

2024 EIOS Global Technical Meeting

Highlights



10-12 DECEMBER 2024

Saly, Senegal



**World Health
Organization**

HUB
Epidemic and Epidemic
Intelligence



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Executive Summary

The 2024 Epidemic Intelligence from Open Sources (EIOS) Global Technical Meeting (GTM), co-hosted by the WHO Regional Office for Africa (AFRO) and held with the support of the European Commission's Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority (HERA), brought together close to 200 participants from 70 countries, under the theme "*The Future of Public Health Intelligence*." Held in Senegal from 10-12 December 2024, this event provided a forum for the EIOS and wider global public health intelligence (PHI) community to explore technological advancements, foster collaborative surveillance, and build capacity in response to evolving challenges in PHI.

Hosting the GTM in Senegal was an opportunity to strengthen partnerships with local and regional stakeholders and reinforce the role of the WHO Regional Emergency Hub in Dakar (WHO Dakar Hub) as an emerging strategic center for the African continent, which bears the highest burden of global health emergencies. Additionally, in line with their ambitious expansion strategy aimed at including all Member States in the region, AFRO succeeded in onboarding the highest number of Member States across all WHO regions by 2024. Choosing a strategic location in Africa thus enabled greater engagement with this significant portion of the global Community of Practice (CoP).

Key highlights included sessions on artificial intelligence (AI), collaborative surveillance, and workforce development, which emphasized the critical role of trust and community in enhancing global data sharing and cross-border collaboration. As the fifth GTM, and second in-person since the COVID-19 pandemic, it continued to highlight the value of practical, hands-on learning, peer exchange, and networking opportunities. Workshops and interactive sessions received overwhelmingly positive feedback and were noted as an area for further expansion in future meetings.

Strategic discussions during the GTM reinforced the importance of harmonizing global approaches to PHI, with participants calling for a standardized framework to address inconsistencies in terminology and practice. The need for equitable, accessible, and scalable AI tools was a recurring theme, with a particular focus on barriers faced by low-resource settings. Additionally, participants highlighted the importance of ensuring sustained engagement beyond the GTM, calling for regional working groups, capacity-building initiatives, and continuous collaboration between Member States and technical partners.

The 2024 GTM exemplified EIOS's mission to advance and strengthen PHI through collaboration, innovation, and community building. Looking ahead, recommendations for future iterations include prioritizing interactive and region-specific sessions, enhancing logistical coordination, and leveraging in-person events for deeper engagement and practical collaboration. Strengthening mechanisms to sustain momentum between meetings will be key to engaging, empowering and connecting the global CoP, furthering the initiative's impact and ensuring that PHI efforts remain dynamic, inclusive, and responsive to global challenges.

Background

EIOS is the world's leading initiative for open-source intelligence for public health decision-making. It is led by the World Health Organization (WHO) as part of its constitutional mandate as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work. Used daily by thousands in governments and organizations around the world, the EIOS system uses advanced technology to harness the power of publicly available online data for detection and supports the assessment of public health threats, in near real time. This information provides decision-makers with a crucial time advantage that they can use for quick and effective action.

The overarching mission of the EIOS initiative is to facilitate global collaboration and build a resilient CoP dedicated to advancing PHI. By integrating early detection, assessment, and dissemination of intelligence, the EIOS initiative directly supports WHO's strategic focus on collaborative surveillance – a systematic approach to improve data sharing, enhance evidence-based decision-making, and address emerging global health threats. The initiative seeks to minimize the health and societal impact of diseases and emergencies by building a robust global CoP and advancing the use of innovative technologies such as AI.

The EIOS GTM is the initiative's flagship event, designed to bring together the global PHI community to foster collaboration, knowledge sharing, and collective progress. Participants span all levels of WHO (HQ, regional, and country offices), Member States, academia, NGOs, and private sector collaborators. Since its inception, the GTM has evolved from a technical forum into a dynamic global conference, focusing on both technical innovation and strategic goals for long-term sustainability.

Overview

The fifth EIOS GTM was conducted as a three day in-person meeting from 10-12 December 2024 in Senegal, co-hosted by WHO AFRO, with the support of the European Commission's HERA. It brought together close to 200 participants from 70 countries across all six WHO regions, representing various sectors relevant to PHI. This GTM explored the "Future of PHI," with emphasis on technological innovations such as AI, collaborative surveillance and innovative strategies to better prepare the PHI workforce of the future. The event also aimed at situating the EIOS initiative in this rapidly evolving landscape and in line with the EIOS Strategy 2024-2026.

While the main portion of the meeting was held in Saly, Senegal, the opening ceremony took place at the WHO Dakar Hub. This part of the event was open to additional local and regional partners of the WHO Dakar Hub and was live streamed on Zoom. Parts of the opening ceremony were also broadcast on local television. The Zoom live stream was followed by over 400 people.

GTM objectives

The GTM capitalizes on WHO's convening power and actively fosters a collaborative environment at a global level with the overarching goal of community building and strengthening, as well as discussing challenges, solutions, and innovations in the field of PHI and collaborative surveillance. It further offers an opportunity to integrate with other relevant communities of practice fostered by the WHO Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence (WHO Pandemic Hub), across the WHO Health Emergencies Programme (WHE) and WHO more broadly.

Expected outcomes included:

- Strengthened unity and transparency in the PHI community through linkages across participants from various levels and sectors.
- Sharing of experiences from performing PHI activities, including tools and processes used, success stories, gaps and requirements and lessons learned from different regions.
- Identification of research and development opportunities for enhancing, standardizing and harmonizing PHI activities and systems through the EIOS initiative and the WHO Hubs in Dakar, Senegal, and Berlin, Germany.

Programme and discussion outcomes

The 2024 EIOS GTM spanned three days, each focused on a distinct theme related to PHI. Day 1 emphasized national perspectives and the PHI Operational Framework, featuring the opening ceremony and an Open House at the WHO Dakar Hub. Day 2 explored technology and AI in the context of the EIOS system and PHI more broadly, with an in-depth workshop on PHI opportunities and challenges. Day 3 addressed workforce development and collaborative surveillance, including dedicated workshops and panel discussions. The detailed programme can be found in Annex 1.

Optional sessions offered deep dives into the EIOS system through a demo and clinic, while other activities like yoga, running, and an evening reception provided participants with a chance to engage with each other in more informal settings. Overall, the event featured 16 sessions, 37 presentations, 4 panel discussions, and 2 workshops, fostering robust discussion, innovation, and collaboration. Quizzes, discussion prompts, and Q&A sessions ensured active engagement.

Throughout the meeting, several key themes emerged, highlighting the importance of building the future of PHI, the role of African-led partnerships, collaborative surveillance, operational frameworks, the potential and considerations around AI, collaboration for technological innovations, and capacity building.

Catalysts for change: Building the future of PHI

Hosting the 2024 GTM in Senegal underscored Africa's commitment to pioneering PHI, collaborative surveillance and the expansion of innovative surveillance tools. A significant milestone highlighted during the GTM was the inauguration of the WHO Dakar Hub in December 2023 and the continued expansion of its work in its first year. Serving as the GTM's opening venue, the WHO Dakar Hub set the stage for high-level speakers featuring Dr. Samba Cor Sarr (representing Dr. Ibrahima Sy, Senegal's Minister of Health and Social Action), Dr. Chikwe Ihekweazu (Deputy Executive Director, WHO Health Emergencies Programme), Abdou Salam Gueye (Regional Emergency Director, WHO AFRO), and Laurent Muschel (Director General, HERA, European Commission).

The WHO Dakar Hub plays a critical role in strengthening Africa's capacity to rapidly detect and respond to public health threats, with EIOS serving as a key initiative in early event detection. The WHO Dakar Hub coordinator Dr. Thierno Balde presented that 40% of the 71 new public health events monitored by the WHO Dakar Hub in 2024 were initially detected through the EIOS system. Building on this, Dr. Etien Koua (Programme Area Manager, WHO AFRO) reinforced the importance of strengthening PHI capabilities in the region, noting that Africa accounts for 60% of all global graded outbreaks and emphasizing the need for enhanced collaborative surveillance to address this high burden effectively. Dr. Philip

AbdelMalik (Unit Head, WHO Hub in Berlin) welcomed participants by reflecting on the global growth of the EIOS initiative - from its inception in 2017 to its current role as a global force with over 100 Member States - and called for bold, collaborative action to shape the future of PHI through innovation, partnership, and shared purpose. He underscored the vital need to harness advances in data science and AI, urging all participants to reimagine partnerships that ensure emerging health intelligence reaches those who need it most.

The meeting also marked the launch of data.org's *Epiverse*¹ initiative in Africa, a global collaboration aimed at strengthening epidemic preparedness through trusted data analysis ecosystems.

Collaborative surveillance in action

As countries work to strengthen PHI systems, discussions at the GTM highlighted the need for adaptable frameworks that align with national structures while fostering international and intersectoral collaboration. The *Intelligence in Action* session featured panelists from all six WHO regions, who shared their experiences integrating EIOS and other PHI systems into national surveillance frameworks. Discussions focused on early warning systems, interoperability, and sustainability, highlighting both opportunities and persistent challenges.

- Dr. Mohammed Ismaili (Morocco Ministry of Health), Ana Tatulashvili (Georgia National Center for Disease Control and Public Health), and Dr. Alexander Torres (Dominican Republic Ministry of Public Health) demonstrated how automated media scanning has enhanced early detection and cross-sector collaboration but ensuring long-term training and integration into national workflows remains a challenge.
- Dr. Tomoe Shimada (Japan National Institute of Infectious Diseases) showcased how embedding EIOS within existing national surveillance networks has strengthened epidemic intelligence efforts, ensuring seamless integration with local outbreak monitoring systems.
- Rassidatou Natchaba (Togo Ministry of Health) and Dr. Pornpitak Panlar (Thailand Ministry of Health) emphasized the importance of multisectoral coordination and continuous capacity-building in ensuring PHI efforts translate into actionable intelligence.

During the Q&A session, participants raised key challenges related to implementation:

- Integrating the EIOS system into Ministries of Health workflows, with speakers stressing the need for clearly defined Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to formalize its role in national surveillance.
- Making EIOS system outputs publicly available, with discussions on data security, misinformation risks, and the need for national-level decision-making on transparency.

These insights reinforced that while technological tools are valuable, their effectiveness depends on strong governance, user training, and strategic integration within national public health infrastructures.

The *Collaborative Surveillance* session further emphasized that leveraging multiple data sources and fostering cross-sectoral cooperation significantly improves outbreak detection

¹ <https://data.org/initiatives/epiverse/>

and response. Country case studies illustrated practical applications of collaborative surveillance frameworks:

- Dr. Davie Simwaba (Zambia National Public Health Institute) demonstrated how threshold-based alert systems, and the automation of weekly epidemiological bulletins have improved cholera outbreak detection and decision-making in Zambia.
- Dr. Masaya Kato (WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, SEARO) and Dr. Endah Kusumowardani (Indonesia Ministry of Health) presented multisource surveillance efforts for dengue, highlighting the importance of cross-sector collaboration and government-led training workshops.
- Mohamed Fawzy (WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, EMRO) shared how EIOS-supported screening efforts in conflict-affected regions have enabled collaborative surveillance in politically complex and resource-constrained settings.
- Guan hao Chan (Singapore Ministry of Health) showcased Singapore's One Health approach, integrating genomic surveillance, wastewater analysis, and traditional epidemiological methods to improve data-sharing and visualization.

While Singapore's comprehensive approach was widely praised, panelists acknowledged that geographical and economic contexts may pose challenges in replicating it in other regions. Discussions reinforced the EIOS initiative's critical role in advancing collaborative surveillance globally and the increasing role of AI-driven automation in improving data collection, visualization, and cross-border collaboration.

Developing a global PHI Operational Framework

A series of interactive workshops and discussions, facilitated by the PHI unit at WHO headquarters (through Dr. Esther Hamblion, Lindsay Whitmore and Dr. Bruno Rocha Evia) provided a deeper examination of the need for internationally aligned yet regionally adaptable PHI guidance frameworks. Participants identified the lack of standardized PHI definitions, terminology, and surveillance methodologies as a major barrier to coordinating PHI operations at national, regional, and global levels. Inconsistencies in categorization, assessment, and data-sharing protocols hinder interoperability, while a clear and unified framework would enable seamless cross-border collaboration and the integration of diverse surveillance systems.

Discussions on signal detection, verification, and AI integration further emphasized that while technological advancements are crucial, their impact ultimately depends on strong governance, sustainable workforce capacity, and collaborative decision-making.

The initial workshop findings highlight the need for:

- Inclusion of a One Health and all-hazards approach, emphasizing prompt decision-making.
- Clear standards, terminology, and best practices, along with practical examples and existing operational tools/guidance.
- Alignment in PHI processes, accounting for variations in formality across different contexts.
- Consideration of equity at every stage, from detection to response.
- Fostering partnerships and reducing bureaucratic barriers, with a focus on building collaboration during non-crisis periods.

The insights gathered from these sessions will inform ongoing efforts to refine and develop a new PHI Operational Framework that is flexible, regionally adaptable, and globally relevant – ensuring a more cohesive and effective approach to PHI worldwide.

Harnessing AI for PHI: Innovation and equity

Discussions on AI throughout the GTM highlighted its transformative role in PHI, showcasing real-world applications ranging from disease prediction and misinformation tracking to workflow automation and data validation. A keynote by Katherine Hoffmann Pham (UNICEF Office for Innovation) provided compelling examples of how AI is being used to bridge data gaps, such as forecasting dengue outbreaks in Brazil and Peru, estimating school damage in Gaza using satellite imagery, and analysing thousands of hours of radio recordings to track misinformation. While AI tools continue to enhance epidemic intelligence, participants and speakers stressed the need for contextualization and adaptability, ensuring that models are tailored to local settings and integrated into existing public health infrastructures, rather than reinventing the wheel. However, realizing AI's full potential was recognized as something requiring sustained investment, cross-sector partnerships, and iterative refinement to enhance accuracy and usability.

A key takeaway was the imperative to make AI equitable and accessible to ensure that technological advancements benefit diverse populations rather than exacerbate existing disparities. This issue has long been recognized, but discussions explored concrete initiatives addressing these challenges. Many of the regions most affected by disease outbreaks also have linguistically underrepresented populations, making it critical for AI models to support low-resource languages to improve the inclusivity of PHI.

Ongoing research, such as that presented by Derguene Mbaye (Google PhD Fellow, NLP Researcher at Masakhane, and Co-Founder of GalsenAI), showcased efforts to bridge language gaps in PHI across the African continent. His work highlighted how advancements in NLP can expand AI's utility in outbreak-prone settings by supporting low-resource languages and improving accessibility. Similarly, Larry Madoff (Massachusetts Department of Public Health; Biothreats Emergence, Analysis and Communications Network) discussed challenges in real-time disease forecasting, emphasizing the need to balance historical data analysis with real-time nowcasting to improve outbreak predictions in resource-limited settings.

Panellists also emphasized that participatory frameworks – involving local communities in data collection and model development – are essential for ensuring AI tools are fair, unbiased, and effective in diverse settings. While AI offers immense potential for strengthening PHI, its impact will depend on transparent governance, interoperability across systems, and ethical considerations that prioritize sustainability and public good over proprietary interests.

Collaboration for good

Building on these principles, discussions at the GTM highlighted the critical role of collaboration and community-driven approaches in ensuring that PHI remains inclusive, actionable, and widely accessible. Speakers emphasized that local engagement and participatory surveillance networks are essential for capturing context-specific intelligence and fostering trust in public health systems.

Nomita Divi (Ending Pandemics) highlighted *Epihack*,² a bidirectional health data collection initiative, and *Epicore*,³ a collaborative PHI network that enables rapid information-sharing. Dr. Julia Fitzner (WHO Hub in Berlin) presented the WHO Collaboratory's⁴ digital tools for collaborative data analysis, which currently support 12 active CoP, including the Mpox analytics network. Daniela Paolotti (ISI Foundation) discussed community-driven health monitoring initiatives such as *Influenzanet*⁵ and *Respicast*,⁶ highlighting how citizen science empowers populations contributing to real-time disease surveillance. A key takeaway was that harmonizing data-sharing practices and ensuring equitable access to technological innovations are fundamental to strengthening collaborative surveillance efforts globally.

Technological advancements in PHI were another key focus, with discussions emphasizing that effective innovation relies not only on new tools but also on strong collaborative ecosystems. Luigi Spagnolo (Joint Research Centre) presented the upcoming EIOS v.2.0 system update, highlighting enhanced collaborative workflows, multilingual support, and AI-driven data processing to improve real-time information-sharing among public health professionals across borders. Justice Agbadu (Robert Koch Institute) introduced ongoing research on noise reduction in the EIOS system, detailing how human-in-the-loop annotation and multilingual model training are improving anomaly detection.

Similarly, Jaikumar Sabanayagam (UN Office of Information and Communications Technology) showcased UNITE WAVE, an AI-powered radio mining project designed to detect health threats in low-internet regions, while Godwin Ubong Akpan (WHO AFRO) discussed FM/AM radio transcription initiatives in Africa, emphasizing the role of local institutions in scaling such efforts. Jon Anthony (Adappt.ai) highlighted the potential of semantic search, AI-driven data extraction, and a knowledge bank feature, proposing opportunities for EIOS system users to develop custom models by 2025.

These initiatives reinforced that technological advancements must be developed in close consultation with end-users - including public health agencies, researchers, and local communities - to ensure relevance, adaptability, and long-term sustainability. Audience discussions explored key concerns related to ethics, data ownership, and regional adaptability, emphasizing the need for transparent governance, participatory design, and user-driven contributions in shaping the future of PHI technology.

Building a sustainable PHI workforce

As technological advancements continue to enhance PHI, discussions at the GTM reinforced that their impact ultimately depends on a well-trained and sustainable workforce capable of implementing, interpreting, and acting on these innovations. Speakers emphasized that lifelong learning and interdisciplinary training are essential for equipping public health professionals with the necessary skills to navigate post-COVID-19 public health challenges and technological shifts in PHI.

Melinda Frost (WHO Academy) introduced the WHO Academy's vision for scalable, flexible, and personalized learning solutions, highlighting key innovations such as AI-enhanced learning tools, mentorship programs, and communities of practice aimed at strengthening global PHI capacity. Complementing this, Priyank Hirani (data.org) presented the Capacity Accelerator Network⁷ as an initiative fostering modular, interdisciplinary learning

² <https://epihack.org>

³ <https://epicore.org>

⁴ <https://www.who.int/initiatives/collaboratory>

⁵ <https://influenzanet.info/home>

⁶ <https://respicast.ecdc.europa.eu>

⁷ <https://data.org/initiatives/capacity/>

approaches, ensuring that public health professionals are equipped with data-driven competencies needed for the future of PHI.

Similar to discussions on the PHI Operational Framework, a key takeaway was the need for a structured yet flexible approach to PHI training – one that fosters regional expertise while maintaining global standards. Dr. Raquel Medialdea Carrera (WHO Hub in Berlin) introduced the development of the PHI Competency Framework and Curriculum, a multi-phase initiative aimed at setting global standards for PHI training while allowing for regional adaptation.

Alvaro de Sousa Dias (Brazil Ministry of Health) shared Brazil's experience in standardizing EIOS training modules to support subnational expansion, with over 100 professionals trained in 2024 using a two-day structured program. Freda Loy Aceng (Uganda Ministry of Health) presented Uganda's multi-sectoral PHI capacity-building program, demonstrating how EIOS integration has strengthened surveillance efforts across multiple public health domains. Additionally, Muzhgan Habibi (WHO EMRO) and Madison Harman (Robert Koch Institute) discussed regional training adaptations, reflecting the growing emphasis on localizing PHI competencies to national and subnational needs.

The PHI Training and Workforce Development workshop, led by the PHI Training Working Group⁸, focused on strengthening sustainable training frameworks, mentorship programs, and evaluation mechanisms to build a resilient PHI workforce. Participants highlighted challenges such as staff turnover, language barriers, and mismatched training needs, emphasizing the need for role-specific training packages tailored to different professional levels.

A key recommendation was the adoption of hybrid learning models that combine competency-based instruction with expert-led training, along with certification programs and refresher courses to ensure continued skills development and workforce recognition. Discussions also proposed a phased PHI Training Network, starting with regional hubs and expanding through partnerships with WHO, TEPHINET, and other global training institutions. Additionally, participants stressed the importance of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) frameworks to track PHI competencies over time, ensuring that training efforts translate into practical, real-world impact. Adaptive learning and continuous assessment of surveillance integration, data quality, and community engagement were identified as essential for sustaining long-term PHI capacity.

Announcement of the 2025-26 EIOS Coordination Group

The GTM concluded with reflections on the event and the announcement of the new EIOS Coordination Group (CG) by Dr. Oliver Morgan (WHO Hub in Berlin). Gratitude was extended to the outgoing group for their contributions to advancing PHI. The full list of new CG members can be found on the EIOS website: <https://www.who.int/initiatives/eios/eios-leadership-and-governance>.

⁸ The EIOS Working Group on PHI Training was established at the EIOS Coordination Group (CG) Meeting in March 2023, and it is currently made up of members from WHO, US CDC, Brazil MoH, Robert Koch Institute, Africa CDC, ECDC, and FAO. Its purpose is to support the building and strengthening of PHI competencies and training, provide strategic recommendations to the CG, the ECT, and other relevant stakeholders and advise on PHI training activities and priorities. Key activities include supporting the ongoing review and revision of an environmental scan of PHI activities and existing training to identify country training needs, supporting the development and evaluation of PHI training materials, recommending approaches, and sharing lessons learned as appropriate to ensure the ongoing success of the initiative, and fostering collaboration and promoting the initiative to grow the network of stakeholders and support the vision of the initiative.

Moving forward: Sustaining engagement and strengthening the EIOS initiative

The 2024 EIOS GTM reinforced the importance of fostering collaboration, driving innovation, and expanding the reach of PHI. The meeting's impact extended beyond its three-day agenda, strengthening global and regional networks, raising awareness about EIOS, and advancing strategic discussions on AI, collaborative surveillance, and workforce development. Moving forward, it is critical to build on this momentum, ensuring that the insights gained translate into concrete actions that sustain engagement, expand partnerships, and enhance future meetings.

The GTM clearly demonstrated the power and need of in-person engagement, with testimonials from participants highlighting the value of networking, peer learning, and knowledge exchange. Together with WHO AFRO, the event successfully engaged various local media outlets and over 40 regional and local organizations, including UN agencies, development partners, and NGOs, demonstrating the value of expanding EIOS engagement beyond its immediate community. To capitalize on this momentum, efforts should be made to grow and formalize potential partnerships identified during the GTM and to integrate local and regional stakeholders into ongoing EIOS activities on the African continent where appropriate. Future meetings should continue leveraging media engagement to raise awareness, attract new partners, and reinforce regional leadership. Additionally, expanding partnerships with donor agencies and development organizations will be essential to securing long-term funding for EIOS capacity-building and implementation efforts, particularly in low-resource settings.

To maintain engagement and momentum between GTMs, efforts should focus on leveraging EIOS as a central platform for global knowledge exchange and integrating it with other initiatives hosted by the WHO Hub in Berlin and its partners. Nurturing ongoing working groups or regional forums will be essential for fostering sustained collaboration year-round. By strengthening mentorship programs, peer learning networks, and region-specific PHI training initiatives, key discussions and findings from the GTM could soon translate into practical applications in routine PHI operations.

The successful conclusion of the 2024 GTM lays the foundation for continued progress, shaping the future of PHI through innovation, strategic partnerships, and shared expertise. By building on the momentum generated at this meeting, the EIOS initiative will continue to evolve as a cornerstone of PHI, strengthening global preparedness and response capabilities in the face of emerging health threats.



Participants of the 2024 EIOS GTM participants in Saly, Dakar. Photo: WHO/G. Hutt.

Appendix

Annex 1: Full programme agenda

Agenda Overview Day 1

Tuesday, 10 December 2024

Time	Activity
07:00	Transport Saly to Diamniadio
08:30	Arrival & Welcome Coffee (WHO Hub Dakar)
09:00	Welcome & Opening Remarks
09:30	Catalysts for Change: Building the Future of Public Health Intelligence
10:40	WHO Regional Emergency Hub – Open House
12:00	Transport back to Saly
13:00	Break – Lunch (Restaurant at Palm Beach)
14:45	Programme resumes at Palm Beach (Teranga Meeting Room)
15:15	Intelligence in Action: National Perspectives in PHI
16:30	PHI Operational Framework #1: Setting the Stage
17:00	Wrap up Day 1
17:45	EIOS System Demo (Optional)
18:30	End of Day

Agenda Overview Day 2

Wednesday, 11 December 2024

Time	Activity
07:00	Baobab Run and Walk (Optional)
08:30	Arrival & Sign in
09:00	Welcome Day 2
09:30	Beyond the Horizon: Unleashing AI's Potential for Public Health
10:00	Collaboration for Good: Connecting Minds, Saving Lives
10:45	Break
11:15	Getting Smarter: Tech Innovations for EIOS
12:30	Break – Lunch
14:00	Inclusive Intelligence: AI for Equitable Public Health
15:15	Break
15:45	PHI Operational Framework #2: Opportunities and Challenges – Workshop
17:15	Wrap up Day 2
17:45	EIOS System Clinic (Optional)
19:00	Evening Event (Palm Beach - pool side)

Agenda Overview Day 3

Thursday, 12 December 2024

Time	Activity
07:00	Teranga Sunrise Stretch (Optional)
08:30	Arrival & sign in
09:00	Welcome Day 3
09:30	The Future isn't What it Used to Be: Shaping the Next Generation of the PHI Workforce
10:00	(En)Lightning Session: New Approaches to PHI Training
11:00	Break
11:30	Building the Future of PHI: Training, Evaluation and Workforce Development – Workshop
12:30	Break – Lunch
14:00	Collaborative Surveillance: Country, Regional and Global Action
15:30	Break
16:00	PHI Operational Framework #3: Next Steps
16:30	Announcement of EIOS Coordination Group 2025–26 and Closure of 2024 EIOS GTM
17:00	END