

# Nepal

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	754	996	719	277	277
Total fertility rate	2.8	2.8	2.1	*	*
Maternal deaths	1	2	<1	1	1
Stillbirths	18	24	6	18	10
Total under-5 child deaths	37	50	7	43	23
Under-5 mortality rate	50	50	10	*	*
Maternal mortality ratio	170	170	37	*	*
<b>Tuberculosis</b>					
New cases	49	47	14	33	33
Deaths	7	7	1	6	6
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>					
New infections	5	8	1	7	7
Deaths in people aged 5 years and over	5	7	0	7	7
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>46</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	6	8	10	71	96
Maternal and neonatal health	6	32	55	188	455
Immunization	20	41	51	328	467
Treatment of childhood illness	5	16	17	103	172
Malaria	27	34	44	305	393
Tuberculosis	29	20	22	221	207
HIV/AIDS	13	39	77	265	584
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>2374</b>
<b>Health system strengthening</b>					
Incremental investment	617	490	567	5,015	5,327
<b>Programmatic investment (scaling up new tools)</b>					
All new tools and interventions	106	100	124	954	1,131
<b>Total investment</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>8,831</b>
<b>Ratios</b>					
Cost per death averted (\$)	23,349	11,929	13,038	13,613	12,596
Population (m)	33	38	43	355	405
Incremental cost per capita (\$)	25.16	20.65	22.67	20.96	21.80

**<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%.



