

Country adoption: DHIS2 for Climate & Health



	Country	HISP group	DHIS2 Climate Health funding support*	CH Technology Adoption			Country priority areas					
				DHIS2 Climate App	DHIS2 Climate Tools	Chap & DHIS2 modeling app	Early warning (EWS) for climate sensitive diseases	Malaria, dengue & VBDs	Nutrition & food security	Heat health & air quality	Extreme weather events & health impact	Climate resilient health infrastructure & service delivery
1	Rwanda	HISP Rwanda	Wellcome	2	1	2						
2	Togo	HISP WCA	Wellcome	2	1	2						
3	Uganda	HISP Uganda	Wellcome	3	1	2						
4	Ethiopia	HISP Ethiopia	Wellcome	2	1	1						
5	Mozambique	Saudigitus	Wellcome, GF	2	2	2						
6	Malawi	HISP UNIMA	Wellcome, GIZ	3	2	2						
7	Tanzania	HISP Tanzania	Wellcome	2	1	1						
8	Laos	HISP Vietnam	Wellcome, GCF	2	1	2						
9	Nepal	PHRC + HISP As	Wellcome	2	2	2						
10	Sri Lanka	HISP Sri Lanka	Wellcome	3	2	2						
11	DRC	HISP DRC	Global Fund	1								
12	Ghana	HISP Ghana	Global Fund	2	1	2						
13	Guinea Bissau	Saudigitus	Global Fund	1	1	1						
14	Niger	HISP WCA	Global Fund	1	1							
15	Nigeria	HISP Nigeria	Global Fund	1	1							
16	Senegal	HISP WCA	Global Fund	1	1							
17	Comoros	HISP Rwanda	World Bank	1	1	1						
18	South Sudan	HISP Tanzania	Malaria Consortium	2	2	2						

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Lusophone Africa

From Early Work in Mozambique to Guinea-Bissau

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THE CHALLENGE

Climate-sensitive diseases in Lusophone Africa: the data gap problem

Climate-vulnerable

Both Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau rank among the world's **most climate-exposed nations**, with populations at **risk from malaria, floods, drought and heat**.

Malaria + Climate

Precipitation and temperature directly drive malaria transmission seasonality - yet **health and climate data lived in separate silos** with no shared platform.

Data fragmentation

Meteorological, epidemiological and program data had no common spatial unit, no automated pipeline, and **no integration with the national HMIS (DHIS2)**.

Where it started: from fragmented pilots to a learning platform

Pre-2023

Two parallel malaria forecasting initiatives (NIPH + MOH/CHAI/Saudigitus) running independently - no DHIS2 integration, manual data pipelines, no routine use.

2023

Saudigitus presented DHIS2 + weather data work at the DHIS2 Annual Conference, flagging unresolved technical and socio-technical barriers.

2024-25

Learnings fed into CHAP — model-agnostic, DHIS2-native, open-source — designed to avoid the exact pitfalls found in Mozambique.

2026

TGF-25-44 (TA2) through 2026
More learnings from the country H-NAP implementation is being included on CHAP ecosystems (Open Climate Service).

KEY LESSONS LEARNED

- Access to full, running code matters - partial access hides critical gaps
- A model 'close to use' may still have large technical and socio-technical gaps
- DHIS2 integration is not optional - it is the sustainability condition
- Institutional divides between MOH and NIPH block routine use of ad hoc models
- Open-source, platform-native tools (like CHAP) are the answer to bespoke fragility

Applying lessons: climate data integration into the national HMIS

Context

GF Catalytic Initiative TGF-25-44 (TA2) through 2026. DHIS2 national HMIS since 2011-12. Partners: INASA, MOH, INM-GB, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP.

① Climate Data Integration

ERA5/CHIRPS harmonized with DHIS2 org units. UKWABA middleware for interoperability.

② CHAP + Early Warning

CHAP modeling adapted to GNB context. Malaria is the primary use case, followed by diarrhea and dengue.

③ Health NAP + Policy

The climate-health roadmap and H-NAP chapter are embedded in national planning instruments.

LOCAL INNOVATION IN PRACTICE

“Rota Segura”

Climate-informed maternal access early warning - co-designed with community health workers, UNICEF & MOH. UNICEF Venture Fund candidate.

One Health data linkage

IBAP (biodiversity) + INASA co-designing joint vector-habitat data sharing, integrating wildlife and health surveillance.

Multi-partner co-design

PSB/Bandim Health Project longitudinal data since 1990 as validation layer for CHAP model accuracy.

H-NAP as policy vehicle

Health chapter in national NAP - securing institutional home for climate-health investments beyond project duration.

LESSONS FOR THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

Build on the platform, not beside it

DHIS2 integration is the sustainability condition. Tools running outside the national HMIS won't survive project closure. CHAP and the DHIS2 Climate App were designed with this at their core.

Co-design is not optional

In Guinea-Bissau, the most innovative outputs - 'Rota Segura', One Health data linkage, H-NAP - came from genuine multi-actor co-design. HISP's role is facilitation and technical backbone.

Local HISP groups are the key to scale

Saudigitus provides linguistic, cultural and technical continuity across Lusophone Africa. A global tool with local partners adapts faster and lasts longer than any external consultant model.

Policy alignment unlocks sustained funding

Embedding climate-health in national NAPs, GCF proposals and GC8 cycles converts project outputs into national commitments - the difference between a pilot and a programme.