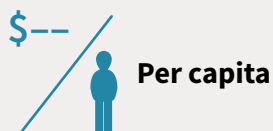


## \$ FINANCING

### PHC spending:



### Prioritization of PHC:

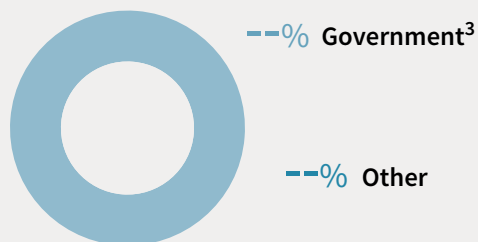
Overall health spending<sup>1</sup>



Government health spending<sup>2</sup>



### Sources of PHC spending:



## CAPACITY

Primary Health Care Progression Model<sup>4</sup>

### Governance



### Inputs



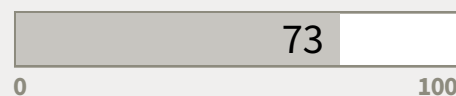
### Population Health & Facility Management



## PERFORMANCE

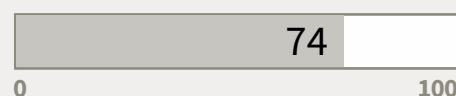
### Access Index<sup>5</sup>

ILAP (2010)



### Quality Index<sup>5</sup>

MICS (2019), TB country profile 2019, SDI (2019)



### Service Coverage Index

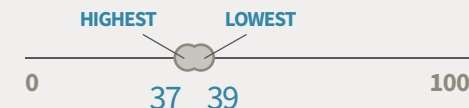
MICS (2019), 2019 UHC Global Monitoring Report, TB country profile 2019



## EQUITY

### Access: % with perceived barriers due to cost, by wealth quintile

ILAP (2010)



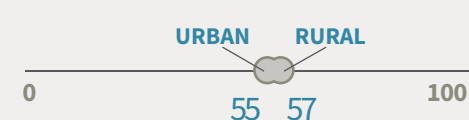
### Coverage of RMNCH<sup>6</sup> services, by mother's education

MICS (2019)



### Outcomes: Under-five mortality<sup>7</sup>, by residence

MICS (2019)



## COUNTRY CONTEXT AT-A-GLANCE

### GDP per capita

(PPP int'l dollars)  
WDI (2019)

\$2,072

### Living in poverty

(Under \$1.90 int'l dollars / day)  
WDI (2010)

68%

### Government health spending as % of GDP<sup>8</sup>

GHED (2017)

1%

### Life expectancy at birth

(Years)  
WHO (2016)

60

### Maternal mortality

(Per 100,000 live births)  
WHO (2017)

667

### Neonatal mortality

(Per 1,000 live births)  
WHO (2018)

37

### Premature NCD mortality<sup>9</sup>

(Probability)  
GBD (2016)

20%

### Causes of death

GBD (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/](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

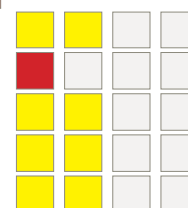
10. Communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional conditions  
Last updated 2/2021

<b>GUINEA BISSAU</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
<b>ACCESS</b>	<b>73</b>			
<b>Financial</b>				
Perceived access barriers due to treatment costs*		44%		ILAP 2010
<b>Geographic</b>				
Perceived access barriers due to distance*		11%		ILAP 2010
<b>QUALITY</b>	<b>74</b>			
<b>Comprehensiveness</b>				
<i>No recent indicator available from international or national data sources</i>				
<b>Continuity</b>				
DTP3 dropout rate*		9%		MICS 2019
Treatment success rate for new TB cases		71%		TB Country Profile 2019
<b>Person-Centeredness</b>				
% of caregivers who were told sick child's diagnosis		89%		SDI 2019
<b>Provider availability</b>				
Provider absence rate*		34%		SDI 2019
<b>Provider Competence</b>				
Antenatal care quality score		29%		SDI 2019
Sick child quality score		28%		SDI 2019
Adherence to clinical guidelines		29%		SDI 2019
Diagnostic accuracy		31%		SDI 2019
<b>Safety</b>				
Adequate waste disposal		17%		SDI 2019
Proportion of rooms with all infection control items		87%		SDI 2019
<b>SERVICE COVERAGE</b>	<b>50</b>			
<b>Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health</b>				
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods		48%		MICS 2019
Antenatal care coverage (4+ visits)		81%		MICS 2019
Coverage of DTP3 immunization		85%		MICS 2019
Care-seeking for suspected child pneumonia		48%		MICS 2019
<b>Infectious diseases</b>				
Tuberculosis cases detected and treated with success		25%		TB monitoring report 2019
People living with HIV receiving anti-retroviral treatment		27%		UHC Global Monitoring Report 2019
Use of insecticide-treated nets (ITN) for malaria prevention		57%		UHC Global Monitoring Report 2019
Children under 5 with diarrhea receiving ORS		56%		MICS 2019
<b>Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)</b>				
% of population with normal blood pressure***		40%		UHC Global Monitoring Report 2019

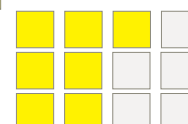
\*Indicators where lower values are preferable were transformed before inclusion in the index. The modified indicator was defined as 100-X, where X is the original percentage shown in this table. \*\*Country-specific (proxy) indicator, used in absence of globally comparable survey data. \*\*\*Percentage 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.

**GUINEA BISSAU**
**SCORE**
**GOVERNANCE**
**2.1**
**Governance and Leadership**
**1.8**

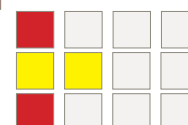
- Measure 1: Primary health care policies (1/2)
- Measure 2: Primary health care policies (2/2)
- Measure 3: Quality management infrastructure
- Measure 4: Social accountability (1/2)
- Measure 5: Social accountability (2/2)


**Adjustment to Population Health Needs**
**2.3**

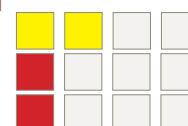
- Measure 6: Surveillance
- Measure 7: Priority setting
- Measure 8: Innovation and learning


**INPUTS**
**1.5**
**Drugs and Supplies**
**1.3**

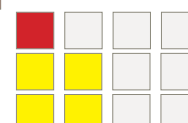
- Measure 9: Stock-out of essential medicines
- Measure 10: Basic equipment availability
- Measure 11: Diagnostic supplies


**Facility Infrastructure**
**1.3**

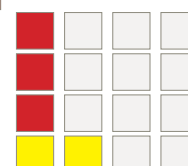
- Measure 12: Facility distribution
- Measure 13: Facility amenities
- Measure 14: Standard safety precautions and equipment


**Information Systems**
**1.7**

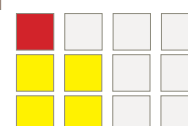
- Measure 15: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
- Measure 16: Health Management Information Systems
- Measure 17: Personal care records


**Workforce**
**1.3**

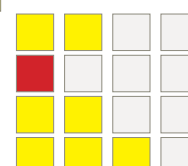
- Measure 18: Workforce density and distribution
- Measure 19: Quality assurance of primary health care workforce
- Measure 20: Primary health care workforce competencies
- Measure 21: Community health workers


**Funds**
**1.7**

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


**POPULATION HEALTH AND FACILITY MANAGEMENT**
**1.9**
**Population Health Management**
**2.0**

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


**Facility Organization and Management**
**1.8**

- 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)

