

Successes and challenges of the millennium development goals in Ethiopia: lessons for the sustainable development goals

Yibeltal Assefa,¹ Wim Van Damme,² Owain D Williams,¹ Peter S Hill¹

To cite: Assefa Y, Damme WW, Williams OD, *et al*. Successes and challenges of the millennium development goals in Ethiopia: lessons for the sustainable development goals. *BMJ Glob Health* 2017;**2**:e000318. doi:10.1136/bmjgh-2017-000318

Received 12 February 2017
Revised 18 June 2017
Accepted 19 June 2017

ABSTRACT

We analysed the performance of Ethiopia in achieving the health-related millennium development goals (MDGs) with the aim of acquiring lessons for the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Ethiopia achieved most of the health MDGs: a 67% reduction in under-five mortality, a 71% decline in maternal mortality ratio, a 90% decline in new HIV infections, a decrease in malaria-related deaths by 73% and a more than 50% decline in mortality due to tuberculosis. We argue that these achievements are due to implementation of a mix of comprehensive strategies within the health system and across other sectors of the government. Scaling up of interventions by disease control programmes (including the health extension programme) and strengthening of the health system have played important roles towards the achievements. These health gains could not have been realised without progress in the other MDGs: poverty reduction, education, access to safe drinking-water and peace and stability of the country. However, the gains were not equitable, with differences between urban and rural areas, among regions and socioeconomic strata. Ethiopia's remarkable success in meeting most of the targets of the health-related MDGs could be explained by its comprehensive and multisectoral approach for health development. The inequity gap remains a challenge that achieving the health-related SDGs requires the country to implement strategies, which specifically target more marginal populations and geographic areas. This also needs peace and stability, without which it is almost impossible to improve health.

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the new millennium, world leaders gathered at the United Nations to outline a wide-ranging vision against poverty. The vision was translated into eight goals called millennium development goals (MDGs) which became the most significant commitment ever made by world leaders for international development. Three of the eight MDGs were health goals: Goal 4 (reduce child mortality), Goal 5 (improve maternal health) and Goal 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases).¹ These

Key questions

What is already known about this topic?

- ▶ The millennium development goals (MDGs) provided a context for the establishment of significant commitments and initiatives and were associated with increased resources from development partners.
- ▶ Ethiopia implemented the MDGs through its poverty reduction and development strategies and growth and transformation plans.

What are the new findings?

- ▶ Ethiopia achieved most of the targets of the health MDGs, and these achievements were thought to be due to comprehensive strategies within the health system and across other sectors.
- ▶ However, the gains are not so equitable that there are disparities among regions and between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations for policy

- ▶ Addressing the inequity gap, in addition to other emerging challenges such as epidemics and non-communicable diseases, remains as a priority task during the era of the sustainable development goals (SDGs).
- ▶ Achieving the health-related SDGs requires targeted, efficient and comprehensive strategies and financing mechanisms.



CrossMark

▶ Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2017-000318>).

¹School of Public Health, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

²Department of Public Health, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium

Correspondence to
Dr Yibeltal Assefa;
y.alemu@uq.edu.au

goals substantially shaped the development discourse and aid the architecture in such a way that most aid agencies and civil society organisations substantially reoriented their work towards the achievement of the MDGs.²

The MDGs also provided a context for the establishment of significant commitments and initiatives globally. In Africa alone, these included the 2001 Abuja Declaration on health financing,³ the 2005 WHO African Regional Committee resolution on achieving the MDGs,⁴ the 2008 Ouagadougou Declaration on Primary Health Care and Health

Table 1 Trends in under-five, infant and neonatal mortality rates in Ethiopia, 1990–2015

Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births	205	166	123	88	67
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	123	97	77	59	48
Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	54	49	39	37	20

Systems in Africa,⁵ the Harmonisation for Health in Africa mechanism⁶ and the 2008 UN Secretary-General’s MDGs Africa Initiative.⁷

Moreover, the MDGs were associated with increased resources from development partners, providing good incentives for low-income countries to translate and operationalise the MDGs to their context. Low-income countries, including Ethiopia, tied their poverty reduction and development plans to the MDGs.⁸ Implementation of the MDGs has been monitored globally using 48 indicators (including 12 for the health MDGs).⁹ However, they were criticised that they were lacking the granularity needed to show improvements among the disadvantaged groups within societies.^{10 11}

Ethiopia implemented the MDGs through its poverty reduction and development strategies and growth and transformation plans. It was also tracking its performance and reporting on the MDGs annually.¹² The paper analyses performance of Ethiopia against the health-related MDG indicators, identifies successes and challenges and pinpoints lessons for the sustainable development goals (SDGs) which are ambitious and demanding. Understanding the implications of this analysis is vital to satisfying the higher demands of the SDGs.¹³

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES DURING THE ERA OF THE MDGS IN ETHIOPIA

MDG 4: reduce child mortality

The under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births decreased from 205 in 1990 to 67 in 2015. Over the same time interval, the infant mortality rate declined from 123 to 48 and the neonatal mortality rate also showed a similar decline from 54 to 20 (table 1). The target for under-five mortality rate was achieved, while the targets for infant and neonatal mortality rates (reductions of 61% and 63%, respectively) were just below the MDG 4 target (67%).^{14 15}

Mortality rates were, in general, significantly higher in rural than in urban areas (114 vs 83 per 1000 live births). Children born and raised in rural areas had at least a 38% higher risk of dying prior to age five compared with their urban counterparts. Addis Ababa (AA), Harari, Dire Dawa (DD) and Tigray had under-five mortality rates less than 90 deaths per 1000 live births. On the other hand, the under-five mortality rates in Benshangul Gumuz, Afar, Gambela and Somali were more than 120 per 1000 live births (figure 1).^{14 15}

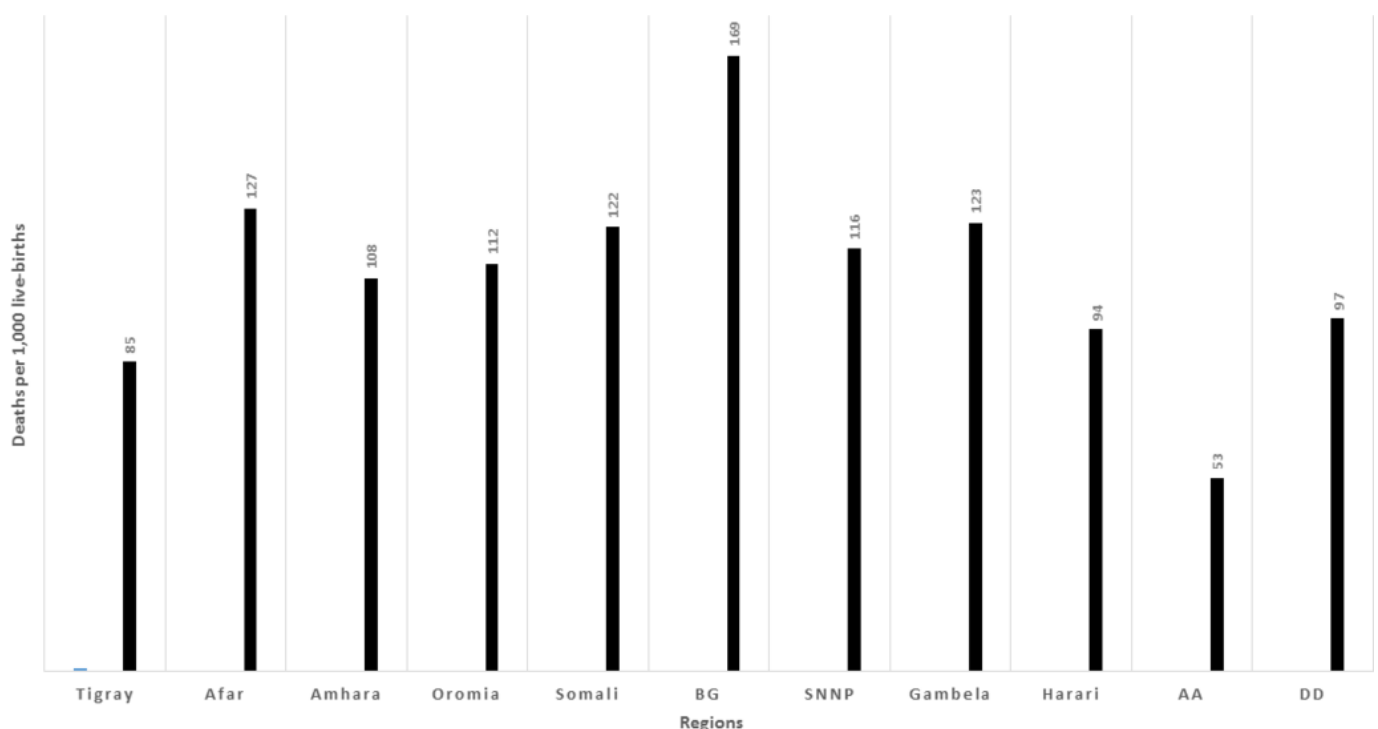


Figure 1 Under-five mortality rates in regions in Ethiopia, 2011. AA, Addis Ababa; BG, Benshangul Gumuz; DD, Dire Dawa.

Table 2 Trends in maternal mortality ratio and reproductive health services in Ethiopia, 1990–2015

Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births	1400	871	673	676	412
Contraceptive prevalence rate (any method)	4%	8%	15%	29%	36%
Antenatal care (at least one visit)	6%	27%	28%	34%	62%
Facility births	2%	5%	5%	10%	26%
Skill-birth attendance	3%	6%	6%	10%	28%
Total fertility rate	7.7	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.6
Teenage pregnancy	–	16.3%	16.6%	12%	13%

Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles increased from 21% in 2000 to 54% in 2015. While 76% of children in urban areas were reported to be vaccinated for measles, only 52% of children in rural areas were vaccinated, with rates ranging from 30% in Afar to 93% in AA.^{14 15}

MDG 5: improve maternal health

Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) per 100 000 live births declined by 71% from 1400 in 1990 to 412 in 2015 (table 2). This was thus close to the target for MDG 5 (75%).^{14 15}

The percentage of women receiving one antenatal care (ANC) visit from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse or midwife) for their most recent birth had increased from 6% in 1990 to 62% in 2015. There was marked variation between rural and urban areas and among regions. It ranged from 44% (Somali region) to 97% (AA). Rural women were less likely than urban women to have received ANC from a skilled provider (58% and 90%, respectively). Three in 10 women (32%) had four or more ANC visits for their most recent live birth which increased from 10% in 2000. Lower proportion of rural women (27%) had four or more ANC visits than urban women (63%).^{14 15}

There had been remarkable progress in facility (excluding health posts) births from 5% in 2000 to 26% in 2015. But, there is a dramatic contrast in facility delivery between rural areas (20%) and urban areas (79%) and across regions (15% in Afar and 97% in AA). Skilled birth attendance rate, excluding health extension workers, increased from 3% in 1990 to 28% in 2015.^{14 15}

The percentage of married women with unmet needs for family planning (FP) declined from 37% in 2000 to 22% in 2015. The proportion of married women using modern contraceptive methods increased from 6% in 2000 to 35% in 2015. The unmet need for FP was 24% in rural areas and 11.3% in urban areas and variable across regions at 29% in Oromia and 11% in AA.^{14 15}

MDG 6: combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

HIV/AIDS

The prevalence of HIV among pregnant women aged 15–24 years declined sharply from 12.4% in 2000 to 1.7% in 2015. Condom use among 15–49 years of age

increased from 30% in 2000 to 45.5% in 2015. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV increased from 15% in 2000 to 30.4% in 2015.^{14 15}

The number of patients on antiretroviral therapy (ART) had increased from 39 535 (less than 1% of the total number of people living with HIV/AIDS) in 2005/2006 to 393 609 (54.3% of the same) in 2015. The number of orphans that had lost at least one parent to HIV decreased from around 535 000 in 2005 to 344 273 in 2015 which represents a 35.6% decline (table 3).^{14 15}

Malaria

The incidence of malaria per 100 000 population decreased from 7700 in 1990 to 1540 in 2015. Deaths due to malaria per 100 000 population also decreased from 54 in 1990 to 10 in 2015. Incidence and death rates associated with malaria decreased by 73% and 81%, respectively, between 1990 and 2015. The percentage of households with bed nets increased from 1% in 2000 to 64% in 2015. Children who slept under a bed net increased from 1% in 2000 to 70% in 2015 (table 3).^{14 15}

Tuberculosis

The incidence of tuberculosis (TB) per 100 000 population declined from 421 in 2000 to 192 in 2015 (54% reduction). Similarly, the TB mortality rate per 100 000 declined from 89 deaths in 1990 to 25 deaths in 2015 (72% reduction) (table 3). In 2015, the national TB case detection rate was 67.3% with differences across regions, ranging from 44% in Somali region to 100% in AA and DD. TB cure rate was 78% with variable performance across regions: from 38% in Afar region to 92% in Harari region.^{14 15}

In general, the achievements in MDGs in Ethiopia are in line with the global trend. Between 1990 and 2015, there were successes globally in: (1) MDG 4: child mortality had dropped by 53%, (2) MDG 5: MMR declined by 43%¹⁶ and (3) MDG 6: the number of people on ART increased from less than 0.2 million in 2000 to 7.5 million in 2010 and more than 17 million in 2015¹⁷ and the malaria and tuberculosis mortality rate had fallen by 58% and 47%, respectively.^{18 19}

HOW DID ETHIOPIA ACHIEVE THE HEALTH MDGS?

We argue that the achievements in Ethiopia are due to implementation of a comprehensive health development

Table 3 Trends in HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis performance indicators in Ethiopia, 1990–2015

Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15–24 (%)	–	12.4	5.6	2.6	1.7
Condom use at last high-risk sex among men aged 15–24 (%)	–	30	50	47.2	45.5
Proportion of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	–	15	24	28	30
Number of orphans due to AIDS	–	550 016	535 000	439 637	344 273
Percentage of people living with HIV/AIDS receiving antiretroviral therapy	–	<1	<1	29	54.3
Incidence rates associated with malaria per 100 000 population	7700	3854	2452	2320	1540
Death rates associated with malaria per 100 000 population	54	32	18	16	10
Proportion of children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets (%)	<1	1	60.2	64.5	70
Proportion of children under five with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs (%)	–	3	3	4	4
Incidence rates associated with tuberculosis per 100 000 populations	421	370	364	349	192
Death rates associated with tuberculosis per 100 000 populations	89	56	54	45	25
Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected (%)	–	36	30	42	67.3
Proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)	–	63	61	65	78

strategy which has short-term, mid-term and long-term prongs. Short-term and mid-term strategies include scaling up of interventions by disease control programmes, including community health programmes (the health extension programme). Long-term strategies include strengthening of health systems using and redirecting domestic and global health initiatives^{20 21}; (1) the number of health facilities increased dramatically between 2005 and 2015: health posts increased from 8528 to 16 480, health centres increased from 690 to 3562 and hospitals increased from 88 to 241²²; (2) the ‘flooding strategy’ for human resource for health has increased the number of physicians from 2325 in 2005 to 6570 in 2015 and other paramedical cadres: the number of health extension workers reached 38 000 from nil in 2000²² and (3) financing for health has also increased significantly in the country.²³

The national health expenditure increased by 207% from US\$522 million in 2004/2005 to over US\$1.6 billion in 2010/2011.²⁴ The largest increment in financing came from the development partners (315%) and households (237%). The government’s contributions also grew by 57% over the same period. In 2010/2011, overseas development partners, households and the government contributed to 50%, 34% and 15.6%, respectively, to the total health expenditure in the country.^{24 25} National AIDS Spending Assessment also estimated that the total spending on HIV/AIDS was equivalent to US\$405 million in 2011/2012 (86% from development partners, 13% from public revenue and less than 1% from the private sector).²⁶

The achievements in the health-related MDGs in Ethiopia could not have been realised without successes in the other MDGs: poverty reduction, education, access to safe drinking-water and peace and stability of the country. The proportion of people living below the absolute poverty line had decreased from 48% in 1990 to 23.4% in 2015. The total fertility rate had declined from 7.7 children per woman in 1990 to 4.6 children per woman in 2015.^{15 27} The proportion of households with access to piped water had increased from 18% in 2000 to 88% in 2015.¹⁵ The ‘one plan, one budget and one report’ approach also facilitated coordination and partnership among stakeholders (including multilateral, bilateral, private and public organisations) towards improved efficiency.²⁸

In spite of these overall achievements in the health-related MDGs in Ethiopia, there were also challenges that would also be concerns during the era of the SDGs: (1) health financing and (2) inequity in health outcomes. Even though the government expenditure on health (as a percentage of total government expenditure) increased from 3% in 1995 to 4.9% in 2014, it is still below the Abuja commitment to spend 15% of the government budget on health.²⁹ Per capita health expenditure also increased from US\$4.5 in 1995 to US\$26.7 in 2014. However, this is well below the US\$35 recommended by WHO in 2001 (this increased to US\$60 in 2014) to deliver essential

healthcare in low-income countries.³⁰ It is an indication that health is underfinanced and the government, in particular, should allocate more resources to health. There is thus a high dependency on donors for financing health, in general, and for HIV/AIDS, in particular. Household out-of-pocket expenditure on health remains high.³¹ Together, this makes sustainability of health financing and services delivery a serious concern in Ethiopia during the era of the SDGs.

There is a huge disparity in levels of achievement among regions, between rural and urban areas, among populations of different socioeconomic status. The gains in MDGs were not equitable that there are regions which were lagging far behind others.³² These equity gaps are due to differentials in health systems capacity and differences in socioeconomic development among regions and between urban and rural areas in the country.³³ These gaps will indeed be challenges that the SDGs need to address using comprehensive strategies including the universal health coverage (UHC)³⁴ and the social determinants of health approach.³⁵

How can Ethiopia achieve its health SDGs?

Ethiopia has adapted the current global development agenda (SDGs) which has 17 goals, with Goal 3 focusing on health (*ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*).³⁶ The SDGs have inherited not only the successes but also the challenges of the MDGs. It is thus strategic for Ethiopia that the success during the MDGs is sustained while it is also addressing the challenges systematically during the SDGs.

We argue that it is still commendable for the country to use a comprehensive approach: (1) strengthening the three prongs (disease control programmes, community health programmes and health systems) for health development³⁷ (2) investing on the social determinants of health^{38 39} and (3) securing peace and stability in the country.⁴⁰ In addition, the country needs to move towards UHC and right the inequities between urban and rural, among regions and socioeconomic status by implementing targeted interventions which should again be comprehensive, multisectoral and targeted. This requires targeted models of service delivery, increased health financing and enhanced socioeconomic status in marginalised populations lagging behind the national averages during the era of MDGs.

The equity gap cannot be resolved by implementing simply more of the same strategies that were used during the MDGs. Strategies that are directed at the areas with greatest need, including most marginalised and disadvantaged populations, should be identified and implemented. This, in addition, requires increased and sustained financing from both the government and its stakeholders. This also entails commitments to improve the social determinants of health, including education and socioeconomic conditions, in regions and populations lagging behind others.³²

In addition to the unfinished agenda, such as inequities, the SDGs have also included a whole new range of health targets such as non-communicable diseases, traumas and injuries, infectious epidemic diseases (the global health security agenda (GHSA))⁴¹ and UHC. These all require more interventions, resources and commitment and better ways of implementing the interventions. There is, therefore, a need for harmonisation of these different initiatives, such as UHC and GHSA, so that they will be synergistic to each other towards the overall attainment of the health SDGs. There is thus a need for joint planning, investment, implementation and monitoring and evaluation among the different initiatives and actors.⁴² This is possible provided that there is political commitment, stakeholder engagement and international solidarity.⁴³

Last, but not least, addressing the inequity gap requires a robust data system which generates granular data for geographic areas, population groups and socioeconomic status.⁴⁴ Nevertheless, there is limitation in the existing data system that needs to be addressed during the SDGs which need even more robust and granular data towards meeting equity and UHC goals. The country should therefore strengthen its data systems, including routine programme monitoring, national and regional health surveys and surveillances, vital registration and cause of death verification, health systems and services research and programme evaluations. This also requires analytical capacity and culture of data use for evidence-based clinical and public health decision-making. This is possible with leadership commitment and stakeholders' motivation to invest on data systems.

CONCLUSION

Ethiopia achieved most of the health MDGs: a 67% reduction in under-five mortality, a 71% decline in MMR, a 90% decline in new HIV infections, a decrease in malaria-related deaths by 73% and a more than 50% decline in mortality due to TB. These achievements are thought to be due to a comprehensive approach (including health and other socioeconomic systems) to health development which can be a lesson that countries, even the poorest ones, can achieve unprecedented results by implementing these multidimensional strategies. The task is, however, not yet complete, as the gains are not so equitable, and much work remains to be done to address this unfinished agenda in addition to addressing other emerging challenges, such as epidemics and non-communicable diseases. If the country is to achieve its health-related SDGs, it needs to implement targeted, efficient and comprehensive strategies and financing mechanisms that will address the equity gaps inherited from the MDGs. This also requires peace and stability of the country, as it is almost impossible to develop health without it.

Contributors YA conceptualised the paper, conducted the data collection and analysis and led the manuscript writing. WVD and PSH advised on the data analysis and commented on successive drafts of the manuscript. ODW commented on

successive drafts of the manuscript. All the authors critically revised the content of the paper, approved the final version and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Competing interests None declared.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

© Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2017. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

REFERENCES

1. United Nations. *United Nations Millennium Declaration*, 2000UN New York <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>.
2. The Global Fund Global fund overview. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/overview/>.
3. World Health Organization *The Abuja declaration: ten years on*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO, 2011. http://www.who.int/healthsystems/publications/abuja_report_aug_2011.pdf?ua=1.
4. World Health Organization. *Resolution AFR/RC55/R2, achieving the health millennium development goals: situation analysis and perspectives in the African region*. Brazzaville: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa, 2005. (AFR/RC55/20).
5. World Health Organization. *Resolution AFR/RC58/R3, the Ouagadougou declaration on Primary Health Care and Health Systems in Africa: achieving better health for Africa in the new millennium*. Brazzaville: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa, 2008. (AFR/RC58/20).
6. UNICEF. Harmonization for health in Africa: an action framework. https://www.unicef.org/wcaro/HHA_Action_Framework_en.pdf.
7. United Nations. *Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward*. UN New York, 2008. <http://www.un.org/ga/president/62/ThematicDebates/adn/TheGleneaglesScenario.pdf>.
8. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. *Ethiopia: building on progress a plan for accelerated and sustained development to end poverty (PASDEP), (2005/06-2009/10)*. Addis Ababa Ethiopia: MoFED, 2006. <http://ethioagp.org/download/AGP-AMDe/PASDEP.pdf>.
9. UNDP. *Indicators for monitoring the millennium development goals definitions rationale concepts and sources*. United Nations; New York, 2003. <http://docplayer.net/21179513-Indicators-for-monitoring-the-millennium-development-goals-definitions-rationale-concepts-and-sources-united-nations.html>.
10. The World Bank. *Who would gain most from efforts to reach the millennium development goals for health? An inquiry into the possibility of progress that falls to reach the poor*. Washington: WB, 2002. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPAH/Resources/Publications/Recent-Papers/13920_gwatkin1202.pdf.
11. World Health Organization. *Health in 2015: from MDGs, millennium development goals to SDGs, sustainable development goals*. 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/200009/1/9789241565110_eng.pdf?ua=1.
12. National Planning Commission and the United Nations in Ethiopia *Millennium development goals report 2014 Ethiopia: assessment of Ethiopia's progress towards the MDGs*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: NPC, 2015. <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/ethiopia/docs/EthiopiaMDG%202014%20Final%20final.pdf>.
13. UN. The sustainable development agenda. <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>.
14. Central Statistical Authority. *Ethiopian demographic and health survey 2011*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: CSA, 2011. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR255/FR255.pdf>.
15. Central Statistical Authority. *Ethiopian demographic and health survey 2016*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: CSA, 2016. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR191/SR191.pdf>.
16. United Nations. *The millennium development goals report*. New York: UN, 2015. http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/MDG/english/UNDP_MDG_Report_2015.pdf.
17. United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. *Global AIDS update*. Geneva, Switzerland: UNAIDS, 2016. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/global-AIDS-update-2016_en.pdf.
18. World Health Organization. *World malaria report 2015*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/200018/1/9789241565158_eng.pdf.
19. World Health Organization. *Global tuberculosis report*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/191102/1/9789241565059_eng.pdf.
20. Federal Ministry of Health of Ethiopia *Health Sector Development Program IV 2010/11 – 2014/15*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: FMOH, 2011. <http://phe-ethiopia.org/admin/uploads/attachment-721-HSDP%20IV%20Final%20Draft%2011October%202010.pdf>.
21. Ethiopian Public Health Institute. *Countdown to a healthier Ethiopia: building on successes to accelerate newborn survival*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: EPHI, 2015. <https://www.rbhealth.org/resource/countdown-healthier-ethiopia-building-successes-accelerate-newborn-survival>.
22. Federal Ministry of Health of Ethiopia *Annual performance report 2014/15; Health Sector Development Program IV*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2015. <file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/Annual%20Performance%20Report%202015.pdf>.
23. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Health. *Ethiopia's first national health accounts report, 2001* Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: FMOH, 2014. <https://www.hfgproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Ethiopia-Main-NHA-Report.pdf>.
24. Federal Ministry of Health of Ethiopia *Ethiopia's second national health accounts report, 2001*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: FMOH, 2003. <http://www.ethiopianreview.com/pdf/001/NHA2.PDF>.
25. Federal Ministry of Health of Ethiopia *Ethiopia's fourth national health accounts, 2007/2008*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: FMOH, 2010. http://apps.who.int/nha/country/eth/ethiopia_nha_4.pdf.
26. Federal HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office. *Ethiopian National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) report EFY 2004, 2011/12*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: FHAPCO, 2013. http://files.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/data-and-analysis/tools/nasa/ethiopia_2011_en.pdf.
27. Central Statistical Authority. *Ethiopian demographic and health survey 2000*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: CSA, 2001. <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR118/FR118.pdf>.
28. Federal Ministry of Health of Ethiopia. *The HSDP harmonization manual (HHM)*. First Edition. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: FMOH, 2007. <file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/hsdp-harmonization-manual.pdf>.
29. World Health Organization. *How much should countries spend on health?* Geneva, Switzerland: WHO, 2003. http://www.who.int/health_financing/en/how_much_should_dp_03_2.pdf.
30. World Health Organization. Health financing WHO, 2014. http://gamapserver.who.int/gho/interactive_charts/health_financing/atlas.html?indicator=i2.
31. World Health Organization. *Health financing: out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of private expenditure on health (%) WHO, 2014*.
32. Federal Ministry of Health of Ethiopia *Health Sector transformation plan, 2015/16-2019/20*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: FMOH, 2015.
33. Ethiopian Public Health Institute. *Ethiopia service provision assessment plus survey 2014*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: EPHI, 2015. https://www.washinhc.org/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/Ethiopia_SPA_Key-findings_Aug2015.pdf.
34. World Health Organization. *The world health report: health systems financing: the path to universal coverage*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO, 2010. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/44371/1/9789241564021_eng.pdf.
35. Commission on Social Determinants of Health. *Closing the gap in a generation: health equity through action on the social determinants of health. Final report of the commission on social determinants of health*: WHO Geneva, Switzerland, 2008.
36. National Planning Commission, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. *The second growth and transformation plan (GTP II), 2015/16-2019/20*: NPC Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2016. http://dagethiopia.org/new/docstation/com_content/article/100/gtpii_english_translation_final_june_21_2016.pdf.
37. Admasu K-B. Designing a resilient National health system in Ethiopia: the role of leadership. *Health Systems & Reform*. In Press. 2016;2:182-6.
38. Braveman P, Gottlieb L. The social determinants of health: it's time to consider the causes of the causes. *Public Health Rep* 2014;129:19-31.
39. World Health Organization. Social determinants of health: the solid facts.. http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/98438/e81384.pdf.

40. CSIS, Centre for Strategic and International Studies. Imperiling progress: how Ethiopia's response to political unrest could undermine its health gains, 2016. https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/publication/161103_Fleischman_ImperilingProgress_Web.pdf.
41. Global Health Security Agenda. Advancing the global health security agenda: progress and early impact from U.S. investment. <https://www.ghsagenda.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/ghsa-legacy-report.pdf?sfvrsn=12>.
42. Ooms G, Beiersmann C, Flores W, *et al.* Synergies and tensions between universal health coverage and global health security: why we need a second? Maximizing positive synergies? Initiative. *BMJ Glob Health* 2017;2:e000217.
43. United Nations. Partnerships key to implementing new sustainable development agenda, speakers stress as General Assembly Summit enters second day. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2015/ga11690.doc.htm>.
44. Development Initiatives. The data revolution and monitoring of the SDGs: the case of data on maternal mortality. <http://devinit.org/post/data-revolution-monitoring-sdgs-case-data-maternal-mortality/>.