An update on the Coordinated Procurement Planning Initiative (CPP): A multi-partner approach to preventing ARV stockouts

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WHO/AMDS Partners Meeting
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Agenda

- Purpose
- Members
- Goal
- Activities
- Challenges
- Benefits
- What’s next?
What is the purpose of the CPP Initiative?

• To improve HIV/AIDS procurement coordination

• To collect and share information on HIV/AIDS donor funding

• To assess risk of treatment interruption based data analysis

• To monitor country level PSM issues and alert donors when risks are identified
CPP Initiative: Current members

Steering Committee
- Global Fund
- OGAC
- UNAIDS
- UNITAID
- USAID
- World Bank
- WHO

Technical Working Group
- CHAI
- ESTHER
- SCMS
- MSH
- UNICEF

Technical Secretariat
- SCMS
Goal: Consistent and reliable funding flow and supply of ARVs

- Encourage donors and governments to share key data
- Monitor data to identify demand
- Gain insight into stock & supply status, risks and challenges
- Encourage national coordination
What is the CPP Initiative doing?
Collecting data

- Maintaining the country at risk schedule
- Conducting a more focused risk assessment in 16 countries
- Building a web-based dashboard to share country-specific information
  - This knowledge management tool will showcase live information gathered from donors and countries at risk and analyses of that information
CPP Initiative is also sharing information through

- **At donor level**
  - Quarterly CPP meetings
  - Ad-hoc meetings with CPP members
  - Country-specific stockout alerts

- **At country level**
  - CPP members share risk analysis with country teams
  - Contribute to local coordination efforts
  - Report alerts and progress
## Recent alerts on imminent, potential or active stockouts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country At Risk</th>
<th>Date of Alert</th>
<th>Originator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>May 2012</td>
<td>Clinton Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>March 2012</td>
<td>WHO/UNICEF</td>
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<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td>ESTHER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
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<td>Benin</td>
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<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td>Global Fund</td>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>Clinton Foundation</td>
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How is this information used?

- **Global Fund** shares with FPMs and Joint Working Group Mechanism
- **WHO/UNAIDS** shares with their country offices
- **SCMS** shares with our country offices
- Helping inform the **CHAI/UNITAID** transition, provides more “on the ground” information/perspective
- **UNICEF/UNITAID** shares with country offices
- **USG** has found this information useful for policy and advocacy purposes
CPP Initiative challenges

- Data collection
  - Getting the right data
  - Standardized vs. customized templates
- Limited partners in country; difficult to identify resources on the ground
- Country coordination mechanisms lacking in some countries
- CPP does not have direct access to resources to provide TA
ESTHERAid data collection

- All ESTHERAid countries experienced supply shortages or stockouts in 2011
- Availability cannot be guaranteed at central level
- Main challenges
  - Supply management and forecasting
  - Unreliable quantification data
  - Long procurement process
  - Distribution
  - Lack of in-country funds
  - Burdensome contractual procedures
ESTHERAid: Burkina Faso

- Known to have a strong supply chain system
- However, estimated that 30% of ART needs are not covered by secured funding for 2012
- What is weakening the system?
  - Poor forecasting?
  - Lack of reliable data on drug consumption?
  - Decrease in Global Fund’s contribution?
  - All of the above or something else?
- How can CPP help?
How can CPP benefit country programs and governments?

- Engages, in a coordinated way, key donors
- Reinforces the interrelationship of donor funding in supply planning
- Avenue for information (especially for those countries where national coordinating mechanisms do not exist)
- Potential to fill upcoming gaps, when funding risks are identified in time
- Identifies potential issues in-country for follow-up by donors with TA or funding
Next steps

• Continue to gather data in countries-at-risk

• Establish a web-based dashboard for sharing country-specific information on ARVs

• Engage more donor/partner country programs
Questions?

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