

Emergency
responses in smart
cities: Driving
resilience in the
post-pandemic era

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THE ROL OF DATA AND TECHNOLOGY

November 22, 2022

DT4CC Episode 17

A detailed illustration of a long-necked dinosaur, possibly a sauropod, shown in profile facing right. The dinosaur has a long, thick neck, a small head, and a long tail. It is standing on four legs. The illustration is rendered in a style with fine lines and shading, giving it a textured appearance. The background is a solid, light gray color.

Pre-COVID-19 data and tech
situation in public health

What did COVID-19 pushed towards to in terms of data and tech?



<https://www.everydaysight.com/are-blind-people-allowed-to-drive/>

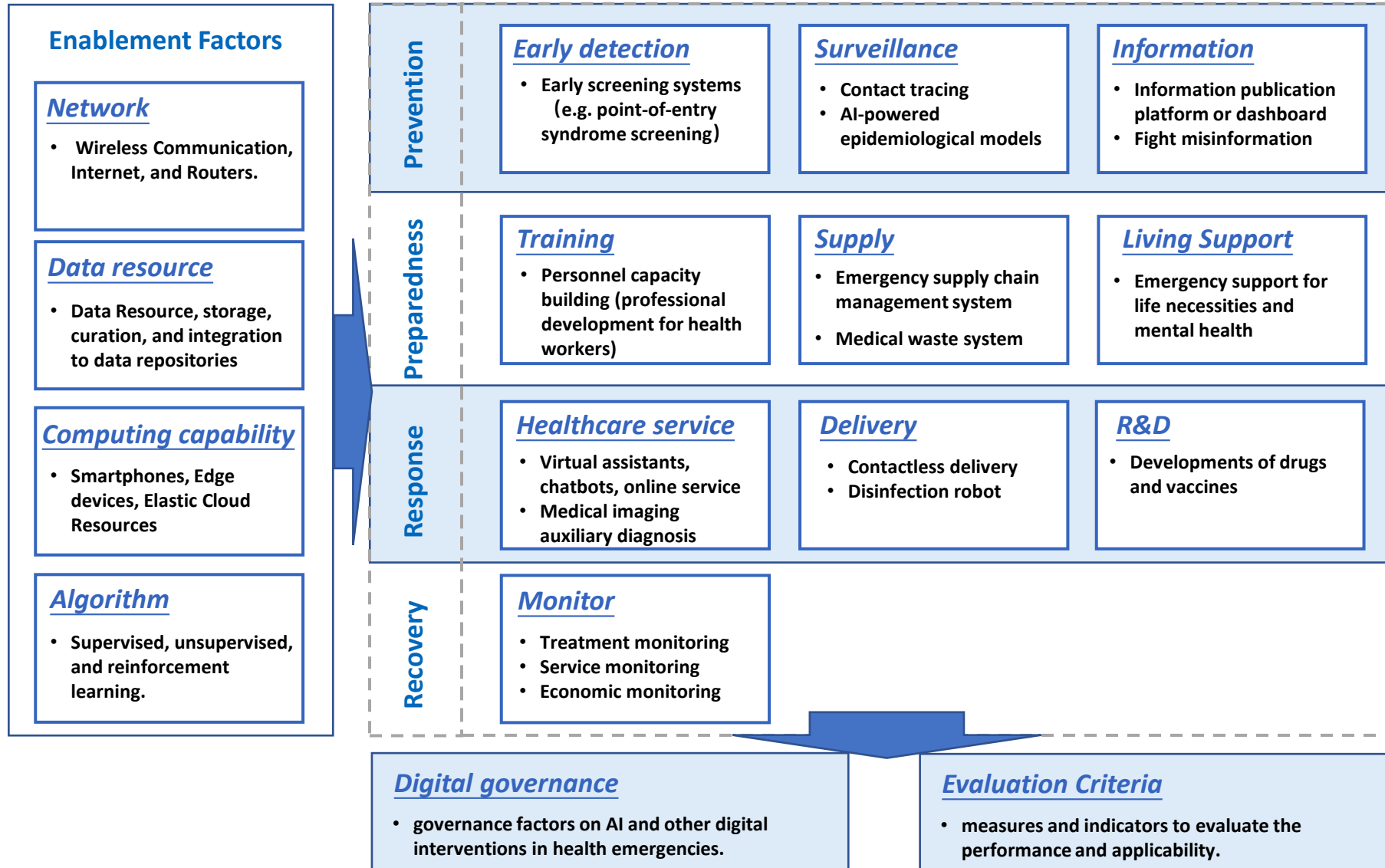
- **“Traditional” data:**

- Ranging epi-genomic information to electronic health records, reflects how **efficient, effective, representative** and **periodical** a country’s surveillance system is, both for infectious and non-infectious diseases => **quality** of the data.
- This data that is fed into models that do projections, and in ML and AI algorithms. If it is not representative, it can enhance inequities, push forward several biases and guide us towards unwanted outcomes.

- **“Non-traditional” data:**

- Ranging from crowd-source insights to real time social media listening.
- This data can provide a different perspective particularly on social behaviors towards health topics that, when triangulated with traditional data, can provide a fuller picture.

What have we learnt?



Case Collection



27 cases in the current stage...

2 Contact tracing (5)

Title	Itinerary card proves whether one has been to any epidemic-stricken region or country in the past 14 days. Link
Time stamp	Feb 29, 2020
Countries	China
Key words	contact tracing, risk assessment, telecommunication
Abstract	CAICT, China Telecom, China Unicom, and China Mobile jointly launched an itinerary card based on telecommunication data. The 1.0 version can give a self-check and proof if you have been to any epidemic region in the past 14 days or not. The 2.0 version is based on Bluetooth low energy (BLE) protocol to make close contact reminder possible. It is launched by the State Council to effectively support the social recovery from the epidemic.
Providers	CAICT, China Telecom, China Unicom, and China Mobile
Users	1.6 billion mobile-phone users
Application	contact tracing
Emergency stage	prevention
Enabling technologies	big data analysis, AI, smart phone, Bluetooth low energy (BLE)
Dependencies	Data resource, ethic and comprehensive usage of the data.
More info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the "itinerary card" accessible to everyone? If you have a mobile phone, and you are a user of any of the three operators -- China Telecom, China Unicom or China Mobile -- you can use this service. But users who just opened a new account can only use the service after 14 days. • When can I use an "itinerary card"? The "itinerary card" is used to help returnees prove what regions they have visited in the past 14 days. Therefore, the employer and the community management department can use it when checking the itinerary of workers. • Does the "itinerary card" only show the place where you registered your phone number? Of course not. The "itinerary card" can display information about the countries (regions) and cities (any stays of more than 4 hours) which users have visited in the past 14 days.
Image	<p>"Traffic light" for individual risk assessment</p> <p>Low risk Medium risk High risk</p>



Way forward towards resilience

- **Technical Enablement:** identify minimum set of requirements for the technical enablement components such as network, data resource, computing capacities, etc.
- **Digital governance:** considers governance factors on AI and other digital interventions on COVID-19 and other health emergencies.
- **Outcome Evaluation:** Contains measures and indicators to evaluate the outcome and applicability of different AI and digital interventions.



Thank you