

Project Last Mile

Implementation support by:
Chemonics



tamol Comprimés BP 500 mg

BILL& MELINDA

GATES foundation







FCYZAZ guine Base 270 mg

of the second to Isquine Hydrochloride USP em 001 1nl . .. 100 mg snister tablet contains: S-YAC

om072/0m001) steldsT eniupsibo Artesunate & 1-140

The Coca Cola Company





Achieving the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) through the Emergency Supply Chain (ESC) Preparedness Playbook

Presenters

- Abyu Faris, PLM Liberia/Chemonics International
- Victoria Smith-Mulbah, National Institute of Public Health of Liberia













Components of the ESC Playbook



3



Transport and logistics

How will the commodities get to where they need to go?

- Warehousing and storage
- **Transport and waste** management
- Data visibility

Stockpiled commodities based on an up-to-date hazard assessment

Storage and transportation arrangements in place to move commodities

S The Global Fund







2

The Coca Cola Company



Implementations of the ESC Preparedness Framework





Country	Status
Cameroon	Complete
Kenya	Complete
Sierra Leone	In-progress
Liberia	In-progress
Burkina Faso	In-progress
Cote d'Ivoire	Kicking-off



r.

WHAT IS EMERGENCY SUPPLY CHAIN PREPAREDNESS?



Definition of emergency supply chain preparedness: Establish a system ahead of an emergency to manage all the commodities necessary to respond to an outbreak and ensure they get to the point of care as efficiently as possible.

In Liberia the ESC preparedness will:

- Improve and sustain response to disease outbreaks.
- Improve stockpile management and response planning.













An ESC Playbook is a planning and implementation framework which provides clear guidelines, connects critical functions, and clarifies roles and responsibilities within the supply chain to effectively and efficiently respond to any emergency, large or localized.

The Global Health Security Agenda is a partnership of nations, international organizations, and stakeholders to help create a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats and elevate global health security as a national and global priority.













Module 1: People and Processes-Governance



- The Liberian government is on board through the Ministries of Health (MOH) and National Public Health Institute of Liberia (NPHIL).
- The stakeholders' kickoff meeting was held in the presence of the director general of NPHIL and his deputies, including:
 - Managing director of Central Medical Stores (CMS) and the Director of Supply Chain Management Unit (SCMU),
 - USAID and representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA),
 - National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA),
 - General Service Agency (GSA),
 - UNICEF, and WHO.











Module 1: People and Processes -Governance



A dedicated ESC Core Team comprised of MOH, NPHIL, MOA, GSA, NDMA, and WHO is in place, chaired and cochaired by NPHIL and MOH.

The ESC Core Team is a multisectorial team of experts tasked with customization of the playbook to the Liberian context.















Module 1: People and Processes-Disease Triggers



Triggers were set in accordance with the national Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) guidelines.

A disease trigger is an action/epidemic threshold level that requires a definite response including the activation of the ESC.

- Number of cases (single vs. cluster of outbreaks)
- Geographical location (Two or more counties, cross-border, etc.)
- Resource availability (human, financial, logistics)
- Number of concurrent outbreaks

S/ No	Human Disease	Zoonotic Disease
1	Meningitis	Human Rabies
2	Ebola	Anthrax
3	Marburg	HPAI
4	Lassa Fever	Rabies in animals
5	Yellow Fever	Ebola in animals
6	Cholera	
7	Shigellosis	
8	Poliomyelitis	
9	Measles	
10	Neonatal tetanus	









Module 2: Commodity Planning



Module 2 defines commodities that the ESC will be responsible for and plans for how to get them. It is comprised of three key elements: commodity forecasting, procurement and sourcing, and stockpiling.













Commodity forecasting: A team of clinicians, nurses, pharmacists, public health professionals, and subject matter experts from MOH, NPHIL, PLM/Chemonics, and various hospitals conducted a three-day quantification workshop to estimate the total quantity and cost of commodities needed for priority diseases.





Module 2: Commodity Planning



Forecasting Process

- a. Based on the list of priority diseases, the technical experts identified commodities that are necessary for emergency response
- b. Potential number of monthly cases at peak of outbreak estimated
- c. Consumption ratio per case determined to calculate quantities in the event of an outbreak
- d. Specifications and standards for each commodity identified and checked against national treatment protocols









Module 3: Warehousing, Storage, and Transport



The ESC core team members conducted a national assessment to determine the current storage and transportation conditions and capacity at the counties and GSA facilities.



The Coca Cola Company







Coca Cola Africa Foundation



Lessons Learned



- Buy-in from relevant authorities, particularly MOH and NPHIL early in the process, has helped the ESC initiative to progress smoothly.
- Engaging multiple key stakeholders promotes a sense of ownership and commitment throughout the process.
- Coordination among different donors and partners was essential to avoid duplication of effort and wasted resources.
- It is important to integrate the ESC into Liberia's existing supply chain network and resources.







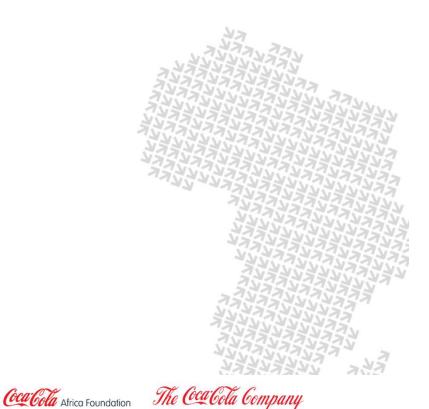








- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Liberia
- National Public Health Institute of Liberia
- USAID
- Project Last Mile (PLM)













Questions?











