

Paving the Road to the Philippines' Digital Integration with the Asia-Pacific: Reaction to the Relevance, Revelation and the Road Less Traveled

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Going thru a Lens of Insight

How ready are we? Measuring the Philippines' readiness for digital trade integration with the Asia-Pacific

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Regional health integration and cooperation in the Philippines

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Philippine National Action Plan for digital trade integration with the Asia-Pacific

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How ready are we? Measuring the Philippines' readiness for digital trade integration with the Asia-Pacific

Rationale	Strengthen the capacity of selected developing countries to measure, monitor, and improve their performance in regional integration within Africa, Western Asia, and the Asia- Pacific.
Relevance	Recommend policy interventions in areas critical for regional digital trade integration in the Philippines
Revelation	Using the Regional Digital Trade Integration Index(RDTII), the Philippines can be described as having a slightly restrictive digital trade environment (2020 Philippines Score = 0.342)
Road less Traveled	"The Philippines is ready for regional digital trade integration with the Asia-Pacific if it chooses to continuously move to lower levels of restriction and to higher levels of openness."

Regional health integration and cooperation in the Philippines

Rationale	Identify areas in which health integration and cooperation could be instrumental in improving health system goals
Relevance	Recommend policy interventions in areas critical for regional health integration
Davidation	Strongthon implementation of digital health strategies and health

Revelation Strengthen implementation of digital health strategies and health governance structure domestically (both national and local level) first and then strengthen intra-regional collaboration of digital health efforts including digital trade Facilitate FDI especially in the hospital sector Develop and implement a well-though medical tourism program. Strengthen cross-border mobility of health human resource

"Pushing for regional health integration will be relevant to the country's **Road less Traveled** pursuit of universal health care, and openness to regional integration may be a way for the domestic system to be resilient in facing disasters (e.g., pandemics), and to foster effective health- crisis management and achieve Sustainable Development Goal 3 – which is to ensure healthy

lives and promote wellbeing for all and at all ages."

Philippine National Action Plan for digital trade integration with the Asia-Pacific

Rationale	How can the Philippines succeed in implementing a conducive environment that can leverage on digital trade and thus benefit the most from the value created by the digital economy.
Relevance	Recommend policies for a national action plan for the Philippines's digital trade integration in the Asia-Pacific region
Revelation	With a national strategy targeted at lifting restrictions on digital trade, the Philippines has the potential to increase its exports, especially in high value-added and content-intensive activities, and therefore reap the benefits of the digital economy.
Road less Traveled	There must be "trade negotiations at plurilateral and multilateral level which might be of relevance as a leverage to lift some of the restrictions".

Coping Hard with COVID-19 Pandemic

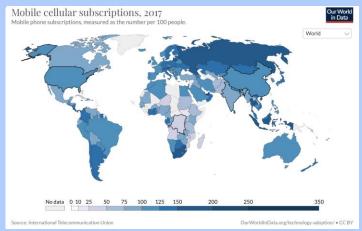
Disruptions in Healthcare

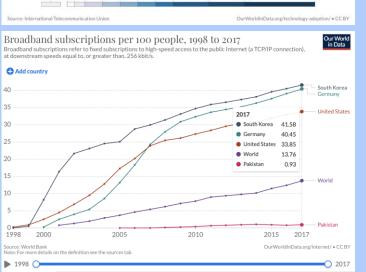
- 1. Inadequate access to effective and efficient continuum of health care services resulting in widened disparities and poor health outcomes
- 2. Long-term "Blind containment" strategy has saddled the economy and recovery may take many years to reverse the repercussions.
- 3. Locally-led interventions remain fragmented and fragile but mostly directed to achieving resilience and recovery.

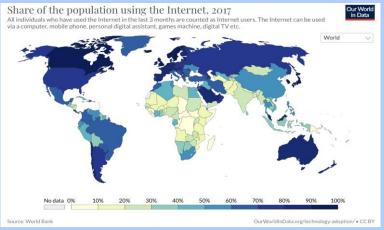


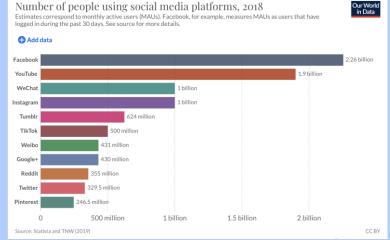
*Photo from Rappler

A Connected World in the Pandemic Era

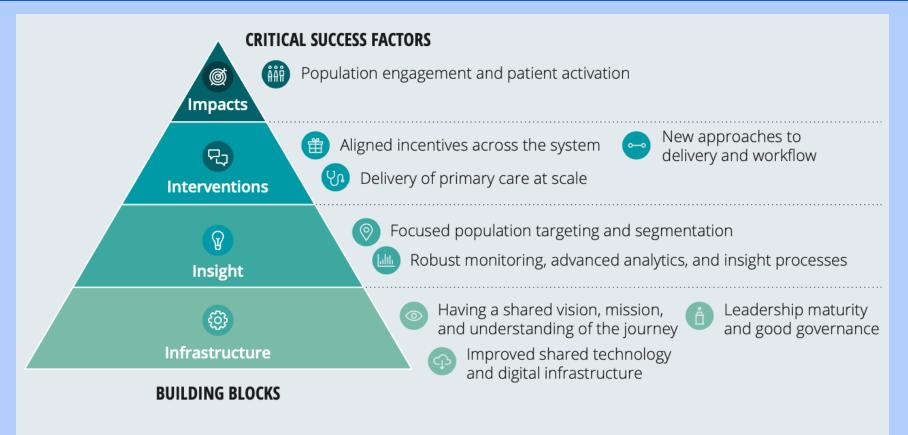








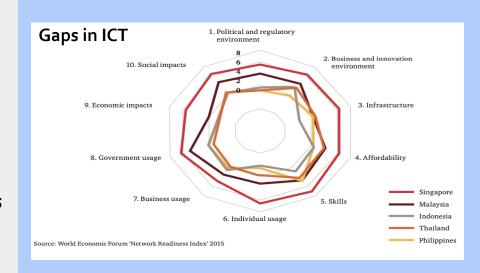
The Four I's to Make a Difference



Source: *The transition to integrated care: Population health management in England*, Deloitte Centre for Health Solutions, 2019.

The Digital Health Divide

- Has not gained adequate acceptance among different people and culture even in this COVID-19 Pandemic
- ☐ Investments in ICT Infrastructure are slowly growing even in poorer economies
- ☐ Innovation has built up a huge inventory of applications and tools designed to cover varied health needs leading to wasted resources
- ☐ Inclusivity remains elusive in many societies and is hampering equitable access to digital health
- ☐ The human resources for digital health remains unsustainable because of rapid changes in technology that requires building skills in an ever changing environment
- Cybersecurity remains as a major threat to data privacy and has had negative impact on client confidence after major breaches have occurred



The Digital Health Advantage

☐ Can be leveraged to accelerate progress on sustainable development goals Must support many endeavors designed to achieve universal health coverage ☐ Can reduce cost of health services, particularly with adoption of Telemedicine Must provide integrated, interoperable and innovative solutions to common problems in health information systems, the backbone of effective decision making in public health ☐ Can enhance regulatory standards to ensure ease of doing business and improved health outcomes Must offer relevant technologies that builds capacity of remote and underserved areas to provide health services to isolated communities resulting from extreme poverty, political conflicts or climate change

Virtual health helps stakeholders access relevant data easily, improve quality of care, and deliver value











IMPROVE CLINICAL OUTCOMES

INCREASE CONSUMER

EXPAND PATIENT AND PHYSICIAN ACCESS

REDUCE COSTS AND IMPROVE EFFICIENCY

ENHANCE CARE COORDINATION

Synchronous care to improve patients' ease

of access to providers

Care coordination to improve payer/ provider relationships





Physician-to-physician communication

to improve patient care through information-sharing

Patient adherence

to improve medication adherence. health tracking, and patient accountability







Chronic disease management

to improve monitoring and alerts for chronidisease patients

Care management

to improve patients' understanding of and engagement with their





Virtual social work

to improve communication and care for underserved

Remote patient monitoring to improve providers'

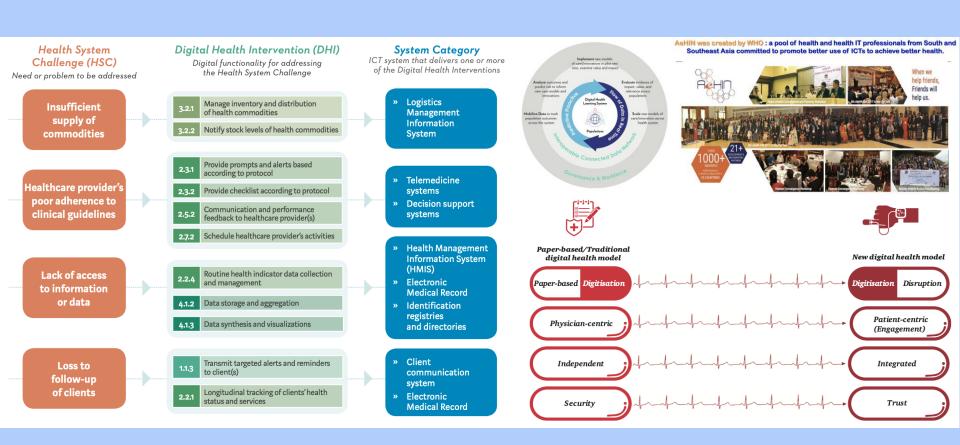
understanding of patients' health

Tele-health care

to improve disease monitoring (e.g., e-ICU, telepsychiatry, telestroke)

Source: Deloitte analysis.

There is no UHC without Digital Health



Digital Health is the Linchpin of UHC & COVID-19 Response

- 1. Recognize eHealth as equal and integral with other healthcare delivery methods
- 2. Institutionalize a well-defined and recognized **system of rules and essential components** that will:
 - **a. Direct and regulate action of health care providers,** insurers and health-related entities in the use and practice of eHealth
 - b. Streamline and make systems and services integrated and interoperable
 - c. Actively engage stakeholders, and ensure patient and provider safety and protection
 - d. Standardize and guarantee quality of eHealth services
 - e. Define and institutionalize **governance mechanism to achieve coherence, cooperation and complementation,** and address unhelpful barriers to investments and duplication of initiatives between the government and the private sector
 - f. Address issues on **provision**, **access**, **availability**, **privacy and cybersecurity and information exchange**, among others
 - g. Support research, development and innovation
 - h. Ensure investments in ICT infrastructure
 - i. Define a budget to finance and sustain eHealth in the country

Enabling Environment for Digital Health

Legislative

Executive

Enabling law that:

- 1. Equates eHealth as **equal and integral** with other healthcare delivery methods; and
- 2. Provides for legal and regulatory framework on:
 - a. Governance and accountability
 - b. Patient identification and authentication
 - c. Health enterprise architecture for eHealth services and applications
 - d. National health and technology standards
 - e. Regulation of telehealth and eHealth practitioners, services, and technologies.
 - f. Investment in ICT infrastructure, human resources, and RDI on eHealth

Ensure the implementation
eHealth-related provisions of the
UHC Act on health information
system

Let us Get Smart, Step by Step & Together





Source: The Deloitte Center for Health Solutions and the Deloitte Center for Government Insights.

