Expert Consultation on Costing HIV Responses in Asia - Pacific
28-29 October 2010

Recap of Day 1

Objectives

- To assess the costing tools commonly used in countries in Asia-Pacific based on a set of technical and user criteria developed at the meeting.

- To develop harmonized guidance for countries on appropriate tools for costing the HIV response depending on intended purpose

Objectives – contd.

- To consider next steps for country level coordination for dissemination of costing guidance and piloting costing tools, and for identifying technical needs and ensuing technical support and capacity building

- To identify organizations that will take forward any further technical development of costing models, and the ensuing technical support and capacity building.

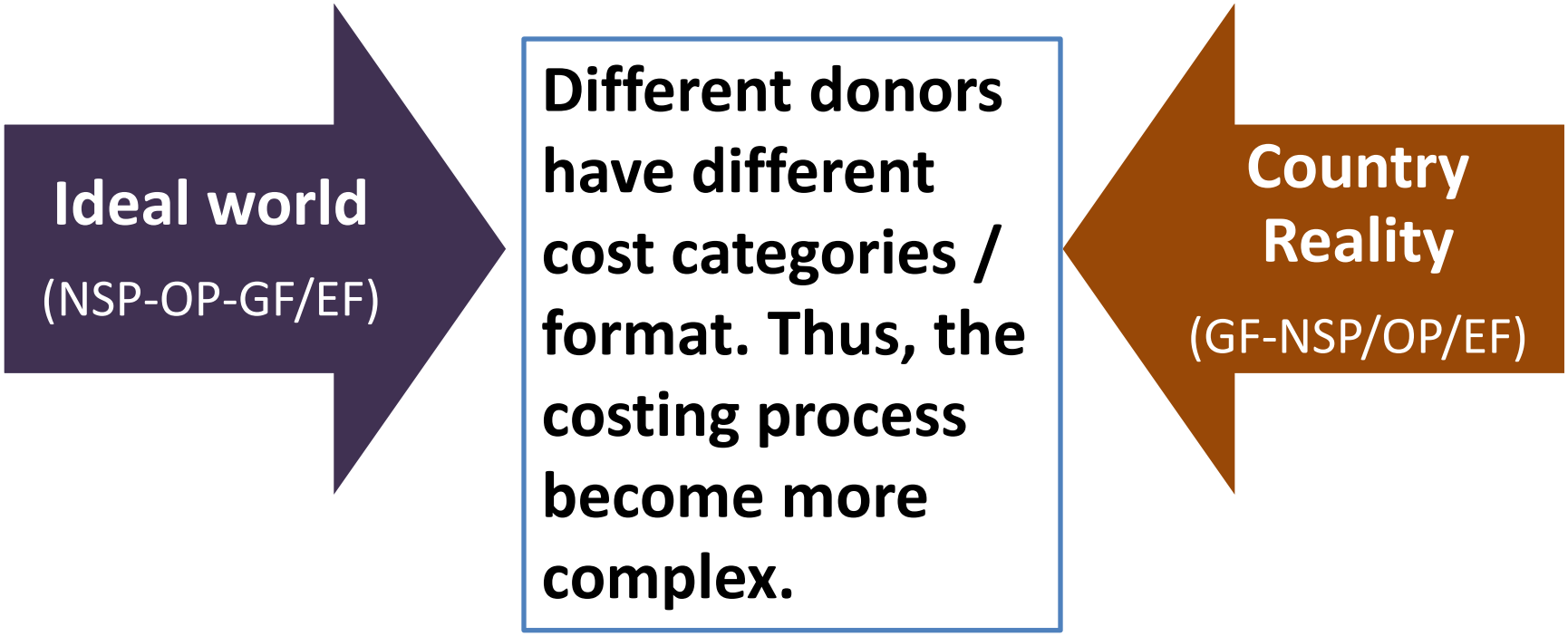
Participants skills and experiences

- Economist
- Costing expert
- Costing model developer
- M&E
- Health system
- Strategic Planning
- Management and procurement
- Accounting and public health
- Grassroots experience

The costing situation in Asia as we know it

1) Country Costing Needs or Whose Reality Counts? – *Michael Hann*
2) The Global Fund and Costing HIV Responses in Asia - *Matthew Blakely*
3) Unit cost approaches and cost effectiveness – *Anita Alban and Nalyn Siripong*
4) The Avahan approach to costing HIV interventions and scaling up – *James Moore and Sudhashree Chandrashekar*

Country Costing Needs *or* *Whose Reality Counts?*



"To support country's needs and save more time for intervention"

The Global Fund and Costing HIV Responses in Asia – key learning

- Open to improving unsatisfactory processes
- Demonstrate increased commitment to the concept of “helping PRs building proposals, manage operations”.
- Select most cost effective intervention “bridges” between NSP + GF costing work

The Global Fund and Costing HIV Responses in Asia – key learning

- "Value of money"?
- Performance based funds ⇨misallocation of funds
- Need to link GF costing and budgeting with country's costing and budgeting

Unit cost approaches and Cost effectiveness – key learning

- Important to understand cost-effectiveness as part of strategic planning
- Scaling up lead to decrease in total unit cost
- Discounting should be applied to future benefits
- Comparative analysis of different interventions helps prioritize national program
- Increase coverage will increase cost effectiveness

The Avahan approach to costing HIV interventions and scaling up – key learning

- Flexible funding ⇨ context specific programs
- Optimize management cost vs implementation cost

Costing models

- INPUT
- HUCC
- Resource needs model
- CostTab
- Asian Model
- ABC Model
- RETA
- AEM cost effectiveness tool
- MBB

Costing models - overview

RNM

- Estimate costs of a comprehensive national response

Goals Model

- Est. cost and impact of a package of interventions on new infections, treatment and mitigation coverage
- Examine different resource allocation scenarios
- Align activities and targets with national goals

Costing models - overview

CostTab

- Database costing tool
- Used to analyse, summarize and present project financial and economic costs
- ve national response

ABC Model

- To examine the impact of different coverage levels, unit cost reductions and various combinations of strategic plan activities to determine how best to live within overall funding constraints.

Costing models - overview

Asian Model

- Unit cost calculation and resource needs estimation
- Enhanced analytical functions
- Target-based approach

RETA

- Community advocates and their partners to expand the evidence base for advocacy to increase resource allocation to effectively scale up HIV prevention programs for MSM

Costing models - overview

MBB

- Analytical tool for evidence based policy, planning, costing and budgeting related to MDG at country and district level

INPUT

- Focus on HIV Strategies in concentrated epidemics.
- Can be used as part of an Action Plan if supplemented by a separate infrastructure plan.

Costing models - overview

HUCC

- Provides a summary of unit costs
- Distributes overheads according share of total variable cost
- Determines total cost if all physical targets entered