

Reaching the zero-dose and under-immunized children in Uganda

A case study of the Electronic Community Health Information System.
Preliminary findings

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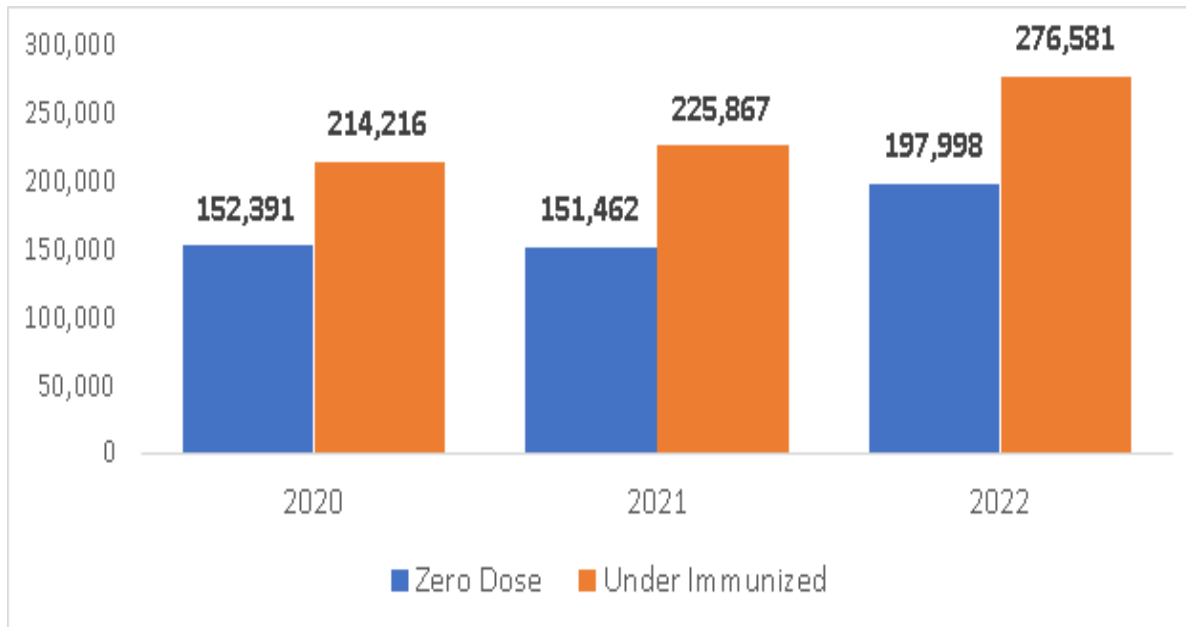


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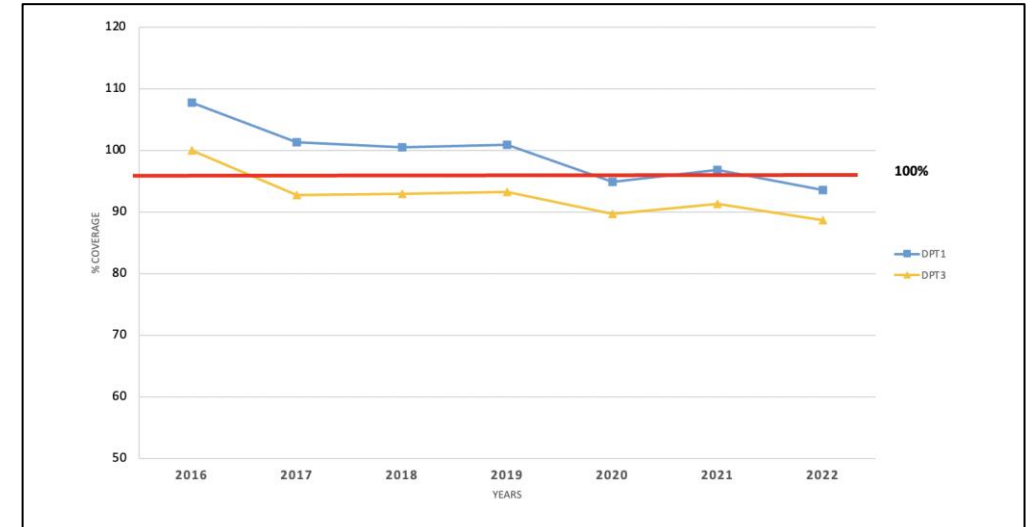


Zero Dose and under-immunized burden in Uganda

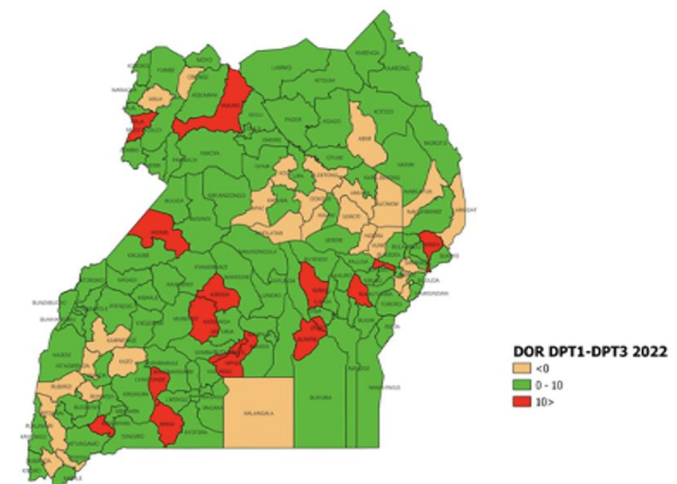
Trends in the Zero-Dose and under-immunized children



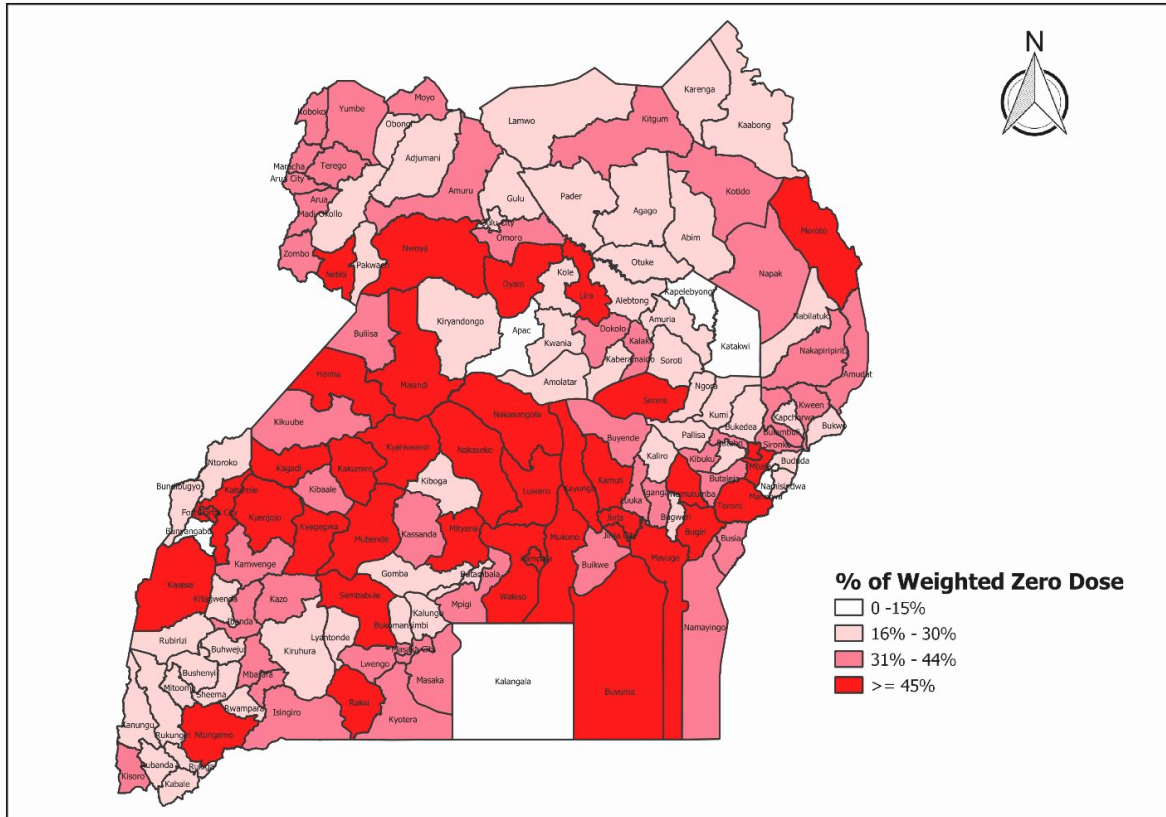
Trends in DPT1 and DPT3 coverage



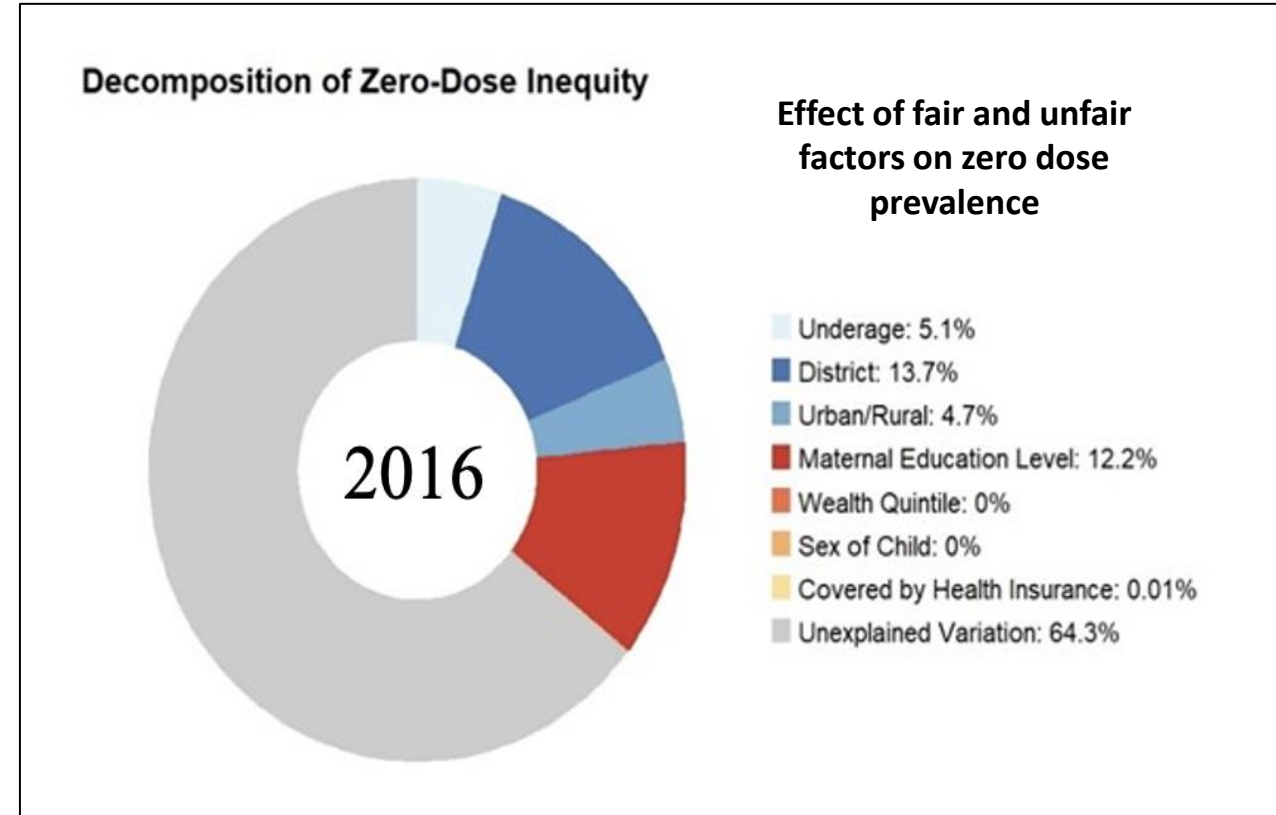
DPT-1 –DPT3 dropout rate in 2022



Where are the Zero-Dose children in Uganda?



Zero Dose children are unevenly distributed in 52 districts and 7 cities across the country



Household residence and Maternal education accounts for 14% and 12% of Zero-Dose inequity, respectively.

Rationale



There is limited evidence on the costs associated with providing and scaling immunization to the zero dose and under immunized children



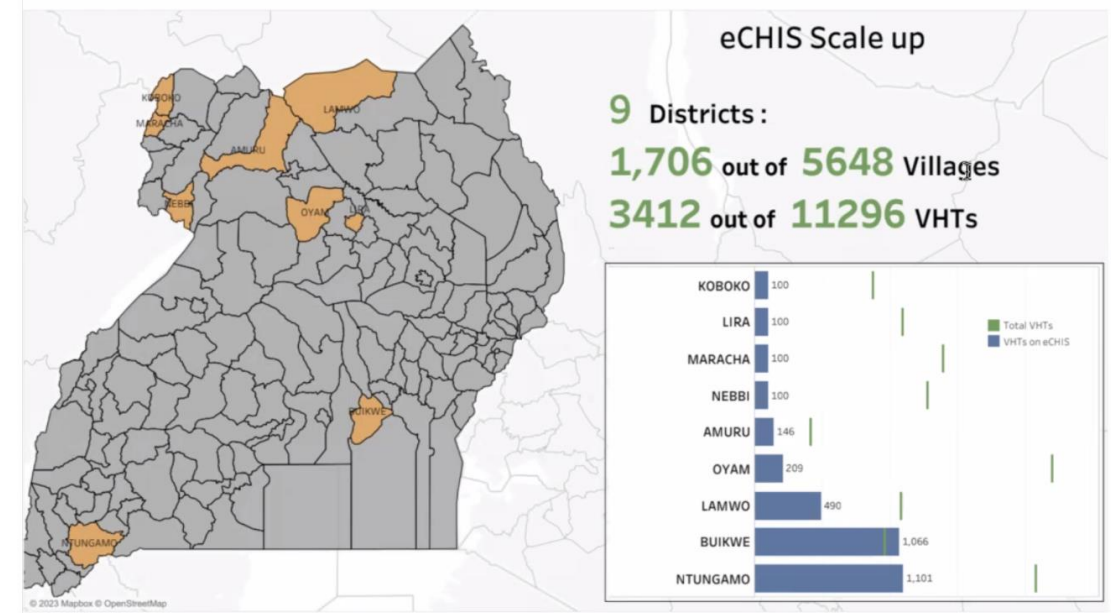
This study focuses on the cost of reaching zero dose and under-immunized children through specific interventions.



Evidence to inform stakeholder decision making for scale up and other LMICs

What is eCHIS?

- Digital job aid for community health workers
- Open source technologies: Community health tool kit & Open smart register platform.
- Information is linked to central health management information system.
- Immunization indicators: DPT1, DPT3 and MR1



Maternal Health:

- Antenatal care
- Postnatal Care
- Family Planning

Child Health:

- Nutrition
- Immunization
- ICCM+
- Malaria

Infectious Disease:

- HIV/Aids
- Tuberculosis

Others
Stock Monitoring

eCHIS users

eCHIS App Users

App Hierarchy

Details

MoH



Live at
admin Level

HMIS



Live at
admin Level

District Health Team



Live at
admin Level

Staff at this level have online access to dashboards where they monitor program indicators

Health Assistant

HCIH In-Charge



Live at
facility level

In charges and Health Assistants are equipped with the eCHIS Supervisor app. They are able to view dashboards and reports but are not able to access & view patients or households. The app has offline access

VHT Coordinator

VHTs



Live at
community level



Live at
community level

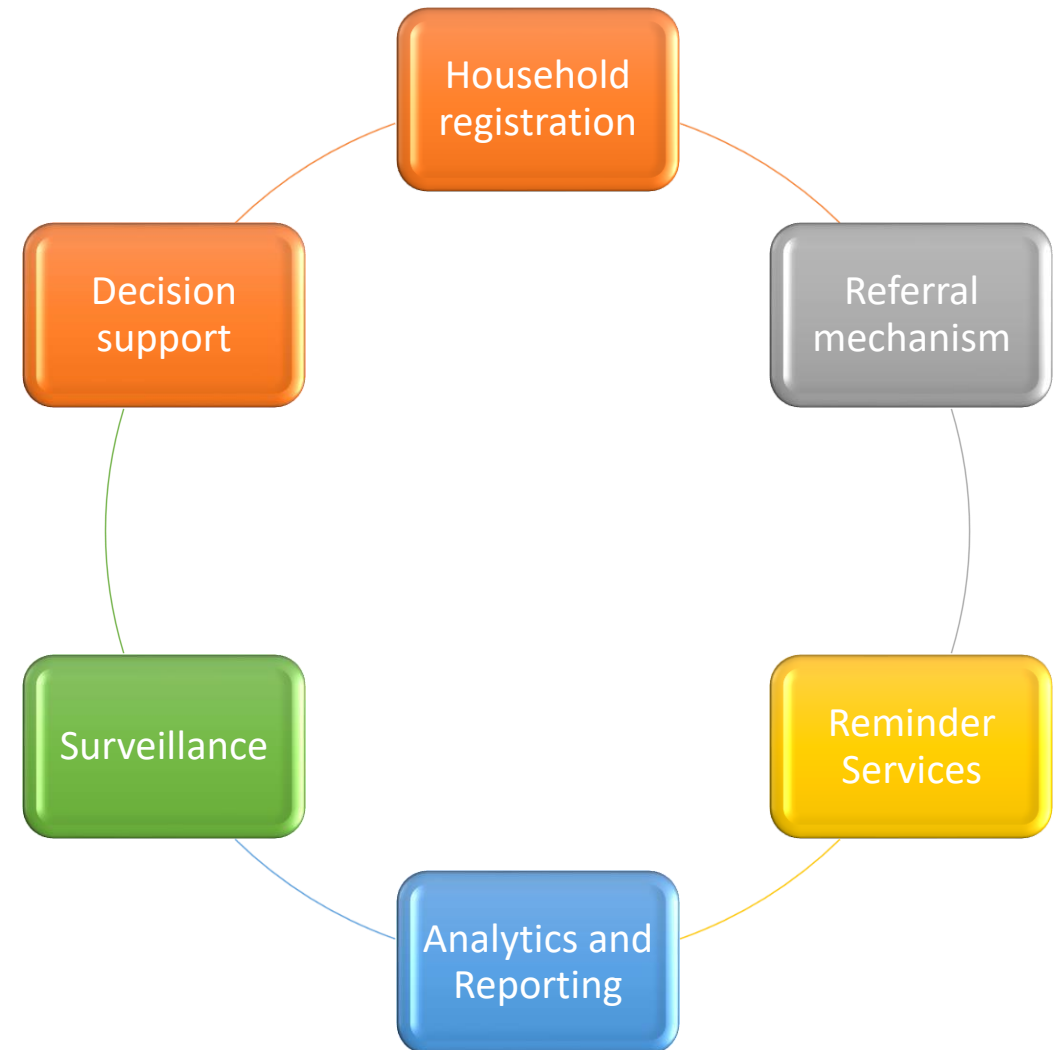
VHTs and their coordinators are equipped with smartphones installed with the eCHIS app. This replaces the physical household register, screening tool and monthly reports. The app has offline access.

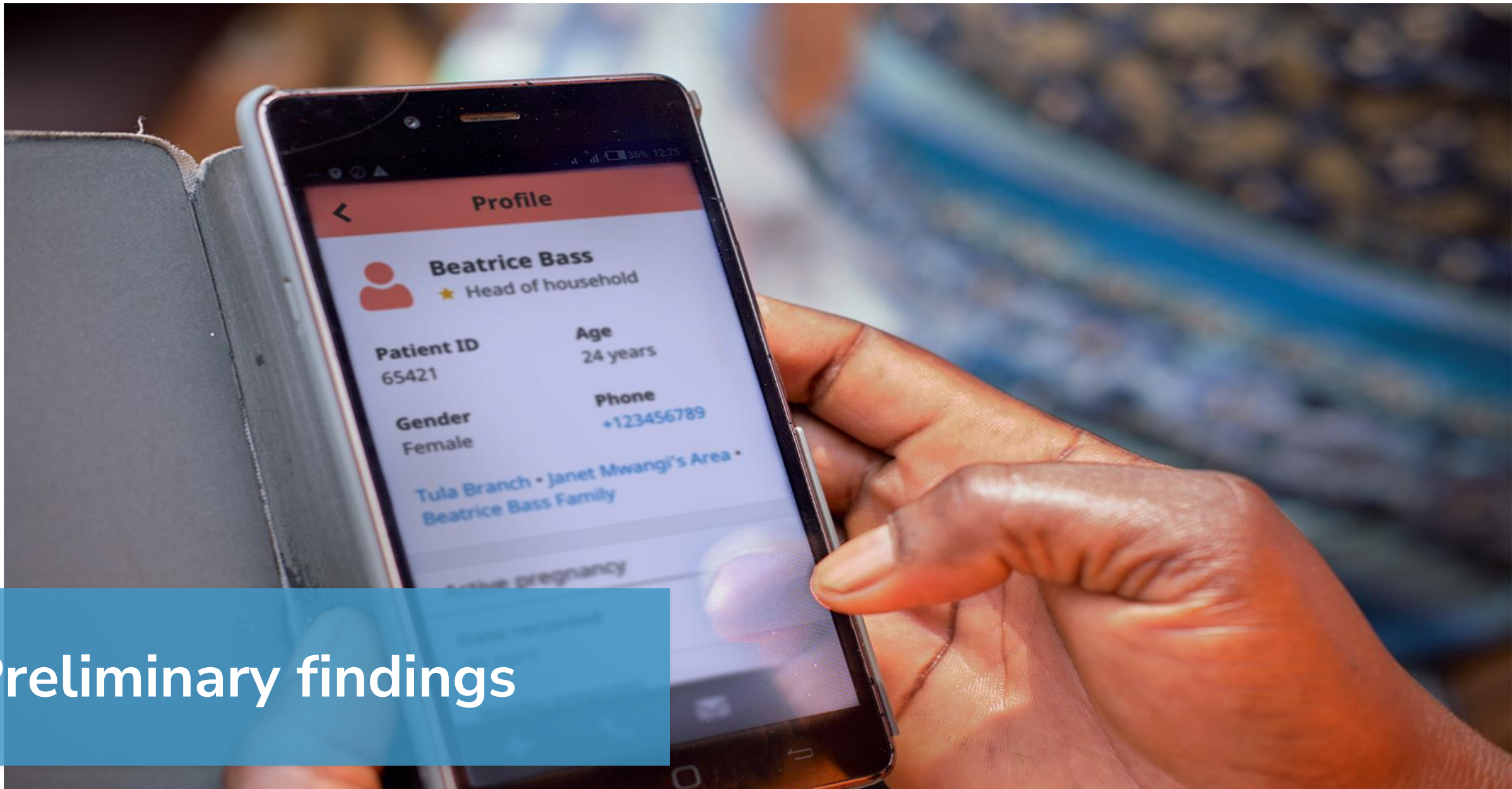
Objectives and scope

Objective: To estimate the incremental cost of implementing an electronic community health information system in Uganda

- Retrospective, top down costing study at national level
- Government perspective
- Time horizon: One year

Key components



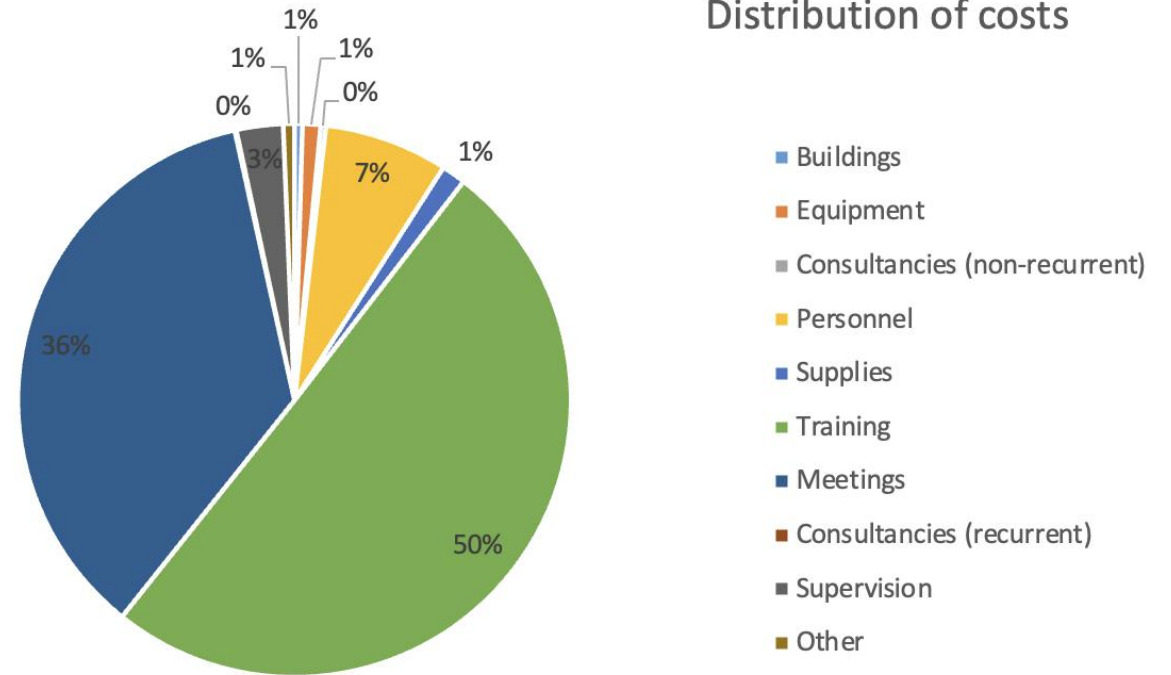


Preliminary findings

Annual cost

Estimated total cost at national level (2023 US\$)

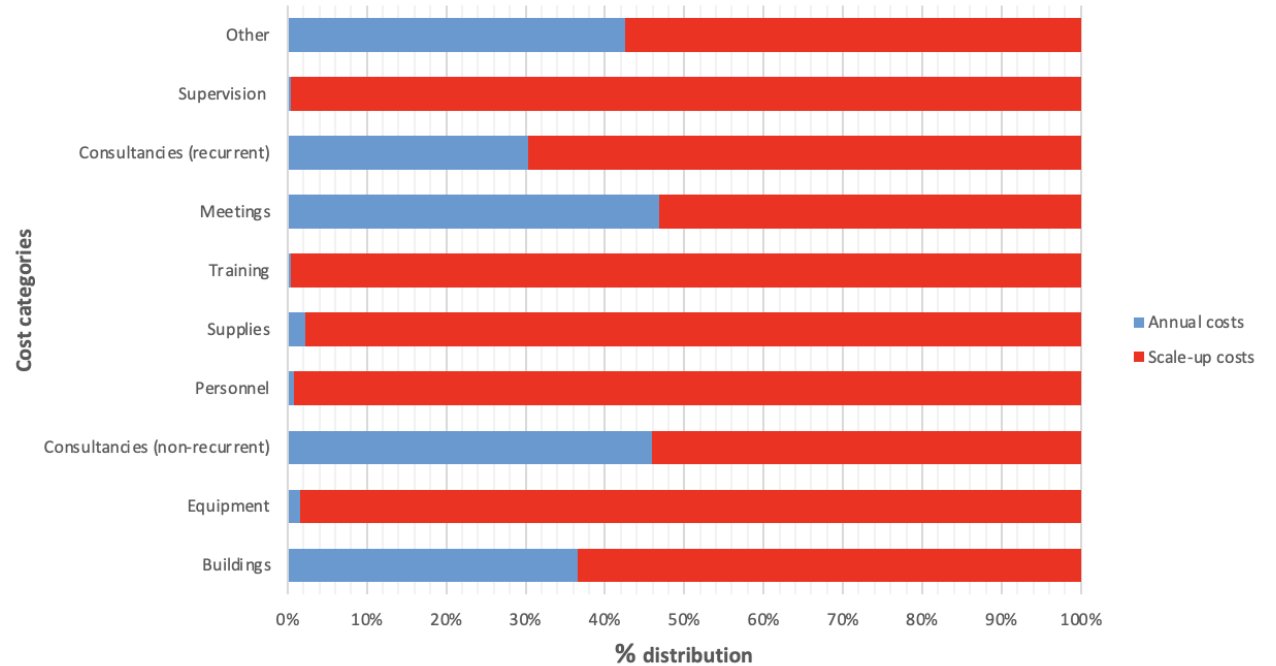
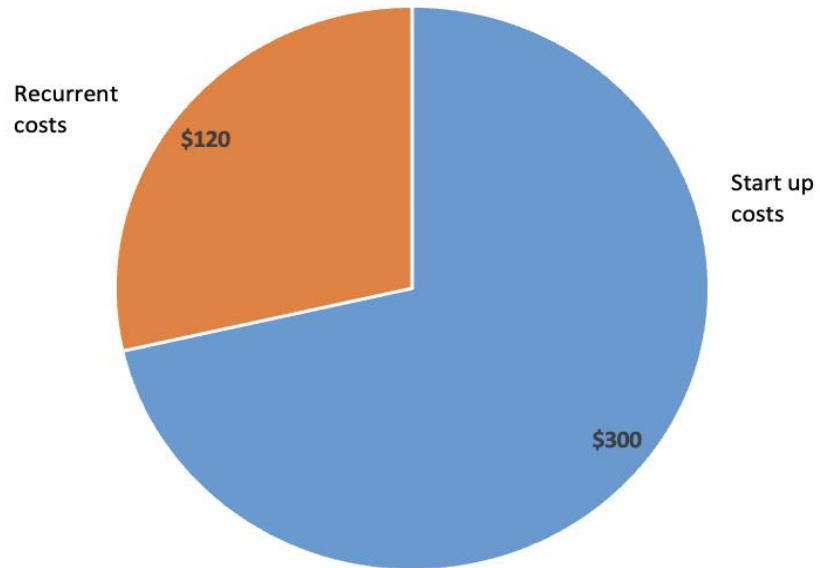
Cost category	Start up costs	Recurrent costs
Capital		
Buildings	20,000	6,000
Equipment	56,194	3,660
Consultancies (non-recurrent)	17,000	
Total capital costs	93,194	9,660
Recurrent		
Personnel		408,986
Supplies	31,332	48,500
Training	2,650,401	188,376
Meetings	7,895	2,015,343
Consultancies (recurrent)		5,100
Supervision		154,049
Other		37,076
Total recurrent costs	2,689,628	2,652,341
Total Costs	2,782,822	2,662,001



- The total annual incremental cost is US\$ 5.4 million.
 - Driven by training and meetings.
- Potential savings: Human resources, Printing costs.
- Costs for cold-chain equipment remains unchanged.

Scale up: costs per child vaccinated

Scale up costs per child vaccinated (2023 US\$)



- Cost per zero-dose child vaccinated: \$300 at start up and \$120 for recurrent costs
 - Start up costs are driven by training costs and equipment
 - Recurrent costs are driven by personnel, supervision.
- Potential savings: Human resources, Printing costs, Immunization supply-chain.

Contextualizing costing findings



Human Resource

Volunteer basis

Low literacy levels

Need for continuous supervision



Vaccine & Supplies

Frequent stock out of vaccines



Capital Equipment

Frequent phone loss

Data bundles

Unstable power supply

Device management

Considerations for scale up:

- Inclusion of the private sector?
- Incentivize volunteers?

Next steps:
Is this digital platform cost-effective?
Is it sustainable?

Conclusions

It costs more!

- Increasing coverage to reach zero dose and under immunized children costs more especially with high baseline coverage.
- There is need to explore integrated approaches: e.g harmonization of digital systems with targeted outreaches in zero dose communities
- There is need to test and cost these innovative delivery models to reach zero dose communities.

How much more?

- There is need to estimate the cost of sustainably expanding the regular delivery of immunization services in specific zero-dose settings



Acknowledgements

- Ministry of Health
- eCHIS team
- Impelementing partners



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Finance for the Poor



Thank you



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