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

Presenters

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### Components of the ESC Playbook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPICS</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People and processes</td>
<td>Clear governance and processes to run the emergency supply chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity planning</td>
<td>Stockpiled commodities based on an up-to-date hazard assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and logistics</td>
<td>Storage and transportation arrangements in place to move commodities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### People and processes
- What are the structures that enable the ESC to function?
  - Governance and organizational structure
  - Financing
  - Triggers

#### Commodity planning
- What commodities will the ESC be responsible for, and how will it handle them?
  - Commodity forecasting
  - Procurement and sourcing
  - Prepositioning/stockpiling

#### Transport and logistics
- How will the commodities get to where they need to go?
  - Warehousing and storage
  - Transport and waste management
  - Data visibility
Implementations of the ESC Preparedness Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>In-progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>In-progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>In-progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire</td>
<td>Kicking-off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
What is an ESC Playbook?

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 co-chaired by NPHIL and MOH.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Human Disease</th>
<th>Zoonotic Disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Meningitis</td>
<td>Human Rabies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ebola</td>
<td>Anthrax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Marburg</td>
<td>HPAI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lassa Fever</td>
<td>Rabies in animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td>Ebola in animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shigellosis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Poliomyelitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Neonatal tetanus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Module 2: Commodity Planning

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.
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.
Acknowledgements

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