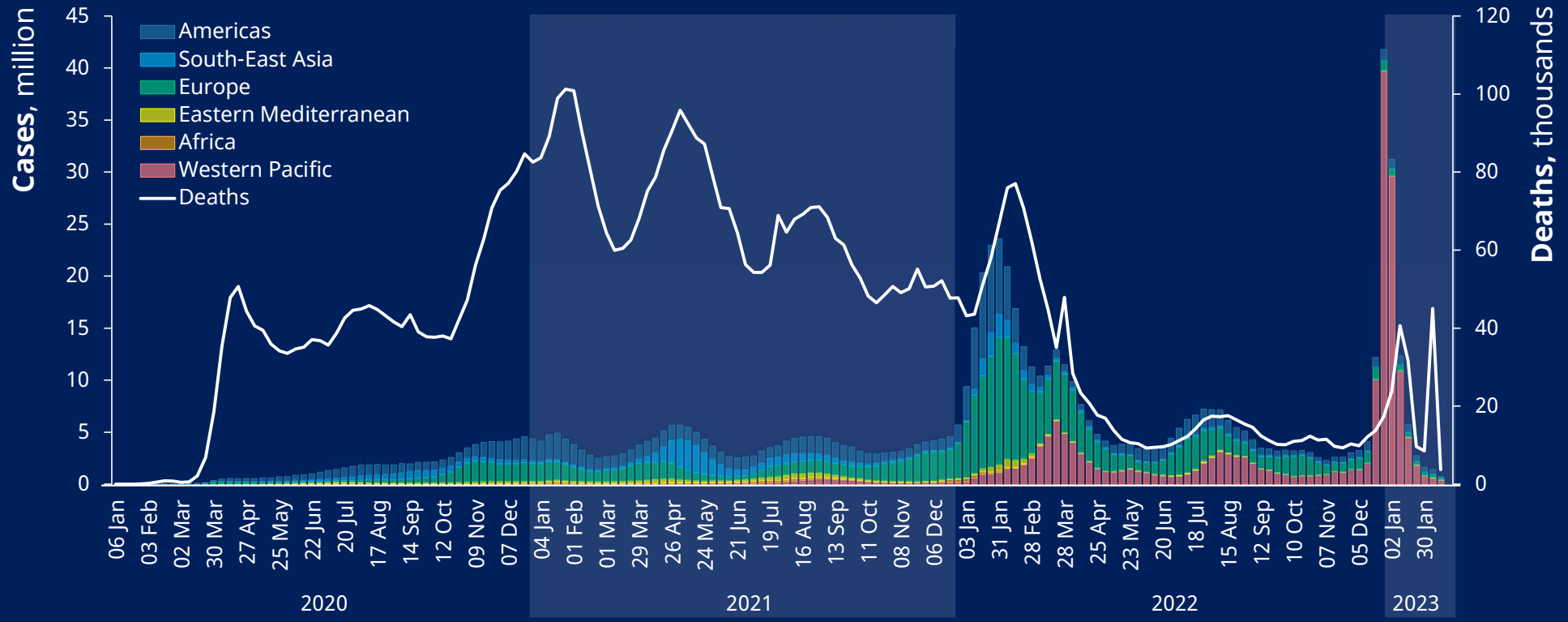
Division of Health Emergency Intelligence and Surveillance Systems (WSE)

WHO Health Emergencies Programme

9 January 2024

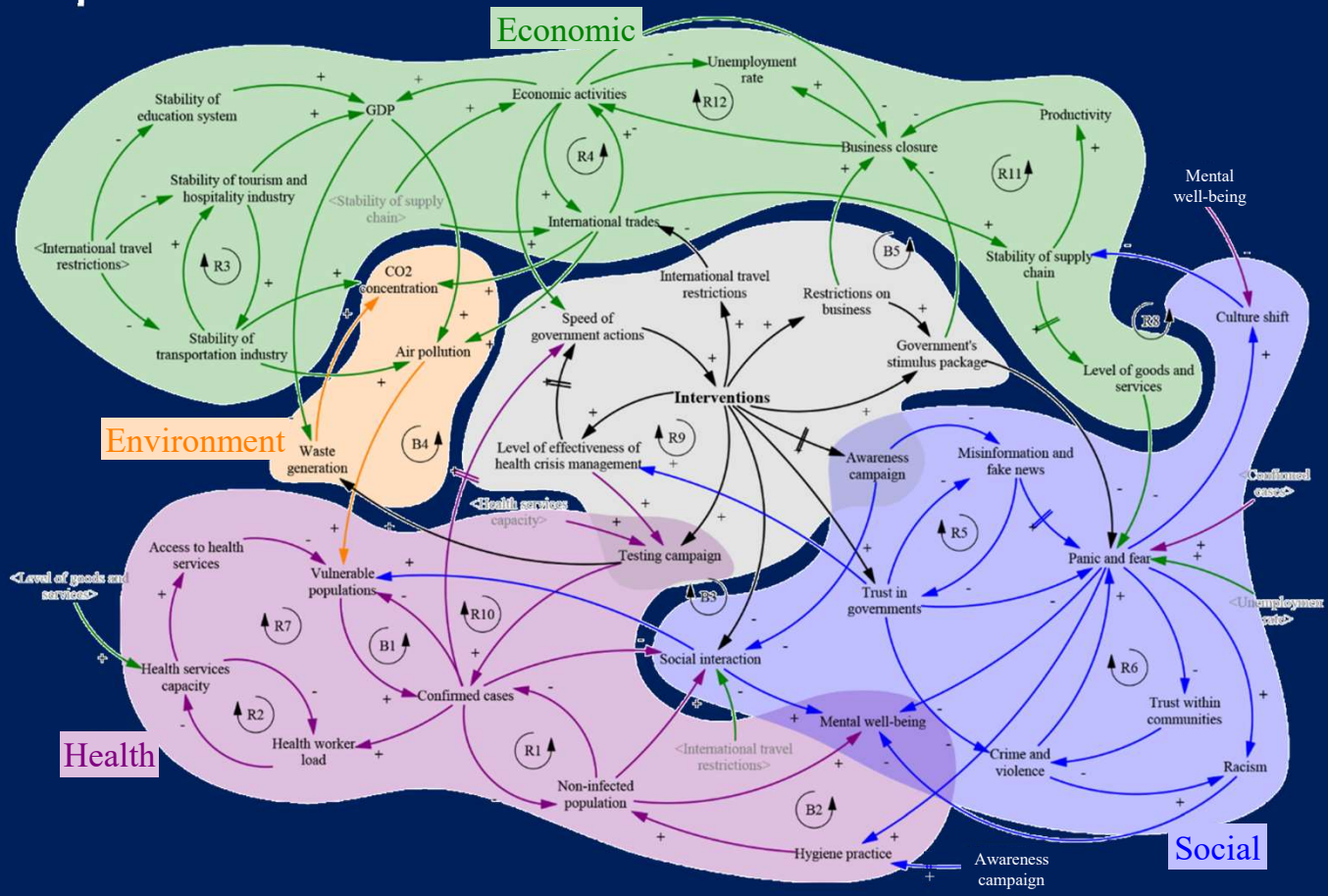
World Health Organization

How COVID-19 surveillance data is presented



Source: COVID-19 Weekly Epidemiological Update; Data retrieved 11 Feb 2023. Minor deviation from online dashboard due to different data starting point.

COVID-19 as experienced



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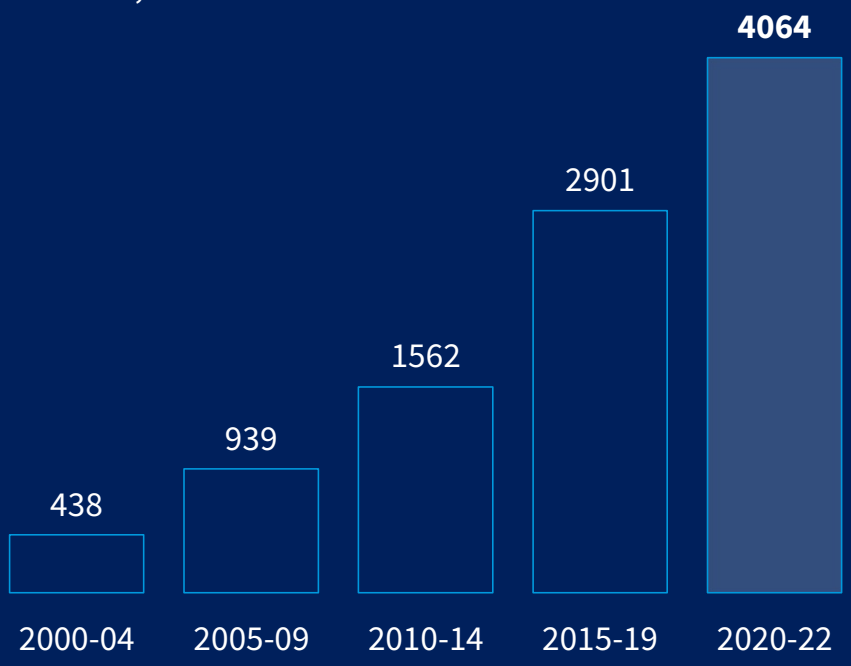
Source: Sahin O et al. Developing a Preliminary Causal Loop Diagram for Understanding the Wicked Complexity of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Systems. 2020; 8(2):20.

Decisions faced during emergencies

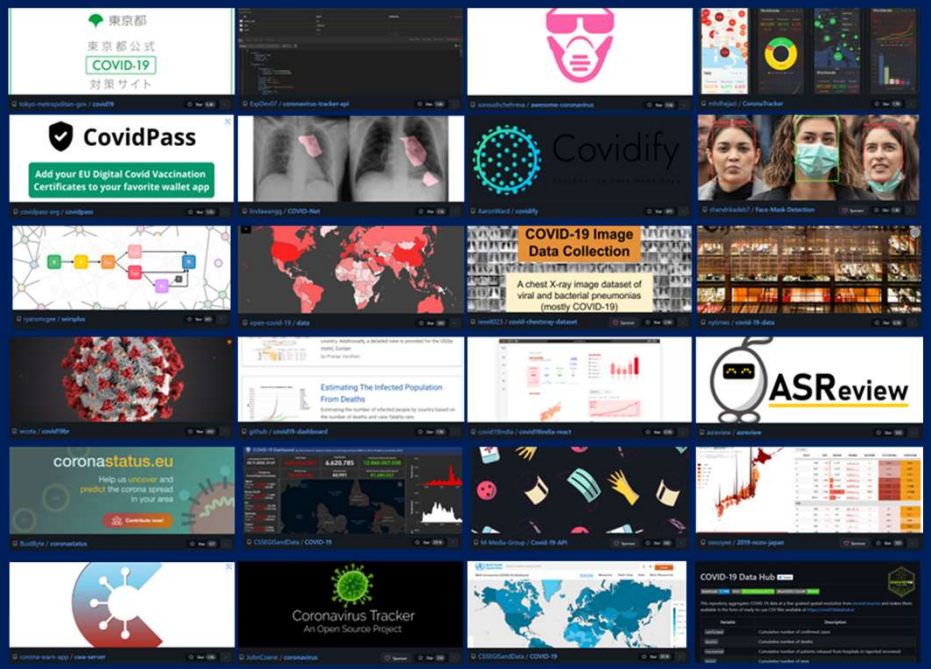
No single surveillance system able to respond to all the information needs of decision makers

Growing trend of innovative activities in public health intelligence

Research on methods, technologies, tools in surveillance and epidemic intelligence
2000-22, PubMed

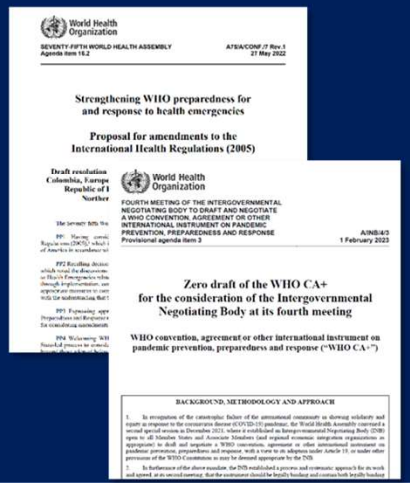


230,000+ Github repositories on COVID-19
Jan 2020 – Feb 2023



WHO Health Emergencies Programme support in this rapidly changing landscape

IHR revision, INB WHO CA+ & other instruments



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SEVENTY-FIFTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Strengthening WHO preparedness for and response to health emergencies

Proposal for amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005)

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FOURTH MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING BODY TO DRAFT AND NEGOTIATE A WHO CONVENTION, AGREEMENT OR OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT ON PANDEMIC PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Zero draft of the WHO CA+ for the consideration of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body at its fourth meeting

WHO convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response ("WHO CA+")

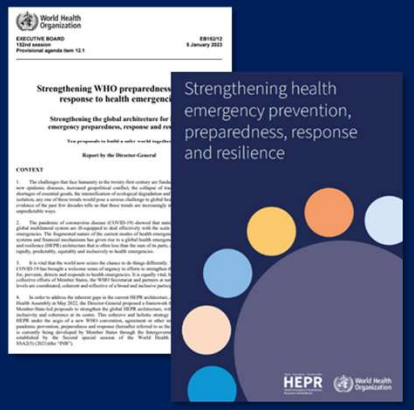
BACKGROUND, METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

National Investment Plans & Financing for sustainable PPR (FIF +++)

IFC · THE WORLD BANK · IDB · Gavi · European Investment Bank · The Global Fund · AIIB Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank · The Pandemic Fund

- Surveillance
- Lab
- Workforce

Health Emergency Preparedness, Response & Resilience (HEPR) Framework



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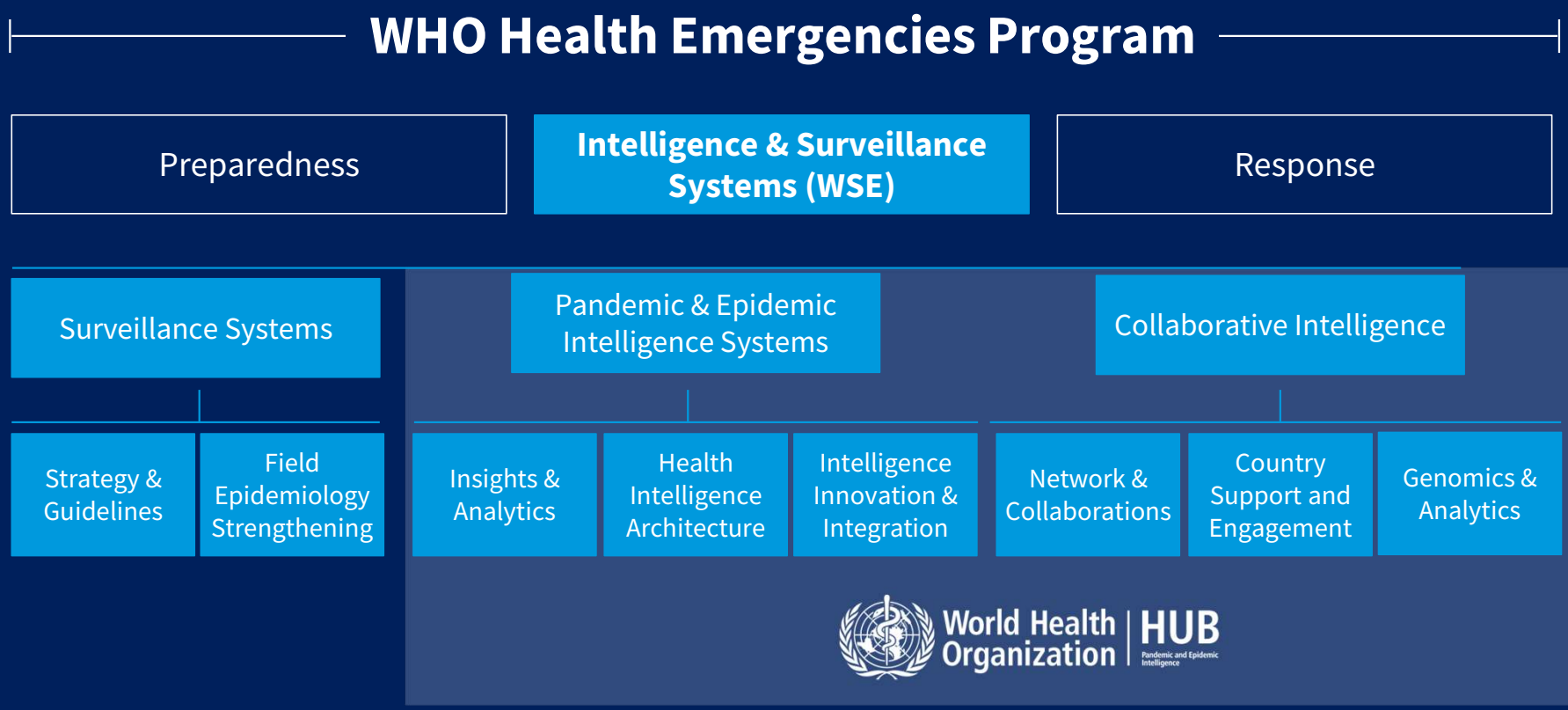
EXECUTIVE BOARD

Strengthening health emergency prevention, preparedness, response and resilience

HEPR

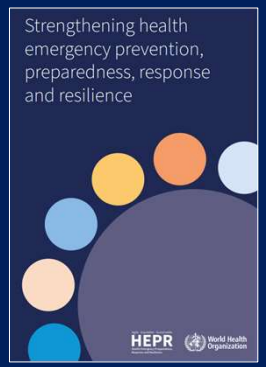
New Division & WHO Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence



Our strategy is centred on implementing Collaborative Surveillance as part of the Health Eemergency Preparedness and Response (HEPR) framework

300+ recommendations from COVID-19 and recent major emergencies

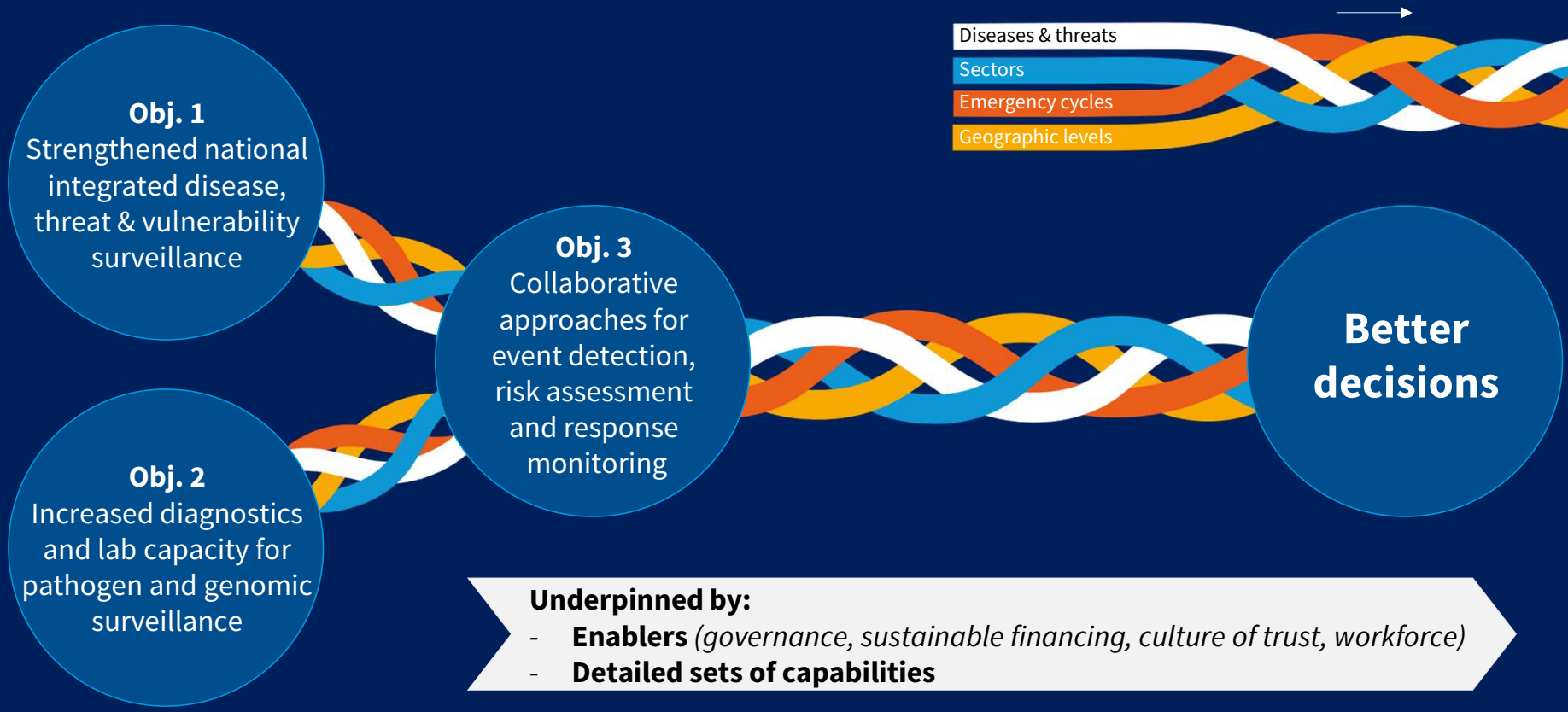
5 interconnected components



Collaborative surveillance

The systematic strengthening of capacity and collaboration among diverse stakeholders, both within and beyond the health sector, with the ultimate goal of enhancing public health intelligence and improving evidence for decision making

Three critical objectives targeting the development of capabilities for collaborative surveillance



Underpinned by:

- **Enablers** *(governance, sustainable financing, culture of trust, workforce)*
- **Detailed sets of capabilities**

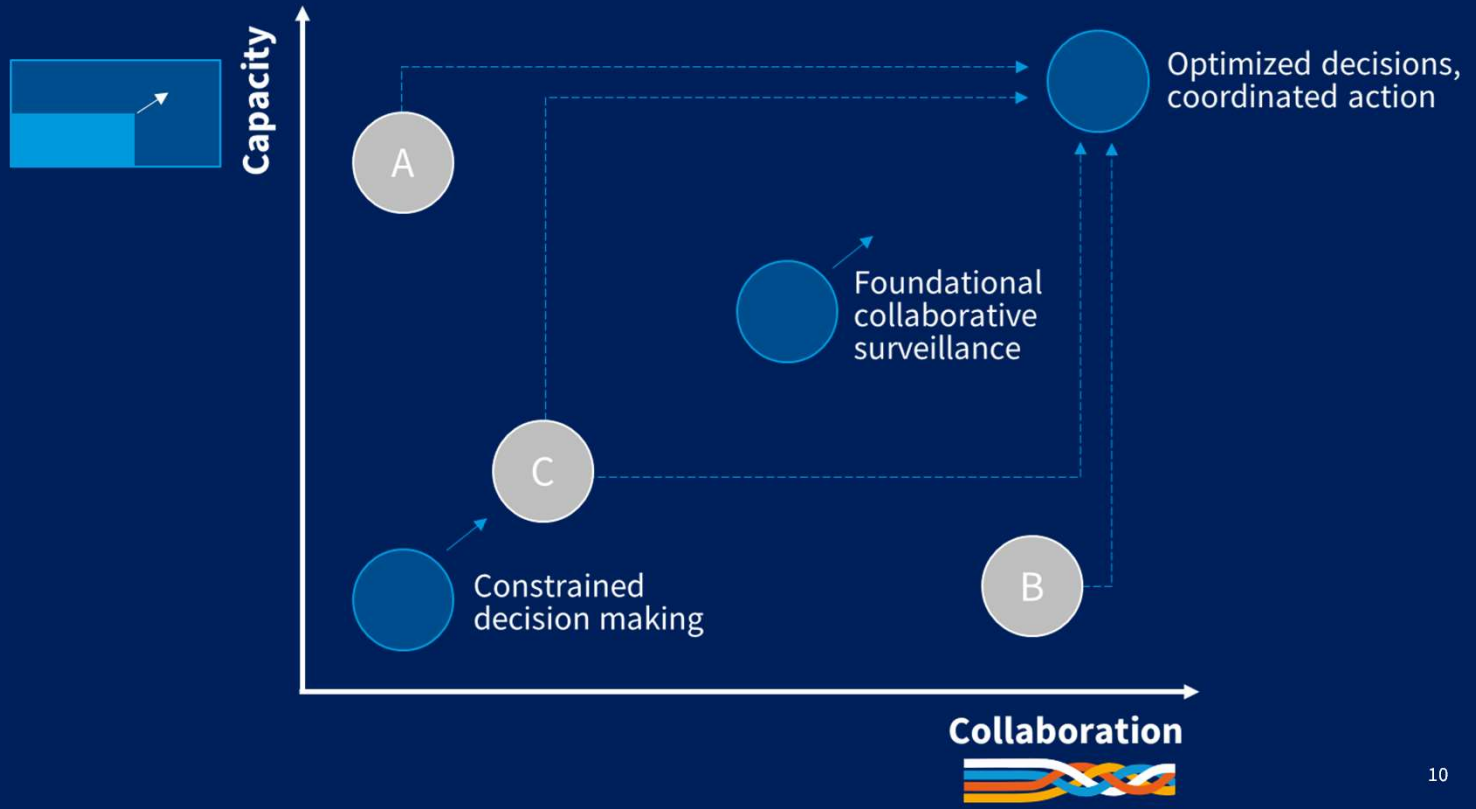
A modern vision of disease surveillance systems and collaboration

Not to disrupt infectious disease surveillance or vertical/specialized programmes

But to address the intersection of these programmes, enable flexibility, and incorporate other relevant data

Working across

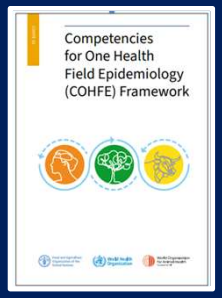
- **Diseases and threats**
- **Sectors**
- **Emergency cycles**
- **Geographic levels**



IPSN

The International Pathogen Surveillance Network (IPSN)

Health Security Partnership in Africa



One Health Competencies

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Collaborative Surveillance

The Collaboratory:
Better data, better analysis, better decisions

Epidemic Intelligence from Open Sources (EIOS)

EIOS
EPIDEMIC INTELLIGENCE FROM OPEN SOURCES

Strengthening National Public Health Agencies (NPHAs)

Open Source Programme Office

GFEP
GLOBAL FIELD EPIDEMIOLOGY PARTNERSHIP

Global Field Epidemiology Partnership (GFEP)

Pandemic Decision Simulator

Thank you

World Health Organization