

iCCM Costing and Financing Session Introduction

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Acknowledgments

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Session overview

- Objective - Key lessons learned and guidance for iCCM implementers in using costing and cost-effectiveness to make policy decisions.
- Outline:
 - Introduction
 - Presentations
 - Review of findings
 - Tools
 - Discussion

iCCM definitions re costing and financing

- A strategy to deliver lifesaving curative interventions for common childhood illnesses where little access to facility-based services (WHO/UNICEF)
- Costing and financing benchmark: Costing exercise to ensure that necessary financing is secured (WHO/UNICEF).
- “ the delivery of timely and low-cost interventions.....” (Core Group)

Financial / economic aspects of iCCM design and evaluation

- Cost-effectiveness – eg choice of service package, location of services, frequency of supervision
- Equity – geographic and economic barriers
- Making an investment case – justification/advocacy
- Affordability now – government and donor capacity
- Future sustainability – what is affordable after donors stop funding
- How best to finance iCCM in the long run.

The importance of cost-effectiveness analysis

- From the cost alone it may not seem worthwhile to provide iCCM services but it may be cost-effective depending on the alternatives (or lack of them).
- For example, if we shift tasks from a HC to the community we may be reducing costs at the HC or allowing for increasing other needed services.
- If we identify and treat cases quickly we can save costs for the family and for the health services.

Some key cost-effectiveness aspects

- Main cost drivers - ratio of:
 - numbers of patients
 - number of CHWs (especially if paid) and time spent
 - cost of training, supervision and management
- Travel time and costs of CHWs and patients
- Volunteers, salaried or paid by results?
- Free services or user fees?
- Quality – malaria detection rates, antibiotic resistance
- Referral rates
- Speed of diagnosis and treatment (24 hours)

iCCM sustainable financing experiences?

- Government budgets – national or local
- National or community-based health insurance
- User fees
- Special funds – eg corporate social responsibility and special taxes

iCCM Costing Tools

- South African Medical Research Council - Approach to Costing for iCCM
- USAID - iCCM Costing and Financing Tool
- UNICEF ESARO - iCCM Gap Analysis Tool

Introductions

- Emmanuelle Daviaud, South African Medical Research Council - Costs and sustainability of Catalytic Initiative programs in Ethiopia, Niger, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique and Malawi
- Zina Jarrah, MSH - Costs of iCCM programs in DRC, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia, South Sudan, and Zambia
- On behalf of Salim Sadruddin, Save the Children - Patient costs for severe pneumonia in Haripur, Pakistan