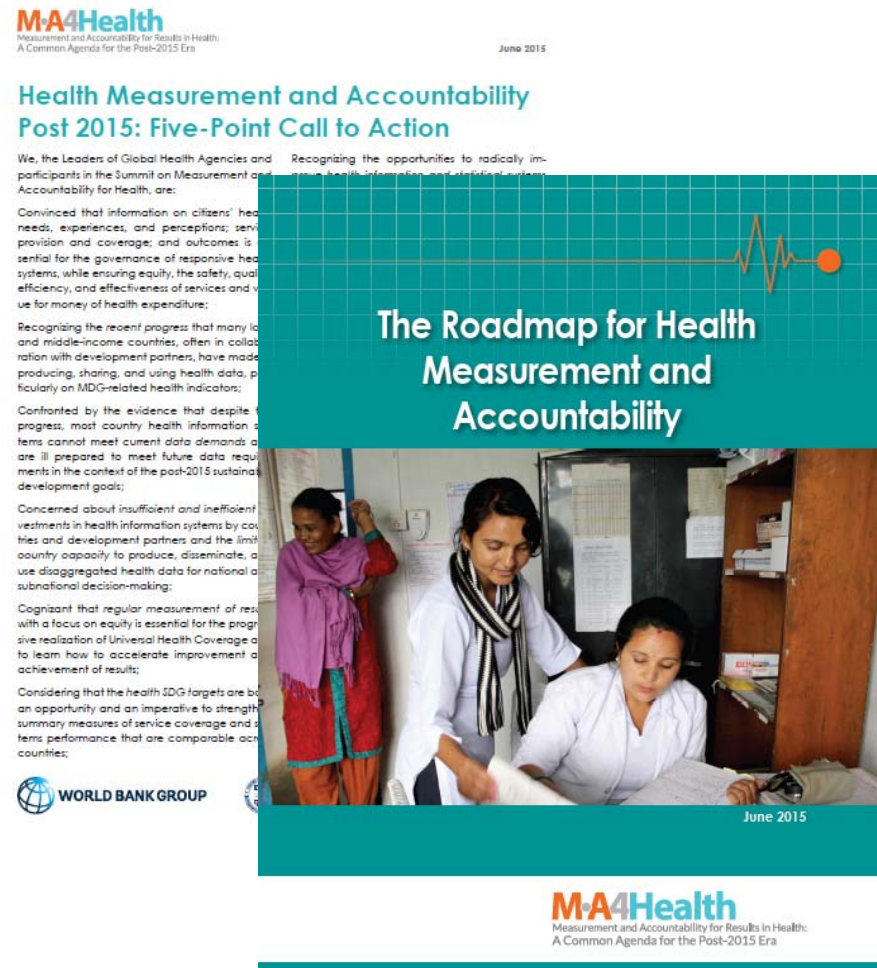

Global and Regional Situation and Strategy on eHealth

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South-East Asia Regional Office

Measurement and Accountability for Results in Health Summit

- Convened by World Bank, WHO, USAID in June 2015
- Renewing commitments, increasing attention, and creating pathways for coordinated strengthening of M&E, HIS, CRVS, eHealth in post-MDG era
- Increasing investments, greater attention to UHC, better quality, analysis, use



MA4Health: 5-Point Call to Action

- 1) Increase the level and efficiency of investment by governments and development partners to strengthen the country HIS in line with international standards and commitments
- 2) Strengthen country institutional capacity to collect, compile, share, disaggregate, analyze, disseminate and use data at all levels of the health system
- 3) Ensure that countries have well-functioning sources for generating population health data, including civil registration and vital statistics systems, censuses, and health surveys tailored to country needs, in line with international standards
- 4) Maximize effective use of the data revolution, based on open standards, to improve health facility and community information systems including disease and risk surveillance and financial and health workforce accounts, empowering decisions makers at all levels with real-time access to information
- 5) Promote country and global governance with citizens' and community's participation for accountability through monitoring and regular, inclusive transparent reviews of progress and performance at the facility, subnational, national, regional, and global levels, linked to the health-related SDGs

MA4Health: 5-Point Call to Action

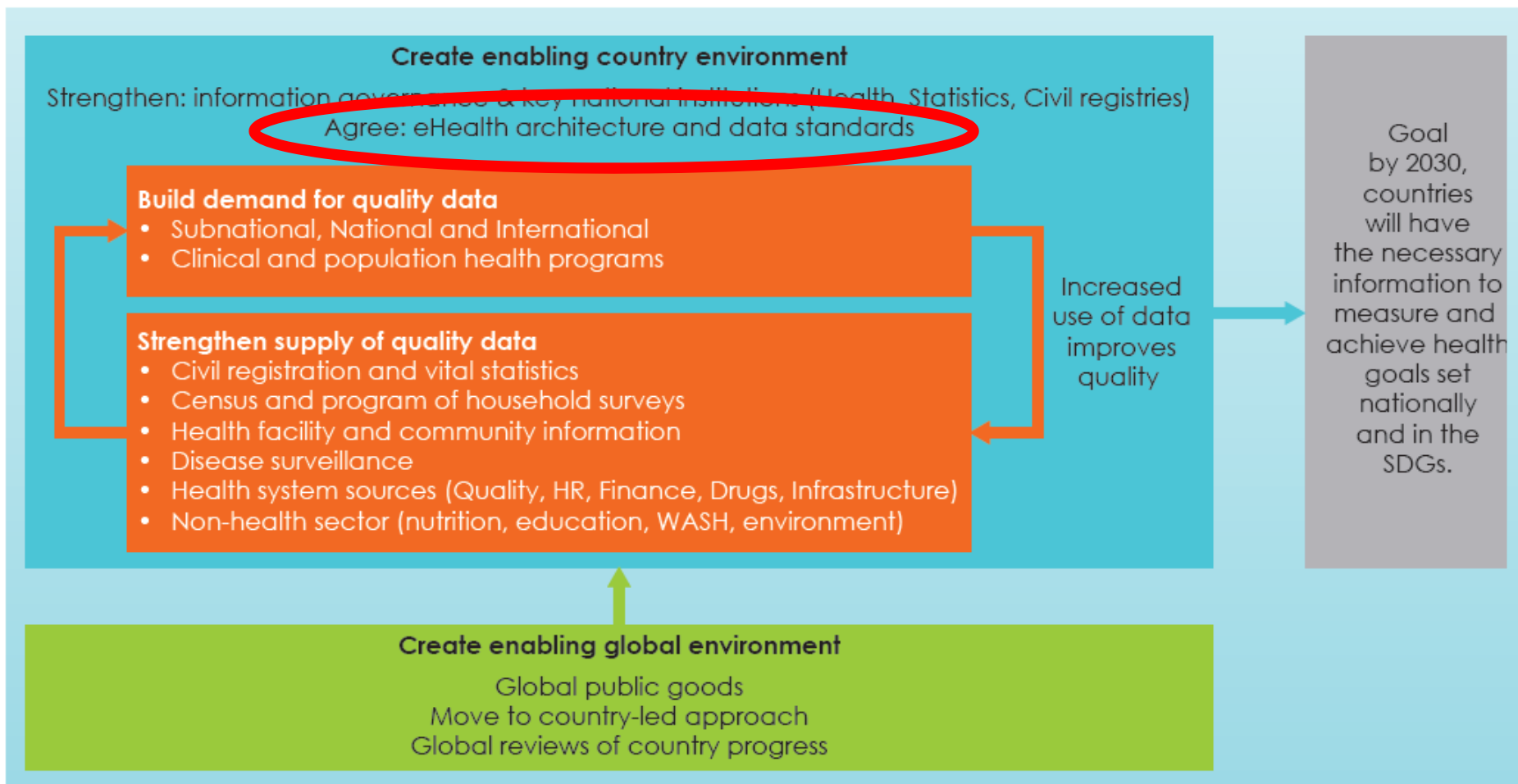
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The Country E-Health Roadmap for Measurement and Accountability

Goal

By 2030, all low and middle income countries have the necessary information to improve health and health services and achieve national and global health-related ***Sustainable Development Goals***

The Country E-Health Roadmap for Measurement and Accountability

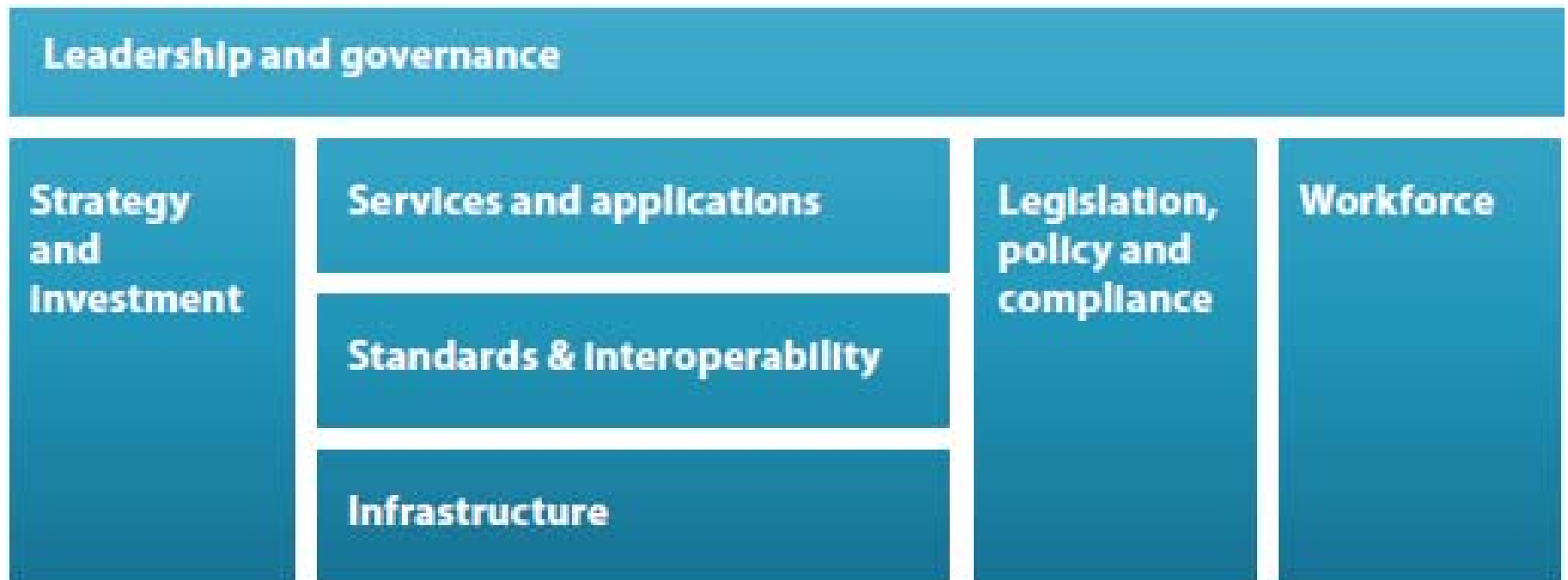


National eHealth Strategy Toolkit

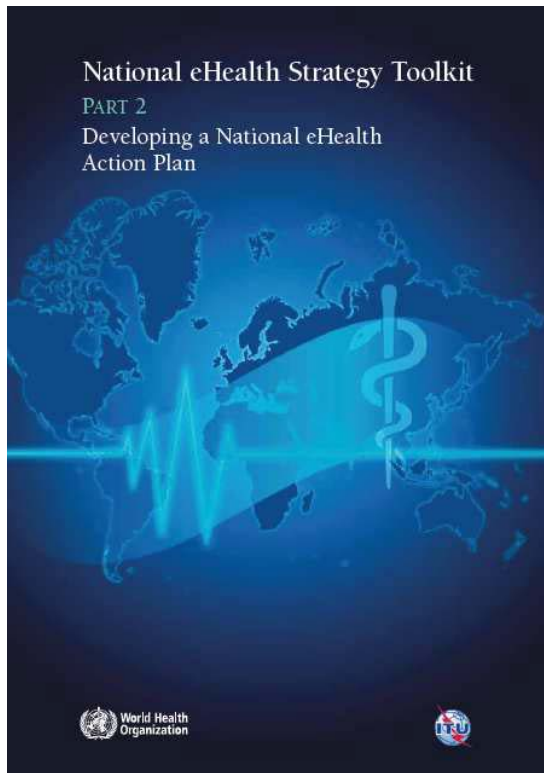
- A resource for developing or renewing a country's eHealth strategy
- From countries just setting out to those that have already invested in eHealth
- A framework and method for the development of an eHealth vision, action plan and monitoring framework



E-Health Components



E-Health Roadmap



Action lines

- Action lines
- Outputs
- Activities and dependencies
- Risks and challenges

Resources

- Skills and expertise
- High-level resources
- Funding requirements

Strategic phases

- Implementation phases
- Strategic focus
- Implementation targets

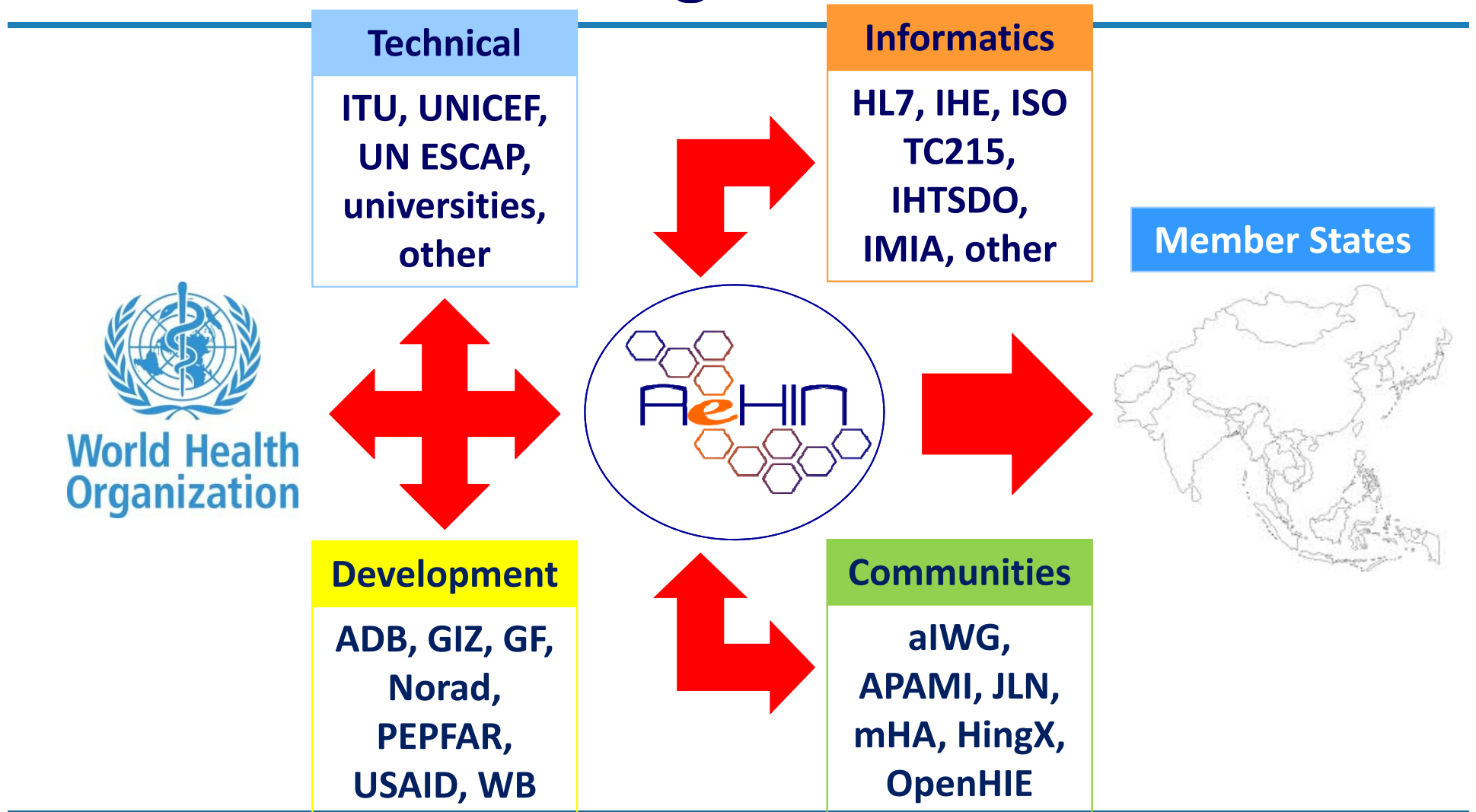
- Priorities
- Assumptions and constraints
- Program management vs. project management
- Accountability and results

Regional E-Health Strategy (2014 – 2020)

- Policy and strategy
- Tools and methods
- Collaboration and partnership
- Human resource development
- [LINK](#)



Regional Community of Practice Working Together



E-Health Capacity Roadmap

WHO, AeHIN, ADB, UNICEF, and others provide technical support to make digital health scalable and sustainable using certified governance, planning, architecture, management, and optimization procedures



iCTen! Recommendations to Accelerate UHC



CONFERENCE ON MEASURING AND ACHIEVING
UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE WITH ICT
IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

AeHIN 3rd GENERAL MEETING

December 2014, Manila, Philippines

iCTen!

NO. 36
JUNE 2015

ADB BRIEFS

KEY POINTS

- Obtaining universal health coverage (UHC) has been widely embraced in Asia and the Pacific. UHC is essential to inclusive growth, health security and sustainable economic development. To achieve UHC, more resources have to be mobilized for the health sector, and they must be used more efficiently and effectively.
- Information and communication technology (ICT) innovations in health—or eHealth—are key enablers for achieving and measuring UHC. ICT solutions empower patients and communities to engage at all levels of the health system, and can be transformative through each stage of every country's health sector development.
- ICT solutions have the potential to reduce healthcare costs to families, improve equitable access to quality services, efficiently link health systems with social protection programs, and increase accountability and sustainability in health service delivery.
- Optimizing existing ICT infrastructure and making strategic new investments in eHealth solutions may accelerate UHC in terms of which people, what services and how much of the costs are to be covered.
- There are significant opportunities, particularly in low resource environments, for timely and innovative use of ICT, but solutions must be harnessed strategically to deliver cheaper and faster UHC in the right context at the right time.
- Applying lessons learned from experienced peers in the eHealth community of practice will help to rapidly implement solutions that work. The Asia eHealth Information Network (AeHIN) is proving to be a dynamic peer-to-peer assistance platform to successfully progress towards UHC with ICT.
- Measuring UHC with ICT-enabled monitoring systems can also enhance evidence based health policies and decision making with more reliable and sufficient data in formats and frequencies that ensure better health systems performance.

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UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE BY DESIGN

ICT-enabled solutions are the future of equitable, quality health care and resilient health systems¹

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Asian Development Bank

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Coordinator for Health
Intelligence and Innovation
Division of Health Systems
WHO WPRO

Jane Perry
Senior Public Health and Development Writer

Target Audiences

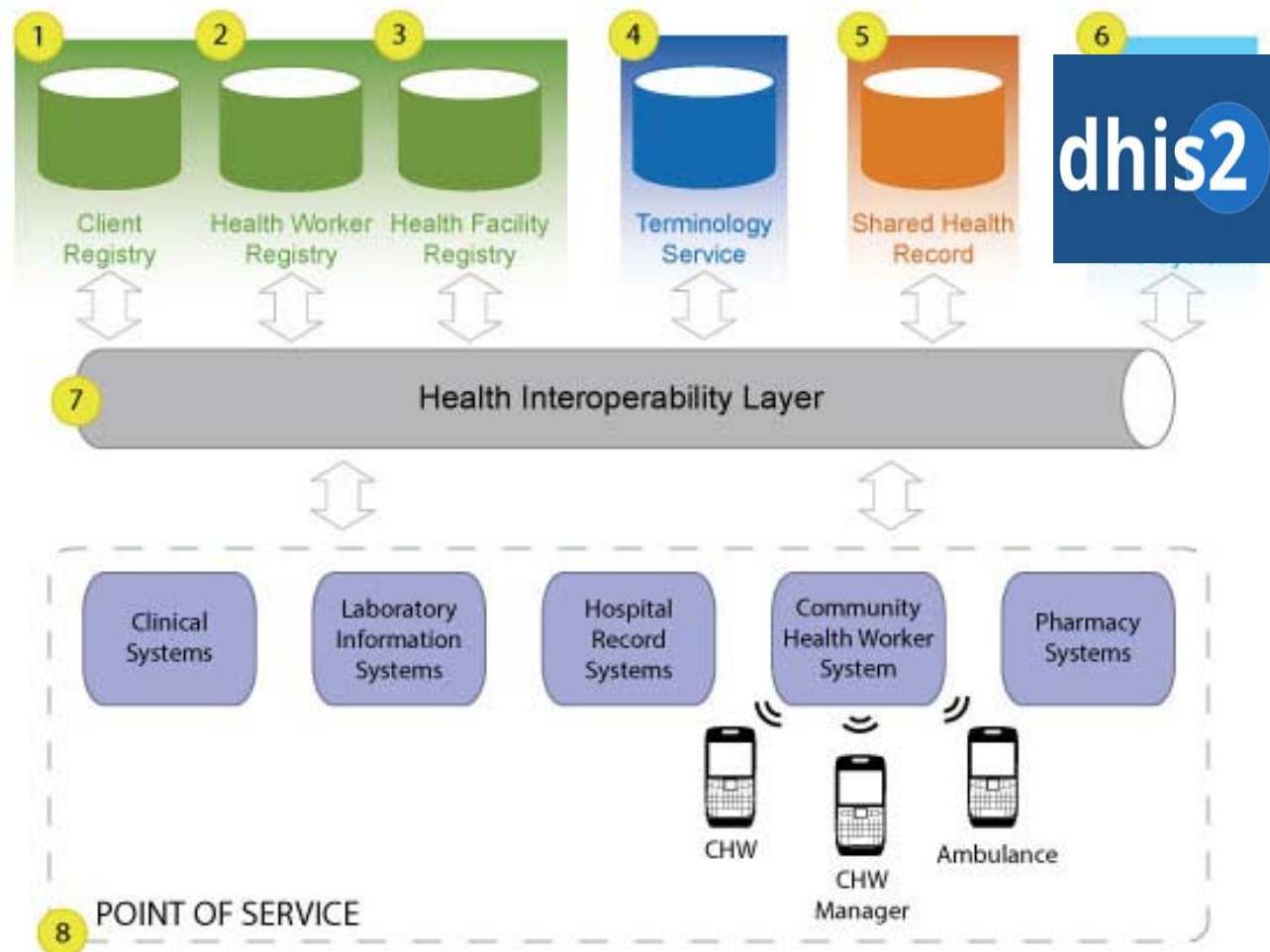
- Parliamentarians and executive branch decision makers
- Ministry of Finance and other relevant line-Ministry decision makers
- Health sector policy makers
- Ministry of Health department directors
- Health systems managers
- Health systems ICT implementers
- Health care researchers
- International development organizations

¹ The policy brief is a collaboration between the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Health Organization (WHO).

² Susann Roth supports the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) health sector development and co-lead the preparation of ADB's revised operational plan for health which supports developing member countries in achieving universal health coverage (UHC). Susann is particularly interested in the public-private dialogue to provide quality health services for the poor and in information and communication technology solutions for UHC and health systems strengthening. Mark Landry is the coordinator for health intelligence and innovation in the Division of Health Systems in the WHO WPRO in Manila, Philippines. Mark provides health information systems and eHealth technical assistance to countries and promotes collaborative communities to strengthen health systems performance with better quality and timely evidence for decision making. Jane Perry is a senior public health and development writer. Based in Hong Kong, China for more than two decades, she writes for international organizations including ADB, WHO, and UNAIDS, as well as international NGOs and publications such as the BMJ and The Guardian. The authors wish to thank Yvonne Lin, director, Division of Health Systems, WHO WPRO; Aileen Marasigan, co-lead, Asia eHealth Information Network, University of the Philippines Manila; Derek Riza, eHealth architect, eGizmo; and Phyllis Trevis, director, Department of Health System Development, WHO SEARO for their invaluable feedback and comments.



Open Health Information Exchange (OpenHIE): An architectural framework



Courtesy of
 OpenHIE

Three Keys E-Health Success

- 1 Start with Users not Solutions.** Adequate planning and design leads to expected results
- 2 Adhere to Standards and Guidelines and Aim for Interoperable and Flexible Solutions.** Scalability and sustainability depend on it
- 3 Learn from the Success and Failures of Others.** Peer-to-peer networking and technical transfer can save time and money

Thank You!

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