



The Lives Saved Tool (LiST) has been used widely to calculate the impact of MNCH interventions [3–8], in The Lancet Series on Childhood Pneumonia and Diarrhoea [9] and in The Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition [10]. As use of LiST increases, many have expressed a desire to cost interventions within the model, in order to compare the costs and impact of a package of services. This paper builds on previous work that developed an initial version of



For a pictorial representation of the LiST Costing cost



as it builds on the coverage estimates in LiST as well as target populations and populations in need that are dynamically updated as risk statuses, nutritional statuses and incidence are automatically updated through the epidemiology and demography calculations in Spectrum (including LiST, FamPlan, AIM, and Demproj).

LiST costing utilizes the coverage levels specified by users in the standard LiST editors. This coverage is utilized as part of the equation to establish number of services, as detailed in the methods section of this article. This ensures consistency between the cost and impact calculations of the tool.

Several tools exist to facilitate strategic planning for

between these tools: LiST costing is in many ways a streamlined and MNCH-focused component of the One-Health Tool, and EQUIST uses LiST for its impact calculations. However, none are identical in their outputs and approach to analysis, so it is worth taking the time to think through the scope and specific goals which users are trying to achieve and select accordingly.

Limitations include using VMMC data in the estimation of ODCs and indirect cost proportions for a maternal and child health model; ideally a comprehensive, consistent dataset specific to MNCH would be utilized, but to our knowledge none are available.

Moving forward, one area of further development would be to facilitate the ease of regional applications. As health systems become more and more decentralized, increasingly planning will take place at a sub-national level. One suggestion is to provide a way to link a preset data input form directly with LiST, so that regional-level data can be utilized more easily.

## Conclusions

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals requires



1.  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N} \exists y \in \mathbb{N} (x + y = 1)$   $\mathbf{K}$  (fals)  $\Rightarrow$   $\exists x \in \mathbb{N} \forall y \in \mathbb{N} (x + y \neq 1)$   
 2.  $\exists x \in \mathbb{N} \forall y \in \mathbb{N} (x + y = 1)$   $\mathbf{K}$  (fals)  $\Rightarrow$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{N} \exists y \in \mathbb{N} (x + y \neq 1)$   
 3.  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N} \exists y \in \mathbb{N} (x + y = 0)$   $\mathbf{K}$  (fals)  $\Rightarrow$   $\exists x \in \mathbb{N} \forall y \in \mathbb{N} (x + y \neq 0)$   
 4.  $\exists x \in \mathbb{N} \forall y \in \mathbb{N} (x + y = 0)$   $\mathbf{K}$  (fals)  $\Rightarrow$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{N} \exists y \in \mathbb{N} (x + y \neq 0)$