



Incorporating Supply Chain Strengthening in Commitments



Family planning programs rely on supply chains to bring contraceptive commodities to the women and girls who want to use them. Problems at any point in the chain—from initial procurement to local distribution—can lead to empty shelves. A secure supply chain, on the other hand, means fewer stock-outs and bottlenecks, and a greater variety of products on offer when and where they're needed. It means that women and girls have more choices and a more reliable source of the contraceptive products they prefer.

Supply chain managers are essential to coordinate the vast network of supply chain players—procurers, manufacturers, shippers, distributors, warehouse agents, facility managers, and service providers—in a system to ensure timely delivery of products from the port, to central and subnational warehouses, and ultimately to service delivery points and communities. Strengthening supply chains to meet the growing demand for family planning commodities will require better data insight into product movement, strategic decision support services to speed up product flows, adequate staffing and training, and consideration for how and when to leverage private sector supply chain expertise.

The following page lists key supply chain strengthening and management interventions to consider in your commitment:

KEY RESOURCES

[High Impact Practice \(HIP\) Brief: Supply Chain Management](#)

[MDS-3 Supply Chain Management Guidance](#)

[Reproductive Health Commodity Security and Data Visibility](#)

[Private Sector Engagement: A Guidance Document for Supply Chains in the Modern Context](#)

[Human Resources for Supply Chains](#)

[Rapid Supply Chain Modeling \(RSCM\) Tool](#)

[Ensuring Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Supplies: Recommendations to Build Resilient Supply Chains in the Humanitarian-Development Nexus](#)

INCREASE SUPPLY CHAIN DATA VISIBILITY

- Conduct regular and systematic assessments to identify supply chain bottlenecks and solutions.
- Strengthen existing data collection while working toward electronic systems.
- Adopt an electronic logistics management information system (starting at the national level and then connecting to global networks like the Global FP Visibility and Analytics Network) to work toward end-to-end visibility across the whole supply chain, from manufacturers to service delivery points.
- Leverage GS1 coding in a National Product Catalog for improved pharmaceutical traceability.

SPEED UP PRODUCT FLOW THROUGH THE SUPPLY CHAIN

- Map current supply chain processes to understand where duplication or wastage is happening.
- Utilize network optimization tools to understand the optimal infrastructure for a given supply chain in a specific context.
- Consider policy changes to reduce the number of tiers or levels of the supply chain to improve efficiency.

BUILD AND SUPPORT A COMPETENT, PROFESSIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN WORKFORCE

- Use a systematic, sustainable approach to strengthen supply chain human resources in-country to ensure sufficient human resources dedicated to the medicine supply chain.
- Foster and build strong leadership for supply chain management.

CAPITALIZE ON PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPLY CHAIN CAPACITY

- Consider a policy that supports private sector engagement in the public sector supply chain and leverages private sector capabilities, which can increase performance while decreasing cost per unit delivered. Third-party logistics providers can be contracted to provide specific supply chain services, such as procurement, customs clearance, warehousing, or distribution.
- Conduct an in-depth, cost-risk-benefit and private sector capability analysis to understand the private sector operators' core competencies, geographical reach, and costs.



QUESTIONS?

If you have questions about this guidance, or any other element of the commitment process, contact FP2030 staff at commitments@fp2030.org.



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