



جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء
Planning and Statistics Authority
دولة قطر • State of Qatar



Regional Workshop on the Changing Role of Official Statistics in the State of Qatar: Why Data Culture Matters

21st -22nd September 2022, Doha, Qatar
Pullman Hotel, Al Thuraya Ballroom - West Bay

ورشة العمل الإقليمية حول الدور المتغير للإحصاءات الرسمية في دولة قطر: ثقافة البيانات مهمة

٢١-٢٢ سبتمبر ٢٠٢٢، الدوحة، قطر
فندق بولمان الدوحة، قاعة الثريا - الخليج الغربي



Improving measurement and delivering impact through enhanced national health information systems

Regional Workshop on the Changing Role of Official Statistics in The State of Qatar: Why the Data Culture Matters

Dr Henry Doctor
Coordinator | Information Systems for Health
Division of Science, Information and Dissemination
Email: doctorh@who.int

Doha, Qatar: 21-22 September 2022

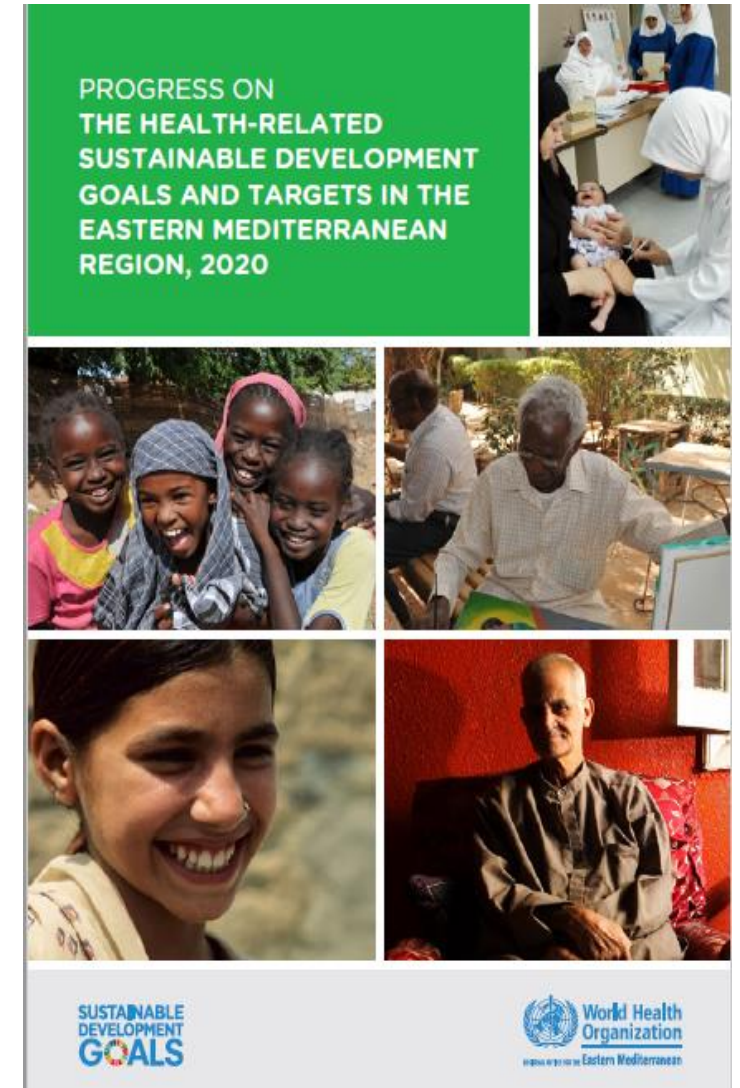


Outline

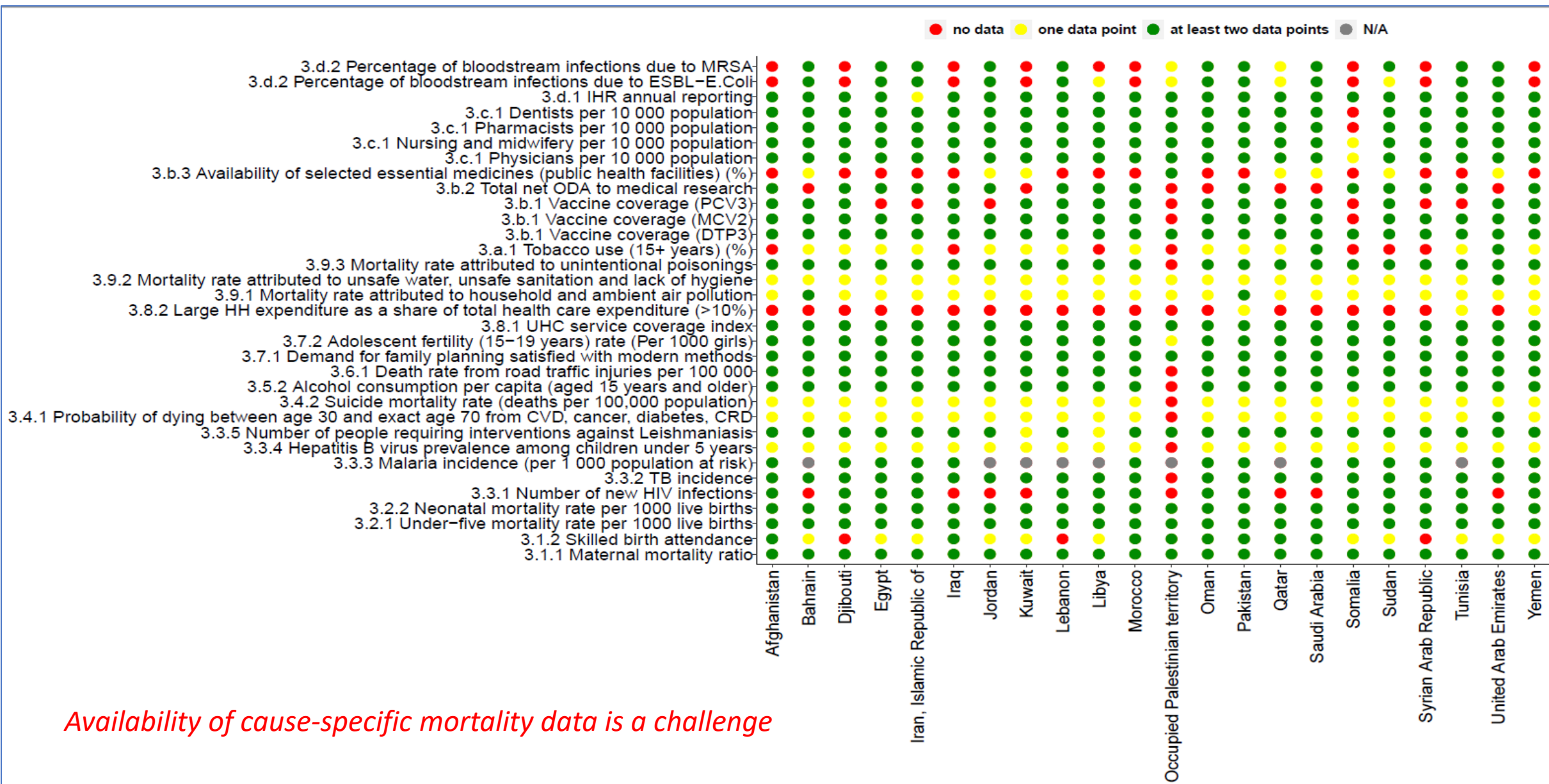
- Health information system (HIS) and the post-2015 agenda
- Opportunities to improve HIS
- Initiatives to improve measurement and deliver impact
- Way forward

Good data: the backbone of post-2015 Agenda

- Good health care decisions require good data
- Monitoring SDGs and UHC
- Strengthening HIS - a priority for WHO



Availability of data for each SDG 3 indicator: no data, one and at least two data points, 2014-2019

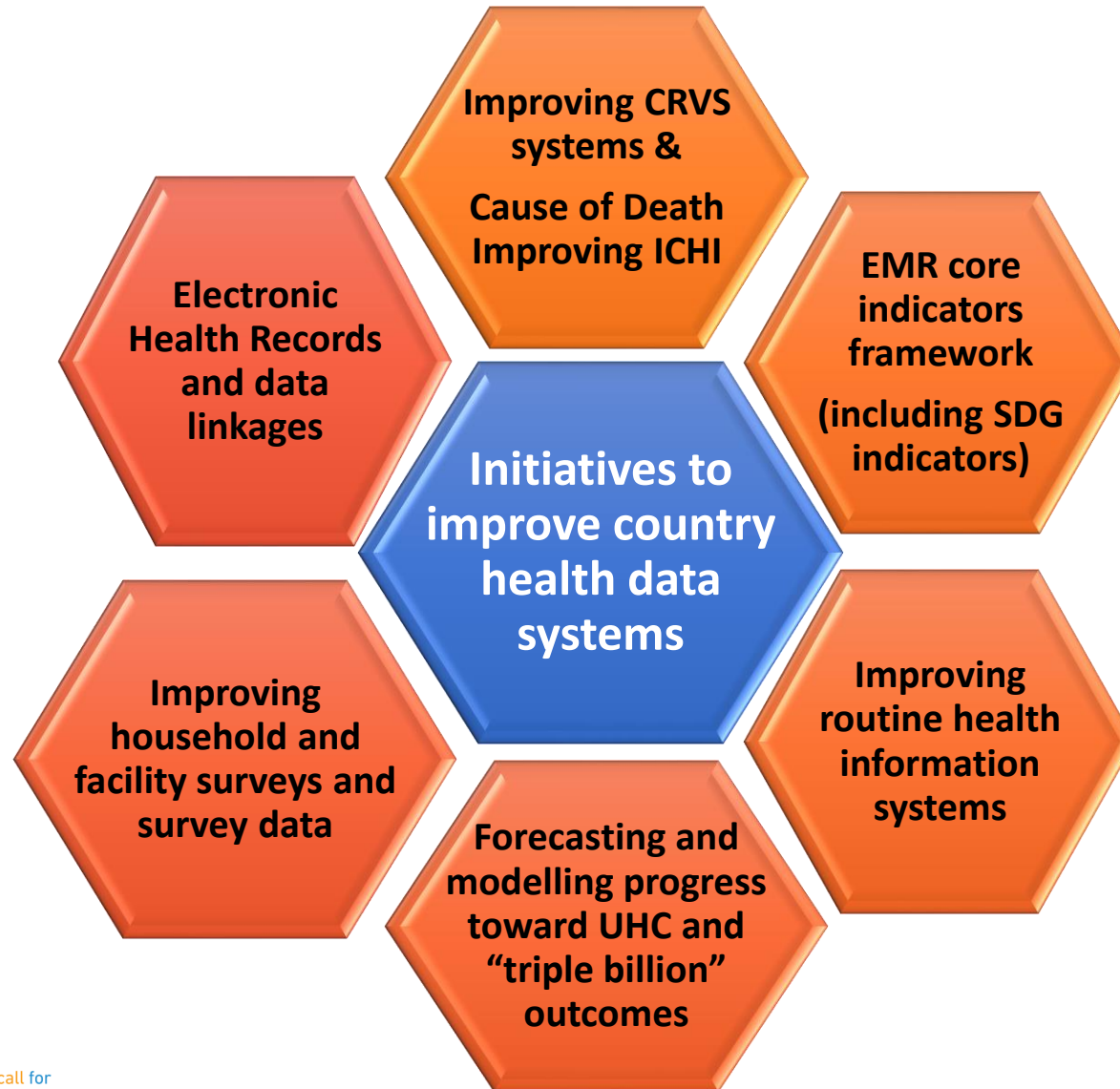


Opportunities to improve HIS

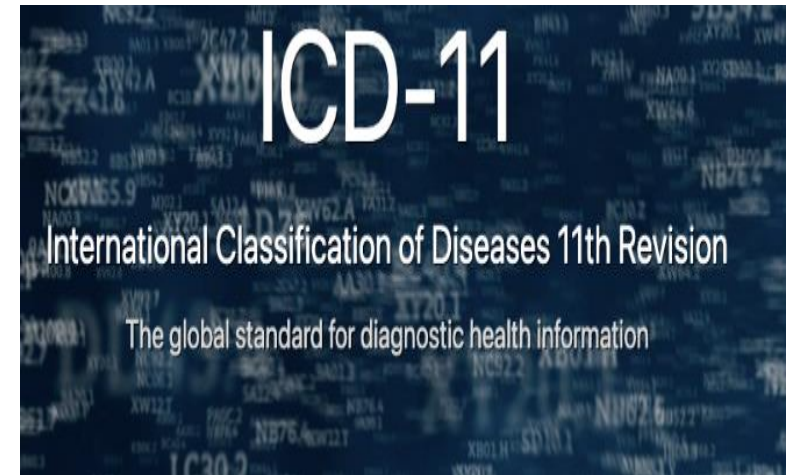
- Increasing digitalization
 - [Global strategy on digital health 2020-2025](#)
 - [ICD-11](#) now is fully electronic
- Increasing mobile network coverage
- Increased demand for data for action
- COVID-19 pandemic --> cause of death data



Several initiatives to support measurement of impact

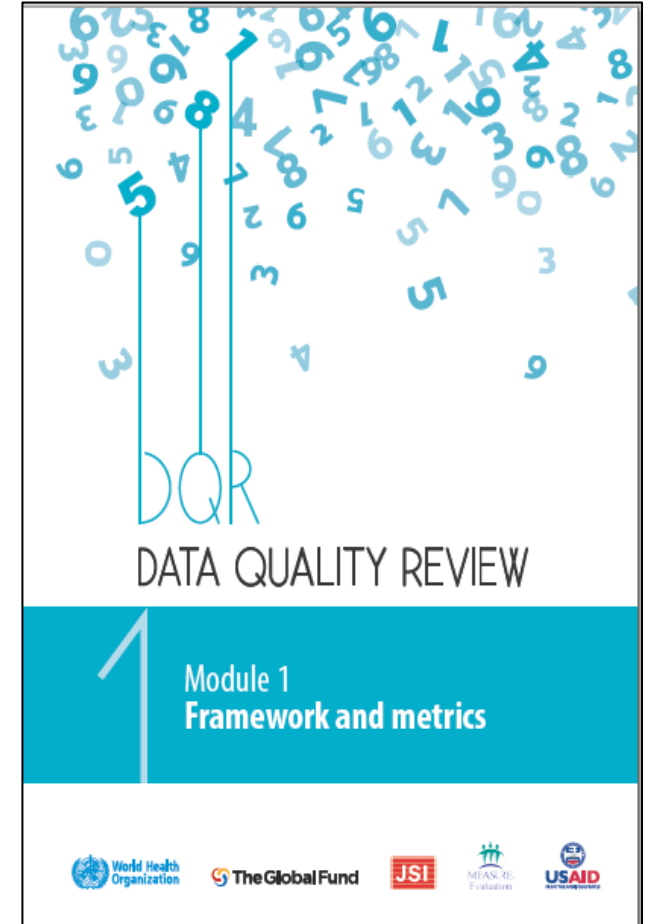
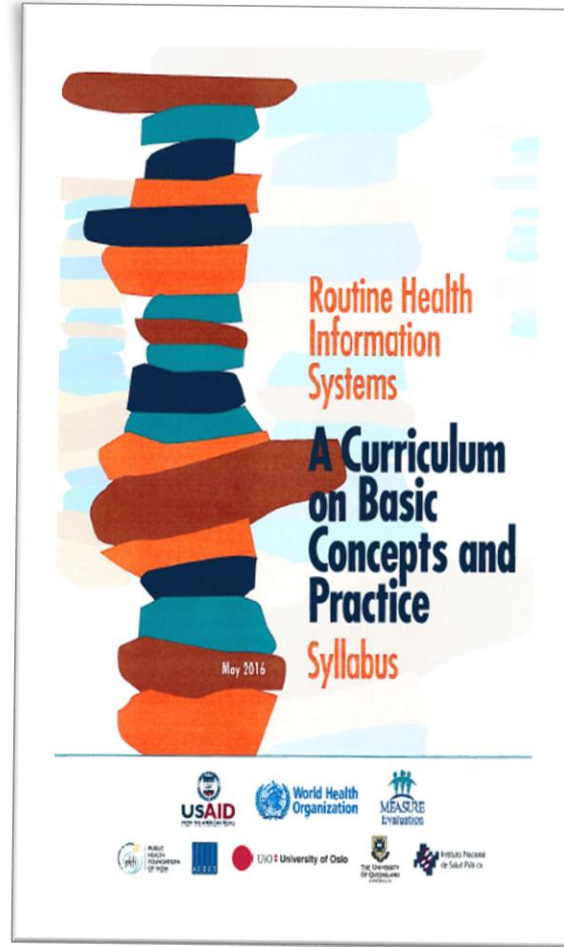


[ICD \(who.int\)](http://who.int)



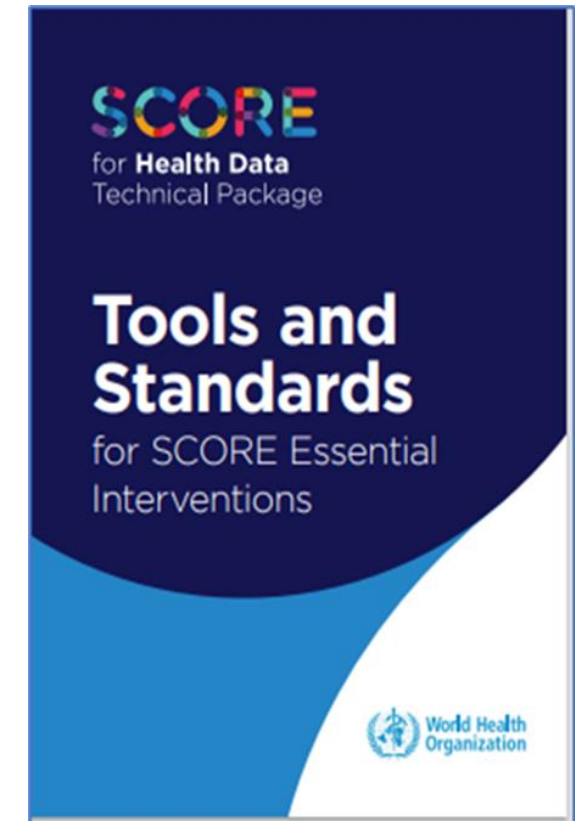
Several tools and standards are available to support countries to measure impact

Several tools are available to build capacity in collection, processing, analysis and use of data



Selected tools and approaches (cont'd)

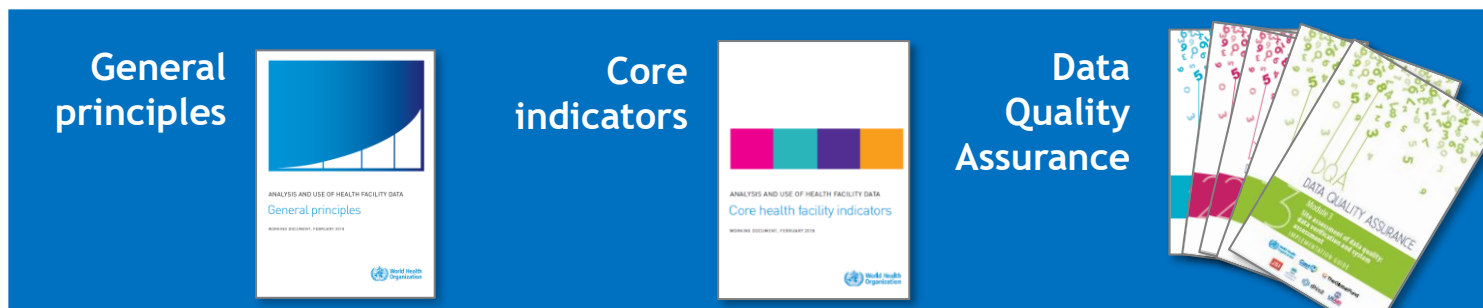
To know what makes people sick	To know what people die from	To ensure equitable, quality services for all	To make informed decisions	To accelerate improvement
<p>.....</p> <p>A system of regular household surveys every 2-3 years</p> <p>Population census every 10 years</p> <p>Event-based surveillance of public health threats</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Full birth and death registration</p> <p>Hospital reporting of cause of death</p> <p>Community death reporting</p> <p>Maternal, perinatal & neonatal death surveillance and response</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Real-time facility and community data</p> <p>Effective disease surveillance and response</p> <p>Regular health expenditure tracking</p> <p>Health workforce data</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Regular analytical progress and performance reviews</p> <p>Institutional capacity for analysis and learning</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Data drives policy and planning</p> <p>Data access and dissemination to different audiences</p> <p>Strong country-led governance of data</p>



WHO Toolkit for Routine HIS Data

Comprehensive integrated approach to health services analysis

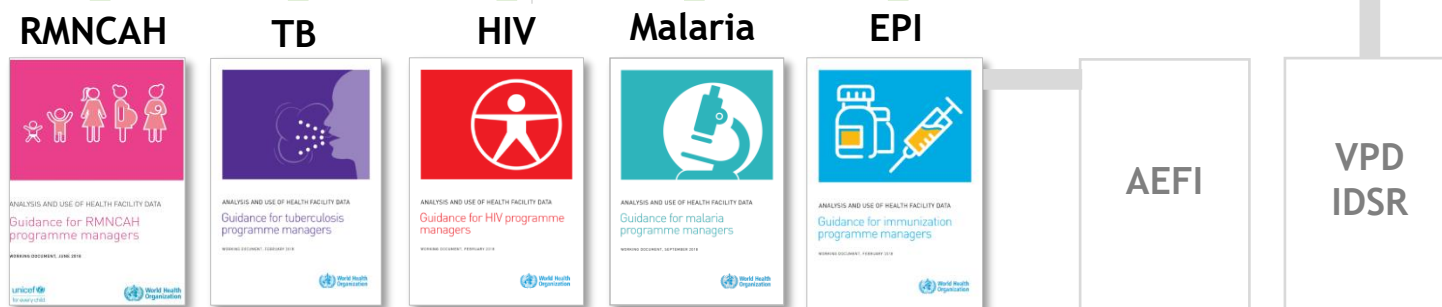
Standards for Measurement and Analysis



Integrated Health Services Analysis



Programme specific Guidance

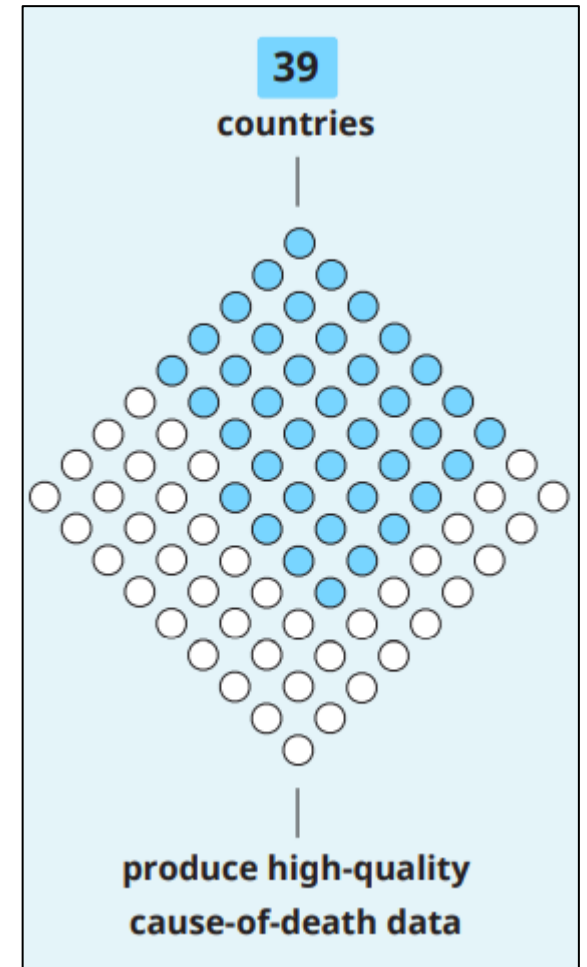


Training materials

Electronic, automated packages for facility data e.g. DHIS2

Key challenges and gaps

- Limited availability of trained human resources
- Financial constraints
- Limited (electronic) infrastructure
- Lack of/outdated national HIS action plans
- Quality of data
- Data standards, linkages and architecture
- Data use and review for action



Source: WHO. High quality is defined as >80% usability. Lower quality is defined as <80% usability.

Way forward: Investing in HIS

- Strengthen data systems to monitor health-related SDG targets
 - Cause-specific mortality data
 - Health determinants, risks and morbidity
 - Universal health coverage
- Build sustainable capacity for implementing key interventions
 - [SCORE for Health Data Technical Package](#)
 - Population-based surveys
 - Health systems and operational research
- Multisectoral approaches
 - Improve statistical capacity
 - Promote data sharing
 - Increase availability and quality of (disaggregated) data

Way forward: 5 data principles



Selected resources

- WHO EMRO Data and Statistics: <http://www.emro.who.int/entity/statistics/statistics.html>
- WHO Regional Health Observatory: <https://rho.emro.who.int/>
- WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region [progress report on health and health-related SDGs](#)
- WHO Data Lake: <https://www.who.int/data>
- ICD-11: <https://www.who.int/standards/classifications/classification-of-diseases>
- Global Reference List of 100+ core health indicators: <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/259951>
- SCORE for Health Data Technical Package: <https://www.who.int/data/data-collection-tools/score>
- Technical package for Rapid Mortality Surveillance: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/revealing-the-toll-of-covid-19>
- [Toolkit for Routine HIS data](#)