

# Afghanistan

Effect of enhanced investment scenario*					
	Baseline 2011	Constant coverage scenario 2035	Enhanced investment scenario with R&D 2035	Events averted by enhanced investment in 2035	
				a	b
<b>Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health</b>					
Births	1,664	3,772	1,282	2,491	2,491
Total fertility rate	6.2	6.2	2.1	*	*
Maternal deaths	8	19	1	17	17
Stillbirths	41	92	12	80	42
Total under-5 child deaths	230	520	42	478	253
Under-5 mortality rate	138	138	33	*	*
Maternal mortality ratio	498	498	107	*	*
<b>Tuberculosis</b>					
New cases	61	81	24	57	57
Deaths	13	17	1	16	16
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>					
New infections	1	3	0	3	3
Deaths in people aged 5 years and over	<1	2	0	2	2
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>331</b>

## \*Effect of enhanced investment scenario

For births, stillbirths, cases, deaths, and infections, the annual rate is in thousands. The results have been rounded. R&D=research and development. \*Events averted in 2035 is defined as the difference between the constant coverage scenario in 2035 and the enhanced investment scenario with R&D in 2035 (ie, enhanced investment including scale up of new tools developed by R&D). Column A includes stillbirths and child deaths averted because a pregnancy was averted-ie, column A includes potential deaths among individuals who never existed. Column B excludes these deaths-ie, column B shows only deaths associated with pregnancies that did actually occur. The total fertility rate is expressed as the number of births expected per woman at the then-prevailing age-specific mortality and fertility rates. The under-5 mortality rate is defined as the probability of dying between birth and 5 years of age at the age-specific mortality rates of the indicated year (denoted by demographers as 5q0). The maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 livebirths.

Incremental costs of enhanced investment scenario <sup>^</sup>					
US \$ Million	Incremental costs 2015	Incremental costs 2025	Incremental costs 2035	Incremental costs 2016-2025	Incremental costs 2026-2035
<b>Programmatic investment (scaling up current interventions)</b>					
Family planning	3	25	63	133	461
Maternal and neonatal health	10	49	54	313	499
Immunization	19	10	-54	221	-267
Treatment of childhood illness	9	20	-38	202	-95
Malaria	33	45	62	392	534
Tuberculosis	39	31	42	317	355
HIV/AIDS	7	19	38	126	281
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>1,768</b>
<b>Health system strengthening</b>					
Incremental investment	846	750	881	7,387	8,258
<b>Programmatic investment (scaling up new tools)</b>					
All new tools and interventions	65	64	70	609	671
<b>Total investment</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>10,689</b>
<b>Ratios</b>					
Cost per death averted (\$)	9,689	2,660	1,884	3,758	2,120
Population (M)	45	58	66	524	628
Incremental cost per capital (\$)	22.79	17.52	16.85	18.52	17.03

**<sup>^</sup>Incremental costs of enhanced investment scenario**

Population is total, not incremental. Treatment of childhood illness excludes malaria costs, TB costs exclude ART for HIV+ TB patients. Scale up of new products assumed to increase reduction in annual mortality and infection rates by incremental 2%.



