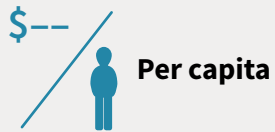


FINANCING

PHC spending:



Prioritization of PHC:

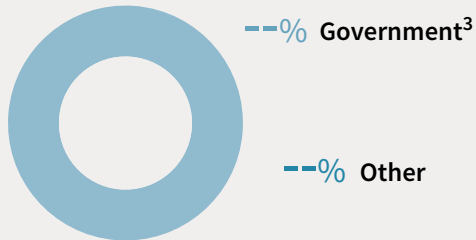
Overall health spending¹



Government health spending²



Sources of PHC spending:



CAPACITY

Primary Health Care Progression Model⁴

Governance



Inputs



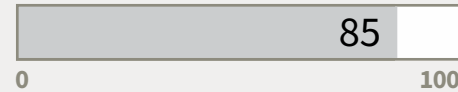
Population Health & Facility Management



PERFORMANCE

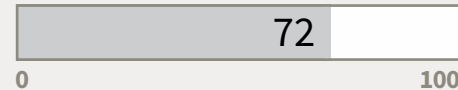
Access Index⁵

Qual of Life Survey, Qual Obs, 2019, Mental Health Survey, 2015



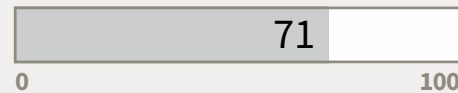
Quality Index⁵

BDUA, Eval EPSs, Qual Obs, Suficiencia, 2019



Service Coverage Index

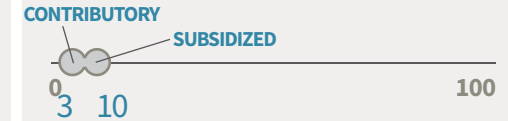
Quality Observatory 2018, High Cost Account 2019, SIVIGILA/RIPS 2018



EQUITY

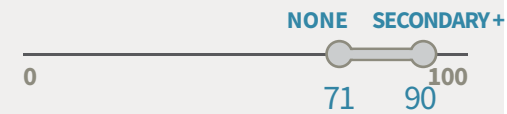
Access: % with perceived barriers due to cost, by insurance regime

Quality of Life Survey 2019



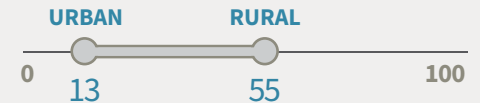
Coverage of RMNCH⁶ services, by mother's education

Quality of Life Survey 2017, DHS 2015



Outcomes: Under-five mortality⁷, by residence

National Statistics system 2018



COUNTRY CONTEXT AT-A-GLANCE

GDP per capita

(PPP int'l dollars) WDI (2019)

\$15,644

Living in poverty

(Under \$1.90 int'l dollars / day) WDI (2018)

4%

Government health spending as % of GDP⁸

WHO GHED (2017)

5%

Life expectancy at birth

(Years) Global Health Observatory (2018)

77

Maternal mortality

(Per 100,000 live births) Global Health Observatory (2017)

83

Neonatal mortality

(Per 1,000 live births) Global Health Observatory (2018)

8

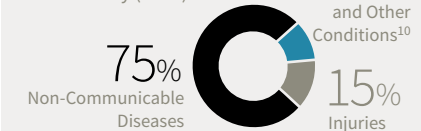
Premature NCD mortality⁹

(Probability) Global Health Observatory (2016)

16%

Causes of death

Global Health Observatory (2016)



Note: Indicator values presented here may differ from country data sources due to the use of standardized categories and methods to enhance international comparability. See Indicator Description Sheet for details.

Note: Scores for the Capacity, Performance, and Equity domains are color-coded to reflect good (green), medium (yellow), and poor (red) performance, where comparable data are available. Cut-offs can be found in the Indicator Description Sheet. Scores based on data from non-comparable sources are colored gray. Finance indicators are not color-coded because these indicators lack common targets.

1. Current PHC expenditure as % of Current Health Expenditure (CHE)

2. Domestic general government PHC expenditure as % of domestic general government health expenditure

3. Domestic general government PHC expenditure as % of current PHC expenditure

4. The PHC Progression Model uses mixed methods to assess foundational capacities of PHC on a scale from 1 (low) to 4 (high)

5. Because different data/indicators are used in each country, composite index values may not be comparable across countries. See page 2 for the specific indicators used in this VSP.

6. The composite coverage index is a weighted score reflecting coverage of eight RMNCH interventions along the continuum of care (http://www.who.int/gho/health_equity/report_2015/en/)

7. Deaths of children before age 5, per 1,000 live births

8. Domestic general government health expenditure as % of gross domestic product (GDP)

9. Probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease

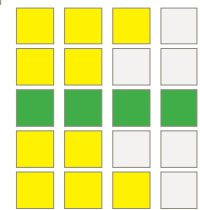
10. Communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional conditions
Last updated 10/2020

Colombia	SCORE	PERCENTAGE	SOURCE	YEAR
ACCESS	85			
Financial				
Perceived access barriers due to treatment costs*		13%	Quality of Life Survey (Encuesta de Calidad de Vida)	2019
Geographic				
Perceived access barriers due to distance*		20%	Quality of Life Survey (Encuesta de Calidad de Vida)	2019
Quality				
Barriers due to perceived quality, mistrust or bad experience*		27%	Quality of Life Survey (Encuesta de Calidad de Vida)	2019
Timeliness				
Percentage of patients that access a GP in less than 48h		92%	Health Quality Observatory	2018
Mental Health				
Percentage of adults accessing mental health services		94%	Mental Health Survey	2015
QUALITY	72			
Comprehensiveness				
Avg. availability of 5 tracer RMNCH services		87%	Bdua	2019
Avg. availability of services for 3 tracer communicable diseases		85%	Bdua	2019
Avg. availability of diagnosis & management for 3 tracer NCDs		76%	Bdua	2019
Continuity				
DTP3 dropout rate*		0%	Expanded Immunization Program	2018
Treatment success rate for new TB cases		68%	WHO	2019
Person-Centeredness				
% persons who consider GP quality of care as good		69%	Survey of evaluation of the services of the EPS	2019
% persons who consider health workers involve them in decisions		62%	Survey of evaluation of the services of the EPS	2019
% persons who consider health workers give good explanations		67%	Survey of evaluation of the services of the EPS	2019
Provider availability				
% of patients who consider health workers dedicate enough time		76%	Survey of evaluation of the services of the EPS	2019
Provider absence rate*			No recent data available from international or national data sources	
Provider Competence				
Proportion of pregnant women with pretest HIV counseling		80%	Health Quality Observatory	2018
Congenital hypothyroidism screening only in PHC		3%	Health Quality Observatory	2018
Safety				
% of persons 65 years or older with benzodiazepine prescription*		20%	Sufficiency base	2018
Adequate waste disposal			No recent data available from international or national data sources	
Adequate infection control			No recent data available from international or national data sources	
SERVICE COVERAGE	71			
Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health				
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods		86%	DHS	2015
Antenatal care coverage (4+ visits)		86%	Health Quality Observatory	2018
Coverage of DTP3 immunization		94%	Expanded Immunization Program	2019
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a healthcare provider (%)		64%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2017
% children <1 year with 4+ appointments of growth monitoring		61%	Health Quality Observatory	2018
Infectious diseases				
Tuberculosis cases detected and treated with success		54%	WHO	2019
People living with HIV receiving anti-retroviral treatment		86%	High Cost Account	2019
Children aged < 5 years with diarrhea receiving ORS in health facilities		99%	Individual registration of health services provision RIPS	2018
Newborns of hepB+ mothers receiving treatment		99%	SIVIGILA, RIPS	2018
Newborns of syphilis+ mothers receiving treatment		83%	SIVIGILA, RIPS	2018
Newborns of HIV+ mothers receiving treatment		99%	SIVIGILA, RIPS	2018
Vaccination coverage in adults over 50 with Influenza		13%	Expanded Immunization Program	2018
Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)				
Breast cancer screening amongst women aged 50 to 69		32%	Health Quality Observatory	2018
Cervical cancer screening amongst women aged 20 to 69		55%	Health Quality Observatory	2018
% of population with normal blood pressure***		83%	High Cost Account	2019
% Diabetics with controlled blood glucose		24%	Health Quality Observatory	2017
% Hypertensives who develop renal disease*		20%	High Cost Account	2019
% Diabetics who develop renal disease*		24%	High Cost Account	2019

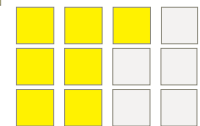
*Indicators where lower values are preferable were transformed before inclusion in the index. The modified indicator was defined as 100-X, where X is the original percentage shown in this table. **Country-specific (proxy) indicator, used in absence of globally comparable survey data. ***Percentage of adult population with normal blood pressure is based on age-standardized estimates. These distributions are rescaled to provide finer resolution before inclusion in the index. Rescaled indicator = (X-50)/(100-50)*100, where X is the prevalence of normal blood pressure. For more details see Tracking UHC: 2017 Global Monitoring Report. Note: Summary scores for the domains of Access, Quality, and Coverage are calculated by taking the average of indicator values within each subdomain, and then taking the average across subdomain scores.

COLOMBIA **SCORE**
GOVERNANCE **2.6**
Governance and Leadership **2.8**

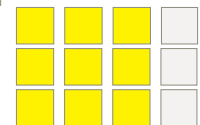
- Measure 1: Primary health care policies (1/2)
- Measure 2: Primary health care policies (2/2)
- Measure 3: Quality management infrastructure
- Measure 4: Social accountability (1/2)
- Measure 5: Social accountability (2/2)


Adjustment to Population Health Needs **2.3**

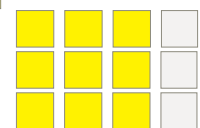
- Measure 6: Surveillance
- Measure 7: Priority setting
- Measure 8: Innovation and learning


INPUTS **2.8**
Drugs and Supplies **3.0**

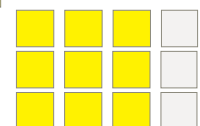
- Measure 9: Stock-out of essential medicines
- Measure 10: Basic equipment availability
- Measure 11: Diagnostic supplies


Facility Infrastructure **3.0**

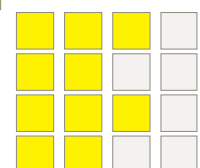
- Measure 12: Facility distribution
- Measure 13: Facility amenities
- Measure 14: Standard safety precautions and equipment


Information Systems **3.0**

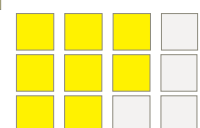
- Measure 15: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
- Measure 16: Health Management Information Systems
- Measure 17: Personal care records


Workforce **2.5**

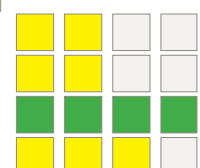
- Measure 18: Workforce density and distribution
- Measure 19: Quality assurance of primary health care workforce
- Measure 20: Primary health care workforce competencies
- Measure 21: Community health workers


Funds **2.7**

- Measure 22: Facility budgets
- Measure 23: Financial Management Information System
- Measure 24: Salary payment


POPULATION HEALTH AND FACILITY MANAGEMENT **2.8**
Population Health Management **2.8**

- Measure 25: Local priority setting
- Measure 26: Community engagement
- Measure 27: Empanelment
- Measure 28: Proactive population outreach


Facility Organization and Management **2.8**

- Measure 29: Team-based care organization
- Measure 30: Facility management capability and leadership
- Measure 31: Information system use
- Measure 32: Performance measurement and management (1/2)
- Measure 33: Performance measurement and management (2/2)

