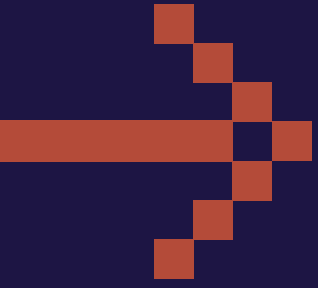


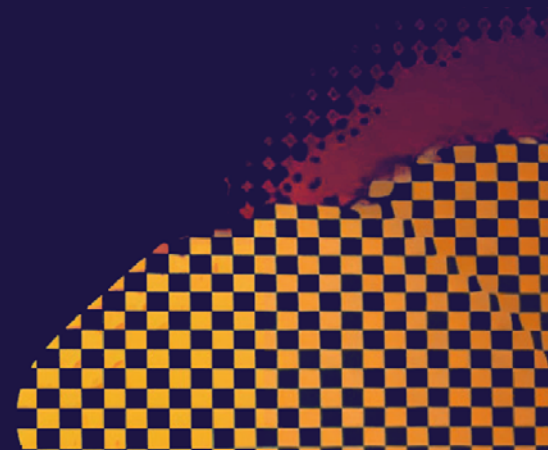
# AFRICAN DIGITAL HEALTH EQUITY ROADMAP

*Inclusive Solutions for  
African Women and Girls*



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# 01. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The African Digital Health Equity Roadmap is designed to address and overcome the significant disparities in digital health access across Africa, with a specific focus on empowering women in the sector. It establishes a strategic framework to elevate women who are currently active in the African digital health field, ensuring they play a central role in the sector's evolution. By focusing on strengthening leadership skills and increasing visibility, the roadmap aims to not only address disparities in representation, but also ensure that women's voices and needs are considered when shaping health policies and innovations. As women lead and innovate, their perspectives become integral in driving solutions that are responsive to the needs of the community, amplifying the roadmap's impact beyond individual advancement to transformative health outcomes. This initiative directly benefits African women in digital health, setting a foundation for broader, secondary impacts on community health access through enhanced leadership and expertise.

This roadmap is crucial because it addresses not only the technical and infrastructural gaps but also the deeply rooted socio-cultural, institutional and financial barriers that have historically prevented women from assuming their rightful roles as leaders and full actors and participants in the digital health space. The roadmap serves as a guide and inspiration for governments, international organizations, NGOs, private sector partners, grassroots movements and communities to promote digital health equity in Africa. By working together, we can and must ensure that no one is left behind in this transformative journey. Digital health technologies have great potential to improve access, affordability, and the effectiveness of healthcare in Africa. However, to fully realize this potential, it is essential to address the disparities in access to these technologies, particularly for African women. These women, often at the forefront of many entrepreneurial initiatives, face numerous obstacles that limit their involvement in the digital health sector. These obstacles include socio-cultural norms, limited access to education and technology, and traditional gender roles that prioritize domestic responsibilities over professional development. To fully benefit from digital health technologies in Africa, it's essential to address these challenges and ensure women's equal participation in this field.

Moreover, this roadmap will highlight innovative ideas and successful practices from across the continent, offering a practical guide for replicating and scaling these successes. Through targeted training, mentorship, and a strong community support system, this initiative seeks to empower African women to overcome obstacles and take on leadership roles in the digital health sector. This roadmap is more than just a strategic plan; it is a call to action for building a future where every woman can actively contribute to and benefit from the digital health revolution in Africa.

# 02. LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

## 2.1 Digital health infrastructure

Africa has made significant strides in digital health infrastructure in recent years, particularly in countries such as Kenya, South Africa, Nigeria, and Rwanda. These countries have embraced various digital health solutions, including telemedicine platforms, mobile health (mHealth) applications, electronic health records (EHRs), and health information systems (HIS), which aim to close the gaps in healthcare delivery.

Take Kenya's M-TIBA platform, for example it's been a game-changer in making healthcare more accessible in remote areas by enabling mobile payments. Similarly, Rwanda's Babylon Health platform, the leading digital health service provider in the country, offers a wide range of healthcare services through mobile technology, including teleconsultations and digital health records. These platforms highlight how digital tools can revolutionize healthcare across Africa (1) (2).

But it's important to note that these advancements aren't evenly distributed. Urban areas, with better infrastructure, have seen most digital health innovations, while rural areas struggle with poor access to internet, electricity, and digital literacy. This urban-rural divide is compounded by regional disparities; for example, English-speaking countries like Kenya and Rwanda, have often been quicker to adopt digital health solutions compared to Francophone countries, where infrastructure challenges and policy differences may pose additional barriers. Such disparities significantly limit the reach and impact of digital health initiatives, underscoring the need for a more inclusive approach to digital health infrastructure across Africa. (3)

Moreover, many healthcare facilities across Africa are still stuck with outdated paper-based systems, which are not only inefficient but also make it hard to scale and integrate digital health solutions. The lack of compatibility between digital health systems makes it hard to share patient information and coordinate care across regions. (4)

The primary gaps in Africa's digital health infrastructure can be categorized into three main areas: technological, socio-economic, and systemic.



## Technological gaps

In many parts of Africa, especially in rural areas, there is a lack of essential technological infrastructure, including stable internet connectivity and access to digital devices. This digital divide is a significant barrier to the widespread adoption of digital health solutions. For instance, while countries like Kenya and Rwanda are making strides in digital health, many other regions remain disconnected due to poor infrastructure, which limits both healthcare providers' and patients' ability to access and utilize digital health tools (5)(3)(2). For example: GSMA data on Mobile Economy 2023 in Sub-Saharan Africa shows that smartphone adoption is currently at **51%** but also has the highest usage gap globally, with 680 million people unconnected (or **59%** of the population) and also falls behind all regions globally, with only **25%** of its population connected its mobile broadband services.



## Socio-economic barriers

The socio-economic disparities across Africa further complicate access to digital health services. Many populations, particularly in rural areas, struggle with low-income levels, which affect their ability to afford digital devices or internet services. Additionally, there is a significant gender gap in digital access, with women often having less access to technology due to socio-cultural norms that prioritize men's education and professional advancement over women's. This gap is particularly pronounced in countries like Senegal, where 36% of women reported literacy as a barrier to mobile access, compared to just 12% of men (1)(2).



## Health systems challenges

Health systems issues, including the fragmentation of healthcare systems and the lack of interoperability among digital health platforms, pose significant challenges to achieving equitable access to digital health. Many African countries have yet to develop and implement comprehensive national strategies for digital health, resulting in uncoordinated efforts and inefficiencies. The absence of standardized regulations and guidelines also hinders the integration of digital health solutions across different healthcare settings (6).

## 2.2 Policy and regulatory frameworks

The policy and regulatory landscape for digital health in Africa is still evolving, with considerable variation across the continent. Some countries have made progress in developing digital health policies, but many others lack comprehensive frameworks to guide the adoption and implementation of digital health solutions (See annex 1)

However, significant gaps and inconsistencies persist in digital health policies across Africa.

In many countries, digital health policies are either underdeveloped or not adequately enforced, leading to fragmented approaches. This lack of policy coherence results in challenges such as data privacy concerns, limited interoperability of health systems, and insufficient support for digital health startups (8).

Key gaps in digital health policy in Africa include :



### **Lack of standardized regulations**

There is a widespread lack of standardized regulations for data privacy and security, which are critical for the safe and effective use of digital health tools. This gap leaves patients' personal health information vulnerable and undermines trust in digital health solutions.



### **Fragmentation of policies**

Digital health policies are often fragmented, with different ministries and agencies working in silos. This lack of coordination leads to inefficiencies and duplication of efforts, hindering the scalability and sustainability of digital health initiatives.



### **Inadequate support for women in digital health**

Many existing policies do not adequately address the unique challenges women face in accessing and benefiting from digital health technologies. This oversight perpetuates gender disparities in digital health, particularly in rural areas where socio-cultural norms further restrict women's access to technology and healthcare services.



### **Limited investment in digital health**

Financial constraints faced by many African governments limit their ability to invest in the necessary infrastructure and technology for digital health. This underinvestment hinders the development of a robust digital health ecosystem and exacerbates existing health inequities.

## 2.3 Gender and socioeconomic disparities

Gender and socioeconomic disparities play a significant role in determining access to digital health resources across Africa. These disparities are deeply rooted in the broader social and economic fabric of African societies, where gender roles and economic inequality often dictate who has access to technology and healthcare services.



### Gender disparities

Women in Africa, particularly in rural areas, face substantial barriers to accessing digital health services. These barriers are often due to lower levels of digital literacy, limited access to digital devices, and socio-cultural norms that prioritize men's access to technology and education. According to World Health Organization (WHO), women are 25% less likely than men to know how to use the internet, limiting their ability to access digital health tools (9).



### Socioeconomic disparities

Socioeconomic status also significantly affects access to digital health. Individuals in lower-income brackets, particularly in rural areas, often lack the financial resources to afford digital devices or internet services.

The World Bank highlights that only about 36% of the African population has internet access, with the majority of these users concentrated in urban areas (10). This leaves a significant portion of the population, particularly in rural regions, without access to the digital health services that are becoming increasingly important for healthcare delivery.

Gender and socioeconomic disparities in digital health access greatly impact health outcomes across Africa :



### **Worsening health inequalities**

The limited access to digital health resources among women and lower-income individuals exacerbates existing health inequalities. For example, women who cannot access maternal health information via mobile health platforms are at a higher risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Similarly, individuals in rural areas who cannot afford internet services are less likely to benefit from telemedicine, which could provide essential medical consultations in regions with limited healthcare infrastructure.



### **Increased burden on traditional healthcare systems**

As a result of limited digital health access, traditional healthcare systems in rural and underserved areas remain overburdened. Without the ability to leverage telemedicine or digital health records, healthcare providers in these regions face challenges in efficiently managing patient care, leading to longer wait times and reduced quality of care.



### **Delays in health intervention**

These disparities also lead to delays in health interventions. For instance, women who lack access to digital health tools may delay seeking medical advice or treatment, leading to worse health outcomes. The African Union has noted that this digital divide (11) contributes to a significant gap in health outcomes between different regions and socioeconomic groups within African countries.




Addressing these disparities is crucial for achieving equal health outcomes in Africa. Efforts to increase digital literacy, expand internet access, and challenge socio-cultural norms that limit women's access to technology are essential steps toward closing the digital health gap and improving overall health outcomes across the continent.



## 03. VISION AND ALIGNMENT

### 3.1 Vision for digital health equity

 Our vision is aligned with the Africa CDC's goal of building interoperable digital health systems across Africa, ensuring that these systems contribute to healthier and more productive citizens. We aim to ensure that African women have equal access to digital health resources and leadership opportunities within these systems. By removing barriers, we strive to create inclusive, equitable, and responsive digital health innovations that meet women's specific needs, allowing them to lead, improve health outcomes, and realize their full potential.

### 3.2 Alignment with global and regional Initiatives

The roadmap for digital health equity among African women aligns with global health and gender equity goals, especially the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically:

- **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being:** The roadmap promotes universal health coverage by leveraging digital health technologies to ensure that women across Africa have access to essential health services, thereby improving overall health outcomes.
- **SDG 5: Gender Equality:** The roadmap addresses gender disparities by promoting the participation of women in the digital health sector, ensuring that women are not only beneficiaries but also leaders in digital health innovations.
- **SDG 4: Equitable and inclusive access to education:** The roadmap addresses equitable access to education and promote equal opportunities by ensuring that women have access to digital health information and training.

This initiative also aligns with the **World Health Organization's (WHO)** Global Strategy on Digital Health, which emphasizes the importance of gender equity and inclusive access to digital health services worldwide. By focusing on the empowerment of African women, the roadmap contributes to WHO's broader goals of health equity and universal health coverage.

Regionally, the roadmap is closely aligned with the **African Union's Agenda 2063 and its Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030)**.

These frameworks emphasize the need for digital inclusion and gender equality as key drivers of Africa's socio-economic development. The roadmap supports the AU's goals by:

- **Empowering women:** Aligning with the **African Women's Decade (2020-2030)**, the roadmap promotes gender equality by ensuring that women play a central role in the digital health sector.
- **Enhancing digital infrastructure:** In line with the AU's strategy, the roadmap focuses on improving digital infrastructure to ensure that all women, regardless of their location, can access digital health services.
- **Fostering innovation:** by supporting women-led digital health startups, the roadmap helps build an inclusive and equitable digital economy, in line with the AU's vision.

# 04. FOUNDATIONAL AREAS OF FOCUS

## 4.1 Infrastructure Development

### GOAL

*Strengthen digital health infrastructure to achieve equitable healthcare access across Africa, focusing on internet connectivity and digital platforms.*

### A. Expanding Internet Connectivity

#### Strategy

Invest in broadband for rural and underserved areas through collaboration with telecom companies, governments, and international organizations.

#### Action Steps

- ▶ Develop public-private partnerships (PPPs) to fund infrastructure.
- ▶ Advocate for subsidies or incentives for telecom providers.
- ▶ Implement community-based connectivity projects using local resources.

### B. Enhancing Mobile Health Platforms (mHealth)

#### Strategy

Scale mobile health platforms to provide health information, telemedicine, and remote services.

#### Action Steps

- ▶ Partner with tech companies to develop user-friendly, culturally appropriate applications in local languages.
- ▶ Promote awareness and adoption of mHealth services through community outreach.

### C. Building health information systems (HIS)

#### Strategy

Strengthen health information systems to ensure that data from various sources (hospitals, clinics, mHealth platforms) can be integrated, analyzed, and used to inform healthcare decisions.

#### Action Steps

- ▶ Invest in interoperable HIS that can communicate across different regions and healthcare providers.
- ▶ Implement standardized protocols for data collection, storage, and sharing to ensure consistency and reliability.
- ▶ Provide training for healthcare workers on how to use these systems effectively.

## 4.2 Policy and Governance

### GOAL

*Establish inclusive, transparent, and accountable policy and governance frameworks that ensure equitable access, ethical use, and sustainable implementation of digital health solutions, with a focus on addressing the needs of underserved populations and promoting gender equity in health systems.*

#### A. Data Governance and Ethical Management of Health Data

##### Strategy

Implement governance frameworks that ensure the ethical management of health data, with special attention to women's privacy.

##### Action Steps

- ▶ Develop and implement guidelines for the ethical collection, storage, and use of health data.
- ▶ Advocate for policies that ensure women's inclusion in governance structures managing health data.
- ▶ Ensure transparency and accountability in health data management through regular audits and compliance reviews.

#### B. Strengthening Policy Frameworks

##### Strategy

Encourage all African countries to develop and adopt national digital health strategies that align with global standards and address local needs.

##### Action Steps

- ▶ Provide technical assistance to governments in drafting and implementing digital health strategies.
- ▶ Ensure that these strategies include specific provisions for gender equity and address barriers to women's access to digital health services.
- ▶ Promote multi-stakeholder involvement in the development of these strategies to ensure they are inclusive and comprehensive.

## C. Strengthening Regulatory Frameworks

### Strategy

Advocate for the establishment of clear and consistent regulatory frameworks that govern digital health services, focusing on data privacy, security, and ethical considerations.

### Action Steps

- ▶ Collaborate with regional bodies like the African Union to develop model regulations that can be adapted by individual countries.
- ▶ Ensure that regulatory frameworks protect the rights of users, especially vulnerable groups such as women and rural populations.
- ▶ Promote the use of international best practices in data governance, cybersecurity, and patient confidentiality.

## D. Fostering accountability and transparency

### Strategy

Implement mechanisms to ensure accountability and transparency in managing digital health initiatives.

### Action Steps

- ▶ Establish independent bodies to monitor and evaluate digital health projects, ensuring they meet equity and quality standards.
- ▶ Require regular reporting on the impact of digital health initiatives, with a focus on gender-disaggregated data.
- ▶ Engage civil society organizations, grassroots and faith-based organizations and women's groups in the oversight of digital health policies and projects.

## 4.3 Capacity building and workforce development

### GOAL

*Develop a skilled, gender-equitable, and digitally enabled health workforce by providing targeted training, fostering leadership, and creating opportunities for continuous learning, ensuring the effective implementation and sustainability of digital health solutions.*

## A. Building a skilled digital health workforce

### Strategy

Implement targeted training and education programs that equip healthcare professionals with the necessary skills to leverage digital tools effectively.

### Action Steps

- ▶ Partner with universities, technical institutes, and online learning platforms to offer courses and certifications in digital health.
- ▶ Ensure training programs cover various digital health skills, including telemedicine, EHR management, and data analytics.
- ▶ Provide continuous professional development opportunities to keep the workforce up-to-date with the latest digital health innovations.

## B. Fostering equity in digital health training

### Strategy

Ensure that women have equal access to digital health training and leadership opportunities, with a particular focus on those from rural and underserved areas.

### Action Steps

- ▶ Implement targeted outreach programs to encourage women to enroll in digital health training courses.
- ▶ Provide scholarships, grants, and other financial incentives to support women's participation in these programs.
- ▶ Create mentorship and networking opportunities for women in digital health to help them advance into leadership roles.

## C. Developing leadership programs for women in digital health

### Strategy

Establish leadership programs that prepare women to take on senior roles in the digital health sector.

### Action Steps

- ▶ Launch leadership academies or fellowships specifically designed for women in digital health, focusing on strategic management, policy advocacy, and innovation.
- ▶ Facilitate exchanges and internships that allow women to gain experience in leading digital health organizations.
- ▶ Promote the inclusion of women in decision-making processes within digital health projects and organizations.

## D. Strengthening local capacity for digital health innovation

### Strategy

Build local capacity for the development and deployment of digital health solutions, ensuring that innovations are culturally relevant and responsive to local needs.

### Action Steps

- ▶ Support local startups and entrepreneurs through incubators and innovation hubs that provide access to resources, mentorship, and funding.
- ▶ Encourage the participation of women in these innovation ecosystems by offering tailored support and creating a conducive environment for female entrepreneurs.
- ▶ Collaborate with local academic institutions to conduct research and development (R&D) on digital health technologies that address specific health challenges in African communities.

## 4.4 Community engagement and empowerment

### GOAL

*Actively engage communities in digital health initiatives and empower women and underserved populations through the use of digital health tools.*

#### A. Strengthening Visibility and Collaboration Among Women in Digital Health

##### Strategy

Establish a network of women leaders in digital health to amplify their voices and drive gender equity in the sector.

##### Action Steps

- ▶ Create a leaning and collaboration network for women in digital health.
- ▶ Organize regular meetings, workshops, and conferences for women leaders in digital health to share best practices and collaborate on projects.
- ▶ Provide mentorship opportunities to emerging women leaders, ensuring continuity and growth within the field.

#### B. Strengthening community engagement

##### Strategy

To build trust, awareness, and capacity for digital health tools within communities by leveraging local resources and culturally appropriate strategies.

##### Action Steps

- ▶ Identify and build the capacity of local health ambassadors who can educate and advocate for digital health tools within their communities.
- ▶ Organize workshops and outreach activities to introduce digital health tools and explain their benefits.
- ▶ Collaborate with local NGOs, community groups, and religious leaders to spread information and encourage the adoption of digital health tools.

#### C. Empowering women and underserved populations

##### Strategy

Enhancing access and empowerment for women and underserved populations in digital health.

##### Action Steps

- ▶ Provide affordable or subsidized access to digital health tools, like smartphones or wearable devices, for women and other underserved groups.
- ▶ Implement programs that support localized capacity building activities to women and underserved populations.
- ▶ Develop platforms that deliver critical health information to women and underserved populations in their local.

## 4.5 Data and research

### GOAL

*Enhance the generation, analysis, and utilization of inclusive and disaggregated health data to inform evidence-based policies, drive innovation, and ensure equitable access to digital health solutions.*

#### A. Promoting data-driven decision-making in digital health

##### Strategy

Gather and analyze data on gender disparities in digital health to inform more inclusive solutions.

##### Action Steps

- ▶ Conduct research to collect data on how gender impacts access to digital health services, focusing on barriers like connectivity and socialization.
- ▶ Use the collected data to inform policy recommendations and design interventions aimed at addressing disparities.
- ▶ Publish case studies and reports showcasing successful gender-forward digital health interventions.

#### B. Utilizing data to improve health outcomes

##### Strategy

Leverage data and analytics to inform strategic decisions in digital health.

##### Action Steps

- ▶ Equip healthcare providers and policymakers with advanced tools like dashboards and analytics platforms to track health trends, measure intervention effectiveness, and forecast future health needs.
- ▶ Provide foundational training in data interpretation, statistical methods, and ethical data usage to empower decision-makers with actionable insights.
- ▶ Promote a culture of data-driven policymaking by emphasizing comprehensive data as the basis for health strategies, ensuring policies address both immediate and future health challenges.
- ▶ Invest in systems capable of seamless communication across regions and providers to create an integrated view of public health trends and ensure critical data is accessible where and when needed.
- ▶ Establish robust privacy measures and provide training on best practices, adhering to international standards like GDPR to maintain patient trust and data integrity.
- ▶ Develop secure platforms to facilitate collaboration among government agencies, healthcare providers, and researchers, enabling efficient data-sharing, monitoring of health trends, and rapid dissemination of critical information.
- ▶ Foster a culture of innovation by funding research projects that utilize health data to advance digital health solutions and improve outcomes.

# 05. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Adequate funding and resource allocation are critical to achieving the objectives of the African Digital Health Equity Roadmap.

## 5.1 Funding strategies and resource allocation

### 01

**Blended financing:** A mix of public and private funding, including grants, loans, and equity investments, will be mobilized to finance the various phases of the roadmap. This will include leveraging resources from national budgets, international development partners, and private sector investments.

### 02

**Digital health trust fund:** Establish a dedicated trust fund managed by the AU to support digital health initiatives, with a special focus on projects that address gender disparities in digital health access and participation.

### 03

**Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Foster partnerships between governments, international organizations, and the private sector to pool resources, share risks, and ensure the sustainability of digital health projects. These partnerships will be essential in scaling up digital health infrastructure and services, particularly in underserved regions.

### 04

**International support:** Engage with international organizations such as the World Bank, African Development Bank, and global health funds to secure financial and technical assistance for the roadmap's implementation. AU's vision.

## 5.2 Partnerships

### 01

**With international organizations:** Collaborate with global entities like WHO, UNECA, and UN Women to leverage their expertise, resources, and networks in advancing digital health equity.

### 02

**With governments:** Work closely with AU Member States to ensure that national resources are allocated to support the implementation of the roadmap, with a focus on gender-sensitive digital health initiatives.

### 03

**With the private sector:** Engage technology companies, telecommunications providers, and financial institutions to invest in digital health infrastructure and services, particularly those that promote gender equity.



# 06. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A robust framework for monitoring progress and evaluating outcomes is essential to ensure the successful implementation of the roadmap.

## 6.1 Framework for monitoring progress

### 01

**Regular reporting:** Establish a system for regular reporting on the progress of the roadmap's implementation at both the national and regional levels (frequency to be determined). These reports will include data disaggregated by gender to track progress towards gender equity goals.

### 02

**Mid-Term and end-term evaluations:** Conduct comprehensive evaluations at the midpoint and end of each phase to assess the effectiveness of the initiatives, identify challenges, and make necessary adjustments.

### 03

**Stakeholder feedback:** Develop and Implement mechanisms for continuous feedback from all stakeholders, including women and marginalized groups, to ensure that the roadmap remains responsive to their needs.

## 6.2 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

### 01

**Infrastructure development:** Metrics to track the expansion of digital health infrastructure, such as the percentage increase in internet connectivity and the number of digital ID systems established.

### 02

**Digital literacy:** Indicators to measure the reach and impact of digital literacy programs, particularly among women and marginalized groups.

### 03

**Gender equity:** Specific KPIs to monitor the participation of women in digital health initiatives, including leadership roles and access to digital health services.

## 04

**Cybersecurity and data privacy:** Indicators to assess the implementation of cybersecurity measures and the protection of personal data, with a focus on gender-sensitive policies.

## 05

**Health outcomes:** Metrics to evaluate improvements in health outcomes as a result of digital health interventions, disaggregated by gender, age, and socioeconomic status.

### 6.3 Sustainability

The African Digital Health Equity Roadmap is designed with sustainability at its core, ensuring that the benefits of digital transformation in health are long-lasting and adaptable to future challenges.

#### Sustainability strategies

## 01

**Capacity strengthening:** Continuously invest in capacity building for key stakeholders to maintain and improve digital health systems. This includes training programs, mentorship, and the development of local expertise, with a strong emphasis on gender equity.

## 02

**Innovation and adaptation:** Encourage ongoing innovation and the adoption of new technologies that can enhance digital health services. This includes supporting research and development initiatives focused on emerging technologies like AI, IoT, and blockchain, which can drive future advancements in digital health.

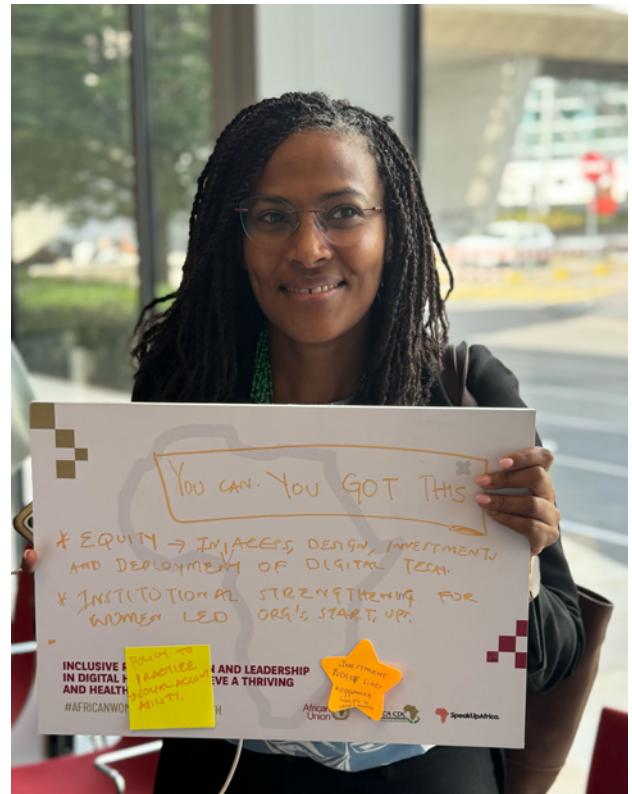
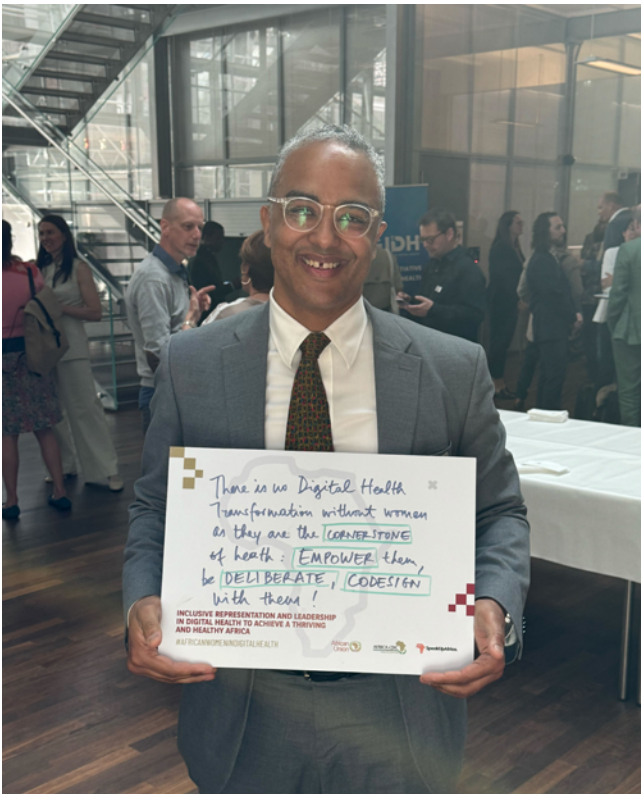
## 03

**Policy and regulation:** Ensure that the legal and regulatory frameworks developed under the roadmap are adaptable and capable of evolving with technological advancements and changing socio-economic conditions.

## CALL TO ACTION

The successful implementation of this roadmap depends on the collective commitment of all stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, the private sector, and civil society. It is essential that each stakeholder plays a pivotal role in ensuring that the roadmap's objectives are met, particularly in advancing gender equity and empowering women in the digital health space.

We urge all African Union Member States to give priority to integrating digital health solutions into their national health strategies, with a focus on inclusivity and sustainability. International partners are encouraged to provide the necessary financial and technical support, while the private sector is urged to invest in innovative solutions that will drive digital health equity across the continent.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the representatives from various organizations who joined the AWiDH session at the Geneva Health Forum. Your contributions, collaboration, and shared commitment have been invaluable in developing this roadmap. Collectively, we have established an important foundation for a transformative journey that will empower women and reduce health inequities across Africa.

The African Digital Health Equity Roadmap is not just a plan, but a transformative journey that brings real, lasting change to the health and well-being of all Africans, with women leading the way.

African Women  
in Digital Health



# awidh