

COUNTRY IMPACT REPORT

Ethiopia

Ethiopia is one of the largest implementers of grants supported by the Global Fund partnership. In the last decade, the eastern African nation has made superior gains against HIV, TB and malaria, and has achieved significant results in reducing child mortality and improving maternal health care.

Despite progress, Ethiopia still has relatively low per-capita income, and it faces serious health challenges. Nearly 800,000 people are estimated to be living with HIV in the country. The disease is the second leading cause of death in the country after respiratory infections. Ethiopia is the ninth-highest TB burden country in the world, it is also one of the 27 high multidrug-resistant TB burden countries. Additionally, the country has a high TB/HIV co-infection rate of 10 percent. As for malaria, the country records nearly three million cases each year.



388

THOUSAND

PEOPLE CURRENTLY
ON ANTIRETROVIRAL
THERAPY FOR HIV



1.5

MILLION

TUBERCULOSIS CASES
DETECTED AND
TREATED (ALL FORMS)



42

MILLION

INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS
DISTRIBUTED TO PROTECT
FAMILIES FROM MALARIA

Results

The partnership between the Global Fund and the Ethiopian government has saved 720,000 lives in the country since 2002. The partnership supports programs to prevent and treat HIV, TB and malaria and to build more resilient and sustainable systems for health.

HIV: The Global Fund supports 100 percent of ARV commodities and a majority of costs associated with HIV test kits. Between 2005 and 2015, Ethiopia saw a 50 percent reduction in the incidence rate of HIV, while AIDS-related deaths fell by 70 percent – from 82,000 to 23,000.

TB: The number of TB deaths fell by 36 percent between 2005 and 2015, and TB incidence rates were down 39 percent over the same period. The success rate for treating TB was reported at 89 percent for 2013. The country supports programs for both drug-sensitive and drug-resistant TB, through which over 1,800 MDR-TB cases have been diagnosed and treated.

Malaria: Huge strides have also been made against malaria, with malaria deaths in Ethiopia falling by 80 percent between 2005 and 2015. In 2015 Ethiopia implemented a mass distribution campaign of more than 25 million insecticide-treated nets to protect families from malaria.

These results testify to the strong investments the country has made in its primary health care. They also point to Ethiopia's great resolve to invest resources from international funders in a way that makes a real difference to its people.

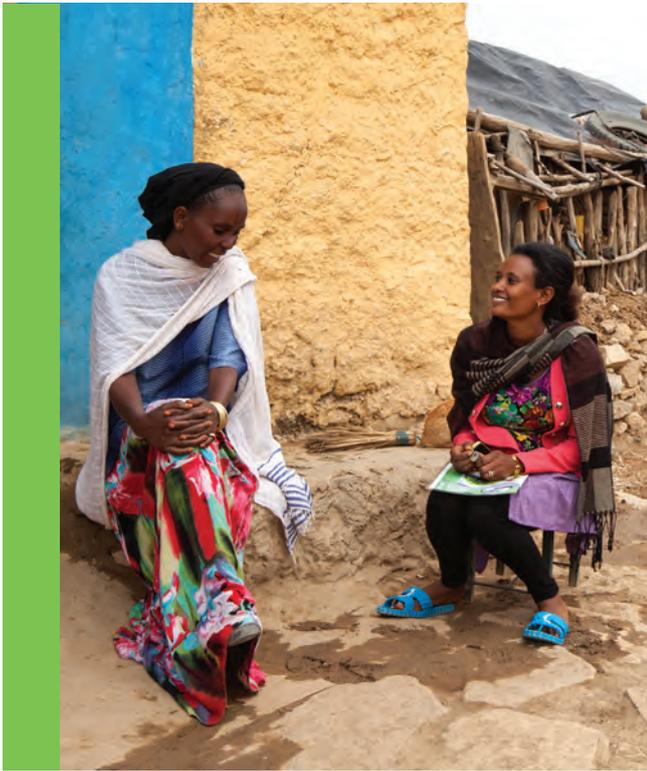
“ The Global Fund HIV grants were fundamental to our health systems by helping us to build health centers, to construct warehouses, to roll out the health extension workers program, to build health posts and to train community health volunteers. ”

Dr. Tsegaye Legesse, *Head of Project Management and Grant Coordination Unit, Ethiopia*

Building Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health

Ethiopia has created strong systems for health, combining solid infrastructure with skilled health workers, reliable information and logistics to deliver quality health care to its people. With support from the Global Fund, the country has trained more than 38,000 health extension workers (the majority of whom are women), who bring health care to hard-to-reach rural communities. This has also enabled thousands of women to enter the workforce and has contributed to transforming gender roles in communities.

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Sintayehu Belay (right), a health extension worker in the Tigray region of northern Ethiopia, walked up a hill and down a valley to visit Fato Idriss, a mother of three. At Fato's compound near a field where goats graze and behind a wall made up of a heap of rocks, the two women conversed about the health of the family. On one end of the compound was a latrine and an ablution area – good sanitation practices for disease prevention. The homestead is also a place where they could have frank personal discussions. Sintayehu says she chose her job as a health extension worker because it helps her change people's behavior regarding health issues. In her community, people call her “doctor.” She regards that title as a great tribute to the work she does for the community.

With co-financing from the Global Fund and other partners, Ethiopia has made substantial improvements to its health infrastructure, including building and renovating over 2,000 health centers and 16,000 health posts. Since the introduction in 2001 of treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, the number of health facilities providing the treatment has increased from just 30 in 2003 to more than 2,150 today – two-thirds of all hospitals and health centers providing antenatal care. The mass distribution campaign of mosquito nets in 2015 relied on Ethiopia's highly connected and well-coordinated supply chain system, which is delivering medicines and health products that serve all the health needs of the country.

Pressing Forward

In July 2015, the government of Ethiopia and the Global Fund partnership signed three-year grants for US\$551 million to fight HIV, TB, and malaria and to build resilient and sustainable systems for health. The government of Ethiopia has prioritized and increased investments in the health and education sectors, and expressed its commitment to further increasing domestic financing for health.

About the Global Fund

The Global Fund is a 21st-century organization designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as epidemics. As a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and people affected by the diseases, the Global Fund mobilizes and invests nearly US\$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in more than 100 countries. The Global Fund's operating costs are just 2.3 percent of grants under management, reflecting an exceptionally high degree of efficiency. The organization has as its core principles: partnership, country ownership and performance-based funding.