

VALUE CHAIN INNOVATIONS FOR UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION PROCESS OF THE OUTSOURCING TOOL KIT(OSTK) FOR THE OUTSOURCING OF TRANSPORT AT EPSS- RESULTS OF ASSESS AND EVALUATION PHASES

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Ethiopian Pharmaceuticals Supply Service (EPSS)

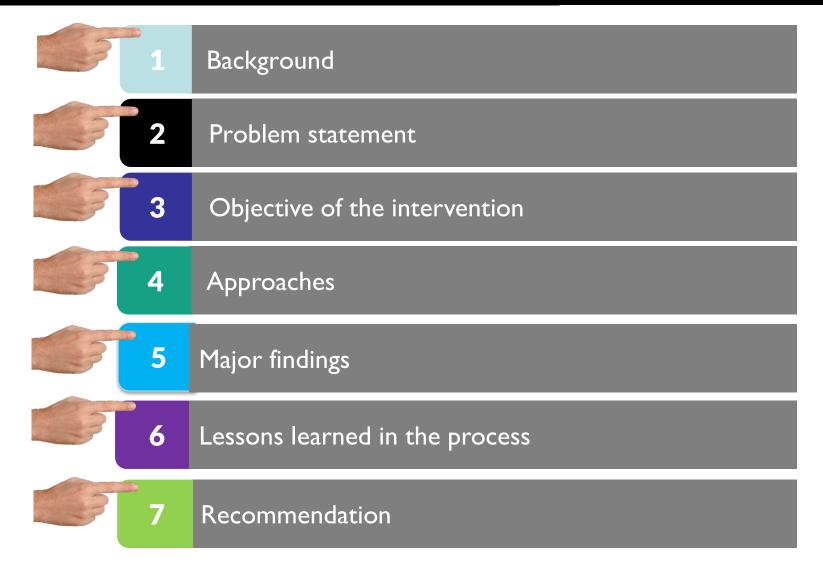
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Presentation Outline





Background

Ethiopia is the second populous and land locked country in Africa.

Road Infrastructure:

Total: 144,027 km

Area: 1.1 million km²

Truck Operations: Over 17,000 trucks

Air Transport:

- Dominated by government-owned Ethiopian Airlines
- Limited regular cargo services; mainly chartered for logistics

Rail Transport:

Operational stretch is 750 km from Addis Ababa to Djibouti.



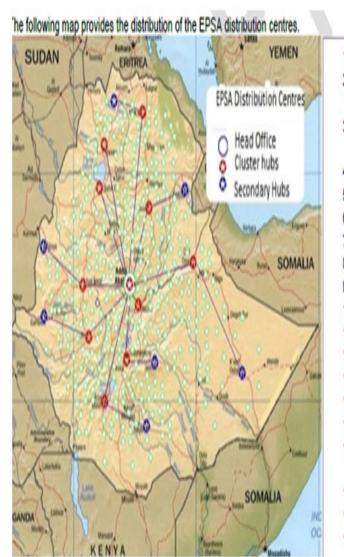
Background...

Ethiopian Pharmaceutical Supply Services (EPSS)

- Overview: Sole public sector entity for pharmaceutical & medical supplies import/distribution.
- Public Sector Reach: Supplies over 400 hospitals, 3,500 health centers, & 18,600 health posts.
- Logistics Functions: Key role in logistics for pharmaceuticals & medical devices.
- Infrastructure: Central warehouse and 19 branch hubs nationwide, ensuring direct delivery to healthcare facilities.
- Geographical Strategy: Hubs strategically positioned to serve nearby facilities.
 - **Total Vehicles**: Over 300

dalivarv

 Central Warehouse: 61 vehicles for distributing medicines and supplies



2. Addis Ababa 1

Addis Ababa 2

4. Arba Minch

Asossa

Bahirdar . Dessie

Diredawa

9. Gambella

10. Gonder

11. Hawassa

12. Jijiga

13. Jimma Kebridehar

15. Mekele

16. Negele

Borena

17. Nekemte

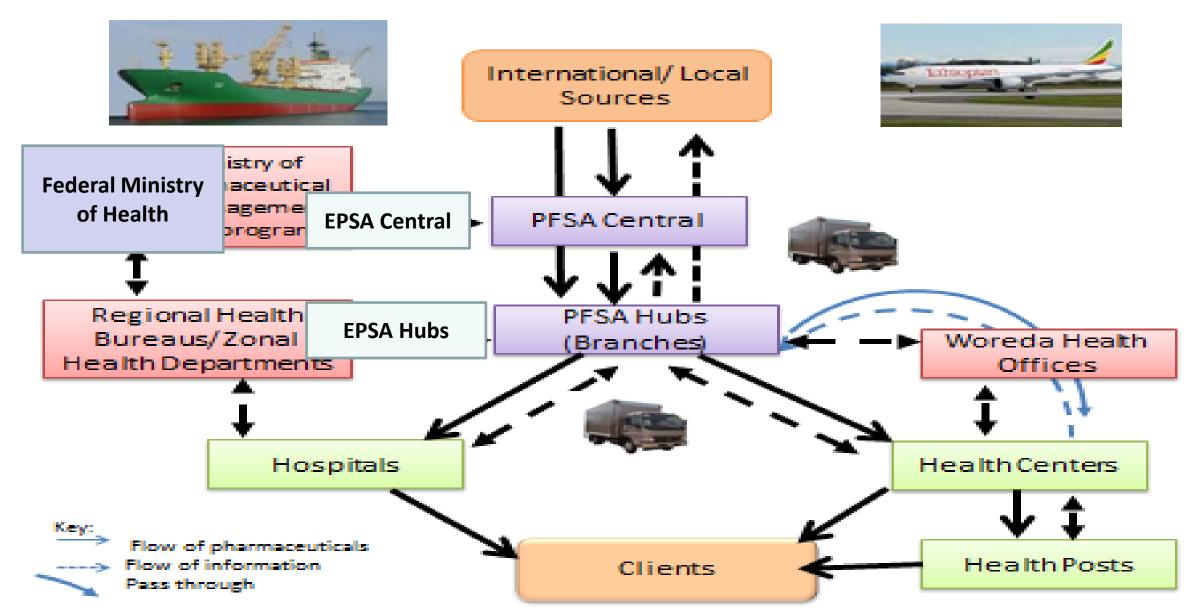
18. Semera

19. Shire

Branch Hubs: Remaining vehicles across 19 hubs for lastemile.ummit; #globalhealth; #globalhealthsupplychain; #GHSCS

Flow of Pharmaceuticals and Information in the Integrated

Pharmaceutical Logistics System (IPLS)



Statement of the Problem: EPSS Transport Challenges



01



Policy

The governments attention to engage the private sector into public sector

02



PSTP II

The PSTP II initiative encourages private sector collaboration to enhance distribution efficiency.

03



Private

Confirmation of private sector capability to perform effectively and efficiently.

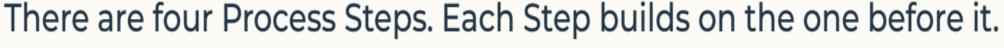
Objectives

To outsource the transport of pharmaceuticals and medical devices from Central EPSS to the EPSS hubs by private sector service providers



Approaches







Process Steps





1. Assess

Conduct an in-country supply chain assessment to identify outsourcing potential to improve supply chain performance





2. Evaluate

Review of outsourcing possibilities using vendor assessment tools, financial and performance analysis to support decision -making





3. Contract

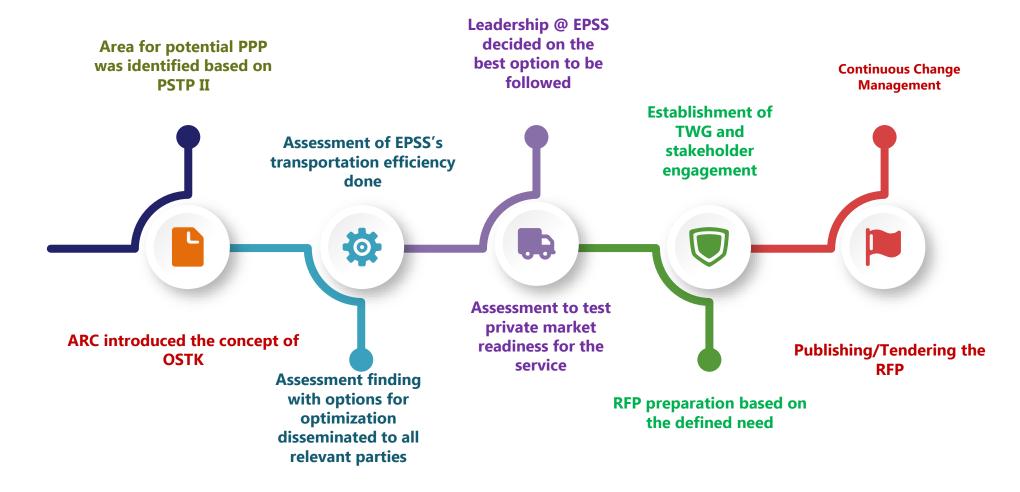
Use of rigorous processes to select a suitable vendor, negotiate a win-win agreement, and define the management oversight structures



4. Implement

Successful transitioning of the organisation to an outsourced partner, implementing performance management and governance prpocedures

Approaches





Option A:

EPSA to outsource the

Transportation and Fleet

Management Operations but

Vehicles. This shall include

with loading, transportation,

acknowledgement of deliver

continue owning and managing

management and control of the

supply chain processes beginning

tracking of the fleet, unloading and

ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATION



Maintain the present Transportation and Fleet Management model EPSA shall continue to insource the transportation and fleet management function.

However, the management must invest in a complete overhaul of the transportation and fleet management function.

Option C:

Outsource the Head Office
Transportation and Fleet
Management but retain the
present operating model for incountry last mile
transportation to the Health
Facilities.



Approaches

Partners engaged

Phase Based Approach

Benchmarking

Experts Involved

JJJ

ARC, USAID/GHSC-PSM, VillageReach

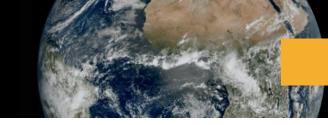
6 Branches are selected as a pilot and scaleup to all branches

The experiences of various types of organizations were used as a comparator

International and local consultants are engaged at every stage of the process



Results of Assessment and Evaluation Phases of OSTK



Hub Performance:

Fuel and Per Diem Costs: 7 hubs account for 68% of fuel costs and 70% of per diem costs.

Productivity: These hubs only move 40% of CBM products and make 39.6% of trips.

Conclusion: Significant misalignment between productivity and cost, indicating inefficient fleet use and low return on assets (ROA).

01

03

Round-Trip Days:

Comparison: EPSS's average round-trip days to the hubs are double the industry average (6 days vs. 3 days)...

Trucking Efficiency:

Average Daily Mileage: EPSS trucks average 223.87 km/day, which is 64% of the industry benchmark (350 km/day). **Impact:** Low daily mileage leads to longer trip durations, higher per diem costs, and low fleet utilization/productivity.

02

04

Garage Days and Costs: Ten trucks out of a fleet of 61 account for 25% of garage days and 32% of total maintenance costs, totaling USD 99.2K.

Conclusion: Indicates low and unsustainable serviceability, delays in fleet retention/replacement decisions, weak garage contracting, and poor monitoring and tracking of repairs.





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Cost Benefit Analysis

Cost-Benefit analysis : - Determinations for this outsourcing option hinged to performance levels comparisons between the <u>as-is</u> EPSS fleet and transportation performance and the in-country vendors demonstrable performance for similar activities

Functional Activity Performance	Garage Days	Fleet utilization	Trip Days	Trucking Kms/ Day
EPSS Avg	36	59%	4.98	144
Vendor Benchmark	3	92%	2.96	300
Best performance improvement	-33	+33%	-2.02	+156

Description	Potential Performance improvements/ Financial Savings in %	
Estimated Savings Opportunity vs EPSS Benchmark Per Diem	40%	
Trucking KMs/Day	208%	
Fleet availability/ Utilization	33%	
Average Trip Days	40%	







Next Steps:

Finalizing the procurement process(Tendering and evaluation) Engage private sector based on the RFP and SLA



Current Status:

BID on published on eGP. SLA finalized and Transportation strategy on development.



Efficiency:

Private sector outperforms current **EPSS** operations

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Private Market:

Transport companies are willing and capable of partnering with EPSS

Supply Chain Summit

Lessons learned



Assessment Phase: Completed in 2 months. **Implementation**: Took 10 months to select

options and proceed with OSTK.

Evaluation Phase: Assessment took 2 months; convincing the board and starting contracting took 8 months.

PPP Process

Requires time, continuous effort, and strategic approaches to convince government officials.

Tool Clarity

Gave confidence to the executive committee for strategic decisions.

Impact

Global Health

Supply Chain Summit

Triggered EPSS management to develop a transport and fleet management strategy and focus on last mile delivery



Perseverance Needed

Introducing new concepts, especially with private sector involvement, requires relentless effort.

Convincing Stakeholders

Demonstrating benefits to convince the board and MOH to pilot the OSTK tool.

Change Management

Implementing innovative ideas needs top management commitment and skillful persuasion.

Risk-Taking

Convincing management to try new solutions for chronic problems is challenging.



Recommendations: Supply Chain Management Insights

02 03 **Decision-Making OSTK Benefits** Awareness Essential for heat to Pmanagers, Present practical evidence to enable Enhances transparency and politicians, and leaders to embrace effectiveness in outsourcing. confident outsourcing of non-core new initiatives like PPP and processes. outsourcing

Thank You!



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