Strengthening Government Supply Chains - Nutrition

Supply Chains for Children
UNICEF National Supply Chain Strengthening strategy

Nutrition Supply Chains
  - Challenges
  - HERA study; Findings and actions to date
  - Copenhagen Nutrition Supply Chain Consensus

UNICEF actions
  - Areas of work
    - Guidance, Tools and Knowledge
    - Country Engagement

Next Steps
National Supply Chain Strengthening
Supply Chain Functions and Enablers – The Fundamentals

Supply Chain Enablers
SD/PD staff globally, and contracted work in 30+ countries in 2016 – impact measured

Upstream Supply Chain Function
International Deliver is over 100MUSD alone (SD incurred)

Downstream Supply Chain Function
Greater than 75.0M USD 2016 (Program incurred)
Nutrition Supply Chain Challenges

Supply Chain Operations

• Packaging (volume, palette)
  – Volume translates into costs (warehouse and transport)
  – Pests (unintended clients in supply chain), leading to wastage
  – Leakage and spoilage – More attractive for home use has had other effects.

• Distribution:
  - Bulkiness of commodities and inadequate capacity to store/warehouse
  - Inadequate transportation capacity

Supply Chain Context

• Key Nutrition commodities linked to emergency responses

• Nutrition products often considered orphaned in public health context – not considered medicinal.

• Supply Chain Management considerations are often an afterthought in programmatic context – Inadequate funding for Supply chain
Integration nutrition commodities into the health system – Why bother?

Based on nine country studies including:

- Burundi (2015)
- Ethiopia (2013)
- Kenya (2014)
- Malawi (2015)
- Mozambique (2015)
- Chad (2014)
- Cameroun (2012)
- Niger (2014)
- Nigeria (2014)
Purpose of the Consolidation Study

• Review nutrition/RUTF supply chain studies and make comparative analysis

• Identify internal and external bottlenecks causing delay in implementation of proposed recommendations

• Identify key partner studies and trends

• Provide recommendation and guidance on key supply chain issues, summarize parallel partner supply chain initiatives and provide milestone-based suggestions on how to take integration agenda forward
Conceptual framework – (Components & Enablers):

1. Leadership and governance
2. Health care financing
3. Health workforce
4. Information and research
5. Medical products and technologies (or supply chain)
6. Service delivery

Quality assurance

- Product selection
- Forecasting
- Inventory Management
- Procurement

Health outcomes

Supply chain components
WHO building blocks of country health systems
UNICEF country studies – key findings

• Nutrition programme, including SCM, is often not put in larger health system context - Nutrition is never prioritized.

• In most countries some level of (opportunistic) integration already exists, especially downstream e.g. Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi

• For integration to succeed, partnerships and consensus among stakeholders is key – Governments, IP, Donors, Suppliers, Civil Society, etc. e.g. Zambia, Sudan
Copenhagen Nutrition Supply Chain Consensus

1. In the context of SDG 2, 3 and 17, commitments made as part of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, the Framework for Action (International Conference on Nutrition, 2014), UN Decade of Action, the Paris Declaration and the Accra Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and related emphasis on resilience, sustainability and national system strengthening, we, as partners participating at the Nutrition Supply Chain Practitioners Forum in Copenhagen 21-23 June 2016, recognize and highlight the following key principles on nutrition supply chain:

2. The effects of maternal and child undernutrition on child survival, health and development, and on macroeconomic development are now well-documented and understood. The focus on combating undernutrition continues to grow with an increasing number of organisations and alliances addressing undernutrition through a multi-sectoral approach. This, in turn, calls for coordination and alignment between partners and sectors to ensure maximum impact of interventions to prevent and treat undernutrition.

3. Specific high impact interventions to address undernutrition are often implemented through the health service delivery platforms. The scale-up of such interventions to prevent, manage and treat undernutrition, including acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, has been followed by significant progress in making nutrition services people-centred and an integral part of the primary health care basic services package. Integration of the corresponding supply chain system into the national central supply chain is pending in most countries. We, as partners committed to investing in nutrition, recognize that

Copenhagen Consensus details on:
https://www.unicef.org/supply/index_91782.html
How to take the integration agenda forward (2)

Key areas outlined from the Copenhagen Nutrition Supply Chain Consensus of 2016:

• Alignment and coordination among partners is key – *How do we get involved?*
• Nutrition Supply Chains should be integrated into National Supply Systems whenever possible
• Nutrition Supply Chain management (SCM) must be seen in a health system strengthening context – It’s a process, not an event.
• Nutrition SCM elements must be ‘normalized’ and move beyond emergency operations
KEY FOCUS AREAS - SCSC

✓ Work with governments to strengthen nutrition supply chains. – assessments, reviews, Supply Chain process redesign, TA

✓ Tools, guidance and knowledge – End User Monitoring, supply chain health checks, stock management, Forecasting and Quantification, and Quality Assurance guidelines.

- Knowledge sharing through fora such as Nutrition practitioner’s Forum, Regional Deep Dives, South to South Exchanges, Government Visits, Conferences, and online platforms.
## Country Engagements…

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<th>End User Monitoring Work</th>
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<td>National SCS implementation</td>
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What Next?..

- Nutrition Supply Chain has challenges – Packaging, Leakage, Transport & Distribution, Storage & Warehousing, Staff Capacity within governments and partners, Quality Assurance, data etc.
- From Consensus (2016) – UNICEF in partnership with other stakeholders are;
  - Reviewing & Developing tools for End User Monitoring
  - Developing guidance for ensuring quality of nutrition is sustained along the chain.
  - Supporting integration of nutrition into national supply chains – Government ownership/leadership

  *You are the experts – Innovation, cutting edge SCM, transport/distribution optimization, warehousing, track and trace (product visibility), knowledge…*

  *Let us engage/partner to strengthen Government Supply Chain...*