

A rapid self-assessment of digital health implementation in the **WHO South-East Asia Region**

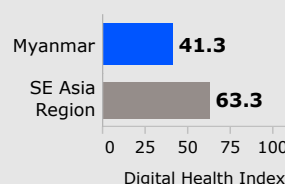
Assessment summary for

Myanmar

Digital Health Index a proxy indicator of digital health maturity

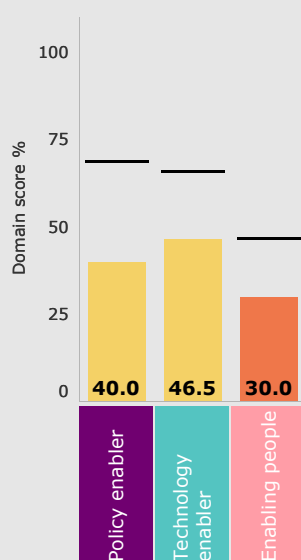
The country digital health index is computed by the sum of the three country domain scores. The regional digital health index is the average of the digital health indices of 11 countries

Myanmar digital health index is 22.1 points lower than the regional average



Three domains of digital health implementation

Myanmar varies between partial to low maturity across the three domains of digital health implementation



— Average domain score% for WHO South-East Asia Region

Digital health implementation maturity level:

Low High

Policy enablers domain

(Country domain score: 12.0 out of 30 (max.) = 40.0%)

Myanmar has **prioritized national investment** on digital health in support of primary health care (PHC) and universal health coverage (UHC)

National digital health strategy (share of domain score: 12 of 30) (country score: 1.0 out of 12)

A1	Does your country have a national digital health strategy, which is currently active and is being implemented?	☐
A2	Is the national digital health strategy aligned with and designed to support the top national priorities of the health sector, in line with the basic principles of digital health enterprise architecture?	☐
A3	Has a dedicated organization been established for the design and implementation of digital health initiatives, aligned to the national digital health strategy?	☐
A4	Has there been a concerted effort to sensitize the policy-makers on the expediency and benefits of investing time, effort and resources on digital health?	☒
A5	Has the national digital health strategy been designed and developed after conducting a stakeholder analysis, with stakeholder engagement for identifying their needs and priorities?	☐

Governance structure (share of domain score: 9 of 30) (country score: 5.0 out of 9)

A6	Is there a multistakeholder national steering committee (or equivalent) which sets the priorities, approves digital health initiatives and oversees the implementation?	☒
A7	How many times has the national steering committee met in the last one year?	Have not met
A8	Is there a national working group(s) that develops detailed plans, frameworks and guidelines for the implementation of digital health in general?	☒
A9	How many times has the national working group(s) met in the last one year?	Have not met
A10	Has the country prioritized national investments on digital health in support of primary health care (PHC) and universal health coverage (UHC)?	☒
A11	Has the country implemented management procedures for programmes, risks and change management?	☒

Legislation, policies and investments to enable and support the implementation of digital health (share of domain score: 9 of 30) (country score: 6.0 out of 9)

A12.a	Does the country have a data protection regulation?	☒
A12.b	Does the country have a national health data management policy or its equivalent to enable data sharing while protecting the privacy of health data?	☒
A12.c	Does the country have a policy or guidelines for promoting and regulating telemedicine?	☒
A12.d	Does the country have a policy or guideline on the procurement of drugs and commodities, which has been updated in the last three years?	☒
A12.e	Is the procurement of drugs and commodities done through an e-procurement platform?	☐
A13.a	How would you describe the adequacy of public investment to support the implementation of digital health initiatives?	Insufficient budget allocations
A13.b	What is the level of private investment to support the implementation of digital health initiatives?	None

☒ Yes

☐ No

☒ Not applicable/not available

Technology enabler domain

(country domain score: 23.3 out of 50 (max.) = 46.5%)

Myanmar **does not have** a current and active digital health enterprise architecture

Core building blocks (share of domain score: 18 of 50)

(country score: 5.3 out of 18)

	None	Minimally implemented (<30%)	Partially implemented (30%–70%)	Substantially implemented (>70%)
B2.a Universal/unique health ID		●		
B2.b Registry of health facilities			●	
B2.c Registry/registries of health professionals			●	
B2.d Registry of health associate professionals		●		
B2.e Registry of other health workers		●		
B2.f Registry of drugs and commodities		●		
B2.g Health information exchange (HIE)	●			
B2.h Electronic health records (EHRs)		●		
B2.i Personal health records (PHRs)		●		

Digital health solutions, applications and services (share of domain score: 25 of 50)

(country score: 15.0 out of 25)

In terms of population coverage, what is the status of implementation of the following digital health solutions, application and services:

B3.a Telemedicine			●	
B3.b Health Management Information System (HMIS)				●
B3.c Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) monitoring system			●	
B3.d Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) System			●	
B3.e Call centre		●		
B3.f Hospital information system in tertiary hospitals		●		
B3.g Supply chain management system for drugs and commodities		●		
B4 Is there an implementation agency in place responsible for a digital health architecture, design, development, system integration and maintenance?			Yes	
B5 What is the degree of adoption of digital health/health information standards for health data exchange, transmission, messaging, security and privacy protection?		●		

Infrastructure assessment (share of domain score: 7 of 50)

(country score: 3.0 out of 7)

Myanmar **has not recently undertaken assessment** on the existing hardware, data centre and connectivity landscape to identify the infrastructural needs and solutions to drive digitalization

B7 In terms of coverage, do health facilities have internet connectivity (preferably, at least 100 mbps)?			●	
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Enabling people domain

(country domain score: 6.0 out of 20 (max.) = 30.0%)

Myanmar **must prioritize** to enable people to fully maximize the benefits of digital health to increase health service delivery, and accelerate progress towards UHC

Engagement of citizens and society, focus on digital health literacy (share of domain score: 4 of 20)

(country score: 1.5 out of 4.0)

	None	Minimally implemented (<30%)	Partially implemented (30%–70%)	Substantially implemented (>70%)
C1 Is the ministry of health (MoH) currently engaged with professional organizations, patient associations and civil society organizations as active stakeholders in the digital health development and innovations?			●	
C2 Is the MoH promoting the use of population health management and gender-equality approaches through digital health applications to move health and well-being from reactive care models to active community-based care models?		●		
C3 Has the MoH prioritized digital health literacy through user-friendly tools/websites that enable understanding and use of digital health technologies and systems?			●	

Workforce development, HR for health (share of domain score: 7 of 20)

(country score: 2.5 out of 7)

C4 Has the country expanded (during the last three years) the digital health workforce?		●		
C5 Is there a capacity-building plan on digital health for training health personnel at the three levels of care?		Yes		
C6.a Degree of digital health capacity-building plan implementation at primary care level		●		
C6.b Degree of digital health capacity-building plan implementation at secondary care level		●		
C6.c Degree of digital health capacity-building plan implementation at tertiary care level		●		

Adoption of digital health services (share of domain score: 9 of 20)

(country score: 2.0 out of 9)

The average percentage of the population currently using the following digital health services:

C7.a Telemedicine		●		
C7.b Registration (at health facilities)		●		
C7.c e-prescriptions	●			
C7.d Discharge summary (digital)		●		
C7.e Personal health records (PHRs)		●		
C8 Is there an effective (online) mechanism available for receiving patient feedback securely?		●		