

Witness Hussain IAPHL Scholarship Beneficiaries' Report

- Purpose:
 1. To learn from other Health and Humanitarian Logistics experts
 2. To harness information which I can use back home to improve our supply chain system
 3. To learn so as to give back through contributions to the local IAPHL country chapter
 4. To network with other logistics practitioners.
- Background

As a recipient of the IAPHL scholarship, I was able to participate in the HHL conference in Kigali Rwanda. This created a platform to learn through:

 1. Panel discussions
 2. Breakout sessions tailor-made to varying needs
 3. Poster presentations
 4. Networking
 5. Field visit
- Participation/Photographs:

Day 1.

I attended 3 presentations in the morning in room 3. These centered mainly on cold-chain monitoring:

1. Temperature Monitoring for End-to-End Visibility in the cold chain – Nexleaf Analytics
2. Supply Chain Strengthening Partnership – Parsyl Platform
3. Utilizing remote sensors to monitor temperature and humidity for ambient health products in the supply chain.

For the 3 presentations, I gathered that cold chain monitoring is a:

- Risk management and quality assurance solution
- It increases visibility in the supply chain
- It ensures that vaccines are still potent especially on the last mile delivery
- It reduces closed vial waste

Day 1: Session 2

- How can public health logistics assets be used to support humanitarian emergency response – Liz Igharo

Day 2

1. Temperature Monitoring for End-to-End Visibility in the cold chain – Nexleaf Analytics
2. Supply Chain Strengthening Partnership – Parsyl Platform
 - Risk management and quality assurance solution
 - Increases visibility in the supply chain

- Ensure that vaccines are still potent especially on the last mile delivery
 - Reduce closed vial waste
 - 3 part solution system
 - ✚ Track devices – measures temperature, humidity and light
 - ✚ Mobile App – warns, uploads data
 - ✚ Intelligent web platform
 - Frontline tools – empower frontline personnel with tools to collect additional information.
 - Can take photos
 - The system is being used in Senegal with GAVI support for HPV vaccine and last mile delivery.
3. Chemonics
- Ambient health commodities

Day 2

Session 1: The journey to self-reliance: the story of a public-private partnership to achieve pharma-compliant warehousing for public health commodities in Nigeria

Presenters: Ladi A. Stephen, USAID GHSC-PSM Project

Key notes

- There was a significant gap in adequate warehousing of health products in Nigeria. In partnership with the USAID (GHSC-PSM), federal Ministry of Health of Nigeria engaged the implementation of public-private-partnership. They constructed two modern and with adequate capacity pharmaceutical-grade warehouses in both Abuja and Lagos.
- Key note lesson - Stakeholder engagement and involvement is key to the improvement of supply chain management of health products.

Session 2: Mitigating the risk of commodity stock outs in Public Health Supply Chains: Empirical Evidence from Indonesia

Presenters: Barbara Knittel, JSI

Key notes

- JSI in partnership with the Indonesia National Population and Family Planning Board and University of Minnesota strengthened supply chains in public health facilities. This project evaluated supply chain systems weakness within 11 districts of Indonesia.
- The results of research revealed that the use of stock cards is paramount as can lead to 34% reduction of odds of stock-outs and initiative of all packages contribute towards mitigating the risk of stock-outs

Session 3: Understocking of Essential Medicines: A root cause Analysis

Presenters: De Vries Harwin, postdoctoral Researcher, INSEAD

Key notes

- In low- and middle-income countries availability of health products is low. The study conducted in Kenya within 39 health facilities revealed that this low availability for health products rely on: inventory control skills, inventory control policies or systems, time and budgets constraint, incentives and supply failure.

13:30 to 14:30:

Title: Applying Private Sector Solutions to optimize routes and build capability for sustainable supply chain management (SCM) in the public health sector: Project Last Mile in Mozambique

Key notes:

- Mozambique has had a difficult history from the past and infrastructure is still challenging for distribution
- 2016 was 1st phase of the project and 2018 is 2nd phase of the project
- challenges have been rigid nature of routing plans with demand/orders, roads obstructions and availability of vehicles
- Good information is key to success. 3 steps were used:
 1. Data
 2. Set up, mapping and analysis
 3. Route optimization

Title: TransIT: Low-cost Transport Management System for International Development and Relief

Key Notes:

- Tracking shipments locally is a problem. Chemonics developed TransIT which is an electronic proof of delivery for drivers to use during delivery with GPD coordinates
- Since development in 2018, Cameroon and Mozambique have used this technology successfully

Title: Implementation of Global Standards for Traceability in Global Health

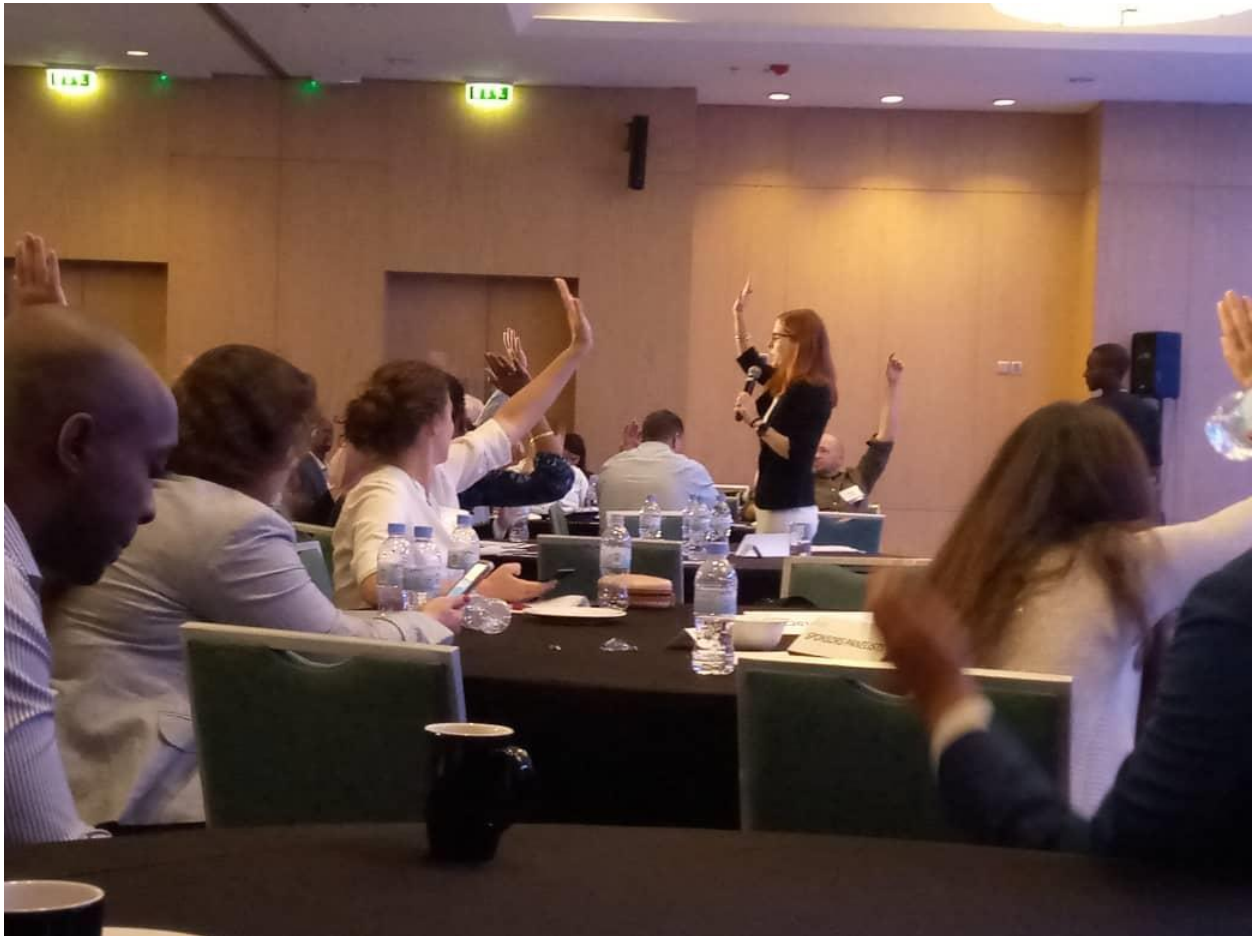
Key Notes:

- Bar codes have been developed for standardization among donors of products donated for traceability within countries
- The bar codes are also pasted on boxes of medicines for identification and tracing
- Partners endorsed include StopTB Partnership, The Global Fund, UNFPA and UNDP

Title: Integration of therapeutic and supplementary food (TSF) into Namibia's national pharmaceutical supply chain systems – Nepembe Kefas, USAID GHSC-PSM project

- The parallel distribution of Nutrition products was proving expensive and time consuming for the staff.
- This was mitigated through the incorporation of nutrition products into the pharmaceutical supply chain system.
- This resulted in huge savings and reduced work burden for the staff.

Conference Pictures



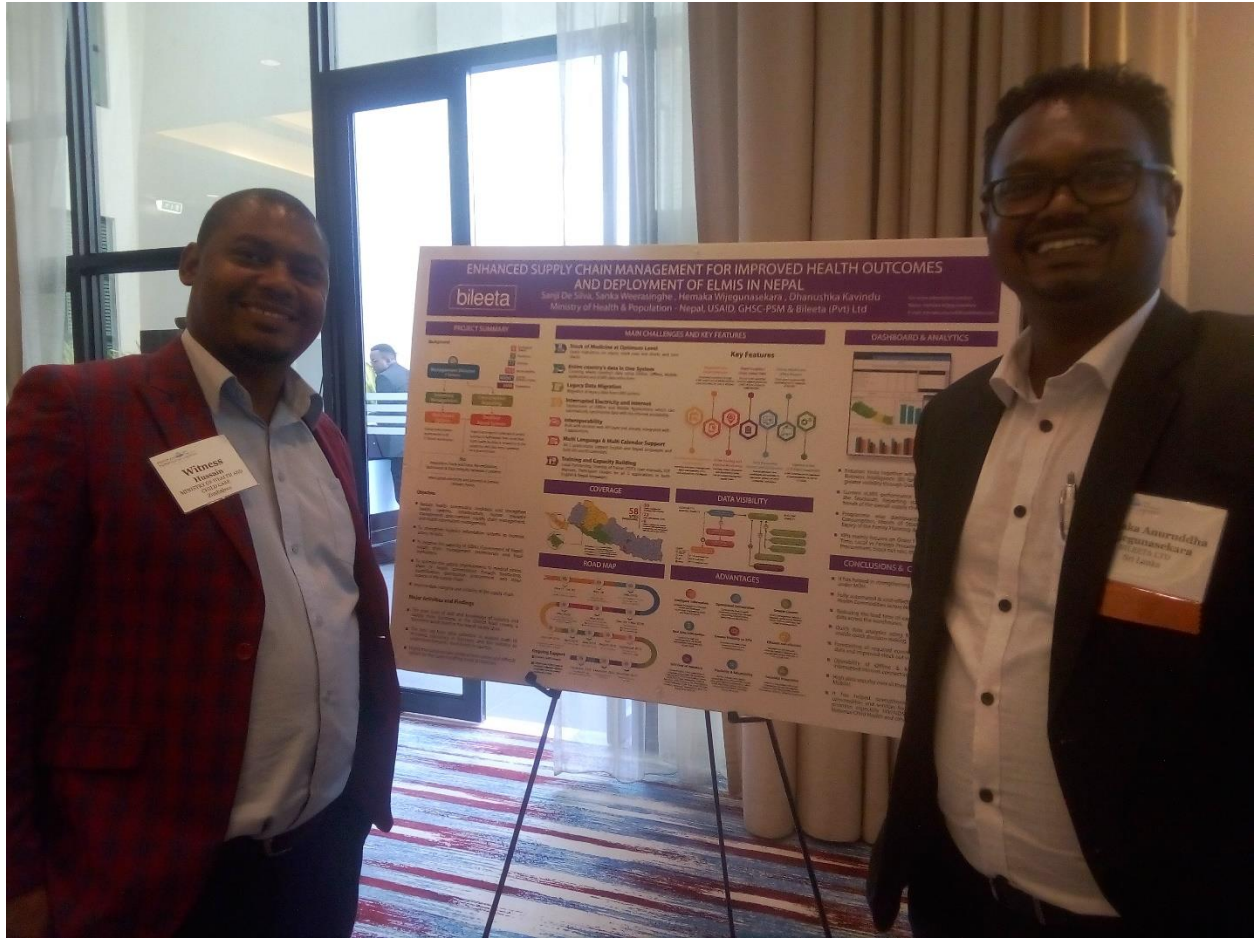
Delegates actively participating



Witness Hussain on Arrival



AIPH recipients with Nikita Birkbeck and the Liz Igharo, Executive Director



Witness Hussain with a poster presenter



Witness Hussain at ZIPLINE preconference tour

- Contacts made/Networking

S/N	Name of Contact	Organization & Position
1	Lloyd Matowe	Pharmaceutical Systems Africa
2	Pray Gwatinyanya	World Food Programme
3	Hosea Kintu	Nexleaf
4	Shahrzad Yavari	Nexleaf
5	Preston Hwena	UNDP
6	Yasmine Sabri	Aston University
7	Eliachim Ishimwe	ZENYSIS
8	Ana Costache	Villagereach
9	Antonio mabuiangue	GHSC-PSM
10	Danushka Kavindu	Bileeta
11	Ashley Greve	GHSC-PSM

- Lessons learned/Key takeaways

- ✓ There is need to do an operational study to evaluate our cold chain operations. This will be done through an operation research, which I intend to do in September.
- ✓ The issue of unsolicited donations is widespread across the world. There is need to enforce the implementation of donation guidelines in our own country.

- Next Steps

- ✓ I will be doing an operations research on the current cold-chain system in Zimbabwe in September.
- ✓ I shall work to strengthen the operations of the IAPHL chapter in Zimbabwe.