

Supply Chain System Strengthening Technical Priority Areas for CSL



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Outline

- Introduction
- Enabling Environment
- Digital Supply Chain
- Workforce Development
- Last Mile

CSL Division Strategic Focus Areas

VISION

Women and girls and men and boys in priority countries for USAID's Office of Population and Reproductive Health can access their choice of high-quality and affordable contraceptives and family planning and reproductive health products.

MISSION

To be a world leader towards ensuring long-term availability for clients of a wide range of high-quality contraceptives and family planning and reproductive health commodities through public and private channels.




Do what it takes

Ensure commodity availability through a world class global supply chain to meet the needs of today's users.



Join with countries

Support public and private entities to transform their supply chain structures to be self-reliant, resilient, and responsive to local context and needs, with an eye to the future.



Lead with knowledge

Serve as thought leader in the global public health supply chain community and as a trusted resource with the ability to move and inspire others to action.

— Enabling Environment

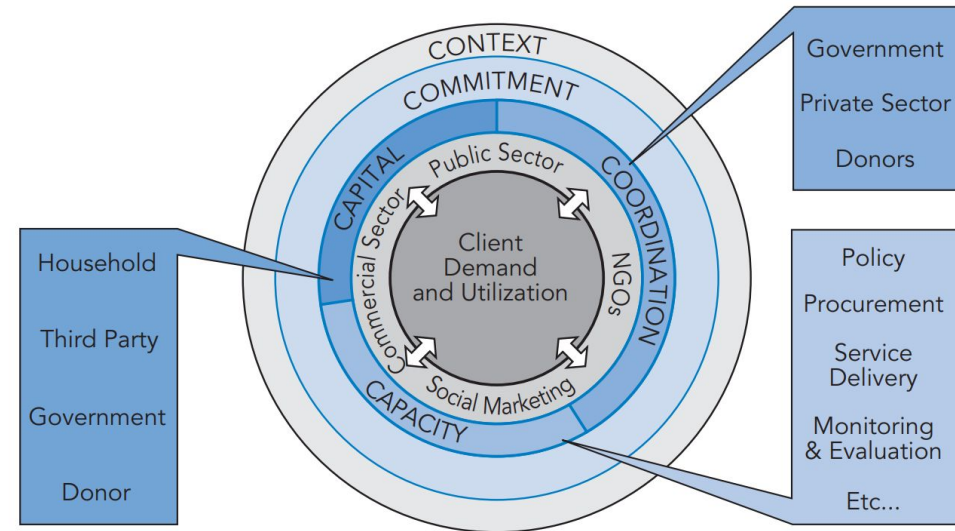


Enabling Environment Focus Areas

Focus areas come from the SPARHCs framework

- Contraceptive Security
- Governance
- Finance
- Policy
- Engaging with the private sector

The Strategic Pathway to Reproductive Health Commodity Security (SPARHCS) Framework



Source: Lisa Hare et al., eds., *SPARHCS: Strategic Pathway to Reproductive Health Commodity Security: A Tool for Assessments, Planning, and Implementation* (Baltimore: Information and Knowledge for Optimal Health (INFO) Project/Center for Communications Programs, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 2004).

Current Enabling Environment Activities

- Contraceptive Security Indicator (CSI) Survey
- CSI Research
- Local SSA Manufacturing of Hormonal Contraceptives
- Blended financing and grants for start-up e-commerce-based distributors
- Procurement Impact Briefs
- Fertility Awareness
- Commodity Financing - Concept Note

CONTRACEPTIVE SECURITY INDICATORS SURVEY



- First survey conducted by DELIVER in 2009
- Reaches over 50 countries
- Covers over 80 indicators
- Disseminated and used by UNFPA, RHSC, ICEC, and being incorporated into new databases

Current activities

- Strategic use by stakeholders and partners
- Updated COVID-19 Impact dashboard

Manufacturing Hormonal Contraceptives in SSA

- Two years of activity
- Developed a feasible business case for a shared facility manufacturing (D)MPA and financed by a development bank
- Currently disseminating results and getting feedback

Future Vision

- Is there market and donor appetite?
 - Procurement as a tool for supporting regional African manufacturing
- Publish findings

— Digital Supply Chain



Digital Supply Chain

- Supply chain information systems, including eLMIS, is the largest investment technical area for Missions.
- Five out of the top ten supply chain risks identified by the mission are MIS and data related
- Supply chain information systems are getting increasingly complex
- There is increased need for interoperability between supply chain, regulatory and health information systems.
- Need to avoid investing in siloed systems
- Need for new and advanced approaches for the design and planning of supply chain information systems
- Both global and national trends reflect an acceleration of digital transformation
- CSL's Digital Supply Chain Technical Priority focuses on supporting USAID Missions as they support host countries' Supply Chain Digital Transformation



Examples of Digital Supply Chain Technical Priority work

- **Supporting countries to moving to GFPVAN - Premium membership**
- **Assessment for host country supply chain information systems**
 - SCISMM Supply Chain Information System Maturity Model | USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program (ghsupplychain.org)
- **Adoption of Global Standards (GSI) and Traceability**
 - National Product Catalog National Product Catalog | USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program (ghsupplychain.org)
- **Digital Supply Chain Architecture**
 - WHO is in the process of developing a “Digital Supply Chain Architecture Approaches” handbook
 - This handbook is being developed in collaboration with community members from over 20 organizations including countries, donors & private sector implementation partners
 - The group is tri chaired by WHO,USAID, and Rwanda MoH
 - First draft for public comments is expected in Jan 2024

— Workforce Development



Supply Chain Workforce (SCW) Technical Priority Area

- Ultimately the Supply Chain Workforce technical priority is equally about systems and processes as it is about people.
- Key Focal Areas:
 - Holistic approaches; addressing labor market supply and demand
 - Preparing workforce for future supply chains and self-reliance (eg outsourcing)
 - Fostering collaboration and coordination to maximize impact
 - Engaging with the private sector to share learning



FY2023-2024 Focus

The SCW Technical Priority Area's portfolio seeks to:

- Support the sustainability and strategy of key global supply chain workforce advocacy organizations
- Invest in supply chain executive leadership
- Leverage supply chain workforce learning
- Engage key populations in supply chain careers

SCW activities are primarily driven by demand from the field

- IAPHL's strategy was developed through inputs from its global membership of nearly 8K members from 150 countries.
- IAPHL has grown a network of Country Chapters, each of which has a professionalization and advocacy agenda grounded in local context
- People that Deliver's activity requests are based on the Secretariat's engagement with leadership from Ministries of Health and public health supply chain organizations.

SCW-generated tools are disseminated through IP's global networks (e.g. the PtD coalition, the IAPHL community of practice), international fora such as the PtD Global Indaba, and in direct partnership with Ministries of Health.

— Last Mile



Scope of the Last Mile TPA

Objective - improve the availability of and access to family planning commodities in communities and family planning service delivery points, by spurring innovation and utilization of best practices for policies, processes or technology.

Definition of last mile for the TPA: *communities where people live, as well as any point which provides FP/RH commodities (including condoms) to clients*

→ e.g., public and private sector clinics and pharmacies, drug shops, community health workers, home delivery services, vending machines, etc.

Generally, activities funded under this TPA should be implemented at last mile sites.

→ Activities at central or intermediate levels of the supply chain that are expected to have downstream impact, but do not directly address/intervene at the last mile, are generally not prioritized.



Last Mile TPA Medium-Term Focus Areas (MFAs)

1. Improve data analytics and use at the last mile
 - Example: Prize and grant competition to use AI to forecast contraceptive need at the health facility level in the Cote d'Ivoire public sector system
2. Advocate with public sector supply chain agencies to use innovative, private sector distribution solutions
 - Example: Developing decision tools and communication materials (e.g., videos) to help governments understand the value of outsourcing
3. Expand access through new delivery points for family planning users
 - Example: Providing small grant and TA support to a new entrant e-commerce firm providing FP products in Ghana and Uganda

Last Mile TPA Approaches

- Focus on innovation
- Leverage USAID and IP's field presence
- Build evidence base where possible
- Incorporate significant dissemination and influencing into activities/budgets
- Leverage strengths and investments of others, deliberate collaboration looking for synergies



Thank you!
Questions?

