# 'Workforce excellence is essential for sustainable health supply chains'



# Comparing the Cost Effectiveness of Pre-Service and In-Service Training

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# **Summary**



- Overview
- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusion



## **Overview of Supply Chain**



<b>2007</b>	Pharmaceutical Logistics Master Plan (PLMP).
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- Establishment of Pharmaceuticals Fund and Supply agency (PFSA) – autonomous SC agency
- Development of a single, integrated supply chain for all programs: Integrated
   Pharmaceutical Logistics System (IPLS).
- Part of IPLS was a standard curriculum for facility pharmacy staff (practical, skills based including use of various forms and tools).

#### Introduction



- Main training modality has been In-service training (IST):
  >12,000 pharmacy staff trained
- We know that all IST trainees will implement IPLS right after the training, but it is expensive (travel, per diems, opportunity cost)
- Pre Service Training (PST) is cheaper, but it is only costeffective if trainees end up working in IPLS
- As yet, there is no data to compare the cost effectiveness of PST and IST in Ethiopia.
- The main objective of this study is to compare the cost effectiveness of the two training modalities.

#### **Method**



- Pharmacy students from Mekelle and Addis Ababa universities received IPLS training in June 2013.
- Curriculum was identical to that given in IST, using same cadre of trainers.
- A year later, students answered a questionnaire related to their current positions, degree & areas of involvement in the supply chain, and how they rated the training.
- The average cost per trainee of IST and PST was calculated and compared

#### **Results and Discussion**

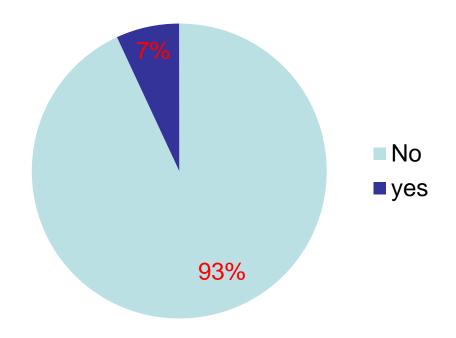


- All 172 trainees received a questionnaire, with 58% response rate (101 trainees).
- 88.1% (89 trainees) of respondents were working in public health sector.
- 91% of those respondents (81 trainees) were working in health facilities (where IPLS is being implemented).

#### **Results: Additional Training**

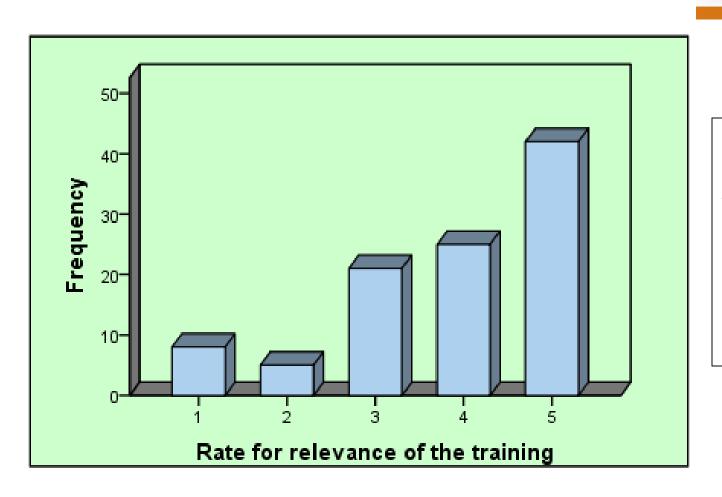


# Had Received Additional Training?



#### **Results: Relevance to Work**





#### Graph 1:

5 = helped them a lot to carry out their supply chain tasks 1= didn't help them at all

#### **Results: Cost**



- IST has costs for renting training venue, travel, per diems, & opportunity costs (trainer costs are equal so not included)
- The cost to train one participant using IST is \$169.00.
- For PST, the cost per participant is \$25.50.
- Discounting for PST trainees not working in public sector within one year, cost increases to: 25.50 x (101/89) = \$28.94
- IST is \$169/\$28.94 = **5.8 times** more expensive than PST.
- Using our assumptions the breakeven point for PST is about 17% (i.e., if >17% of trainees are hired within one year it is more cost effective than IST)

#### **Lessons Learned**



- While relative training costs and recruitment rates may vary among countries, programs, and over time, the data suggest that providing PST to pharmacy students in Ethiopia is more cost-effective than IST.
- PST reduces costs and also reduces the time health workers must spend away from work for additional training.
- PST can have an important role to play in IPLS training in Ethiopia as a complement to IST

## **Next Steps**



Expand PST in IPLS to prospective graduates in five regions of Ethiopia by 2015.

More study to measure and compare effectiveness of both IST and PST

## Closing





- ""I feel more prepared to join the public sector as a pharmacist. The training particularly increased my skill in product management at the store and use of the different recording and reporting forms."
- Feven Zeratsion from Mekelle University – PST Trainee

## Thank you!



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