UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children
Objectives

Identify opportunities to increase the production, supply and use of affordable, high-quality, high-impact commodities for women’s and children’s health, including through shaping the market, strengthening the quality of local production capacity, promoting innovative technologies and new product development, strengthening regulatory frameworks, supporting effective supply chain mechanisms, promoting appropriate use by prescribers and patients, and enhancing innovative financing mechanisms at both the global and local level.

Propose innovative strategies to support high-burden countries to rapidly increase access to overlooked commodities through proven, private and public sector market shaping interventions.

Recommend strategies to raise awareness of and demand for these life-saving commodities among health care providers and end-users.
## 13 Life-Saving Commodities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RMNCH Continuum of Care</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive health</td>
<td><strong>Female Condoms</strong></td>
<td>Family planning/Contraception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Implants</strong></td>
<td>Family planning/Contraception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Emergency Contraception</strong></td>
<td>Family planning/Contraception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Health</td>
<td><strong>Oxytocin</strong></td>
<td>Post-Partum Hemorrhage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Misoprostol</strong></td>
<td>Post-Partum Hemorrhage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Magnesium sulfate</strong></td>
<td>Eclampsia and Severe Pre-Eclampsia/Toxemia of Pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn Health</td>
<td><strong>Injectable antibiotics</strong></td>
<td>Newborn Sepsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Antenatal Corticosteroid (ANCS)</strong></td>
<td>Respiratory Distress Syndrome for preterm babies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Chlorhexidine</strong></td>
<td>Newborn Cord Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Resuscitation Equipment</strong></td>
<td>Newborn Asphyxia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Health</td>
<td><strong>Amoxicillin</strong></td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS)</strong></td>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Zinc</strong></td>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Three work streams of the Commission’s Working Group
Recommendations in 10 Strategic Areas

**Improved markets for life-saving commodities**
1. Shaping global markets
2. Shaping local delivery markets
3. Innovative Financing
4. Quality strengthening
5. Regulation efficiency

**Improved national delivery of life-saving commodities**
6. Supply and awareness
7. Demand and awareness
8. Reaching women and children
9. Performance and accountability

**Improved integration of the private sector and consumer needs**
10. Product innovation
Implementation

• 23 working groups (13 commodities + 10 recommendations)
  – Technical experts engage for change at the global level

• RMNCH Fund
  – Matching resources to funding gaps at the global and country level

• Steering Committee and Strategy and Coordination Team (SCT)

• Sharpening national RMNCH plans
October 2012, Abuja: 8 Pathfinder Countries

1. DRC
2. Ethiopia
3. Malawi
4. Nigeria
5. Senegal
6. Sierra Leone
7. Tanzania
8. Uganda

16 October 2012: Ministers of Health sign Abuja Declaration
Next steps: April 2013

- Finalization by Government and country stakeholders of sharpened national RMNCH plans
- Steering Committee meeting to review country engagement progress and strategy for the coming year
- Harmonizing work- G8 Muskoka Initiative, H4+, FP2020, A Promise Renewed, Commission on Information and Accountability (CoIA) and the UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children (UNCoLSC)

June 2013: Senegal

- 8 Pathfinder country Ministers of Health meet in Dakar to share best practices and progress, as agreed in Abuja
With the leadership of the UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children, there is an opportunity to catalyze change.

“Making sure that women and children have the medicines they need is critical for our push to achieve MDGs”

Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon

Leadership Structure and Roles

UN Commission

*Advocates at the highest levels to catalyze change*

- Chairs:
  - Pres. G. Jonathan of Nigeria
  - PM J. Stoltenberg of Norway
- Vice-chairs:
  - UNFPA
  - UNICEF

Technical Working Group (3 Themes)

*Supports the Commission to examine barriers to scale-up*

- Market shaping
- Regulatory environment
- Best practices & innovations

Translate Commission recommendations into actions for countries

Identify barriers to scale-up and translate country needs into concrete decisions for Commission

Diarrhea & Pneumonia Working Group –

*co-chaired by UNICEF and CHAI*

Provides near-term support to countries in efforts to scale-up access to treatment

Across 10 high-burden countries:

- **The Goal:** Save lives of children dying from pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria and accelerate progress towards **MDG4** by improving access to available treatments
- **By 2015:** 60-80% coverage of diarrhea, pneumonia and malaria treatment for children under five
- **By end 2012:** Concrete progress towards this goal in all ten priority countries
OUTCOMES

1. Increase number of quality suppliers of amoxicillin dispersible tabs (DT)

2. Strong Advocacy Package
   - new global recommendation and clinical guidance for treatment of childhood pneumonia with amoxicillin, appropriate packaging and dispensing tools for amoxicillin DT

3. Strategies, key messages and materials for behavior change and demand creation related to pneumonia for both care-givers and providers developed and tested

4. Improved diagnostics and prognostics for childhood pneumonia in context of amoxicillin DT scale-up