





National Expansion of the Informed Push Model to increase access to Contraceptives and other Essential Health Commodities in Senegal

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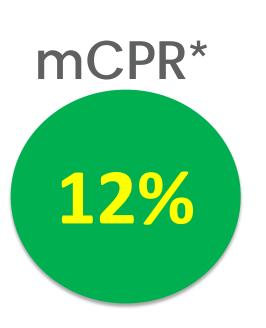




Senegal 2012: Unsatisfactory Situation

Unmet need

(married women)



29%

Stockouts

(% of public SDPs)

80%

*Modern method contraceptive prevalence rate





Causes: Drawbacks due to Pull System

Difficult payment

(pay first, sell later)

Poor forecasting

(nurses are not logisticians)

Transport difficulties

(no vehicles: use of public transport)

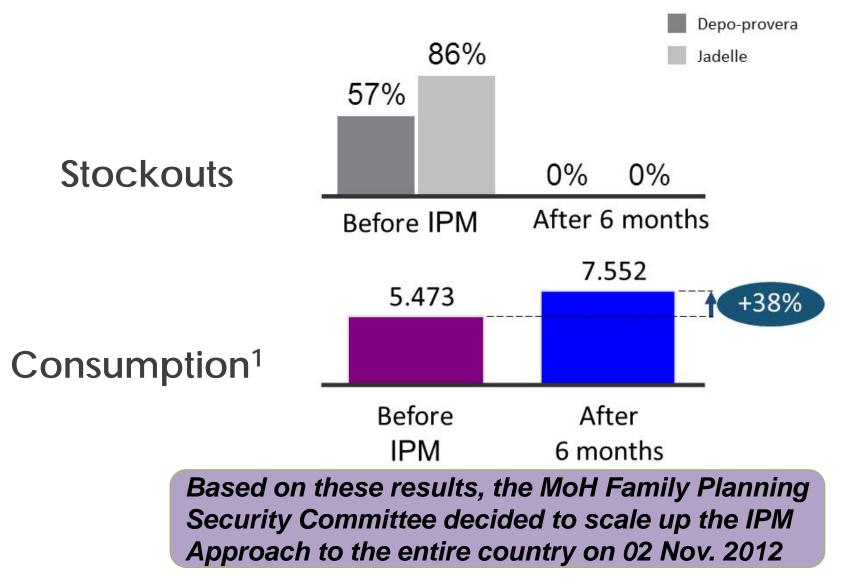


No accurate data on consumptions to run supply system





IPM Pilot in 2 Districts in 2012

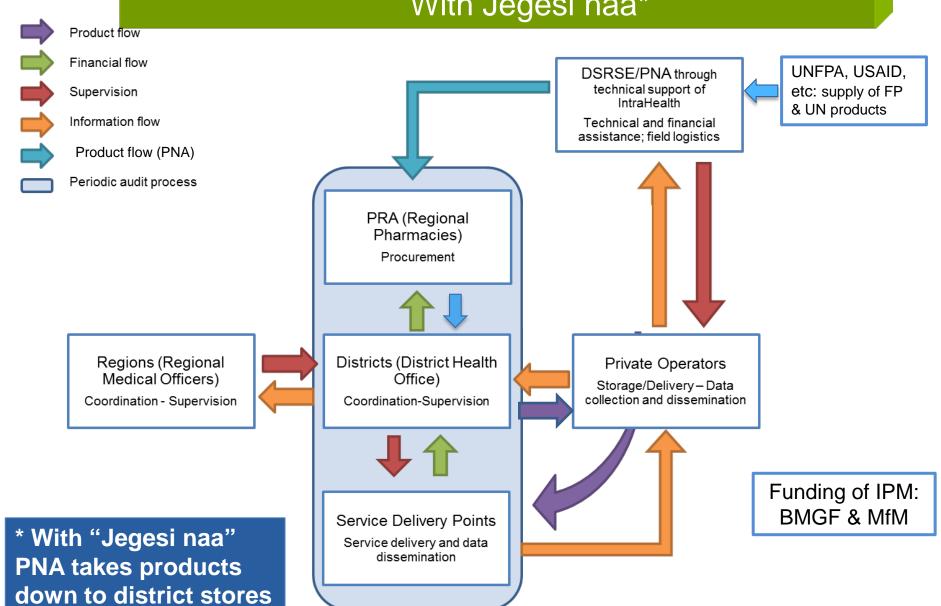


¹ Sum of quantities of IUD, Jadelle, Depo-Provera, & pills consumed



How does the IPM Approach Work?









The IPM Implementation System

Central Level

IPM

- Linking with national objectives
- Relationships with MOHSA & TFPs
- Coordination with PNA
- Project Management

Inter-regional Level

5 Zonal Pharmacists

- Regional level planning & M&E
- Relationships with RHMTs & PRAs
- Supervision of regional teams

Regional Level

11 Regional Assistant Logisticians (+ 4 Aides)

- Follow up of regional activities
- Relationships with DHMTs
- Supervision of private 3PLs

District Level

5 private 3PLs & 1 PRA 76 RH District Coordinators

- Monthly deliveries
- Data capture & reporting
- Cost recovery

SDP Level

Store Managers & Service Providers in 1375
Health Posts

- Stock management
- Service to clients
- Filling manag. tools





IPM Expansion

Expansion Timeline

March 2015-July 2016

December 2012– July 2013

August 2013– July 2014

August 2014– March 2015

3 Regions: 559 SDPs 9 Regions: 1000 SDPs

14 Regions: 1375 SDPs Integrating additional products in IPM

Institutiona
-lizing IPM





IPM Expansion: Results (1)

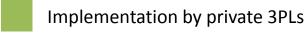
- 14 regions, 76 districts & 1375 public SDPs enrolled in 2 years
- 25 "private outlets" (for private service providers) & 22 hospitals enrolled
- Respect of product handling norms
- Respect of prices of the 2010 circular letter from MOHSA
- Continuous cost recovery in districts
- Increase in consumptions of FP products



Contribution to the increase of National mCPR:

16% in 2013 & 20% in 2014









Family Planning: Results to Date

National Expansion



All 14

Regions in Senegal reached¹



1,400

Health care facilities covered¹

Key Results



<2%

Health facilities experiencing contraceptive stockouts¹



points

Increase in Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate²



42%

Increase in

contraceptive consumption over 17 months of national scale up



36%

IPM-3PL 36% more cost-effective than insourced model for contraceptives^{3*}

Support to IPM – Togo:

TA from IPM-Senegal staff to Togo Study tour in Senegal from IPM – Togo.

- 1. IntraHealth International. Expanding the Informed Push Model: Progress reports (Internal). Chapel Hill (NC): IntraHealth International/.
- 2. Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD). (2015). Enquête Démographique et de Santé Continue au Sénégal (EDS-Continue) 2014. Calverton (MD):ICF International.
- 3. Dal Bianco R. IPM cost-effectiveness of private vs public sector distribution. Presented at: International Conference on Family Planning; 2016 Jan 27; Nusa Dua, Bali.
- 4. Internal analysis with McKinsey & Co.
- *When accounting for additional essential medicines, beyond contraceptives, costs are comparable between insourced and outsourced models



FATICK EXPERIENCE: in favor of full availability



PNA

⇔ Logistics, supervision, essential medicines and products

District ⇔
Private 3PL
operators

Jegesi Naa



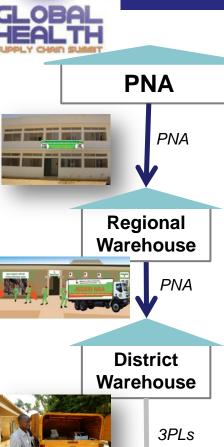
Technical and Financial Partners

Municipalities

Populations ⇔
Public-Private
Partnership



Collaboration: Yeksi Naa ("I have arrived")



Service

Delivery Point

PNA & IntraHealth with support from MoH, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, MSD for Mothers & other partners (USAID, UNFPA, etc.) are implementing nationwide:

Jegesi Naa (i.e. "I get closer")

- ✓ Delivery by PNA of ~350 products (incl. FP, UN commodities & public health programs)
- ✓ Vendor Managed Inventory with cost recovery
- ✓ Sharing management costs by PNA & District

<u>Informed Push Model with 3PLs (IPM-3PL)</u>

- Commodity flow: "Smart", monthly delivery of contraceptives by third-party logistics providers directly to health facilities
- ✓ Data flow: Consumption data is collected on-site via tablet and transmitted in real-time to authorities
- ✓ Financial flow: Commodities are paid for by facilities after consumption





CHALLENGES



Ensuring sustainable funding



Ensuring ownership by health system actors



Establishing an integrated distribution



Implementation Cost and Sustainable Funding Perspectives

Increased contributions of programs to PNA: 30% of the cost of implementation

Redistribution of 25% of Districts' & SDPs' revenue: • 70% of the cost of implementation

Margin Analysis Implementation cost of Jegesi naa + Yeksi naa Scenario:

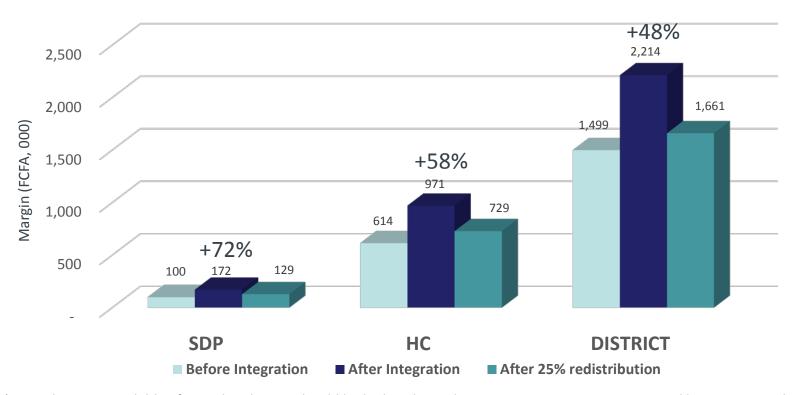
1.08 billion FCFA/year*



Margin Analysis to Determine IPM-3PL Sustainability

Each facility has incremental margin even after covering 100% of its (historical) operating expenses & allocating 25% of its total margin toward IPM-3PL sustainability

Expected monthly IPM-3PL impact on total margin*



^{*} Actual margin available after redistribution should be higher due to lower transportation costs incurred by Districts and SDPs following full-scale integration





Conclusion

Effectiveness demonstrated on the field

Support of MoHSA & its departments & programs

Only success is permitted!

Support of Health Committees (SDPs & Districts)

Sustainable funding feasible







THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION