

COMSA/SIS-COVE MOZAMBIQUE

Combien cela a-t-il coûté ?

Malick Kante et l'équipe de COMSA/SIS-COVE

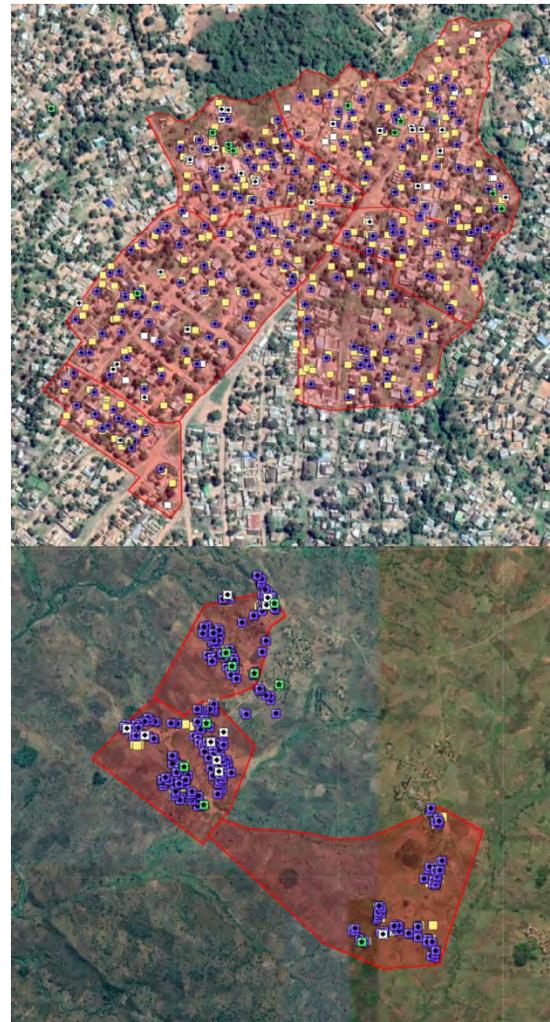
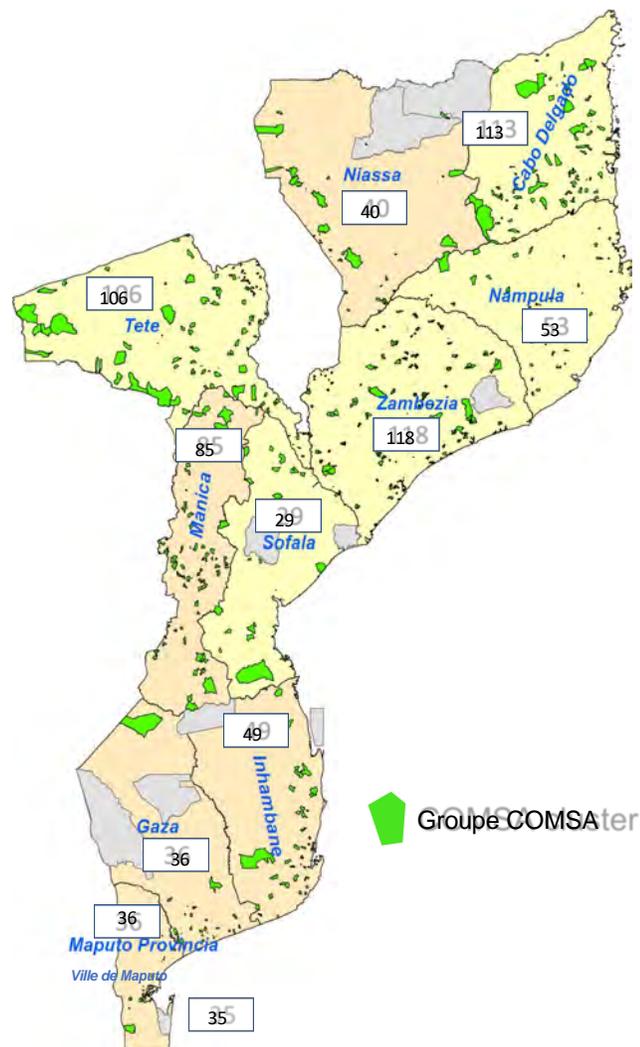


Objectifs principaux de COMSA/SIS-COVE :

- Fournir des indicateurs épidémiologiques communautaires représentatifs sur la mortalité et les maladies, y compris les causes de décès à tous les âges ;
- Fournir des statistiques démographiques et vitales basées sur des échantillons et reliées au CRVS ;
- Servir de plateforme pour la collecte rapide de données sur des sujets de santé spécifiques intéressant le gouvernement.

La COMSA dispose d'un échantillon numérisé et d'un système de collecte de données.

1. Sélection aléatoire de 700 grappes
2. Représentatif aux niveaux national et provincial
3. Grande grappe (~300 ménages)
4. Surveillance de la population totale de chaque grappe
5. 180 000 ménages
6. 800 000 habitants



Implementing the Countrywide Mortality Surveillance in Action in Mozambique: How Much Did It Cost?

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Abstract. Complete sample registration systems are almost inexistent in sub-Saharan Africa. The Countrywide Mortality Surveillance in Action (COMSA) project in Mozambique, a national mortality and cause of death surveillance system, was launched in January 2017, began data collection in March 2018, and covers over 800,000 population. The objectives of this analysis are to quantify the costs of establishing and maintaining the project between 2017 and 2020 and to assess the cost per output of the surveillance system using data from financial reports produced by the National Institute of Health in Mozambique. The program cost analysis consists of start-up (fixed) costs and average annual operating costs covering the period of maximum implementation in 700 clusters. The cost per output analysis quantifies the annual operating cost of surveillance outputs during the same period. Approximately two million dollars were spent on setting up the system, with infrastructure, technological investments, and training making up over 80% of these start-up costs. The average annual operating costs of maintaining COMSA was \$984,771 per year, of which 66% were spent on wages and data collection incentives. The cost per output analysis indicates costs of \$37–\$42 per vital event captured in the surveillance system (deaths, pregnancies, pregnancy outcomes), \$303–\$340 per verbal and social autopsy conducted on a reported death, and a per capita cost of \$1–\$1.3. In conclusion, establishing COMSA required large costs associated with infrastructure and technological investments. However, the system offers long-term benefits for real-time data generation and informing government decision-making for health.

Objectifs de l'étude

- Quantifier le coût du programme pour établir et maintenir la mise en œuvre de COMSA au Mozambique entre 2017 et 2020 et
- évaluer le coût par résultat du système.
 - Les analyses du coût par résultat visent à déterminer les coûts de fonctionnement annuels associés à chacun des résultats produits par le système de surveillance COMSA avec autopsies verbales et sociales.

Méthodes d'analyse

- Les données relatives aux coûts ont été obtenues à partir des rapports financiers trimestriels et annuels.
- Les coûts du programme ont été divisés en deux types : les coûts de démarrage (fixes) et les coûts de fonctionnement (récurrents).
 - Les coûts de démarrage ont été classés en six domaines principaux : infrastructure (véhicules), technologie de l'information (smartphones, tablettes, ordinateurs portables, etc.), matériel de terrain, formation (des institutions de mise en œuvre, des ASC et des collecteurs de données VASA), population de référence et cartographie des grappes, et recherche formative.
 - Les coûts de fonctionnement ont été classés en coûts de personnel (salaires, incitations et indemnités journalières pour la collecte de données), entretien des infrastructures, supervision et déplacements, communication, formations de remise à niveau et événements de diffusion.

COMSA/ SIS-COVE Coût de démarrage

- **5 804 169 \$** sur une période de 4 ans, de 2017 à 2020
- **35 %** des coûts sont constitués par les investissements de démarrage du projet.

Design and initiation phases: start-up fixed COMSA costs at central and cluster levels

Category	Description	Cost (US\$)	Percentage
Design phase			
Central-level costs			
Formative research	Formative research study	29,400.0	1.5
Cluster-level costs			
Baseline population and cluster mapping	Household listing and delineating cluster boundaries, data collection and training materials	250,078.7	12.4
Initiation phase			
Central-level costs			
Infrastructure	Vehicles	800,000.0	39.5
Training	Training of trainers for CSA surveillance and VASA	143,245.0	7.1
Technology	Smartphones, tablets, laptops, desktops, monitors, printers, transformers, solar chargers, statistical software, international shipping	259,308.8	12.8
Cluster-level costs			
Field materials	T-shirts, hats, backpacks, household labels, banners, etc.	37,179.7	1.8
Training	Training of interviewers for CSA surveillance and VASA (travels, lodging, per diems, etc.)	503,787.8	24.9
Total		2,023,000.0	100.0

COMSA = Countrywide Mortality Surveillance in Action; CSA = community surveillance agent; VASA = verbal and social autopsy.

Coûts opérationnels de COMSA/ SIS-COVE

- ~ 1 million de dollars de frais de fonctionnement annuels
- 46 % personnel et incitations

Maintenance phase: average annual operating costs at central and cluster levels (2019–2020)

Category	Description	Cost (US\$)	Percentage
Central-level costs			
Personnel and incentives	Wages (INS, INE staff)	196,905.0	20.0
Infrastructure	Vehicle maintenance, fuel, cloud servers, printing, emergency infrastructure, etc.	202,766.9	20.6
Administration and logistics	Banking fees, tender announcements	10,025.1	1.0
Field supervision	Supervision of data collection and travels	26,839.6	2.7
Communication	Telephone, Internet	20,626.1	2.1
Dissemination	Stakeholder meetings, conferences, dissemination workshops, etc.	1,322.4	0.1
Cluster-level costs			
Personnel and incentives	Wages (Delegados, administrative/finance staff, coordinators, supervisors, VASA data collectors, CSA, drivers), incentives, health insurance, data collection per diems)	452,770.2	46.0
Communication	Staff communication plans	46,767.4	4.7
Refresher trainings	CSA and VASA refresher trainings	26,747.2	2.7
Total		\$984,771.0	100.0

CSA = community surveillance agent; INE = Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas; INS = Instituto Nacional de Saúde; VASA = verbal and social autopsy.

Résumé

- SIS-COVE est un système de surveillance communautaire appartenant au pays.
- SIS-COVE a besoin de 1 million de dollars de frais de fonctionnement annuels pour ses opérations actuelles.
 - À titre de comparaison, une enquête nationale peut coûter jusqu'à 6,7 millions de dollars tous les cinq ans (par exemple, PHIA).
- Plus de la moitié des coûts de SIS-COVE sont alloués au personnel (CSA et équipes de supervision) qui s'assure que les données sont collectées régulièrement et qu'elles sont de bonne qualité.



OÙ TROUVER DES RESSOURCES



VIVA : Vital Insights for Vital Action <https://viva.jhuhost.org/>



VIVA : Des idées vitales pour une action vitale

<https://viva.jhuhost.org/get-the-tools>

VIVA

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Start implementing the VIVA 12-Step Guide & Tools! This link will give you everything you need to successfully track mortality data and its causes and empower you to take meaningful action to prevent deaths and improve the health of your community. To begin complete this form and you will receive a link by email. If for some reason you do not receive the link within a few minutes, please email us directly at viva@jh.edu.

First Name Last Name

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VIVA : Vital Insights for Vital Action

<https://viva.jhuhost.org/get-the-tools>

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Thank you! If this is your first request, a confirmation email will be sent.

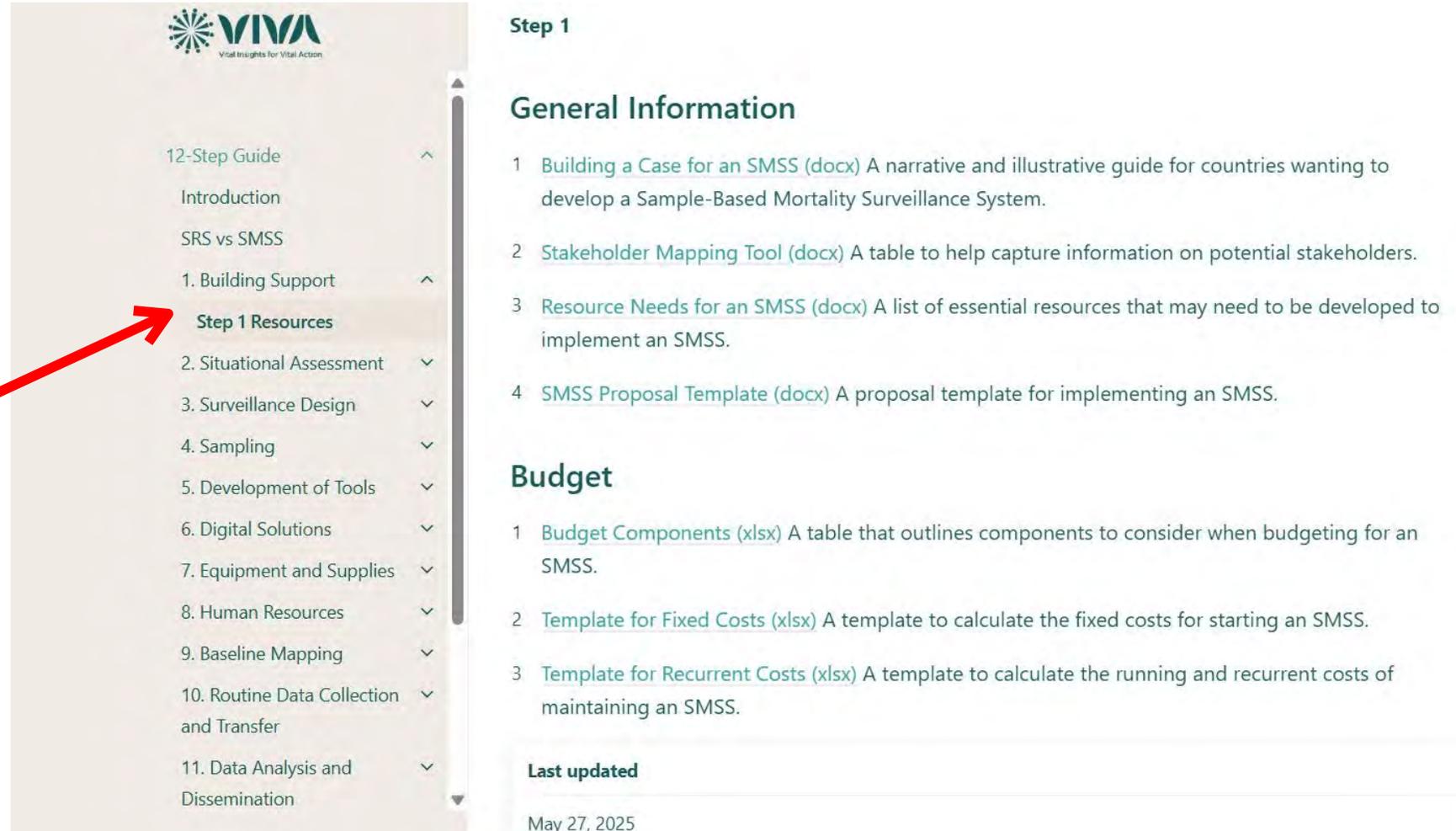
Here is a link to the Tools:

<https://jhu-viva.github.io/viva-docs/>



VIVA : Regards sur l'action vitale

<https://viva.jhuhost.org/get-the-tools>



The screenshot displays the VIVA website interface. On the left is a navigation menu with the VIVA logo at the top. The menu items are: 12-Step Guide, Introduction, SRS vs SMSS, 1. Building Support, Step 1 Resources (highlighted with a red arrow), 2. Situational Assessment, 3. Surveillance Design, 4. Sampling, 5. Development of Tools, 6. Digital Solutions, 7. Equipment and Supplies, 8. Human Resources, 9. Baseline Mapping, 10. Routine Data Collection and Transfer, and 11. Data Analysis and Dissemination. The main content area is titled 'Step 1' and contains two sections: 'General Information' and 'Budget'. The 'General Information' section lists four items: 1. Building a Case for an SMSS (docx), 2. Stakeholder Mapping Tool (docx), 3. Resource Needs for an SMSS (docx), and 4. SMSS Proposal Template (docx). The 'Budget' section lists three items: 1. Budget Components (xlsx), 2. Template for Fixed Costs (xlsx), and 3. Template for Recurrent Costs (xlsx). At the bottom, a 'Last updated' box shows the date 'May 27, 2025'.

VIVA
Vital Insights for Vital Action

12-Step Guide ^
Introduction
SRS vs SMSS
1. Building Support ^
Step 1 Resources
2. Situational Assessment v
3. Surveillance Design v
4. Sampling v
5. Development of Tools v
6. Digital Solutions v
7. Equipment and Supplies v
8. Human Resources v
9. Baseline Mapping v
10. Routine Data Collection and Transfer v
11. Data Analysis and Dissemination v

Step 1

General Information

- 1 [Building a Case for an SMSS \(docx\)](#) A narrative and illustrative guide for countries wanting to develop a Sample-Based Mortality Surveillance System.
- 2 [Stakeholder Mapping Tool \(docx\)](#) A table to help capture information on potential stakeholders.
- 3 [Resource Needs for an SMSS \(docx\)](#) A list of essential resources that may need to be developed to implement an SMSS.
- 4 [SMSS Proposal Template \(docx\)](#) A proposal template for implementing an SMSS.

Budget

- 1 [Budget Components \(xlsx\)](#) A table that outlines components to consider when budgeting for an SMSS.
- 2 [Template for Fixed Costs \(xlsx\)](#) A template to calculate the fixed costs for starting an SMSS.
- 3 [Template for Recurrent Costs \(xlsx\)](#) A template to calculate the running and recurrent costs of maintaining an SMSS.

Last updated
May 27, 2025