



HISP and DHIS2 in Asia

Experience in LAO PDR

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Health Information Systems Program (HISP)

- HISP is a global **action research network** initiated in 1994 to strengthen health information systems
- HISP Centre at University of Oslo leads the development of the **DHIS2 open source** software platform
- **Local innovation, capacity building and research** are core activities in HISP
- Financed and endorsed by many global health agencies: Norad, Global Fund, PEPFAR, GAVI, CDC, UNICEF, Gates, USAID and WHO
- HISP Centre is a WHO collaborating centre
- DHIS2 used by MoH in 89 countries, 30+ countries in Asia, Pacific and MENA regions



DHIS2: Information For Action

- Web-based platform for aggregate, individual and event data **for all use cases**
- **Open source**, fully customizable, and locally owned; entirely free of licensing fees
- DHIS2 systems and the data in them are **locally owned and maintained**

Configure DHIS2 to meet local needs & global standards

Collect data online and offline by PC, mobile devices & SMS

Analyze data with custom dashboards, maps, charts, & send automatic alerts

Extend DHIS2 with custom apps and integrations



HISP groups – building sustainable systems in partnership with governments

- 24 HISP groups in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and at UiO (Norway)
- Endorsed and funded by global partners like GF, GAVI, UNICEF, UNFPA, Norad, CDC and WHO
- HISP groups offer coordinated DHIS2 support to countries aligning partner investments and initiatives
- Support governments with digital transformation, and increasingly support software tools beyond DHIS2

HISP Bangladesh
HISP India
HISP Indonesia
HISP MENA
HISP Pakistan
HISP Sri Lanka
HISP Vietnam
HISP Colombia
HISP Côte d'Ivoire
HISP DRC
HISP Ethiopia
HISP Ghana
HISP Kenya
HISP Malawi
HISP Mali
HISP Mozambique
HISP Nigeria
HISP Rwanda
HISP South Africa
HISP Tanzania
HISP Uganda
HISP WCA
HISP Zimbabwe
HISP Centre UiO



HISP Network MoU

All 24 groups are signing the same MoU with commitment to follow HISP Values and Principles

Revised MoU this year, to be signed by all Asian HISP groups today

Values of the HISP network

Collaboration within the HISP network and with our partners

Sharing of knowledge, solutions, and resources

Open-source to enable innovation and reuse

Participatory design centred on local stakeholder needs

Local ownership of information systems and data

Reliable long-term partnerships

Transparency and accountability in all areas of our work

Respect and professionalism toward all

HISP Network and Community over individual gains



HISP Asia Hub - Who we are & What we do?

7 HISP Groups

- HISP Bangladesh
 - HISP India (Secretariat)
 - HISP Indonesia
 - HISP MENA
 - HISP Pakistan
 - HISP Sri Lanka
 - HISP Vietnam
- Supporting the customization and adaptation of DHIS2 to meet the specific needs and requirements of countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
 - Providing training and technical support to government health agencies and partners on DHIS2 implementation and usage.
 - Supporting the integration of DHIS2 with other information systems and tools to enhance interoperability and data exchange.

HISP Asia Hub - Accomplishments



Global Fund DATA SI (2021-23)

DHIS2 Maturity Assessments

6 countries (Afghanistan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bhutan and Nepal (with support from the University of Oslo team))

- DHIS2 TA

18 DHIS2 Technical Assistance Activities in 7 countries in the region. The TA included DHIS2 Version Upgrades, Capacity Building, WHO HIV/TB/Malaria Dashboards Implementation, Health Facility Profile Pilots etc.

- 2 DHIS2 Asia Conferences (2022, 2023 in Vietnam, Sri Lanka)

UNFPA APRO (2022-23)



- HMIS Assessment in 7 countries (Nepal, Maldives, Indonesia, Timor, Bangladesh, Laos, and PNG)
- DHIS2 webinar series for UNFPA staff in the Asia Pacific region.
- DHIS2 Data Analytics and Data Quality workshop for MoH and UNFPA staff from 6 countries.

HISP Asia Hub - Updates

Ongoing Joint Projects

- **WHO SEARO DHIS2 TA** : Core and specialised DHIS2 TA in Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan, Maldives, Timor, and Bangladesh.
- **WHO-CSR (SEARO)** : Communicable Diseases Surveillance Systems Assessment in Myanmar, Indonesia and Thailand (Swiss TPH + HISP India + HISP Vietnam and HISP Indonesia)
- ICD 11 Morbidity Reporting (WHO SEARO + HISP Vietnam + HISP Sri Lanka and HISP Bangladesh)
- Laos DHIS2 Maturity Assessment (HISP India + HISP Vietnam)



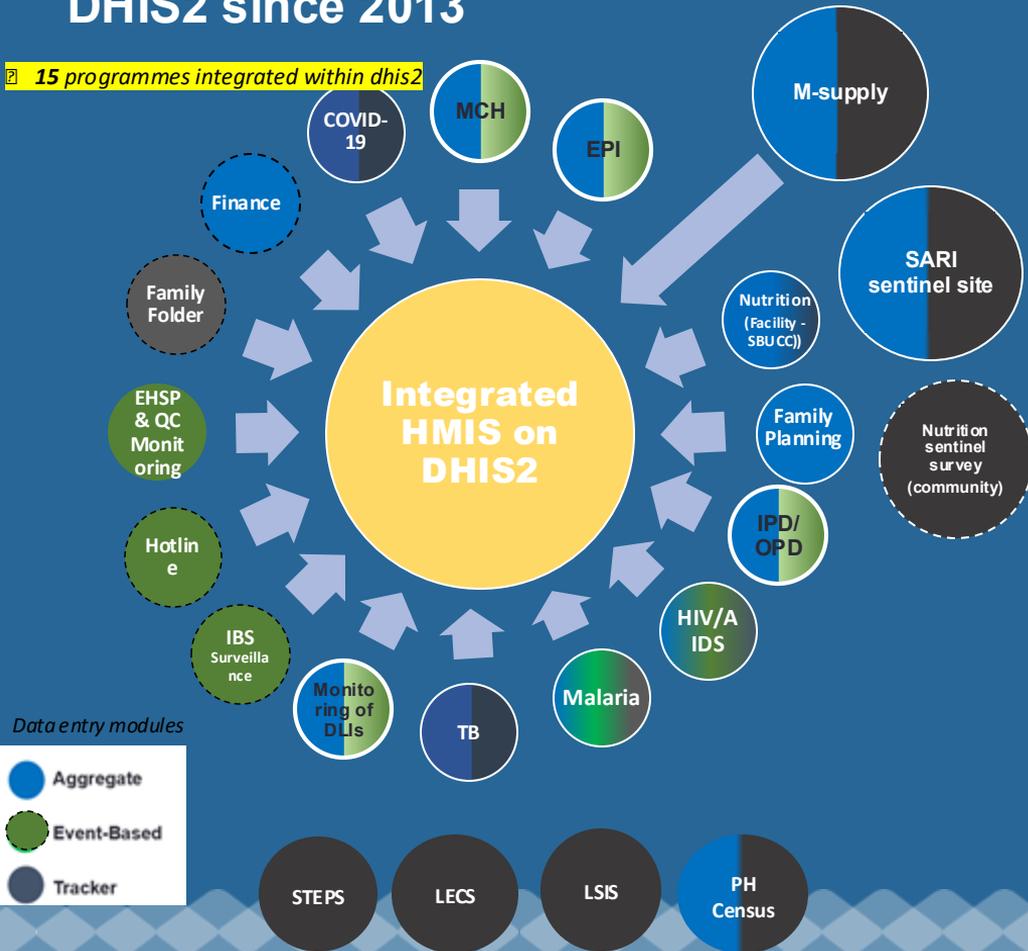
- HISP Vietnam is a member of the global HISP network
- We are a technical partner for Ministries of Health and health organizations. We provide services for the development, implementation, training, use of data for DHIS2.
- HISP Vietnam has supported Ministries of Health in Southeast Asian countries including Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Pacific Island countries such as Tonga, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.



Our experience: Lao PDR

We support Laos MoH to build an integrated HMIS on DHIS2 since 2013

15 programmes integrated within dhis2



An integrated health information for data driven decision and policy making

MDG Dashboard



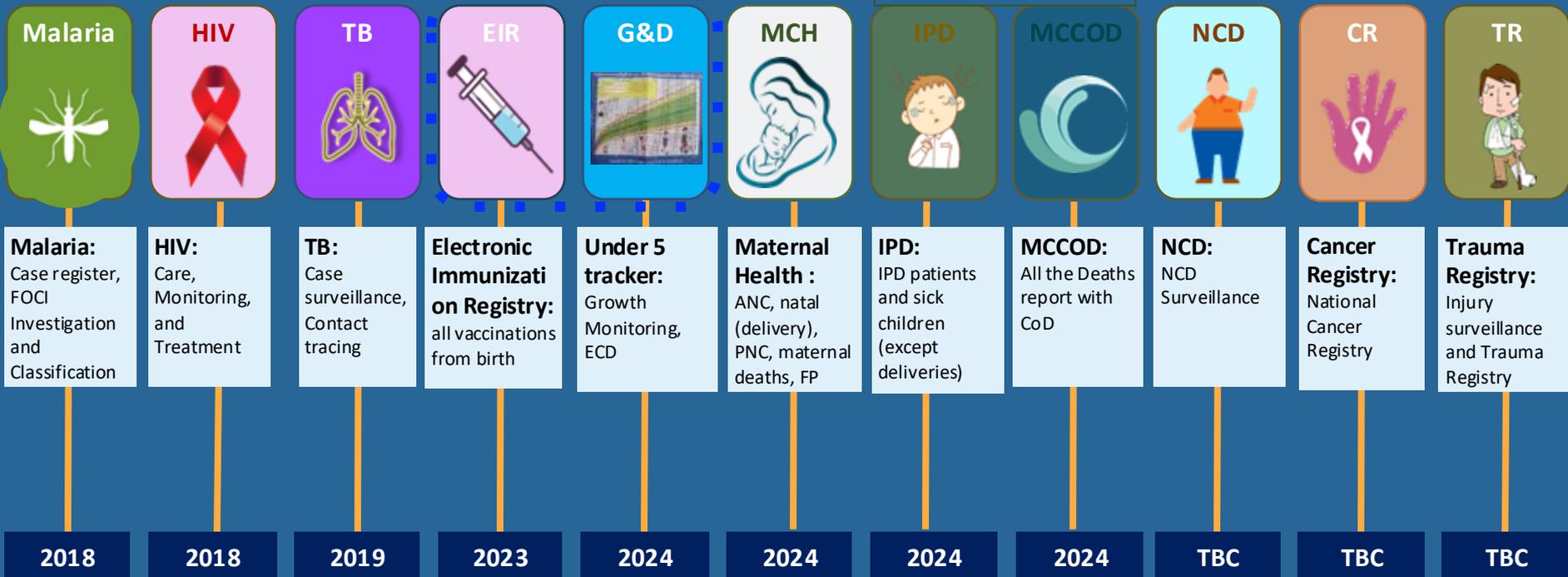
11 NA Dashboard



Many Programmes move to tracker

Child Health
Development Record

ICD10

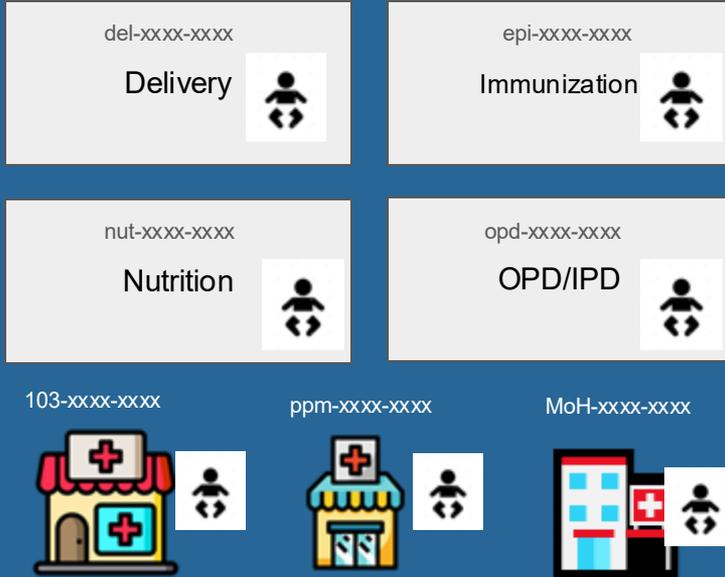


Implemented and currently in use

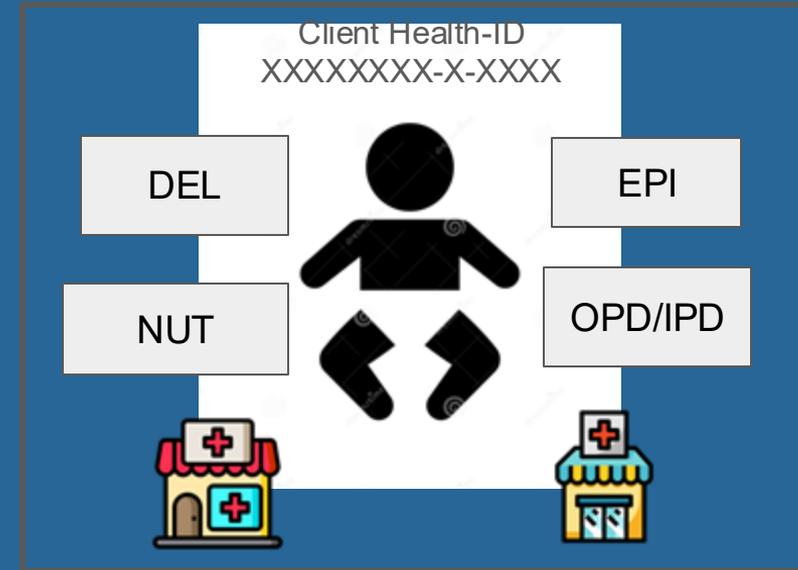
Planning for 2026 and beyond

Moving from program centric -> person-centric

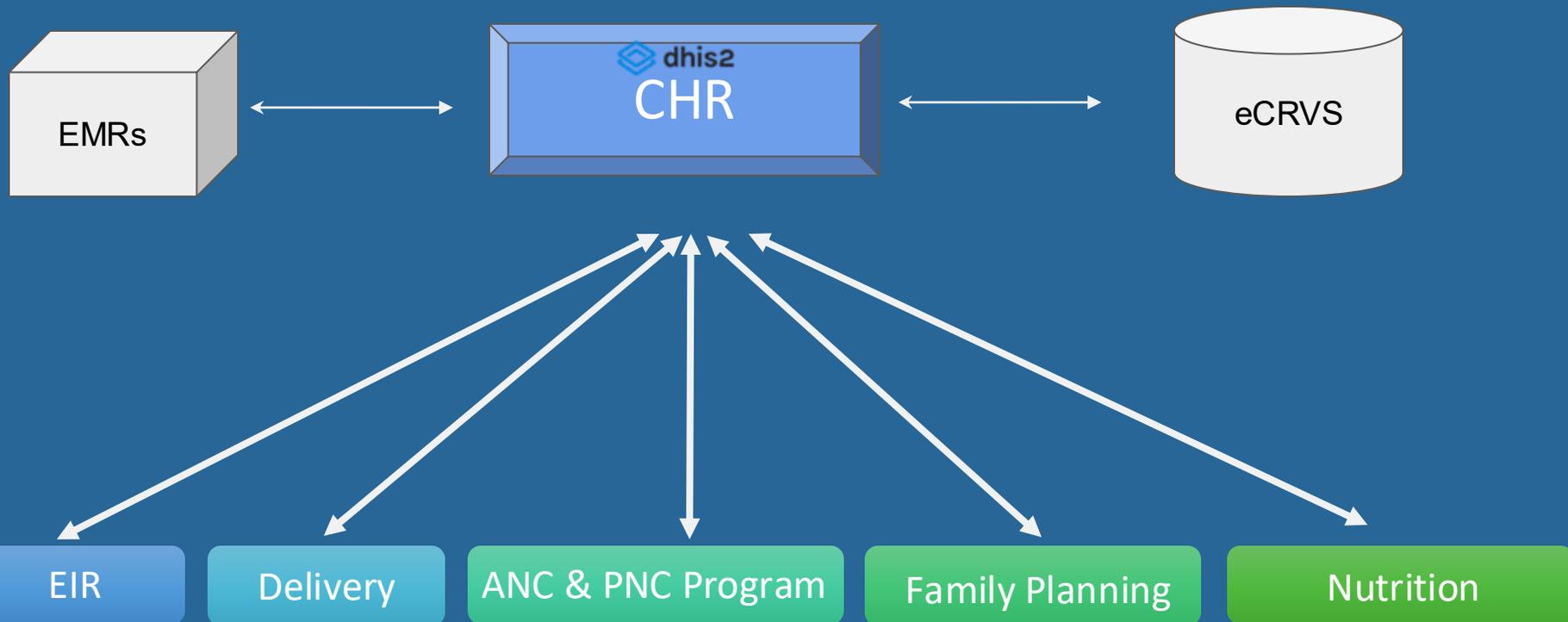
Non-person centric



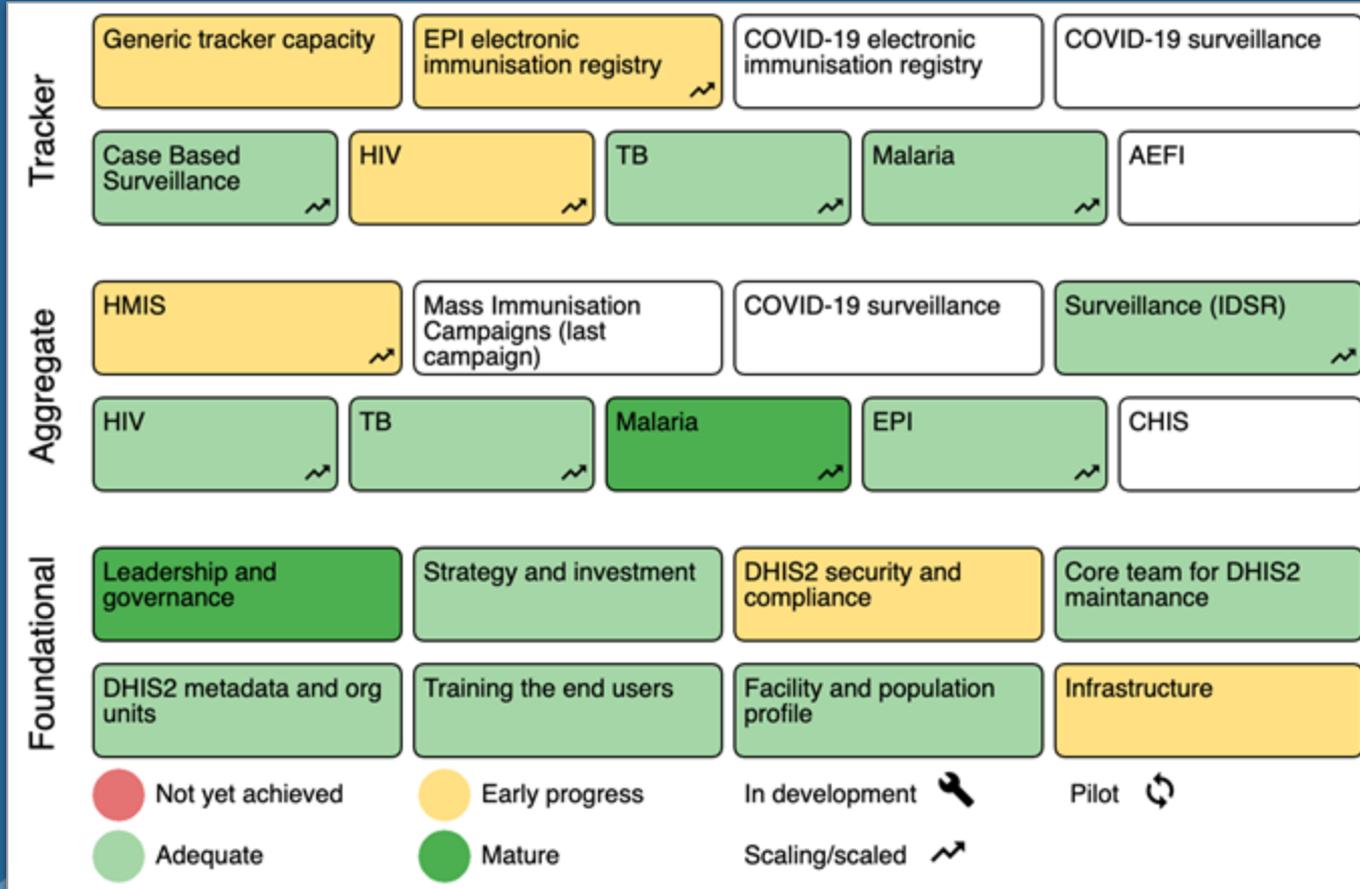
Person centric



Client Health Registry as an enabler



DHIS2 Maturity Profile of Laos - March 2025



With support from WHO, HISP India conducted DHIS2 Maturity Profile and highlights are

- 14 out of 26 are mature/adequate
- 6 out of 26 are early progress

One year EIR implementation milestone

Laos celebrates one year of electronic vaccination registration

Phetphoxay Sengpaseuth

The vaccine data recording system in Laos has undergone another significant transformation with the introduction of the Electronic Immunisation Registry system, which allows the collection of vaccination data for each child electronically.

Vaccination efforts in Laos began in 1982. For many years, all note-taking and reporting were done using paper. In 2015, the Ministry of Health introduced the DHIS2 system to collect all health indicators—an important step that made it easier for staff to record and report information more efficiently.

An event to celebrate one year of using the Electronic

Vaccination Registration System took place in Vientiane on Monday, attended by the Minister of Health, Dr Bounfeng Phommalaith; the Ambassador of Japan to Laos; UNICEF Representative in Laos; and other distinguished guests.

Dr Bounfeng said the main objectives of the Electronic Vaccination Registration System are to gradually reduce the use of paper documents, helping to decrease the workload of staff at service points who are responsible for recording and reporting.

Use of the system will also reduce errors in data recording and reporting, which are common when handling large volumes of paper documents.

The system also cuts costs

related to the printing of various forms, which often requires a significant budget and can result in problems such as unclear or illegible information.

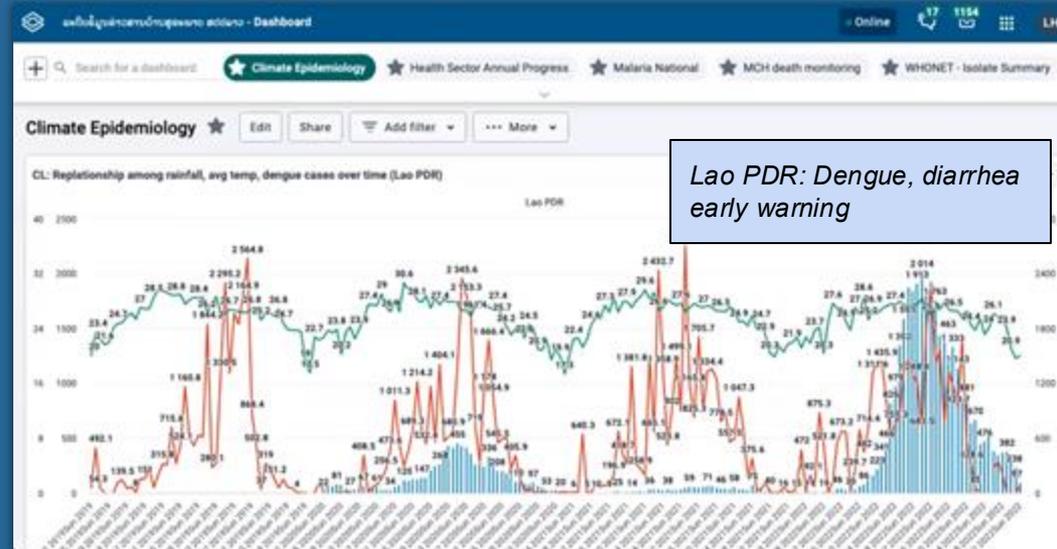
Reduced use of paper documentation eases the burden on healthcare workers and lowers the need for manual report writing. It also minimises data recording and reporting errors that are common when compiling information from numerous paper forms.

This digital transformation in immunisation data management is a significant step towards improving healthcare service delivery in Laos, ensuring that every child is accounted for and better protected through accurate, efficient, and timely vaccination tracking.



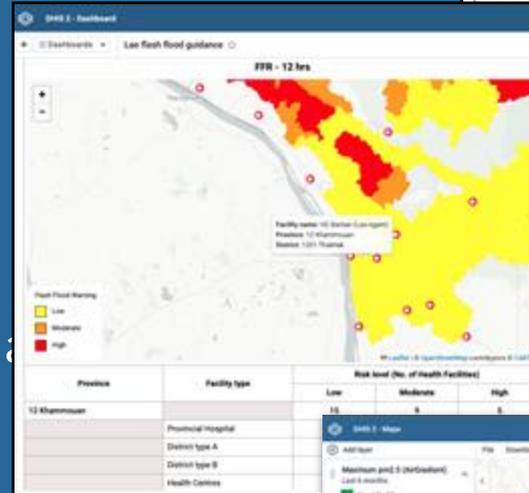
Climate and Health - Current Situation

- Lao PDR has developed Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP) which a crucial component on strengthening health information systems to monitor and respond to climate-sensitive health issues.
- Integrated local weather data in DHIS2 and the analysis showed a clear correlation between climate factors and reported dengue cases.

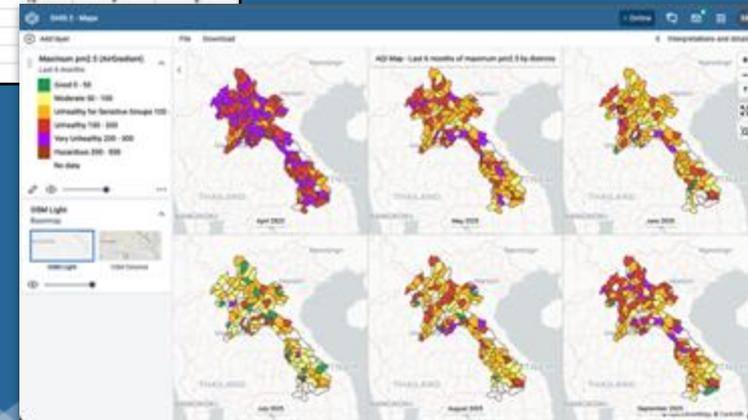


Climate and Health - Current

- Dengue outbreak prediction
- Flash flood Early warning
- Research on integrating health and climate data to address health issues caused by PM2.5



Address health issues



Key challenges and lessons learned

1. Strong Foundation in DHIS2, with needs to strengthen the sustainability as current financing is largely donor-dependent
2. High Data Completeness, Yet Gaps in Utilization
3. Insufficient and frequently rotated human resources, particularly in data collection and data management roles
4. Demand for Interoperability and Data Integration – EMR, FHIR, ICD10/11 are under implementation

Next steps

1.Strategic Investment and Resource Planning:

- Develop investment strategies focused on securing sustainable funding sources for DHIS2, ensuring the program's resilience to changes in donor contributions.
- Prioritise capacity-building within the MoH to empower local staff with the skills necessary for long-term system management and independent decision-making.

2.Enhanced Data Utilisation and System Automation:

- Automate data aggregation and reporting processes within DHIS2 to reduce manual workloads, streamline workflows, and ensure timely availability of insights.
- Expand training on data visualisation and dashboard use, enabling departments to use data more effectively for decision-making.

3.Strengthen Interoperability and System Integration:

- Accelerate efforts to improve interoperability between DHIS2 and other health systems, as demonstrated in the ADB FHIR pilot. This will facilitate data sharing across health programs and improve the comprehensiveness of health insights.

4.Governance and Accountability:

- Formalise SOPs for data entry, validation, and quality assurance across departments, supported by regular review meetings to monitor adherence. This structured approach will support consistent data practices, accountability, and quality improvements.



THANK YOU