

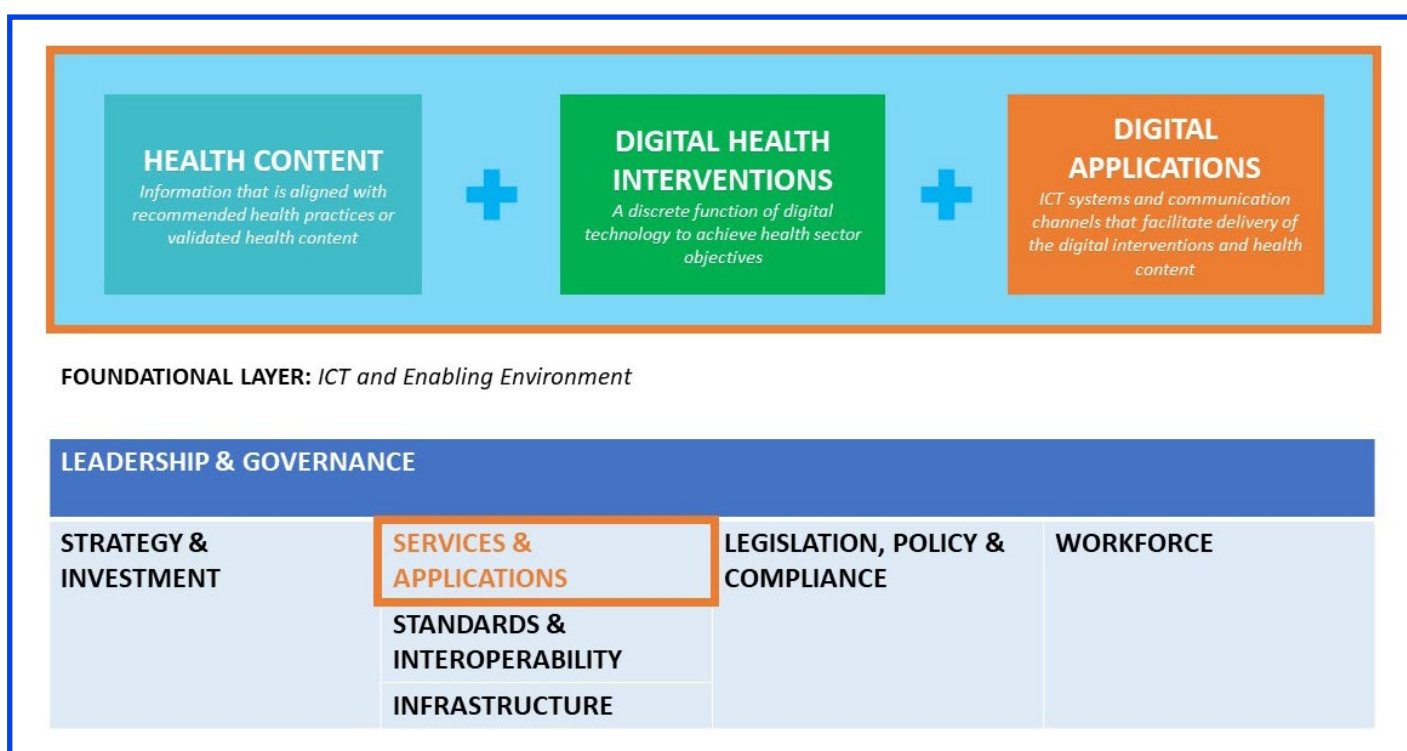
State of the art digital health projects build on existing evidence, and normative guidelines, frameworks, and tools in various areas, ranging from software development to financing and equitable programing. In the context of the GIZ Digital Innovation in Pandemic Control (DIPC) Initiative, the Robert Koch Institute, Germany, has conducted a comprehensive analysis on key digital public health definitions and concepts, and on 75 normative resources for digital health programing across 11 digital health topics, published between 2012 and early 2024 [\[link\]](#). Findings from the report have been summarized in form of 20 easy to use Factsheets.

The current factsheet (06/20) summarizes the findings on the topic of **Digital Health Interventions (DHI)**, focusing on their functions, implementation, and impact on health systems.

Factsheet 06 Digital Health Interventions



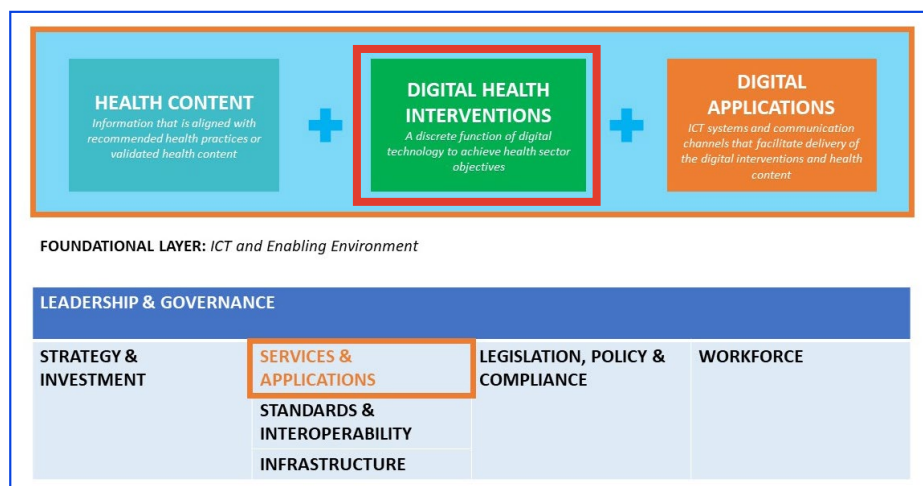
The term Digital Health Intervention (DHI) refers to discrete functions of digital technology used to achieve health objectives, implemented within digital health applications and ICT systems. According to WHO, DHIs include tools like text messages, computers, software, the internet, telecom networks, and mobile devices. WHO's classification identifies specific DHIs to address health system challenges, such as providing prompts and alerts, checklists, and screening clients by risk or health status for healthcare providers. DHIs are part of the broader eHealth environment, influenced by health content, digital applications, and the surrounding digital health architecture. Effective implementation of DHIs requires integration into a cohesive digital health system, supported by a robust ICT and enabling environment to ensure effectiveness and sustainability.



The seven components of an eHealth system, with focus on the “Services & Applications” component
(Source: WHO, 2019)

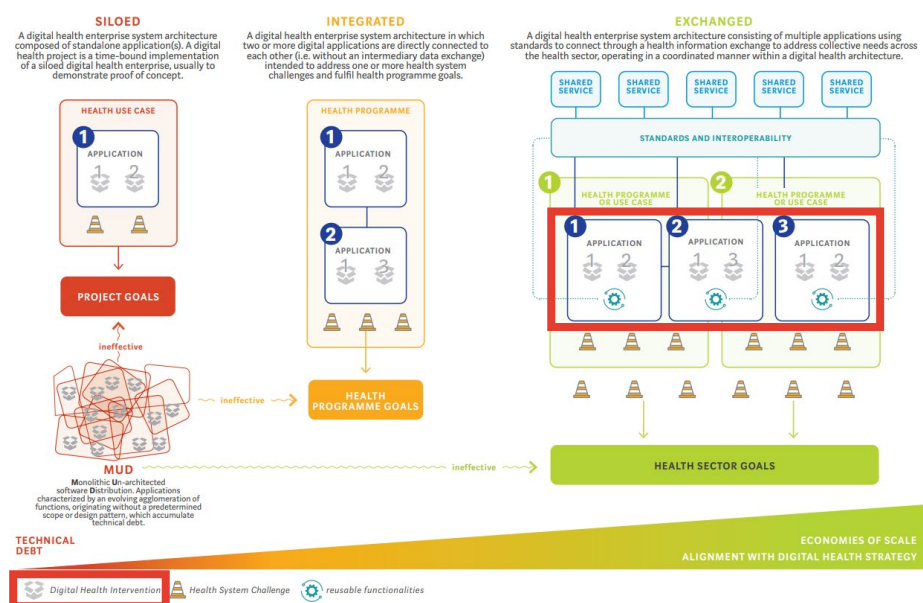
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DHIs are part of the broader digital health environment, influenced by health content, digital applications, and the surrounding digital health architecture (see the right figure: orange and red boxes). Effective implementation of DHIs requires integration into a cohesive digital health system, supported by a robust ICT and enabling environment to ensure effectiveness and sustainability.



The seven components of an eHealth system, with focus on the “Services & Applications” component (Source: WHO, 2019)

DHIs are central to the Digital health enterprise system architecture (right figure - red boxes) and WHO provided a taxonomy that classifies and identifies specific DHIs to address health system challenges, e.g., providing prompts and alerts, checklists, and screening clients by risk or health status for healthcare providers. (WHO, 2023),



Digital Health Enterprise System Architectures (Source: WHO DIIG, 2020)

References:

- Recommendations on digital interventions for health system strengthening. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2019.
- WHO. Classification of digital interventions, services and applications in health: a shared language to describe the uses of digital technology for health, 2nd edition. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2023



This is based on [“Navigating the Digital Health Ecosystem: A Review of Key Guidelines, Frameworks, and Tools”](#)

Read the full report [here](#) or scan the QR code

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH Sitz der Gesellschaft Bonn und Eschborn
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 32 +36
53113 Bonn, Deutschland
T +49 228 44 60 – 0
F +49 228 44 60 – 17 66
E info@giz.de / dipco@giz.de
I www.giz.de / <https://www.bmg-digital.global/en/>

Robert Koch Institut
Nordufer 20
13353 Berlin, Germany
Internet: www.rki.de
Email: zentrale@rki.de
Twitter: [@rki_de](https://twitter.com/rki_de)