

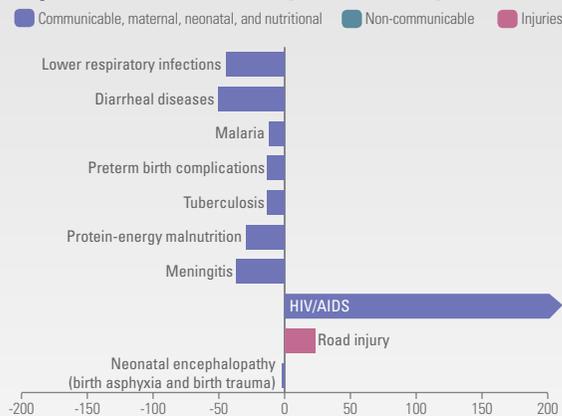
# ETHIOPIA

Health care is provided on a fee-for-service basis. A key element of the health care funding reforms is to systematize waiver and exemption systems, with government allocation to facilitate access to health services showing improvement in recent years (reaching 2 million beneficiaries). However, challenges remain in identifying beneficiaries and allocating resources from local government. Communicable diseases are the greatest cause of disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost. Ethiopia is making significant progress towards achieving Millennium Development Goal 4. The density of skilled health professionals is lower than indicative thresholds, and there may be challenges in geographical access with a highly unequal distribution of physicians. A low percentage of women doctors (18%) may also indicate problems with acceptability, although the ratio of nurses to doctors is above the OECD average. The Health Sector Development Plan includes a major focus on developing human resources for health, including support for salaries and training. The institutionalization and scaling up of health extension workers through the Health Extension Programme is yielding positive results. Increasing the capacity of training institutions is also seen as a priority. There is a recognized need to improve systems for collecting health workforce data.

## POPULATION AND HEALTH

Population [all (000s); proportion under 15 (%); proportion over 60 (%)]	87.1; 41; 5	(2010)
Average annual rate of population change (%)	2.6	(2010-2015)
Population living in urban areas (%)	17	(2011)
Gross national income per capita (PPP int. \$)	1110	(2011)
Population living on <\$1 (PPP int. \$) a day (%)	-	
Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product (%)	4.7	(2011)
General government expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health (%)	58	(2011)
External resources for health as a percentage of total expenditure on health (%)	44.3	(2011)
Life expectancy at birth (years) [all; female; male]	60; 62; 59	(2011)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.2	(2010)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	31	(2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	52	(2011)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	77 [65-93]	(2011)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	350 [210-630]	(2010)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	10.0	(2011)
Antenatal care coverage - at least one visit (%)	33.9	(2011)
Antenatal care coverage - at least four visits (%)	19.1	(2011)
Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)	51	(2011)
Postnatal care visit within two days of birth (%)	6.7	(2011)

## Top 10 causes of morbidity and mortality (DALYs)



Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) quantify both premature mortality (YLLS) and disability (YLDs) within a population. The top 10 causes of DALYs are ranked from top to bottom in order of the number of DALYs they contribute in 2010. Bars going right show the percent by which DALYs have increased since 1990. Bars going left show the percent by which DALYs have decreased.

## HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH

### AVAILABILITY

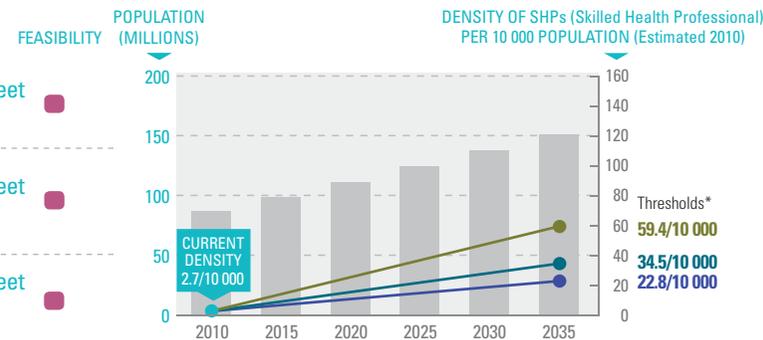
Feasibility of achieving thresholds: ■ Most likely ■ Somewhat likely ■ Least likely

#### TO MEET THRESHOLDS BY 2035, REQUIRES:

1354% increase to meet 22.8/10 000 threshold

2100% increase to meet 34.5/10 000 threshold

3687% increase to meet 59.4/10 000 threshold



### ACCESSIBILITY

SUB-NATIONAL LOW

NATIONAL AVERAGE

SUB-NATIONAL HIGH

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS

(density per 10 000 population)

0.1  
Physicians

0.3  
Physicians

3.3  
Physicians

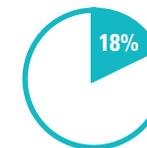
### ACCEPTABILITY

The ratio of nurses to physicians is **ABOVE** the OECD average (2.8:1).



TO

1  
Physician



18%  
Female physicians

### QUALITY

Is there evidence that the country has mechanisms in place to:

ACCREDIT training institutions for:

Dentists	✓
Midwives	✓*
Nurses	✓
Pharmacists	✓
Physicians	✓

REGULATE:

Dentists	?
Midwives	✓*
Nurses	?
Pharmacists	?
Physicians	✓

LICENSE/RE-LICENSE:

Dentists	✓
Midwives	✓*
Nurses	✓
Pharmacists	✓
Physicians	✓

## HRH GOVERNANCE

Is there evidence that the country is adopting recommended good practices on HRH:

### Leadership and Partnership

Is there government leadership on health workforce policy and management?



Is there intersectoral and multi-stakeholder partnership to inform health workforce policy and management?



### Policy and Management

Is existing health workforce policy and human resource management:

related to population health needs?



informed by data and strategic intelligence?



addressing pre-service education?



addressing geographical distribution and retention?



addressing health workforce performance (e.g. competence, responsiveness and productivity)?



addressing international mobility of health workers; and where relevant the WHO Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel?



? / ?

### Strategy/Plan and Finance

Is there a national HRH strategy/plan resulting from the above mechanisms?



For which period?

2010/11-2014/15

Does the strategy/plan account for the financial costs and resource requirements to implement it?



✓ = Yes ✓\* = Partial ✗ = No ? = Insufficient data

\*See Annex 1 for full explanation on country profile methods and sources.