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The coronavirus pandemic emerged and changed individuals' lives completely. The way people work, play and travel are different because of the restrictions placed by the government to help reduce the spread of the coronavirus pandemic. Since 2019 in December, when the coronavirus emerged in Wuhan, China, many people have died and others hospitalized due to the disease (Nkengasong et al., 2020). Therefore, as it continued to spread to other countries like Ethiopia, the ministry of health had to take significant steps, including lockdown and closing nonessential businesses to deal with the spread of the disease. Ethiopia has coronavirus infections that have reduced Ethiopia because approximately 1812 new infections are presented each day (Reuters, 2021). Similarly, the country has recorded 243 631 infections and 3392 covid-19 associated deaths since the pandemic started.

The third wave of the virus is already overwhelming other countries around the world. Nevertheless, Ethiopians are confident that they will get relief and protection. Ethiopia needs to import covid-19 vaccine because based on urgency of the vaccines and the intentions of reducing the deaths and infections in the country. Moreover, with a population of one hundred and twelve million, coronavirus infection has affected the healthcare system of Ethiopia because of the high infection rate. Importing infections is essential for the country as it will help lowering spread of this virus hence reducing stretch of the healthcare system.

Furthermore, covid-19 has affected Ethiopia's economy. Thus, the government has improved prevention activities, enhanced quick detection, and executed a robust national coronavirus disposition and vaccination strategy aligned with the world health organization's directives. Through the COVAX initiative, Ethiopia can import vaccines because it allows the fast development of safe and efficient vaccines against coronavirus, supporting the creation of

manufacturing capabilities as well as uniting with the administration and manufacturers to guarantee fair and equitable distribution of vaccines for every nation (Dinleyici et al., 2021).

Healthcare plays an essential role in ensuring suitable individuals' wellbeing and health standards of the society. Therefore, the country needs to invest in affordable healthcare services for its people to ensure its quality is enhanced. Østebø et al. (2018) stated that Ethiopia has a four-tier healthcare system. The first tier being the primary level, which comprises primary hospitals, health posts and centers. With all this primary healthcare, the lowest level of the facility is the health posts and comprises two women in every post to care for the communities. The same source added that the country has about fifteen thousand health posts and thirty thousand women specialized to operate them. health centers are the next health facilities that can perform surgeries administer drugs and have healthcare professionals. Assefa et al. (2019) claimed that five posts are controlled by one health center. The secondary level system comprises general hospitals that care for 1-1.5 million individuals.

On the other hand, tertiary level hospitals care for 3.5-5 million individuals and are available in major cities only. Several sources finance the system through loans and donations across the globe, the government and out-of-pocket payments. Therefore, the public has to pay for the services.

Access to modern healthcare is inadequate in Ethiopia and in many regions, the service is unavailable. Currently, almost 41% of the population is served by the Ethiopian healthcare service. This makes it a challenge because the largest group is not served moreover, most facilities are owned by the medical and government institutions but the increasing demand for health services is not achieved. The cost of a doctor's visit is approximately 638 Ethiopian birr which amounts to 15.27 United States dollars.

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