

Digital health systems to support pandemic response in **Afghanistan**

Mapping digital health tools and matching deployment opportunities in response to COVID-19

April 2021

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Introduction

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) published the *National Health Strategy: 2016–2020* to frame its priorities, which include strengthening its health information systems (HIS) and building a national data warehouse to provide quality data for decisionmaking to support health programs and outcomes. The COVID-19 pandemic brought a new level of urgency to achieving these priorities. Leveraging digital health tools is a rapid, cost-effective strategy to accelerate Afghanistan's COVID-19 response while at the same time reinforcing its priorities.

Background

Digital Square conducted a landscape analysis of Afghanistan's digital systems in the tenyear period from 2010–2020 with information validated by tool implementers and designers, digital health experts, and MOPH stakeholders as part of the USAID-funded Map and Match project. The purpose was to identify the existing digital tools utilized in Afghanistan, map the tools already deployed for COVID-19 response to relevant uses cases, and highlight opportunities where existing tools can quickly be adapted and deployed to support COVID-19 response.



Analysis overview

The Map and Match assessment found 19 digital health tools, with at least 9 already deployed for COVID-19 response. There may be many more tools deployed across the country that were not uncovered in this rapid analysis. This brief identifies opportunities for existing digital tools to be adapted to pandemic use case needs for the COVID-19 response and potential future epidemics. Mapping tools to the use cases revealed where there are strengths and gaps in Afghanistan's digital health systems response to COVID-19. For example, the analysis found additional tools ready for adaptation to support use cases like points of entry, supply chain, and vaccine delivery and planning. Strategic adaptation of existing digital health tools will accelerate the COVID-19 response, offering greater efficiency and more robust support to the government, health workers, clients, and other stakeholders.

Figure 1. Current number of digital health tool deployments mapped to pandemic use cases in Afghanistan.



Figure 1 illustrates that many use cases are addressed using several tools in Afghanistan's COVID-19 response while other use cases are filled by only one tool.

Key definitions

Pandemic use case refers to the specific type of information collected, stored, tracked, analyzed, or visualized as it relates to the functional response to an epidemiological event, specifically COVID-19.

Digital health tool refers to a website, application, or other computer or mobile technology that supports data collection, storage, tracking, analysis, or visualization. The tool must have an electronic interface. One digital tool can address multiple use cases.

Application refers to

components of digital tools that are primarily designed for use by clients of the health system or by health workers. Applications can be reused to address more than one use case, or applications can be uniquely used for only one use case.

Adaptation refers to making improvements to existing digital tools to improve their applicability and impact in the context of COVID-19.

Table 1. Mapping and matching digital health tools to strengthen Afghanistan's COVID-19 response.

Digital Square mapped the current state of tools' functionality across the pandemic use cases in **blue** to illustrate how the digital health system is supporting Afghanistan's COVID-19 response. Digital Square matched opportunities for tool adaptation across the pandemic use cases in **green** to reveal places where Afghanistan can reuse parts of its existing digital health systems to strengthen its COVID-19 response.



PANDEMIC USE CASES

Digital tools deployed for COVID-19 response

Opportunities to adapt tools for pandemic response

Matching digital health tools ready for adaptation to fill the pandemic use case gaps

The analysis identified existing digital tools that can be adapted to support COVID-19 response for several use case gaps below. Use case gaps are defined as use cases that have fewer than two tools addressing them. Contact tracing, diagnostic tools, health facility and provider administration, laboratory systems, learning and training, points of entry, and vaccine delivery and planning all have one tool that currently addresses these use cases so are considered response gaps. Coordination and operations, infection prevention and control, One Health, and supply chain are the use cases where no existing tools were identified making them complete gaps, yet the analysis matched existing tools that can be adapated to fulfill them as well.

Many of the matched tools below provide opportunities to streamline the COVID-19 response across a range of use cases. To learn more about the tools in the matrix below, please see Table 2 for more details to facilitate adaptations. To find out more about all the Digital Square approved global goods mapped across these pandemic use cases, please see <u>this Map and Match resource</u>, which can provide decision-makers with targeted information to deploy and adapt global goods to fulfill gaps in the COVID-19 response.



Example of a global good ready for adaptation to support COVID-19 response in Afghanistan

CommCare

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CommCare is an offline-capable mobile data collection and service delivery platform used in more than 80 countries. CommCare is popular for its offline case management capabilities proven to be effective at scale. It is designed for everything from simple surveys to comprehensive longitudinal data tracking. It allows for easy digitization of surveys, has forms that are intuitive for end users, utilizes simple device deployment, and includes translation features.

Dimagi worked to rapidly design and deploy a set of free, templatized CommCare applications and reporting options using mobile, web, and SMS. These applications have been applied to a wide variety for COVID-19 use cases, including community preparedness, contact tracing, facility readiness assessment, point of of entry screening, and health worker education. More than 25,000 users from more than 70 organizations and governments have used CommCare for a variety of use cases in more than 30 countries.

11	Case management	
	Contact tracing	
USE CASES	Diagnostic tools	
0	Event-based surveillance	
UTILIZED	Health facility and provider administration	
11 DAPTATION PORTUNITIES DENTIFIED	Infection prevention and control	
	Laboratory systems	
	Learning and training	
	Points of entry	
	Risk communication and community engagement	
	Supply chain	

Digital health systems for pandemic response in Afghanistan

Table 2. An in-depth look at digital health tools to support the COVID-19 response.

Digital health tool	Purpose	Use case(s)	Funder(s)	Implementer(s)	Licensing	Scale
166 Call Center	Afghans from anywhere in the country can dial 166 to consult with qualified female and male doctors for medical inquiries related to reproductive and maternal health, nutrition, polio, and COVID-19. Afghans can receive medical advice on what to do if experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 when they call 166.	Risk communication and community engagement		MOPH, Paywast	Public domain	
Afghanistan HMIS (DHIS2)	This is the MOPH's implementation of DHIS2, which is a software platform for integrated care and management. Afghanistan's HMIS acts as a central data warehouse for appropriate datasets to make browser-based analysis on demand possible by any internet-connected computer without the need for special distribution and installation of software on each computer.	Case management, contact tracing, coordination and operations, diagnostic tools, event-based surveillance, health facility and provider administration, laboratory systems, One Health, points of entry, risk communication and community engagement, routine surveillance, supply chain, vaccine delivery and planning	DHIS2, Gavi, Global Fund, MOHP, Norad	MOPH, DHIS2	Open source	National
Case.io	Case.io is a web-based platform for sharing and exchanging medical cases quickly, easily, and securely. Sharing a patient case is possible with non-members of the platform via a unique link. All types of images, including Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (i.e., integrated viewer) and other file types (e.g., PDF, XLS) are transferred in seconds and are available for assessment and diagnosis.	Diagnostic tools, points-of-entry	One World Medical Network e.V.	One World Medical Network e.V.	Proprietary	National
COVID-19 Tracker in Afghanistan	This tool is a dashboard showing the total number of confirmed cases, deaths, and recoveries in Afghanistan. It also shows the number of confirmed cases per province.	Event-based surveillance		Esri	Proprietary	National
form.expert	Form.expert converts customized PDFs into online fillable forms. Existing online forms can be expanded to include additional fillable fields such as a signature field. Each form has a unique link and can be shared with an unlimited number of people. Each person can fill out the form and sign it online. Each form is sent directly from the form.expert platform to a predefined email or to a callback URL. Forms can be filled out and sent on a smartphone, tablet, or computer. An internet connection is required. All browsers are supported.	Case management, routine surveillance	One World Medical Network e.V.	One World Medical Network e.V.	Proprietary	National
Ministry of Public Health's official Facebook page	The MOPH's official Facebook page provides updates to the general public on important health topics, including COVID-19 (e.g., number of cases and vaccine availability).	Risk communication and community engagement			Public domain	
SORMAS (Surveillance Outbreak Response Management and Analysis System)	SORMAS is an open source software that processes disease control and outbreak management procedures. SORMAS also provides real-time digital surveillance of peripheral health care facilities and laboratories, which facilitates early detection of outbreaks. SORMAS adheres to international data standards to enhance technical and contextual interoperability with other systems.	Event-based surveillance, vaccine delivery and planning	CDC		Open source	National
Viamo's 3-2-1 Service	The 3-2-1 Service delivers free, trusted, life-enhancing information by local, regional, and international subject matter experts to people on mobile devices. Messages can reach previously inaccessible people with tailored health care information. Such information can overcome barriers to early detection of life threatening diseases, provide diagnostic advice, including self-diagnostic services, and treatment options through IVR.	Risk communication and community engagement		Viamo	Proprietary	National
World Continuing Education Alliance	This learning management system is a multifield eLearning and mHealth system that supports virtual and blended learning linked to certifications for professional development and lifelong learning. Examples of content includes modules about nursing and midwifery and COVID-19 (both clinical and nonclinical). The platform generates reports on study habits and data of users (i.e., age, gender, location, qualification, role, employment status).	Learning and training		Regulatory & professional associations	Proprietary	National

Digital tools deployed for COVID-19 response

Opportunities to adapt tools for pandemic response

Table 2. An in-depth look at digital health tools to support the COVID-19 response, continued.

Digital health tool	Purpose	Use case(s)	Funder(s)	Implementer(s)	Licensing	Scale
CommCare	CommCare is an offline-capable mobile data collection and service delivery platform used in more than 80 countries. CommCare is popular for its offline case management capabilities proven to be effective at scale. It is designed for everything from simple surveys to comprehensive longitudinal data tracking. It allows for easy digitization of surveys, has forms that are intuitive for end users, utilizes simple device deployment, and includes translation features.	Case management, contact tracing, diagnostic tools, event-based surveillance, health facility and provider administration, laboratory systems, learning and training, points of entry, risk communication and community engagement, supply chain			Open source	
Community Scorecard App	Community scorecards are widely used to build a trusted and constructive relationship between communities and health facility staff. The Community Scorecard App helps staff or volunteers running community scorecards to digitize and analyze the data generated from this process. The app includes three related tools: a simplified data entry app that is designed to work offline, a program management app that includes real-time analysis tools, and a data hub to aggregate and visualize data.	Risk communication and community engagement, vaccine delivery and planning	Aga Khan Foundation, FCDO	Aga Khan Foundation, CARE	Open source	Subnational
GxAlert	GxAlert is a digital platform that facilitates country-level surveillance of viral load laboratory by allowing data to flow across the health system. GxAlert can connect to other electronic tuberculosis (eTB) managers or M&E systems. GxAlert can also send targeted SMS alerts to facility managers, health officers and suppliers. GxAlert enabled a solution to address the following gaps: 1) device management, monitoring and reporting, 2) calibration, maintenance and procurement planning, 3) lab technologists' capacity, availability and training, 4) real-time results notifications to respective stakeholders including rapid case notifications for all positive results to all relevant healthcare officers, and 5) inventory management and notifications to reduce stockouts and expires.	Diagnostic tools, laboratory systems, event- based surveillance		SystemOne	Proprietary	National
Hayat (formerly Teeko+)	Hayat is a mobile Android application and web portal used by health providers and administrators to track immunization and MNCH service delivery. Hayat is comprehensive, capturing data across all points of contact with the health system and can be accessed by different cadres of health workers. The platform is expanding its ability to track inventory. As COVID-19 vaccines and therapeutics are developed, established systems like Hayat will be crucial to monitor deployment and immunization at decentralized levels.	Case management, event-based surveillance, routine surveillance, vaccine delivery and planning	Aga Khan Foundation Canada, Grand Challenges Canada	Aga Khan Development Network, MOHP	Open source	Subnational
iHRIS (internet-based human resources information system)	iHRIS is free, open-source software that helps countries around the world track and manage their health workforce data to improve access to services. Countries use it to capture and maintain high-quality information for health workforce planning, management, regulation, and training.	Health facility and provider administration, risk communication and community engagement, vaccine delivery and planning	USAID	IntraHealth International, Palladium	Open source	
mSupply, mSupply ColdChain, and mSupply mobile vaccines	mSupply can be used for inventory management. The tool can display aggregated data on dashboards about vaccine dispensation numbers and rates. The tool can produce a list of people to send SMS reminders to receive their vaccine doses and record adverse drug reactions. mSupply uses Bluetooth sensors to monitor cold chain equipment monitoring.	Supply chain, vaccine delivery and planning	Primarily self- funded, UNDP, UNPFA, USAID	UNDP	Open source	National

Digital tools deployed for COVID-19 response

Opportunities to adapt tools for pandemic response

"We are using aggregated data for DHIS2 for COVID-19 response, but we would like to focus on collecting individual data moving forward too. We want to focus on patient management in digital health reform."

—Dr. Lutfullah Shifaa, MOPH

At a glance

Figures 2 shows that Afghanistan's digital health tools rely on different software licensing types for sustainability with open source being the most common. Figure 3 demonstrates that Afghanistan has 10 digital health tools deployed on a national scale while 5 operate on a subnational scale. These figures are not specific to COVID-19 response, but provide an overall picture of Afghanistan's digital health infrastructure.

Figure 2. Software licensing types of Afghanistan's digital health tools.



Figure 3. Number of digital tools deployed at scale in Afghanistan.



Conclusion

Digital Square identified 19 existing, adaptable digital health tools in Afghanistan. The analysis found gaps in use cases and several opportunities where existing tools can meet these gaps to support the country's COVID-19 response and simultaneously strengthen its health system. This brief underpins how critical it is to align funding to Afghanistan's existing digital health infrastructure to bolster its capacity to mitigate the effects of the current pandemic and prepare the country to respond to future outbreaks.

Take action

Coordinate with all digital systems stakeholders

to create a unified, robust digital health system that can strategically and rapidly be part of the ongoing COVID-19 response. It is paramount to support the government's lead and support its national digital health strategies and the tools it approves. Visit the <u>Digital Health Atlas</u> to see a complete, regularly updated snapshot of Afghanistan's digital health system. If you know of a digital system that is not identified in this brief, please add it to the <u>Digital Health Atlas</u>.

Reuse existing tools when possible.

Do not invest in new systems if there are existing systems the government endorses that can effectively approach each of the pandemic use cases.

Learn more about Afghanistan's digital health systems and their role in the COVID-19 response by reviewing Afghanistan's full Map and Match dataset.

Apply GIZ's Assessment Tool for Digital Pandemic

Preparedness to better understand the strengths and gaps in the country's COVID-19 response and to be well prepared for future disease outbreaks.

Connect with additional relevant resources, including:

Digital Square continues to update its <u>wiki</u> with adaptations of Digital Square Global Goods and has a <u>COVID-19 resource page</u> that features hosted webinars that provide demos of tool adaptations.

The recently released <u>Global Goods Guidebook</u>, Version 2 includes additional information about global goods deployment for COVID-19.

Map and Match has many resources on its <u>project landing</u> <u>page</u> including the Digital Applications and Tools Across an Epidemiological Curve, Global Goods Adaptations Across Use Cases, and other country briefs.

Digital Solutions for COVID-19 Response, published by Johns Hopkins University, features digital platforms that have been adapted for COVID-19 case management and contact tracing needs. The assessment includes a review of nine tools that were selected based on their existing deployment, flexibility, and adaptability for COVID-19 use cases; their ability to support multiple languages; and stakeholder interest in how these applications can be leveraged in response to COVID-19.

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Annex 1. Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CDC	US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DHIS2	District Health Information Software 2
EIRs	Electronic immunization registries
EMRs	Electronic medical records
FCDO	UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
IVR	interactive voice response
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MNCH	maternal, newborn, and child health
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
PDF	portable document format
SMS	short message service
ТВ	tuberculosis
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
URL	uniform resource locator
WHO	World Health Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
XLS	Excel spreadsheet

Annex 2. Use case definitions

Category	Objective	Functional description
Case management	Systematic processing of suspected infected persons	Systems for documenting patient details and clinical interactions
Contact tracing	Reduction of epidemic reproduction rate	Identification and follow-up with people who have had high-risk interactions with infected persons
Coordination and operations (including emergency operations centers)	Preparedness and response plans, support for multisectoral responses	Systems to support cross-coordination for multisectoral response, emergency operations centers, and executing response plans
Data analytics, visualizations, and use	Efficient and effective response to validated outbreaks	Systems for enabling data-driven decision-making and communications to field teams
Diagnostic tools	Improve efficiency in clinical diagnosis and collection of data from diagnostic tools	Diagnostic tools with digital connectivity to support monitoring, documentation, and reporting of diagnoses
Event-based surveillance (including rapid response teams, case investigations)	Early detection of outbreaks and epidemics, case detection and investigation, national and subnational emergency operations to ensure rapid management of infectious disease	Systems with functionality or ability to monitor patterns indicative of infectious disease epidemic outbreak; systems to detect and document cases of emerging disease threats, investigate those threats, identify cases, and manage the response
Health facility and provider administration	Robust organizational underpinning for response	Systems for managing facility accounting and HR
Infection prevention and control	Prevent infection among patients and health workers	Systems that support triage, isolation, WASH, waste management to prevent transmission to staff, other patients, and the community
Interoperability	Improve effectiveness of tools	Provision of standardized interfaces to other software modules
Laboratory systems	Validation of infectious disease incidence	Systems with functionality to order lab tests, follow progress of patient sample, receive test results (confirm suspected case)
Learning and training	Support health worker readiness, including improve patient data collection and sample testing	Localized E-learning solutions for health workers and others
One Health	Prevent zoonotic disease outbreaks	Monitoring of potential vectors to humans by tracking infectious diseases in local wildlife and livestock
Points of entry	Detect and manage international spread of disease by identifying suspected infected persons at border entry points	Systems to strengthen border health security, screen, and follow-up with suspected infected persons at ports of entry and other border entry points
Risk communication and community engagement	Improved public awareness of facts and best practices for disease prevention	Systems for channeling messaging and communication to public to promote public awareness, counter misinformation, encourage treatment seeking behaviors, and encourage citizens to take appropriate actions to promote health
Routine surveillance	Routine health data monitoring to identify trends	Systems to manage health data and track trends on an ongoing basis, regardless of whether there is an outbreak or epidemic; systems usually include aggregate data
Supply chain	Support allocation of resources to aid in response	Systems for monitoring facility readiness and stock levels
Vaccine delivery and planning	Systematic monitoring of vaccinations in the population	Systems for documenting vaccinations for patients

Annex 3. Digital tools supporting vaccine deployment

Digital technologies can act as accelerators for the introduction, deployment, and scale-up of vaccines in countries to assist health workers, communities, and other stakeholders. The use of digital tools and the data they enable facilitate rapid, iterative, and scalable approaches to ensure vaccines are safely delivered to health facilities, that health workers are equipped to administer them, and that communities are informed and confident in their efficacy.

Through the Map and Match project, Digital Square mapped the existing functionality of approved global goods to COVID-19 use cases, including those supporting planning, delivery, administration, and monitoring of COVID-19 vaccines. These adaptations and supporting resources are listed on Digital Square's wiki.

Table 3 illustrates how digital tools can support activities aligned to five use cases focused on vaccines. Digital Square has information about its approved global goods and how they align to these use cases currently as well as potential adaptations on its <u>website</u>. This list does not include all digital public goods in the digital health ecosystem. Other tools like RapidPro and WelTel, which are not supported through Digital Square, can be included in these use cases.

Table 3. Global goods tools to support vaccine deployment use cases.

Description of vaccine deployment use cases

Plan for vaccine introduction in country

Digital tools can be used for planning and "microplanning" to inform how many vaccines are needed, where vaccines can be stored and monitored, who the most vulnerable populations are and where they are located, and other information essential to planning. Assessing the tools and data available throughout the health system, including patient data and health worker data, will inform this planning.

As part of a vaccine introduction, governments need to build awareness of the vaccine and its benefits, and combat misinformation. Digital tools can be used for planning purposes to send messages to both health workers and communities about the vaccine.

Training health workers is essential before introducing a new vaccine. Governments need to provide information to health workers on vaccine administration, possible side effects, and how to treat patients showing adverse reactions. Digital tools can be leveraged to rapidly share this information and offer virtual training.

Support vaccine introduction

Digital tools can enhance the launching of a vaccination campaign. Communication tools like SMS and social media can support rapid information sharing with communities as the vaccine is made available.

Pharmacies, hospitals, clinics, and other facilities use robust digital systems to ensure vaccines are stocked at facilities by tracking inventory and shelf life and ordering additional supplies when needed. Digital tools can manage the transactional movements of vaccines within multilevel supply chains. Supply chain systems can also ensure that syringes, diluents, and other materials needed for vaccine delivery are stocked.

Digital tools can support temperature monitoring during transport and where vaccines are stored. Remote temperature monitoring can improve cold chain performance, giving health workers assurance that vaccines are safe and effective.

Digital tools can track when clients receive vaccines as well as other data fields (e.g., vaccine type, immediate negative reactions, and longer-term potential adverse events). Countries can adapt existing electronic immunization registries (EIRs) for vaccine monitoring and follow-up.

Digital Square approved

global goods use cases

Messaging



Training

Patient monitoring

Supply chain

Vaccine management





Electronic immunization registries

DHIS2 Tracker, OpenSRP, OpenMRS, Tamanu



Messaging

CommCare, Community Health Toolkit, mHero, OpenSRP



Microplanning

Healthsites, OpenSRP, Reveal



Patient monitoring

CommCare, DHIS2 Tracker, OpenSRP, SORMAS



Supply chain

DHIS2, OpenLMIS, Logistimo, OpenBoxes, Product Catalogue Management Tool



Training

CommCare, Community Health Toolkit, mHero, OpenSRP, SORMAS



Vaccine management

CommCare, Community Health Toolkit, DHIS2, DHIS2 Tracker, Logistimo, OpenBoxes, OpenLMIS, OpenSRP, Tamanu

Table 3. Global goods tools to support vaccine deployment use cases, continued.

	Digital Square approved	pandemic response
Description of vaccine deployment use cases	global goods use cases	As countries operationalize the
		opportunity to identify areas whether

Enhance roll-out of vaccine, support ongoing vaccine monitoring

In this phase, scaling to vaccinate large portions of the population is a priority. Vaccine roll-outs can be enhanced by adapting digital tools to add workflows and functionality as vaccine coverage expands. Governments need to consider additional information communications technology (ICT) needs like larger cloud-hosting services and use of tools that are operational offline for areas that have limited mobile network coverage.

Supply chain is critical as vaccines are transported to more sites across the country. Digital supply chain tools, especially when paired with vaccine delivery data (e.g., from electronic medical records/EIRs), can help forecast supply needs and include decision support to prompt vaccine orders when supply falls below a defined threshold.

EIRs and other tools can help prevent overcrowding in clinics by scheduling specific clinic times for vaccines. This ensures more equitable distribution of health services.

Enhance communication to sustain vaccine demand

Many COVID-19 vaccines are multi-dose shots. To ensure clients receive boosters, now and in the future, enhancing communication to sustain demand for the vaccine is important. Digital tools can be used to send messages to both health workers and communities about the vaccine. Communication tools can be linked with patient monitoring tools to automatically trigger direct communication to clients. Digital tools can continue to be used to increase vaccine demand and address misinformation, dispelling rumors and misinformation that cause vaccine hesitancy.

Many EIRs include contact information and messaging features for patients' caregivers, allowing for direct communication to caregivers. These messaging features have historically been used to notify caregivers about upcoming immunization sessions or overdue vaccines. As the global community develops a greater understanding of COVID-19-including its transmission patterns, full range of symptoms, and treatment options-health workers also have the ability to share health promotion messages with patients.

Use data to inform vaccine-related decisions

Patient monitoring and tracking tools as well as EIRs can help generate meaningful insights for future vaccination efforts and encourage data-driven decisions when countries are able to plan for catch-up campaigns. For example, some EIRs can quantify the number of missed vaccines and determine which areas have been under-vaccinated. This individual-level data will enable decision-makers to target immunization services and allocate funding to those areas most in need. For more information, this publication explains how Gavi and UNICEF are working to scale up use of digital tools for vaccination campaign performance monitoring.

Interoperability is critical. As governments review the portfolio of tools and systems that are in place to support vaccine management, it is crucial that there is strong consideration given to the movement of data between systems to ensure a harmonized set of records for the population. This ensures that no individual is missed or counted twice.



₽₽ EIRs

Messaging

EIRs

Patient monitoring

Patient monitoring

Vaccine management

Supply chain



eir COVID-19 vaccine rollout plans, there is an here digital health interventions can amplify these efforts, while improving service delivery and strengthening health systems more broadly.

The success of digital health solutions often correlates with the strength of the enabling environment for these technologies, such as ICT infrastructure readiness, workforce capacity, data standards, interoperability, and the policy and regulatory environment. Poorly designed or inappropriate digital interventions, as well as vertical approaches geared only toward COVID-19, risk undermining and ultimately weakening national systems.

To more effectively organize support to countries for COVID-19 response, a multiagency COVID-19 DICE, with a UNICEF-WHO cohosted secretariat, will launch in April 2021. The DICE will provide coordinated technical assistance to low- and middle-income countries to support sustainable and scalable deployment of carefully chosen digital health solutions that support COVID-19 pandemic response plans.

Areas the COVID-19 DICE covers include:

- · Support countries to conduct a structural readiness assessment of their enabling environment, define business requirements, conduct platform analysis, and map partnerships, existing tools, and gaps. Along with support to countries, this will require standardizing approaches and tools across development partners.
- Coordinate surge support to countries to assist in their development of a rapid strategic approach to meet the imminent needs of the vaccine delivery and transition to a sustainable strengthened and digitally enabled health system.
- Foster capacity and partnership with regional and national digital health experts toward the development of capacity that can provide long-term technical support to the region.
- Strategically support developers and product owners to modify and optimize software products relevant for pandemic response and vaccine delivery toward interoperability, standardization, and vaccine-specific functionalities.
- · Complement and operationalize WHO and UNICEF guidelines developed in the context of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) to further clarify and identify mature options open to countries building health infrastructure.
- Support the transition, alignment, and integration of COVID-19-related digital health investments through a systems strengthening lens.
- Pilot and assess transformative approaches to digital health deployments, monitor global developments and opportunities for standardized approaches, increase south-south knowledge transfer, and compile lessons learned.