Many thanks to UNICEF colleagues in Supply Division-Copenhagen and NY for contributing to this presentation
Thirty-five countries are responsible for 98% of the total malaria deaths worldwide...

To achieve the 2015 targets, achieving malaria control goals in the following countries is essential:

- **30 countries in Africa:** Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Sudan, Niger, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Cameroon, Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Chad, Guinea, Zambia, Malawi, Benin, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Togo, Liberia, Rwanda, Congo (Brazzaville), Central African Republic, Somalia, and Guinea Bissau

- **5 countries in Asia-Pacific:** India, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea
Increasing access to life-saving commodities

Supply is working with industry and partners to achieve substantial savings, market expansion, and new products for children via:

- **Market influencing**
- **Supply chain optimisation**
- **Innovation**
Influencing global markets and policies

- Reduced pricing
- Increased competitive supplier bases
- Sustained quality and availability
- Setting quality standards

Via:
- Partnerships with expertise (e.g., GFATM, BMGF, GAVI, UNITAID, MSF, WHO, CHAI, WB)
- Market analyses
- Risk assessments
- Commercial expertise
- Negotiated terms with suppliers
- Financing mechanisms
GLOBAL FIGURES (UNICEF+Others)

- 145 million LLINs were delivered in 2010, and 142 million in 2013 of which about 18% to Nigeria.

- An estimated 54% of households in SSA now have at least one bed net, and 90% of persons with access to a net use it.

UNICEF PROCUREMENT

- Since 2000, UNICEF has procured and helped to distribute over 237 million mosquito nets in over 30 countries.

- In addition to campaigns, many of UNICEF’s nets are distributed through ROUTINE systems ANC, EPI.
• Currently most countries are still procuring and delivering more ACTs than RDTs, due in part to lack of financing for increasing diagnosis. There were 278 million ACTs procured globally in 2011.
• Integrated community case management which treats “fever” with a first step being the confirmation or discounting of malaria as a cause of fever is helping to reduce the pressure on ACTs and to ensure that children are being treated correctly.
Procurement by UNICEF: Major commodity groups

2013: $2.839 billion in supplies and services

- Vaccines: $1,286
- Pharmaceuticals: $197
- Nutrition: $166
- Medical supplies and equipment: $111
- International freight: $101
- Bed nets: $91
- Construction: $70
- Water & Sanitation: $91
- Education Supplies: $57
- Printing: $42

Approximately $1.363 billion funded via Procurement Services (procurement on behalf of governments and other partners)
Globally, procurement for malaria commodities totaled $121.2 in 2013 (of which $2.3 was for Nigeria)

- 29 million bednets (7 suppliers)
- 24.3 million ACT treatments (6 suppliers)
- 13.7 million malaria RDTs (8 suppliers)
Countries in which procurement exceeded $10 million
(based on country of invoice, in $ millions)
Two thirds of these are countries where
UNICEF has development programmes.
Supplier and destination countries

Where UNICEF supplies were used
(by percentage)

- Central & Eastern Europe: 1%
- Central & South Americas and the Caribbean: 2%
- Middle East & North Africa: 14%
- Asia: 24%
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 59%
Innovate for children

Explore & Discover
- Scope of challenge
- Identify users
- Research market

Gate 1

Concept development
- Test concepts
- Plan of prototyping

Gate 2
- Evaluation plan

Prototype to pilot
- Develop and evaluate prototype
- Plan implementation

Gate 3

Implement
- Scale-up
- Monitoring

Reiterate

In Malaria, innovation has focused on programme delivery (Rapid SMS) but will likely include LLIN durability and insecticide resistance in the near future.
U-Report initiative keeps communities in touch

• U-Report animation to be inserted
Leveraging Private Sector Opportunities for Children in Nigeria

A. Foster real South-South and/or North-South collaboration
   • Promote local production including setting up manufacturing plants within the continent
   • Build local capacity for supply chain management

B. Using Private Sector Infrastructure for Programming
   • For example the use of telecommunication infrastructure and platforms for delivering messages that will influence behavior change

C. Private Sector as a contributor to health care provision for the poor and marginalized
   • Banks can contribute to NHIS that can provide coverage for the very poor

D. Harnessing Private Sector Ideas and Innovation for Women and Children
   • Private sector can contribute ideas on how to make commodities and supplies more user friendly. For example making LLITNs in shapes and formats that will make them more acceptable and used
Partnerships for children

In addition to working with governments:

Over 85% of procurement is done in collaboration with other UN agencies
Thank You
Merci
Obrigado
U do well
E Se
Nagode
Dalu
Jarama