ACHIEVING EQUITABLE ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVES THROUGH THE USE OF NATIVE LANGUAGE

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Objectives

• Highlight factors contributing to inequitable access to contraceptives in northern Nigeria

• Highlight USAID | DELIVER PROJECT’s interventions and strategies

• Present result of the interventions
Nigerian Adult Literacy in English

Source: 2010 National Literacy Survey by National Bureau of Statistics
Background – Northern Nigeria

- Low literacy rates
- Hausa is most commonly used language
- Contraceptives Logistics Management System (CLMS) designed and documented in English
- Language proficiency issues impact ability to manage CLMS
- Poor logistics management and high stockout rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before Intervention</th>
<th>Stockout Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>24%</td>
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</tbody>
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Background [cont’d]

• Bauchi and Sokoto state MOHs distribute contraceptives using the Review and Resupply Meeting (RRM) model
CPR by State in Nigeria
CPR by Zone in Nigeria

Legend
- Red: Northwest
- Blue: Northeast
- Yellow: South-south

Northwest: 3.6
Northeast: 2.7
South-south: 16.4
Project Interventions

• Deployed native Hausa-speaking logistics officers (LOs)
• Conducted CLMS trainings in Hausa and English
• Interpreted-described Logistics Management Information System (LMIS) in Hausa
• Conducted RRMIs in Hausa and English
• Conducted supportive supervision in Hausa and English
• Gave feedback on logistics performance and areas of improvement in Hausa
Results

• Improved logistics skills/understanding for better operation of CLMS
• Stockout rates in both states dropped from 66% (2007) to 6.9% (2013)
Results [cont’d]

- Comparable access to contraceptives in the project-supported northern and southern states

- Reduction in expiries and losses as a result of improved recordkeeping
Lessons Learned

• Supply chain improvement interventions would benefit from adaptation to local context, including the use of native languages at local/community level as appropriate to facilitate achievement of equitable access to health commodities, especially in the rural areas.

• Development of logistics tools in native languages could provide additional advantages.
Thank You