Physical infrastructure*

■ Availability of power and

Bed density (inpatient only)

Access to emergency transport for

■ Health worker density and distribution

education and training institutions

Medicines & other health products*

• Regulatory mechanisms for medicines

equipment and other medical devices

• Completeness of reporting by facilities

• Regular system of facility and patient

■ Functional national human resource

■ Completeness of birth registration

■ Existence of effective surveillance

Digital technologies for health*

• National e-health strategy

■ Percentage of facilities using

electronic health records

Telemedicine access

Availability of essential medicines

Availability of essential in vitro

Availability of priority medical

Percentage of facilities using

comprehensive patient records

Accreditation mechanisms for

National systems for continuing

professional development

communications

inter-facility transfer

Health workforce*

[SDG 3.c.1]

[SDG 3.b.3]

diagnostics

Health information

Information systems

information system

health surveys

Surveillance

surveys

Focus of the PHC monitoring conceptual framework

* PHC strategic & operational levers

■ Tier 1 indicators (n=39)

Tier 2 indicators (n=48)

towards achievement of UHC and the SDGs

- Grey text: additional hospital-oriented indicators

From PHC-oriented health systems

PHC components

Health systems determinants

Structures

Political commitment & leadership*

- Health in all policies with multisectoral coordination
- Existence of right to health legislation

Governance & policy frameworks*

- Existence of national health policy oriented to PHC
- Existence of policy, strategy or plan for improvement of quality and safety
- Existence of health emergency and disaster risk management strategies
- Institutional capacity to meet essential public health functions and operations

Engagement with communities and other stakeholders*

- Coordination mechanisms with multistakeholder participation and community engagement
- National, sub-national and local strategies for community participation

Engagement with private sector providers*

 Evidence of effective stewardship of mixed health systems

Adjustment to population needs

Monitoring and evaluation*

- Priority setting is informed by data & evidence
- Existence of an M&E framework for national health plan meeting criteria

PHC oriented research

- Total net ODA to medical research & basic health sector
- Percentage of public research funding for primary

Financing

Funding and allocation of resources*

- Current expenditure on health (total and PHCspecific) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)
- Per capita health expenditure on health (& PHCspecific)
- Government PHC spending
- Sources of expenditure on health (& PHC-specific)
- Contingency funds available for emergencies

Purchasing & payment systems*

- Services included in health benefits package (including primary care)
- Purchasing and provider payment methods are in place (including primary care)
- Health financing follows established guidelines

Service delivery

[promotion, prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, palliation]

rocesses

Models of care*

■ Health facility density and distribution Selection and planning of (including primary care) services

- Availability of basic WASH amenities ■ Service package meeting criteria
 - Roles and functions of service delivery platforms and settings defined

Service design

- Existence of an empanelment system
 - System to promote first contact accessibility
 - Protocols for patient referral, counter-referral and emergency transfer
 - Existence of care pathways for tracer conditions

Organization and facility management

- Professionalization of management
- Management capability and leadership
- Multidisciplinary team-based service delivery ■ Existence of supportive
- supervision system
- Existence of facility budgets and expenditures meeting criteria

Community linkages and engagement

- Collaboration between facility and community-based service providers
- Community engagement in service planning and organization
- Proactive population outreach
- Services for self-care and health ■ Completeness of death registration literacy in primary care • Regular system of population-based

Systems for improving quality*

■ Percentage of facilities with systems to support quality improvement

Resilient health facilities and

• Percentage of facilities meeting criteria for resilient health facilities and services

Outputs

Access and availability

Accessibility, affordability, acceptability

- Geographical access to services
- Perceived barriers to access due to (distance, cost, sociocultural)
- Access to emergency surgery
- Existence of a system of post-

Service availability and readiness

- Percentage of facilities offering services according to national defined service package
- Provider availability (absence
- Percentage of facilities meeting minimum standards to deliver tracer services
- Percentage of facilities compliant with infection prevention and control (IPC) measures

Utilization of services

- Outpatient visits
- Emergency unit visits
- Hospital discharges
- Leading diagnoses (primary care/ outpatient visits, inpatient diagnoses at discharge)

Quality care

Core primary care functions

(first-contact accessibility, continuity, comprehensiveness, coordination, people-centredness)

- Patient-reported experiences
- People's perceptions of health system and services

Effectiveness

- Diagnostic accuracy (provider knowledge)
- Adherence to clinical standards for tracer conditions
- 30-day hospital case fatality rate (for acute myocardial infarction or
- Avoidable complications (lower limb amputation in diabetes)
- Hospital readmission rate for tracer conditions
- Admissions for ambulatory care sensitive conditions
- Institutional mortality

Safety

- Prescribing practices for antibiotics
- Proportion of people 65 years and over prescribed antipsychotics
- Caesarean section rate
- Postoperative sepsis
- Postoperative pulmonary embolism
- Postoperative deep vein thrombosis
- Perioperative mortality rate
- Hospital-acquired infections

Efficiency

- Provider caseload
- Bed occupancy

Timely access

- Cancer stage at diagnosis (by
- Coverage of timely emergency resuscitation at first-level hospitals
- Waiting time to elective surgery

Health system objectives

Outcomes

UHC - Service coverage

- UHC service coverage (index) [SDG 3.8.11
- Service intervention coverage
- Family planning demand satisfied with modern methods [SDG 3.7.1]
- ANC4
- Child immunization coverage (DTP3) [SDG 3.b.1]
- Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia
- TB treatment
- HIV ART - Use of insecticide-treated nets (ITN)
- Children receiving ACT among those with fever
- Population with basic sanitation (WASH)
- Hypertension treatment coverage Diabetes treatment coverage
- Cervical cancer screening
- Availability of essential medicines Skilled birth attendance [SDG] 3.1.2]
- Number of people requiring interventions against NTDs [SDG 3.3.51
- Coverage of interventions for substance-abuse disorders [SDG
- AMR blood stream infections
- Patterns of antibiotic consumption

UHC - Financial protection

 Proportion of population with large/impoverishing household expenditure on health as share of total household expenditure of income [SDG 3.8.2]

Health security

- IHR/SPAR capacity [SDG 3.d.1]
- Routine/emergency vaccine coverage [SDG 3.b.1]
- Timeliness of emergency detection and reporting
- Proportion of vulnerable people in fragile settings provided with essential health services Number of cases of poliomyelitis

caused by wild poliovirus

Impact

Improved health status

- Healthy life expectancy
- Life expectancy
- Avoidable mortality
- Probability of premature
- death from NCDs [SDG 3.4.1]
- Maternal mortality rate [SDG 3.1.1] • Neonatal mortality rate [SDG
- 3.2.2] Under-five mortality rate

[SDG 3.2.1]

- Mortality rate due to air pollution [SDG 3.9.1] Mortality rate due to unsafe
- WASH [SDG 3.9.2] Mortality rate from unintentional poisoning [SDG
- 3.9.31 • Suicide mortality [SDG 3.4.2]
- Road deaths [SDG 3.6.1] New HIV infections [SDG
- TB incidence [SDG 3.3.2]
- Malaria incidence [SDG
- 3 3 31 Hepatitis B [SDG 3.3.4]

Cancer incidence Responsiveness

Equity

 Within-country inequalities reduced

Determinants of health and risk factors

• Child stunting/wasting/overweight [SDG 2.2.1/2.2.2]

• Child development [SDG 4.2.1]

• Alcohol consumption [SDG 3.5.2]

- Tobacco use [SDG 3.a.1]
 - Prevalence of hypertension

Prevalence of diabetes

- Obesity (adults and children) [WHA 66.10]
 - Trans fats policy [WHA 66.10] • Intimate partner violence [SDG 5.2.1]
- Non-partner sexual violence [SDG 5.2.2]
- Violence against children [SDG 16.2.1]
- Safely managed water and sanitation [SDG 6.1.1/6.2.1a/6.2.1b]
- Clean household fuels [SDG 7.1.2] Air pollution level in cities [SDG 11.6.2]
- No. of people affected by disasters [SDG 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1]
- Informed sexual choice
- Female genital mutilation /cutting [SDG 5.3.2]
- Adolescent birth rate [SDG 3.7.2]

Monitoring capacity of PHC

Monitoring performance of PHC