



Professionalising Supply Chain Management To Improve Health System Performance

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Essential question

How can we make supply chain managers into true professionals serving health systems?

This should be a thing of the past!



We want to see THIS from now on!



Presentation contents

- **Overview of Burkina Faso**
- **The importance of supply chains**
- **Main challenges**
- **Potential solutions**
- **Call to action**



- **Overview of Burkina Faso**
 - General context
 - Health context
 - Pharmaceutical context

General context



- Sahelian country at the crossroads of West Africa (UEMOA, ECOWAS)
- No direct access to the sea
- 15,730,977 inhabitants, most of them impoverished
- Economy based on agriculture (cotton) and mining (gold)
- High dependence on extreme weather conditions

Health context

- **High morbidity and mortality levels**
- **Main health threats: Malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, meningitis (recurrent epidemics), acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea and non-communicable diseases (rising prevalence)**
- **Widespread use of traditional medicine**
- **National health policy adopted in 2000 and revised in 2010**

Pharmaceutical context

- **Imports predominate (99%), represent around €120 million/year**
- **Private and public systems of equal size (50% each)**
- **Vulnerability to counterfeit medical products**
- **Existence of an illicit medicine market (around 10% of the global market)**



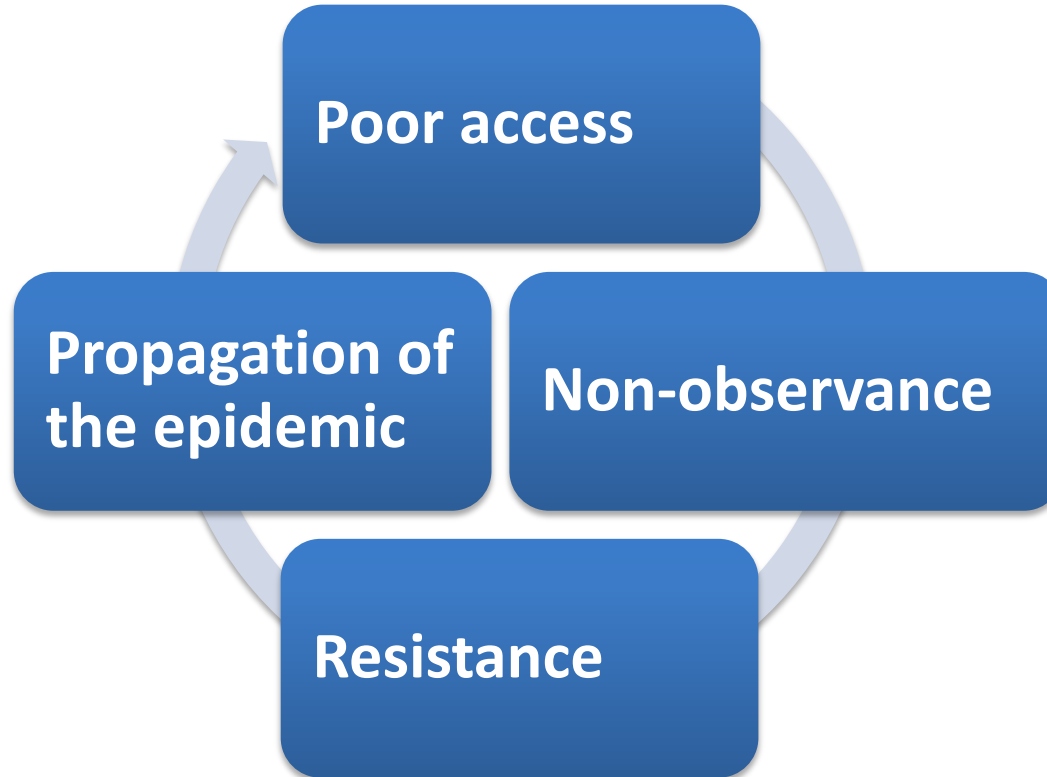
The importance of logistics chains

The complex needs of a health system

- **Large number and great diversity of products**
 - Medicines, including vaccines and other biological products (blood, organs, etc.)
 - Medical consumables or devices
 - Biomedical equipment
 - Reagents
- **Logistics**
 - Specificities of the chains (e.g. cold chain)
 - Best practices and standards
 - Performance requirements (shortages and expiration)

No logistics chain = no access to medicines

Medicine: a pillar of the public health system for the achievement of MDGs 4, 5 and 6





- **Main challenges**

- **Logistics**

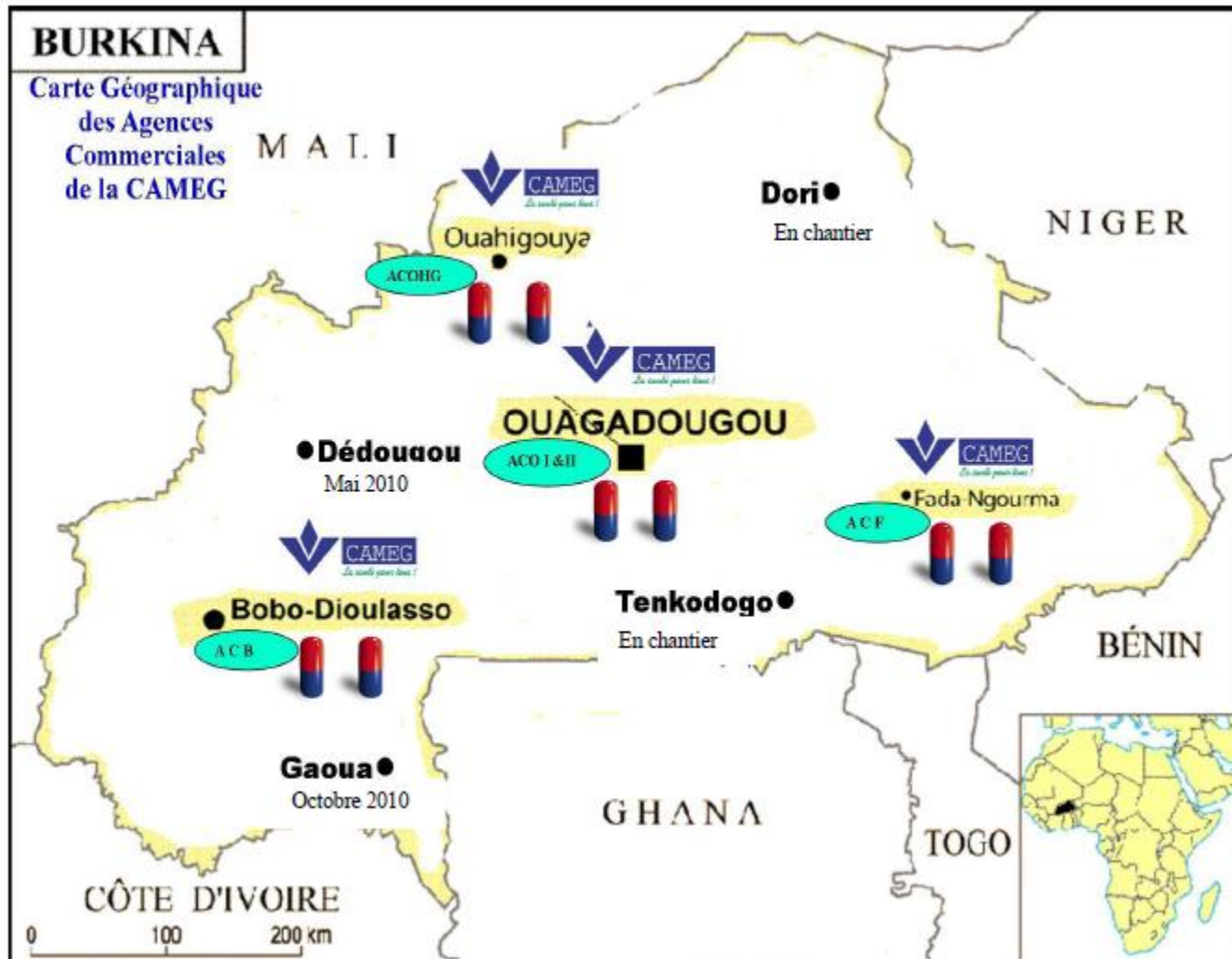
- **Harmonisation of procedures**

- **Human resources**

Logistics/Storage and Distribution

- CAMEG (Essential Generic Drugs and Medical Supplies Purchasing Center):** supplies 3 university hospital centres, 9 regional hospital centers and 63 DRDs (district warehouse dispatchers). The DRDs supply 1,500 warehouses for MEGs (essential generic medicine)
- **Strengths:**
 - The CAMEG network's storage and distribution capacities adhere to the sector's best practices
 - Responsible pharmacists at all hospital centres and DRDs
 - **Weaknesses: end-of-chain effect**
 - Many DRDs and MEG warehouses do not maintain the necessary pharmaceutical storage conditions (infrastructures, cold chain, transport logistics)

CAMEG distribution network

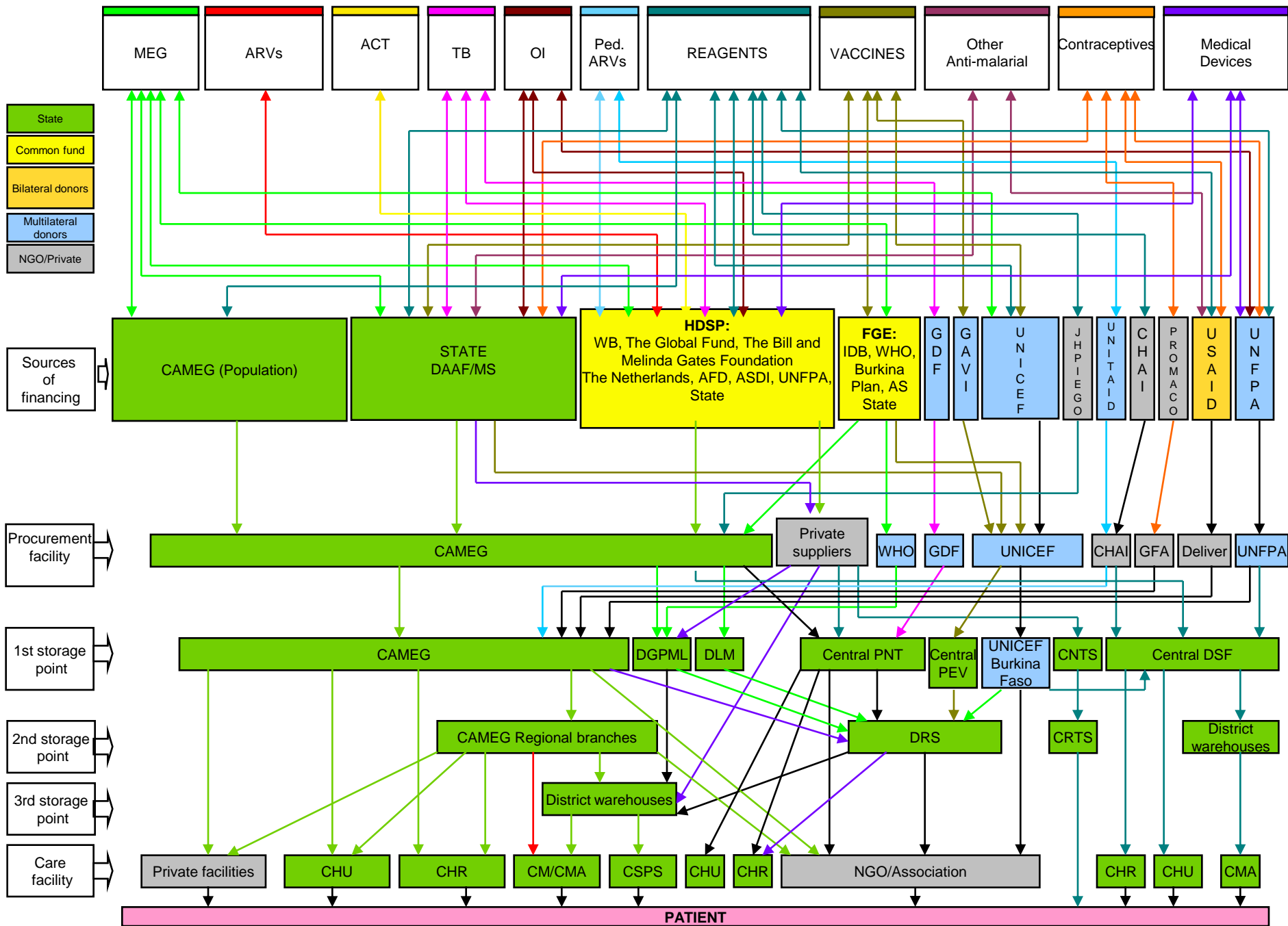


Harmonisation of procedures

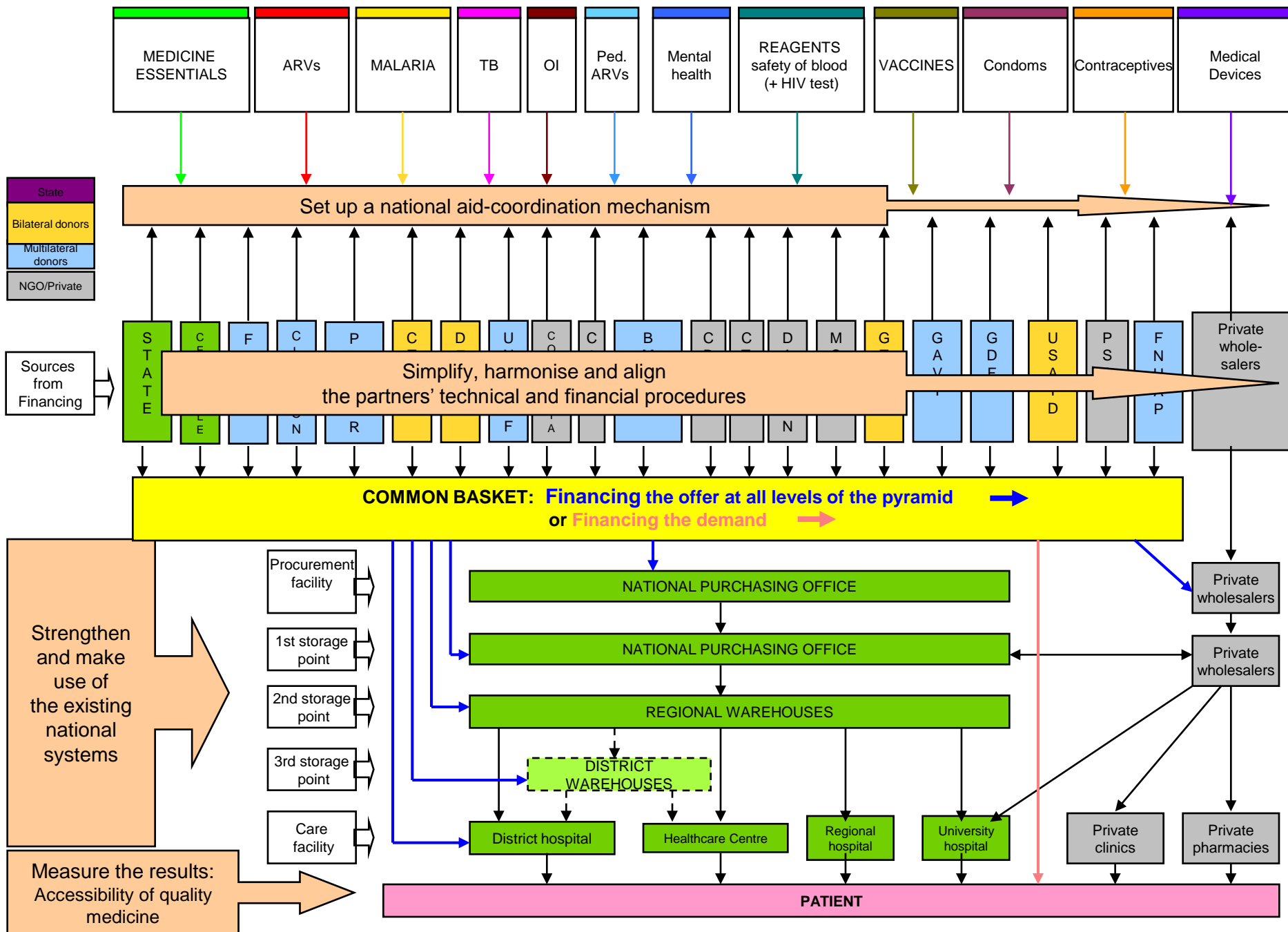
- **Procurement partners in BF**
 - The State (public purchasing system)
 - Multilateral organisations: EU, WB, ADB, IDB, The Global Fund, UNITAID, etc.
 - Bilateral organisations: USAID, PEPFAR, CF, DFID, BTC, JICA, SIDA, etc.
 - Foundations: Clinton, Bill & Melinda Gates, Damien, etc.
 - United Nations agencies: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNAids, etc.
 - Faith-based groups
 - NGOs: MSF, MSH, FHI, etc.

Large number of quality strategies

Procurement systems for pharmaceutical products in Burkina Faso, Sept. 2010



Model proposed for the pharmaceutical product supply system



The human factor in success

RESOURCE FLOW



Central Medical Stores



Intermediary Warehouse



Health Clinic



Community Based Distributor (CBD)

Management



Central Stores Manager



Warehouse Manager



Clinic Pharmacist or Nurse

Community Health Workers



CLIENTS

LOGISTICS INFORMATION FLOW

Logistics Management & Pipeline Report

Warehouse Report and Order

Health Clinics Report & Order

Report of Community Based Distributor

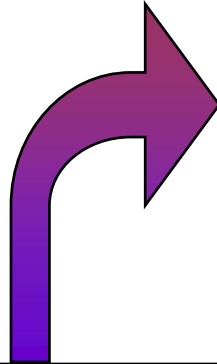
Adapted from:
USAID | DELIVER PROJECT

The major role of the human factor

Underqualified & disempowered staff managing public health supply chains



Supply chains poorly managed and insufficiently resourced



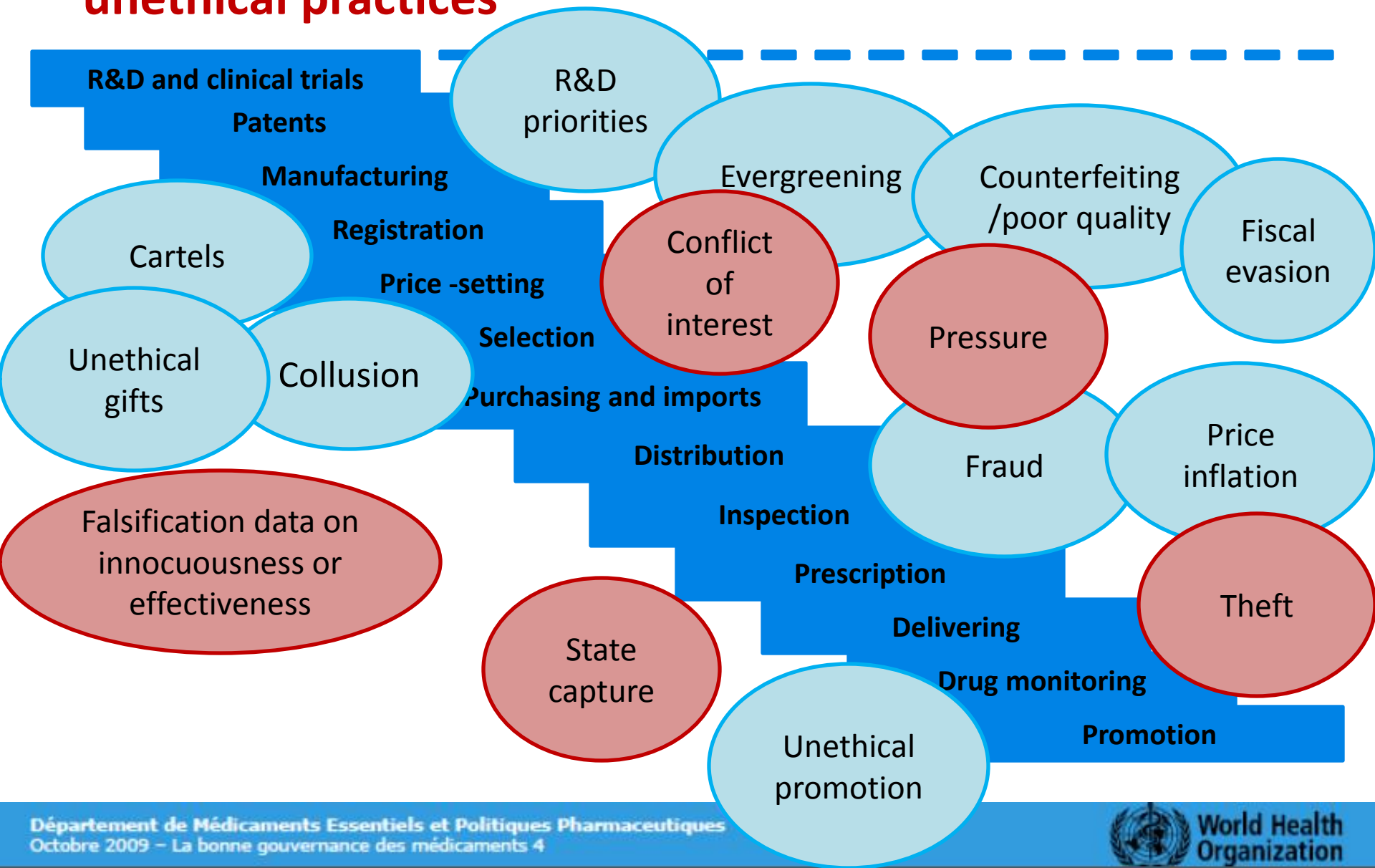
Poor availability of health commodities at facilities, waste resources



Underperforming health programmes and unachieved health goals



The pharmaceutical chain is vulnerable to many unethical practices





Potential solutions

Basic training

- **University of Ouagadougou**
 - **Pharmaceutical sector since 1991**
 - **Around 30 pharmacists per year**
 - **Training focused on public health, pharmacies and medical biology**
 - **Internship in pharmaceutical logistics in the 3rd year**

Basic training (continued)

- **National school of public health**
 - **State pharmacy assistant network (high school + three years of university) since 1995**
 - **Around 15 assistants per year**
 - **Training focused on public health and pharmaceutical preparations**

Ongoing SCM training

- **Health product supply chain management**
 - **Partnership: USAID/Deliver Project, Bioforce**
 - **First session: 2010 in Ouagadougou**
 - **27 students from 15 countries (Sub-Saharan African and the Caribbean)**
 - **Third session: March 2012**

Specialised training

- **Diplôme Interuniversitaire de gestion des approvisionnements pharmaceutiques (DIU-GAPh or inter-university degree in pharmaceutical supply management) in the framework of efforts to stop the spread of HIV, malaria and tuberculosis in Sub-Saharan Africa**
 - **Partnership with WHO, UNICEF, UNAids, RAF/VIH, ACAME, UEMOA, CHMP, SOLTHIS, Health Ministry of Burkina Faso, University of Ouagadougou, ESTHER, SANOFI-AVENTIS, GSK and others**
 - **First session: 7 February to 5 March 2011**
 - **40 students from 14 francophone countries in Africa**

The need remains immense

- Professionalisation of logistics chain managers**
- Training for all participants**
- Harmonisation of practices at subregional level**

Need for a new approach

- **Involve a wide range of stakeholders from global, regional and national organisations**
- **Promote harmonisation of the approaches of health programmes and organisations at different levels**
 - **Promote professionalisation that recognises and integrates the diversity of the countries and the individuals managing the supplies**



How to proceed

- Take into account all human resources of the health logistics chains



- Identify best practices and share information on professionalising logistics
- Identify the countries to be included in the professionalisation approach
- Develop a database of supply chain professionals

Burkina Faso applauds the “People that Deliver” Initiative and calls for:



- Studying and adopting the principles in the RHSC’s White Paper
- Harmonising approaches to professionalisation
- Creating a framework of support for professionalisation and harmonisation

**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**

