

# Swasthya Sawari: Health & Wellness Centre (HWC)-on-Wheels

Abhishek Gopalka, Managing Director & Partner  
Boston Consulting Group, India



## Context

Four key challenges will prevail post physical HWC footprint expansion given India's socio-geographic challenges:

- Limited accessibility:** Long travel times (3km ~ 30 mins); Limited availability/high cost of transport; safety issues due to harsh geographies
- Scarc availability of resources:** Disproportionate gaps with 11/28 states meeting WHO doctor-to-patient ratio & underserved catchments with closest SC/HWC at >3km distance; unpredictable availability of health staff
- High OPEX & low facility utilization-** ~13 states/UTs with ~40% HWC utilization
- Demand Hesitancy:** Poor care-seeking behavior among rural communities

## Activity Description

BCG conceptualized & operationalized a mobile van-based extension of AB-HWCs to take primary health services to the doorstep in under-served areas:

- Unique tripartite partnership model-** state govt providing drugs/equipment & engaging FLWs; pvt van partner operationalizing camps & implementation partner (USAID NISHTHA) liaising with govt & pvt sector.
- Modular village camps-** mobile vans carrying HR, equipment, consumables
- 4-5X more conditions covered-** provided screening, treatment, diagnosis, drugs & referrals through a hub (Primary Health Centres) & spoke model
- Increased throughput-** Each unit covering 50% higher beneficiaries vs NHM MMU guidelines & 2-3X more villages
- Well-trained & commercially incentivized HRH-** 1 doctor, 2 nurses, 1 Healthcare asst & 1 Multi-purpose Worker per unit
- Robust data-sharing systems-** active follow-ups/ referral tracking by HWCs
- Behaviour change innovations-** door-to-door beneficiary mobilization
- Operating model contextualization-** radial distance covered, camp frequency & duration contextualized based on the area & focus diseases



Patient counselling at the camp



Oral health check-up



PoCDs/other equipment & consumables

## Activity Impact

A pilot was commissioned with 4 units operationalized across 2 aspirational districts of Jharkhand (Gumla, Ramgarh):

### 1. Quantitative Impact

- 40K+ beneficiaries** served- 220k+ treatments & 6k+ referrals via 720 camps
- 30% higher daily throughput** vs legacy state MMUs; **>2X more tests** done during ANC & NCD screenings vs govt average
- Access gap reduced from 6% to 2%** in <8 weeks in pilot villages

### 2. Qualitative Impact

- "Pull" to "Push" based** care seeking observed
- Care continuum approach** with robust referral linkages
- Robust & **comprehensive beneficiary records** for enhanced governance & longitudinal tracking

## Facilitators

- Operational excellence-** e.g., 1.5x more daily health transactions vs norm; radial distance reduced by 50% vs IPHS norms
- Demand generation innovations** - e.g., improved predictability of services (e.g., camp on evry 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday)
- Well-trained & commercially incentivized staff** & operations microplanning for efficiencies & viability- e.g., throughput targets
- Robust line-listed beneficiary records-** unique digital health records & population health/program analytics dashboard
- Health systems strengthening approach** leveraged vs stop-gap- e.g., essential drugs, ASHA led mobilization

## Challenges

- Complex private sector led health system strengthening-** need for clear communication of value proposition, attractive incentives
- Inefficiencies in government onboarding-** delayed approvals/ extensive coordination across multiple levels of stakeholders
- Demand generation required rigorous deliberation** & solutioning based on demographics, epidemiology etc.

## Lessons Learned

### I) Ecosystem-level reflections

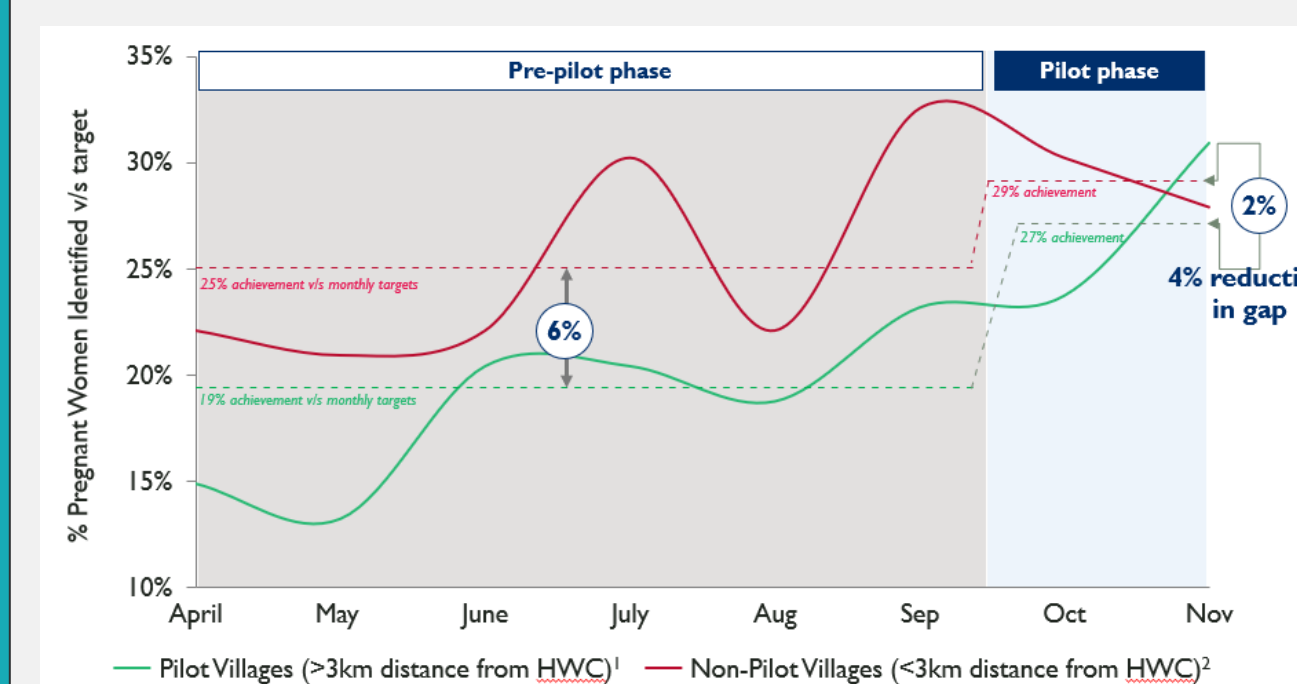
- Govt support & self-sustaining model** imperative for success
- Engage govt. early on** for appropriate changes in policy/budgeting
- Private sector** when adequately incentivized is **more equipped to deliver better throughput & unit economics**
- CSR** can be an effective lever for resource mobilization

### II) Operational excellence reflections

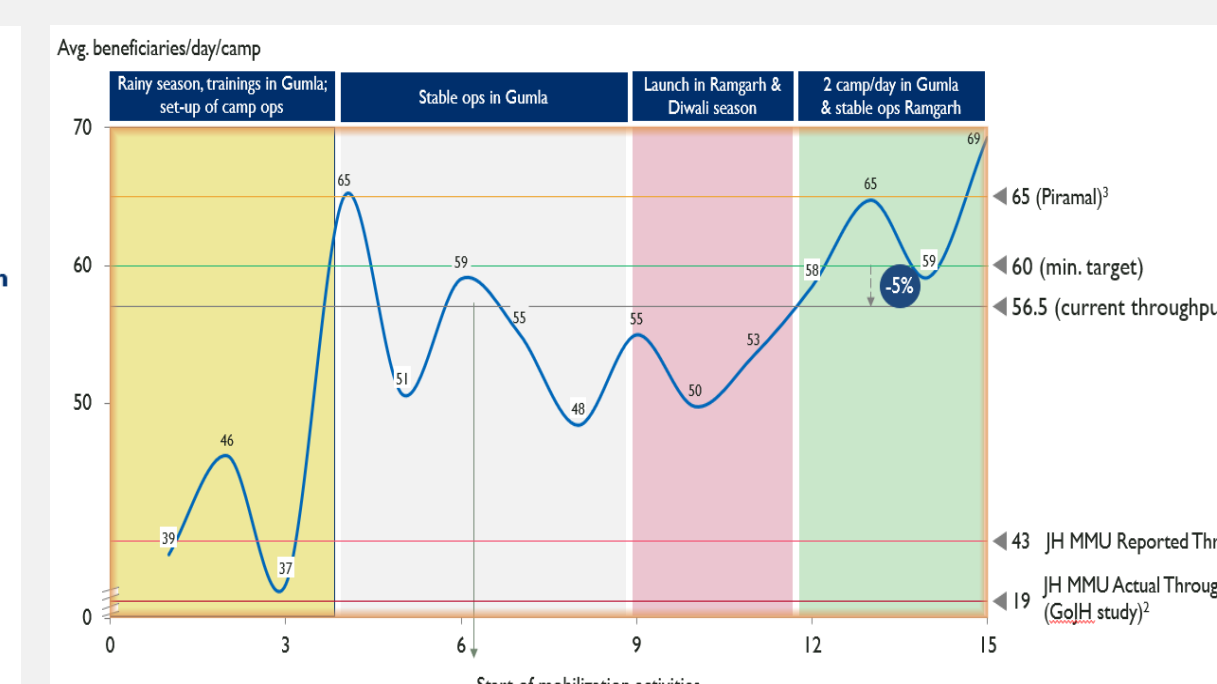
- Improved operational efficiencies** via modular vans; low CAPEX programs & catchment level microplanning
- Repurposing existing govt infra** (e.g., schools) can reduce costs
- Unlocking demand requires creative solutioning-** e.g., contextualizing the timings, syncing intervention locations with recurring local events

## Evidence

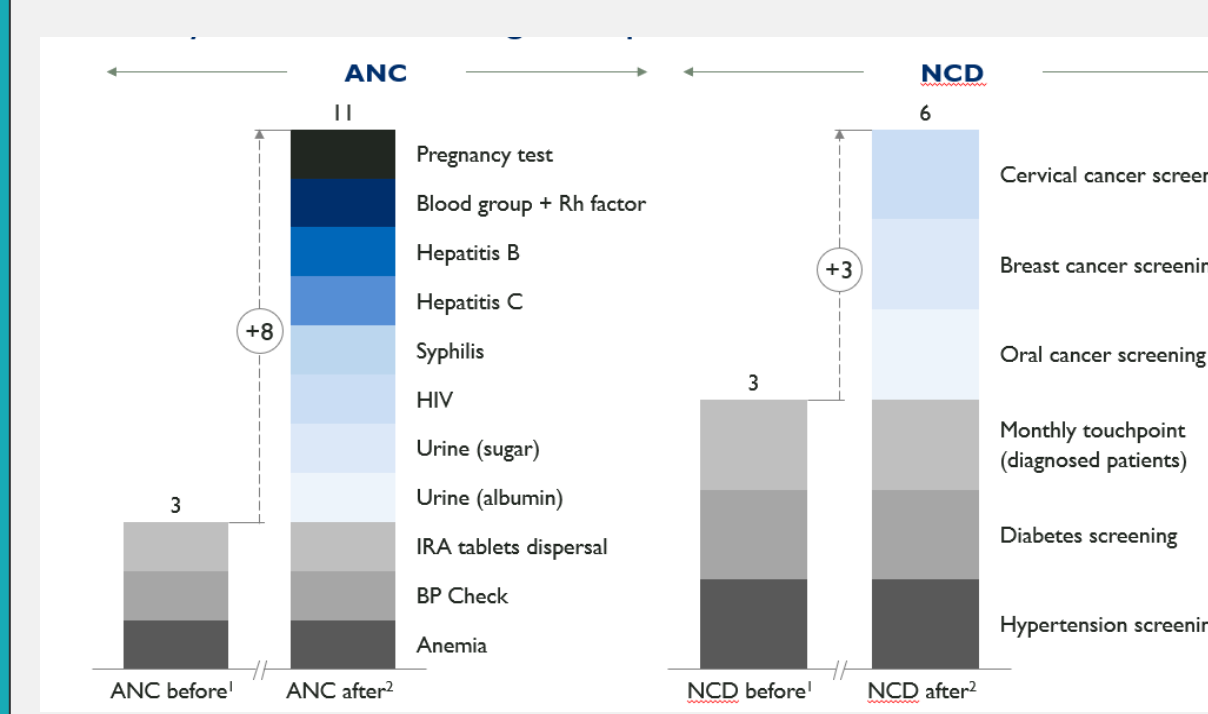
### 1. ANC coverage: 8% pregnant women identified v/s monthly targets in pilot villages



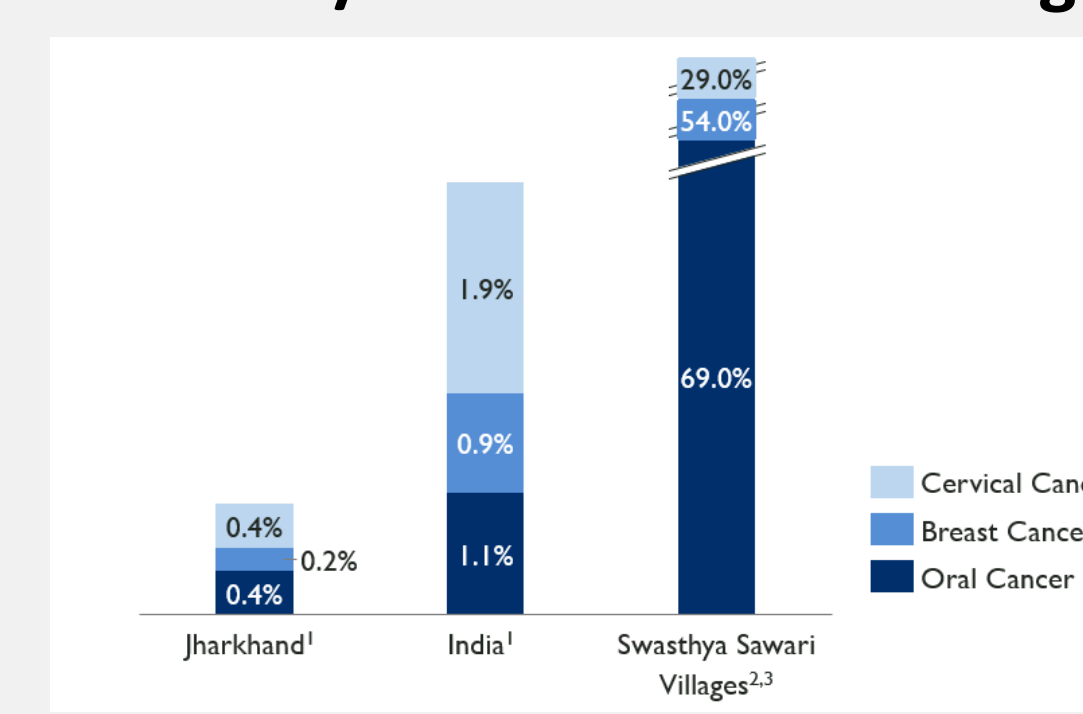
### 2. Daily throughput: 10% increase in last 6 weeks due to mobilization tactics & select operational



### 3. Quality of care: >2X number of tests conducted per ANC & NCD screenings



### 4. Cancer Screenings: >15X more eligible population screened for cancer v/s state & India averages



Note: All the above graphs of evidence are sourced from Swasthya Sawari Pilot data of a specific timeline within the program duration