Increasing Youth Engagement in Supply Chain Management

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Presentation outline

• Introduction
• Background
• Method
• Results
• Lessons learned and next steps
• Closing
Local innovation

Implemented by USAID/GHSC-TA Francophone TO since December 2018

Enable youth, especially young graduates, to contribute to improving their communities’ supply chain management.

The enthusiasm of young people is combined with the experience and foresight of leaders to create productivity and transmit experience.
Background

• The Benin supply chain assessment, conducted in 2015 in collaboration with USAID, SIAPS, and the Ministry of Health, highlighted the following main weaknesses:
  
  o Supply chain management was under the responsibility of poorly qualified personnel from the health zones down to the last mile.
  
  o Lack of resources (budget, equipment, internet access, ...) to support operations.
  
  o Poor availability of essential medicines and other related commodities at the service delivery point.
  
  o Lack of coordination among stakeholders.
Background

Strengthen the supply chain, in close collaboration with health zone and local government staff, by supporting:

- LMIS/eLMIS use and reporting;
- Health zone and facilities warehouse management;
- Coordination of supply and distribution;
- Report on potential counterfeit pharmaceuticals;
- Monitoring Key Performance Indicators (KPIs);
- Participation in local meetings;
- Collaboration with other IPs;
- Sensitize health staff to “No Products. No Programs”.

Programme des Jeunes Logisticiens Professionnels

THE LEADING EVENT IN AFRICA FOR SUPPLY CHAIN PROFESSIONALS
Method

**Financing (Multi-source)**

**USAID**
- Salaries
- Management fees
- Internet

**UNICEF & UNFPA**
- Motorcycles
- Laptop computers
- Internet connection kit

**Involved parties**

**National level**
- Ministry of Health
- USAID / GHSC-TA Francophone TO
- Private Health Sector Platform (PSSP)

**Sub-national level**
- Departmental Health Office
- Prefecture

**Peripheral level**
- Health zone
- Municipality

**Implementation**

- YLPP included in USAID/GHSC-TA Francophone TO workplan
- MoU developed between PSSP and the GHSC-TA Francophone TO
  - The Ministry of Health: Main recipient
  - The PSSP: Recipient of the funds allocated
  - GHSC-TA Francophone TO: Technical assistance and monitoring
- Recruitment of YLPP Coordination’s team (03)
- Recruitment of 30 YLP (15 in 2018 and 15 in 2019)
- Training/orientation session
- “Installation tour” supported by MoH and all involved parties
- Baseline study
- Annual national meeting to share results
Results

ACTs stockout rate in the AS Health zone area (2019)

Rate of completed reports submitted on time

Abomey-Calavi/So-Ava Health Zones (YLPP Zone)

Comè/Bopa/Grand-popo/Houéyogbé Health Zone (YLPP Zone)
Results

% of health facilities that submitted their reports (end 2019)

Cotonou Health Zones (YLPP Zone) Vs National situation

ACTs

- Cotonou 1&4, 2&3: 56%
- National: 55%

Family Planning

- Cotonou 1&4, 2&3: 44%
- National: 74%
Results

Drug sales revenue – SDP Pabegou (Copargo)

- +51% and +100% increase in revenue between 2017 and 2019 and 2020 respectively
- 85% decrease in the value of expired items between 2017 and 2019
- Significant improvement in the viability of health facilities
Results

Annual national meeting to share results *(Every year)*

Presentation of the results to the CoDir of the MoH *(May 2021)*

**Government of Benin**
- Recruitment of 34 Logisticians *(2022)*
- Announced continuous recruitment plan *(next years)*

**SWEDD**
- Recruitment of 77 Logisticians *(2022)*

**National coverage**
- All 77 municipalities and 34 Health zones in Benin have logisticians
- Technical Departments of the MoH have logisticians *(ANSSP, DNSP)*
Lessons Learned and Next Steps

• Lessons learned
  o Local innovation can be the key to our countries' major problems
  o Youth (competence and dynamism) is a great opportunity for our country
  o The optimal use of local skills is a strong point in improving productivity

• Next steps
  o Institutionalization of the function of logisticians
  o Integration of the position of health logisticians in the organizational chart of the MoH at all levels of the health pyramid
Opening

• The experience of the YLPP is a success in the health sector

• The place of logisticians in this system is no longer to be demonstrated.

• The continuity of services provided to health facilities has made possible to achieve results:
  o Improving the supply chain management
  o Optimal availability of commodities at SDP-level
Discussion

- What are some key challenges in youth capacity building for SCM?
- What are key success factors that lead to sustained youth engagement in SCM?
- What are best practices for institutionalizing approaches? How can we ensure sustainability?
Thank you!

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