



Supply Chain System Strengthening Approach
Technical priority areas

UNFPA Supplies Partnership 2021-2030

Overall Goal: Contribute to ending unmet need for family planning and preventable maternal mortality by increasing access to high-quality modern contraceptives and life-saving maternal health medicines.

Availability and choice



Increase availability and quality-assured RH/FP commodities

Strengthening health systems



Ensure RH/FP commodities reach the last mile and promote harmonization and integration of supply chains

Increased government commitment



Country financial contributions to quality RH/FP services are increased
RH/FP is prioritized as core element of sustainable development

Operational effectiveness and efficiency



UNFPA demonstrates robust and accountable programme performance and oversight

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

GOAL: All women and girls are able to access and use a choice of quality RH/FP commodities whenever they want or need them

OUTCOME 1:

Increase availability of quality- assured reproductive health commodities

Output 1.1: Efficient and timely procurement of a choice of quality-assured reproductive health commodities (2 indicators)

Output 1.2: Increased range and availability of family planning commodities for marginalized groups in line with reproductive rights (4 indicators)

OUTCOME 2:

Ensure reproductive health commodities reach the last mile and promote harmonization, integration and strengthening of supply systems in countries

Output 2.1: Improved supply chain management (2 indicators)

Output 2.2: Improved commodity and data visibility for last mile assurance (2 indicators)

OUTCOME 3:

Countries to increase and diversify financial and programmatic contributions and prioritize reproductive health as a core element of sustainable development

Output 3.1: Increased and diversified allocations and use of domestic resources for reproductive health commodities and services (3 indicators)

Output 3.2: Family planning is explicitly included and funded in development strategies and plans in the context of primary health care (PHC) and universal health coverage (UHC) (2 indicators)

OUTCOME 4:

(Operational effectiveness and efficiency):

Improved programme management with shared accountability for results

Output 4.1: Enhanced programme governance and stakeholder engagement (2 indicators)

Output 4.2: Programme resources and risks are managed effectively and efficiently (2 indicators)

Global Perspective





Provides **initial visibility** into key elements of the main supply chain through which UNFPA program supplies flow, measures supply chain **capacity** and **complexity**; and identifies **opportunities to strengthen the supply chain**

On-site verification of last mile processes, practices and risks; facilitates **traceability** of programme supplies; enables **on-job mentoring** and capacity building; and identifies priority areas for **corrective actions** and **supply chain strengthening** interventions.

Monitors **stock availability**, **pipelines**, risks of **expiries** or **stock outs** and optimizes implementation of government-led multi-stakeholder national **supply plans**, promoting programme-supply management **integration**

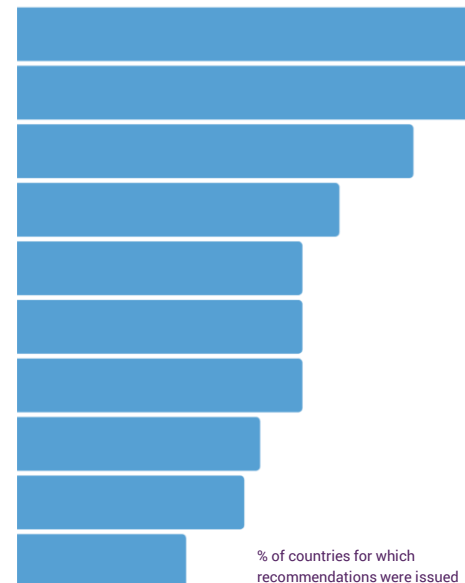
Identifies **risk areas** (external, delivery and fiduciary) and **levels** in the supply chain to promote **accountability** and enable UNFPA meet **fiduciary obligations** to donors.

LMA findings and recommendations



Target recommendations through
Transformative Action (TA)
applications for UNFPA Supplies
countries.

Ensure facilities have adequate capacity and infrastructure and are sufficiently equipped with shelves and/or pallets, as per WHO guidelines	86%
Improve record-keeping at facilities, ensuring that documents are correctly filed and easily retrievable, and that documentation includes information on expiration dates	86%
Monitor inventory levels to ensure regularity and frequency of distributions, and balance product orders according to needs	75%
Train supply chain management personnel in line with WHO guidelines	61%
Expand eLMIS coverage and train facility personnel accordingly	54%
Ensure availability and regular use of stock cards at facilities to record all product entries and exits	54%
Ensure that facilities have cold chain equipment and that all temperature-sensitive items are adequately stored	54%
Improve order and downstream delivery processes with adoption of pull system and issuance of stock on a FEFO basis	46%
Equip facilities with fire extinguishers, and ensure these are regularly maintained	43%
Sensitize and promote SRH use in communities	32%



% of countries for which
recommendations were issued



WHO Health System Strengthening Building Blocks

Leadership and Governance

Health System Financing

Health Information Systems

Health Workforce

Health Service Delivery

Access to Essential Medicines

1

Leadership and Governance



- 1.1 Development or implementation or progress review of national supply chain master plans/ strategies.
- 1.2 Advocacy for integration of RH commodities and supply management in the national essential medicines programme.
- 1.3 Advocacy for the recognition of supply chain management as an essential element of the national health system and creation of supply chain management posts in nominal roll of public service.
- 1.4 Convening of technical working groups for national supply plans, to bring in-country partners to the table, understand what they are procuring and identify resources available for distribution of commodities.
- 1.5 Establishment of accountability mechanisms for coordinated execution of national supply plans.
- 1.6 Review/ development/ implementation of governance structures and capacity building for warehousing and outsourcing transportation, including 3/4PL options.
- 1.7 Integration of reproductive health supply chain management in humanitarian preparedness and response plans and implementation of MISIP
- 1.8 Establishment of mechanism for transition from RH kits to bulk procurement of RH commodities beyond the immediate humanitarian crisis

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Health System Financing



- 2.1** Advocacy with Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance & other relevant authorities, for funding of reproductive health supply chains, including for areas such as storage and transportation, supply chain maturity assessments, and quality improvement initiatives.
- 2.2** Development of investment cases to mobilize donor funds for supply chain systems strengthening and quality improvement initiatives.
- 2.3** Development of frameworks and proposals for public-private partnerships or results-based financing of supply chain systems strengthening.
- 2.4** Establishment of functional mechanisms for tracking resource inflows, allocations and expenditures for financing supply chain functions e.g., procurement, customs clearance, warehousing, transportation to the last mile.

3

Health Information Systems



- 3.1** Collaboration of Country Offices with other UN Agencies and partners to implement eLMIS system(s) that capture UNFPA programme supplies.
- 3.2** Development of context-specific ToRs and tool/ job aids for implementation of eLMIS system(s) at all levels of the supply chain, including analysis to support decision making on IT tools selection.
- 3.3** Dissemination of timely and accurate data for supply planning and forecasting at all levels of the supply chain, through integration of different supply chain tiers and regular use/ updating of eLMIS system(s), as well as triangulation with other data sources in the country.
- 3.4** Development of innovations aiming to improve data collection, analysis, dissemination and use in humanitarian settings.

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Health Workforce



- 4.1 Training and capacity building of warehouse and health facility personnel on inventory management, distribution planning, and best storage practices, including during handling and transportation.
- 4.2 Training and capacity building of personnel concerning national quantification and forecasting aimed at adoption or promotion of pull or informed-push distribution models.
- 4.3 Dissemination and promotion of pre-service training on supply chain management for health workers, including incorporating related subjects in the national curriculum for approved/ accredited medical courses.
- 4.4 Organizational development initiatives promoting health supply chain workforce staffing, skills, motivation, performance and empowerment, including job description revisions, career plan optimization, and organizational structure evaluations.

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Service Delivery



- 5.1 Build capacity of central and regional warehouses, and other storage facilities towards compliance with and accreditation for WHO GDSP Standards.
- 5.2 Implementation of pull systems for commodity distribution.
- 5.3 Execution of supply chain performance and quality improvement initiatives, including regular supportive supervision to assess implementation of remedial action plans, including those derived from the LMA process
- 5.4 Improvement of storage and inventory control of commodities in community-based distribution programmes, including visibility enhancement, control measures, and reporting routines.
- 5.5 Development and revision of reverse logistics processes and disposal procedures for expired and damaged commodities.
- 5.6 Facilitation of commodities reception in the country, including investment in optimization of customs clearance process.

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Access to Essential Medicines



- 6.1** Implementation of cold chain capabilities across all levels of the supply chain chain (facilities and transportation), including partnerships for integration of oxytocin into vaccine cold chains (as per the UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA joint statement).
- 6.2** Development and diffusion of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) containing instructions on commodities handling and administration best practices.
- 6.3** Promotion of local manufacturing in countries, including development of local frameworks, support to regulatory authorities in terms of product registration, building capacity for GMP compliance, and production of quality-assured reproductive health products.

