

SCM Professionalisation Framework

IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHOP GUIDE

NOVEMBER 2020



SCM Professionalisation Framework

IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHOP GUIDE

NOVEMBER 2020

Acknowledgements

This work has been a joint activity of People that Deliver (PtD), SAPICS, USAID and the USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program-Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) project.

The authors would like to thank the members of these organizations for their contribution and cooperation as together we seek to increase the availability of medicines to beneficiaries. Many individual colleagues gave freely of their time for interviews and to engage in focus group discussion for this work, we thank you for your contribution. This work was funded by the USAID Global Health bureau's Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) program.

PHARMACIE

Pour tout savoir
sur le VIH/sida,
appelez le 106.

Liste des Médicaments
à la Pharmacie

Aspégic	500 l
Aspirine	100 m
Buscopan	Injec
Compresses	non
Compresses	non
Chlorure de Pot	
Chlorure de Sodi	
Céfaloject	1g In
Cat. Gut	
Charbon Végétal	2
Doliprane	500 cor
Dafalgan	80 mg Sc
Epicranienne	2/4
Eau Distillée	
Fil de lin	
Gants Chirurgica	
Gentalline	10 m
Glucosate de Calc	
Immodium	gélules
Intetrix	gel
Lasilix	20mg l
Laroscobine	500
Oradexon	Injec
Péni. G.	1million In
Perfuseur	
Quinimax	0,20 Inje
Quinoforme	0,25 l
Quinoforme	0,50 Inje
Serum Sale	90%
Serum Glucose	
Serum Glucose	
Thermomètre	Médi
Theophylline	Brune
Theophénicol	Inje
Valium	10mg In
Vitamine K1	In
Vitamine B6	Inje
Vegalene	Injec
Xylocaïne	2% Injec
Seringue	10CC

N.B. Ici, nous ne Se
des ont été vus

Contents

Authors	4
Acknowledgements	5
Overview	8
Library of Competencies & Designations for Health Supply Chains	11
Competency terminology and definitions	11
Methodology	15
Collection of Roles and Job Descriptions for Health Supply Chains (Demand)	17
Methodology	18
Mapping of Education for Health Supply Chains	22
Methodology	23
Workshop Slides	26

Overview

To better understand issues in the availability and use of Supply Chain Management (SCM) human resources in a country context, the USAID Global Health Supply Chain Programme-Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) project, in conjunction with USAID and People that Deliver (PtD), considers that a “whole of SCM labour market” approach provides a deeper and more holistic understanding of the SCM employment environment.

Whole of SCM labour market refers to the supply and demand for SCM labour in which employees are the supply and employers the demand in a specific country context. The country context includes urban, regional, and more remote environments and encompasses all the sectors where SCM technical personnel are employed in that country.

Key stakeholders include government (ministries of labour, education, planning, and health, etc.), professional associations, academic institutions, private sector (resources industries, fast-moving goods, health, third-party logistics providers (3PL) and fourth-party logistics providers (4PL), etc., and the humanitarian and development sectors

In 2019 GHSC-PSM, in collaboration with PtD, SAPICS and USAID published a [SCM Professionalisation Framework](#) white paper outlining how a SCM professionalisation framework could be used by:

- › Governments to define the professional standards of the profession
- › Employers to articulate SCM competency requirements and career pathways in their organisations
- › Institutions of learning to define clear learning and teaching courses
- › SCM employees to map out a professional career in SCM

In 2020, the same consortium has worked together to complete the necessary elements of the ‘SCM professionalisation framework’. This framework has a ***‘Library of Competencies & Designations for Health***

Supply Chains’ as its core meeting public and private sector needs. The competency framework then acts as the ‘standard’ to ensure an aligned **‘Mapping of Education for Health Supply Chains’** (supply) and **‘Collection of Roles and Job Descriptions for Health Supply Chains’** (demand), for a particular country context. Further, a **‘Implementation Approach for Health Supply Chains’** provides clear guidance on how to begin this journey of change. Figure 1 shows the interrelationship of these elements.

Although each of the SCM Professionalisation Framework components can be used by themselves it is believed that most benefit is obtained from using the **‘Implementation Approach for Health Supply Chains’** to create lasting systems change.

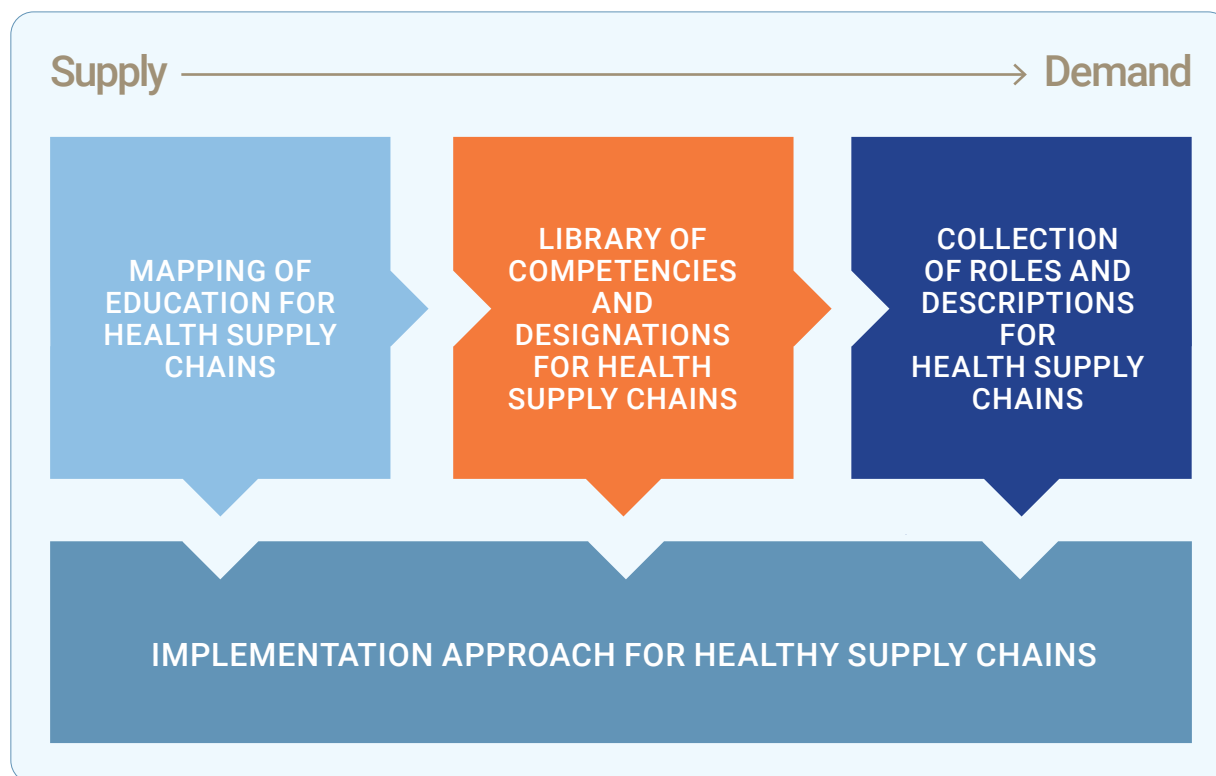


Figure 1:
Elements of the PtD Professionalisation Competency Framework

Library of Competencies and Designations and Health Supply Chains

Building on the PtD Health Supply Chain Management (HSCM) Competency Compendium (2014), this serviced based (non-cadre specific) framework presents seven competency domains that covers the practice of HSCM across the public and private sector Figure 1. This comprehensive framework provides ‘behaviour statements’ outlining workplace expectation in all listed competency domains and competency groups. This revised version provides a five-level maturity or designation classification for each competency area, acting as a ‘standard’ for comparing education requirements and related job descriptions.

Collection of Roles and Job Descriptions for Health Supply Chains (Demand)

Building on previous work conducted by PtD (2018), this tool provides a systematic way to build job descriptions and consider SCM roles with reference to the Library of Competencies & Designations for Health Supply Chains. An example set of SCM job descriptions and organisational charts are provided.

Mapping of Education for Health Supply Chains (Supply)

This tool provides an explanation of how an education and training framework should be considered within a country context, to align with SCM job roles. The tool also uses a machine learning approach to review existing SCM education and training opportunities to determine alignment with domains and levels within the Library of Competencies & Designations for Health Supply Chains.

Implementation Approach for Health Supply Chains

This tool provides an overview of the step by step activities that can be undertaken over a three-week period to engage local stakeholders advocating the need to implement a SCM Professionalisation approach. This methodology also validates a plan of action to apply the Library of Competencies & Designations for Health Supply Chains, Collection of Roles and Job Descriptions for Health Supply Chains and Mapping of Education for Health Supply Chains to systematically improve SCM professionalisation in the country context.

Library of Competencies and Designations for Health Supply Chains

Competency terminology and definitions

Internationally, the use of competency-related terminology can vary, so the following definitions are offered here to encourage common understanding:

Competency compendium: A comprehensive catalogue of competency areas with associated behavioural competencies referencing common supply chain processes and job level activities.

Domains: The high-level groups, or clusters of competency areas, within the compendium. Traditionally, domains do not exceed six. The six domains used in this PtD competency compendium are selection and quantification; procurement; storage and distribution; use; resource management; and professional and personal (Figure 3).

Competency area: The overarching capacity/skills of a person to perform in a specific area. For example, within the domain of procurement, PtD has suggested the following competency areas:

-
- 2.1 Manage procurement costs and budget
 - 2.2 Build and maintain supplier relationships
 - 2.3 Manage tendering processes and supplier agreements
 - 2.4 Execute management of contract, including risk and quality management
 - 2.5 Assure quality of products
 - 2.6 Manage import and export of products
 - 2.7 Manage donations of products
-

Behavioural competencies:

Expressions of what work activities are performed, and is observed when professionals apply motives, traits and skills to a relevant task.

For example, for the domain of procurement and the competency area of manage tendering processes and supplier agreements, such behavioural competencies may include “develop bidding documents”, “use WHO prequalification system to confirm quality suppliers”, “manage a tender process using country systems”, or “formalize contracts with successful companies.” This compendium contains behavioural competencies and references to required knowledge, depending on the source document used.

Competency framework:

A collection of competency areas with associated behavioural competencies that define the expected requirements of a particular cadre/profession (Figure 2).

For example, a competency framework may be developed for a warehouse manager, while a separate competency framework would be required for a pharmacist. The composition of country-based, cadre-specific competency frameworks will also depend on the structure of the supply chain and at which levels various competencies are allocated.

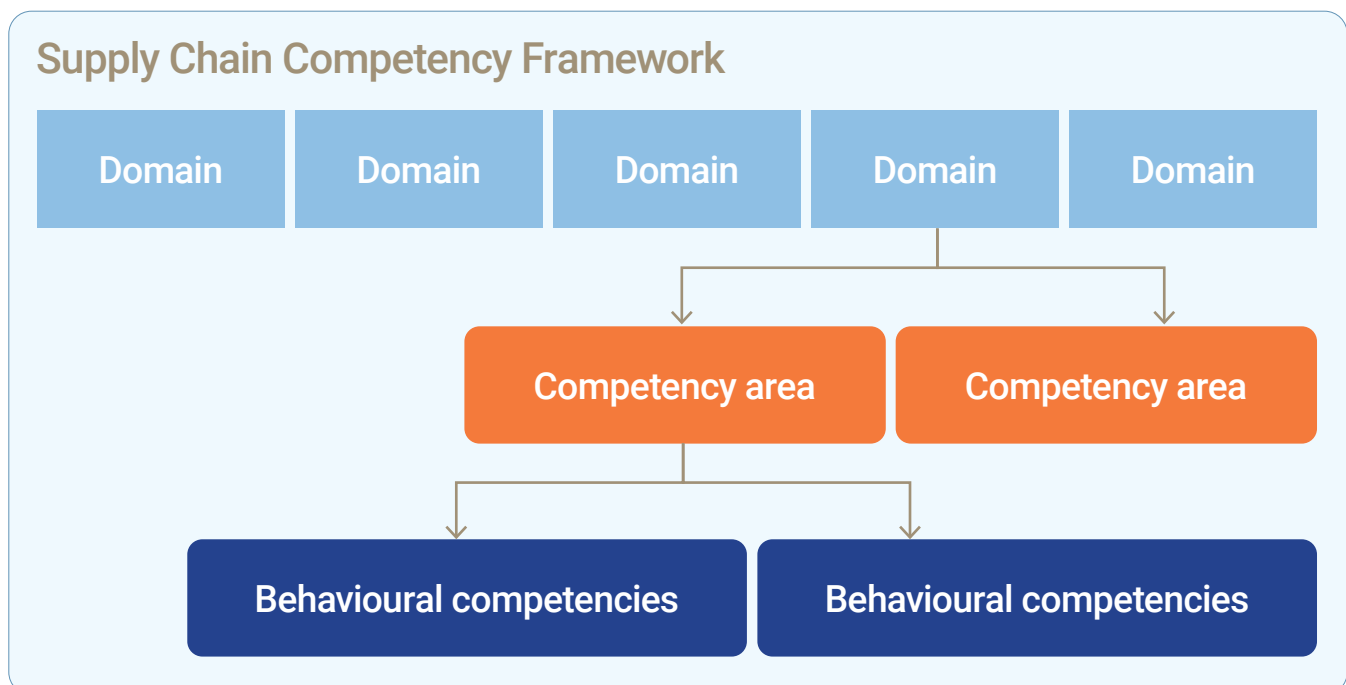


Figure 3:
The structure of competency frameworks

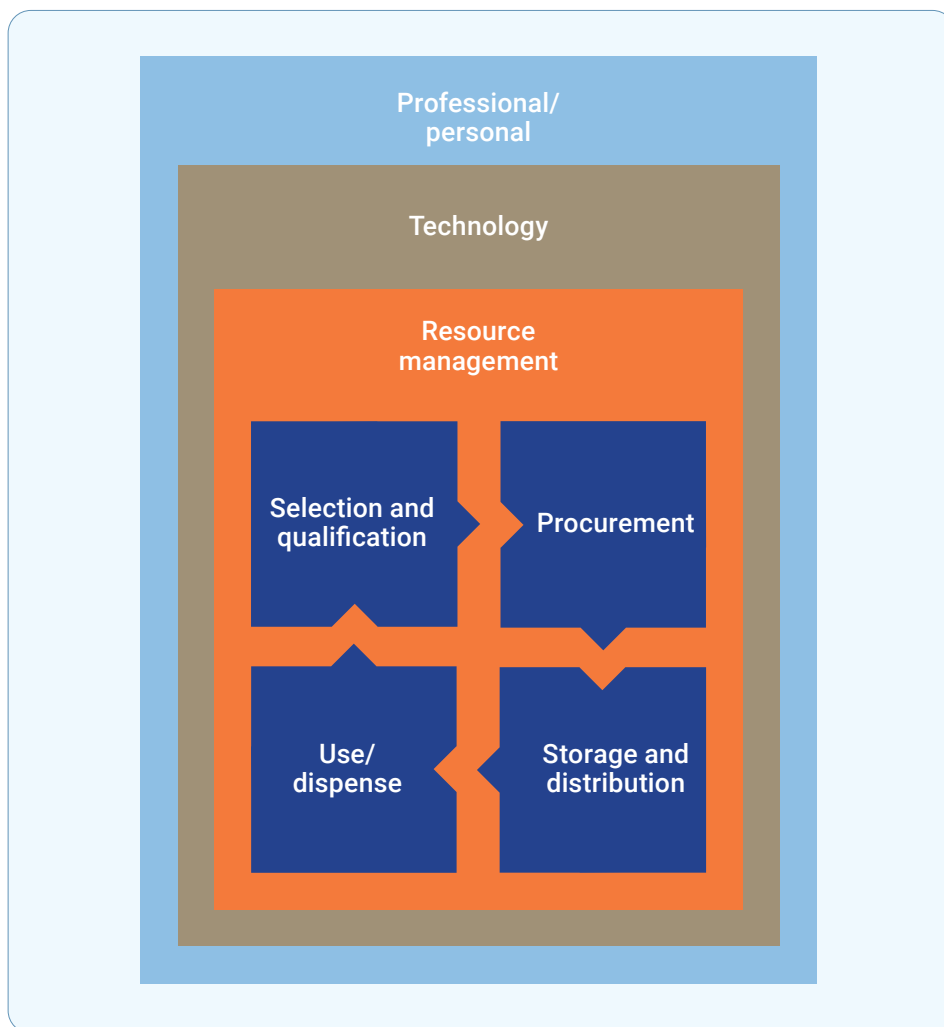


Figure 4:
The relationship of the six domains within the PtD Competency Compendium for Health Supply Chain Management

Designation levels:

Accommodating the differing levels work focus and scope as well as denoting training and education required at each level. Each designation level has been aligned to ensure articulation between levels or elimination of competency overlap. The competency framework is divided into designation levels namely:

Associate

Associate level is the entry level of the competency framework. This is an execution level designation.

Practitioner

Practitioner level is the first management level in the competency framework. This is an execution level designation with some supervisory and management competencies.

Specialist

Specialist level is the mid-management level designation. Typically associated with management level accountability depending on domain.

Professional

Professional level is the first strategic level designation and is typically characterized by analysis and input into strategic decision making.

Leader

Leader level is the primary strategic level designation and is characterized by long-term decision-making competencies.

Each designation level has a set of associated verbs which denote the level and nature of a particular competence the individual must possess in order to fulfil the workplace duties associated with a specific activity.

e.g. In the Storage Domain the behavioural competency:

Ensure accurate verification of rolling stocks, the Associate designation level is required to have an “Awareness of the importance of accurate verification of rolling stocks” while the Practitioner needs to “Understand the importance of accurate verification of rolling stocks”.

In this case the difference is indicated by the verb Awareness and Understand, there are several verbs used across the competency which have been referenced from multiple educational and vocational resource.

As displayed in the excerpt from the competency framework below:

Methodology

The very nature of a professional body is that it encapsulates a path to professionalisation. For this reason, the PtD Competency Compendium for Health Supply Chain Management is an ideal base for the Library of Competencies & Designations for Health Supply Chains. In order to encapsulate a full pathway however the competencies needed to be expanded in responsibility and complexity. Additionally, PtD had already gone through an extensive review cycle on the document and has well researched additions to the framework. These additions were added before expansion of the competencies and then built out in the same manner as the rest of the framework.

In addition to the expansion according to the previous review, the authors conducted an extensive review, comparing it to current best practice supply chain process frameworks in order to verify its validity in the broader sense of supply chain management, where necessary wording was expanded however this analysis was used more in building out the framework into the higher and lower levels as required. In order to build out these levels the authors had to first define how many levels would be needed for this there were a few inputs, the first was the structure of other supply chain professional body frameworks and the second was job descriptions and hierarchies from private and public organisations either generously donated or from previous projects which would both allow the framework to be compatible with the majority of hierarchies as well as other professional bodies in the sample set (Appendix A). From these inputs it was determined that five levels would be required to capture the complexity exhibited by these documents bearing in mind that the levels are in themselves only indicative and can be edited by countries in their own implementations.

In order to expand the PtD Competency Compendium for Health Supply Chain Management into those levels it was required to use a trusted framework to expand the responsibility and complexity requirements of each competency. In order to keep a standard toward this, blooms taxonomy’s cognitive and affective domains are used to increase complexity of the competence and the previous analysis using supply chain frameworks is used to increase responsibility as domains increase in level using appropriate verbs associated with the domain aligned to the designation. The final domains chosen are named accordingly and are aligned to blooms taxonomy accordingly:

- › Associate
- › Practitioner
- › Specialist
- › Professional
- › Leader

Table 1: Alignment of blooms taxonomy to professional designations

Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	Analysis	Evaluation	Synthesis
Associate	Associate	Practitioner	Specialist	Professional	Leader

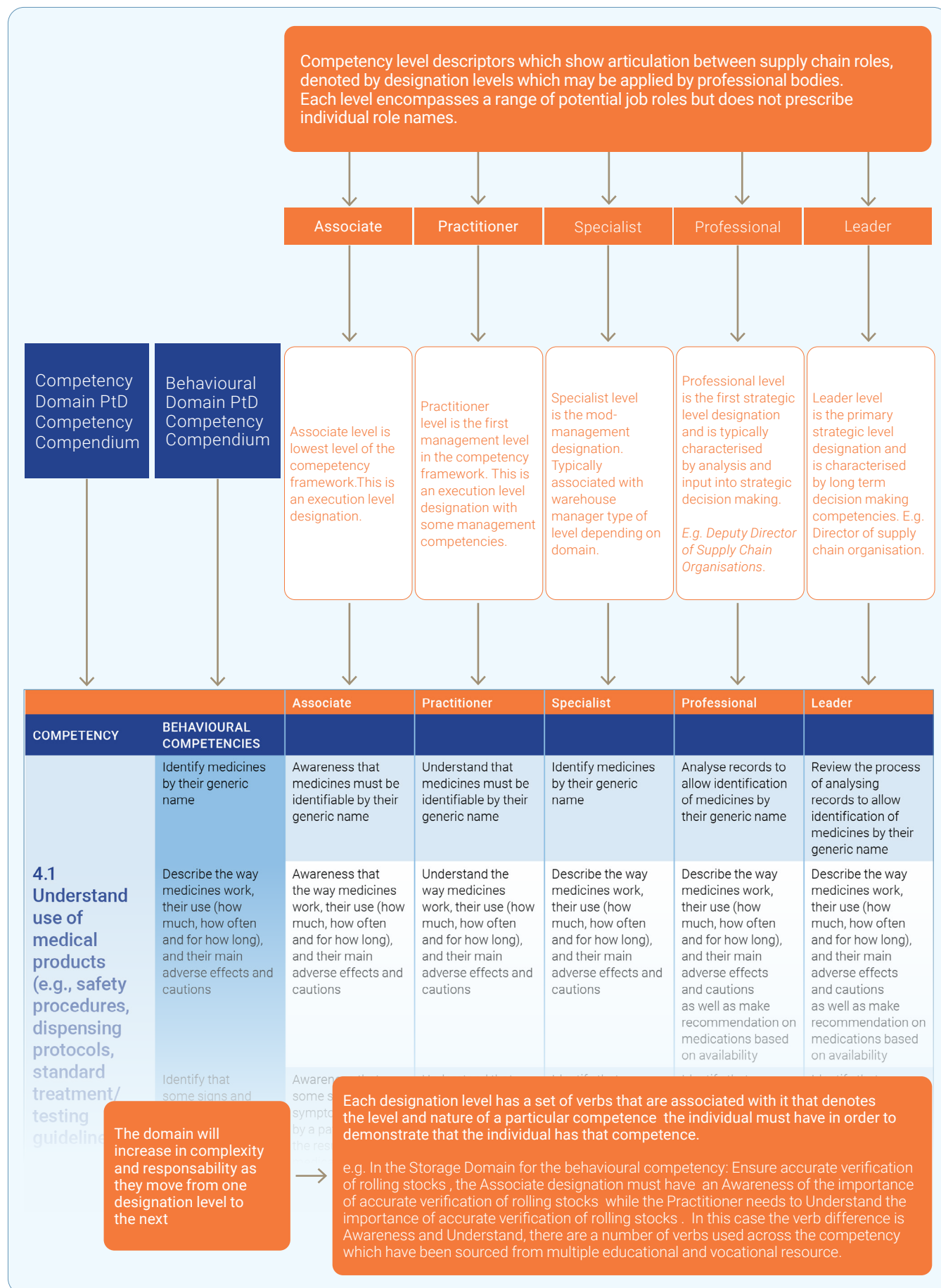


Figure 5:
Description of how Library of Competencies & Designations for Health Supply Chains is constructed

Collection of Roles and Job Descriptions for Health Supply Chains (Demand)

The SCM Professionalisation Framework aims to professionalize supply chain management personnel which should have the effect of streamlining multiple aspects of supply chain management in a country or organisation. However, this country or organisation must know to need these personnel, in other words a demand must be created. The Collection of Roles and Job Descriptions for Health Supply Chains was created for this purpose, it outlines ways in which the Library of Competencies & Designations for Health Supply Chains can be organized operationally to create this demand.

There are several ways that this job description (JD) compendium can assist you, whether you are involved in operations management or workforce development.

This compendium was designed to be a reference guide for human resource and supply chain practitioners in the field to assist them in designing their organisational hierarchies and planning for human resource initiatives across the healthcare supply chain.

Whilst the job description templates are provided as a point of reference for workforce development activities, they are best utilized with the associated PtD Professionalisation Approach, which contains details pertaining to whole of labour market considerations where these templates are used as a component in creating a tailored workforce development plan.

Methodology

The Collection of Roles and Job Descriptions for Health Supply Chains (Demand) was created with primary input from previous work done within PtD which takes input from multiple country examples to create the base job descriptions. These base job descriptions were then compared in detail to set of hierarchies that encompass the majority of roles as below to create the hierarchy found in this document, based on aggregated descriptions of the job descriptions studied, the base job descriptions were assigned a primary domain and primary competencies. It must be stressed however that the example in this document is only one of many ways to combine the job descriptions.

Once the base job descriptions were created the metrics and training needed to be defined. In order to define the training and metrics, the domains in which the job descriptions reside and the primary competencies were used to align the job descriptions to various supply chain management frameworks which define standard practices and metrics for the activities with which the job description pertains, these alignments were then used to assign standard metrics to the job descriptions.

Finally using the competencies assigned to each job description, the Mapping of Education for Health Supply Chains was used to fill in possible education that teaches the competencies required for an individual to take up each job description.

To fully utilize the compendium, one must look at the attributes of a job description (JD) which are structured using the following table headers:

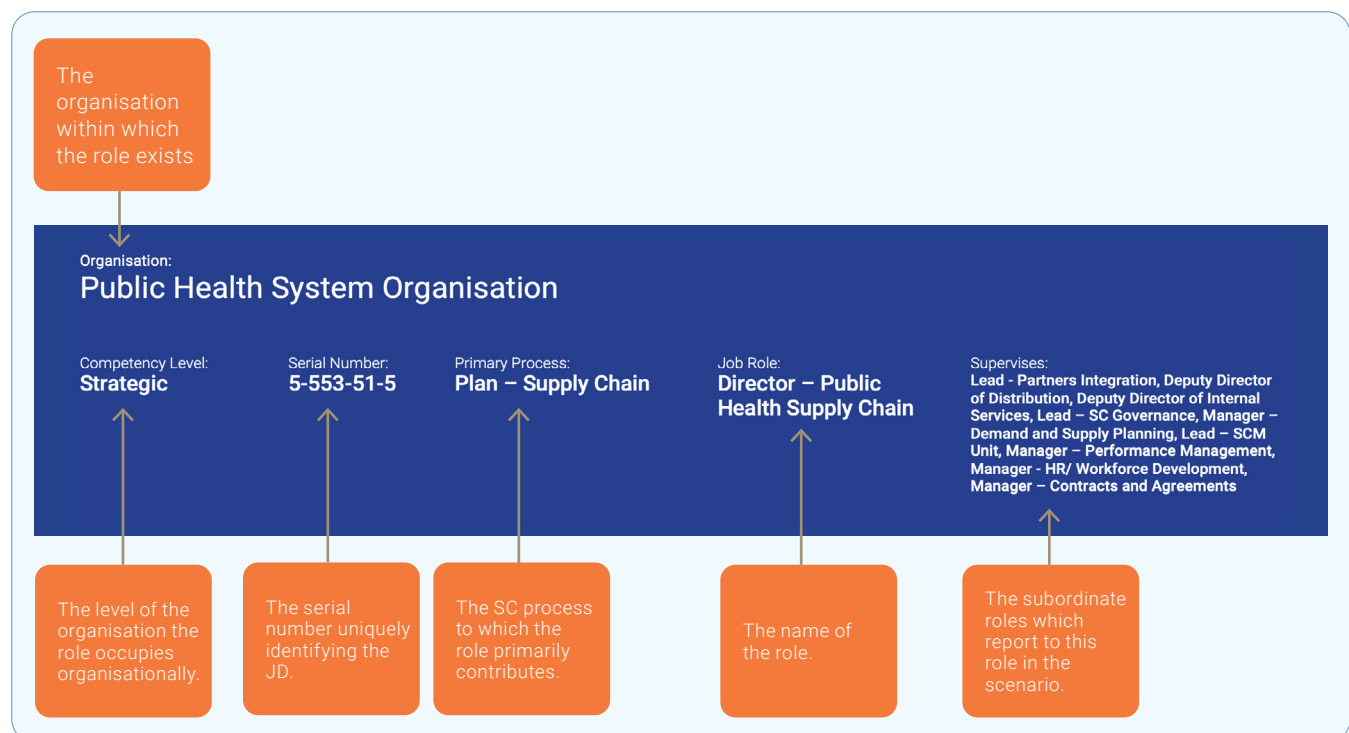


Figure 2:
Description of how the Collection of Roles and Job Descriptions for Health Supply Chains is constructed

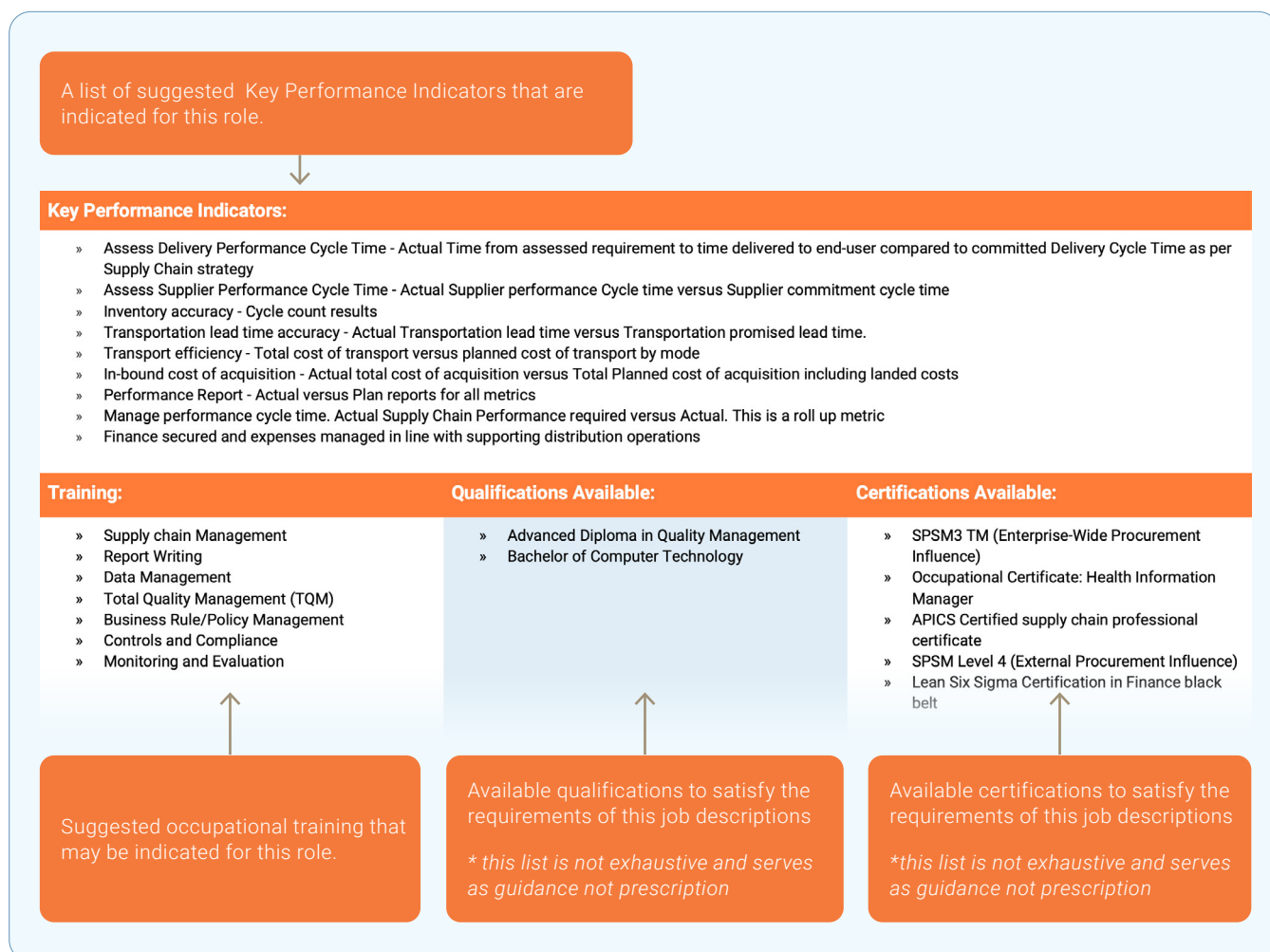
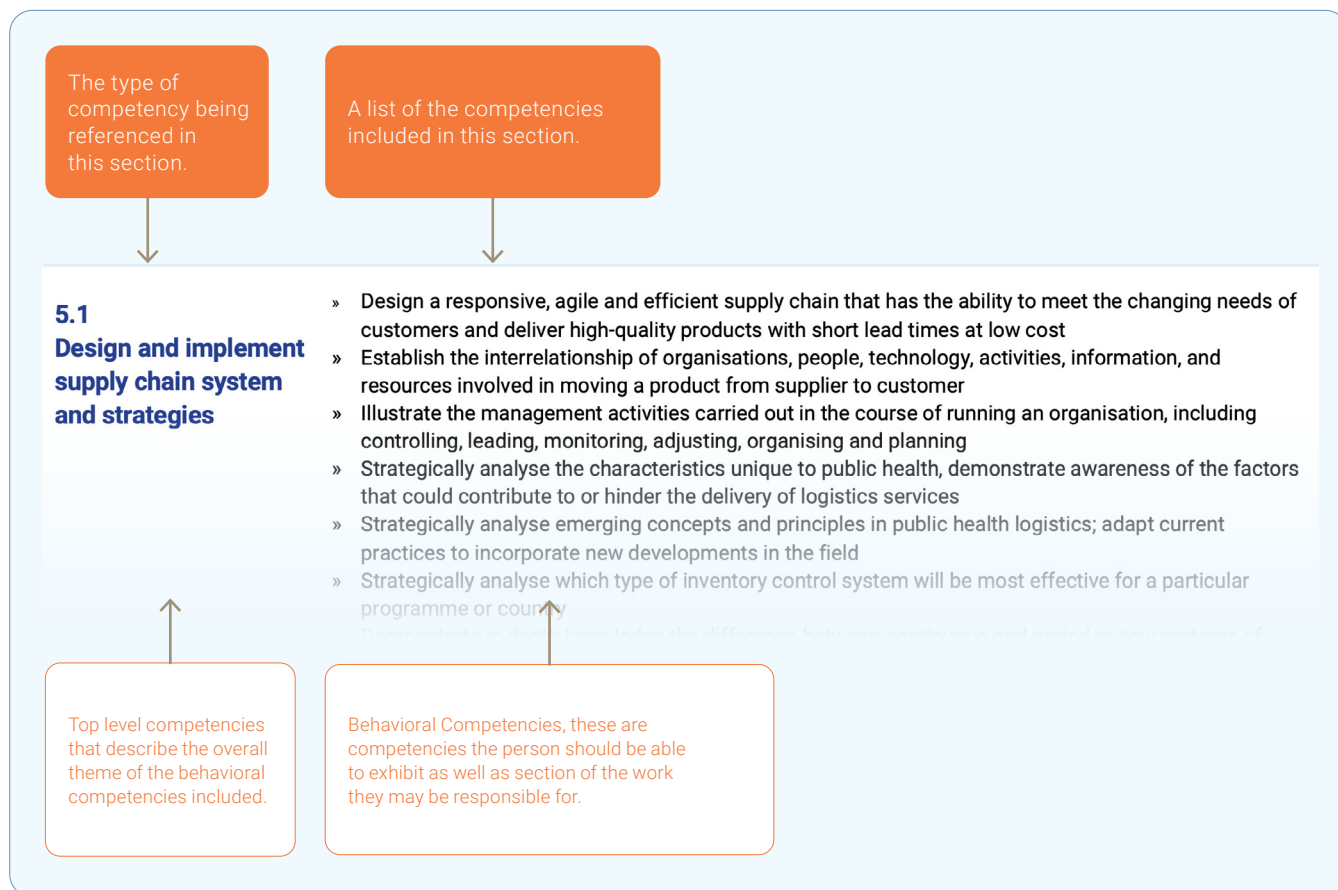


Figure 2:
Description of how the Collection of Roles and Job Descriptions for Health Supply Chains is constructed (cont)

While these are standardized job roles, it is fully expected that countries will alter and merge the JDs according to their needs.

Level definitions:

Organisations levels are defined in the compendium according to the following hierarchy:

Strategic:

Applies strategic, systems thinking; directs and advises, manages change, and influences internal and external stakeholders.

Managerial:

Develops, improves and fulfils organisational and functional objectives; manages efficiency, quality, risk.

Operational:

Provides, executes guidance on procedures and processes connected.

Tactical

Executes the process and assists operational levels to perform their overarching duties.

Organisations:

Public health system organisation:

This refers to the organisational structures found in public sector health systems established to deliver health services to country populations. The primary purpose of the organisations that collectively make up the public health system is to ensure access to quality care through programmes targeting men, women, children and populations. As access to quality medicines, supplies and equipment is a core component of care, the public health system also ensures that systems are in place to design, procure, deliver and manage in supply chains. This compendium refers to public health system roles that are involved in ensuring functioning supply chain (SC) systems are in place while not necessarily executing the SC functions (these SC functions and roles are captured under the SC Organisation type). Meanwhile, this organisation type includes the service delivery levels of public health system (such as hospital, clinics, and community health posts) that play a role as “customers” of supply chain systems.

The public health system is also typically tiered, where decision making authority for health and SC programming is the purview of a high level structure (a Central body, or a State or Regional structure under devolved health systems), and functions and roles are ‘cascaded’ to lower, intermediate levels (such as regions in the case of Centralized public systems, or provinces, districts etc.)

Supply Chain (SC) Organisation:

This refers to the entities involved in carrying out core SC functions to service the needs of the public health system with quality, timely, and

adequate medicines, supplies, and equipment. The SC Organisation may be public sector owned, a parastatal or a privately owned entity. The compendium of roles for this organisation type is intended to reflect the full scope of functions and roles involved to ensure high performing, reliable supply chains. Typically, the SC Organisation will include structures in different locations (such as branches or hubs) to more cost-effectively provide SC services closer to populations.

Scenario hierarchy:

The **Collection of Roles and Job Descriptions for Health Supply Chains** provided only displays one possible organisation of job roles in a country and as such some choices have been made to encapsulate one specific scenario and that is a version of a semi-autonomous Supply Chain organisation. As such it is assumed that the primary seat of supply chain domain knowledge is held by this organisation. Assuming this, the highest level of public health would then perform a regulatory and compliance role keeping the SC Organisation in compliance and synchronized with national priorities.

What this means is that any supply chain role within intermediate all the way down to community level will report into the supply chain organisation creating a flow of reporting and information that will align to the public healthcare supply chain operating model. The hierarchy used for this scenario is displayed in Figure 6 below. The organisations in this document are also colour coded according to the below diagram.

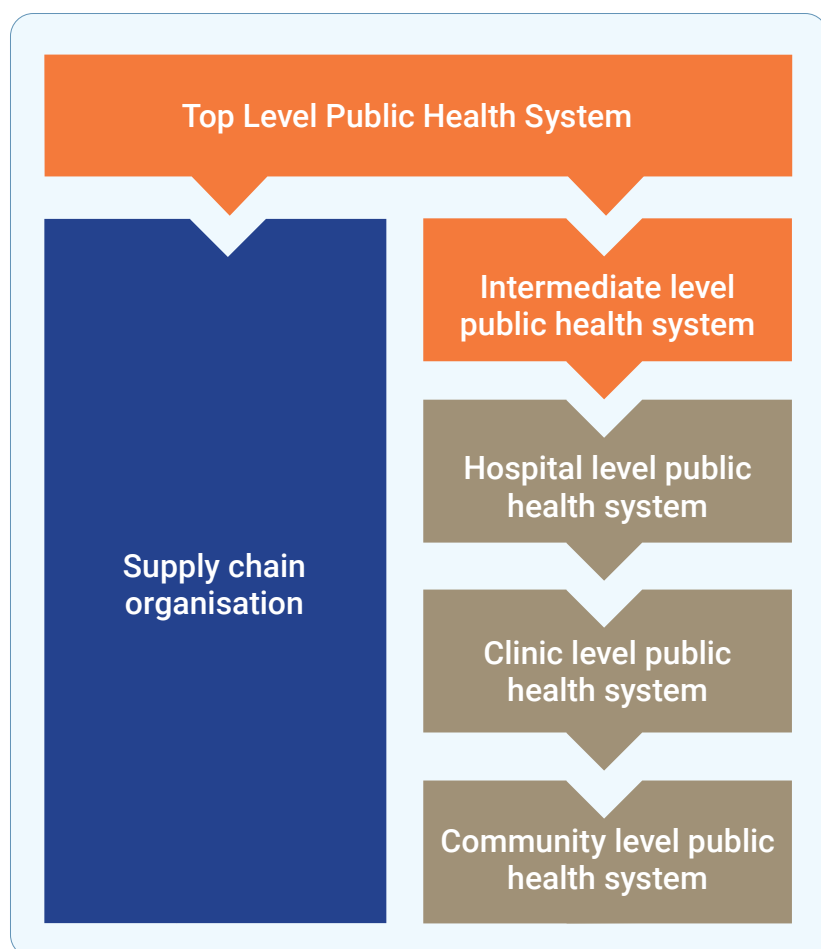


Figure 3:
Depiction of hierarchy used for generation of standardized job descriptions with corresponding colour codes.

Mapping of Education for Health Supply Chains

To improve the supply of supply chain professionals there needs to be significant support for it in academia as well as from vocational training providers, certification and professional bodies in-country. To this end PtD has developed a list of available qualifications and certifications that can assist in acquiring the skills needed to be deemed a professional in the healthcare supply chain sector.

This list is by no means exhaustive nor is it prescriptive, it is only a reflection of courses readily available to the authors at the time which directly map to the skills and competencies specified in the competency framework and job descriptions. It includes more than 250 courses from various providers around the world.

In the Education Framework document, the user will find a similar structure to the competency framework, the difference is that there are no competency descriptors but rather in their place, a list of courses that have exhibited content for those competency descriptors.

The Education Framework is designed to give the user a broad idea of the types of education that is available to fill in the skills gaps found in the country, but it is recognised that each country may have its own regulations and prerequisites



© UNICEF/UN0336139/ Ashima Narain

Methodology

In order to build out a Mapping of Education for Health Supply Chains a model needed to be chosen, the author team had a firm grasp and easy access to one of the leading education frameworks in Africa, namely the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA). SAQA contains for than 14000 qualifications for evaluation spanning various subjects including but not limited to public healthcare. (see Appendix C: SAQA structure)

Thus, because this dataset was unfocussed the first step needed to be to filter our irrelevant courses. To filter out the irrelevant courses the competency framework was used as a first pass filter, anything that did not directly relate to the competency framework was removed leaving 436 courses that related to the 7 domains of the competency framework.

The competency framework consists of more than 3000 competencies across the levels and behavioural competencies thus in order to speed up the process a set of natural language processing (NLP) algorithms were developed and deployed against the dataset.

The NLP algorithms were used to compare behavioural competencies to the course description, outcomes and overall information contained in the SAQA course records. Where there was significant overlap, the course was said to match the competency, only the top 5% matches were kept as candidates for the Mapping of Education for Health Supply Chains. Once the first pass with SAQA was completed, certificate courses were added to this list and assigned in a similar method, this had two effects, one was to expand the dataset and the other was to partially validate the model as these certificate courses are more focussed than the degrees from SAQA and thus these were easier to validate. The results of this validation were that less than 2% of allocations made for the certificate programme were judged to be erroneous.

At this point a candidate list was created including SAQA and various certificate courses, the full list of course sources can be found below. Finally, these courses were compared to the competencies that matched to them and removed where erroneous matched were observed which was observed to be less than 5%, finally validating the model and the final Mapping of Education for Health Supply Chains was finalised.

Courses are listed from:

- › Coursera
- › MIT
- › edukazi.com
- › South African Qualifications Authority
 - (All registered qualifications in South Africa)
- › Empower
- › CIPS

- › CILT
- › I+ Solutions
- › ASCM/APICS
- › SAPICS
- › Next Level Purchasing Association

If you are a training provider, your courses may be included in this list by contacting PtD and supplying the requisite information for merge into this document in later revisions.

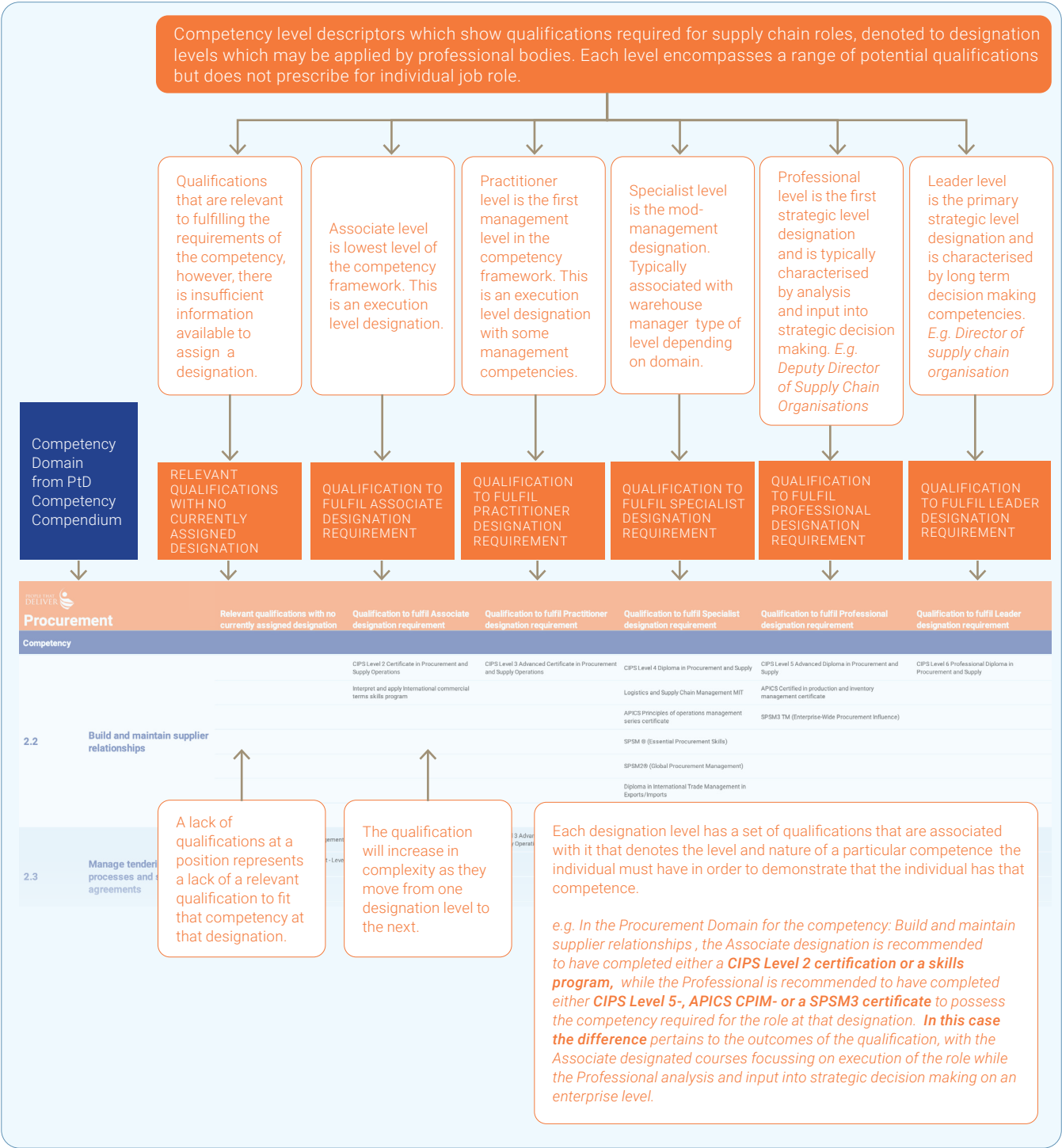


Figure 4: Description of how the Mapping of Education for Health Supply Chains is constructed

A note on GHSC-PSM

GHSC-PSM recognizes that without a strong, skilled workforce at the national and local levels, system-based and technological improvements won't have their intended effect. Achieving a well-performing, motivated workforce requires strengthening the organisational systems, processes, and environment in which supply chain workers perform their duties.

The GHSC-PSM vision is to foster self-sufficient organisations with institutionalized systems. This in turn will help ensure high performance from a professionalized and consumer-centred workforce for effective and efficient delivery of health commodities through to the last mile.

The project goes beyond basic capacity building to look at long-term solutions to organisational and people development, considering the development of human resources systems as an investment. We do this by providing technical support to continuously improve the systems, processes, and factors affecting an organisation's ability to plan for, manage, and support professionalized national cadres of supply chain professionals.

A note on People that Deliver

With more than 250 organisational members globally, PtD advocates for interventions that improve the demand and supply of a qualified health supply chain professional in organisations, which in turn strengthens the individual practitioners within those organisations. Since 2011, PtD has contributed significantly to the human resources body of knowledge available for health supply chain practitioners. As custodians for the stepped-approach toolkit, which features the Competency Compendium for Health Supply Chain Management, PtD was an obvious partner in considering an SCM professional framework.

A note on SAPICS

SAPICS has taken the step to professionalize SCM in South Africa by taking on the role of the professional body for supply chain management. Having served the profession for 50 years, it is well positioned to provide the services of the professional body that will see it uplift supply chain management as a profession as well as the practices and people within it. It also assists in fostering relationships with government to assist in addressing strategic imperatives for economic transformation in South Africa and the continent of Africa more broadly. SAPICS awards professional designations based on technical supply chain competencies.

Workshop slides

SCM Professionalisation Framework

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION



Promoting sustainable workforce excellence
in health supply chain management



Slide 1

Overview



Slide 2

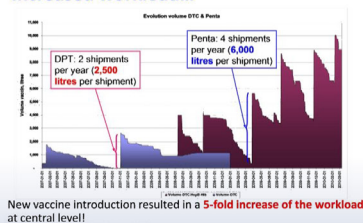
Why do we focus on HR for SCM?



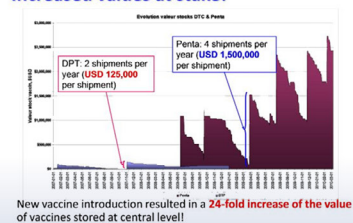
Slide 3

Increasing pressure on health supply chains

Increased workload...



Increased values at stake!



24-fold increase in the value of new vaccines introduced into a country...

... resulted in a 5-fold increase in the workload for supply chain management

Slide 4

Meeting the needs of the future supply chain workforce

Requires systems thinking!

Recognition that the SC workforce is more than warehouse clerks and managers, but includes regulatory & procurement functions, data analytics, strategic management and leadership.

Understanding SC labour markets



The educational and training institutions that output qualified workers



Policies and regulations that determine requirements of supply chain personnel and influence career paths



Dynamics that influence movements of SC workers between organizations and between sectors



Capacity development must occur at multiple levels individual, organizational and societal



Across different sectors



Public



Commercial



Civil Society



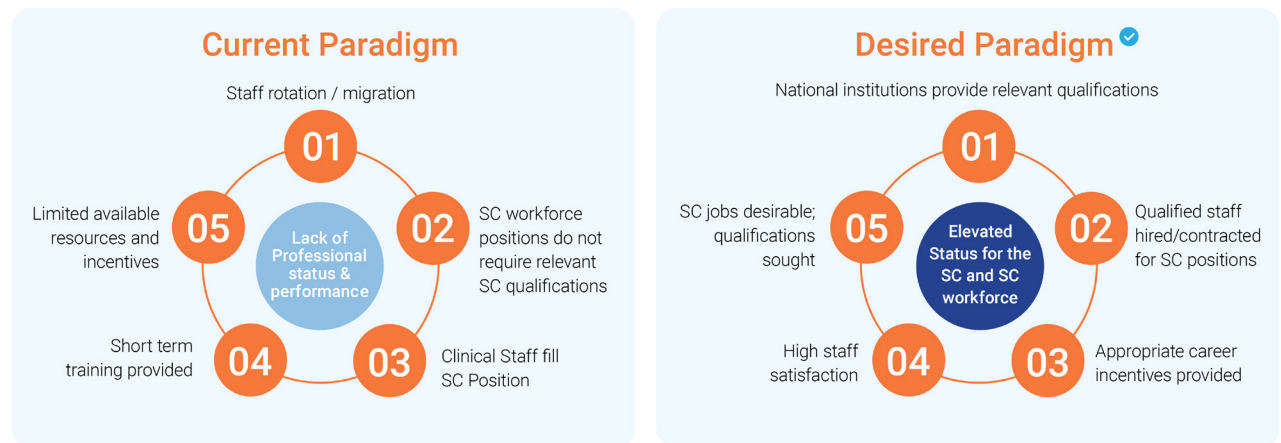
www.peoplethatdeliver.org

5

Slide 5

Health supply chains are a key enabler for increasing the availability of life-saving medicines and other health commodities.

The challenge is to ensure enough professionals have the competencies required for effective SCM of health products.



Slide 6

Understanding labour markets

Supply

of a competent SCM
workforce: employees



Demand

for a competent SCM
workforce: employers



www.peopletthatdeliver.org

7

Slide 7

The supply

Competency areas and behaviours

Knowledge, skills and abilities needed for the job



Paths to professionalisation

Professional development and academic accreditation



Professional accreditation



Short courses



Academic accreditation

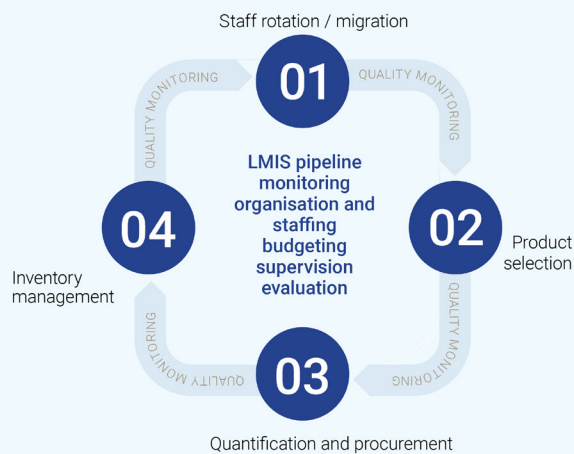


Fill the knowledge gap

Slide 8

SCM Competencies

People that deliver competency framework for health supply chain management



EXAMPLE:

Competency	Behavioural competencies
1.1 Select the appropriate product	<p>Describe the broad concepts of National Medication Policy, Essentials Medicine Lists, Essential Equipment Lists, Standard Treatment Guides and “Dangerous Drug” (DDA) or narcotics Policy</p> <p>Use the processes required to add and subtract items from the Essential Medicines List and the Essential Equipment List</p> <p>Follow the process required to alter standard treatment guidelines, dangerous drug policy and national medication policy</p> <p>Confirm the type of supplies and services that are required</p>



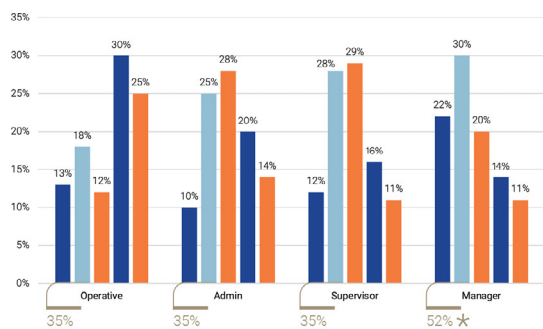
Slide 9

The demand

Availability of qualified staff: geographical split

Emerging regions

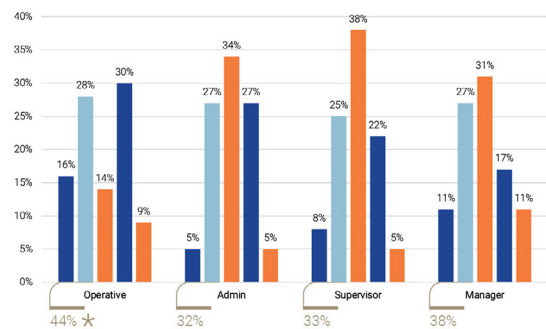
Please indicate the availability of employee groups by country for the following four employees group of your country



* In emerging markets, main shortage is at the managerial level

Developed regions

Please indicate the availability of employee groups by country for the following four employee groups in your country



* In developed countries, main shortage is at the operative level



www.peoplethatdeliver.org

10

Slide 10

Benefits of professionalisation?



Defined standard of competence for a set of tasks within the supply chain



Improved supply chain management outcome



Creation of a pool of correctly skilled workforce in private & public



Scalable method of creating continuous flow of correctly skilled individuals



Create a sense of identity & prestige



Exponential improvement in supply chain management practices deployed in country

Slide 11

SCM Professionalisation framework can be used by:

Governments to define standards



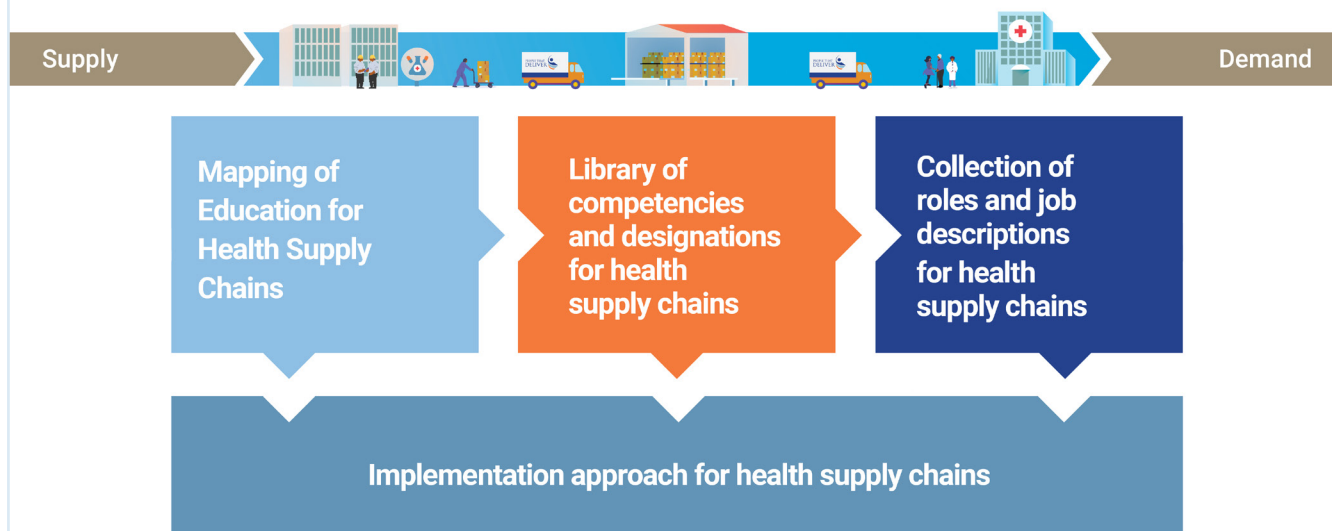
Employers to define competency needs

Institutions of learning to define teaching

Employees to map careers

Slide 12

How to catalyse & stimulate the SCM labor market?



Slide 13

Mapping of education for health supply chains

Mapping of education for health supply chains

Associate	Practitioner	Specialist	Professional	Leader
e.g. Skills Programs	e.g. Diploma, Skills Programs	e.g. Bachelors Degree, APICS CLTD	e.g. Masters, High Degree, APICS CSCP	e.g. Masters, PhD, APICS CSCP

- ✓ Academic and professional education pathways that align with the suggested job roles and job descriptions
- ✓ Job roles are aligned with a career path for SCM professionals that can be adopted by professional associations and/or professional councils
- ✓ Shows clear education and career pathways for SCM professionals across the competency framework
- ✓ Moving between "Plan" through "Return" and from "Associate" to "Leader"



www.peoplethatdeliver.org

14

Slide 14

Mapping of education for health supply chains

Library of competencies and designations for health supply chains

Maturity level



Associate

Practitioner

Specialist

Professional

Leader



Forms the core of the SCM professionalisation framework



Standard competencies that includes technical and managerial elements



Includes a maturity approach as staff move from "Associate" to "Leader"

Slide 15

Mapping of education for health supply chains

Collection of roles and job descriptions for health supply chains

Associate

E.g. Clerk –
Receiving

Practitioner

E.g. Officer –
Receiving

Specialist

E.g. Manager -
Logistics Planning

Professional

E.g. Lead -
Procurement

Leader

E.g. Director – Public
Health Supply Chain



Range of SC roles with associated job descriptions that spans the width of SCM competencies



Includes example organograms and job descriptions, including reference to key performance indicators



Aligned with the designations and career maturity (e.g., from associate to leader)



Aligned to the education and training

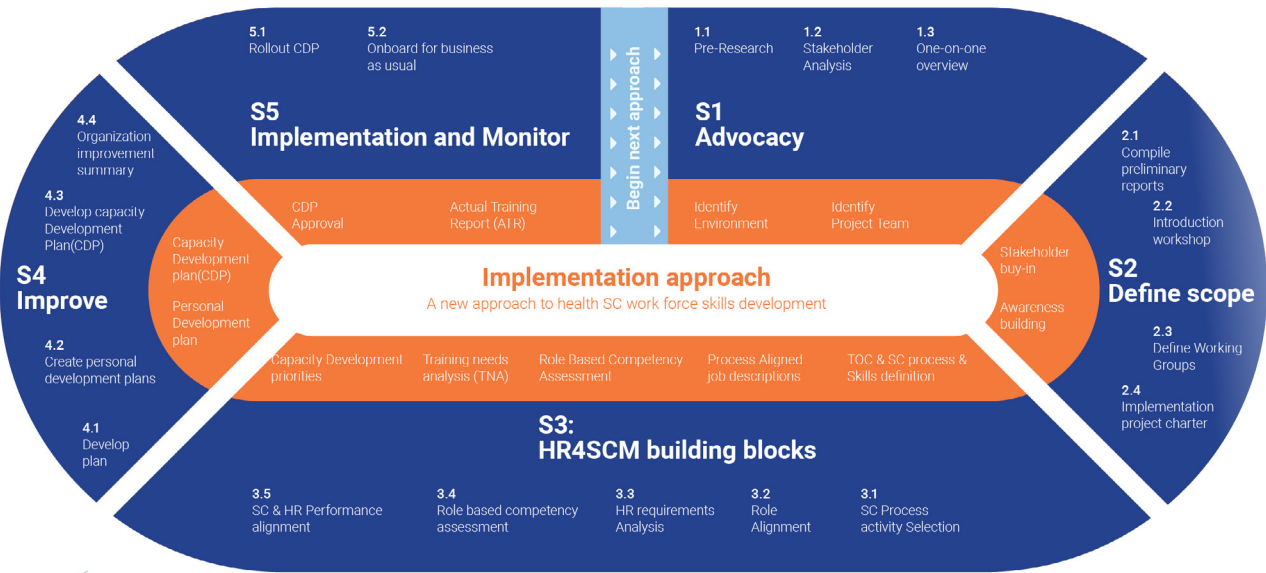


www.peoplethatdeliver.org

16

Slide 16

Implementation approach for health supply chains

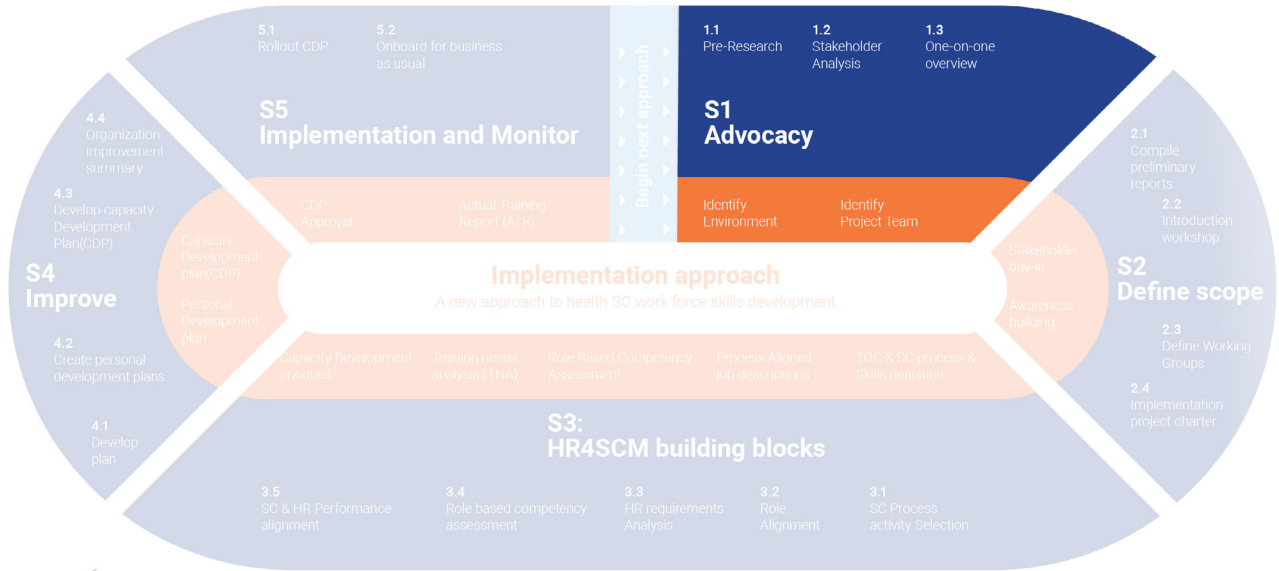


www.peoplethatdeliver.org

17

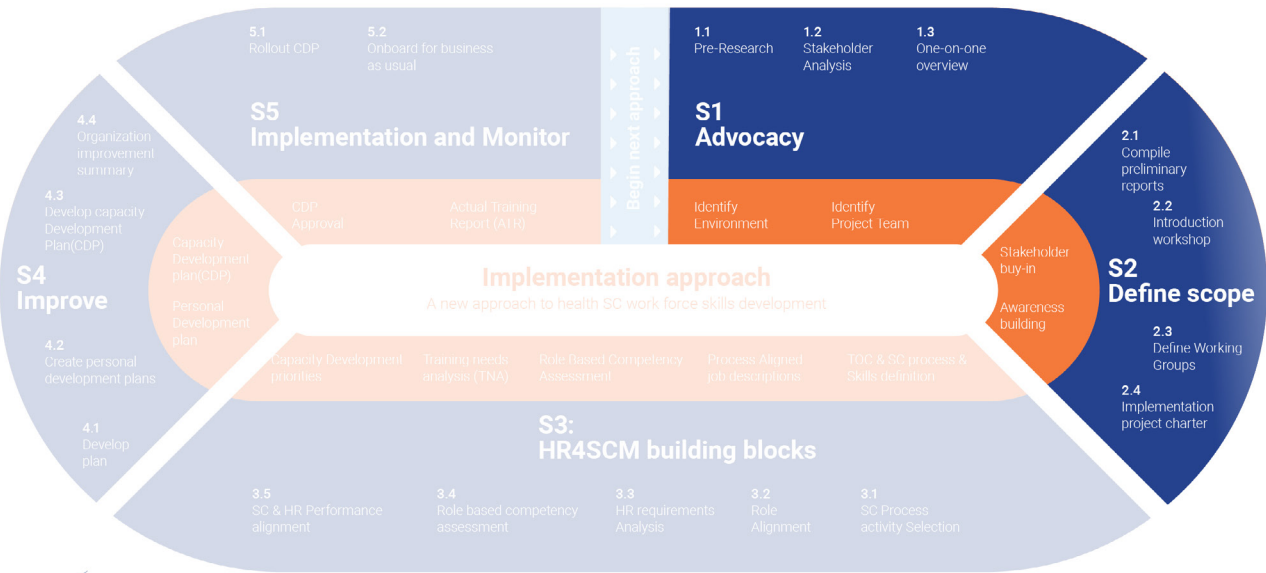
Slide 17

Implementation approach for health supply chains



Slide 18

Implementation approach for health supply chains

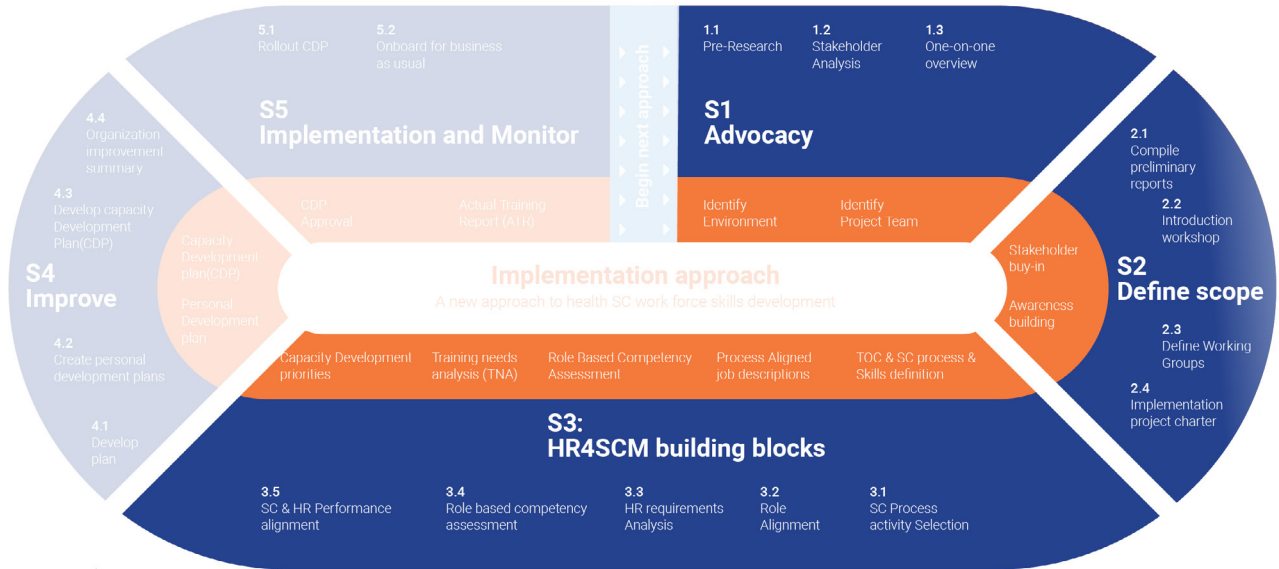


www.peoplethatdeliver.org

19

Slide 19

Implementation approach for health supply chains



Slide 20

Supply chain process selection

Objectives

- » Align current in country supply chain activities with competency framework
- » Agree on champion organisation for professional body



Inputs

- » Project Charter
- » Organisation processes aligned to technology and practices
- » Human resources assignments by process
- » Job descriptions
- » Organisational WSPs



Activities

- » Gathering of process documentation from all organisations (link to documentation already collected)
- » Gathering of human resource assignments
- » Selection of processes from original scope defined in project charter
- » Gather educational course data for health supply chain
- » Gather professional association data and requirements looking for supply chain custodianship
- » Evaluation of process elements for competency framework



Outputs

- » Supply Chain Activity Selection Summary
- » Process aligned suite of competency categories (what is in and what is out)
- » Supply chain professional body agreement



Slide 21

Role Alignment

Objectives

- » Translation of SCM process to role and alignment of roles to designations and careers paths



Inputs

- » Supply chain activity selection summary
- » Repository of job descriptions
- » Library of competency's (subset from previous step, whats left in)
- » Mapping of education



Activities

- » Definition of designation competencies with qualification and professional credentialing
- » Alignment of SCM process process to Repository of Job Descriptions
- » Alignment of SCM job roles to designation level
- » Alignment of additional designation requirements e.g. Ethical, Process for designation, Public service commission, non-competency-based considerations (Authority of a designee)



Outputs

- » Country specific designation framework and career paths
- » Country specific repository of job descriptions with country specific serialisation



Slide 22

HR Requirements analysis

Objectives

- » Define gaps discovered through alignment of roles and competencies to processes



Inputs

- » Country specific repository of job descriptions with country specific serialisation
- » Current organisation organogram and associated job descriptions



Activities

- » Comparison of current organisation organogram and associated job descriptions to new country specific repository of job descriptions
- » Comparison of competencies in job descriptions to education availability
- » Definition of total in-country qualification, professional credentialing offering gap
- » Creation of competency-based assessments by job role



Outputs

- » Overall qualification and professional credentialing development summary
- » Mapping of Current Employees to New Job Roles
- » Competency-based assessment tools (Observational, Quiz, Tests)



Slide 23

S3.4 Role based competency assessment

Objectives

- » Roll out competency-based assessments and define competency gaps



Inputs

- » Overall education development summary
- » Mapping of employees to job roles
- » Suite of competency-based assessments



Activities

- » Assessment assignment and measurement
- » Optimisation of educational requirements



Outputs

- » Training needs report



Slide 24

Supply chain human resources performance alignment

Objectives

- » Define baseline metrics for individuals and supply chain performance based on selected KPIs



Inputs

- » Last key performance indicator for individuals and supply chains
- » Training needs report



Activities

- » Analyse and document key supply chain performance indicators against training needs
- » Compare KPIs to interventions identified in previous step and rank according to KPIs
- » Develop capacity development priorities with individual and staff component
- » Acquire approval for capacity development priorities with individual and staff component



Outputs

- » Ranked initiatives for improvement based on educational, process and performance gaps in Capacity Development Priorities
- » Signed off for capacity development plan with individual and staff component for approval to continue to step 4



Notes

May require KPI definition and first measurement as part of process analysis

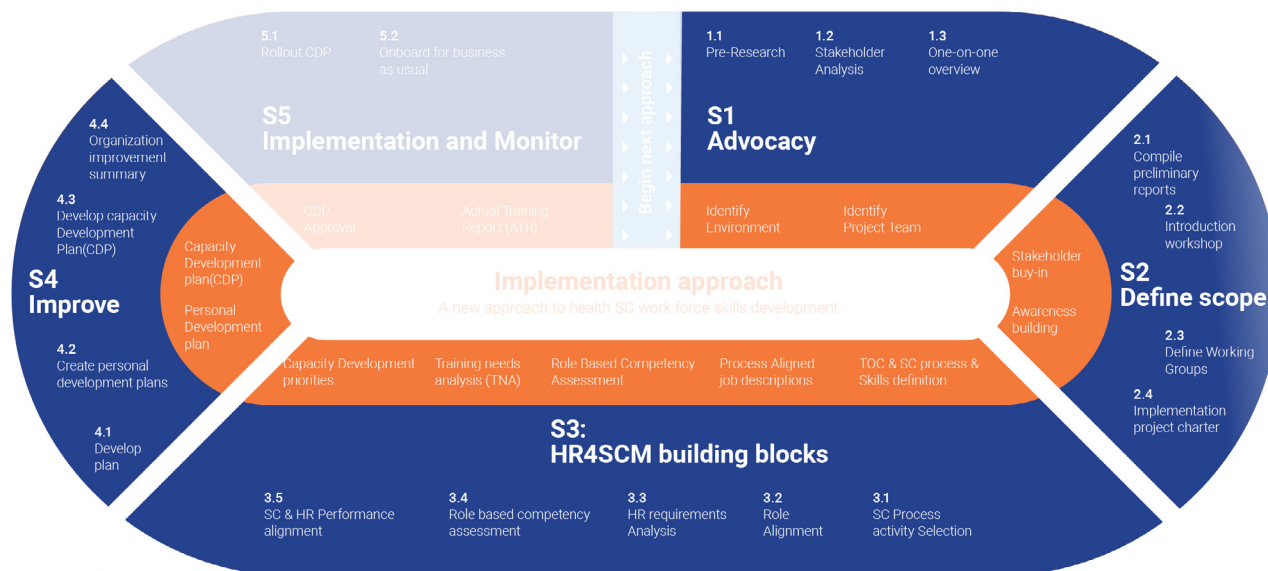


www.peoplethatdeliver.org

25

Slide 25

Implementation approach for health supply chains



www.peoplethatdeliver.org

26

Slide 26

Develop professionalisation plan

Objectives

- » To develop the project plan for professionalisation including designation, education and mentorship



Inputs

- » Capacity development priorities
- » Designation requirements



Activities

- » Develop plans based on optimisation quantifying the number and potential time horizon of interventions
- » Develop professional council activities
- » Develop organisation activities
- » Develop country activities
- » Develop academic activities
- » Engage with professional bodies to assist in professionalisation activities



Outputs

- » Professionalisation plan



Slide 27

Create personal development plans

Objectives

- » Creation of personal development plans from capacity development plan



Inputs

- » Capacity development portfolio
- » Professionalisation plan
- » Succession planning initiatives
- » Performance management initiatives
- » Available education and training



Activities

- » Review role-based recommendation from capacity development plan including cpd requirements
- » Analyse individual recommendation from capacity development plan including cpd requirements
- » Individual conversations based on hr recommendation from capacity development plan
- » Develop individual plans and get buy in from employee



Outputs

- » Personal development plans



Slide 28

S4.3 Develop Capacity Development Plan

Objectives

- » To quantify and plan organisation wide education and designation activities and balance to available resources



Inputs

- » Professionalisation Plan
- » Professional Development Plan
- » Funding and Budgets Available



Activities

- » Prepare schedule of groups of employees against professionalisation plan and PDPs
- » Prepare Costing for proposed interventions
- » Balance interventions against funding and budgetary constraints



Outputs

- » Organisation Organisational Capacity Development Plan for all included organisations



Slide 29

Organisational improvement summary

Objectives

- » Linking professionalisation with intended organisational performance for the executive. Embedding professionalisation into the dna of the organisation
- » To get confirmed buy-in from the executive with required resources to progress the plan



Inputs

- » Professionalisation plan
- » Organisation capacity development plan



Activities

- » Quantify costs for professionalisation
- » Qualify benefits to professionalisation and position it in the larger hr landscape (theory of change)
- » Perform advocacy for on-going professional development
- » Ensure appropriate positioning of professionalisation in line with other strategic interventions
- » Seek sign off for organisation capacity development plan



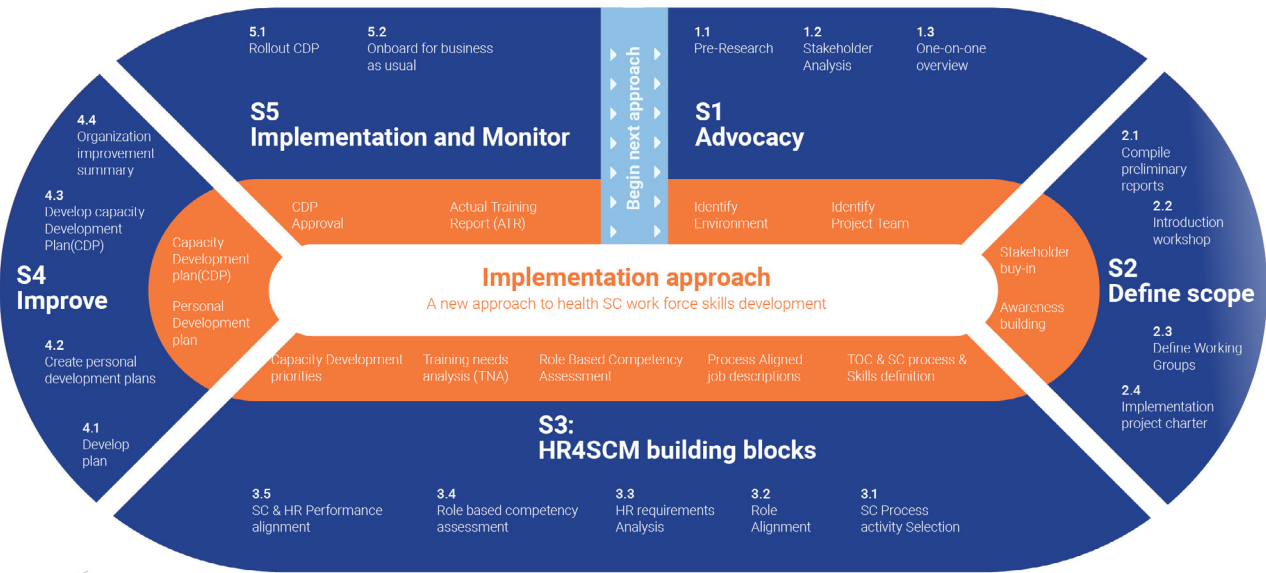
Outputs

- » Benefits summary
- » Signed off organisation capacity development plan for permission to enter step 5



Slide 30

Implementation approach for health supply chains



www.peoplethatdeliver.org

31

Slide 31

S5.2 Onboard for business as usual

Objectives

- » Integrate and create formal structures to manage the ongoing professionalisation



Inputs

- » SC KPI Tracking Reports
- » Actual Training Reports
- » Improvement Portfolio



Activities

- » Analyse total benefit
- » Define on-going structures
- » Begin process for review of Project Charter
- » Begin process for review Country Specific Job Descriptions
- » Begin process for review of Country Specific Designation Framework
- » Begin process for review Country Specific Education
- » Acquire sign off for Step 1



Outputs

- » Adjusted plans based on new realities and sign-off for step 1



Slide 33

Scope definition



Text here

Text here

Text here

Text here

Slide 34

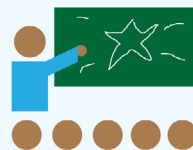
Role alignment



Sponsor



In-Country Representative



Coach



Working groups

Slide 35

Questions?



www.peoplethatdeliver.org

36

Slide 35

PEOPLE THAT DELIVER



 People that Deliver

 @PplthatDeliver

www.peoplethatdeliver.org