

As Monkeypox Cases Spread, Report Shows Gates Foundation, WHO, Pharma Execs Took Part in Monkeypox Pandemic ‘Simulation’

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The World Health Organization (WHO) on Friday [held an emergency meeting](#) to discuss the outbreak of [monkeypox](#) after more than 100 cases were reported across 12 countries.

Days before the WHO convened, the Biden administration placed a [\\$119 million order](#) for monkeypox vaccines after the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [confirmed](#) six people in the U.S. were being monitored for the viral infection, and one person had [tested positive](#).

Belgium on Sunday became the first country to introduce a compulsory 21-day quarantine for monkeypox patients after reporting four cases of the disease in the last week, [Politico reported](#).

The 100 newly reported [cases](#), or suspected cases, garnered attention because many of them [do not appear](#) to be linked to travel to Africa, where in some regions, monkeypox is endemic.

[Cases were reported](#) in Australia, Austria, Belgium, [Canada](#), Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the U.K. No deaths are [reported](#) as of yet.

The number of identified cases in Europe is a record, [described](#) by Germany’s armed forces medical services as “the largest and most widespread outbreak ... ever seen in Europe,” while its spread in the U.K. was [described](#) as “unprecedented.”

U.K. public health officials [warned](#) more monkeypox cases are being detected “on a daily basis” and that there “could be [really significant numbers](#) over the next two or three weeks,” though they did not specify what “numbers” would be considered “really significant.”

The manner in which monkeypox [may have spread](#) — through sexual health services and sexual contact between men — also may have helped to heap attention on this new outbreak.

Many of the recent cases were traced to two “superspreader” events that involved situations in which men came into close physical contact, including 30 monkeypox cases in Spain [traced](#) to a single adult sauna in Madrid.

Monkeypox cases reported in Belgium appear to be [connected](#) to a recent gay “fetish festival.”

For some, these developments may bring to mind the early onset of HIV, which at the time was connected to sexual contact among males, and to [remarks](#) by [Dr. Anthony Fauci](#) that he visited gay saunas and bars during the early years of the HIV outbreak to understand how the virus was spreading.

WHO Europe regional director Hans Kluge last week [expressed concerns](#) about transmission at “mass gatherings, festivals, and parties.”

However, other public health professionals [said there](#) is a [low risk](#) to the [public](#) and a low likelihood that the epidemic will last long.

Meanwhile, questions are popping up about the similarity between a [March 2021 tabletop “simulation”](#) of a monkeypox outbreak and a [similar simulation](#) in 2019 — [Event 201](#) — which correctly “predicted” the [COVID-19](#) pandemic

Monkeypox — what is it?

Monkeypox was first [discovered](#) in 1958 in monkeys, although they are not the source of the virus. It was first [identified](#) in humans in 1970.

The virus is [particularly prevalent](#) in Central and West Africa and is [considered](#) a rare zoonotic disease, which means that it is caused by germs that spread between animals and people.

Monkeypox typically is spread by wild animals, such as in instances when a human is bitten or comes into contact with animal blood or bodily fluids. However, human-to-human transmission, while [rare](#), is possible.

The virus is [known](#) to enter the human body through broken skin, the respiratory tract, or the eyes, nose or mouth, for instance through large respiratory droplets or through contact — including sexual contact — with bodily fluids or lesions, or indirectly through contaminated clothing or linens.

However, “common household disinfectants [can kill it](#).”

A prior [outbreak](#) — the first to occur outside of the African continent — occurred in the U.S. in 2003, linked to animals shipped to Texas from Ghana.

And in July 2021, monkeypox was [confirmed](#) in a Texas individual who had returned to Dallas from Nigeria, according to the CDC.

Symptoms of monkeypox infection tend to be mild, and [include](#) fever, rash and swollen lymph nodes, and occasionally intense headache, back pain, muscle aches, lack of energy and skin eruptions which can cause painful lesions, scabs or crusts.

There are [two strains](#) of monkeypox: the West African and Central African strains. The latter is known as the deadlier of the two, but the cases identified in the recent outbreak all [appear](#) to have been caused by the milder West African strain.

Did March 2021 ‘pandemic exercise’ predict monkeypox outbreak?

In October 2019, just weeks before the outbreak of COVID-19, the Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security, along with the World Economic Forum (WEF) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, organized “[Event 201](#),” a “high-level pandemic exercise” that mirrored what later followed with COVID-19 pandemic.

In March 2021, the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), in conjunction with the Munich Security Conference, held a “[tabletop exercise](#) on reducing high-consequence biological threats.”

This “fictional exercise scenario” involved the simulation of “a deadly, global pandemic involving an unusual strain of monkeypox virus that first emerged in the fictional nation of Brinia and spread globally over 18 months.”

According to NTI, this [exercise](#), which was “[d]eveloped in consultation with technical and policy experts,” brought together “19 senior leaders and experts from across Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe with decades of combined experience in public health, biotechnology industry, international security, and philanthropy.”

The exercise culminated in a [report](#), published November 2021, titled “Strengthening Global Systems to Prevent and Respond to High-Consequence Biological Threats: Results from the 2021 Tabletop Exercise Conducted in Partnership with the Munich Security Conference.”

This report contains key findings from the exercise, as well as “actionable recommendations for the international community.”

The outcome of this “exercise scenario” found the fictional pandemic, “caused by a terrorist attack using a pathogen engineered in a laboratory with inadequate biosafety and biosecurity provisions and weak oversight,” led to “more than three billion cases and 270 million fatalities worldwide.”

The fictional start date of the monkeypox pandemic in this exercise was May 15, 2022. The first European case of monkeypox was identified on May 7, 2022.

Key findings from the report included:

- The “need” for “a more robust, transparent detection, evaluation, and early warning system that can rapidly communicate actionable information about pandemic risks.”
- “Gaps in national-level preparedness,” which will require national governments to “improve preparedness by developing national-level pandemic response plans built upon a coherent system of ‘triggers’ that prompt anticipatory action, despite uncertainty and near-term costs,” described as a “no-regrets”

policymaking basis.

- “Gaps in biological research governance” in order to “meet today’s security requirements” and be “ready for significantly expanded challenges in the future.”
- “Insufficient financing of international preparedness for pandemics,” and a lack of financing for countries to “make the essential national investments in pandemic preparedness.”

Key recommendations included:

- Bolstering international systems “for pandemic risk assessment, warning, and investigating outbreak origins,” calling upon the WHO to “establish a graded, transparent, international public health alert system” and the United Nations system to “establish a new mechanism for investigating high-consequence biological events of unknown origin.”
- The development and implementation of “national-level triggers for early, proactive pandemic response,” including the adaptation of the “no-regrets” approach to responding to pandemics via “anticipatory action” based on “triggers” that would automatically generate a response to “high-consequence biological events.”
- The establishment of “an international entity dedicated to reducing emerging biological risks associated with rapid technology advances,” that would “support interventions throughout the bioscience and biotechnology research and development life cycle — from funding, through execution, and on to publication or commercialization.”
- The development of “a catalytic global health security fund to accelerate pandemic preparedness capacity building in countries around the world,” which would include “[n]ational leaders, development banks, philanthropic donors, and the private sector” with the aim of establishing and funding “a new financing mechanism to bolster global health security and pandemic preparedness” and that would incentivize “national governments to invest in their own preparedness over the long term.”
- The establishment of “a robust international process to tackle the challenge of supply chain resilience,” based on a “high-level panel” that would be convened by the UN secretary-general “to develop recommendations for critical measures to bolster global supply chain resilience for medical and public health supplies.”

The above recommendations were borne out in practice during the simulated monkeypox pandemic scenario.

As stated in the [report](#):

“In national pandemic response plans, specific readiness measures would be ‘triggered’ based on factors related to the potential severity of the outbreak, expected delays in situational awareness, and the time it would take to implement response measures and see results.”

What would be “triggered” bears a remarkable similarity to the COVID-19-related measures of the past two-plus years.

The report states:

“Although triggered actions would vary depending upon the particular needs of the country, in most cases the goals are the same: slow the spread of disease to buy time and flatten the epidemiological curve, while using that time to scale up public health and medical systems to keep up with growing caseloads and save lives.

“NPIs [non-pharmaceutical interventions] such as mask mandates and ceasing mass gatherings were deemed to be critical for blocking chains of disease transmission.

“Participants generally did not endorse travel restrictions such as border closures, but travel health screening measures [i.e., [vaccine passports](#)] were viewed as valuable.”

According to the results of the simulated scenario, the fictional countries that “prioritized keeping their economies open, undertaking little-to-no NPIs, and downplaying the virus and its potential impacts ... have experienced much worse outcomes in terms of illness and mortality” than those fictional countries that “promptly adopted aggressive measures to slow virus transmission,” such as “shutting down mass gatherings, imposing social-distancing measures, and implementing mask mandates,” in addition to establishing “large-scale testing and contact-tracing operations.”

Gates Foundation, pharma execs, WHO participated in monkeypox pandemic simulation

Who took part in the NTI’s monkeypox pandemic simulation?

Key participants [included](#):

- Dr. Ruxandra Draghia-Akli, global head of Johnson & Johnson Global Public Health R&D and Janssen Research & Development.
- Dr. Chris Elias, president of the global development division of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.
- Dr. George Gao, director-general of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (the Chinese CDC).
- Dr. Margaret (Peggy) A. Hamburg, interim vice president for global biological policy and programs at NTI, a [member](#) of the global health scientific advisory committee for the Gates Foundation and a member of the [board](#) of [GAVI-The Vaccine Alliance](#).
- Sam Nunn, a former U.S. senator who is the founder and co-chair of NTI.
- Dr. Michael Ryan, executive director of the WHO Health Emergencies Program and a highly visible figure during COVID-19 times.
- Dr. Petra Wicklandt, head of corporate affairs for Merck.

[Several](#) of the participants listed above also “participated” in Event 201.

The authors of the report also stand out for their background.

For example, [Dr. Jaime M. Yassif](#), vice president of NTI global biological policy and programs, holds a Ph.D. in biophysics from the University of California-Berkeley and a master’s degree in science and security from the King’s College, London, war studies department.

Yassif previously led the initiative on biosecurity and pandemic preparedness at the Open Philanthropy Project, including the management of nearly \$40 million in biosecurity grants, the “initiation of new biosecurity work in China and India,” and “establishment of the Global Health Security Index.”

She also previously advised the U.S. Department of Defense on science and technology policy and worked on the Global Health Security Agenda at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Co-author [Chris Isaac](#), program officer for NTI’s Global Biological Policy and Programs team, “has been involved with synthetic biology through the Internationally Genetically Engineered Machines Competition since the start of his scientific career” and “is an alumnus of the Emerging Leaders in Biosecurity Fellowship at the Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security.”

The [report](#) is the product of a partnership between NTI, [co-founded](#) by Nunn and Ted Turner, and the Munich Security Conference.

Both NTI (\$3.5 million, for “vaccine development”) and the Munich Security conference (\$1.2 million) [received funding](#) from the Gates Foundation.

The [report](#) itself was [funded](#) by the Open Philanthropy project, one of whose main funders is Dustin Moscovitz, co-founder of Facebook along with Mark Zuckerberg.

Open Philanthropy, over the past decade, has provided [donations and grants](#) to the following entities and for the following purposes:

- \$166.9 million for “global health.”
- \$90.2 million for “biosecurity and pandemic preparedness.”
- \$18 million for “global catastrophic risks.”
- \$40.2 to Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security.
- \$17.9 to NTI.
- \$2.2 to The Guardian.
- \$1.6 to Rockefeller University.

Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security at center of multiple tabletop exercises

NTI and the Munich Security Conference are not new to “tabletop exercises” — their [report](#) highlights previous simulations, including a 2019 report titled “[A Spreading Plague](#),” and a 2020 report titled “[Preventing Global Catastrophic Biological Risks](#).”

Other simulations in the recent past, in addition to Event 201, include:

- Operation [Dark Winter](#) (June 2001, less than three months before the 9/11 attacks and subsequent anthrax scare, “examining the national security, intergovernmental, and information challenges of a biological attack on the American homeland”).
- Operation [Atlantic Storm](#) (January 2005, “designed to mimic a summit of transatlantic leaders forced to respond to a bioterrorist attack”).
- The [Clade X](#) exercise (May 2018, “to illustrate high-level strategic decisions and

policies that the United States and the world will need to pursue in order to prevent a pandemic or diminish its consequences should prevention fail”). Yassif [helped develop](#) the Clade X exercise.

The common denominator among all of these simulations? The [Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security](#), which published a [document](#) titled “The SPARS Pandemic 2025-2028,” comprising “a futuristic scenario that illustrates communication dilemmas concerning medical countermeasures (MCMs) that could plausibly emerge in the not-so-distant future.”

Predictions for the future don’t end there, however. For instance, in September 2017, NTI and the WEF organized a [roundtable discussion](#) on the current state of biological risks presented by technology advancement in light of the [Fourth Industrial Revolution](#).

And in January 2020, NTI and the WEF again joined forces, issuing a [report](#) titled “Biosecurity Innovation and Risk Reduction: A Global Framework for Accessible, Safe and Secure DNA Synthesis.”

According to the report:

“Rapid advancements in commercially available DNA synthesis technologies — used for example to artificially create gene sequences for clinical diagnosis and treatment — pose growing risks, with the potential to cause a catastrophic biological security threat if accidentally or deliberately misused.”

Merck, whose head of corporate affairs participated in the monkeypox simulation, was the subject of an FBI and CDC [investigation](#) in November 2021 regarding 15 suspicious vials labeled “smallpox” at a Merck facility in Philadelphia.

Bill Gates no stranger to predicting the future

Bill Gates has himself been remarkably prescient with his predictions of future events.

Here are some of Gates’ predictions:

- In a November 2015 TED talk, he [stated](#) “[i]f anything kills over 10 million people in the next few decades, it’s most likely to be a highly infectious virus rather than a war. Not missiles, but microbes.”
- In a 2017 [speech](#) at that year’s Munich Security Conference, he said “the next epidemic could originate on the computer screen of a terrorist intent on using genetic engineering to create a synthetic version of the smallpox virus,” [arguing](#) in favor of the merger of “health security” and “international security.”
- In May 2021, Gates [said](#) “[s]omebody who wants to cause damage could engineer a virus so that the cost, the chance of running into this is more than that of naturally-caused epidemics such as the current one ... [t]he ways the humans interact with other species, these viruses are coming across the species barriers whether it’s bats or monkeys.”
- In November 2021, Gates [publicly pondered](#), “[y]ou say, OK, what if a bioterrorist brought smallpox to 10 airports? You know, how would the world respond to that? There’s naturally-caused epidemics and bioterrorism-caused epidemics that could even be way worse than what we experienced today.”
- In February 2022, Gates [warned](#) that the next pandemic “... won’t necessarily be

a coronavirus or even the flu. It is likely to be a respiratory virus. Because, with all the human travel we have now, that's the one that can spread in such a rapid way," emphasizing the significance of providing sufficient funds to the private sector and academia to build better vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics.

- Earlier this month, Gates [called for](#) the development of a so-called "Global Epidemic Response and Mobilization" (GERM) initiative, stating that present WHO funding was "not at all serious about pandemics" and that \$1 billion a year would be needed to operate this initiative.
- Also this month, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation [announced](#) "a new financial commitment of up to US\$125 million to help end the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic and prepare for future pandemics," with much of the money going toward "strengthening health systems in low-income countries, enhancing integrated disease monitoring, expanding access to pandemic tools, and helping countries manage COVID-19 alongside other pressing health needs."
- In his new book, "[How to Prevent the Next Pandemic](#)," [Gates argues](#) that, despite COVID fatigue, the world must focus on preparing for future pandemics, regardless of whether a disease is circulating.

Thanks [#JamesCorbett](#) for reading Bill Gates' new book so we don't have to!<https://t.co/a00FDe6EHS>

— Robert F. Kennedy Jr (@RobertKennedyJr) [May 13, 2022](#)

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