

GETTING PRODUCTS TO PEOPLE:

The Growing Importance of Public Health Supply Chain Management

This timeline highlights increasing investments for products and technical assistance, a growing number of partners and donors strengthening supply chains, and greater use of technology and innovation — including some of JSI's notable achievements throughout the history of public health supply chain support.

1968

USAID purchases first contraceptives for donation to the developing world.

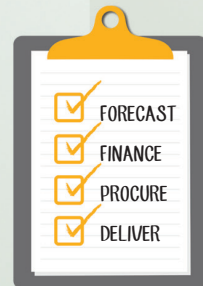


1986



USAID establishes the first global mechanism to provide logistics TA, the Family Planning Logistics Management (FPLM) Project implemented by JSI, which provides TA to

52 COUNTRIES.



1982

JSI launches a technical assistance (TA) program to strengthen the national public health supply chain in Nepal.



1998

FPLM coins term "contraceptive security," (CS) generating a call to action for policymakers to support supplies and supply chains more avidly.

CONTRACEPTIVE SECURITY!

Bangladesh computerizes Logistics Management Information System (LMIS), linking warehouses, stores, clinics, and field workers with information.



2000

JSI begins the DELIVER Project, expanding TA from contraceptives to HIV/AIDS and other essential medicines.



2002

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria is founded, becoming a major funder of commodities and TA.



2003

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is created as the U.S. Government initiative to combat HIV/AIDS.



DELIVER Project supports design of first national logistics systems for HIV/AIDS commodities in Kenya, Ghana, and Tanzania.



USAID launches Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) CS Regional Initiative building a south-to-south exchange network in countries where support was being phased out.

2004

JSI and other founding members establish the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition (RHSC), a global partnership to ensure reproductive health supply security.



RHInterchange, a web-based portal for reproductive health commodity procurement information, is launched by JSI (RHI was transitioned to UNFPA as AccessRH in 2009).



2005

President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) is launched by the U.S. Government to reduce malaria-related deaths by 50 PERCENT in targeted countries in Africa and Asia.



JSI, MSH, and partners are awarded USAID's largest project, Supply Chain Management System (SCMS), creating a global supply chain for PEPFAR.



2006

USAID | DELIVER PROJECT is awarded, expanding beyond TA to include procurement of contraceptives, malaria drugs and diagnostics, and commodities for pandemic response.

2007



Procurement Planning and Monitoring Report (PPMR) early warning system launches, providing systematic supply data for funders and partners.



International Association of Public Health Logisticians (IAPHL) is created to promote the professional development of health supply chain managers.



2008

USAID | DELIVER PROJECT ships 1 billionth male condom.



2009

Global Fund develops Voluntary Pooled Procurement (VPP) mechanism to address procurement-related bottlenecks.



2010

200 million bed nets are distributed by Global Fund.



2011

JSI develops and pilots two mobile, web-based information management solutions — the ILSGateway in Tanzania, using SMS interactions with health workers' mobile phones to capture stock information, and cStock in Malawi, a rapid SMS web-based system for monitoring and managing health commodities at the community level.



2012

The UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children is established, focusing on 13 high-impact supplies that can reduce maternal and child deaths.



2013

IAPHL membership tops 1,800 members from over 100 countries.



STRENGTHENING SUPPLY CHAINS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PRODUCTS



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