



Magazine

**AUGUST
2024**



**MEMBER
SPOTLIGHT**

Zambia
Guatamela
Mozambique

**COMMUNITY
SPOTLIGHT**

*Open hour
Senega
Kenya
IAPHL Regional
Leadership*

**PROF. CHIMEZIE
ANYAKORA**

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THEME ARTICLE
**Regionalisation and Localisation of Medicines Supply
Chains. (See Page4)**

EDITORIAL MESSAGE

FROM THE CHAPTER CHAIR TO THE COMMUNITY

*Sèdomèdji Ricardo MISSIHOUN
(Ph.D. Student),*

Chapter Chair at the IAPHL Governing Council, Certified Lean Supply Chain Leader, Pharmaceutical Economics and Policy Analyst, and Health System Strengthening Expert



Happy New Quarter to you, my dear IAPHL global community!

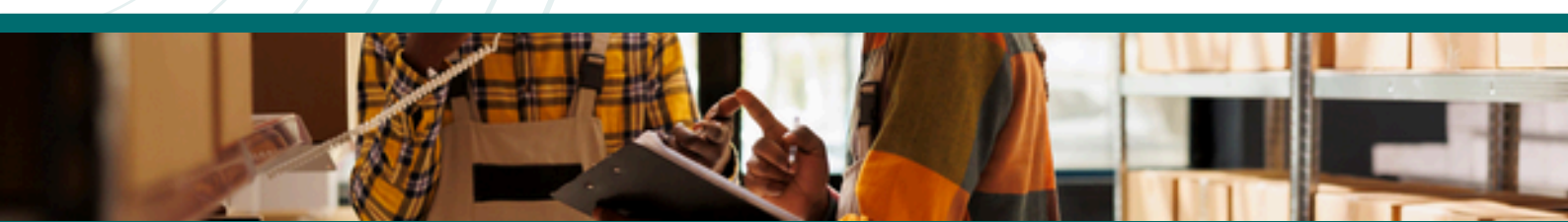
I am delighted to introduce our theme for this quarter's magazine, **Regionalization and Localization - the supply chain workforce effort**, since regionalization and localization, are two strategies that are questioning how IAPHL's stakeholders are working individually and collectively towards its new vision and missions.

Regionalization and localization have many definitions and implementation approaches that vary according to the context and the organizations perspectives. The following two examples from respectively private sector, development and humanitarian assistance can help us to appreciate IAPHL and its stakeholder's context and approaches.

In the marketing domain, especially in the private sector, Ms. Yessica Imm, in her [blog](#) of Feb 14, 2023 on the **Localization versus Regionalization: How to Choose the Right Locale**, defined: "... Regionalization is the identification of the needs **specific to a region or a country**. Localization is the process of adapting a product or service into a specific target market so that it is easy to understand in the local context..."

These two concepts relate at being business strategies that maintain **focus on a particular region or country, and based on that region, the strategy is aligned according to each market, their preferences, culture, regulations and specific structures.**

In the development and humanitarian assistance context and especially according to the [USAID Localization policy](#), localization is the set of internal reforms, actions, and behavior changes that the Agency is undertaking to ensure **its work puts local actors in the lead, strengthens local systems, and is responsive to local communities.**



EDITORIAL MESSAGE



FROM THE CHAPTER CHAIR TO THE COMMUNITY

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Both private sector, development and humanitarian context and approaches to the regionalization and localization focus on the community, the populations, the professionals in their local systems, their country and /or region-specific needs.

More importantly, the focus on local systems is rooted in the reality that achieving and sustaining any development outcome depends on the contributions of multiple and interconnected actors. When we translate all above into our IAPHL context, we note that IAPHL envisions a world where strong and well-run supply chains reach all people with life-saving health products. IAPHL works to achieve this goal by enabling people working in public health supply chains, particularly in the Global South, to connect, learn, and succeed.

To make this effective, IAPHL developed a [3-year Strategic and Management Plan](#) that outlines three strategic objectives, three transformational activity and nine actions. IAPHL is made up of five stakeholder groups which have specific roles and responsibilities to fulfill.

Speaking to regionalization and localization for IAPHL, it appears clearly that IAPHL applied those two strategies in its new vision and mission as well as in the development of the strategic and management plan.

From the IAPHL's vision and mission perspective, the development outcomes are a strong and well-run supply chains that reaches all people with life-saving health products - the main targeted markets are global south (Sub-Saharan Africa sub-regions and countries members) and related local supply chain systems - the approach consists of enabling people who work in public health supply chains, particularly in the Global South, to connect, learn and succeed.

I kindly invite all members and stakeholders to read these impactful stories of excellence as shared by our colleagues from different countries and adapt these best practices of regionalization and localization to help improve our chapters development and engagement at country and sub-regional levels.

I wish you all the best as you read and learn from other communities of practice through this magazine. Do not hesitate to reach out to the team with any suggestions that will help improve the content and other deliverables of this magazine.



Theme Article

Regionalisation and Localisation of Medicines Supply Chains



Prof. Chimezie Anyakora
Chief Executive Officer
Bloom Public Health

The recent global health crises, in particular the COVID-19 pandemic, have underscored the vulnerabilities inherent in centralized medicine supply chains. In response, the concepts of regionalization and localization have gained traction as strategies to bolster resilience and ensure equitable access to essential medicines. This article will explore the theoretical underpinnings, practical implications, merits, challenges, and future implications of regionalizing and localizing medicine supply chains.

Theoretical Underpinnings

Regionalization involves the strategic clustering of production and distribution hubs within defined geographical regions. Its prime objective is to mitigate risks associated with centralized supply chains by diversifying production sources across different regions. For example, in Africa, the Partnerships for African Vaccine Manufacturing (PAVM) set up a framework for action that will enable the African Region to manufacture 60% of its vaccine needs locally by 2040.

This bold program outlined by the PAVM will see Africa become more self-reliant as it addresses its vaccine needs. Localization, on the other hand, emphasizes producing medicines closer to the point of consumption, often within national borders or smaller geographic areas, thereby enhancing responsiveness to local healthcare needs.

A good example of this is the Anambra Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Park, Ogboji, Nigeria, which is a compact modern-day pharmaceutical industrial estate bringing together pharmaceutical companies of various sizes, service providers, and companies providing support services to co-locate and share infrastructure. Bloom Public Health is proud to provide technical assistance to the Anambra State Government on this remarkable project.

Merits of Regionalization and Localization

By dispersing production facilities across multiple regions, regionalization reduces the risk of global disruptions caused by pandemics, natural disasters or geopolitical tensions. This decentralized approach ensures that if one region for example, Asia, faces supply chain disruptions, others can continue to meet local healthcare demands.

Localization can reduce transportation costs and cut short delivery times, particularly in remote or underserved areas. This not only boosts access to essential medicines but also contributes to cost savings for healthcare systems and patients.

Localized supply chains facilitate customization of healthcare solutions to meet specific regional needs. This flexibility is crucial during health emergencies when rapid adjustments in production and distribution are required. A good example is local production of sanitizers, alcohol rub and hand gloves in a region to mitigate a disease outbreak in that same region.

Establishing regional production hubs sparks economic growth by creating employment opportunities, fostering local expertise, and attracting investment in healthcare infrastructure. It also lessens reliance on foreign imports, promoting self-sufficiency in healthcare provision.

Challenges and Considerations

Despite these advantages, regionalization and localization pose several challenges such as high cost of infrastructure. Developing robust healthcare infrastructure and ensuring compliance with regulatory standards are crucial prerequisites for establishing regional or local production facilities. These infrastructures can be quite costly such as equipment, building technical competencies etc.

Achieving economies of scale while localizing production can be challenging, especially for low-volume or specialized medicines like anti-cancer medicines. Balancing cost-effectiveness with the need for local accessibility therefore requires careful planning and investment.

Effective coordination among stakeholders—such as governments, manufacturers, and healthcare providers—is essential for optimizing supply chain logistics and ensuring seamless distribution of medicines across regions.

Excess emphasis on regionalization may also result in trade barriers and protectionist measures, potentially disrupting access to medicines in regions highly dependent on international imports.

Theme Article

Regionalisation and Localisation of Medicines Supply Chains

Implications for Future Healthcare Preparedness

Looking ahead, effective implementation of regionalization and localization strategies requires collaboration. Balancing global collaboration with regional self-sufficiency is vital. International partnerships can facilitate knowledge exchange, technology transfer, and coordinated responses to global health emergencies.

Investment in infrastructure and technology is also crucial. Strengthening healthcare infrastructure and adopting digital innovations for example integrating end-to-end supply chain data visibility can enhance the resilience and efficiency of regional and local supply chains.

Harmonizing regulatory frameworks across regions promotes consistency in medicine quality standards and facilitates international trade of locally produced medicines.

Prioritizing sustainability and ethical considerations in medicine production and supply chain management builds trust and resilience in healthcare systems.

Conclusion

In conclusion, regionalization and localization represent auspicious strategies for fortifying medicine supply chains against global disruptions and bolstering accessibility to essential healthcare services. While implementation challenges exist, strategic investments in infrastructure, technology, and regulatory harmonization can mitigate risks and pave the way for a more resilient and equitable healthcare ecosystem.

By embracing these strategies, policymakers and healthcare stakeholders can better prepare for future global health emergencies and ensure sustainable healthcare delivery for all populations.



Prof. Chimezie Anyakora

Chief Executive Officer
Bloom Public Health



Supply Chain Localization and Regionalization

FROM A PRIVATE SECTOR
ENGAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE



Kevin Etter

Independent Consultant specializing in Global
Health Supply Chains, Private Sector
Engagement, and Leadership Development

SUMMARY

Localization and Regionalization are hot topics of discussion in conversations around public health access across the development community. One of the areas often overlooked, especially with logistics and supply chains, is the role that the private sector has in these localization and regionalization strategies.

This article presents a case study of one such (current) effort in Ethiopia and illustrates a successful private sector engagement for last mile delivery (LMD).

CASE STUDY

The following is quoted from Freight in Time's (FiT) [Transition of the Integrated Last Mile Delivery Project in PPP with EPSS Hawassa Hub 2024](#) report (April 2024).

Freight in Time Limited (FiT) is an East African 3 and 4PL logistics service provider with a wealth of experience in humanitarian logistics within the region.

Since June 2020, FiT has been executing an "integrated last mile delivery project" in collaboration with EPSS Hawassa hub, funded initially by the Global Fund and subsequently by the UPS Foundation and GAVI.

Throughout this implementation period, FiT has introduced a groundbreaking solution for the optimized last mile delivery of vaccines and ambient program commodities, from EPSS's Hawassa Hub directly to last mile Health Facilities.

This innovative solution has yielded significant results in product availability, resource utilization, order processing, cost reduction, temperature monitoring, and data visibility.

Following discussions among EPSS, donors, and FiT, it has been agreed to transition the project to EPSS due to the successful attainment of expected results.

This proposal outlines the detailed plan for FiT to transition the project to EPSS for self-management, ensuring the continuation of timely and efficient distribution of vaccines and health program commodities to the SDPs managed by FiT.

The approach for the transition is to hand over the management of the integrated deliveries directly to the last Mile Health Facilities in phases, zone by zone, to ensure the seamless continuation of service.

FiT will continue to provide technical assistance to EPSS even after handing over the actual delivery operations, to sustain the efficiency of the monthly delivery system, and throughout the transition engage with all stakeholders for the long-term sustainability of the developed system.

Supply Chain Localization and Regionalization

FROM A PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE



AUGUST 2024



The following table shows the tremendous improvement realized through this project. Data is, again, provided by FiT and EPSS, reflecting progress through April 2024.

S.N	KPIS	Original baseline data July 2020	Result in Dec. 2022	Target	Jan-24	Feb-23	Mar-24	Apr-24
1	Product availability in %	41.6	92	85	93.0	91.4	91.9	93.0
2	Delivery efficiency (days from order to delivery)	32.2	14	16	15.6	16.3	14.9	
3	Data visibility and accuracy in %	56.8	72	75	76.0	76.1	75.4	75.4
4a	Vehicle utilization (Drops per trip)	12	15	15	15.0	15.0	14.0	
4b	Vehicle utilization (vehicle load volume utilization in %)	71.3	99	90	98.0	97.0	94.0	
5	Direct cost of delivery in USD Cent (Average cost of delivery	83	55	65	65.0	65.0	67.0	

CONCLUSIONS

This particular private sector last mile delivery intervention is ongoing and successful in a number of areas. A quick recap of the highlights include:

- An excellent example of a “multi-funder collaboration” where the effort is not supported by a single funding mechanism/entity (a topic for another article)
- The private sector had both the capacity and expertise required to make significant improvement
- The private sector provider worked closely with the public sector to develop capacity and transition the last mile delivery operations back to the government entity – this is an excellent example of a completed (circular) intervention which saw:
 - An initial engagement of the private sector to provide a solution for a problematic (and costly) supply chain process through catalytic funding from multiple funding sources
 - The private sector made significant improvements over a range of metrics, all while working closely (building capacity) with the public entity
 - At the conclusion of the intervention (project) the private sector provider will be transition the operation back to the public entity

This is just one example of many of where the local private sector can provide solutions to supply chain challenges that have defied resolution in the past.

Regionalization and Localization

THE SUPPLY CHAIN REGIONALIZATION AGENDA- THE ROLE OF THE WAREHOUSING WORKFORCE



Sunday Adeola

Deputy Project Director, Global Fund 4PL
Services.
MEBS GLOBAL

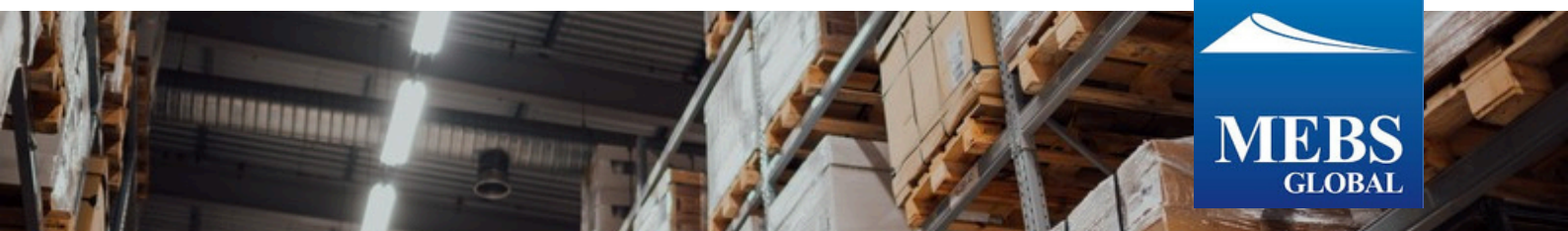
Warehousing is crucial in the product value chain, whether for raw materials, intermediate goods, or finished products. Well-orchestrated warehousing operations and enhanced capacity of the local warehouse men would be central to ensuring efficient distribution and reliable stock holding of products and as an effective linkage between the suppliers, manufacturers, and the market in the regional production network.

The traditional warehousing function has thus evolved into a strategic tool for achieving the regionalization agenda. Key areas of competence that need to be developed include warehouse requirement planning and design in line with the overall supply chain strategy, efficient inventory and order management, and product quality control.

Furthermore, the workforce capabilities should be robust enough to address a wider range of product warehousing requirements within the value stream. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic tested the local warehousing workforce competencies of many global-south countries as they struggled to manage large consignments of ultra-cold chain laboratory reagents and vaccines through the in-country supply pipeline. The experience also highlighted the complexity of managing the inventory of sensitive genomic sequencing equipment and accessories at an unprecedented scale.

Yet, this is not the end, as supply chain regionalization will demand more from the warehousing workforce. This is why MEBS Global Reach following the award of its debut Nigeria 4PL project has been systematic in acquiring, nurturing, and strategically deploying highly trained warehousing experts that can help spur local workforce capacity both in the private and public health sectors in Nigeria.

The IAPHL and the member entities will also need to pay attention to this aspect as we advance the discussion on regionalization and localization.

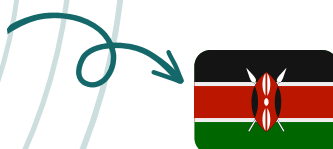


Redefining Support Supervision: A bottom-up approach to transform health supply chain supervision from top-down to ground-up in Primary health Care Facilities



Evelyne Kahare

Public Health Pharmacist Specializing in
Supply Chain & Pharmaceutical System
Strengthening for primary health care
facilities



INTRODUCTION

Supportive supervision plays a crucial role in enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of public health interventions by promoting quality, capacity building, motivation, problem-solving, adherence to standards, monitoring, and collaboration. This involves providing guidance, feedback, and resources to healthcare workers positively and constructively. This continuous improvement approach to work performance is vital within primary healthcare facilities as it fosters a supportive, caring, and positive working environment, particularly for front-line healthcare workers, such as nurses.

METHOD

In Nakuru County, Kenya, the ability of rural health services to effectively manage health supply chains is hindered by the high clinical workload of nurses, limited access to formal mentoring, and supervisory relationships strained by poor relationships with management and limited dedicated time to enhance supply chain best practices. Traditional top-down supervisory approaches have not yielded the desired results.

To address this problem, the Sub County Health Management Team, Njoro Sub County, optimized quarterly routine support supervision by shifting the focus towards building relationships, teaching, and mentoring the facility staff targeted for supervision. This innovative approach challenged the conventional model by including facility-based staff in supervisory roles. By drawing from the local context and dynamics, this model encourages professional peer supervision and mentoring, promoting areas of work shadowing.

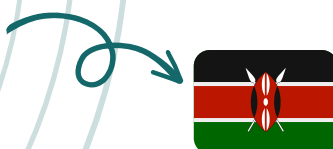


Redefining Support Supervision: A bottom-up approach to transform health supply chain supervision from top-down to ground-up in Primary Health Care Facilities



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Strengthening for primary health care
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RESULTS

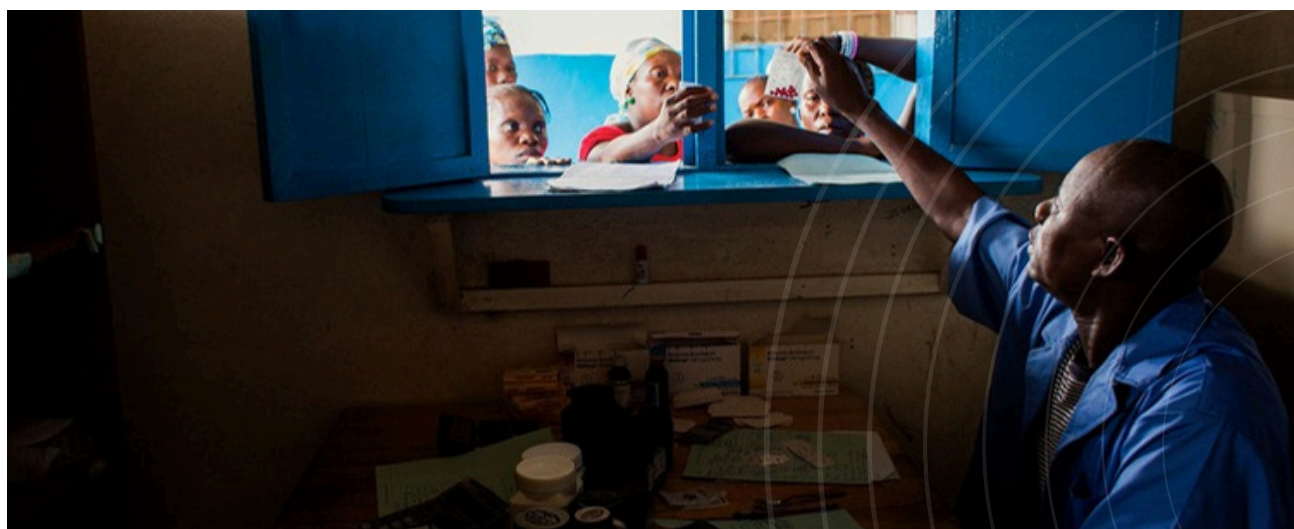
The implementation of this intervention yielded Transformative results. Healthcare workers mentored as supervisors played a pivotal role in improving the management of public health supply chains. The approach significantly enhanced healthcare workers' performance, elevated service delivery quality, and ensured uninterrupted access to medicines and health technologies. The positive outcomes underscored the success of this hands-on, locally-driven intervention.

CONCLUSION

To ensure sustainability, the intervention was integrated into the county's routine supervision system, becoming an intrinsic part of normal facility practices. Notably, the intervention incurred no additional financial burden, as it utilized existing staff within the facilities. This feature, coupled with its scalable nature, positions the intervention as a potential best practice in health facility support supervision, offering an explicable model for broader adoption.

The emphasis on relationship-building, mentoring, and involving facility-based staff can be adapted to diverse healthcare settings, irrespective of geographic location or facility size.

The intervention serves as a capacity-building mechanism, empowering healthcare workers with skills that are transferable across different regions. This ensures the sustainability of the approach in diverse contexts.



Community Spotlight



Pamela Steele Associates

Pamela Steele Associates (PSA) received the Training & Talent Management Award at the Africa Supply Chain Excellence Awards (ASCEA) for the Girls on the Move project!

This prestigious recognition is a testament to the hard work, dedication, and innovative spirit of everyone involved. We extend our deepest gratitude to the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition (RHSC) for providing the seed funding that made this project possible.

A heartfelt thank you to the employers who welcomed our girls and provided them with invaluable internship opportunities and to the girls themselves for their unwavering commitment and hard work. Your determination and resilience have been truly inspiring.

Lastly, we extend our sincere appreciation to the judges for recognizing our efforts and awarding us this honour. Your support motivates us to continue driving excellence in supply chain management across Africa. Together, we are making a difference and paving the way for future leaders in the supply chain profession.

Unfortunately, we could not be there to receive our trophy. However, Jenny Froome, a champion for women's advancement and empowerment, collected the certificate and trophy on our behalf.

Here's to more successes and transformative impact!



OFFICE HOURS

IAPHL SECRETARIAT

EVERY THURSDAY AT 12 PM GMT / 1 PM WAT/ 8 AM EST

Our office hours are becoming increasingly interactive and beneficial. We have implemented several recommendations from previous sessions and appreciate everyone who has taken the time to connect with us.

IAPHL Open House or Office Hour, which takes place every Thursday is a dedicated meeting to hearing from our members in a flexible and informal setting.

You can join at any time during the hour, ask questions, provide feedback, and leave as needed.

This initiative was launched on May 16th. A special thank you to colleagues who join the conversation.

Feel free to add your thoughts or seek clarification during our next session. Looking forward to connecting with you!

ADD TO CALENDAR



Introducing the IAPHL Regional Leadership Southern Africa



Mr. Wilson Chandomba

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In response to our regional needs and move to connect solutions to problems at regional levels, the IAPHL is reinforcing her regional structure. To this effect we are glad to introduce Mr Wilson Chandomba as the IAPHL Regional Lead for the Southern Africa Countries. Mr Chandomba will be working closely with the Council Chair of the Anglophone Countries, The Country Chapter Leads and the Secretariat to coordinate the activities of IAPHL in the region.

Wilson is passionate about access to affordable, quality, safe and effective medicines for disadvantaged communities including hard-to-reach areas in rural Africa. He is making a difference in pharmaceutical systems strengthening through promoting adherence to good storage and distribution practices and rolling out competency-based medical logistics practitioner training programs.

Mr Chandomba's 26-year experience has span many countries and many functions within the health system. He is a recognised **Supply Chain Quality Assurance Professional, Accredited Medical Logistics Practitioner, Health & Humanitarian Supply Chain Expert and also a Certified Supply Chain Leader.**

He is the Founder of the consulting firm -CMCOMMS Supply Chain Quality Assurance and currently part of senior management team at Bloom Public Health as Group Head for Supply Chain and Managing Director of the Zimbabwe Operations. He has also remained a valued contributor to the IAPHL globally and several African Chapters.

Please, join us as we welcome Mr Chandomba to this new role!

Member Spotlight

MOZAMBIQUE



Member spotlight

MOZAMBIQUE

Angelina Cumba
Outsourcing Logistic Expert
Village Reach



Angelina Cumba is a Supply Chain Management expert with years of experience in out sourcing logistics, planning, movement and storage. She has navigated various aspect of supply chain such as shipping, warehousing, distribution, business development and managing commercials among others.

She has worked with UN mining and oil & gas and currently working with Village Reach an outstanding and globally acclaimed organization that specializes in creating projects, strategies and tools to make supply chain more efficient and effective.

She sees regionalization and localization as the way forward for health supply chain. To her, regionalization and localization means having warehouses in different parts of the country and hiring local experts who know the local customs, regulations and geographical challenges to ensure effective and efficient supply of health products.

At Village Reach, she has helped to develop a glocal connected, efficient and reliable local driven health supply chain ideas that benefits local experts.

In this interview, Angelina Cumba, dwelled on the importance of regionalization and localization in health sector supply chain and how Village Reach provide access to network of suppliers, build local competencies, encourage partnership and explore technology while providing customize local solutions to address local needs by identifying local suppliers with skills to satisfy specific needs.

Member Spotlight

ZAMBIA

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AUGUST 2024



Member spotlight

ZAMBIA

Bonface Fundafunda
Co-Chief Executive Officer
Africa Resource Centre



ARC and its regional work related to Regionalization and Localization

Bonface Funda Funda has been serving as the Co-Chief Executive at the Africa Resource Center (ARC) since January 2019. With a rich background as a pharmacist within the Zambian government, he holds a PhD in cardiovascular pharmacology and a master's degree in business administration focused on international development.

With over 30 years of experience, he has made significant contributions to the public health sector, private sector, and various non-governmental organizations across Africa and parts of Europe.

ARC mandate includes investing in robust supply chain systems, supporting government investments, fostering innovation adoption, and building strategic partnerships. These efforts are critical for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of health programs throughout the public health sector.

In this interview, Bonface discusses ARC's work on the regionalization and localization of health supply chains, highlighting ARC support in Ethiopia in collaboration with the Ethiopian Pharmaceuticals Supply Service (EPSS) and VillageReach.

[MORE INFORMATION](#)

Member Spotlight

GUATEMALA



Member spotlight

GUATEMALA

Anabella Sanchez
Senior Supply Chain
Management Advisor



Anabella Sanchez is a supply chain management advisor hailing from Guatemala. With an impressive career spanning various facets of public health and supply chain systems, Anabella has made significant contributions to improving the delivery of lifesaving commodities to remote and underserved regions.

Anabella's journey began with USAID, strengthening public health supply chain systems. Her early work focused on enhancing processes to ensure that essential health commodities reached the last mile, laying the foundation for her commitment to impactful supply chain management.

Expanding Expertise with JSI: Anabella's expertise grew during her tenure at JSI, where she served as a Regional Technical Advisor for Commodity Security in Latin America.

Currently, Anabella works as an independent consultant, bringing her wealth of knowledge to a variety of projects.

In this interview, Anabella shares her insights on improving regionalization and localization within supply chain management. Drawing from her extensive experience, she emphasizes the importance of workforce development at the local level, advocating that it should be the cornerstone of all localization efforts.

Community Spotlight

SENEGAL



Gora Gueye
Senegal IAPHL Leader

Availability of Medicines in Senegal: Challenges of Localization and Regionalization

Availability of Medicines in Senegal: Challenges of Localization and Regionalization

The availability of medicines in Senegal is a crucial issue for the health system. The approach of localization and regionalization of pharmaceutical services aims to improve access to essential medicines through more efficient and equitable distribution. Senegal, as a developing country, faces several challenges to ensure optimal distribution of medicines in its different regions.

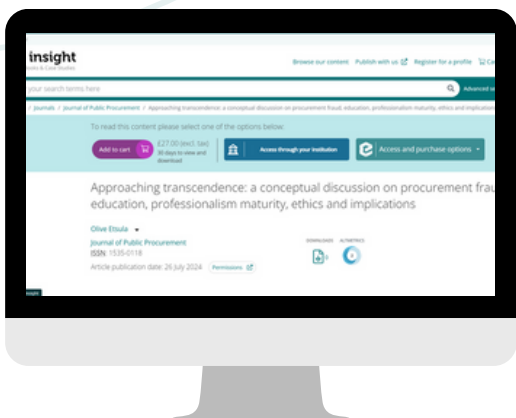
The localization of pharmaceutical services involves the decentralization of distribution operations in order to bring medicines closer to local populations. This approach makes it possible to meet the specific needs of each region, taking into account demographic and epidemiological particularities. However, this strategy requires rigorous coordination between the different actors in the health sector.

Regionalization, on the other hand, aims to strengthen the capacities of regions to manage their own medicine distribution systems. This includes training local staff, improving storage infrastructure and setting up monitoring and control mechanisms. Such an approach ensures a rapid and tailored response to local needs, thereby reducing delivery times and stockouts.

However, several constraints limit the effectiveness of these strategies. Lack of financial and human resources, inadequate transport infrastructure, and weak health information systems are major obstacles. In addition, coordination between central and regional levels remains a challenge, requiring better communication and collaboration.

To overcome these obstacles, it is essential to strengthen the capacities of local actors through continuous training programs and investments in health infrastructure. In addition, the adoption of innovative technologies, such as supply chain management systems based on digital platforms, can improve traceability and inventory management.

In conclusion, the localization and regionalization of pharmaceutical services in Senegal have considerable potential to improve the availability of medicines. However, their success depends on the ability to overcome existing constraints and establish effective collaboration between different levels of governance. Sustained commitment from government and international partners is crucial to ensure equitable and sustainable distribution of medicines across the country.



Approaching Transcendence: A Conceptual Discussion on Procurement Fraud, Education, Professionalism, Maturity, Ethics, and Implications.”

This paper delves into critical aspects of procurement ethics within the health supply chain context, and can be accessed. [here](#)

KEY POINTS:

Professionalism Maturity: The paper explores how professionalism maturity impacts procurement practices, emphasizing the need for continuous growth and ethical awareness. Ethical Dimensions of Fraud Prevention

Advocacy for the Profession: The paper advocates for greater appreciation of the procurement and supply chain profession in sectors like health supply chain management.

OPPORTUNITIES:

Collaboration: Keen to collaborate with professionals, researchers, and organizations interested in advancing the profession particularly in Health SCM. If there are ongoing projects or initiatives related to this field.

Feedback and Dialogue: Your insights as well as from the community and feedback are invaluable.

Policy Influence: Empirical studies on the same can inform policy decisions.



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Upcoming Events



REGISTER NOW

GLOBAL HEALTH SUPPLY CHAIN SUMMIT

FACILITATING INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSIONS
ON GLOBAL HEALTH SUPPLY CHAIN CHALLENGES

GHSCS ~ 2024
November 12-15, 2024
Lagos, Nigeria

Venue: Lagos Marriott Hotel Ikeja

Spontaneous calls and webinars

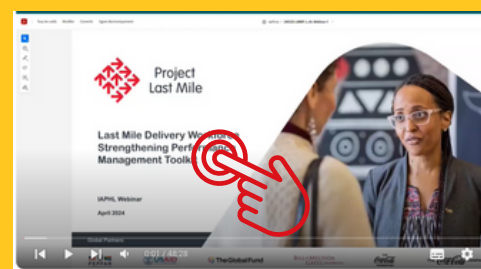
Re-watch webinars and spontaneous calls and let's continue the discussion on the listserv.



[Future Trends in Supply Chain — Public Health Implications webinar](#)



[Member spotlight: Chris Wright - Country Director, GHSC-PSM at Chemonics International](#)



[Trends and the Future Webinar - co-hosted with IAPHL, PLM, and USAID](#)



WHO IS IAPHL

Public health logisticians have a critical but often undervalued role in providing life-saving health services. Especially in developing countries, supply chain management is often not recognized as a profession that requires specialized training. The International Association of Public Health Logisticians was established in 2007 to promote the professionalization of the field of public health logistics through education and information sharing. The association supports logisticians worldwide by providing a forum for members to network, exchange ideas, and improve skills. Members come from over 150 countries, a variety of professional backgrounds, and represent all levels of the supply chain.

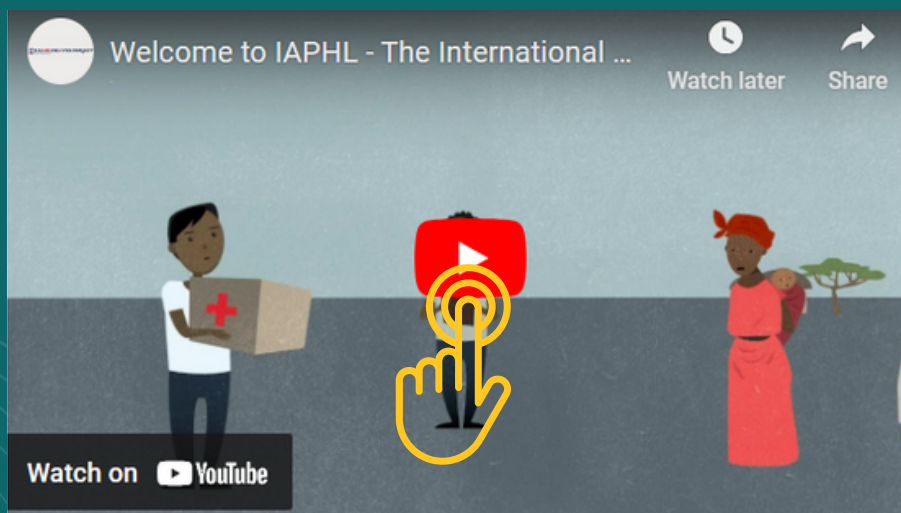
VISION

A world where strong and well-run supply chains reach all people with life-saving health products.

MISSION

To enable people working in public health supply chains, especially in the global south, to connect, learn, and succeed.

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