



Country indicators*	Population (000s)	11,458	Total health expenditure (%GDP)	10.8
	GNI per capita (PPP Int \$)	1,320	ICT Development Index rank	141
	Physician density (per 10 000 population)	0.06	Mobile-cellular subscriptions (% inhabitants)	49.67
	Nurse and midwife density (per 10 000 population)	0.69	Internet users (% of individuals)	8.0
	Hospital bed density (per 10 000 population)	16	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	340
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	60	Infant mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	21 [13-35]

eHealth policy/strategy	
Status of eHealth and women's and children's health policy/strategy	
National eHealth policy/strategy exists	Yes
Year adopted	2006
Implementation status	Partly implemented
Refers to the use of eHealth in women's and children's health policy/strategy	Yes
Special funding allocated for implementation	No
Women's and children's health	
National policy/strategy for women's and children's health exists	Yes
Policy/strategy refers to the use of eHealth, mHealth or social media	Yes

eHealth systems	
An overview of the types of eHealth systems in place, their purpose and level	
Electronic information system collects and reports births, deaths and causes of death data	Yes – full coverage
Year introduced	2009
At least one electronic information system exists at the district level to collect and report health data	Yes
Resource tracking system in place to report total health expenditure by financing source, per capita	Yes
Type of resource tracking system	
Resource tracking system level	
Resource tracking system in place to report total reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health (RMNCH) expenditure by financing source, per capita	
Type of resource tracking system	Electronic
Resource tracking system level	National level

Monitoring the status of women's and children's health			
An overview of the measurement of the 11 CoIA indicators by monitoring frequency and format			
Indicator measured	Monitor	Frequency	Format: Paper, Electronic, or Both
Maternal mortality ratio	Yes	Every year	
Under 5 child mortality with the proportion of newborn deaths	Yes	Every year	
Children under 5 who are stunted	Yes	Every year	
Met need for contraception	Yes	Every year	
Antenatal care coverage	No	Every year	
Prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission (PMTCT)		Every year	
Skilled attendant at birth	No	Every year	
Postnatal care for mothers and babies	No	Every year	
Exclusive breastfeeding for six months	No	Every year	
3 doses of the combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine		Every year	
Antibiotic treatment for pneumonia	No	Every year	

eHealth initiatives – national overview	
eHealth supports major women's and children's health initiatives	Yes
Funding sources	Public funding, Private funding, Public-private partnerships

## Possible barriers to implementing eHealth services

The most important barriers hindering the implementation of eHealth services

### ICT training

Tertiary institutions offer ICT training for students of health sciences

Continuing education in ICT for health professionals

No

### Internet health information quality

Approaches taken to ensure quality of health-related content on the Internet

**Government intervention** - laws, regulations, quality directives or guidelines

Yes

**Technology** - filters and controls

Yes

**Education programs** - for consumers and professionals

Yes

**Dedicated website(s)** - concerning women's & children's health

Yes

### Online safety for children

Approaches taken by government to protect children in the online environment

Government provides information and education to citizens on internet safety and literacy

Yes

Some initiatives are aimed specifically to protect children

Yes

Safety tools and security technologies are required by law for schools, libraries and other public places where children have Internet access

Yes

ISPs are legally mandated to provide online safety tools to protect children

### Privacy and security of personal and health-related data

Legislation to protect women and children

Privacy laws exist to protect citizens' personal identifiable data irrespective of format (paper or digital)

Privacy laws exist to protect citizens' health data held in digitized format in an Electronic Medical Record (EMR) or Electronic Health Record (EHR)

Yes

Parental consent required for the creation of a child's EMR/EHR

Yes

Parental access to a child's EMR/EHR is possible

Yes

Correction of errors in a child's EMR/EHR is possible

Yes

Legislation exists enabling the sharing of EMR/EHR between health care entities within the same country

Yes

Parental consent is required

No

Legislation exists enabling the sharing of EMR/EHR between health care entities in other countries

Yes

Parental consent is required

Legislation exists which grants a child the right to control over its EMR/EHR

No

From age (years)

### Social media

Countries are recognizing the benefit of using social media for health

Some health programmes use social media (eg. Facebook, Twitter, YouTube)

Yes

\* Data source: [www.who.int/goe/publications/cp\\_source2013](http://www.who.int/goe/publications/cp_source2013)

\*\* Inconsistent data