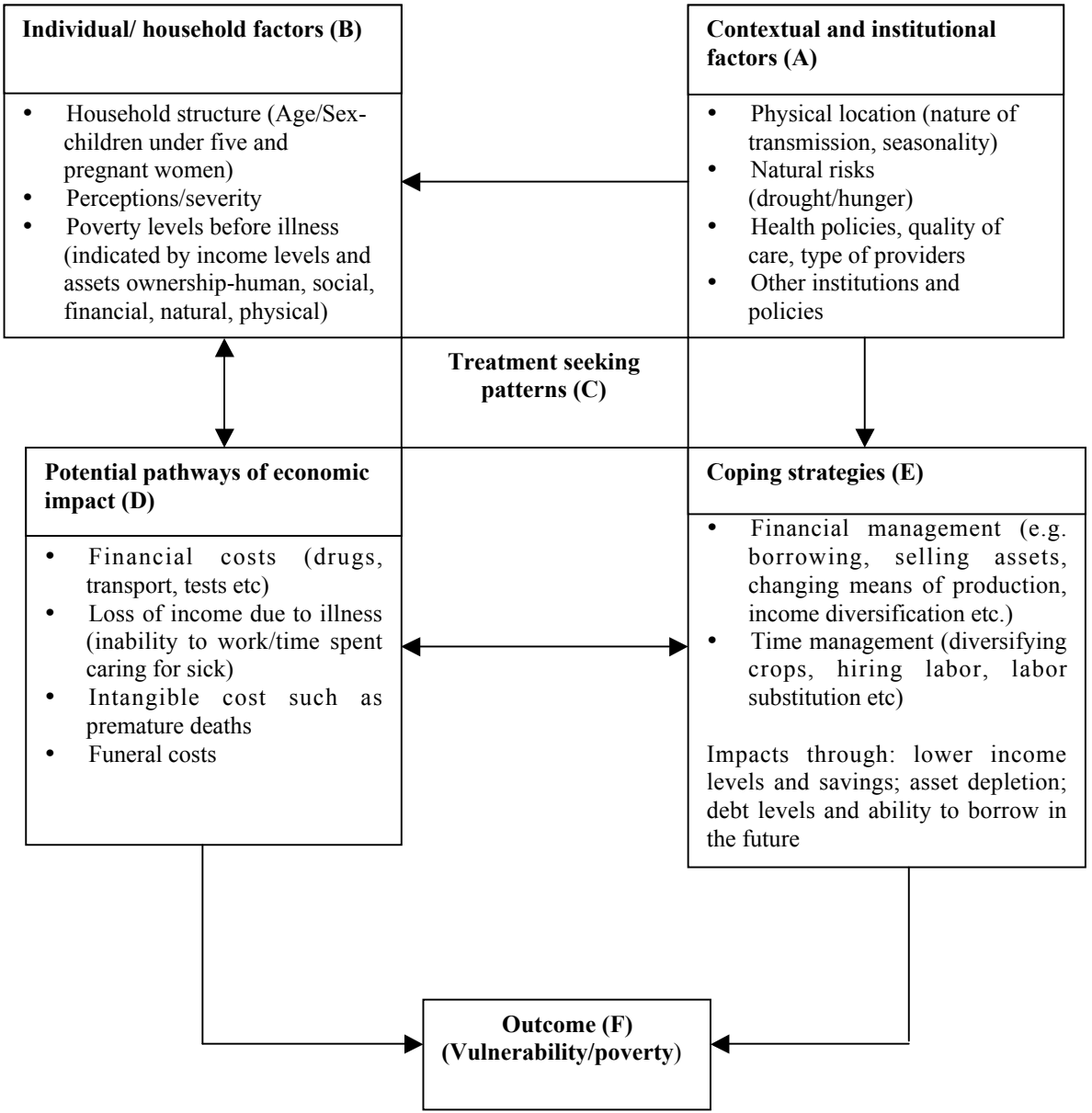
Individual/ household factors (B)
Household structure (Age/Sex-children under five and pregnant women)
Perceptions/severity
Poverty levels before illness (indicated by income levels and assets ownership-human, social, financial, natural, physical)
Contextual and institutional factors (A)
Physical location (nature of transmission, seasonality)
Natural risks (drought/hunger)
Health policies, quality of care, type of providers
Other institutions and policies
Treatment seeking patterns (C)
Potential pathways of economic impact (D)
Financial costs (drugs, transport, tests etc)
Loss of income due to illness (inability to work/time spent caring for sick)
Intangible cost such as premature deaths
Funeral costs
Coping strategies (E)
Financial management (e.g. borrowing, selling assets, changing means of production, income diversification etc.)
Time management (diversifying crops, hiring labor, labor substitution etc)
Impacts through: lower income levels and savings; asset depletion; debt levels and ability to borrow in the future
Outcome (F)
(Vulnerability/poverty)