WHO building blocks, nutrition integration, and health systems strengthening
Health system: ‘all organisations, people and actions whose primary intent is to promote, restore or maintain health’

Building blocks that together form a country health system:
1. leadership and governance
2. health care financing
3. health workforce
4. information and research
5. medical products and technologies
6. service delivery
Health systems strengthening according to WHO

‘improving the six health system building blocks and managing their interactions in ways that achieve more equitable and sustained improvements across health services and health outcomes’
Conceptual framework

1. Leadership and governance
2. Health care financing
3. Health workforce
4. Information and research
5. Medical products and technologies (or supply chain)
   - Product selection
   - Forecasting
   - Inventory Management
   - Distribution
6. Service delivery

Supply chain components
- Product selection
- Forecasting
- Inventory Management
- Distribution

WHO building blocks of country health systems
- Leadership and governance
- Health care financing
- Health workforce
- Information and research
- Medical products and technologies
- Service delivery

Health outcomes
Interaction SCM and building blocks

Between the elements of the supply chain (in building block five)

With SCM as a whole, namely:

1. Leadership and governance
2. Health care financing
3. Health workforce
4. Information and research
Integration: leadership and governance of the health system

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

One national supply chain system:
- Provides increased visibility and transparency for policy makers.
- Facilitates stronger strategic direction, plans and policies, effective oversight, regulation, coordination, system design and accountability

6. Service delivery

Health outcomes
Integration: financing of the health system

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

One national supply chain system:
- Contributes to economies of scale for the management of the supply chain
- Increases equity in allocation of funding
- Facilitates flexibility and continuity in availability of funds

6. Service delivery

Health outcomes
Integration: workforce of the health system

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

One national supply chain system:
- Decreases the number of staff required, and workload
- Increases flexibility of staff
- Clear division of responsibilities between programme and supply chain staff

Supply chain components
WHO building blocks of country health systems
Integration: information and research for the health system

1. Leadership and governance
2. Health care financing
3. Health workforce
4. Information and research

One national supply chain system:
- Enables one single integrated logistics management information system
- Facilitates availability of data necessary for decision-making
- Limits duplication of data management

5. Medical products and technologies (or supply chain)

6. Service delivery

Health outcomes
Discussion

• Integration processes most often require **health systems strengthening**

• Integration and optimisation processes should be seen in the health systems (strengthening) context over and above the programme / project context (UNICEF or other)

• Long(er)-term engagement is necessary: integration in the regular supply chain is the only way to build a resilient and sustainable system in the long term