

# Ethiopia

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	2,687	4,617	2,432	2,185	2,185
Total fertility rate	4.0	4.0	2.2	*	*
Maternal deaths	9	16	2	14	14
Stillbirths	85	147	27	120	63
Total under-5 child deaths	279	479	51	428	227
Under-5 mortality rate	104	104	21	*	*
Maternal mortality ratio	350	350	78	*	*
<b>Tuberculosis</b>					
New cases	219	224	66	157	157
Deaths	35	36	4	32	32
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>					
New infections	15	14	<1	13	13
Deaths in people aged 5 years and over	28	15	5	11	11
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>347</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	11	55	78	359	678
Maternal and neonatal health	11	76	151	433	1,210
Immunization	61	14	18	329	171
Treatment of childhood illness	22	51	65	424	589
Malaria	99	126	183	1,139	1,552
Tuberculosis	96	48	49	602	458
HIV/AIDS	59	82	67	763	753
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>5,412</b>
<b>Health system strengthening</b>					
Incremental investment	1,796	1,455	1,697	14,862	15,860
<b>Programmatic investment (scaling up new tools)</b>					
All new tools and interventions	228	201	244	1,997	2,246
<b>Total investment</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>20,909</b>	<b>23,518</b>
<b>Ratios</b>					
Cost per death averted (\$)	15,959	4,285	4,269	5,808	4,168
Population (m)	96	112	128	1,053	1,206
Incremental cost per capita (\$)	24.85	18.80	19.85	19.85	19.50

**<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%.



