

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

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	
Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health				A	B
Births	2,969	5,997	2,806	3,191	3191
Total fertility rate	5.7	5.7	2.7	*	*
Maternal deaths	16	32	4	28	28
Stillbirths	83	169	33	135	72
Total under-5 child deaths	496	1,000	98	902	478
Under-5 mortality rate	167	167	35	*	*
Maternal mortality ratio	530	530	157	*	*
Tuberculosis					
New cases	219	263	78	185	185
Deaths	54	65	5	61	61
HIV/AIDS					
New infections	61	130	9	121	121
Deaths in people aged 5 years and over	34	87	3	84	84
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>723</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.

<b>Incremental costs of enhanced investment scenario<sup>^</sup></b>					
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	15	32	88	250
Maternal and neonatal health	0	35	55	180	444
Immunization	67	53	29	630	336
Treatment of childhood illness	9	42	29	298	337
Malaria	166	223	297	1,960	2,602
Tuberculosis	135	96	111	1037	1007
HIV/AIDS	63	208	407	1,323	3,069
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>8,045</b>
<b>Health system strengthening</b>					
Incremental investment	1,448	1,271	1,531	12,527	14,133
<b>Programmatic investment (scaling up new tools)</b>					
All new tools and interventions	161	165	211	1,533	1,884
<b>Total investment</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>19,575</b>	<b>24,061</b>
<b>Ratios</b>					
Cost per death averted (\$)	6,863	2,609	2,272	3,324	2,348
Population (m)	77	98	115	888	1,075
Incremental cost per capita (\$)	26.52	21.53	23.45	22.05	22.39

**<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%.



