



SOFTWARE & MODELS

User-friendly Tools for Evidence-based Decisionmaking

Photo credit: Health Policy Project



OneHealth is designed to strengthen the development of national strategic health plans by facilitating health system analysis, costing, and financing scenarios at the country level. Its primary purpose is to assess public

health investment needs in low- and middle-income countries. OneHealth builds on DemProj, FamPlan, LiST, and AIM in calculating the impacts via pre-loaded epidemiological and demographic inputs. *Forthcoming on the HPP website.*



The Male Circumcision (MC)
Decisionmakers Program Planning
Tool Version 2.0 (DMPPT 2.0)
estimates the impact and cost of scaling
up male circumcision services as an
HIV prevention intervention. The

model considers the consequences of scaling up voluntary medical male circumcision to different age groups and subnational regions. Model outputs include the number of circumcisions required to avert one HIV infection, number of HIV infections averted, and cost per infection averted. *Available for download soon on the HPP website.*



These interactive tools are designed to illustrate key concepts in population and FP dynamics, such as the demographic dividend, the proximate determinants of fertility, population momentum, and FP goals. Each tool lets you select the

country to examine and illustrates just one concept. More detailed analysis can be done with the Spectrum software.



ImpactNow estimates the health and economic impacts of FP use in the near term. It models the impacts of different policy scenarios and compares the results of those scenarios in advocacy materials. The outcomes are focused

on reproductive health metrics, as well as economic metrics, such as cost-benefit ratios and incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICER).

DemDiv

The demographic dividend is an opportunity for economic growth, development, and improved well-being that arises as a result of changes in population age structure. DemDiv can inform policymakers in high-fertility

countries of the potential benefits of the demographic dividend and increase their support for the investments required. The model allows users to design multiple scenarios showing how combined policy investments in family planning, education, and the economy can generate a demographic dividend not possible under the status quo.



LEAP (Local Epidemic Assessment for Prevention) projects the impact of combination prevention interventions on a country's HIV incidence and prevalence at the local level. It allows for uncertainty analysis as well as

definition of the local HIV epidemic in terms of behavioral risk groups, age, and inter-generational links in a sexual network, disaggregated by relevant geographical zones as well as other key factors. *Forthcoming on the HPP website*.



RAPID *Women* links FP and womencentered strategies, demonstrating how investing in these programs improves quality of life for women, girls, and families, as well as overall development. The model contributes to

the evidence base for women's rights advocates, government leaders, and women's organizations to advocate for increased investments in FP/RH and other women-centered interventions.

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SPECTRUM

Spectrum is a system of policy models that support analysis, planning, and advocacy for health programs. It projects future needs and examines the effects of different policy and resource allocation options. Spectrum contains the following components:



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 (TB) and children

orphaned by AIDS. UNAIDS uses AIM to make the national and regional estimates it releases every two years.



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 100 years.

Urban and rural projections can also be prepared. EasyProj supplies the data the United Nations needs to make a population projection.



FamPlan projects the family planning (FP) requirements needed to reach national goals for addressing unmet need or achieving desired fertility. It can be used to set realistic goals, plan for service expansion, and evaluate

alternative methods of achieving goals. The program uses assumptions about the proximate determinants of fertility and the characteristics of the FP program (e.g., method mix, source mix) to calculate the cost and number of users and acceptors of different methods by source.



Goals informs HIV responses by showing how the amount and allocation of funding is related to the achievement of national goals. It also explores the impact of potential HIV vaccines.

LiSTLives Saved Tool (LiST- Child Survival)

LiST projects the changes in child and maternal survival and child nutritional status in accordance with changes in coverage of different child and maternal health interventions. It can also project the total cost of interventions over time.



The TB Impact Module and Estimates (TIME) projects key indicators for a country's tuberculosis epidemic based on country-specific data and an underlying mathematical model. It can generate projected TB incidence

by HIV status, TB-related mortality, TB notification rates, and caseload for multi-drug resistant TB. It can also assess the impact on case detection and mortality from TB interventions such as TB diagnosis and treatment. Forthcoming on the HPP website.



RAPID (Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development) explores the consequences of high fertility and rapid population growth for sectors such as labor, education, health, urbanization,

and agriculture. The results are used to raise policymakers' awareness of the importance of fertility and population growth as factors in social and economic development.



This model is used to calculate the funding required for an expanded response to HIV at the national level.

Contact Us

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