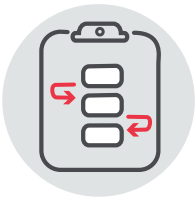
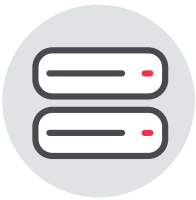
Table : Description of DAK components

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS	ADAPTATION NEEDED
 **1.Health interventions and recommendations**	Overview of the health interventions and WHO recommendations included within this digital adaptation kit (DAK). DAKs are meant to be a repackaging and integration of WHO guidelines and guidance documents in a particular health domain. The list of health interventions is drawn from the universal health coverage (UHC) menu of interventions compiled by WHO (14).	Setting the stage – To understand how this DAK would be applied to a digital tracking and decision-support system in the context of specific health programmes and interventions	» List of related health interventions based on WHO's UHC essential interventions » List of related WHO recommendations based on guidelines and guidance documents	» Contextualization to reflect current or planned national policies » Contextualization to emergency settings
 **2.Generic personas**	Depiction of the end-users, supervisors and related stakeholders who would be interacting with the digital system or involved in the care pathway. A local adaptation of the personas should contain high-level information to describe the provider of the health service (e.g. the general background, roles and responsibilities, motivations, challenges, and environmental factors).	Contextualization – To understand the wants, needs and constraints of the end-users	» Description, competencies and essential interventions performed by targeted personas	» Greater specification and details on the end-users based on real people (i.e. frontline health workers) in an emergency setting

 **3.User scenarios**	Narratives that describe how the different personas may interact with each other. The user scenarios are only illustrative and intended to give an idea of a typical workflow.	Contextualization – To understand how the system would be used, and how it would fit into existing workflows	» Example narrative of how the targeted personas may interact with each other during a workflow	» Greater specification and details on the real needs of end-users in an emergency setting
 **4.Generic business processes and workflows**	A business process is a set of related activities or tasks performed together to achieve the objectives of the health programme area, such as registration, counselling, referrals. Workflows are a visual representation of the progression of activities (tasks, decision points, interactions) that are performed within the business process.	Contextualization and system design – To understand how the digital system would fit into existing workflows and how best to design the system for that purpose	» Overview matrix presenting the key processes in child health » Workflows for identified business processes with annotations	» Customization of the workflows that can include additional forks, alternative pathways or entirely new workflows
 **5.Core data elements**	Data elements required throughout the different points of the workflow. These data elements are mapped to the International Classification of Diseases version 11 (ICD-11) codes and other established concept mapping standards to ensure the data dictionary is compatible with other digital systems.	System design and interoperability – To know which data elements need to be logged and how they map to other standard terminologies (e.g. ICD, Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine [SNOMED]) for interoperability with other standards based systems	» List of data elements » Link to data dictionary with detailed data specifications in spreadsheet format (see Web Annex A).	» Translation of “data labels” into the local language and additional data elements created depending on the context

 **6.Decision-support logic**	Decision-support logic and algorithms to support appropriate service delivery in accordance with WHO clinical, public health and data use guidelines.	System design and adherence to recommended clinical practice – To know what underlying logic needs to be coded into the system	» List of decisions that need to be made throughout the encounter » Link to decision support tables in a spreadsheet format with inputs, outputs and triggers for each decision-support logic » Scheduling logic for services	» Change of specific thresholds or triggers in a logic (IF/THEN) statement, e.g. mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) cut-off, weight for dosing » Additional decision-support logic formulas depending on the context
 **7.Indicators and performance metrics**	Core set of indicators that need to be aggregated for decision-making, performance metrics, and subnational and national reporting. These indicators and metrics are based on data that can feasibly be captured from a routine digital system, rather than survey-based tools	System design and adherence to recommended health monitoring practices – To know what calculations and secondary data use is needed for the system, based on the principle of "collect once, use many" (10)	» Indicators table with numerator and denominator of data elements for calculation, along with appropriate disaggregation	» Changing calculation formulas of indicators » Adding indicators » Changing the definition of the primary data elements used to calculate the indicator based on data available
 **8.Functional and non-functional requirements**	List of core functions and capabilities the system must have to meet the end-users' needs and achieve tasks within the business process.	System design – To know what the system should be able to do	» Table of functional and non-functional requirements with the intended end-user of each requirement, as well as why that user needs that functionality in the system	» Adding or reducing functions and system capabilities based on budget and end-user needs and preferences