



# Modeling the cost of scaling up MNCH services in country settings: the Cambodia experience

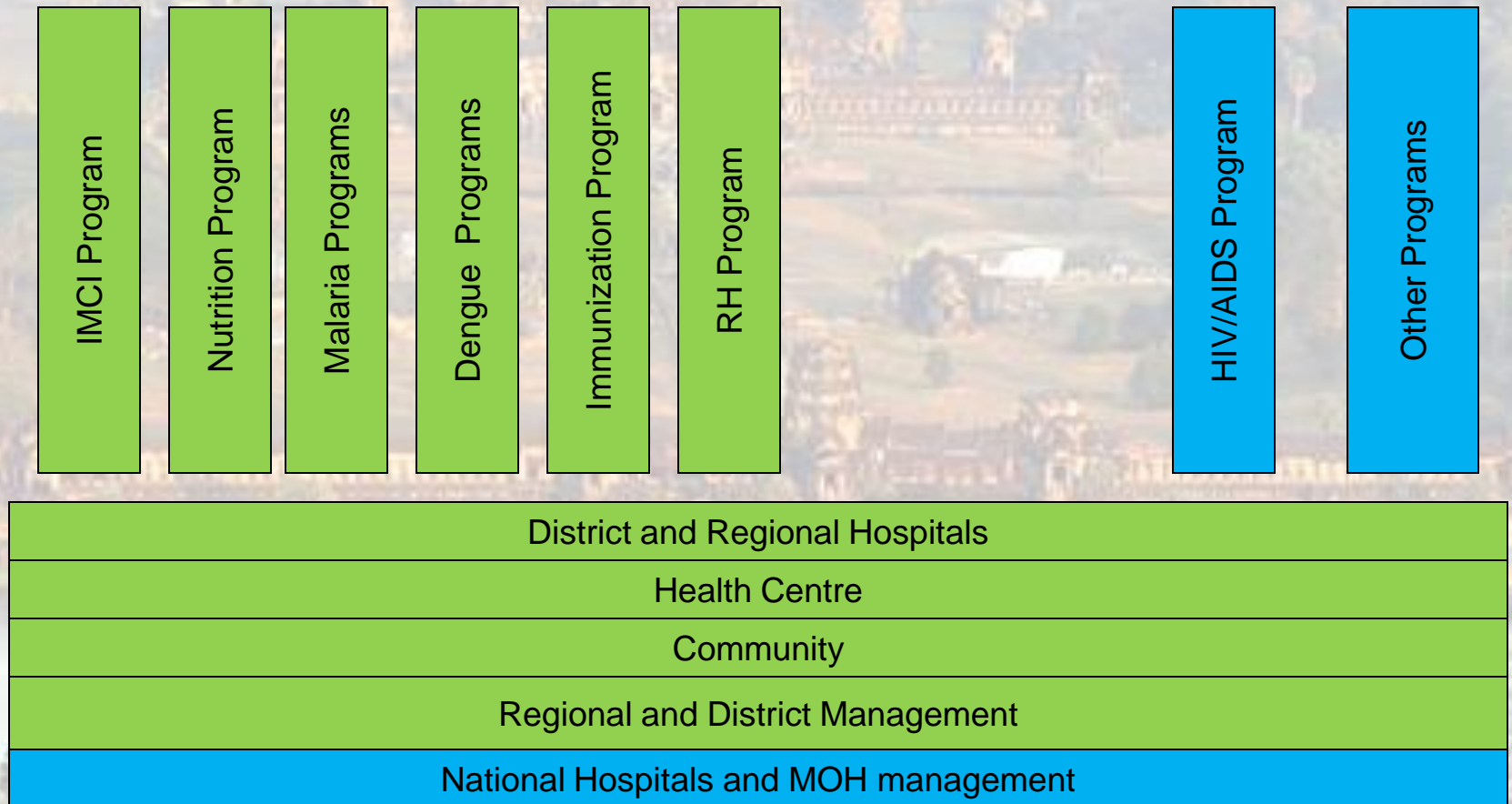
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# Costing MNCH Programs and Interventions - change

- MNCH services are generally provided as part of integrated service packages (eg in health centres)
- Good quality MNCH services can not be provided unless the whole health centre package of services is well resourced
- To cost the scaling up of MNCH services you have to cost the whole package of services

# Cambodia MOH Budget structure



# Health Centre Costing – main elements

- The cost of a service package depends on the utilization rate for each service, which we model using incidence and prevalence rates
- To ensure there are enough resources for good quality care we use standard treatment protocols to determine the “ideal” cost for each service and for the facility as a whole
- We use a simple Excel-based tool (CORE Plus) which is available on line free of charge

# CORE Plus – Modeling of needed utilization with example of 2 types of service

	Type of service	Antenatal services	VCCT	
	Relevant population	3,000 women of reproductive age	10,000 total population	
X	Incidence / Prevalence	10% get pregnant in year	1.1% infected per year	
X	Market segment	90% use public sector	100% use public sector	
X	Number of services per case	4 visits per pregnancy	1 visit per suspected case	
=	Total number of services	1,080 services	110 services	<b>Total of 1,190 services</b>

# CORE Plus – Model summary

	Type of service	Antenatal	PMTCT	Total
	Number of services	1,080 services	110 services	1,190 services
X	Variable unit cost for drugs	\$3	\$60	
=	Total variable cost for drugs	\$3,240	\$6,600	\$9,840
+	Fixed cost - staff	\$1,600	\$400	\$2,000
+	Fixed operating costs	\$800	\$200	\$1,000
=	Total costs	\$5,640	\$7,200	\$12,840
	Total unit costs	\$5.22	\$65.45	\$10.79

## One health centre pop 10,607 (costs in US\$)

	Actual services / actual cost	Actual services / ideal cost	100% coverage RMNCH only / ideal cost	100% coverage / ideal cost
# services per capita	1.43	1.43	2.15	2.35
RMNCH	\$ 15,179	\$ 14,630	\$ 22,555	\$ 22,119
Communicable diseases	\$ 6,111	\$ 4,981	\$ 6,729	\$ 10,967
Non-comm diseases	\$ 3,938	\$ 2,841	\$ 1,826	\$ 2,971
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>\$ 25,227</b>	<b>\$ 22,452</b>	<b>\$ 31,110</b>	<b>\$ 36,057</b>
Average cost per capita	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.12	\$ 2.93	\$ 3.40
Average cost per service	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.45
Cost per antenatal visit	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.71
Number of providers	5	6	9	10
Services per provider/day	19	16	16	16

# Task shifting cost savings

- Excluding drug costs, which would be the same wherever the service is provided, the model showed that a contact for treatment of a child with upper ARI would only cost \$0.31 in the community versus \$1.11 in the health centre
- And if the health centre shifted appropriate services to the community volunteers it could manage with one less staff even after assigning one staff full time to supervising the volunteers.