



IMPROVING CONTRACEPTIVE PROCUREMENT: LESSONS FROM LAC'S SOUTH-TO-SOUTH EXCHANGE NETWORK

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Through regional meetings, eight countries formed a network (Guatemala, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru), and learned from their neighbors:

Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Ecuador
Mexico





Procurement Identified as Key Challenge

2002

- Phase-out process begins
- Countries depend on contraceptive donations
- Little to no experience in contraceptive procurement

2006

- Procurement studies carried out
- Various countries mobilize financing for contraceptives
- Five countries
 begin to procure
 through a
 procurement agent

2011-2014

- Most countries financing almost 100% of contraceptives
- Several countries facing procurement barriers adapt methods, providing lessons on best practices





Procurement Context in LAC

Decentralized health systems

Restrictive/protective regulatory environment

Local producers/distributors in several countries

Prices and quality vary dramatically by country

Ministries of Health have quality control laboratories

Procurement Mechanisms Used in the Region



Procurement agent

 Dominican Republic, Paraguay, most Central American Countries (directly through MOUs, third party procurement, and co-financing)



Reverse Auction/Pooled Procurement

- Peru, Brazil, Paraguay, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela (national competitive bidding)
- SE-COMISCA (pooled procurement)



Framework Agreements

Chile (international/national competitive bidding)



Procurement Agent

Advantages

Disadvantages

Low prices

Technical support

Good quality

Fixed quantities

Donor dependent

> Long process

Upfront payment



Reverse Auction/Pooled Procurement

Advantages

Disadvantages

Shorter process

Low prices

Uses local system

Deliver to lower levels

Requires bid quantities

Prices may be too low

Fixed quantities

Additional skills needed





Framework Agreement

Advantages

Disadvantages

Flexible quantities

Low prices

Uses local system

Short turnaround Significant investment

Varied quality

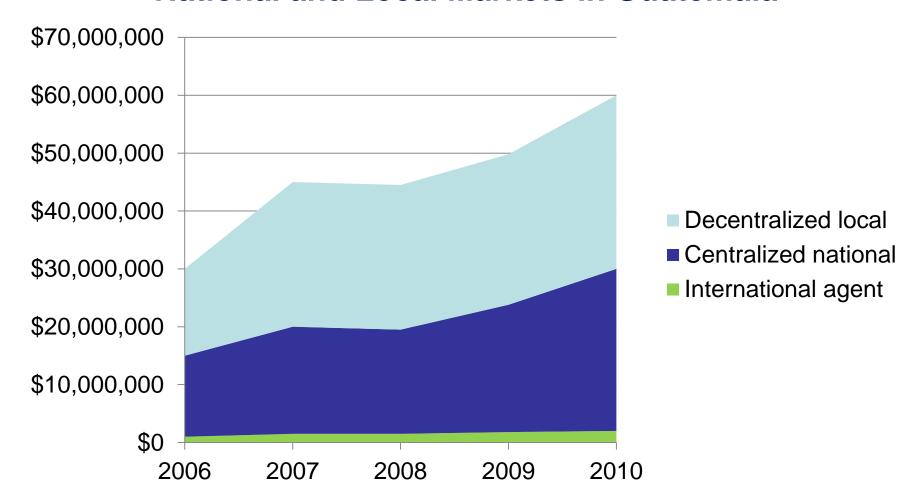


What Countries Shared through South-to-South Exchanges: 2003-2014

- Substantial savings using procurement agents
- Substantial savings through reverse auction (Peru, 2010)
 - Price of injectable reduced from US\$1.18 to US\$0.41.
 - Government agencies pooled procurement of 165 essential medicines, saving approx. US\$14 million
 - Length of bidding process reduced 7 to 2 months
- More agile supply chains using reverse auction/pooled procurement through COMISCA (2014)
 - El Salvador received prequalified products at competitive prices (\$1.85/vial versus \$1.33 thru procurement agent), achieving shorter lead time and no upfront payment



Savings through International Procurement versus the National and Local Markets in Guatemala





Key Messages

- South-to-south exchanges present an opportunity to identify and share effective, sustainable strategies
- Data is key to addressing procurement bottlenecks
- Streamlined policies and procedures create space to use available, but unexplored procurement options
- Procurement options are dependent on country capacity
- No "one size fits all" solution. a combination can be used
- Cost not sole driver: quality, timeliness, payment conditions





USAID PROYECTO DELIVER

Encuentro Sur - Sur: "Conociendo las Alternativas para la Adquisición Eficiente y Sostenible de Anticonceptivos en el Sector Público" Lima, Perú

THANK YOU!

17 - 19 de mayo de 2011