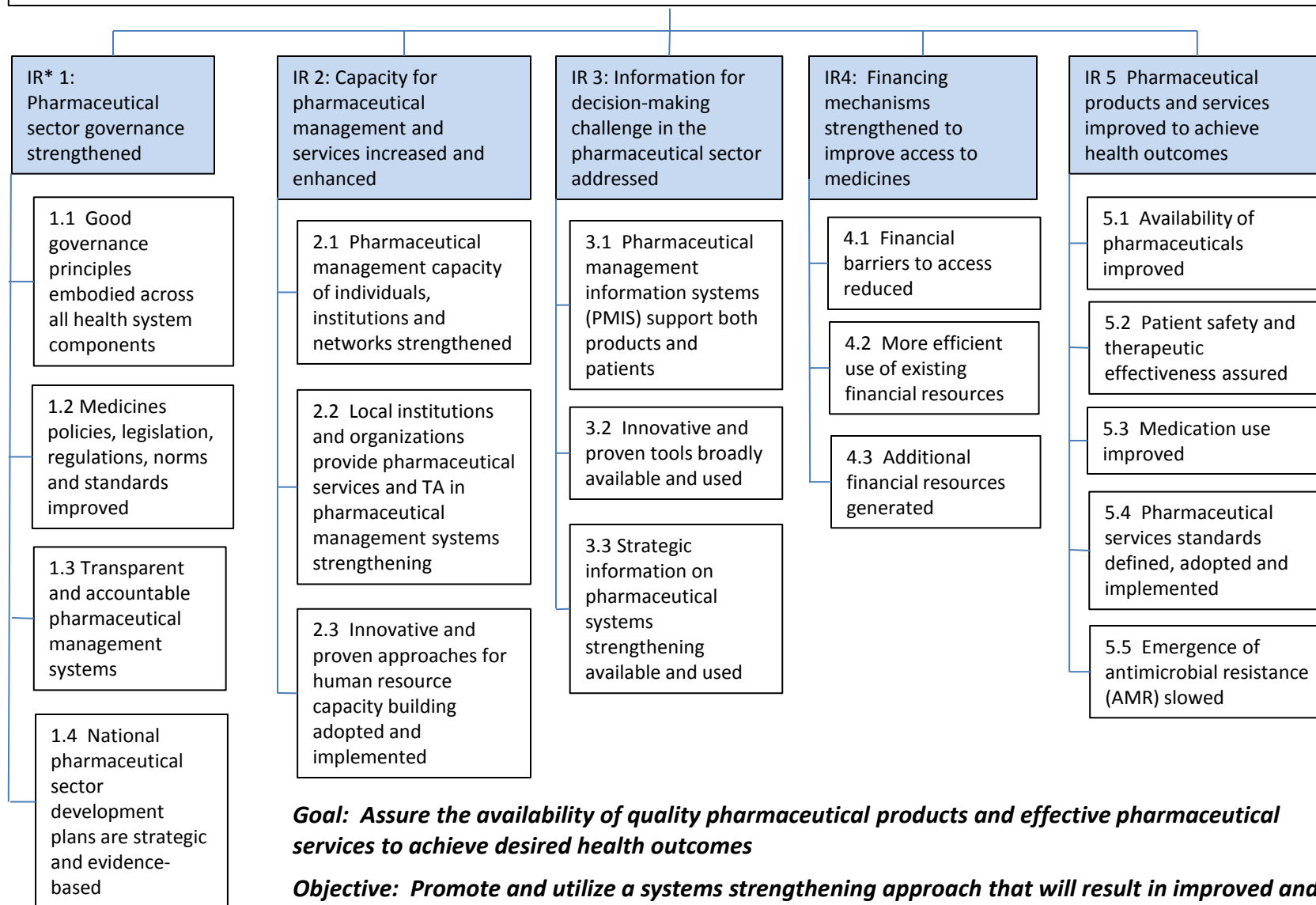


USAID's Systems for Improved Access to Pharmaceuticals and Services (SIAPS) Program (2011-2016)



* IR = Intermediate Result

	Expected Results	Illustrative Activities
<p>IR 1: Pharmaceutical sector governance strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More effective governance structures to support pharmaceutical systems strengthening • Pharmaceutical policies and legislation promote equitable and sustainable access to safe and efficacious medicines of assured quality • Decreased vulnerability of the pharmaceutical sector to corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the MOH, MOE, MOF, professional and trade associations, and other stakeholders to develop appropriate governance frameworks and mechanisms to support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work force effectiveness • Information system responsiveness and accountability • Equitable financing schemes • Quality pharmaceutical products and services • Provide global technical leadership on good governance in medicines
<p>1.1 Good governance principles embodied across all health system components</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paradigm for good governance in pharmaceutical systems strengthening developed • Increased stakeholder acceptance of harmonized approaches for good governance in medicines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in developing and updating national medicines policies, including STGs and EMLs • Assist national regulatory authorities to strengthen medicine regulatory systems, including developing expedited drug registration review procedures • Develop criteria for government contracting out for pharmaceutical management functions • Work with professional and trade associations, Ministries of Health and regulatory authorities to develop accreditation programs for pharmaceutical services • Assess the policy environment and support development of policies and SOPs to address health care waste management • Work with governing bodies (such as CMS boards) to establish/update by-laws, terms of reference, roles and procedures for adequate oversight and performance monitoring
<p>1.2 Medicines policies, laws, regulations, norms and standards improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National medicines policies updated and reflect best practices • Private sector enabled to improve access to quality medicines and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in developing modern and transparent procurement policies and procedures, including prequalification of suppliers • Help establish a supplier performance monitoring and evaluation mechanism • Support development of national and community level health advocacy programs • Work with civil society, local watchdog organizations, and journalists to develop their capacity for monitoring government pharmaceutical management operations • Promote an inclusive and participatory approach to strategic planning
<p>1.3 Transparent and accountable pharmaceutical management systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles and responsibilities for implementing medicines policies, laws and regulations specified • Governance structures promote stakeholder involvement and oversight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in conducting pharmaceutical sector assessments to inform development plans and policies and identify technical assistance needs • Assure consideration of proven approaches and best practices in strategic plan development • Assist in assessing the financial and human resource implications of pharmaceutical systems strengthening and in developing a phased master plan • Assist in developing monitoring and evaluation efforts to track progress on implementation of strategic plans
<p>1.4 National pharmaceutical sector development plans are strategic and evidence-based</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharmaceutical system strengthening investments are based on clearly defined goals, priorities and targets • Framework and metrics developed for pharmaceutical systems strengthening 	

Expected Results

Illustrative Activities

IR 2: Capacity for pharmaceutical management and services increased and enhanced

- Countries have a sustainable supply of qualified managers and health workers for pharmaceutical management functions
- Improved implementation of prevention and treatment programs supported by US Presidential Initiatives, USAID health elements, and global health initiatives
- Ministries of Health are able to effectively manage their pharmaceutical systems

2.1 Pharmaceutical management capacity of individuals, institutions, organizations and networks strengthened

- Health workforce better prepared in pharmaceutical management and services
- Institutional capacity to perform pharmaceutical management functions strengthened

- Develop pre-service and in-service pharmaceutical management training materials for health workers at all levels of the health system and help facilitate training
- Support training of faculties of medicine, nursing and pharmacy in AMR containment, appropriate medicines use, and therapeutic outcomes monitoring
- Promote the professionalization of supply chain managers and service providers
- Support senior pharmaceutical sector managers to develop and strengthen their leadership and management capacity
- Facilitate training to support improved implementation of regulatory functions and operations

2.2 Local institutions and organizations provide pharmaceutical services and TA in pharmaceutical systems strengthening

- Local organizations and institutions contracted as implementers of pharmaceutical system strengthening efforts and services
- Government outsourcing of pharmaceutical management functions increased where and when appropriate

- Develop the capacity of selected local institutions to provide pharmaceutical management technical assistance at the country or regional levels
- Develop performance-based contract management capabilities and tools
- Provide assistance to organizations to manage and implement grants and contracts for services from government and private sector entities

2.3 Innovative and proven approaches for human resource capacity building adopted and implemented

- Non-traditional health cadres support pharmaceutical management functions
- Coverage and quality of training programs enhanced

- Adapt training materials and approaches for eLearning/eHealth
- Support development of accreditation programs for pharmaceutical management training
- Assist MOH and other stakeholders to design task-shifting strategies and tools, including job aids and Standard Operating Procedures
- Work with professional and trade associations, educational institutions, and medical and pharmacy faculty to develop and implement continuing education programs on pharmaceutical management

Expected Results

Illustrative Activities

IR 3: Information for decision-making challenge in the pharmaceutical sector addressed

- Improved access to accurate and timely pharmaceutical management information
- Countries able to measure the performance of their pharmaceutical systems
- Countries use information to enhance delivery of pharmaceutical services

3.1 Pharmaceutical management information systems (PMIS) support both products and patients

- Complementary PMIS enhances health management information system
- Supply chain system performance data support continuing availability of medicines
- Managers have access to and use data to assess potential medicines use problems

- Work with MOH and partners to develop common platforms for collecting and sharing data on supply chain management, prescribing, dispensing, adherence and patient outcomes
- Develop links between laboratory supply information systems and pharmaceutical management information systems
- Develop information systems to support medicines use needs for community case management and down referral systems

3.2 Innovative and proven tools broadly available and used

- Improved communications between service providers and supply chain managers for improved program implementation
- Web-based tools support patient and medicines management

- Genericize and/or harmonize existing disease-specific pharmaceutical management tools
- Support adaptation of traditional data collection to mHealth collection devices (mobile phones or other portable device) and the corresponding software platforms for improved patient safety and pharmacovigilance
- Develop decision-making tools (e.g., clinical algorithms) with visual image information and communication capabilities
- Integrate the use of GIS and GPS with mobile technologies to support pharmacovigilance and inventory management functions

3.3 Strategic information on pharmaceutical systems strengthening available and used

- Pharmaceutical system performance findings guide investments
- PMIS used for performance-based monitoring and evaluation

- Develop a framework and metrics to measure pharmaceutical system strengthening
- Contribute to/advance the global dialogue on measuring pharmaceutical systems strengthening in particular, and health systems strengthening in general
- Monitor outcomes of system strengthening activities, derive lessons learned, document and disseminate findings

	Expected Results	Illustrative Activities
<p>IR4: Financing mechanisms strengthened to improve access to medicines and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable access to essential medicines and services • Expanded access to quality medicines and pharmaceutical services through the public and private sectors 	
<p>4.1 Financial barriers to access reduced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordability of medicines and services improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support national and community-based insurance funds to develop pharmacy benefits programs • Assess factors contributing to the pricing of medicines and make recommendations to promote affordability • Identify viable cost-sharing and cost-recovery mechanisms
<p>4.2 More efficient use of existing financial resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved allocation of resources for procurement and pharmaceutical management operations • Efficiencies achieved through strategic investments in pharmaceutical system improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct financial analyses to project future budgetary requirements for medicines needs resulting from on-going and expanding treatment programs • Assess the impact of the introduction of new health technologies • Design and help implement payment for performance schemes for pharmaceutical services • Conduct options analyses to enhance system performance and efficiencies, including contracting out pharmaceutical management operations • Identify opportunities to leverage vertical funding sources to support pharmaceutical system strengthening
<p>4.3 Additional financial resources generated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries expand prevention and treatment programs to reach previously underserved groups • Realistic costing framework for pharmaceutical services developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to prepare GFATM Procurement and Supply Management plans and access grants through GFATM and other international health initiatives • Identify opportunities for public-private partnerships • Map donor investments and identify pharmaceutical system needs to facilitate coordination and guide donor investments

Expected Results

Illustrative Activities

IR 5 Pharmaceutical products and services improved to achieve health outcomes

- Essential medicines are available for health programs
- Health systems support patient-centered care
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is recognized as a serious public health threat

5.1 Availability of pharmaceuticals improved

- Organizational structures improved for more effective supply chains
- Strategies and approaches for integration of new health technologies and products adopted
- Expanded use of the private sector

- Assess public sector supply chain capacity and pharmaceutical management operations and identify necessary system improvements
- Support opportunities to achieve ISO certification for supply system components
- Work with national counterparts to design and implement innovative approaches for enhanced use of the private sector for service delivery
- Assist national authorities to integrate new medicines and diagnostic tools

5.2 Patient safety and therapeutic effectiveness assured

- Pharmacovigilance systems established and operational
- Infection control programs implemented

- Support implementation of both proactive and reactive approaches to monitoring patient and medicines safety
- Coordinate and collaborate with WHO, ISO, GFATM and other global initiatives to advance the pharmacovigilance and patient safety agenda
- Document lessons learned and best practices in implementing comprehensive pharmacovigilance programs in developing countries
- Help establish and capacitate national-level and hospital-based Drug and Therapeutic Committees and infection control units

5.3 Medication use improved

- Health workers empowered to provide patient-centered pharmaceutical care
- Patients empowered to better manage their therapies
- Health care organizations implement medicines use review programs

- Support the implementation/scaling-up of community case management for malaria and childhood illnesses
- Ensure effective patient care and treatment through down-referral systems for ART and referral networks for maternal health and TB/HIV programs
- Expand use of IEC/BCC messages and strategies in the public and private sectors for providers and patients on responsible self-medication and adherence to recommended treatment regimens
- Strengthen the capacity of health care organizations to monitor prescribing and implement corrective interventions

5.4 Pharmaceutical services standards defined, adopted and implemented

- Minimum standards of pharmaceutical care established for public and private sectors

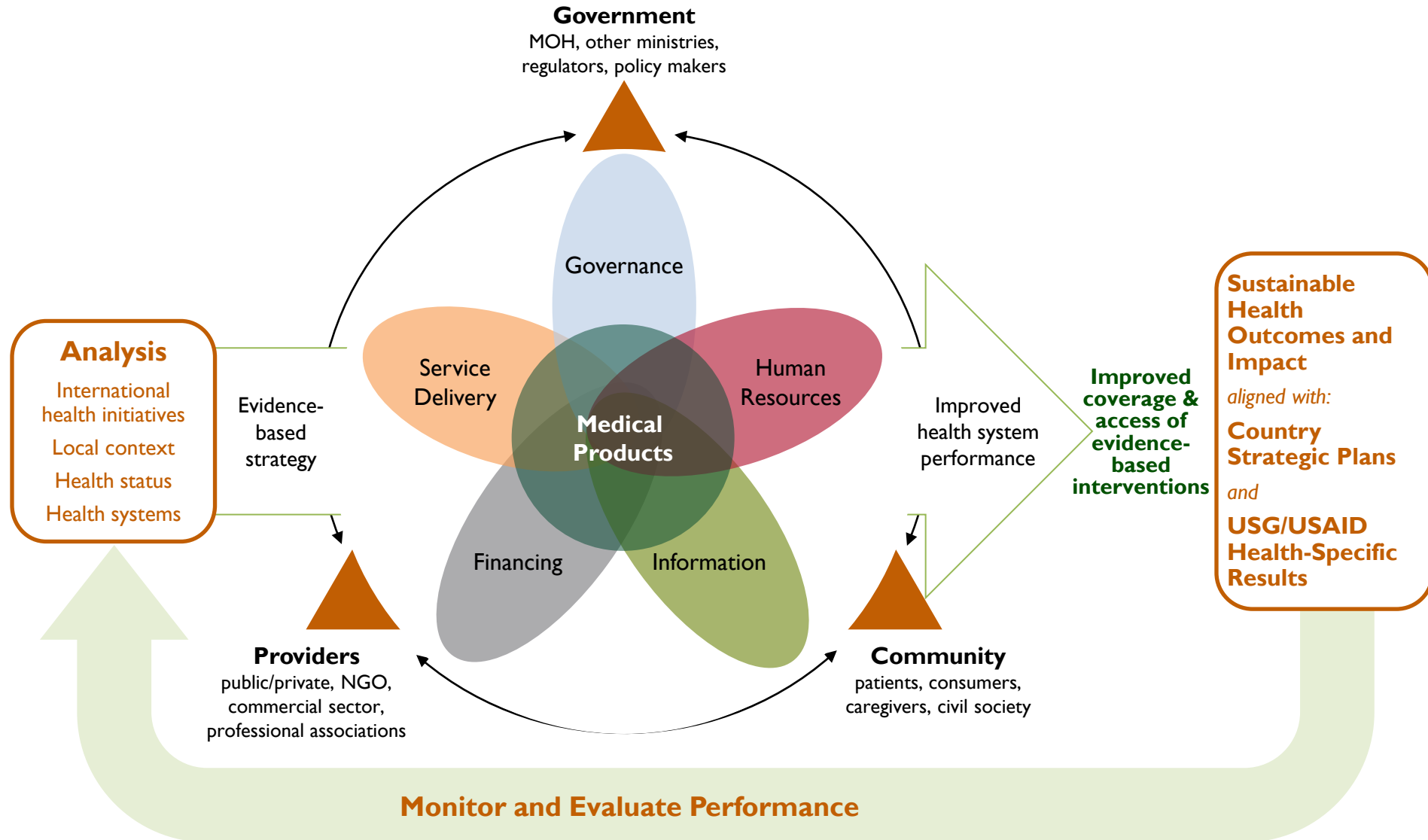
- Work with governments and national professional associations to develop harmonized standards for pharmaceutical services
- Design medicines use components of accreditation programs for primary care facilities and pharmacies in the public and the private sectors

5.5 Emergence of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) slowed

- Global, regional, and country level AMR coalitions established
- Cross-cutting AMR interventions supported
- Framework to identify the health system costs of AMR developed

- Work with country stakeholders and institutions to develop evidence-based strategic plans for AMR containment
- Promote global and regional advocacy on AMR issues
- Document the impact and cost-effectiveness of AMR interventions

SIAPS Pharmaceutical System Strengthening Approach



This graphic represents a comprehensive set of dynamic relationships among the five health systems building blocks (governance, human resources, information, financing, and service delivery), with a medical products building block overlay to provide technical focus and identify substantive areas of concern and related corrective interventions. This approach will be used to achieve sustainable country-specific results that are aligned with partner country strategic plans and USG/USAID health-related goals.