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

**January**
- 30-Jan: WHO declared COVID-19 Public Health Emergency of International Concern

**February**
- 29-Jan: First Pandemic Supply Chain Network (PSCN) meeting held
- 7-Feb: First PPE and Diagnostics shipment sent to Ethiopia, Nigeria
- 12-Feb: WHO DG letter to 12 PPE CEOs
- 27-Feb: Published guide on rational use of PPE, in view of shortages

**March**
- 11-Mar: WHO declared COVID-19 Global Pandemic
- 13-Mar: UN Solidarity Fund launched
- 16-Mar: COVID-19 Partners Platform launched
- 24-Mar: First Solidarity Flight to Africa

**April**
- 25-Mar: UN Secretary General calls for UN Supply Chain Task Force
- 8-Apr: COVID-19 Supply Chain Task Force launched
- 15-Apr: Purchasing Consortia launched
- 29-Apr: CSCS & WFP ESM launched

**May**
- 11-Mar: Established SCICC
- 13-Apr: First meeting of SCTF

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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**
- 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
- Guinea
- Papua New Guinea
- Iran
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kyrgyzstan
- Lao PDR
- Lithuania
- Madagascar
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Nigeria
- North Macedonia
- Pakistan
- 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
- DPRK
- Fiji
- Nepal

### MARCH 2020

**WHO: 85 countries**
- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Angola
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- 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
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Lebanon
- Libya
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mauritania
- Moldova
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- 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
- Ukraine
- Vanuatu
- Vietnam
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

**UNICEF: 12 countries**
- Central African Republic
- Croatia
- DRC
- Eritrea
- Indonesia
- Iran, Islamic Rep.
- Lao PDR
- Pakistan
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Russian Federation
- Rwanda
- Sao Tome And Principe
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Sri Lanka
- Syria
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam
- Yemen, Rep.
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?

Source: COVID-19 Supply Chain System Assessment
CSCS Review: $1.1 billion supplies procured by CSCS to support Member State requests

Procurement Total by Buyer (USD $M)

- WHO: $335M
- UNOPS: $37M
- UNICEF: $241M
- CHAI: $26M
- UNFPA: $26M
- UNHCR: $241M
- UNDP: $111M
- IMC: $28M
- Global Fund: $264M
- GDF: $28M
- CHAI: $264M
- IOM: $827M

Note: 1. WHO includes PAHO
Source: COVID-19 Supply Chain System Assessment
Access at the core of the response

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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

Source: COVID-19 Supply Chain System Assessment
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
Thank you!