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**HEALTH POLICY
INITIATIVE**

Making Projections for a Better Future

Models and Tools

Spectrum

Spectrum is a suite of policy models that makes use of a unified set of Windows-based commands that can be easily learned. The models are used to project the need for FP/RH, MH, and HIV/AIDS services. Most models are available in English, French, and Spanish. Some are also available in Portuguese, Arabic, and Russian. Each model includes a detailed user manual that not only describes how to use the software but also includes sections on data sources, interpretation and use of the results, a tutorial, and a description of the methodology. The models included in the Spectrum system are:

DemProj: Demography. DemProj projects the population for an entire country or region by age and sex, based on assumptions about fertility, mortality, and migration. A full set of demographic indicators can be displayed for up to 50 years into the future. Urban and rural projections can also be prepared. A companion model, EasyProj, supplies the data needed to make a population projection from the estimates produced by the Population Division of the United Nations.

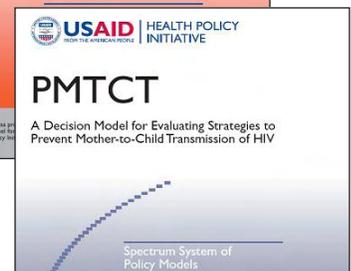
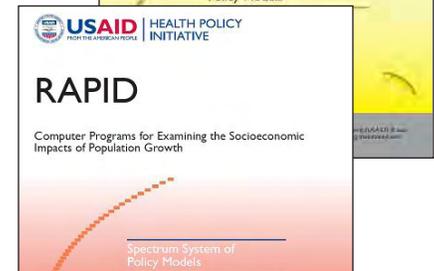
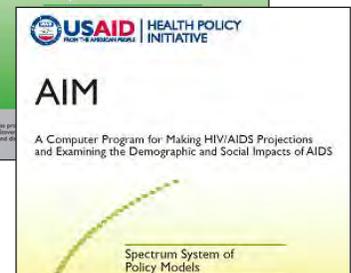
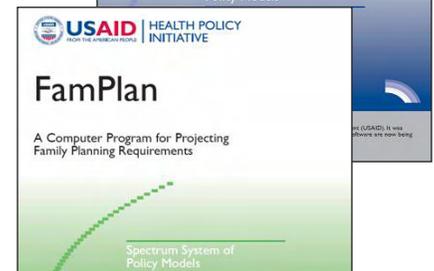
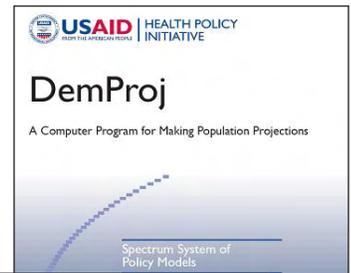
FamPlan: Family Planning. FamPlan projects family planning requirements needed to reach national goals for addressing unmet need or achieving desired fertility. It can be used to set realistic program goals, to plan for the service expansion required to meet program objectives, and to evaluate alternative methods of achieving goals. The program uses assumptions about the proximate determinants of fertility and the characteristics of the family planning program (method mix, source mix, discontinuation rates) to calculate the cost and the number of users and acceptors of different methods by source.

AIM: AIDS Impact Model. AIM projects the consequences of the HIV epidemic, including the number of people living with HIV, new infections, and AIDS deaths by age and sex; as well as the new cases of tuberculosis and AIDS orphans. AIM is used by UNAIDS to make the national and regional estimates it releases every two years.

RAPID: Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development. RAPID projects the social and economic consequences of high fertility and rapid population growth for such sectors as labor, education, health, urbanization, and agriculture. This program is used to raise policymakers' awareness of the importance of fertility and population growth as factors in social and economic development.

PMTCT: Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission. PMTCT evaluates the costs and benefits of intervention programs to reduce transmission of HIV from mother to child. Three sets of interventions are included in the model: drug treatment (seven possible options); type of delivery (vaginal or Cesarean section); and type of infant feeding (formula, breastfeeding, or mixed). Outputs include a benefit-cost ratio as well as cost-effectiveness measures such as cost per HIV infection averted.

NewGen: Reproductive Health for Adolescents. NewGen projects the characteristics of the adolescent population in terms of such indicators as school enrollment, sexual activity, pregnancy rates, prevalence of HIV and STIs, and marriage rates. The linkages among these indicators and the effects of policy changes can be examined.



BenCost: Financial Benefits and Costs of Family Planning Programs.

This model compares the monetary cost of family planning programs to the monetary benefits in terms of reduced levels of social services required at lower levels of fertility. Benefits are defined as savings in government expenses on social services. BenCost allows planners to add the cost of health, education, and other social services to population projections created with the DemProj and FamPlan models. BenCost can be used to study the long-term economic costs and benefits to society resulting from changes in family planning programs.

CR: Condom Requirements. This model forecasts national condom requirements for both family planning and HIV prevention, focusing on the most-at-risk groups in the population.

Safe Motherhood Model. This model estimates the impact of various scores from the Maternal-Neonatal Program Index (MNPI) on a country's maternal mortality ratio. The MNPI is an index of 81 indicators for national efforts to improve maternal and neonatal health services. The model helps managers to gain a better understanding of the impacts of policies, budgets, and service delivery improvements on maternal health outcomes.

Allocate. Allocate examines the linkages and interactions among three main areas of a representative reproductive health action plan (RHAP): family planning, safe motherhood, and postabortion care. Allocate also shows the interactive impacts of changing decisions about levels of funding.

HIV Vaccine. This model explores the impact of potential HIV vaccines on the epidemic.

Goals Model

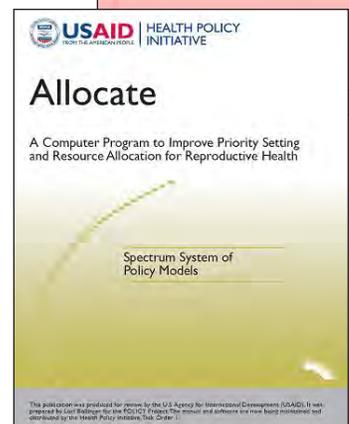
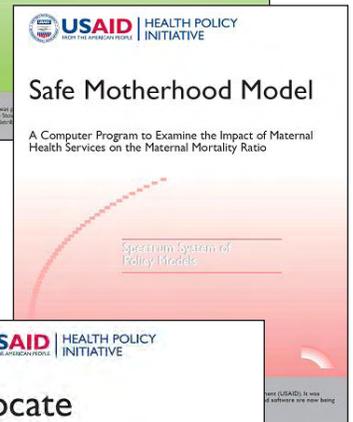
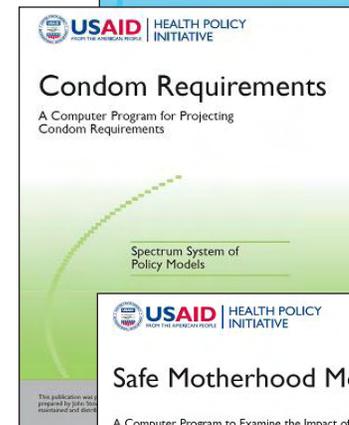
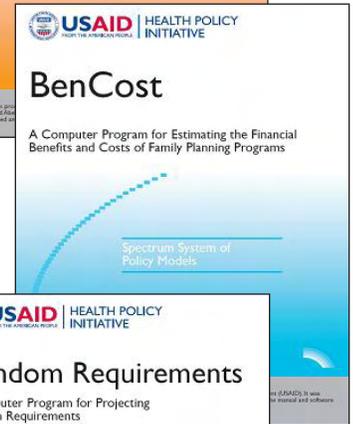
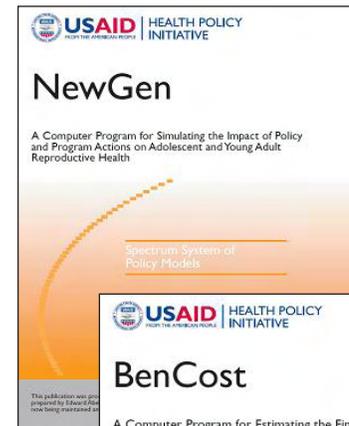
The Goals Model helps efforts to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic by showing how the amount and allocation of funding is related to the achievement of national goals, such as the reduction of HIV prevalence and expansion of care and support.

Resource Needs Model

The Resource Needs Model is an Excel worksheet for calculating the funding required for an expanded response to HIV/AIDS at the national level. The worksheet contains three submodels: the prevention model, which calculates the cost of prevention interventions; the care and treatment model, which estimates the cost of care and treatment programs; and the orphan support model, which calculates the cost of interventions to support children orphaned by AIDS. The program and manual are available in English, French, and Spanish.

Workplace Policy Builder

The Workplace Policy Builder (WPB) is designed to help companies develop their own HIV/AIDS policies through a participatory process. The WPB guides the user through the step-by-step process of developing a policy and includes a number of resources: a database of corporate workplace policies from around the world, a literature database of the impact of HIV/AIDS, national HIV/AIDS policies, international standards, the AIM-B model, and a component for assessing the cost of any proposed program.



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