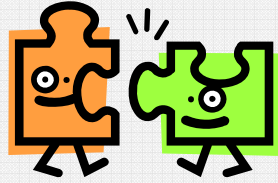


# NASA Planning

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"If you start to take Vienna - take Vienna."

Napoleon Bonaparte

"Luck is where preparation meets opportunity."

Earl Nightingale

## *The 5 Steps to construct NASA*

1. Planning
2. Data Collection
3. Data Processing
4. Data Analysis
5. Final Report



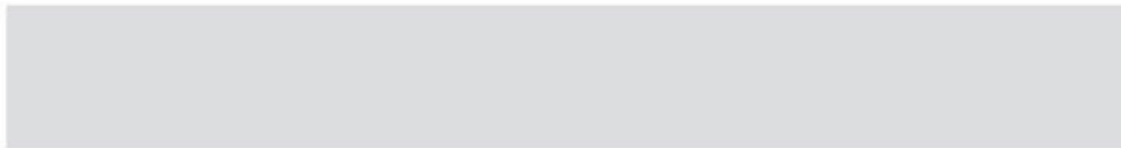
# *Step 1: Planning*

## ❖ *Interdisciplinary Team*

- *Identify key members of the Team*
- *Define the strategy and methodology (who should do what, with who, what time etc)*

## *Based on the National Response*

- *Define priorities*
- *Define strategies for data collection (Interviews, mailing forms, other)*
- *Inform key stakeholders about purpose of NASA implementation and need for support*



## *Step 1: Planning*

- *NASA's Tools are reviewed and adapted as appropriate.*
- *Identify key informants, potential information sources should be identified (Mapping of stakeholders)*
- *Prepare a definitive timetable for collecting Information.*



## *Step 1: Planning*

- *Map the information needed*
- *Decide where the main efforts should focus*
- *Main Providers*
  - *Central functions*
  - *Build a check list,*
  - *Analyze the accessibility of Information (use an instrument like traffic lights: green, yellow and red lights could be a helpful exercise)*



## *Step 1: Planning*

- ◆ *Public spending*
- ◆ Government data represent the main source of information
- ◆ Typically can be retrieved from government budgetary records
- ◆ Public finance compendia and from audit entities.
- ◆ Budgetary and revenue data are produced by
  - finance ministries,
  - finance commissions
  - reported by auditing bodies



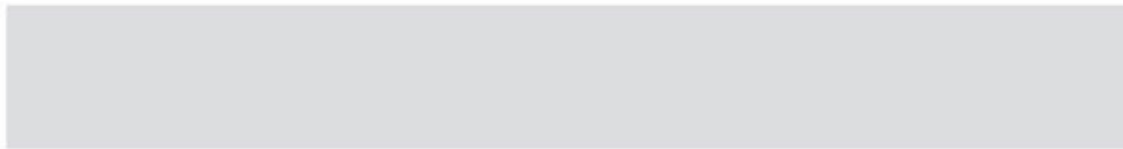
## *Step 1: Planning*

- ◆ *Public spending*
- ◆ Seldom government budgetary systems classify expenditures using a functional classification which is consistent and detailed that meet the NASA definitions.
- ◆ The resource tracking team needs to identify which expenditures are for health as well as within the scope of other sectors, i.e. education, social development etc., to be assigned to the NASA functions.



## *Step 2: Data Collection*

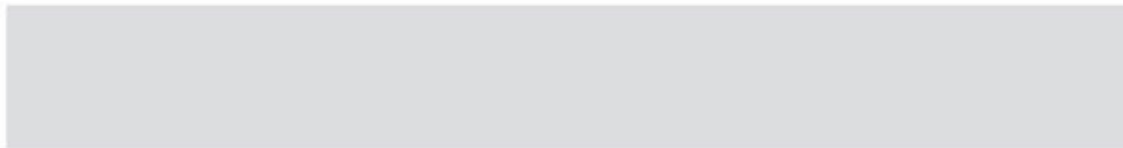
- ❖ Collect data using adapted tools
- ❖ Compile country profile with demographic, epidemiological and economic data for estimation process.



## Step 2: *Data Collection*

### ◆ *Approaching Financing sources*

- *Meeting with stakeholders is the first approach to reach financing sources, the information will be easier to obtain.*
- *Letters from higher levels of authority for securing interviews are recommended*



## *Step 2: Data Collection*

### ◆ Approaching Agents

- *Although Agents are more familiar than Sources with respect to HIV/AIDS data, they are not always keen to provide information, so they need an appropriate approach utilizing all strategies that may be adequate.*



## *Step 2: Data Collection*

- Approach providers of goods and services (identify the most important in terms of political relevance or expenditure level).
- Detailed explanation of the purpose of the study, data required and confidentiality of the information is critical.



## *Step 2: Data Collection*

### ❖ **Contacting Health Services Providers:**

- Hospitals, Health Centres, Dispensary
- Director or person in charge of the centre
- Clinical nurse – Nurses could be key informants in the study, as they are often in the best position to find the information that is needed.



## *Step 2: Data Collection*

- ◆ **Gathering information**
  - Chronogram established in the planning phase of the study and known by everyone needs to be reminded throughout the exercise to keep on target.
  - A permanent monitoring process is a must in order to solve doubts that may arise during the data collection stage and throughout the exercise.



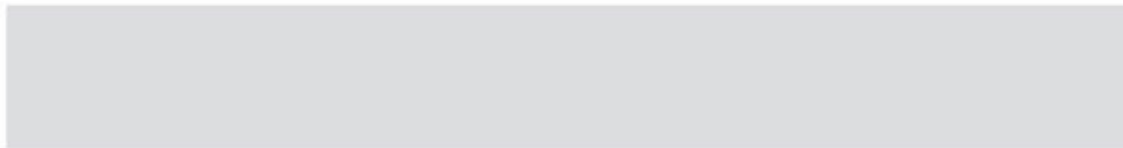
## *Step 3: Data Processing*

- Data collected can be organized according to data matrixes.
- An Excel Tool and the software "Resource Tracking System" (RTS) can be used to assist in this task.
- The data input reconstructs each transaction, checks data, identifies gaps, inconsistencies or double accounting.
- Assist in cross checking estimations.



## *Step 3: Data Processing*

- ◆ The matrix system for reporting allows multiple combinations . The most frequent double entry tables to report results:
- ◆ FS x ASC            Financing Sources by Function
- ◆ FA x ASC            Financing Agents by Function
- ◆ PS x ASC            Providers by Function
- ◆ FA x PS              Financing Agents by Providers
- ◆ PS x PF              Providers by Production Factors
- ◆ ASC x BP            Functions by Beneficiary Populations



## *Step 4: Data Analysis*

- In this phase the financing and expenditure flows are completed and cross checked.
- The indicators are calculated by relating them to other figures such as country population, PLWHA, national health expenditure and others.
- Conclusions are drawn.



## *Step 5: Final Report*

- ◆ *Descriptive*
- ◆ *Transparency and sharing of estimation methods*
- ◆ There is no single procedure of estimation.
- ◆ Sharing of estimation methods is positively encouraged.
- ◆ Induce transparency in reporting the methods that were used.
- ◆ Transparency allows the assessment of the reliability of actual estimates.
- ◆ Support a continuous learning process in developing better methods over time that often are transferable from one setting to another.



## *Using the results*

- NASA results are important information for decision making and for the national stakeholders:
  - National AIDS authorities
  - National Economic authorities
  - AIDS Financial Sources and Agents
  - Providers of services and goods
  - People living with HIV and AIDS
  - National and International Community
  - Monitoring the declaration of commitment



*Thank you!*

