



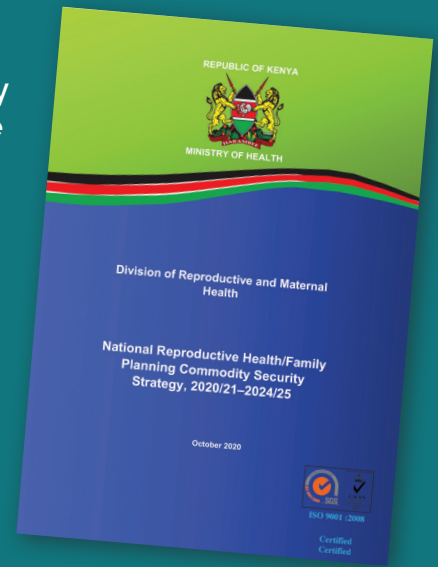
National Reproductive Health/Family Planning Commodity Security Strategy 2020/21-2024/25

Dissemination brief

Introduction

The National Reproductive Health/Family Planning Commodity Security (RHCS) Strategy 2020/21 - 2024/25 is a revision of the National Contraceptive Commodities Strategy 2013-2017 taking into consideration the changing environment impacting on commodity availability. The strategy is aligned to national health priorities as captured in the National Reproductive Health (RH) Strategy and the National RH and HIV Integration Strategy.

This five-year strategy has been developed by the Division of Reproductive Health to guide the planning, implementation, coordination, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of RH commodity management in Kenya in order to ensure “a country where high-quality reproductive health products and technologies are available and accessible to all target clients”.



Guiding principles

The development and implementation of this strategy was underpinned by the following principles:

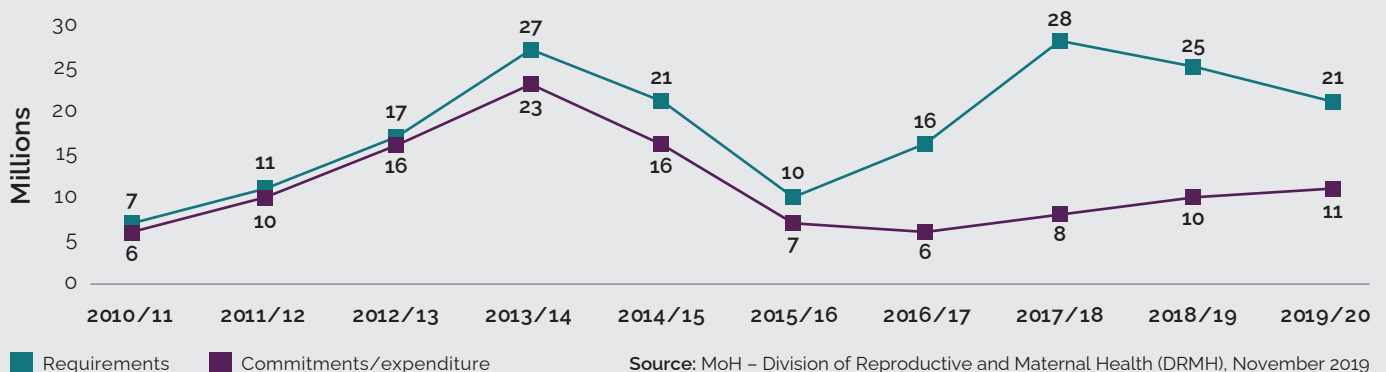


Situation analysis

Financing of FP commodities

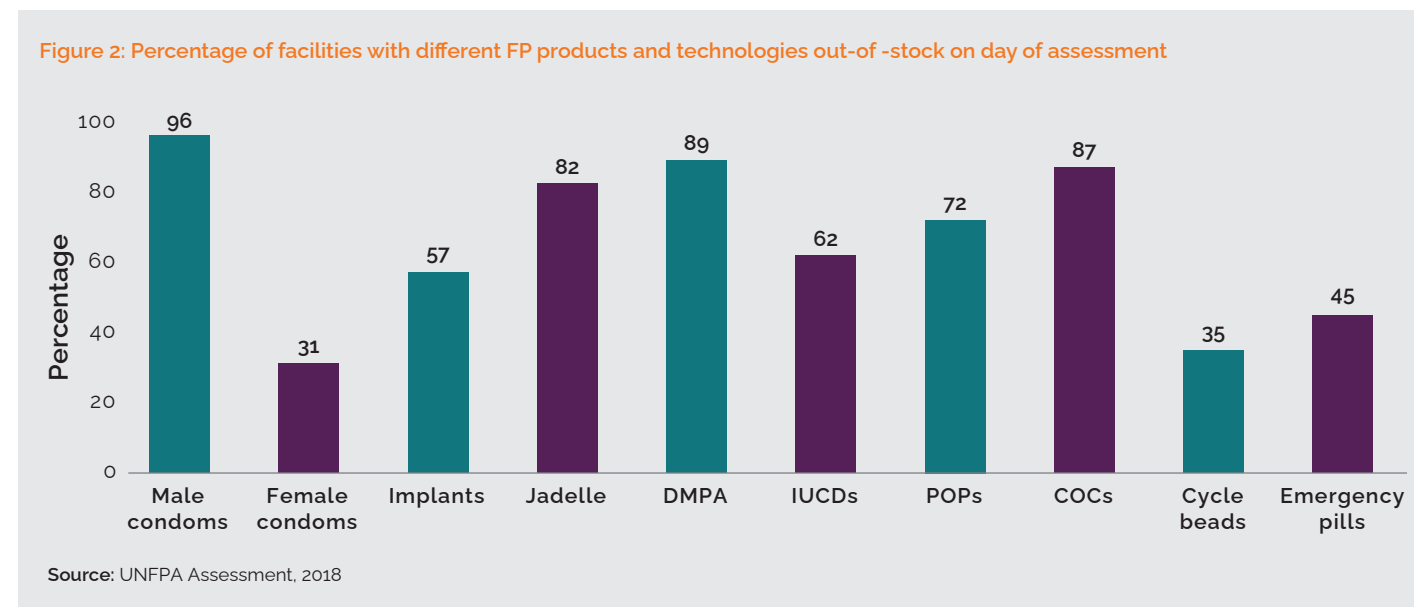
Funding available for FP products and technologies continues to lag behind requirements as shown in the graph below. This has been contributed to by devolved national context and the country's Lower Middle Income Country (LMIC) status.

Figure 1: Ten-year FP commodity funding trend – requirements against commitments (USD million)



FP commodity stock outs

Stock outs of FP products and technologies remain a big challenge. An assessment supported by UNFPA in 2018 found that many facilities visited had stockouts of key FP products and technologies on the day of the assessment, as shown in the figure below.



Overview of current RH/FP commodity management processes

	Product selection	The DRMH works with other stakeholders to select FP products and technologies to be used in the country. All the FP products and technologies used in the country are in the Kenya Essential Medicines List (KEML) 2019. These products are also registered by the Pharmacy and Poisons Board (PPB).
	Forecasting and supply planning (FASP)	Annual FASP is carried out routinely at the national level and has been used to inform procurement planning. Annual forecasts are reviewed after six months and amended as may be needed. However, at the county level, FASP for FP products and technologies has been carried out in a sporadic manner and is largely driven by partners.
	Commodity procurement	Procurement of FP products and technologies is primarily performed by KEMSA and partners. This is based on commodity needs that are informed by FASP done by the DRMH and the availability of funds. KEMSA procurement uses the Public Procurement and Assets Disposal Act 2015, while partners use various international procurement methods. KEMSA, the DRMH and partners undertake pipeline monitoring to minimise the risks of stockouts and overstocking.
	Commodity warehousing, distribution and storage	KEMSA handles the bulk of warehousing for FP products and technologies after procurement and shipping. KEMSA warehouse management is fully computerised in respect to tracking warehouse commodity locations and batch and expiry details. KEMSA distributes FP products and technologies to health facilities using a "pull" system that is primarily driven by county orders that are disaggregated to facility level or sub-county stores. Storage and inventory of FP products and technologies at the county level varies from county to county. In some counties, FP products and technologies are managed by the county pharmacist alongside EMMS and other programme products and technologies. In other counties, FP products and technologies are managed by RH coordinators.
	Commodity monitoring	The Ministry of Health with support from Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI) developed FP commodity dashboards that pull information from the Kenya Health Information System (KHIS) and give the stock status of FP products and technologies in health facilities within a county. The dashboards are not used in many counties. However, in counties where the dashboards have been used well, it has made a real difference in enhancing visibility of stock status within the county and also supporting stock re-distribution and re-ordering decisions.

Strategic framework

The strategic Framework for the Reproductive Health Commodity Security Strategy is outlined below. The goal of ensuring universal access to quality RH products and technologies will be realised through five strategic outcomes, each of which has several strategic objectives (SOs). The strategic objectives, in turn, will be achieved through implementation of strategic actions.









A brief description of the 5 outcomes are found below.



Implementation approach

Effective implementation of national strategic plans requires that implementation roles and responsibilities be clearly defined at different levels. For this strategy, the following approaches will be used to support implementation:

	Role	Approach
	Coordination champion	A senior DRMH officer will be assigned the role of national coordinator and champion of the implementation of the strategy. A senior county pharmacist should also champion at the county-level implementation.
	Development of annual workplans	Detailed one- or two-year workplans will be developed to guide operationalisation of the strategy
	Costing of the strategy	Procurement of FP products and technologies is primarily performed by KEMSA and partners. This is based on commodity needs that are informed by FASP done by the DRMH and the availability of funds. KEMSA procurement uses the Public Procurement and Assets Disposal Act 2015, while partners use various international procurement methods. KEMSA, the DRMH and partners undertake pipeline monitoring to minimise the risks of stockouts and overstocking.
	Mid-term review	Should be carried out in 2022 and its findings used to make implementation changes.
	Integration	Identify and implement opportunities to integrate management of FP products and technologies with EMMS and other programme products and technologies to enhance efficiencies and sustainability.
	Standing agenda item	Implementation of strategy should be a standing agenda item in national and county Commodity Security TWGs.

Implementation of this RHCS Strategy will be aligned with the National TMA Strategy to avoid duplication and achieve synergies.

Where to access the strategy

The full version of the National Reproductive Health/Family Planning Commodity Security (RHCS) Strategy 2020/21 - 2024/25 can be accessed from the MoH website (<https://www.health.go.ke/>) or hard copies from the Division of Reproductive and Maternal Health.