## Stronger Governance, Better Procurement

Increasing the Availability of Contraceptives and Medicines in Bangladesh





Presenters

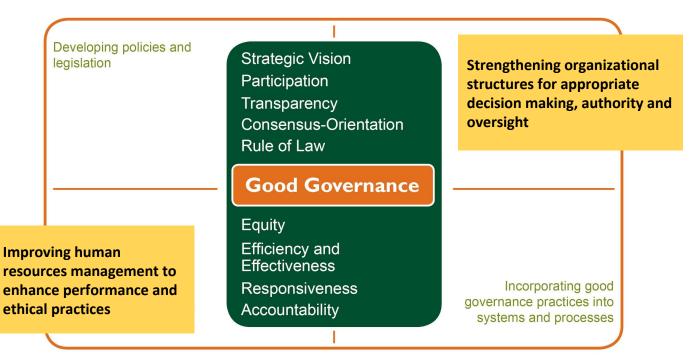
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- Building organizational and individual capacity for better oversight, coordination, and procurement
- Reforming procurement systems to institutionalize standards and best practices and streamline processes
- Establishing an online procurement information system

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### **Context and Challenges**

#### Public Procurement System

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's key procuring entities: Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) and the Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP)
- Sources of funding: government budget and multi-donor trust fund coordinated by World Bank
- Procurement process: annual and mostly centralized

#### Challenges

- Insufficient transparency, coordination, and oversight
- Unclear roles and responsibilities
- Lengthy procurement process: 78 weeks
  - Approval delays due to poor compliance with guidelines
  - Process inefficiencies
  - Complexity of consolidating 32 separate procurement plans
  - High staff turnover and limited procurement capacity
- Poor quantification/supply planning due to lack of accurate data



#### **Benefits**



#### Organizational and individual capacity

- Procurement and Logistics Management Cell at MOHFW increased compliance with procurement guidelines and bolstered accountability
- Coordinating mechanisms at DGFP and DGHS improved procurement efficiency
- On-the-job assistance/training improved capacity of desk officers and managers

#### **Procurement systems reforms**

- Procurement operations manual, guidelines, and tools institutionalized standards and best practices and streamlined procurement processes
- Standard procedures clarified roles, responsibilities, and lines of accountability

# **Benefits (continued)**

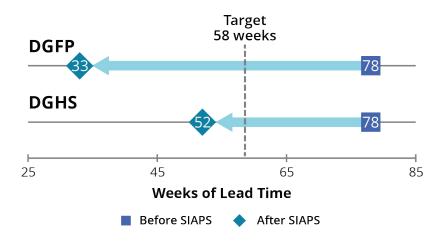
# Online procurement information system and electronic tools

- Supply Chain Management Portal and logistics information tools have improved data availability and visibility
- Online procurement plan development, tracking of procurement and stock status, and automated alerts support better monitoring and appropriate decision making

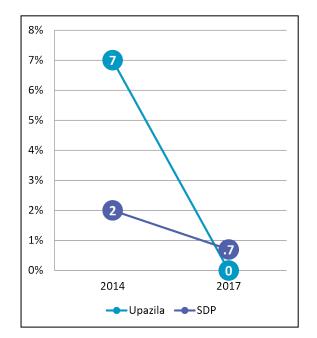


### Achievements

- Permanent, centralized procurementoversight body established
- Functional coordination mechanisms within DGHS and DGFP
- Improved transparency and accountability: online procurement tracker, data availability and visibility
- More efficient procurement processes:
  - More procurement packages on schedule
  - Reduced procurement lead time
- Financial savings: USD 6.38 million (2015)
- Stock-outs decreased



#### **Reduced Stock-outs**



#### **Reduced Procurement Lead Time**

#### **Lessons Learned**

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#### Leveraging technology

- Leveraging the government's interest in using technology to address procurement inefficiencies served as an entry point for tackling governance issues.
- Web-based information system and tools enabled greater procurement transparency and accountability.



#### **Shared vision**

• Aligning technical assistance with government vision and priorities helped generate trust, secure political backing, and enlist champions.



#### Cultivating partnerships at all levels

- Joint planning, design and implementation, and building strong relationships with country partners takes time but are essential in building ownership and sustaining initiatives after projects end.
- Involving staff at all levels can help maintain momentum in situations where the reassignment of high-level officials is a common practice.



### Reflections

- Governance in pharmaceutical systems is key to ensuring and <u>sustaining</u> access to and appropriate use of medicines.
- Pharmaceutical systems rely on robust governance frameworks and processes to be resilient.
- SIAPS' governance-strengthening framework has proved to be useful as a practical means of framing discussions on governance weaknesses and organizing thinking on potential interventions.
- Pragmatic approaches; generating compelling evidence that demonstrates the need for reforms; and integrating governance into technical assistance enabled SIAPS to work on this health system component in almost all program countries.







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# Thank you



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