI Generated Template

Rapid risk assessment, acute event of potential public health concern  
EMS Event ID Enter EMS ID here.

## Cholera in Lebanon

Date and version of current assessment:

Choose date, select version

Led by: CO ☐ RO ☐ HQ ☐

Date(s) and version(s) of previous assessment(s):

### Overall risk and confidence (based on information available at time of assessment)

Overall risk		
National	Regional	Global
Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Confidence in available information		
National	Regional	Global
select	select	select

### Risk statement (this section contains AI generated content that needs to be reviewed and cleared)

The cholera epidemic, a significant public health issue in the Eastern Mediterranean region, carries a myriad of direct and compound risks. Understanding these can aid national authorities in shaping preventative measures and emergency responses.

#### Direct public health risks of cholera include:

- Acute diarrhoea: This is the hallmark symptom of cholera, leading to severe dehydration if not managed quickly. Rapid fluid loss may lead to renal failure, electrolyte imbalances and death if left untreated.
- Malnutrition: Persistent diarrhoea leads to poor nutrient absorption. This state can exacerbate other illnesses, compromise the immune system and lead to wasting syndrome in chronic cases.
- Secondary infections: The weakened immune system due to cholera can make individuals susceptible to other opportunistic infections, further increasing morbidity rates.

#### Compound public health risks associated with a cholera epidemic:

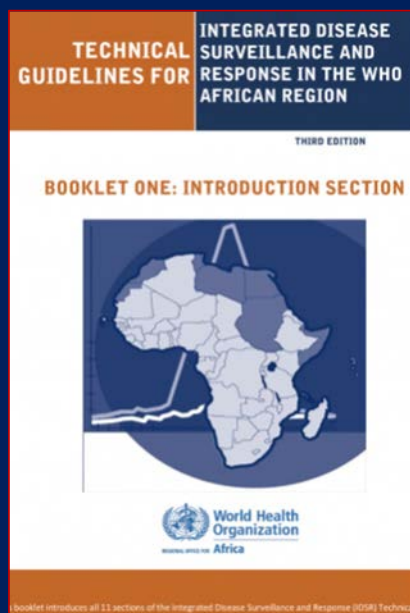
- Increased burden on healthcare systems: Cholera outbreaks can overwhelm existing healthcare infrastructure due to the sudden surge in demand for treatment facilities. This could potentially divert resources away from other critical services.
- Disruption of community structures: Outbreaks often lead to fear and panic among the populace, affecting social cohesion. This can result in reduced economic activity and mental health issues.
- Long-term impact on children's health and education: Children affected by cholera might miss school during recovery or even drop out entirely. The disease may also cause cognitive development issues due to malnutrition.
- Water contamination: Cholera is primarily transmitted through contaminated water sources. An outbreak can signify a larger issue of inadequate water sanitation procedures, leading to other waterborne diseases.

## Additional Resources:

*Global public health intelligence: World Health Organization operational practices. PLoS Global Health, 2023; <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgph.0002359>*



# Data Chat – Interrogating Surveillance Data using Natural Language



IDSR

## About

DataChat answers questions about infectious diseases and historical outbreaks with data from WHO's [Disease Outbreak News](#) and epidemiological line list data curated by [Global.health](#). This tool is a work in progress ([GitHub](#)).

## How to use

Special commands starting with a / that DataChat understands:

- `/list`: List all the datasets
- `/use dataset`: Asks DataChat to use `dataset` to answer questions

Select model to use

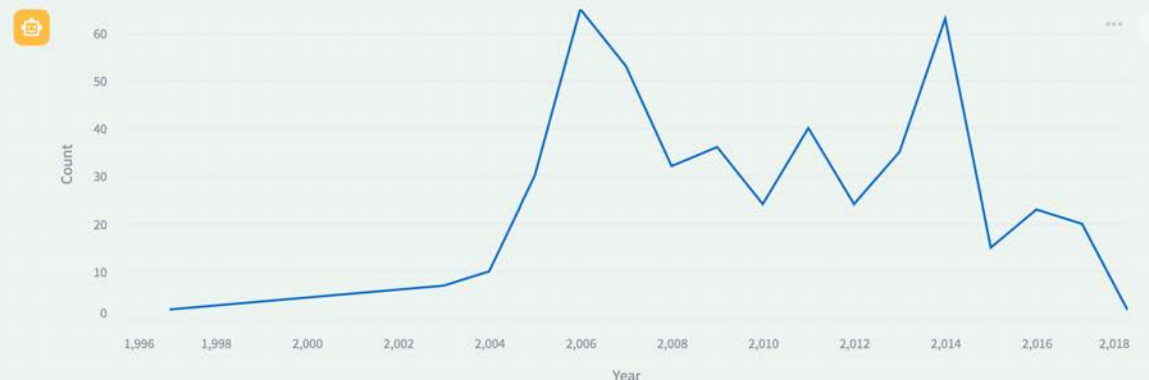
gpt-3.5-turbo

OpenAI API Key

.....

I used this query: `SELECT Country_ISO3, MAX(count) FROM ( SELECT Country_ISO3, COUNT(*) AS count FROM outbreaks WHERE Disease = 'Influenza A' GROUP BY Country_ISO3 ) AS temp_table;`

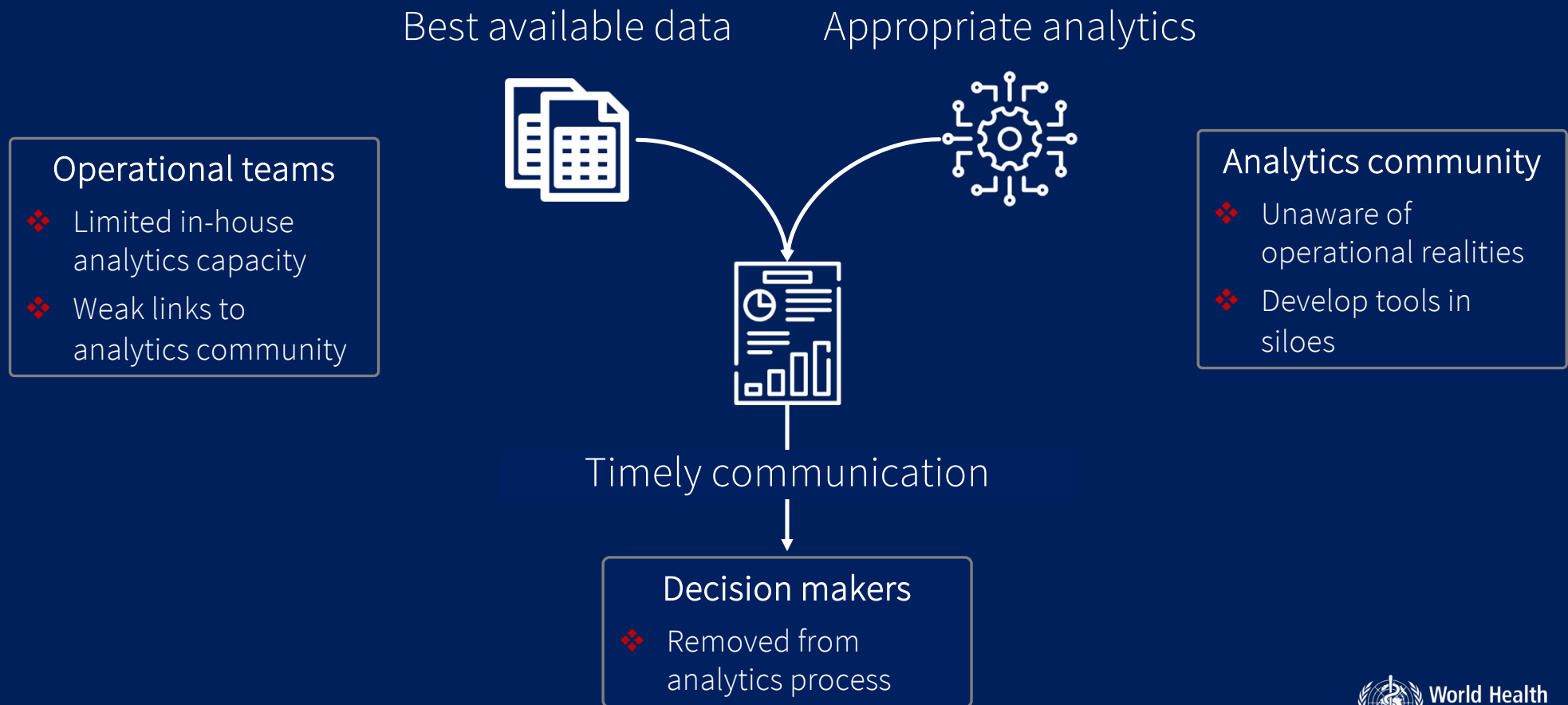
show graph of flu outbreaks by year



I used this query: `SELECT OutbreakStartYear AS Year, COUNT(*) AS Count FROM outbreaks WHERE Disease = 'Influenza A' GROUP BY Year ORDER BY Year ASC;`

What is up?

# Data-driven decision making in health emergencies is difficult



# Collaboratory

Leverage WHO's position as a **globally networked** and **trusted** institution to convene communities of practice for **operationalizing analytics**



## Community

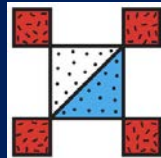
17 CoPs  
600+ members  
100+ organizations  
50+ countries

**Digital Platform**  
800+ posts  
250+ discussions



## Mpx Analytics

“How do we estimate the size of the mpox outbreak in DRC from cases detected abroad?”



## Dengue Analytics

“How do we predict the number of Dengue cases in three months from surveillance and climate data?”



## EpiParameters

“How do we report epidemiological parameter estimates in a standardized and centralized manner?”

# Decision Support Pandemic Simulator

A data-driven decision-aid platform allowing public health officials and policy makers to conduct realistic simulations of the impact of multiple interventions before and during health emergencies on user-defined scenarios.



Democratize disease modeling access



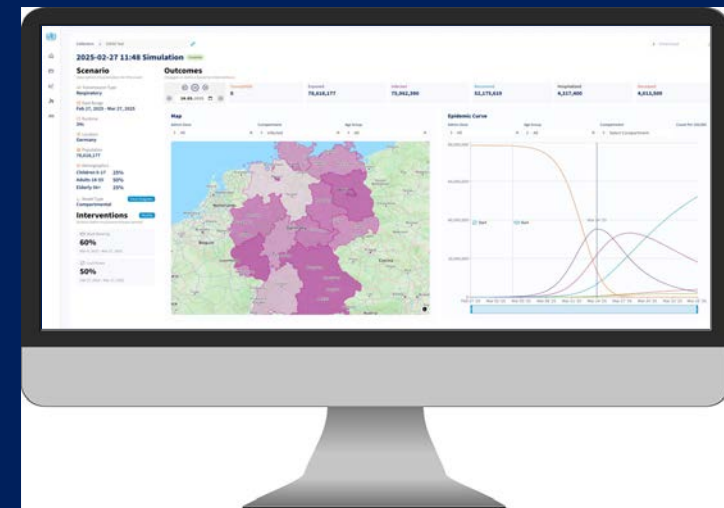
Customizable pathogen characteristics



Rapid translation into policy-making

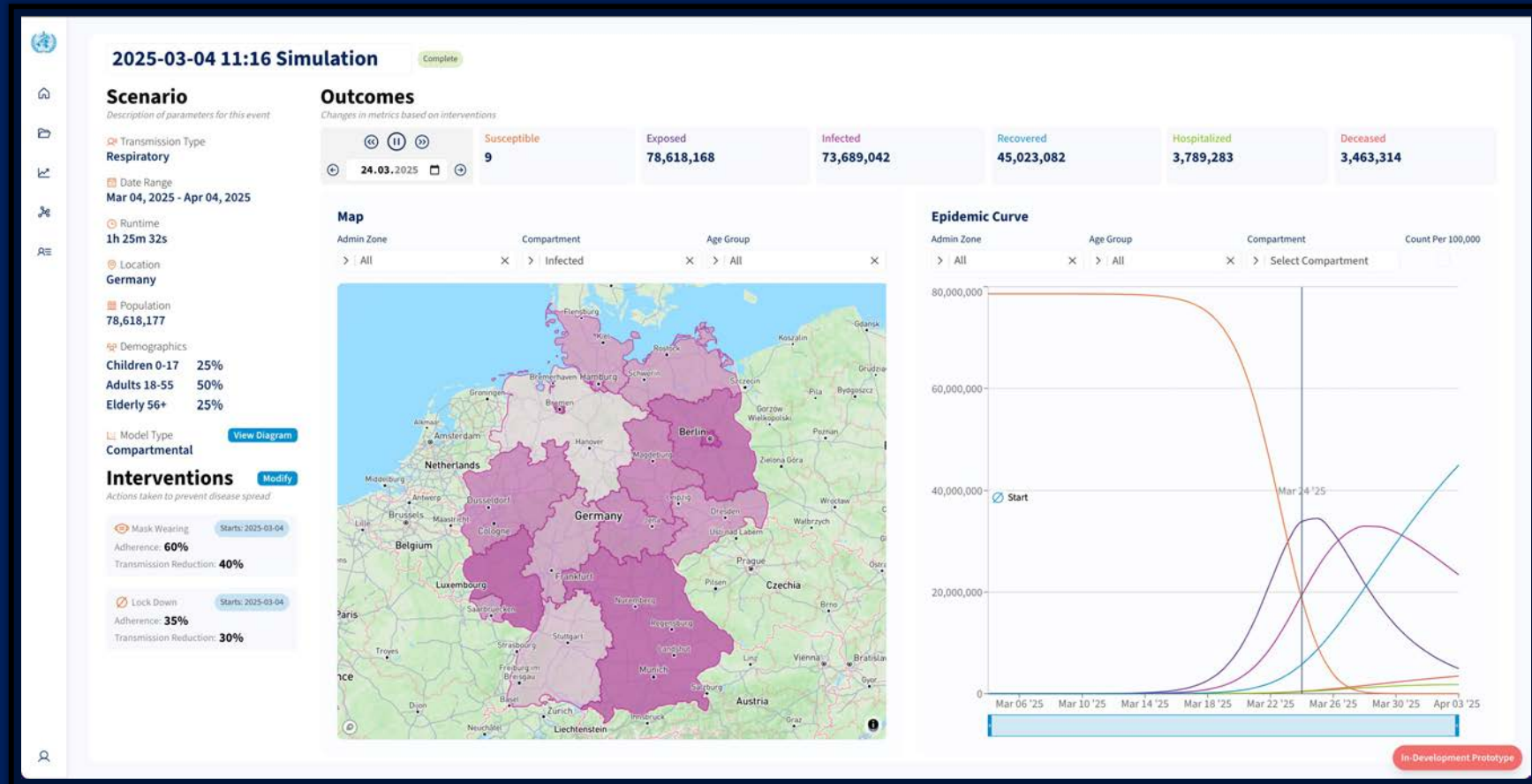


Model multiple diseases and compounding interventions

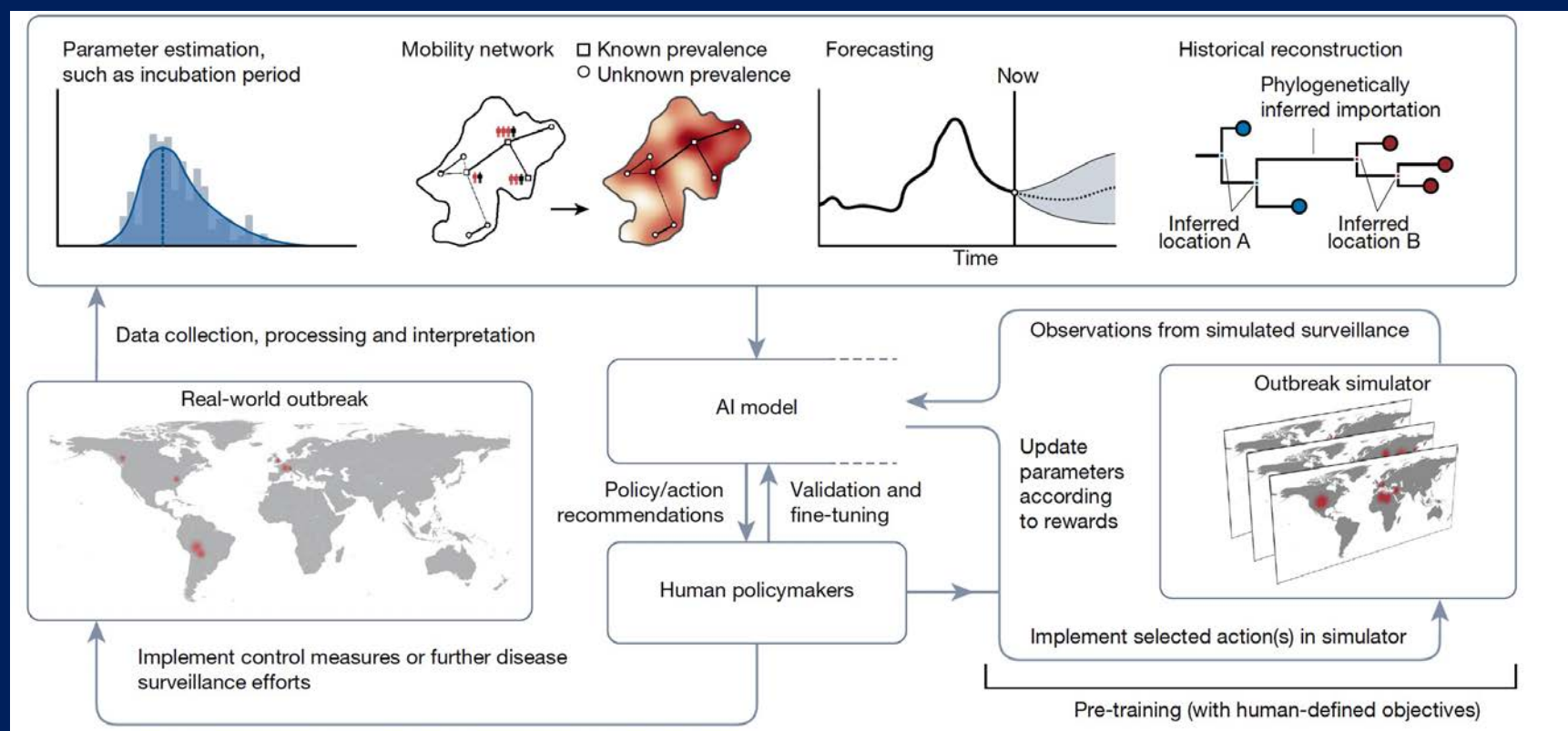




# Pandemic Simulator Prototype



# Using AI for Interactive Approaches to Decision Making



Source: Kraemer et al, Artificial intelligence for modelling infectious disease epidemic. *Nature* 2025 <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-024-08564-w>

# Verification and Epidemiological Understanding will Always Require Field Investigation



Source: WHO



World Health  
Organization

**HUB**

Pandemic and Epidemic  
Intelligence

