

Case Studies on Global Fund Contributions to Universal Health Coverage

Global Fund Investments in Ethiopia

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has provided **\$1.8 billion** for health to date (largest Global Fund recipient)



Funding Flow

Principal Recipients:

- Government: HAPCO (HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office)
- Government: Ministry of Health
- Civil Society: NE+ (Network of HIV Positives in Ethiopia)
- Civil Society: Ethiopian Interfaith Forum for Development, Dialogue and Action

Health Expenditure

Global Fund grants comprise an average of 13.5% total health expenditure in Ethiopia.

Highest point: 20% of total health expenditure (2010)
Lowest point: 4.6% (2012)

Gains in the Fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

- Malaria prevalence dropped from 7~14% to almost 1% in malaria-endemic regions; long lasting insecticidal bed-net coverage increased from 3.4% to 73.1% between 2005 and 2013
- Adult HIV incidence declined by over 90% between 2005 and 2013.
- Mortality rate due to tuberculosis decreased by 63% between 1990 and 2012

Contributions to UHC

■ Equity

By supporting Ethiopia's Health Extension Worker program, the Global Fund helps the government achieve its goal of ensuring universal access to basic primary care with an emphasis on the hardest-to-reach populations, including by:

- Helping build and refurbish health posts so that every person is within a 10-kilometer walk from a post where they can receive primary healthcare services, prenatal care and clean delivery assistance, diagnosis and treatment of common childhood illnesses, and family planning services, in addition to HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis services
- Training of health extension workers and "training of trainers" so that all health posts are staffed by skilled health extension workers

■ Sustainability

Global Fund support has also been used to build up other aspects of Ethiopia's health system infrastructure:

- Support for development and management of an organized procurement system for a range of medicines and supplies, in addition to those for treating HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis
- Construction of warehouses for drugs and equipment that can be used for a wide range of health challenges
- Purchasing and maintenance of trucks used to distribute drugs and equipment and to collect surveillance data
- Procurement of microscopes and other laboratory equipment that are used to diagnose various health conditions, in addition to being used for HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis diagnoses