

Afghanistan Health Management Information System

Afghanistan is confronting the Covid-19 pandemic and its socioeconomic fallout amid rising insecurity. Supported by donors, the authorities boosted health and social spending to cushion the pandemic's impact on the vulnerable. Policy measures kept the output contraction to 2 percent in 2020, but poverty rose and the fiscal deficit widened. Political uncertainty has risen as the peace talks between the government and Taliban stalled and the U.S., NATO, and allies announced the withdrawal of their troops by September. In a strong sign of support for Afghanistan's development and reforms, donors pledged some US\$12 billion civilian grants over 2021–24 at the Geneva conference in November 2020.

The official magazine of United States Army logistics. This text is an introductory overview of healthcare provision in different humanitarian conflicts, designed for healthcare professionals and students from a wide range of backgrounds.

This handbook compiles methods for gathering, organizing and disseminating data to inform policy and manage health systems worldwide. Contributing authors describe national and international structures for generating data and explain the relevance of ethics, policy, epidemiology, health economics, demography, statistics, geography and qualitative methods to describing population health. The reader, whether a student of global health, public health practitioner, programme manager, data analyst or policymaker, will appreciate the methods, context and importance of collecting and using global health data.

Malnutrition in Afghanistan analyses the very high rates of

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malnutrition amongst women and children in the country and provides the outline of a comprehensive nutrition action plan.

Print+CourseSmart

As large-scale emergencies continue to pose a threat to U.S. populations at the local, state, and national levels, the public and private sectors are demanding improved public health preparedness, response, and cooperation for such events. *Emergency Public Health* provides readers with important information and analysis of key public health crises threatening our local, state, and national jurisdictions. As the first text of its kind in the emerging field of emergency public health, it provides a framework for public health professionals, policy makers, first responders, and emergency healthcare providers to plan and implement effective measures to protect the public health of civilian populations during times of emergencies. Written by experts with both emergency healthcare and public health backgrounds, the case-based chapters provide valuable information on the preparedness, response, and mitigation of emergency public health topics. In addition, *Emergency Public Health* contains timely information of key areas such as public health law and the interactions among government jurisdictions. Each chapter also includes online resources for the reader to pursue additional web-based resources. Important features:

- Chapters written by emergency physicians with public health degrees
- Case-based chapters
- Web resources provided
- Covers large-scale issues such as public health law, government jurisdictions, NGO s,
- Chapter devoted to specific needs of children
- Chapter on mental health issues in times of

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public health emergencies - Specific chapters on public health tools such as surveillance and rapid needs assessment - Each chapter follows a consistent structure to maintain clarity and continuity throughout the text: A. Introduction B. Historical perspectives C. Preparedness D. Response E. Case study F. On-line resources

Competitive features: - Covers natural emergencies - Covers key topics in terrorism - Covers primary topics for disaster medicine Questions for instructors - What are the key topics in your course? - How do you like to prepare your students for public health emergencies? - What management principles are addressed in your course? - Do you teach special issues such as children and mental health issues during emergencies?"

This book, which reflects the IMF staff's work in Afghanistan from early 2002 through the first quarter of 2004, provides an overview of the institutional and economic achievements in Afghanistan in the post-Taliban period, that is, from late 2001 to early 2004. During this period, the staff focused on helping (often under difficult circumstances) the Afghan authorities quickly establish a basic framework for economic management and policies, including rebuilding key institutions. *Reconstructing Afghanistan* describes the strong economic recovery that took place during 2002 and 2003; traces the formulation and implementation of the government's budgetary policy; discusses the progress made in rebuilding fiscal institutions; and outlines the challenges and issues that the authorities faced in the area of monetary and exchange rate policy. *Afghanistan Investment and Business Guide - Strategic*

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and Practical Information

Afghanistan Labor Laws and Regulations Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Laws

"Afghanistan has come a long way since emerging from major conflict in late 2001. The economy has recovered strongly, growing by nearly 50% cumulatively in the last two years (not including drugs). Some three million internally and externally displaced Afghans have returned to their country. More than four million children, a third of them girls, are in school, and immunization campaigns have achieved considerable success. The Government has supported good economic performance by following prudent macroeconomic policies and it has made extraordinary efforts to develop key national programs and to revive social services like education and health. Nevertheless, Afghanistan remains one of the poorest countries in the world in terms of both per-capita incomes and social indicators, with large gender gaps. The difficult challenge of poverty reduction is made even more difficult by continuing insecurity, weak rule of law, and narcotics. Afghanistan - State Building, Sustaining Growth, and Reducing Poverty provides a greater understanding of the core challenges that lie ahead for Afghanistan and key priorities for national reconstruction. The Afghan economy has been shaped by more than two decades of debilitating conflict and has some very unusual features which this study analyzes. The authors argue that the country must break out of the vicious cycle that would keep it insecure, fragmented politically, weakly governed, poor, dominated by the illicit economy, and a hostage to the drug industry. The study

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presents key elements for a breakthrough in the next two years but the daunting agenda will require strong commitment, actions, and persistence on the part of the Government and robust support from the international community."

The evaluation profession has experienced rapid growth in the past five years. Prior to 1995, there were five national evaluation organizations: the American Evaluation Association (AEA), the Asociación Centroamericana de Evaluación (ACE), the Australasian Evaluation Society (AES), the Canadian Evaluation Society (CES), and the European Evaluation Society (EES). In November 1995, AEA and CES cosponsored an international evaluation conference in Vancouver, of which the theme was "Evaluation for a New British Columbia: The theme Century-A Global Perspective." Delegates from 50 countries throughout Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Asia, Africa, and Central and South America attended the conference. The conference combined workshops and lecture formats to bring participants the most up-to-date and relevant information in a variety of sectors. Following the Vancouver conference, there was a gestation period, after which several national evaluation organizations in Europe were born (AEA/CES, Evaluation '95, On-Site Program). In 1997, EES held a conference in Stockholm. The theme of the conference was "What Works and for Whom?" More than 280 evaluation professionals from 30 countries in Europe and throughout the world attended the conference. The conference provided a forum for academic professionals and civil servants to meet and

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share their experiences. Leaders emerged with goals to increase membership and to create extensive professional networks within the society (EES Newsletter, 2/97).

This three-volume collection, titled *Enterprise Information Systems: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications*, provides a complete assessment of the latest developments in enterprise information systems research, including development, design, and emerging methodologies. Experts in the field cover all aspects of enterprise resource planning (ERP), e-commerce, and organizational, social and technological implications of enterprise information systems. Healthcare and medical services have seen rapid development in various areas of the world, including Asia and Eastern Europe. These territories are now becoming a medical hub for many surrounding countries. Medical tourism is the practice of traveling to international regions for treatment that isn't available locally. This subject has gained significant attention throughout the tourism industry, as researchers and professionals are searching for specific advancements of medical care and hospital development in numerous countries. *Growth of the Medical Tourism Industry and Its Impact on Society: Emerging Research and Opportunities* is a collection of innovative research on the methods and advancement of medical travel for treatment in various global regions and provides insights for the growth prospects of the medical tourism business. While highlighting topics including destination branding, community impact, and hospital management, this book is ideally designed for medical executives, hospital directors, researchers, policymakers, academicians, practitioners, scholars, and students seeking current research on tourism practices within the medical field.

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Addressing the health needs of children in complex emergencies is critical to the success of relief efforts and requires coordinated and effective interventions. However, little systematic work has been undertaken to evaluate such care. To address this need, this monograph presents a review of the published literature in this area, providing background on the burden of disease, the major causes of morbidity and mortality, and the evidence base for effective interventions. It also describes surveys of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and international agencies providing care to children in complex emergencies, which were conducted to identify guidelines commonly used to provide such care and assesses the content and limitations of these guidelines. A more in-depth survey of several organizations was also conducted to assess obstacles to this kind of care. On the basis of the survey findings and the review of the published literature, the working group recommended that evidence-based, locally adapted guidelines to address the curative and preventive care of children in complex emergencies and health systems planning should be adopted by ministries of health and supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF. The guidelines should target, as much as possible, the different levels of health care workers providing care to children to ensure appropriate, effective, and uniform care in a variety of situations. Child Health in Complex Emergencies presents specific examples of areas for further research and guideline development. This report is not intended to be an exhaustive and definitive assessment of child health in complex emergencies. The topic is much too vast and complex, and different individuals and institutions will have incompatible perspectives. Rather, we aim to provide a starting point for discussion and debate on how to improve the care of children in these settings.

The adoption of telehealth is growing, accompanied by a

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diversification of service delivery and a broadening of access. All of this is pushing the boundaries of traditional healthcare worldwide. Latest developments include the growth of Mobile Health (mHealth), with access to information and services by means of personal devices such as tablet computers and smart phones, virtual healthcare services, which use online interactive environments to engage with the subject of care and remotely enable or mimic the desired patient-clinician relationship, and the personal and home health monitoring market. This book presents the proceedings of Global Telehealth 2015 (GT2015), hosted by COACH: Canada's Health Informatics Association, and held in May 2015, in Toronto, Canada. The theme of this year's conference is 'Serving the Underserved: Integrating Technology & Information for Better Healthcare'. The leadership and knowledge reflected in the 25 papers collected here will promote the equity of access and uniform provision of healthcare services and influence health policy and strategic decisions worldwide, and the book will be of interest to all those whose work involves the various forms of telehealth in use today.

Attempts To List Some Bewildering Recent Changes In Afghanistan, Affecting Both People And Place. Has A Brief Compendium Of Names And Places In Contemporary Afghanistan Details Of All Cabinet Members And Views Of Afghan Delegates Who Altered The Loya Jirga In Kabul In 2002. Contains Relevant U.N. Documents.

This volume is the first of its kind to present a comprehensive assessment of the health sector in Afghanistan. Although health outcomes here are some of the worst in the world, the sector has made considerable progress since 2001. A nationwide survey conducted in late 2006 found that the infant mortality rate had fallen from 165 to 129 per 1,000 live births, and the under-five mortality rate had fallen from 257 to

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191 per 1,000 live births. These figures represent a 22 percent and a 26 percent decline, respectively, from the end of 2001. Similarly, coverage of prenatal care has increased from less than 5 percent to 32 percent, and childhood vaccinations of DPT3 (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus) have increased from less than 20 percent to 35 percent between 2003 and 2006. Administrative data indicate that the number of functioning primary health care facilities has nearly doubled, from 498 in 2001 to more than 936 in 2008. Also, the quality of care in publicly financed facilities has increased by about 22 percent from 2004 to 2006. Although this progress is encouraging, it is not sufficient to ensure that Afghanistan will achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). 'Building on Early Gains in Afghanistan's Health, Nutrition, and Population Sector' presents specific policy options for Afghanistan's Ministry of Public Health to consider in advancing to the next level of care for its population. The guiding principles of these options are consistency with the ministry's vision and the feasibility of implementation. The specific challenges include revising the content of the basic package of health services (BPHS), rethinking the delivery of the BPHS, securing sustained and predictable financing, defining the role of the emerging private sector, addressing the shortage of human resources for health, and expanding the capacity of the ministry to enable it to effectively carry out its stewardship functions. This book was prepared as a resource for policy makers, practitioners, and researchers in Afghanistan and other conflict-affected countries. It emphasizes the policy implications of the findings presented. "Describes the rationale for introducing incentives tied to achievement of specific health-related targets, and provides guidance about designing, implementing, and evaluating programs that provide incentives to health

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care providers and patients. Presents case studies that focus on recent uses of incentives addressing a range of health conditions in diverse countries"--Provided by publisher.

... Is a unique collection of authoritative briefings from over 90 countries around the world. Each chapter covers a particular country's demographics, mental health resources, undergraduate education, postgraduate training in psychiatry, research activities, mental health legislation, and policy and development strategies.

The promotion of maternal health and mortality reduction is of worldwide importance, and constitutes a vital part of the UN Millennium Development Goals. The highest maternal mortality rates are in developing countries, where global and regional initiatives are needed to improve the systems and practices involved in maternal care and medical access. Taking a practical policy approach, this book covers the background and concepts underlying efforts to improve maternal and perinatal mortality, the current global situation and problems that prevent progress.

This guide contains information on the administrative and political scene in Afghanistan, including the structures and processes of government. Issues discussed include: the historical and political context of the Afghan State; central and local administration, including budget and staffing aspects; central and local fiscal relationships; and service delivery in terms of the education and health sectors. The guide draws the bulk of its material from six provincial case studies, as well as using additional research undertaken by the Afghanistan Research and

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Evaluation Unit (AREU) and the World Bank.

The biennial Digital Review of Asia Pacific is a comprehensive guide to the state-of-practice and trends in ICT for development (ICT4D) in Asia Pacific, carrying 31 updated country reports on the theme of ICT and education.

This concise reference provides a one-stop point of research that examines major aspects of health care systems for over 190 countries worldwide. In a consistent format, ten major health care categories are systematically examined for each country: 1. Emergency Health Services; 2. Costs of Hospitalization; 3. Costs of Drugs; 4. Major Health Issues; 5. Government Role in Health Care; 6. Insurance; 7. Access to Health Care; 8. Health Care Facilities; 9. Health Care Personnel (doctor level of training, etc.); and 10. Public Health Programs. The volume is organized in alphabetical order of country names. Each country is presented on a two- or three-page spread with the same descriptive and statistical content, allowing readers to compare health care systems from country to country. For example, a reader may compare costs of drugs in France versus the United States versus Canada. Each country spread will feature short entries on the ten health care categories accompanied by charts, table, and photos as appropriate. The work culminates as a unique and essential resource for pre-med and medical students, as well as researchers in sociology, economics, and the health management fields.

Afghanistan had the world's highest rates of infant, child, and maternal deaths when Management Sciences for Health

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began its project to train and support health workers. This book uses that project to discuss the problems and potential for health development in remote, war-torn areas. The field team's efforts provide insight into such problems as coordination among donors of foreign aid and strategies for immunization and family planning. The book analyzes in detail broader issues of health care development such as the management of health systems in times of disorder; the politics of international assistance; and women's access to health services in Islamic societies. Contributors: Laurence Laumonier-Ickx, Paul Ickx, Ronald W. O'Connor, William Oldham, John W. LeSar, Richard Johnson, Jonathan D. Quick, S.M. Amin Fatimie, Peter J. Huff-Rousselle, Linda Tawfik, Vimal Dias, and Mary Gasper. re-published with Management Sciences for Health.

The biennial Digital Review of Asia Pacific is a comprehensive guide to the state-of-practice and trends in information and communication technologies for development (ICTD) in the Asia Pacific region. This fourth edition (2009-2010) features 30 economies and four sub-regional groupings. The chapters provide updated information on ICT infrastructure, industries, content and services, key programs, enabling policies and regulation, education and capacity building, open source, and research and development initiatives, as well as ICTD challenges in each of the economies covered. The common framework that underpins these reports allows readers to undertake a comparative analysis and assess progress across Asia Pacific. In addition, regional overviews provide a synthesis of ICTD trends, regulatory issues, and lessons for managing innovation in the network economy. The thematic chapters focus on issues in ICT in education, a key area in ICTD. The authors are drawn from government, academe, industry and civil society, providing a broad perspective on the use of ICTs for human

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development.

The second volume of the Partnership for Democratic Governance Series investigates whether ‘contracting out’ core government functions and services has been conducive to capacity development. Case studies discuss the evidence and emerging lessons of contracting out.

The Health Results Innovation Trust Fund (HRITF) was created with support from the Governments of Norway and the United Kingdom with the goal of supporting results-based financing (RBF) approaches in the health sector, for achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This report outlines the successes, challenges, and lessons learned over the past five years. HRITF’s portfolio now has 27 country programs around the world. Preliminary results are very promising. We are excited to see the operational data of the programs showing improvements in coverage and quality of maternal and child health services across the different countries. The experience so far indicates that RBF approaches can help to strengthen core health systems, making them more accountable and delivering greater value for money, by shifting the focus from inputs to results. Consistently monitoring program data is enabling us to see variations in performance across facilities, regions and countries, and helps make program adjustments to strengthen implementation and learn about the factors influencing success or failure of programs.

Performance-based financing (PBF) is a comprehensive health systems approach that is expanding in regions around the world. Based on first-hand experience of PBF pioneers, this toolkit provides the state-of-art knowledge, methods, and tools for setting up an effective PBF approach in lower-and middle income settings.

This book provides the most current and comprehensive overview available today of the critical role of information

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systems in emergency response and preparedness. It includes contributions from leading scholars, practitioners, and industry researchers, and covers all phases of disaster management - mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. 'Foundational' chapters provide a design framework and review ethical issues. 'Context' chapters describe the characteristics of individuals and organizations in which EMIS are designed and studied. 'Case Study' chapters include systems for distributed microbiology laboratory diagnostics to detect possible epidemics or bioterrorism, humanitarian MIS, and response coordination systems. 'Systems Design and Technology' chapters cover simulation, geocollaborative systems, global disaster impact analysis, and environmental risk analysis. Throughout the book, the editors and contributors give special emphasis to the importance of assessing the practical usefulness of new information systems for supporting emergency preparedness and response, rather than drawing conclusions from a theoretical understanding of the potential benefits of new technologies.

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