RACI and SWOT Analysis: Public Health Supply Chain

**Purpose:** The goal of this exercise is to leverage the knowledge of supply chain and public health experts to (1) clarify the distribution of **roles and responsibilities** within technical areas and (2) identify **strengths, weaknesses, opportunity and threats** in/of/for/to the country’s public health supply chain. The structured analysis collected in this exercise will support and inform the National Supply Chain Assessment by providing valuable context and nuance, and by developing causal hypotheses against which to compare collected data.

**Steps:** For each technical area, a group of workshop participants will complete the following steps:

1. **List** the relevant stakeholders active in your assigned technical area, assigning them to one (or more) of the below four RACI boxes. Boxes may contain multiple actors, and actors may be assigned to multiple roles. Be exhaustive.
2. **Brainstorm** strengths. Go around the room to create an exhaustive list of the country’s strengths in public health supply chain. Be specific where possible. Be exhaustive.
3. **Consolidate** ideas. Review final list. Consolidate duplicates and group items that can be combined under the same subject. Resist the temptation to over-consolidate.
4. **Clarify** ideas. Review revised list item by item and clarify any items that are unclear or unspecific. Stick to the strengths. Avoid skipping ahead to thinking about opportunities.
5. **Identify the top three strengths.** Discuss as a group relative importance of identified strengths. Be clear about the value gained. Make sure this analysis is also captured. Vote to select final three.
6. **Summarize.** Reorganize or rewrite final prioritized list, summarizing the full discussion.
7. **Repeat steps 2-6** for weaknesses, opportunities, and threats each.

**RACI Analysis:**

**Responsible:**

**Accountable:**

**Informed:**

**Consulted:**

**SWOT Analysis:**

**Opportunities:**

**Strengths:**

**Threats:**

**Weaknesses:**

**Notes:**

* The NSCA identifies **11 technical areas as** fundamental to an effective public health supply chain: strategic planning and management, policy and governance, FASP, procurement and customs, financial sustainability, warehousing and storage, distribution, quality assurance and pharmacovigilance, LMIS, human resources, and waste management. These areas can help guide discussion to ensure that all important functions within the supply chain are addressed.
* Selecting the **top three opportunities** will depend upon the framing – opportunities that are most easily attainable (“low hanging fruit”), critical to unlock other opportunities (“bottlenecks”), or simply those viewed as the most important, independent of ease of attainment or timeframe. This is a discussion for the experts in the room, and multiple lists could be constructed if deemed appropriate.
* **Threats** to the supply chain system can be both internal (features of the system itself and more easily controllable) and external (exogenous factors that the system will need to adapt to but cannot easily control itself). Be sure to consider both sets of threat in analysis.