



# Inclusive social protection for chronic health problems

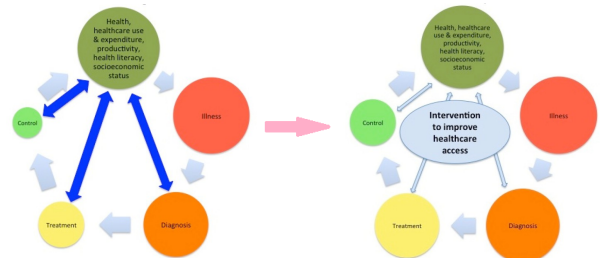
## Research objectives

Assess the **impact of chronic illness** on...

- **healthcare use and expenditures** (across different settings)
- **work capacity and productivity** (in informal economies)
- **socioeconomic outcomes** (such as poverty, human capital investments etc.)
- **health and mortality** (such as disease progression, disability and death) in **India, Malawi, The Philippines** and **Sri Lanka**.

Evaluate the role of access to **diagnosis and treatment programs** for **improving the above outcomes** using (quasi-) experimental study designs for selected conditions in the different study sites.

Conceptual research framework: Health, healthcare and socioeconomic development



## Expected scientific contributions

### Research :

- **Comprehensive assessment of financial protection in health** (based on longitudinal data that moves beyond just the health domain).
- **Expansion of the existing knowledge base** on the interplay between chronic diseases, the healthcare systems, SES, and development.
- **Methodological innovations** in terms of survey instrument design and use of survey-based diagnostics.
- **Provision of innovative data infrastructures** for the wider research community.

### Policy and Practice :

- **Evaluation of selected Package of Essential Noncommunicable (PEN) components** and corresponding implementation guidelines.
- **Demonstration of value for potential additional PEN components** more focused on disabling conditions such as mental health and pain.
- **Improvements in program implementation, scaling up and additional investment** if a high economic and/or health return on investment can be demonstrated.

## Project organisation and team

**India:** Arunika Agarwal (Harvard University), Perianayagam Arokiasamy (International Institute for Population Sciences), Shannon Maloney (IFRM LEAD), Sanjay Mohanty (International Institute for Population Sciences) and teams

**Malawi:** Abdallah Chilungo (Invest in Knowledge), James Mkandawire (Invest in Knowledge) and team

**The Philippines:** Joseph Capuno (University of the Philippines), Aleli Kraft (University of the Philippines) and team

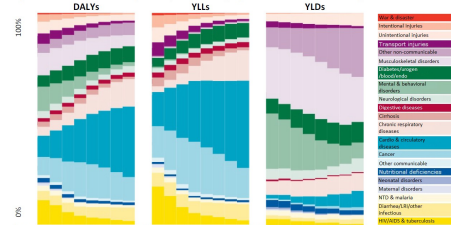
**Sri Lanka:** Ravi Rannan-Eliya (Institute for Health Policy), Nilmini Wijemanne (Institute for Health Policy) and team

**Switzerland:** Pascal Bovet, Fabrice Kämpfen, Jürgen Maurer, Owen O'Donnell, all from the University of Lausanne

**Affiliated researchers:** Manuela Angelucci (University of Michigan, India), Daniel Bennett (University of Chicago, India), Maryam Bigdeli (The Alliance for Health Policy and System Research), David Bloom (Harvard University, India), Eddy van Doorslaer (Erasmus University, Sri Lanka), Gabriela Flores (World Health Organization), Bart Jacobs (P4H-the Global Network for Universal Health Coverage and Social Health Protection), Iliana Kohler (University of Pennsylvania, Malawi) Hans-Peter Kohler (University of Pennsylvania, Malawi), Joseph Kutzin (World Health Organization), Jinkook Lee (University of Southern California, India) and Ellen van de Poel (Erasmus University, Philippines).

## Development relevance

Figure 2: Burden of disease by cause (in %), developing countries, mature adults aged 40-79, 2010



Notes: Data from the Global Burden of Disease Study (GBD 2010, released 3/2013), Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington. DALYs=Disability-adjusted life years. YLLs=Years of life lost. YLDs=Years lived with disabilities. Data are presented in 5-year bins starting from age 40.

The chronic disease challenge: Aging, health and development

- **Global aging** will lead to a **rising chronic disease burden**, including in the developing world
- **Chronic diseases are major causes of poor health, disability and poverty** as well as a barrier to economic development in aging economies
- Understanding the full consequences of chronic diseases requires **high-quality longitudinal data on chronic disease** and its health and socioeconomic consequences
- **Healthcare interventions may play an important role in mitigating the adverse health and socioeconomic consequences of chronic diseases** and stimulating economic development in aging economies

