

# Global Vaccine Action Plan

## *Secretariat Annual Report 2016*

### *Priority Country report on progress towards GVAP-RVAP goals*

## ETHIOPIA

### A. Progress towards achievement of GVAP goals

#### 1. Summary

This summary table describes the current situation in Ethiopia regarding achieving the GVAP goals. Data used to assess progress towards achievement of GVAP goals are included in the annex (Country immunization profile).

| Area   | Indicator   | Ethiopia            |
|--|---|---------------------|
| 10. Government expenditure on routine immunization per live birth (US\$) | Average for 2013-15 and 2010-2011 (% change) (JFR 2015) | 13.8 to 11.5 (-16%) |

#### 2.1 Government Financing of Immunization

The Government has a pooled funding mechanism – the MDG Performance Fund<sup>1</sup> – into which funds from the Government and development partners, including GAVI HSS funding – are placed to finance health programs and health system strengthening. The Fund, established as part of the country's Joint Financing Arrangement (under the IHP+), in an effort to simplify budgetary and financial management by having one plan, one budget, and one reporting mechanism to which all developmental partners agree.

In 2014/15, the federal Government paid for 63% of the costs of procuring traditional vaccines (\$1.8 million out of \$2.9 million), using Government and MDG funds, while UNICEF paid for the remaining 37%.<sup>2</sup> A budget line item now exists for vaccine purchases, including co-financing of the new vaccines that Ethiopia has introduced with GAVI support. While the Government still does not cover 100% of the cost of procuring traditional vaccines, it has to date met its co-financing obligations to GAVI for new vaccines, without once being in arrears or default. These obligations have grown substantially in the past five years as new vaccines

<sup>1</sup> Now renamed the SDG Development Fund.

<sup>2</sup> GAVI Joint Appraisal report for Ethiopia, 2015.

have been added to the EPI. By 2015, co-financing totaled \$6.2 million, or 77% of the Government's total expenditures for vaccines, with traditional vaccines making up the remaining 23%.<sup>3</sup>

Of the total expenditures for vaccines used by the Ethiopian immunization program, including GAVI support, the Government's contribution for vaccine purchases increased from 5% in 2010 to 14% by 2015 – mainly due to co-financing. The Government paid for 33% of the overall national EPI budget in 2014/15, including staff salaries and other operational costs.<sup>4</sup> This is up from 8% in 2012, according to JRF data. It should be noted, however, that since MDG Performance Funds are used for traditional vaccine purchases and co-financing, the actual government contribution for vaccines and to the overall EPI budget is not clear, nor is it clear to what extent the Government has increased immunization spending using its own funds.

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<sup>3</sup> GAVI Joint Appraisal report for Ethiopia, 2015.

<sup>4</sup> GAVI Joint Appraisal report for Ethiopia, 2015.

## ANNEXES

- % of total expenditures on vaccines financed by government funds (JRF 2015):

**Figure 1: Percentage of total expenditures on vaccines financed by government funds (JRF 2015):**

| Country  | Income | 2010  | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014  | 2015  | 2010-2011<br>Average | 2013-2015<br>Average | Change |
|----------|--------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Ethiopia | LIC    | 13.80 |      | 1.79 | 9.42 | 11.54 | 13.62 | 13.80                | 11.53                | -16%   |