

Once Upon a Time

Introduction to DHIS2

Narration

My notes	
I	

DHIS2 - Starting out



UiO: HISP Centre
University of Oslo



HISP UiO

My notes

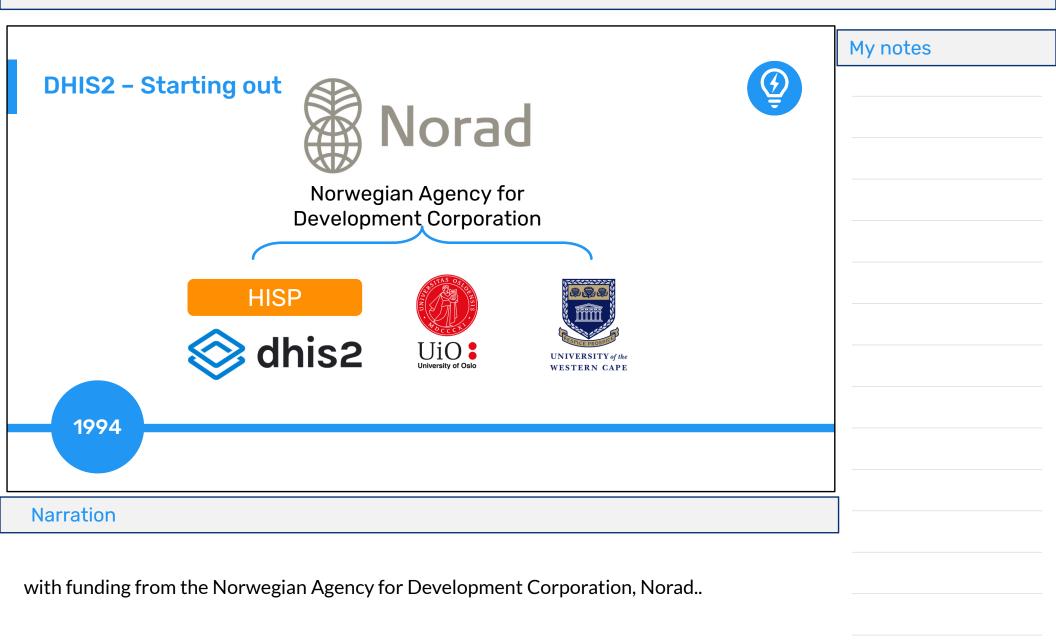
Narration

DHIS2 is a product of the HISP Centre at the University of Oslo, also known as HIPS UiO.

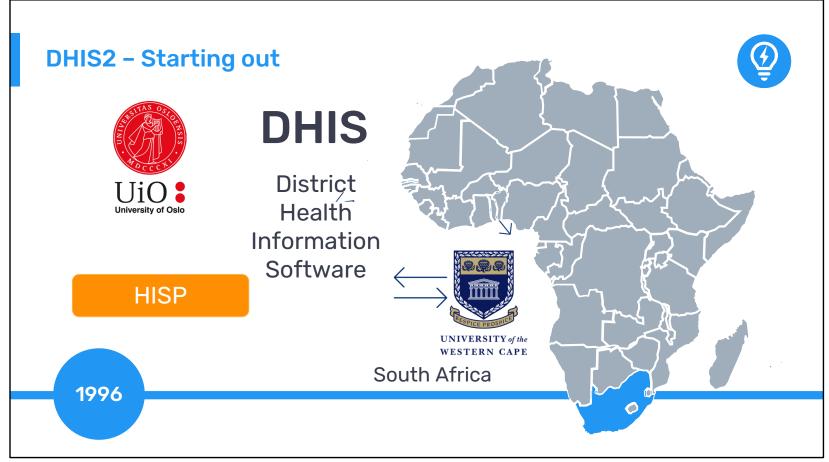
DHIS2 - Starting out HISP dhis2 WESTERN CAPE 1994 **Narration**

My notes

HISP is a global action research network, initiated jointly by the University of Oslo and the University of Western Cape in South Africa in 1994,

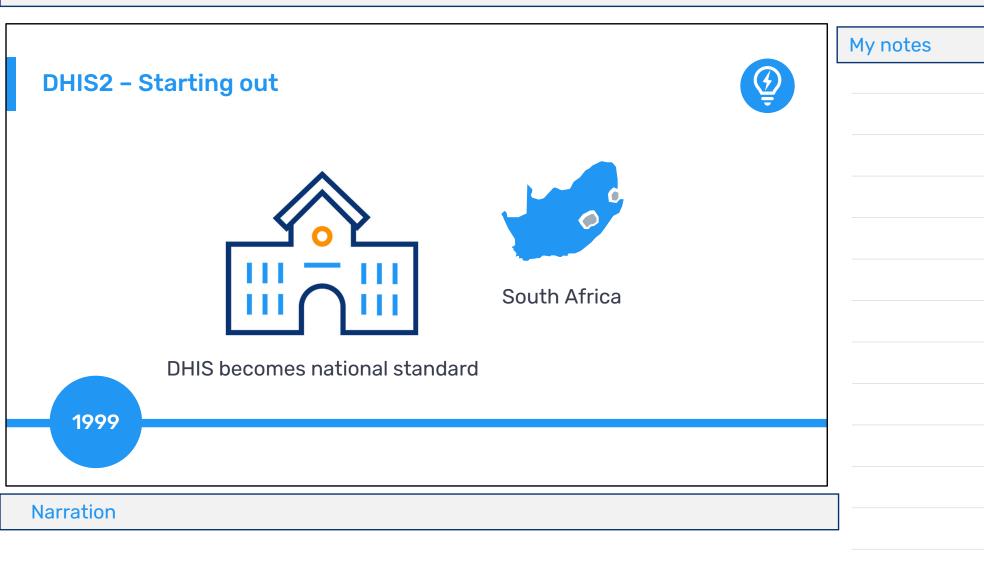


My notes

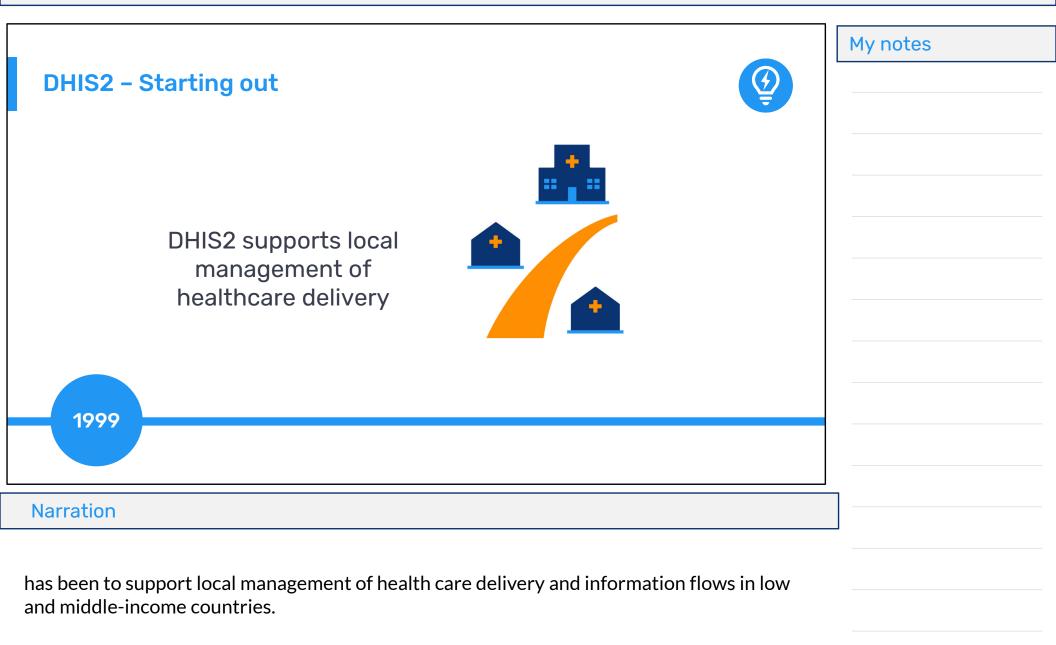


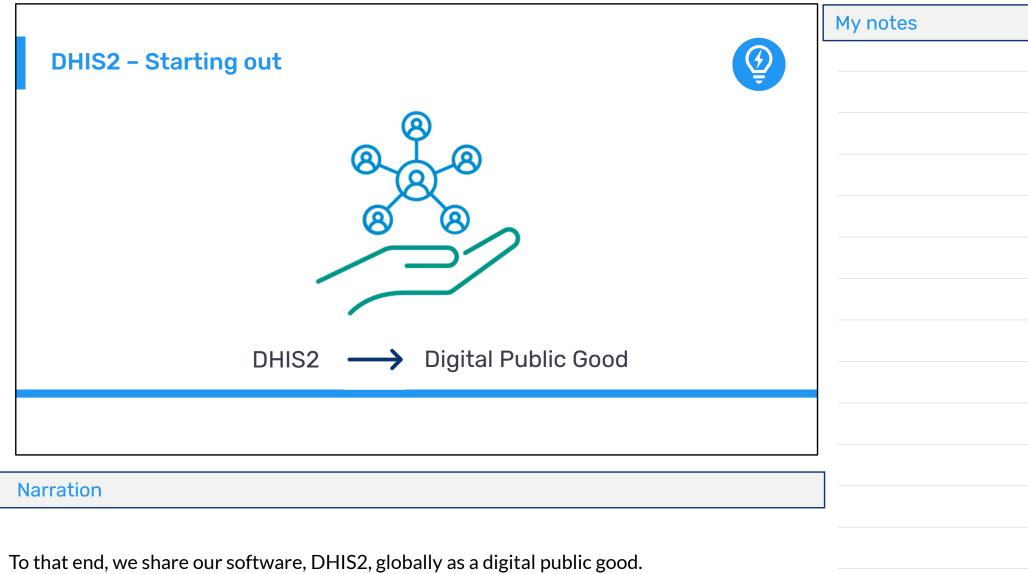
Narration

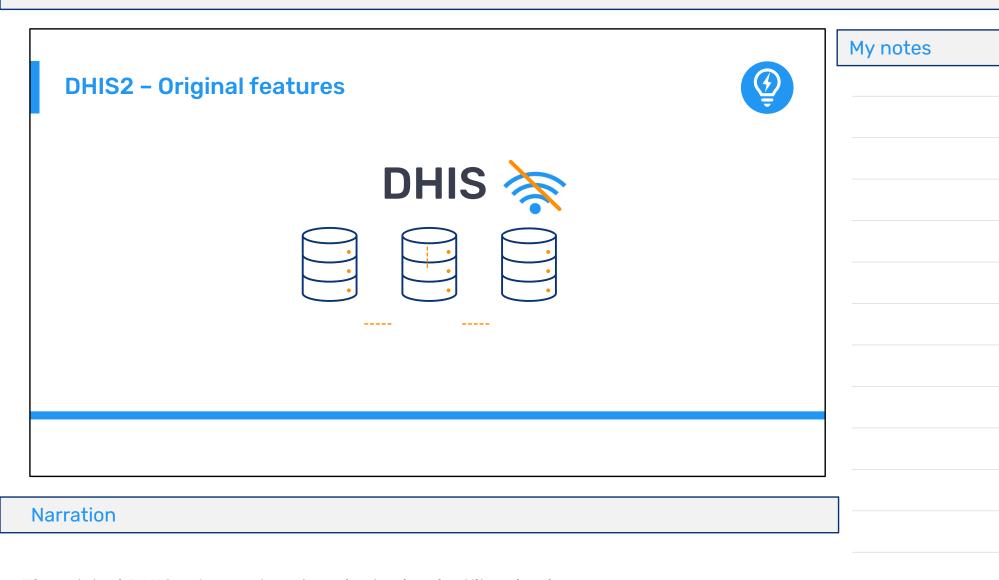
As a result of the HISP collaboration, the District Health Information Software, or DHIS, was launched in South Africa in 1996, starting in one district and



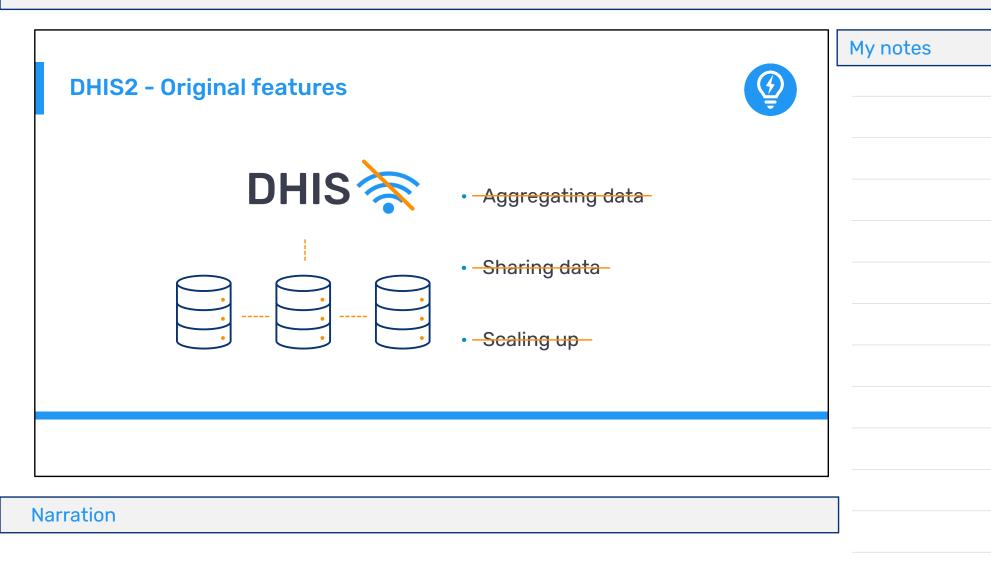
becoming their national standard health information system in 1999. From its initial conception, the core aim of DHIS2



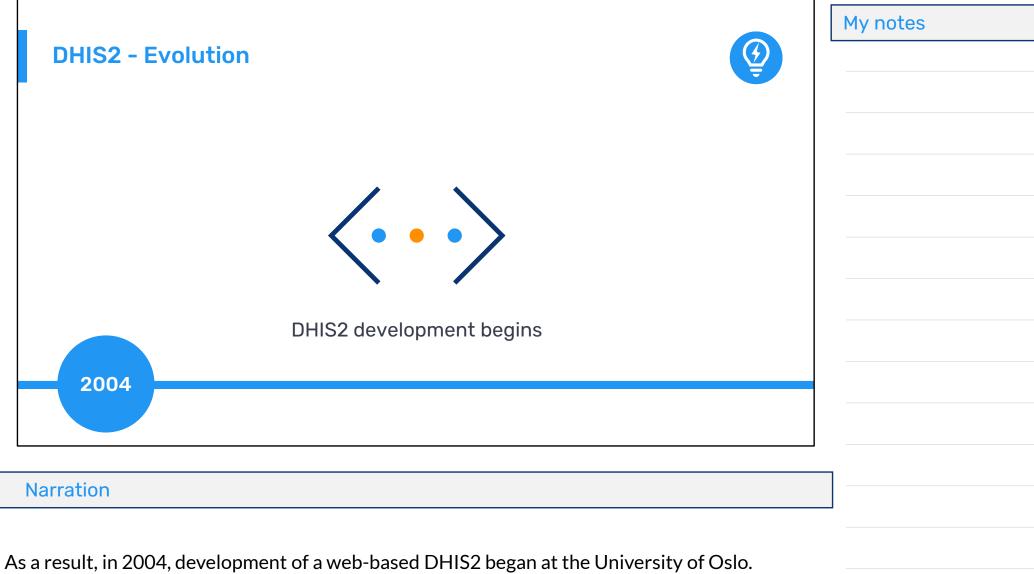


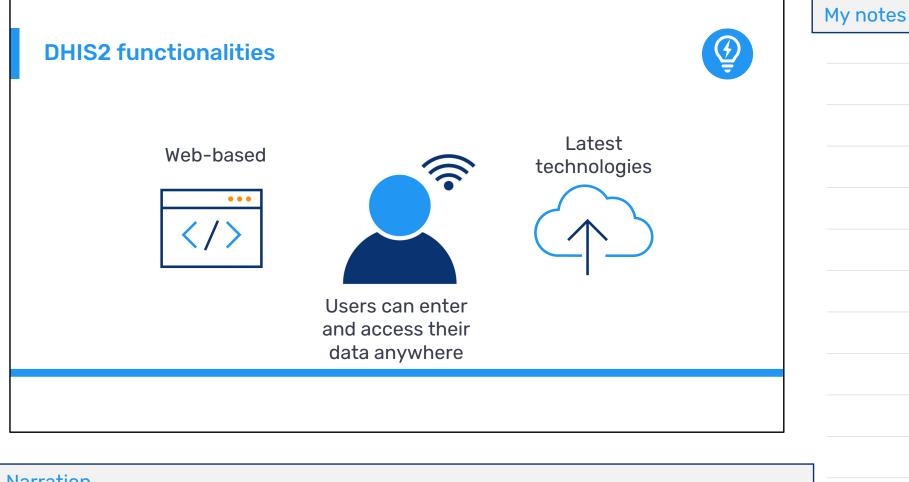


The original DHIS software functioned using local, offline databases,

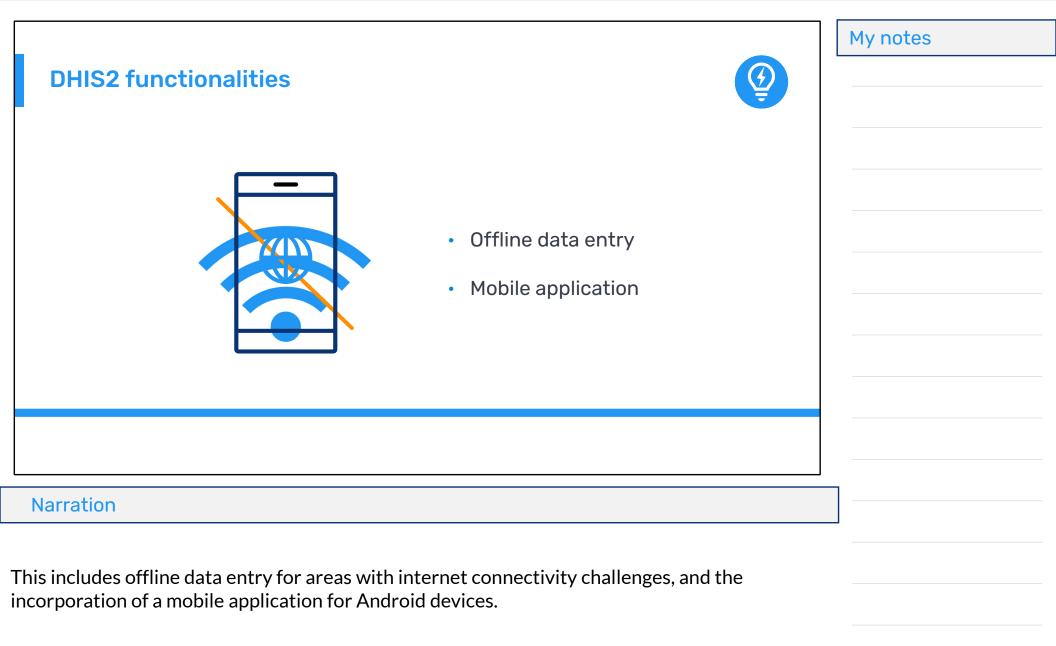


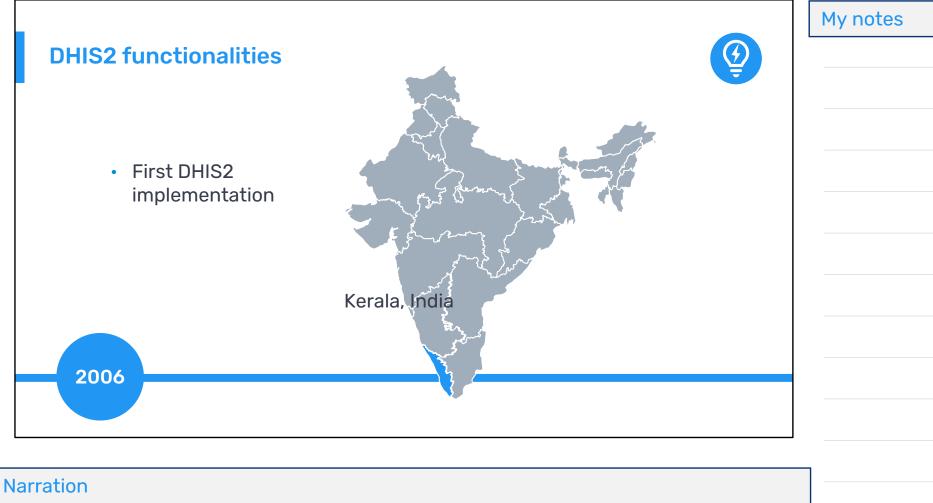
but this resulted in challenges in aggregating & sharing data, as well as scaling up implementations over time.



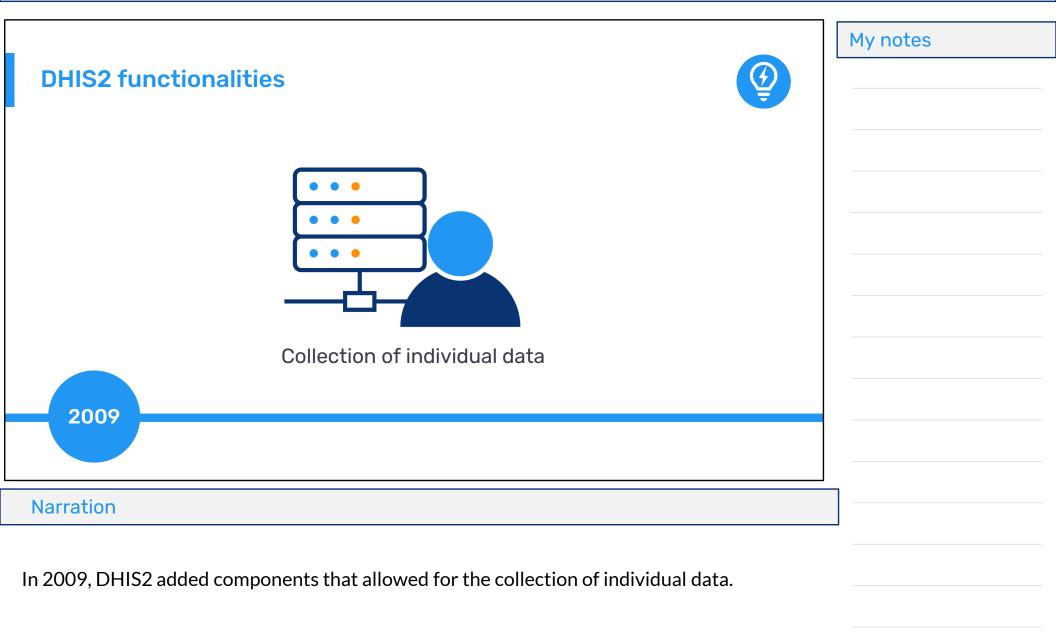


As DHIS2 is web-based, users can enter and access their data anywhere with internet connectivity. This model is still being expanded upon today, as DHIS2 incorporates the latest web-based technologies to improve DHIS2's performance and increase its functionality.



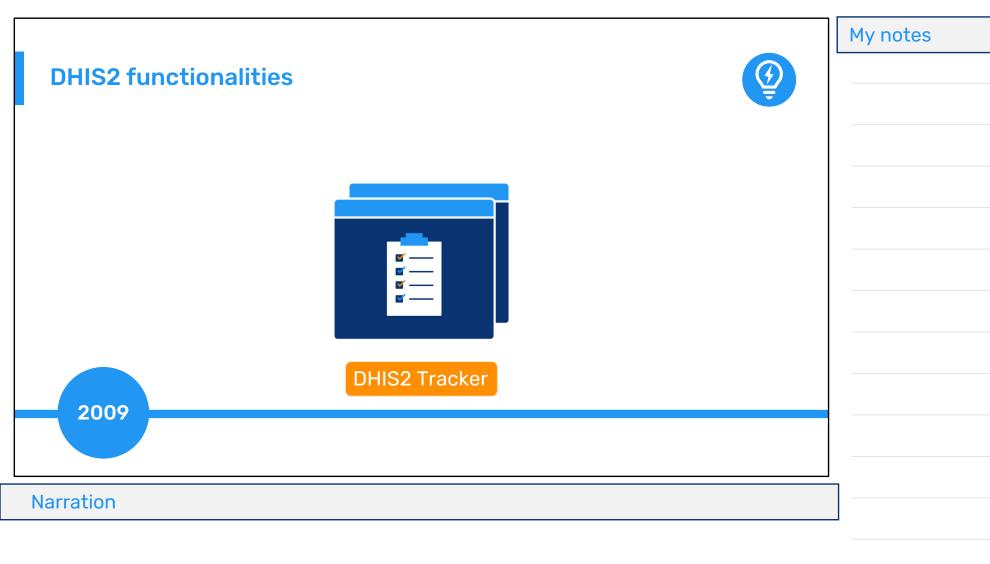


The first implementation of the web-based DHIS2 software was launched in 2006 in Kerala, India.

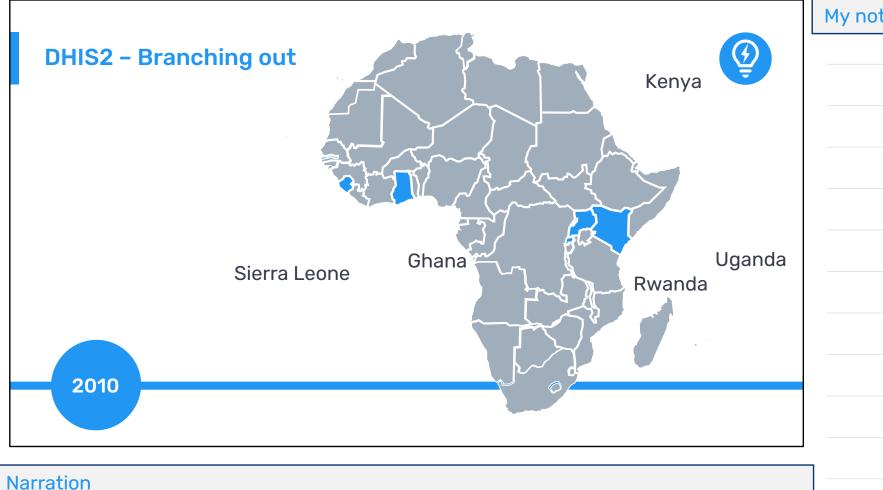




This was in direct response to requirements in Kerala where prospective mothers were tracked through their Antenatal care services.

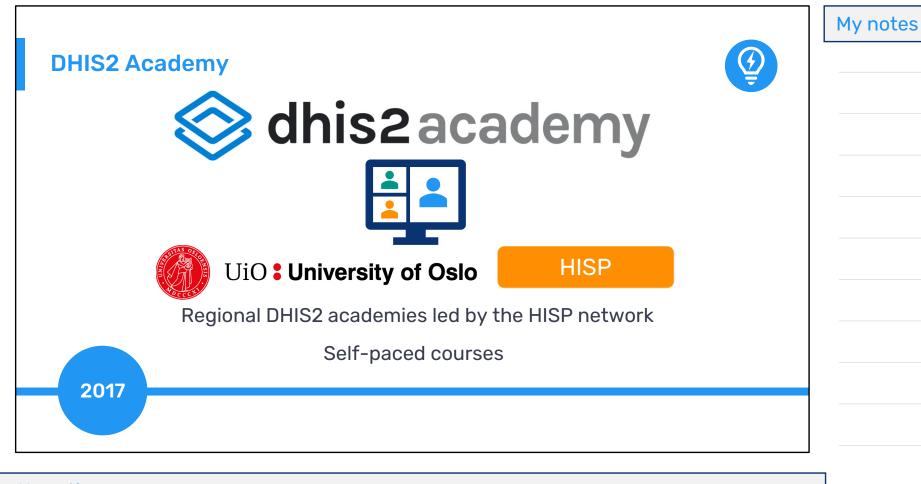


This individual data model eventually evolved into DHIS2 tracker.

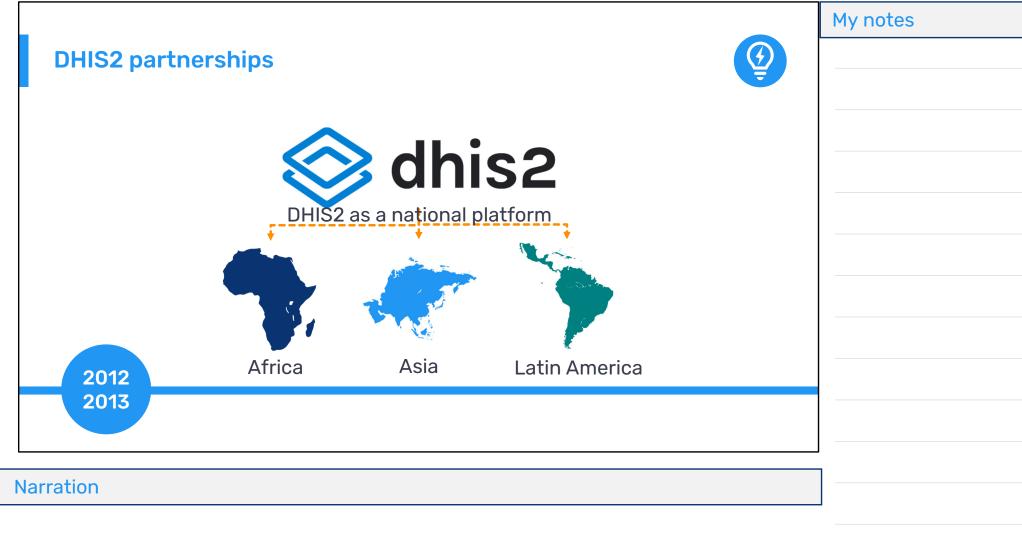


My notes

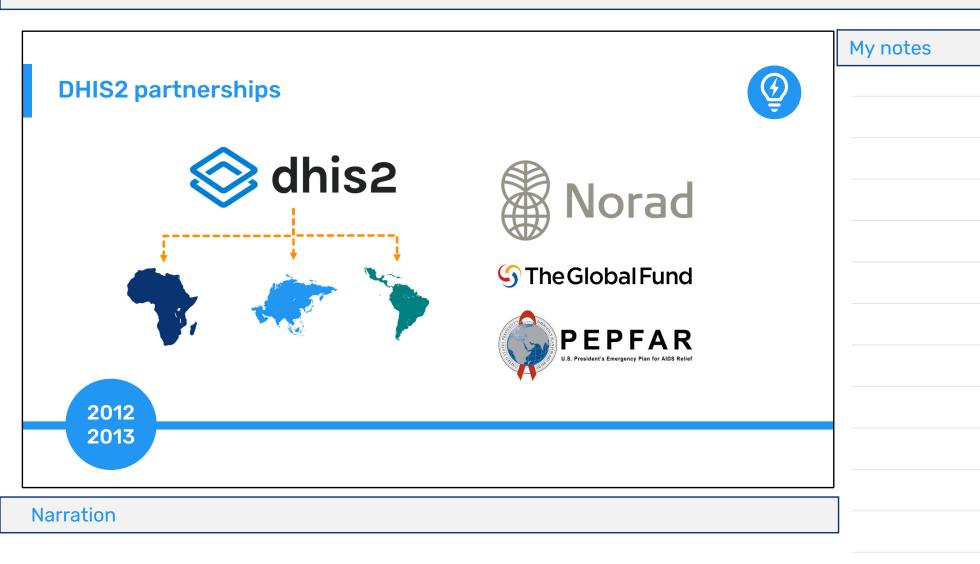
2007 saw the first implementation of DHIS2 in Africa, starting with Sierra Leone. This was followed in 2010 by Kenya, then Ghana, Rwanda & Uganda.



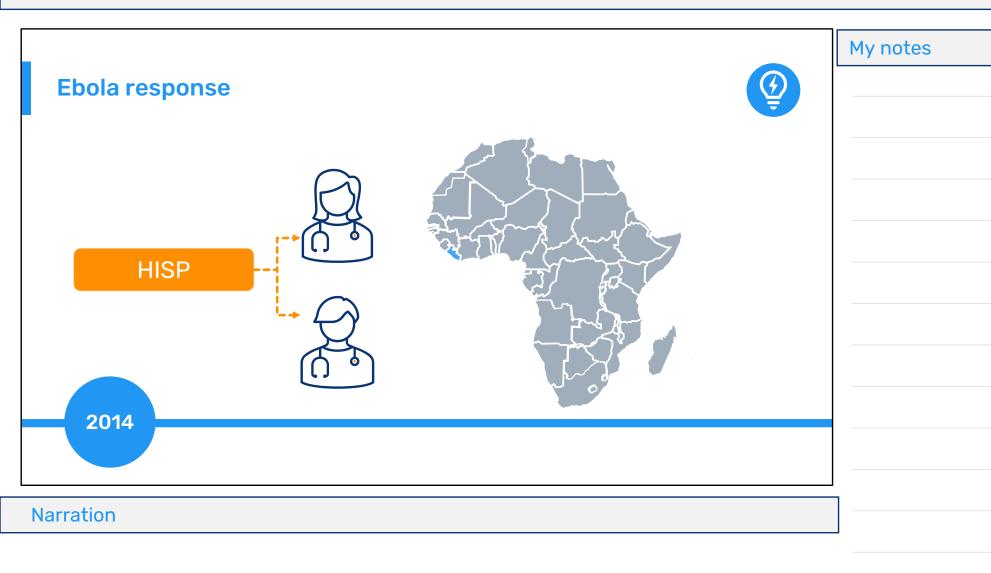
In 2011 the DHIS2 Academy training program began. The University of Oslo, in collaboration with HISP groups, offers regional DHIS2 academies every year on key DHIS2 topics. Since 2017 the university has also run the DHIS2 Online Academy, which provides online courses for self-paced study.



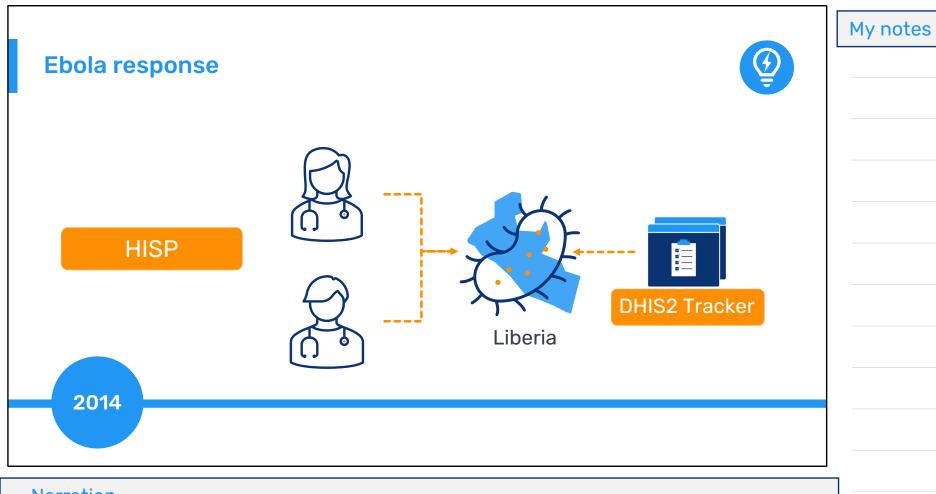
In 2012 and 2013, adoption of DHIS2 as a national platform for routine health information continued in Africa, Asia and Latin America,



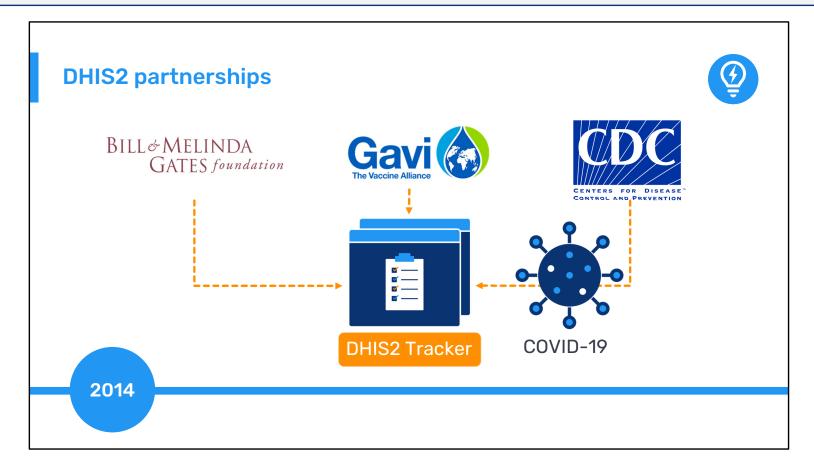
with support from Norad, the Global Fund, and PEPFAR.



In 2014, the HISP network assisted health authorities in

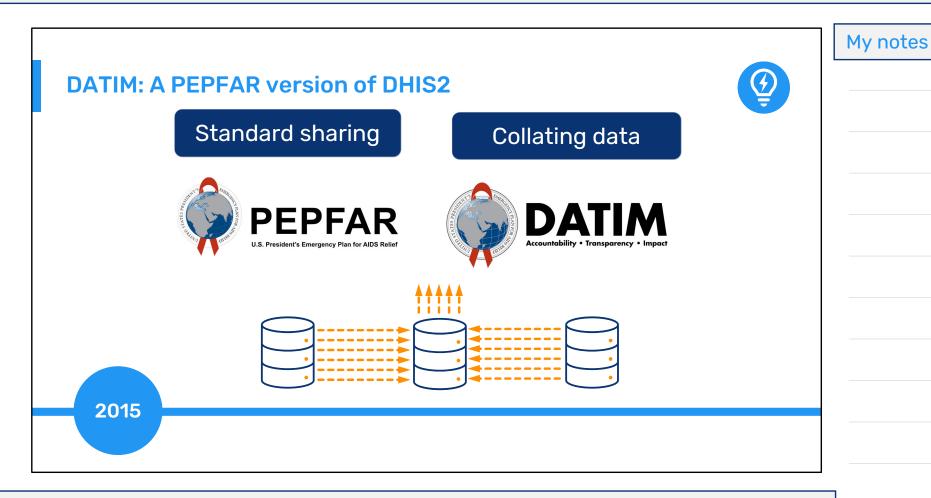


Liberia in deploying DHIS2 Tracker for the Ebola outbreak response.



М	V	n	O.	te	S
ΙYΙ	У	n	O	Le	S

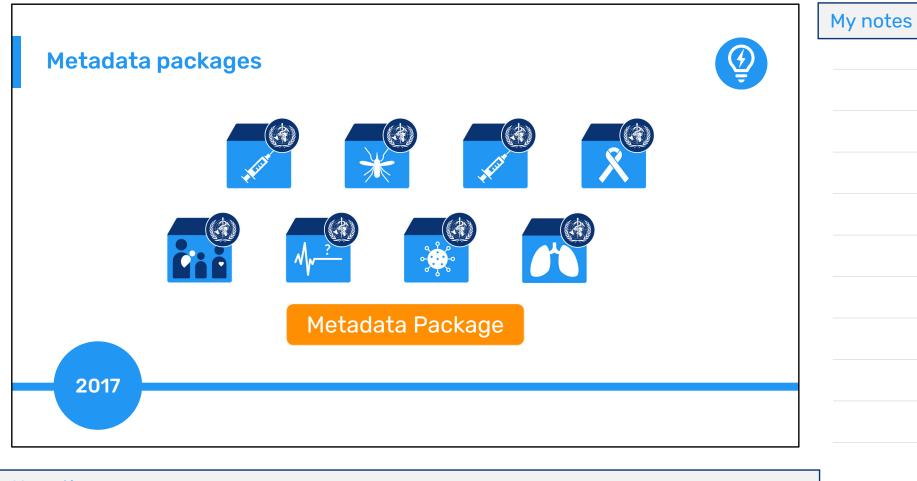
With the support of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Gates Foundation, Gavi, and other partners, The initial Tracker models deployed in Liberia there have since been expanded upon for case-based surveillance of other diseases, including COVID-19.



In 2015, DATIM was launched, a PEPFAR-specific version of DHIS2. DATIM is used by PEPFAR in more than 50 countries. DATIM continues to be one of the largest examples of a global data warehouse within DHIS2; sharing standards and collating subnational HIV data routinely across large and varied geographies.



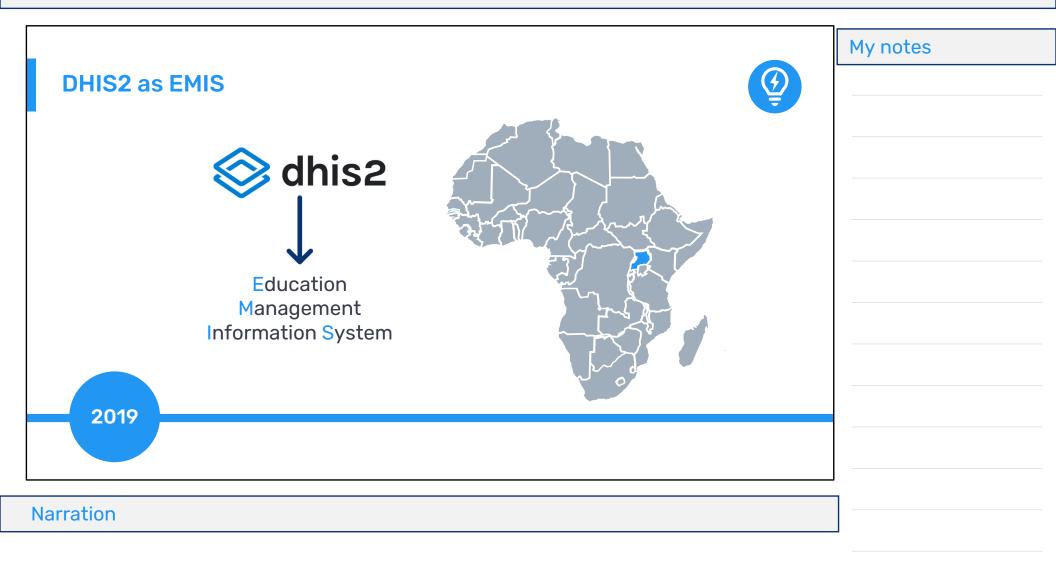
In 2017, UiO became an official World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre for Innovation and Implementation Research for health information systems strengthening.



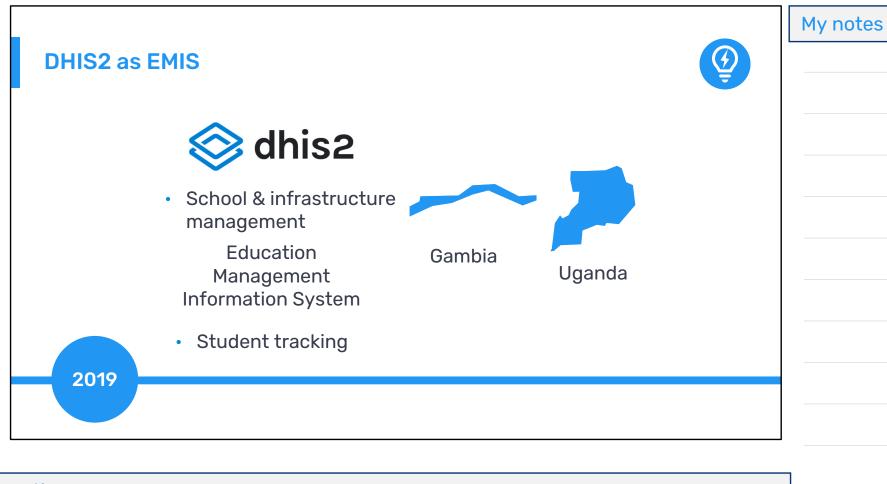
This collaboration led to the metadata package concept, a method of sharing best practice configuration and functionality, developed by DHIS2 and health subject matter experts.



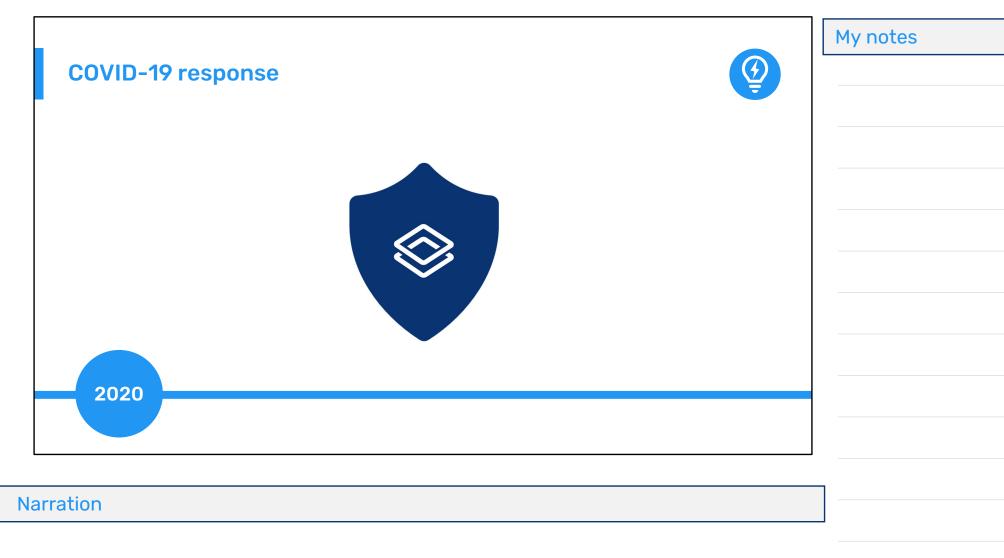
2018 saw the DHIS2 Community of Practice launch, providing an online portal to help the community of DHIS2 practitioners to connect with each other and share best practice globally.



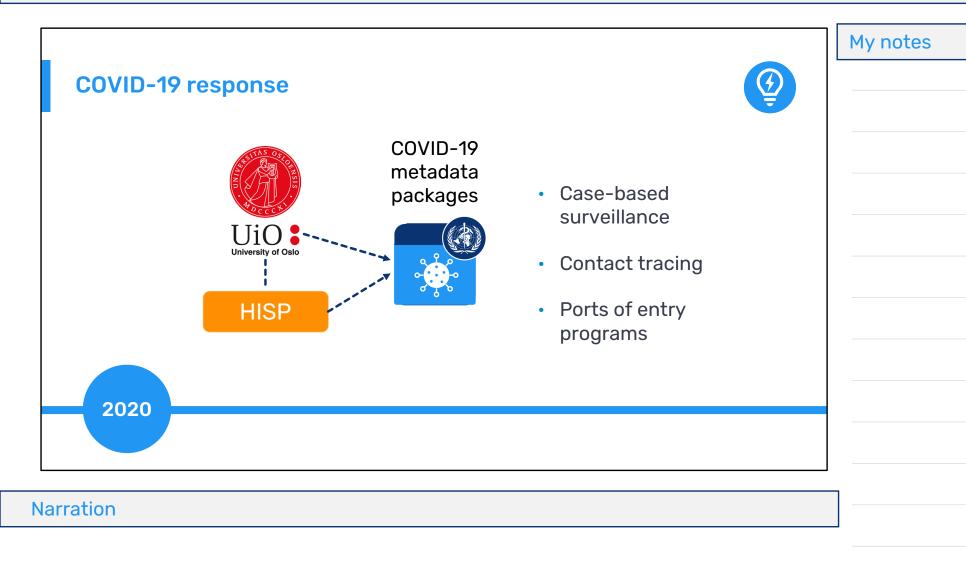
2019 saw DHIS2 being piloted as an Education Management Information System



in the Gambia and Uganda, extending the use of DHIS2 into the education domain, for school and infrastructure management, student tracking, and more.



In 2020, DHIS2 was quickly adopted to combat the COVID-19 pandemic.



The University of Oslo worked with the HISP network to launch COVID-19 metadata packages that allowed countries to rapidly implement Case-based Surveillance, Contact Tracing and Ports of Entry programs.



In 2021, new metadata packages were released to support delivery of COVID-19 vaccines, based on previous work developing the DHIS2 immunization toolkit with the support of WHO, Unicef, and Gavi, the vaccine alliance.



DHIS2 continues to evolve thanks to the work of the core DHIS2 team and HISP network, the support of our international partners, and the input of global DHIS2 community, who help sustain DHIS2 as a global public good that can adapt to meet the health information needs of the future.