INTRODUCTION

Costing data on HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention for specific groups and geographical areas are not only scanty in Tanzania, but also in many African countries and the little available data are not easily accessible for economic planner. Therefore, this study wants to fill the gap on unit cost to help stakeholders and policy makers make informed decision on strategic planning and budgeting on HIV responses.

OBJECTIVE

The objectives of this study are

1. To document unit cost that have been developed for HIV and AIDS response for different interventions (prevention, treatment, care and support) in different population group and geographical area using available information on economic evaluation of HIV/AIDS intervention

2. To find out and document economic evaluation information on HIV and AIDS that have been conducted in different forms in Tanzania and other east and central African countries
3. To explore and document what and how unit cost and economic evaluation have been used in strategic planning and budgetary process in Tanzania and other east and central African countries

**Methods**

A systematic review of all relevant studies on unit cost, economic evaluation and use of both unit cost and economic evaluation information in priority setting, budgeting and all aspects of resource allocation for HIV and AIDS responses (prevention, treatment, care and support). All information collected from both published and unpublished studies, their findings is summarized in a systematic way. Scoping through articles for overview then tabulating of topics and sub topics involving unit cost and economic evaluation on HIV and AIDS responses. Each article has detailed notes through explicit definition of key search words. The study is checking for key statistics and methodological strengths and weaknesses. Lastly, a systematic review and comparison analysis of unit cost data from each other in HIV and AIDS interventions is conducted.

**Expected results**

This is an ongoing study. However, we expect to create a data base for unit cost of various HIV/AIDS intervention in Tanzania. Specifically, the study will generate and compile scanty information for economic planners in HIV and AIDS. Availability of information will generate evidence-based information for resource allocation process and improve efficiency and effectiveness of resource
allocation in different geographical groups. Unit cost at National and District levels will be used for planning and budgetary allocation of HIV and AIDS interventions. The study will also help understand inter and intra-resource allocation of funds from one sector to another and between health problems and compare with different responses within different sectors.