Electronic-Health infrastructure tends to improve the quality of healthcare service delivery through timely access to information electronically with the aid of internet. Millions of people in the developed world use internet as a source of healthcare information to improve their lives. Despite the benefits of e-health infrastructure, people living in developing countries lack access to timely information and poor e-healthcare services. Foreign NGOs and Multinational institutions (e.g., World Health Organization) have been involved in the funding of e-health projects in some developing countries such as India, Uganda, Rwanda, Zambia and Ethiopia etc. In the case of Nigeria, these same organizations hardly fund or support the implementation of e-health project. The factors preventing foreign NGOs and Multinational institutions from funding e-health projects in Nigeria were investigated. Data was obtained by conducting semi-structured interview on prospective individuals of interest and from related academic journal papers. Individuals interviewed include, officials of World Health Organization (WHO), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Swedish Support ICT Programs in Developing countries (SPIDER). Findings shows that lack of cooperation among healthcare stakeholders, political will and cultural barriers are some of the major factors preventing these Organizations from funding e-health projects. Recommendations were put forward in other to attracts these organizations to fund e-health projects in the country. Some of these recommendations include
educating healthcare stakeholders what e-health is about, embarking on a sensitization program in the local, state and federal level.

References

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Index Terms

Computer Science  
Information Science

Keywords

The Drug Logistic Information and Management System (DLMS)  Open Medical
Records System (OMRS)

MammoGrid (MG)

Mobile Community Based Surveillance (MCBS)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)