

Enhancing Medical Procurement in Africa

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Abstract

Background: Medical procurement plays a critical role in ensuring that essential medications and equipment are available to meet the healthcare needs of the population. In Sub-Saharan Africa, however, the medical procurement system is often associated with inefficiencies that result in frequent stock-outs of essential medication and equipment. These challenges pose a significant barrier to the provision of quality and timely healthcare, particularly in emergency situations. Challenges in Africa's healthcare procurement systems despite the opening of a new hospital wing in Africa, staffing levels, procurement systems, and hospital administration have remained unchanged. The medication procurement system, like many in Sub-Saharan Africa, is associated with inefficiencies and the hospital experiences frequent stock-outs of essential medication and equipment which pose a challenge in the provision of quality and timely healthcare procurement processes, where different departments and facilities procure medications and equipment independently, often resulting in duplication of efforts, inefficient allocation of resources.

The objective for this research is policy analysis for medical procurement in Africa in order.

In order to enhance, facilitate accessibility to medical services.

Methods: Integration was conducted between all data registered in National health accounts for the following countries as Representing samples for African countries (Algeria, Morrocco, Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya, Senegal, Mali, South Africa, Cameron, Angola and Zambia) plus Tender analysis for previous countries.

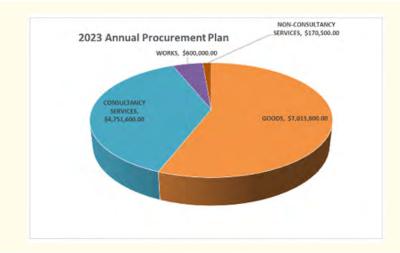
Standardized Survives was conducted with different stake holders at Procurement systems at previous countries (170 Members was participated including payers, supply chain managers, physicians, pharmacists, accountant and payers consultants).

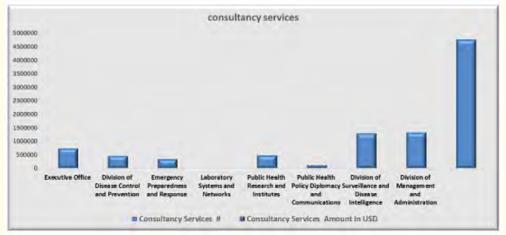
One way sensitivity analysis was conducted in order to garniture data Accuracy.

Results: The following results was founded.

Conclusion: In conclusion, enhancing medical procurement in Africa is crucial for improving healthcare systems and ensuring the availability of essential medications and equipment. Despite the opening of new hospital wings and the establishment of public procurement authorities, challenges in medical procurement persist in Africa. These challenges include inefficient procurement systems, frequent stock-outs of essential medicines and equipment, inadequate logistics infrastructure, coordination issues, and corruption.

Keywords: Abdalla Abotaleb; Africa Medical Procurement





Category of Procurement	What to Procure	Documents Required from the Divisions	Selection Method	Timeline	
Consultancy Services	Firm	 Request Memo Purchase Requisition in SAP 	Quality Cost Based Selection (QCBS) - Firm Selection	6 months	
	Individual Consultant	Clear Terms of Reference (ToR)	IC - Individual Consultant	3 months	
Goads	Different equipment, supplies, accessories, etc	Request Memo Purchase Regulation in SAP Clear Specification	Request for Bids Request for Quotation	5 months + 30 to 60 days for delivery 3 weeks = 30 days for delivery	
Workshops	Ticket	Approval Request Memo Purchase Requisition in SAP Booking and Registration form Passport copy	Quotation from the Airlines	10 days before departure	
	Honorarium Accommodation Promotional items	Approval			
Technicel Assistance	Stationeries Ground transportation	Request Memo Purchase Requisition in SAP		2 weeks before the	
	Interpretation services Other items need		Request for Quotation	2 weeks before the	
	Honorarium	Curriculum Vitae Request memo that include name of experts Passport copy			
Training	Training institutions	Approval Request Memo	Request for Quotation	3-4 weeks	
	Ticket	Same as above for ticket	Quotation from the Airlines	10 days before departure	

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Background

Addressing inefficiencies and improving access to essential medications understanding medical procurement in Africa.

Medical procurement plays a critical role in ensuring that essential medications and equipment are available to meet the healthcare needs of the population. In Sub-Saharan Africa, however, the medical procurement system is often associated with inefficiencies that result in frequent stock-outs of essential medication and equipment. These challenges pose a significant barrier to the provision of quality and timely healthcare, particularly in emergency situations. Challenges in Africa's healthcare procurement systems despite the opening of a new hospital wing in Africa, staffing levels, procurement systems, and hospital administration have remained unchanged. The medication procurement system, like many in Sub-Saharan Africa, is associated with inefficiencies and the hospital experiences frequent stock-outs of essential medication and equipment which pose a challenge in the provision of quality and timely healthcare. One of the primary challenges in Africa's healthcare procurement systems despite the opening of a grocurement processes, where different departments and facilities procure medications and equipment independently, often resulting in duplication of efforts, inefficient allocation of resources, and a lack of standardized procurement practices. Emerging trends in medical procurement in Africa aim to address the existing challenges and improve access to essential medications. One emerging trend is the adoption of electronic procurement (e-procurement) systems. Despite the potential benefits offered by e-procurement systems, studies have revealed common challenges and barriers to their adoption in most developing countries, particularly in Africa.

These challenges include the lack of perceived benefits of e-procurement systems among users and diverse attitudes towards their adoption. Moreover, the inadequate logistics infrastructure and inappropriate means of coordination and cooperation further exacerbate the difficulties in medical procurement in Africa. To enhance medical procurement in Africa, it is crucial to establish proper mechanisms for sourcing, procurement, deliveries, storage, and physical distribution of medical products.

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Importance of enhancing medical procurement

Enhancing medical procurement in Africa is crucial for ensuring the availability of essential medicines, equipment, and supplies in healthcare facilities. Currently, Africa faces numerous challenges in its medical procurement systems.

The difficulties are more pronounced in the inadequacy of logistics infrastructure and inappropriate means towards coordination and cooperation.

These challenges hinder the efficient sourcing, procurement, delivery, storage, and physical distribution of medical products in emergency situations.

Potential strategies for improving medical procurement in Africa

In order to enhance medical procurement in Africa, it is necessary to implement proper mechanisms and strategies. Firstly, there is a need for better coordination in the procurement of essential medical supplies. The recent launch of the Africa Medical Supplies Platform is a promising step towards achieving this goal.

Challenges facing access to medicines in Africa O	Current efforts	Specific recom	mendations				also or cananeed across use continent.	
diseases	Agencies involved in strengthening healthcare system to effectively respond to diseases and public health emergencies.	Improve disease surveillance, health promotion and inter-sectoral collaboration Poverty alleviation programmes		Pox	or supply chains systems	Many African countries have its NMRAs with the role of ensuring effective and efficient	 Revitalization of all the NMRAs. Invest in capacity building of medicines 	
costs of raw materials	Authorities (NMRAs) focus on regulation of establish medical products, rather than expanding and strengthening pharmaceutical industries 2. Governm including 3. Research available		nment should subsidize raw materials ing APIs. Ich on cost-effective and readily be raw materials			perform all critical regulatory functions [80].	regulatory officers. 3. Developing structural models to address a local barriers, for example, corrupt practic 4. Strengthening digitalization of supply chal activities	
					ick of government investment in	Stakeholders continue to advocate for more	1. Recognition of the pharmaceutical sectors	
medicines	Despite recommendations from researchers, and other stakeholders, government response and political will in this regard is still limited.	presence of Private-pub would be be 2. The presence	in ensuring increase in the more pharmaceutical companies. lic partnerships in this regards eneticial. e of the proposed AMA should anced across the continent.	ſ	nharmaceutical sector	investment from the government to revitalize the pharmaceutical sector on the continent	with direct investment by the government. 2. Increase in political will	
	interruptions, and other infrastructural issues pharmace			aceutical manufacturing, towards		Even though more still needs to be done,	Invest directly in supporting manufacturing industries through canacity building	
Unfavourable manufacturing conditions	High electricity costs, frequent powe interruptions, and other infrastruct such as poor transportation contin	tural issues we to persist	Invest in making the continent condu- pharmaceutical manufacturing, lov attracting more international invest	wards	Lack of infrastructure and technical know-how		7 11 0 0	
Unfavourable manufacturing conditions	High electricity costs, frequent powe interruptions, and other infrastruct such as poor transportation contin	tural issues ue to persist ations. Ws) and layed active icines [81, ed in armacy and	pharmaceutical manufacturing, low	wards itors. ines vendor uality the use of orporated	Lack of infrastructure and technical know-how	Even though more still needs to be done, pharmaceutical companies, with limited support from governments, are involved in strengthening manufacturing capacity through training, and international collaborations.	Invest directly in supporting manufacturing industries through capacity building, improved access to infrastructure, and building local talents.	
	 High electricity costs, frequent power interruptions, and other infrastruct such as poor transportation contin- despite all the policy recommendal. Community health workers (CHT patent medicines vendors have pi- role in improving access to medi- 82]. Some countries have also investe improving access to medical, phi- 	tural issues ue to persist ations. Ws) and layed active icines [81, ed in armacy and	pharmaceutical manufacturing, lor attracting more international invest 1. Engage CHWs and patent medici as well as upskilling them. 2. Specialized practical training in pharmaceutical manufacturing, q assessment, process control, and modern equipment should be inc	wards itors. ines vendor uality the use of orporated nacy	Lack of infrastructure and technical know-how	pharmaceutical companies, with limited support from governments, are involved in strengthening manufacturing capacity through training, and international collaborations. Even though it is recommended that African	industries through capacity building, improved access to infrastructure, and building local talents. Set up an initiative that is aimed at regulating	
	High electricity costs, frequent power interruptions, and other infrastruct such as poor transportation contin- despite all the policy recommendul 1. Community health workers (CHT patent medicines vendors have pi role in improving access to media 82]. Some countries have also investe improving access to medical, ph health education across tertiary in	tural issues use to persist ations. Ws) and layed active crines [81, ed in armacy and institutions. surance cr, there is verage. For	pharmaceutical manifacturing, lo attracting more international invest 1. Engage CHWs and patent medica as well as upskilling them. 2. Specialized practical training in pharmaceutical manufacturing, q assessment, process control, and modern equipment should be into into the core curriculum of pharm schools. 3. Improve access to education thro	wards tors. ines vendor uality the use of orporated nacy ugh ems. to health in	Lack of effective pricing and price regulations	pharmaceutical companies, with limited support from governments, are involved in strengthening manufacturing capacity through training, and international collaborations.	industries through capacity building, improved access to infrastructure, and building local talents.	

Methods

Integration was conducted between all data registered in National health accounts for the following countries as representing samples for African countries (Algeria, Morrocco, Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya, Senegal, Mali, South Africa, Cameron, Angola and Zambia) plus tender analysis for previous countries.

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One way sensitivity analysis was conducted in order to garniture data accuracy.

	Total population (000s)	Population < 15 years	GDP USD billions, current exchange rates	GDP growth	GNI per capita, USD current exchange rates	Population living < PPP int. USD1 a day	Adult literacy rate, 15+ years	Maternal mortality ratio, per 100 000 live births	Infant mortality rate per 1,000
Angola	17,024	46%	61.4	6%	2,540	43%	67%	1,400	116
Botswana	1,882	35%	12.3	8%	6,120	23%	81%	193	33
DRC ⁴⁹	65,800	50%	9.0	6%	140	59%	72%	549	92
Lesotho	2,506	40%	1.6	3%	1,030	39%	82%	762	91
Malawi	13,925	47%	3.6	7%	250	40%	72%	807	71
Mauritius	1,262	24%	6.8	4%	5,580	Na	84%	15	15
Mozambique	20,531	44%	7.8	8%	330	68%	44%	520	108
Namibia	2,190	39%	6.3	5%	4,704	44%	80%	449	46
Seychelles	87	23%	0.7	6.3%*	8,960	Na	96%	1	13
South Africa	49,321	31%	362.8	3%	5,720	21%	98%	124	46
Swaziland	1,018	39%	2.89	2%	2,560	62%	80%	589	85
Tanzania	40,454	44%	16.2	7%	410	82%	72%	578	58
Zambia	11,992	46%	11.4	7%	770	64%	na	830	103
Zimbabwe	12,225	40%	12.0	8%	340	Na	90%	880	59

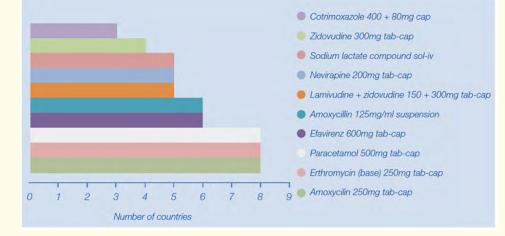
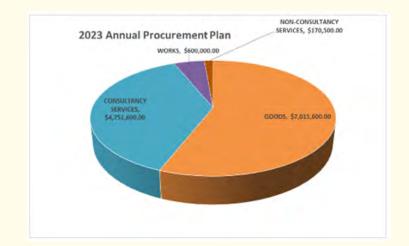


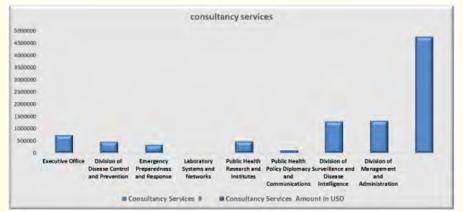
Figure 3

Results

The following results was founded.

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Workshops	Ticket	Approval Request Memo Purchase Requisition in SAP Booking and Registration form Passport copy	Quotation from the Airlines	10 days before departure	
	Honorarium Accommodation Promotional items	Approval			
Technical Assistance	Stationeries Ground transportation	Request Memo Purchase Requisition in SAP		2 weeks before th event	
	Interpretation services Other items need		Request for Quotation		
	Honorarium	Curriculum Vitae Request memo that include name of experts Passport copy			
Training	Training Institutions	Approval Request Memo	Request for Quotation	3-4 weeks	
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Conclusion

In conclusion, enhancing medical procurement in Africa is crucial for improving healthcare systems and ensuring the availability of essential medications and equipment. Despite the opening of new hospital wings and the establishment of public procurement authorities, challenges in medical procurement persist in Africa. These challenges include inefficient procurement systems, frequent stock-outs of essential medicines and equipment, inadequate logistics infrastructure, coordination issues, and corruption [1-15].

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