Economic Evaluation Roundtable

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What is Economic Evaluation?

- Are our interventions effective?
- What do our interventions cost, and how are they constrained?
- What is the economic impact of our interventions, and how does this help us make the tough choices we need to make?



"We know what works"

- How do we know?
 - Only through empirical evaluation
- Any call for public money must be supported by evidence!
 - It is evaluation that supplies that evidence



What should we know about effectiveness?

- What treatment combinations are most effective?
- What proportion of people on ARV fail and how long does it take?
- What is the average extension to life and what affects it?
- What parallel interventions are necessary to enhance effectiveness?

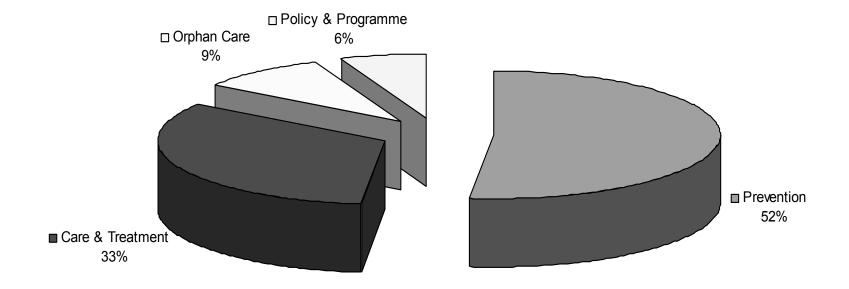


What do our interventions cost, and how are they constrained?

- UNAIDS has prepared new estimates of the minimal resource needs for a comprehensive response to the epidemic, 2003-7
 - 28 interventions: 19 prevention, 6 care & treatment, orphan care, plus policy and programme costs
 - Are there more?

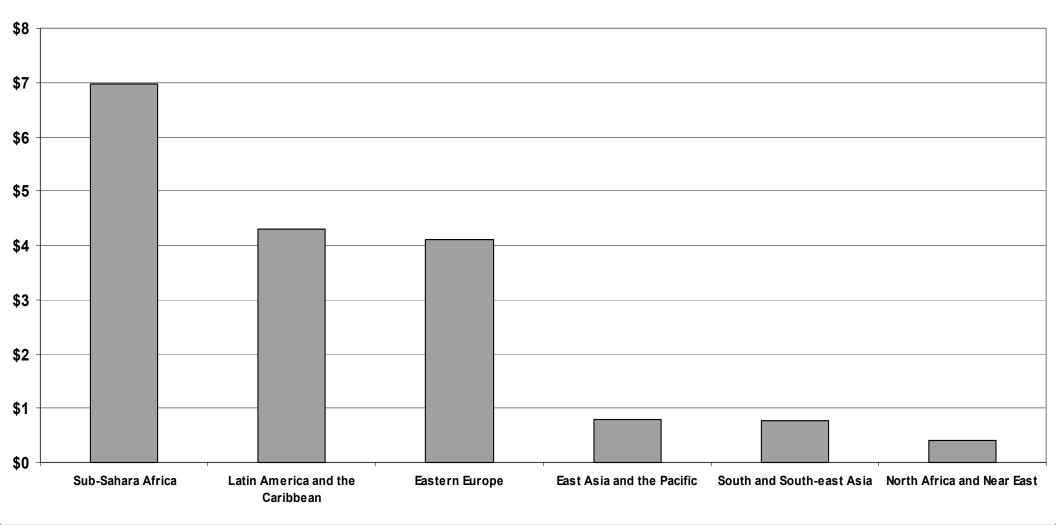


Resource Need Breakdown 2005





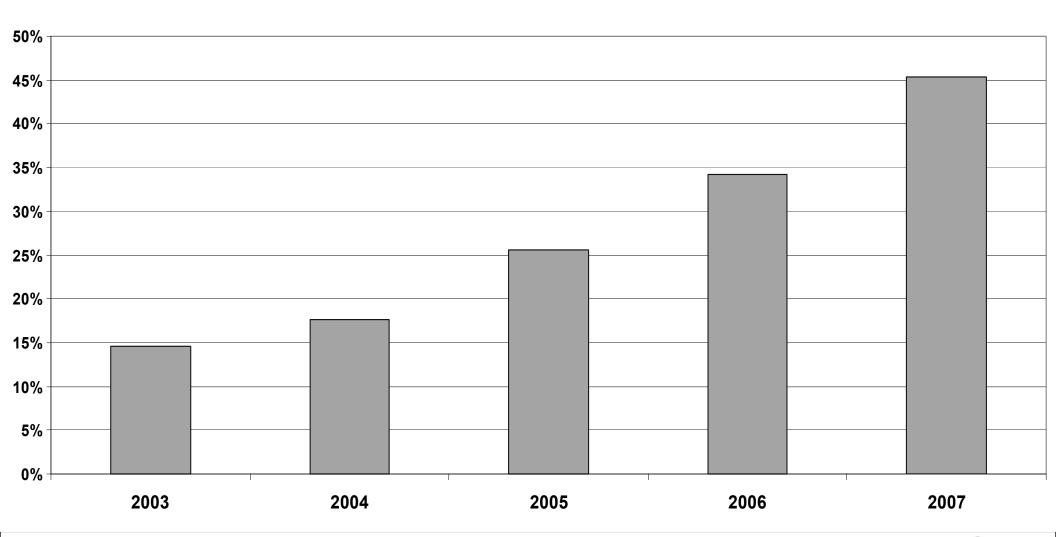
Per-capita Resource Needs in 2005



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Resource Needs in SSA as % of Health Expenditure (2001)



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How do we project costs into the future?

- Estimate sizes of populations to be covered
 - We need the current population sizes
- Estimate current and future coverage rates
 - What can <u>really</u> be achieved what are the current coverage rates?
- Estimate cost functions (or unit costs)
 - Are there economies (or diseconomies) of scale?
 - Are there economies (or diseconomies) of scope?



What limits programming capacity?

- Health service delivery capacity
- Policy and managerial capacity
- Poor physical infrastructure
- Poor coordination between donors and governments
- Stigma and discrimination a demand constraint



What is the economic impact of our interventions?

- Our current knowledge about the impact of interventions is weak
 - How can we project the future of the epidemic, or the future resource needs?
- The economic tool of cost-benefit analysis, i.e. comparing the cost of intervening with the cost of not intervening is very difficult to apply to AIDS



Analysing costs and benefits

- We have no agreed definition for the economic costs of the epidemic (i.e. of not intervening), still less any consensus as to its level
- Economics is best at describing short and medium term events - but the impacts of AIDS are long term
- Cost-benefit analysis is not the primary reason for evaluating the impact of interventions, but...



We must make difficult choices

- Limited resources mean that we must make tough choices about their allocation, for example:
 - Balancing prevention and care
 - Vertical, isolated and rising funds for treatment may mean falling resources for other health and development priorities



Equity – more difficult choices

- How long before we can treat everyone who needs it?
 - "3 by 5" is only a 50% target
- Who is able to access treatment, and who is not?
 - How is this affected by price?
 - What else constrains access?
 - If there are insufficient resources, who should get treated?
 - Who should pay?

