



# **Opportunities to Improve Supply Chains in Key Global Health Initiatives**

In support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Health Area: WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH - MDG 4 and 5

#### **FOCUS COUNTRIES**

#### For more information click on links below

- Every Woman Every Child global movement launched in 2010 by United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon in support of the Global Strategy for Women and Children's Health to achieve MDG 4 and 5
- Global health initiatives under Every Woman Every Child include:
  - A Promise Renewed to end preventable child deaths
  - Every Newborn Action Plan to end preventable newborn deaths
  - Family Planning 2020 to enable women and girls to use contraceptives
  - UN Commission on Life –Saving Commodities making thirteen life-saving commodities widely available
  - Every Woman Every Child Innovation Working Group to catalyze innovations that can accelerate progress

 Over 300 commitments made to Every Woman Every Child from all stakeholders globally, including 70 governments and over 40 companines

**KEY ACTORS** 

- Stakeholders include:
  - Governments: Norway, Canada, United States, United Kingdom, Tanzania, Nigeria, India etc.
  - International organizations: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, UNAIDS, UN Women
  - Private sector: Merck, J&J, GSK, Novartis, Pfizer, IFPW, Unilever, GSMA, Intel, HP, Safaricom, BD, Medtronic, GE
  - Civil society: Save the Children, World Vision, Care. BRAC
  - Global alliances: PMNCH
  - Foundations: UN Foundation, MDG Health Alliance

 Every Woman Every Child's goal: save 16 million lives, prevent 33 million unwanted pregnancies, end stunting in 88 million children, and protect 120 million children from pneumonia by 2015

**IMPACT** 

- Nearly US\$45 billion financial commitments pledged (US\$25 billion disbursed in the field as of 2013)
- The number of under-five deaths worldwide declined by half, (17,000 fewer children dying every day); 45% reduction in maternal deaths since 1990.

- 49 lowest income countries in The Global Strategy for Women and Children's Health
- Low and middle income countries in Every Woman Every Child global movement

## Health Area: WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH - Life Saving Vaccines

- Decade of Vaccines collaboration in support of The Global Vaccine Action Plan 2011 -2020 to deliver universal access to immunization
- Supportive initiatives to improve immunization supply chains include:
  - Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance Strategy 2011- 2015 (Phase III), and 2016-2020 (Phase IV)
  - Gavi Immunization Supply Chain Strategy to increase access to immunization through "3+1" approach
  - WHO Global Immunization Vision and Strategy 2006-2015
  - UNICEF Supply Division supply and logistics for procurement of vaccines for UNICEF and Gavi

- Gavi, WHO, UNICEF and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Other partners from all stakeholders groups, examples include:
  - International organizations: PAHO, World Bank
  - Private Sector: pharmaceutical manufacturers e.g. J&J, Merck, Pfizer, GSK, Sanofi Pasteur, Serum Institute of India; pharmaceutical distributors e.g. IFPW and IFPW Foundation, WalgreensBoots Alliance; third-party logistics e.g. UPS
  - Foundations: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. UN Foundation
  - Civil society: Save the Children, BRAC, various regional and local organizations

- 500 million children immunized to date through GAVI support, saving 7 million lives
- Additional 200 million people immunized through vaccine campaigns
- Support for 11 life-saving vaccines in the 73 poorest countries provided; new vaccines now reach poor countries more quickly
- A total of over US\$ 8 billion has been committed to programs in countries between 2000 and 2017
- Another 300 million people can be immunized from 2016 to 2020, saving 5-6 million more lives

- 194 countries in the Global Vaccine Action Plan 2011 -2020
- 73 countries supported by Gavi
- Examples of Gavi's vaccine distribution by region:
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 61%,
- South- East Asia & Pacific: 24%,
- North Africa & Middle East: 10%





#### **OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE SUPPLY CHAINS**

#### **KEY ACTORS**

#### **IMPACT**

#### **FOCUS COUNTRIES**

#### Health Area: INFECTIOUS DISEASES & NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASESs - MDG 6

- The Global Fund Strategy 2012-2016 to transform the Global Fund into the most effective vehicle for investing in impact on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria
  - Key Global Fund supply chain activities under transforming Procurement and Supply Management include:
  - Procurement for Impact (P4i)
  - Procurement Support Services, including the Pooled Procurement Mechanism (PPM)
- The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Five-Year Strategy 2010-2015, The largest component of the U.S. President's Global Health Initiative to fight HIV/AIDS around the world Key PEPFAR supply chain mechanism:
  - Supply Chain Management System (SCMS)
- Uniting to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) and NTD's Supply Chain Forum

- The Global Fund:
  - Donor and recipient governments, NGOs. businesses, foundations and affected communities
  - Key international development partners include WHO, UNAIDS, public-private partnerships (Roll Back Malaria, Stop TB, UNITAID) and the World Bank
- PEPFAR: US Government with country partners, all stakeholders engaged

- The Global Fund:
  - Funding: nearly US\$4 billion a year to support programs; total amount available for countries 2014-2016 is US\$16 billion
  - Over 40% of funds committed to the procurement and management of pharmaceuticals and health products
  - Impact: 7.3 million people on antiretroviral therapy for AIDS, tested and treated 12.3 million people for TB, and distributed 450 million insecticidetreated nets (as of Dec 2014)
- PEPFAR:
  - Funding: US\$46 billion 2004-2012
  - Impact: supporting life-saving antiretroviral treatment for 7.7 million people
  - Over US\$52 billion to bilateral HIV/AIDS programs, the Global Fund, and bilateral TB programs (by 2013)

- 151 focus countries by The Global Fund, investments by region:
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 55%
- Asia: 22%
- Eastern Europe & Central Asia: 9%
- Latin America & Caribbean: 8%
- Middle East & North Africa: 6%
- 65 focus countries by PEPFAR in Africa, central and Latin America. Eastern Europe and Asia

### **Health Area: NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

- Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013-2020
  - No specific supply chain strategy
  - Growing number of pilots and supply chain initiatives, among them several industry-led (e.g. IFPMA)
- · Growing area of actors involved from all stakeholder groups
- · International organizations, e.g. WHO
- Alliances: e.g. NCD Alliance (World Heart Federation, International Union Against TB and Lung Disease, Union for Int. Cancer Control, Int. Diabetes Federation)
- Private sector: e.g. IFPMA, Food & Nutrition, ICT, Financial/Insurance etc.
- Civil society, Academia and others

- 9 global NCD targets to be attained in 2025, including a 25% relative reduction in premature mortality from NCDs by 2025.
- NCDs account for 63% (36m) of global deaths
- Developed and developing countries
- Partners have different focusses (e.g. NCD Alliance focuses on India, Brazil, Mexico. South Africa)

#### Health Area: ACCROSS ALL HEALTH AREAS - Various Initiatives

- Human resources for sustainable supply chain management and SCM professionalization e.g. People that Deliver (PtD)
- Supply chain integrity & safety / combating counterfeited medicines e.g. Fight the Fakes Campaign
- Dialogue on Accessibility e.g. Accessibility Platform
- Rethinking medicine supply chain in Africa e.g. an initiative led by the World Bank