

Country context*	Population (000s)	7,223	Life expectancy at birth (years)	75
	GNI per capita (PPP Int \$)	15,200	Total health expenditure (% GDP)	7.6
	Physician density (per 10 000 population)	3.87	ICT Development Index rank	46
	Nurse & midwife density (per 10 000 population)	4.78	Mobile-cellular subscriptions (% population)	148.13
	Hospital bed density (per 10 000 population)	66	Internet users (% population)	55.1

1. eHealth foundations

National policies or strategies			
	Country response	Global "yes" response [§]	Year adopted
National universal health coverage policy or strategy	Yes	75%	1999
National eHealth policy or strategy	Yes	58%	2014
National health information system (HIS) policy or strategy	No	66%	N/A
National telehealth policy or strategy	No	22%	N/A
Funding sources for eHealth			
	Country response	Global "yes" response [§]	Funding source %**
Public funding	Yes	77%	<25%
Private or commercial funding	No	40%	Zero
Donor/non-public funding	Yes	63%	<25%
Public-private partnerships	No	42%	Zero
Multilingualism in eHealth			
	Country response	Global "yes" response [§]	Year adopted
Policy or strategy on multilingualism	N/A	28%	N/A
Government-supported Internet sites in multiple languages	N/A	48%	
eHealth capacity building			
	Country response	Global "yes" response [§]	Proportion**
Health sciences students – Pre-service training in eHealth	Yes	74%	25-50%
Health professionals – In-service training in eHealth	Yes	77%	25-50%

2. Legal frameworks for eHealth

Policy or legislation – purpose	Country response	Global "yes" response [§]
Defines medical jurisdiction, liability or reimbursement of eHealth services such as telehealth	No	31%
Addresses patient safety and quality of care based on data quality, data transmission standards or clinical competency criteria	No	46%
Protects the privacy of personally identifiable data of individuals irrespective of whether it is in paper or digital format	Yes	78%
Protects the privacy of individuals' health-related data held in electronic format in an EHR	Yes	54%
Governs the sharing of digital data between health professionals in other health services in the same country through the use of an EHR	Yes	34%
Governs the sharing of digital data between health professionals in health services in other countries through the use of an EHR	—	22%
Governs the sharing of personal and health data between research entities	No	39%
Allows individuals electronic access to their own health-related data when held in an EHR	Yes	29%
Allows individuals to demand their own health-related data be corrected when held in an EHR if it is known to be inaccurate	Yes	32%
Allows individuals to demand the deletion of health-related data from their EHR	Yes	18%
Allows individuals to specify which health-related data from their EHR can be shared with health professionals of their choice	Yes	28%
Governs civil registration and vital statistics	Yes	76%
Governs national identification management systems	No	65%

3. Telehealth

Telehealth programmes country overview

	Health system level**	Programme type**
Teleradiology	Local	Informal
Teledermatology	‡	‡
Telepathology	Local	Informal
Telepsychiatry	‡	‡
Remote patient monitoring	Local	Informal

4. Electronic Health Records (EHRs)

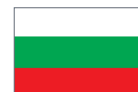
EHR country overview

	Country response	Year introduced
National EHR system	No	N/A
Legislation governing the use of the national EHR system	‡	
Health facilities with EHR	Use EHR	Facilities with EHR %**
Primary care facilities (e.g. clinics and health care centres)	N/A	‡
Secondary care facilities (e.g. hospitals, emergency care)	N/A	‡
Tertiary care facilities (e.g. specialized care, referral from primary/secondary care)	N/A	‡
Other electronic systems	Country response	Global "yes" response§
Laboratory information systems	N/A	35%
Pathology information systems	N/A	18%
Pharmacy information systems	N/A	33%
PACS	N/A	26%
Automatic vaccination alerting system	N/A	10%
ICT-assisted functions	Country response	Global "yes" response§
Electronic medical billing systems	Yes	58%
Supply chain management information systems	—	58%
Human resources for health information systems	No	69%

5. Use of eLearning in health sciences

eLearning programmes country overview

Health sciences students – Pre-service	Country response	Global "yes" response§
Medicine	Yes	58%
Dentistry	Yes	39%
Public health	Yes	50%
Nursing & midwifery	Yes	47%
Pharmacy	Yes	38%
Biomedical/Life sciences	Yes	42%
Health professionals – In-service	Country response	Global "yes" response§
Medicine	Yes	58%
Dentistry	Yes	30%
Public health	Yes	47%
Nursing & midwifery	Yes	46%
Pharmacy	Yes	31%
Biomedical/Life sciences	Yes	34%



6. mHealth

mHealth programmes country overview

Accessing/providing health services	Health system level**	Programme type**
Toll-free emergency	Local	Informal
Health call centres	Local	Informal
Appointment reminders	Local	Informal
Mobile telehealth	Local	Informal
Management of disasters and emergencies	National	Established
Treatment adherence	Local	Pilot
Accessing/providing health information	Health system level**	Programme type**
Community mobilization	National	Pilot
Access to information, databases and tools	Intl, Reg, Nat, Intm	Established
Patient records	Local	Informal
mLearning	Local	Informal
Decision support systems	‡	‡
Collecting health information	Health system level**	Programme type**
Patient monitoring	‡	‡
Health surveys	Local	Informal
Disease surveillance	‡	‡

7. Social media

Social media and health	Country response	Global "yes" response§	Year adopted
National policy or strategy on the use of social media by government organizations	—	18%	N/A
Policy or strategy makes specific reference to its use in the health domain	‡	5%	
Health care organizations – use of social media	Country response	Global "yes" response§	
Promote health messages as a part of health promotion campaigns	—	78%	
Help manage patient appointments	—	24%	
Seek feedback on services	—	56%	
Make general health announcements	—	72%	
Make emergency announcements	—	59%	
Individuals and communities – use of social media	Country response	Global "yes" response§	
Learn about health issues	—	79%	
Help decide what health services to use	—	56%	
Provide feedback to health facilities or health professionals	—	62%	
Run community-based health campaigns	—	62%	
Participate in community-based health forums	—	59%	

8. Big data

Policy or strategy – purpose	Country response	Global "yes" response§	Year adopted
Governing the use of big data in the health sector	No	17%	N/A
Governing the use of big data by private companies	No	8%	N/A

LEGEND

* Country context indicators

ICT Development Index Rank. 2015 - <https://www.itu.int/net4/ITU-D/idi/2015/>
All other country indicators. Global Health Observatory. 2012-2014 - <http://www.who.int/gho>

** Glossary

§ Indicates the percentage of participating Member States responding "Yes"

— Don't know

N/A Not applicable

‡ Indicates question was unanswered

□ Question not asked

Zero No funding

International level: Health entities in different geographic regions

Regional level: Health entities in countries in the same geographic region

National level: Referral hospitals, laboratories and health institutes (mainly public, but also private)

Intermediate level: District or provincial facilities: public and private hospitals and health centres

Local or peripheral level: Health posts, health centres providing basic level of care

Informal: Use of ICT for health purposes in the absence of formal processes and policies

Pilot: Testing and evaluating a programme

Established: An ongoing programme that has been conducted for a minimum of 2 years and is planned to continue