

COVID-19 Supply Chain System (CSCS)

Member States Briefing

22nd April 2021

Building on Ebola experience, WHO scaled up emergency operations, enabling rapid response to COVID-19

2014-2016

Ebola West Africa outbreak

2016-2018 Emergency preparedness

1-Jul-2016:
WHO Health Emergencies Programme established

WHO Operations Support & Logistics (OSL) established in WHO HQ and regions

Dubai logistics hub established

2018-2020
Ebola emergency response

Ebola outbreak – Democratic Republic of Congo

Operational readiness

- Logistics expertise
- Supply chain coordination
- Warehouse and transportation

Delivered supplies

- PPE
- GeneXpert testing cartridges
- Merck vaccine

Supported laboratory and cold-chain storage capacity
Supported operations in treatment facilities

Global supply chain of essential supplies collapsed as COVID-19 cases spiked across the world in early 2020

Trade restrictions a major obstacle to moving critical supplies to where they were needed most

Supply chains vulnerable to **industrial / transport shutdowns** and **movement restrictions**

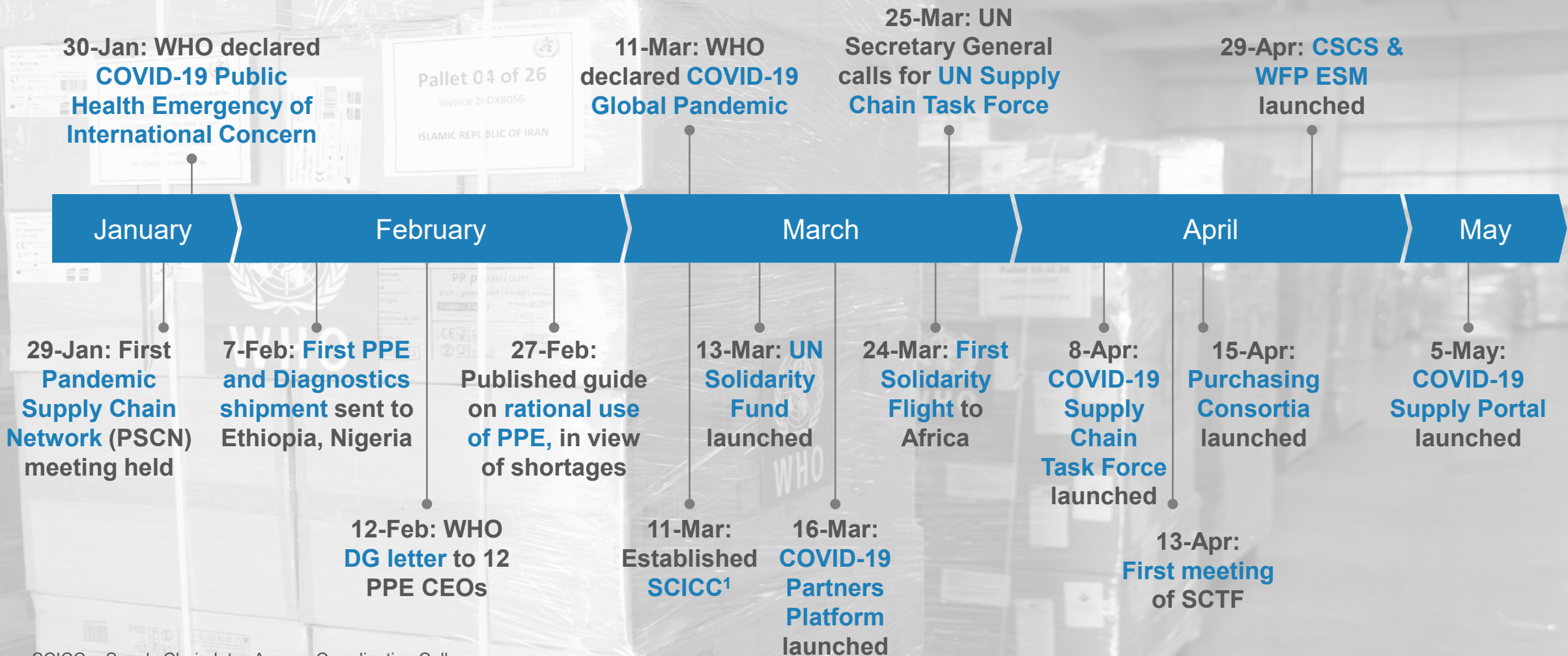
Border closures limited land, air and sea freight movement

Hoarding and **export bans** further restricted global access to supplies



WHO stepped in to coordinate an **inter-agency response** combining purchasing power of public health partners and political capital to **establish a Global Supply Chain System** to increase access to COVID-19 life-saving supplies

WHO rapid response: COVID-19 Supply Chain Task Force scaled up operations to deploy essential supplies



SCICC = Supply Chain Inter-Agency Coordination Cell
SCTF = Supply Chain Task Force
CSCS = COVID-19 Supply Chain System
ESM = Emergency Service Marketplace

WHO rapid response provided a first wave of test kits and PPE to 75 member states in February and 85 in March

FEBRUARY 2020

WHO: 75 countries

Guinea
Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Armenia
Bangladesh
Belarus
Bhutan
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cambodia
Cameroon
CAR
Congo, Rep.
Cote d'Ivoire
Djibouti
DRC
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Ghana
Indonesia
Iran
Kenya
Kiribati
Kosovo
Kyrgyzstan
Lao PDR
Liberia
Lithuania
Madagascar
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Moldova
Mongolia
Montenegro
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Nigeria
North Macedonia

Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Samoa
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
South Africa
South Sudan
Sudan
Tanzania
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tonga
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
Vanuatu
Vietnam
Zambia
Zimbabwe

UNICEF: 5 countries

China
DRC
DPRK
Fiji
Nepal

MARCH 2020

WHO: 85 countries

Georgia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
India
Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Rep.
Iraq
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kosovo
Kyrgyz Republic
Lebanon
Liberia
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mauritania
Moldova
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
North Macedonia
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cameroon
Chad
DRC
Congo, Rep.
Czech Republic
DPRK
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Eswatini
Ethiopia
Fiji
Gabon
Gambia, The

Georgia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
India
Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Rep.
Iraq
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kosovo
Kyrgyz Republic
Lebanon
Liberia
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mauritania
Moldova
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
North Macedonia

Oman
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Sao Tome And Principe
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Syria
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

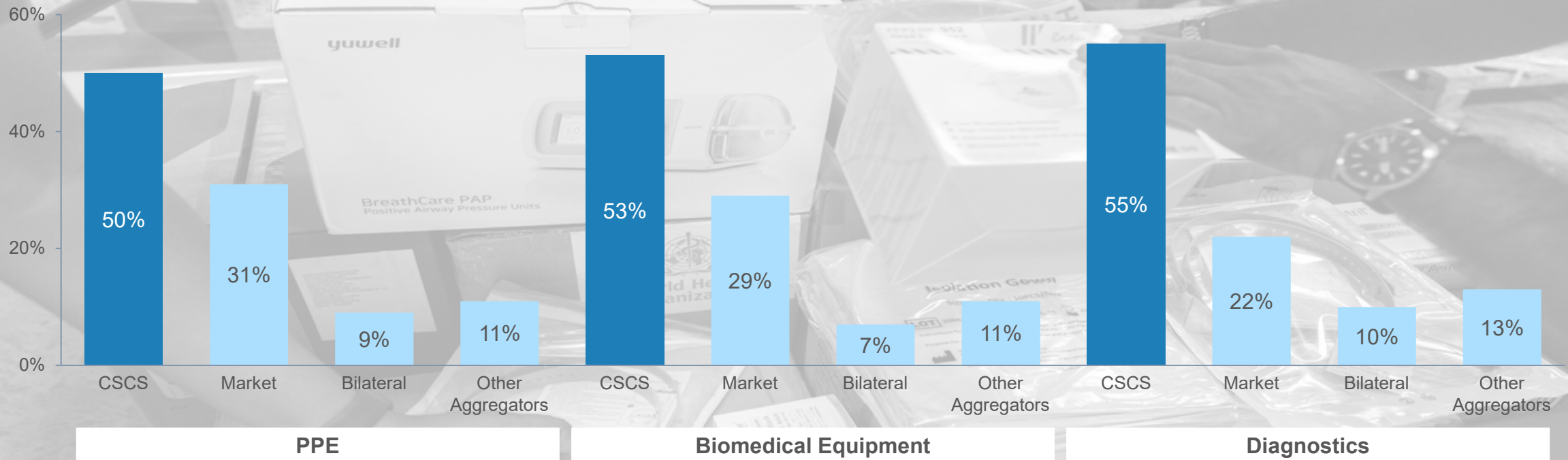
Vietnam
Yemen, Rep.
Zimbabwe

UNICEF: 12 countries

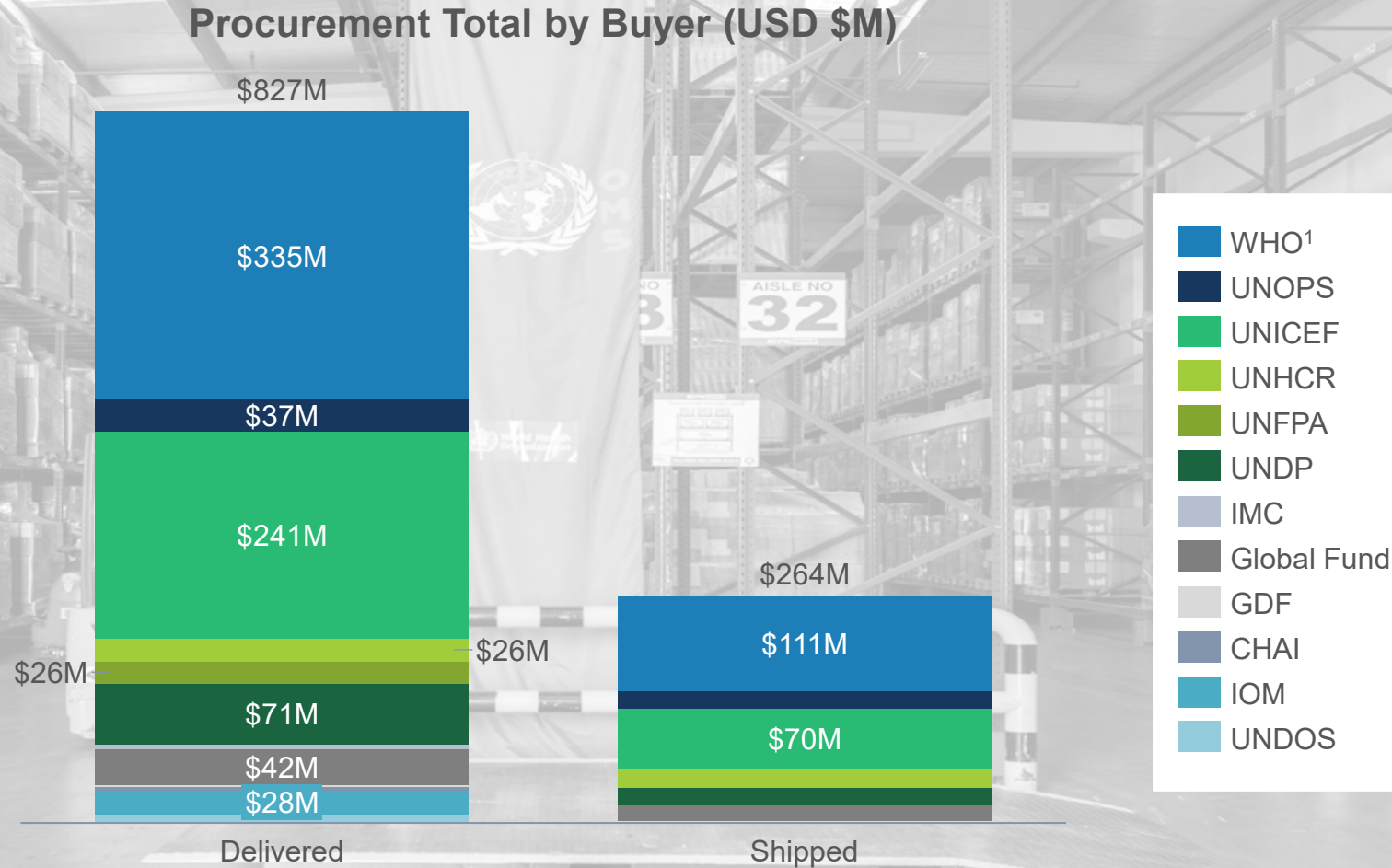
Central African Republic
Croatia
DPRK
Eritrea
Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Rep.
Lao PDR
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Ukraine
Venezuela, RB
Zimbabwe

CSCS Review: LMICs accessed 50% of essential supplies via COVID-19 Supply Chain System

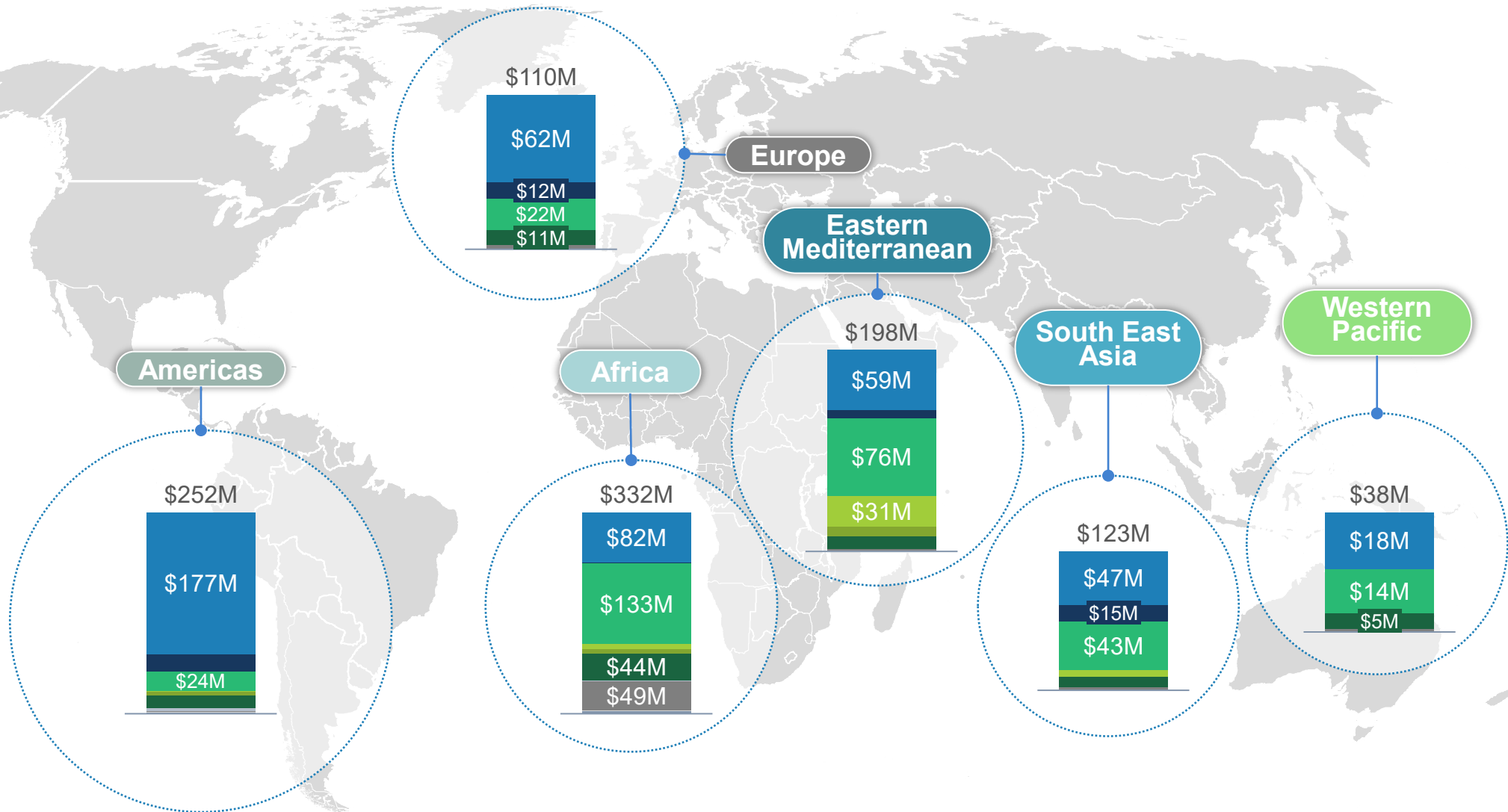
Supply Channels – Since the start of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, from which sources did you access your COVID-19 supplies?



CSCS Review: \$1.1 billion supplies procured by CSCS to support Member State requests



Access at the core of the response



■ WHO¹
 ■ UNICEF
 ■ UNFPA
 ■ IMC
 ■ GDF
■ UNOPS
 ■ UNHCR
 ■ UNDP
 ■ Global Fund
 ■ Unitaid/CHAI

Note: 1. WHO includes PAHO
 Source: COVID-19 Supply Chain System Assessment

CSCS Review highlighted key lessons learned

- **Rapid response supplies in the first 8 weeks were critical** and preparedness should be expanded
- **Speed** of access to supplies thereafter was the most critical challenge raised by countries
- Coordination of a **multi-lane procurement** approach is key to maximizing access
- Lack of **data transparency** further complicated the operations – hundreds of cross-agency datasets were manually linked / processed; countries did not have much visibility into their orders
- Insufficient **team resources** to support high demand from countries for technical specifications / QA guidance and order-related communications
- Need for **operations guidance** to define the **leadership, coordination** (data, responsibilities) and **execution** (tools, processes) of the Supply Chain System
- Regionalisation – of procurement and manufacturing notably Africa CDC

Objectives

WHO and partner rapid response during the first 4-6 months of a pandemic

WHO coordinated approach to maximizing access to life-saving supplies and novel products thereafter

Building on regional and country preparedness & access

CSCS Review: Global supply chain systems have critical role in Rapid Response and Maximize Access phases

Rapid Response

Prepared to provide rapid response for 4-6 months

- Strategic inventory
- Dialogue with key industries
- Playbook
- Early volume guarantees to secure quantities

Maximize Access

Leadership for global response, by setting goals & providing visibility

- Data sharing compacts
- Leveraging expertise and assets of multi-agencies
- Financing: volume guarantees, bridge, pooled funds

Country needs transparency

- Supply needs
- Allocation
- Funding
- Partner roles

Coordination of supply chain actors from requisition to delivery

- Data interfaces
- Aligned product sources, shipment plan
- In-country logistics

Pandemic global markets transparency

- Demand, major deals, global supply, pricing issues tracking
- Informs allocation

Call to action | Enhance supply chain systems to increase emergency preparedness; Member State support critical to ensure success



Set Operations Playbook

Establish roles, tools for cross-agency coordination, planning, execution; define data sharing requirements



Digitize data for market intelligence

Provide visibility into global market & country needs for supplies; facilitate multi-lane coordinated supply chains



Stockpile strategically

Build up physical stock; establish virtual stock via supplier agreements



Establish financing model

Expand bridge financing for advance purchases & pooled funding

A blurred, long-exposure photograph of a modern building's interior at night. The scene is filled with people in motion, their figures streaked across the frame. The background is a vast, brightly lit cityscape with numerous skyscrapers and lights, visible through large glass windows. The overall atmosphere is one of a busy, high-tech urban environment.

Thank you!