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Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a large concern in rural Uganda, affecting an estimated 44 percent of married women.^{1,2} Efforts to reduce rates of IPV often seek to effect change through

increase scale, and thus maximize cost-efficiency, 2) faith leaders had the reach, and constituent demand, to implement multiple rounds of Becoming One and 3) each faith leader is not expected to counsel so many couples in one round, that they burn-out before they complete three rounds. To help set targets for scale, the program team wanted to understand how

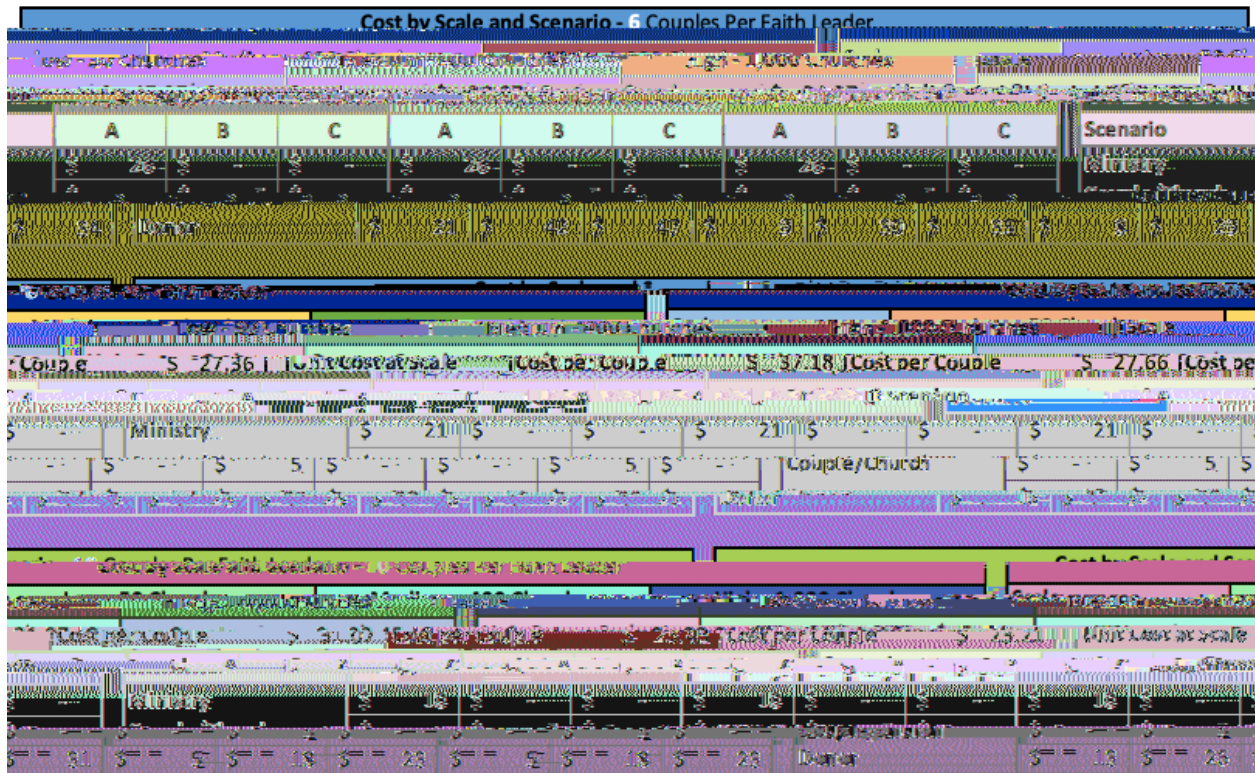
First, the user can determine the length of the program they want to cost, and how many rounds of counseling will be done within that time period. Next, they can consider how many churches and faith leaders they would include in the program, as well as how long the faith leader training will be. Then the number of couples per faith leader (per round), as well as if faith leaders would be paid, and if so, how much, could be set by the user. We assumed the dosage (number of visits by faith leader per couple) of the intervention would stay constant at 12 sessions because this is the protocol proven effective in the evaluation. Lastly, the user could provide inputs on resources necessary for program management. The user can enter a monthly staff salary based on local salary estimates, how many faith leaders one management staff could support, how often staff would visit faith leaders, and the time to travel for supervision visits (based on how spread out geographically the faith leaders overseen by one staff might be). Note that the rounds of programing, as well as the couples per faith leader, are highlighted for special consideration by the user, as they were seen as the two most important elements of determining cost-effectiveness, based on the prior analysis.

The data from Table A automatically updates information in Table B (below), which has the list of all program ingredients and costs expected for the scaling partner. Unit costs in Table B are based on the costs incurred in the original Becoming One program. When updated information was available for potential scaling partners (e.g. specific salary costs, or travel time in areas in which they operate), the model can be flexibly updated as needed.

organization. They did this by varying which partner would pay for which activities as seen in the scenarios table below. The results of these cost-sharing

To better understand scale, the BUR team completed one final analysis for the scenario model. This analysis (in the table on the following page) examined the cost per couple dependent on:

1. **The number of couples per faith leader in each round.** Six, eight, and ten couples per faith leader were explored as options for scale implementation. Six couples per faith leader was implemented in the evaluated program, however, faith leaders expressed high demand for the program and that up to ten couples per round would be feasible.
2. **The total number of churches included, assuming one faith leader per church.** While the highest scale (1,000 churches) was the target of the advocacy work for scaling, BUR also modeled low scale (50 churches) and medium scale (400 churches) to show scaling partners the influence of rolling out Becoming One to as many couples as possible on cost.
3. **Which cost-sharing scenario was selected.** Each couple per faith leader and scale combination was included in the models. The cost-sharing scenarios were A, B, or C from the table above.



Assuming Becoming One would reach a scale larger than the pilot (over 140 faith leaders), the most important factor in cost-efficiency was the number of couples each faith leader could reach per round of implementation.

The above analysis did not fully answer the question: “is it more cost-effective to have a larger number of churches participate, or a larger number of couples seen per faith leader/church?”

Cost curves based on this analysis helped to prioritize recommendations for scale. First, looking at how cost-per-couple reduces as the number of churches increases from zero to 1,000 assuming six couples per faith leader, we see that cost per couple begins to level off at 200 churches, only minorly decreasing once 1,000 churches are reached (red line, chart at right). This means that given the modeled program implementation framework, the expected cost per couple will be \$34 - \$35 regardless of how much larger the program becomes (as long as at least 200 churches participate) if each faith leader counsels six couples per 12-week round of implementation.

Next, using the same analysis but assuming eight couples per faith leader (green line), costs again begin to level



The Best Use of Resources (BUR) team at the International Rescue Committee works with field teams and technical units on several types of cost analyses. One of these analysis types is scenario modeling. The value of a costing scenario analysis is that it helps program design teams and advocacy teams to answer 'what if' questions about modifications to a specific program prior to making decisions. For