

# AMP The Alliance for Malaria Prevention

Expanding the ownership and use of mosquito nets

## Alliance for Malaria Prevention

**Date of report:** October 25, 2017

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**Subject of report:** Commodity Management Assessment (CMA) in Pakistan

### **Context:**

Pakistan has been distributing long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) since 2009 through continuous distribution (facility-based distribution using Lady Health Workers). Since last quarter of 2015 and 2016 LLINs are being distributed both through mass distribution and continuous distribution (community-based distribution using Lady Health Workers (LHWs), community representatives and volunteers and ANC through MCH centres). Since the beginning of the LLIN distributions, the Directorate of Malaria Control (DoMC) has put in place standard operating procedures (SOPs) including for the management of the LLINs throughout the supply chain to ensure accountability through the use of standardized tracking tools.

In 2016 LLINs were found for sale on Quetta Market in Baluchistan, Pakistan. Preliminary investigations found approximately 1,000 LLINs for sale, which were funded by the Global Fund and purchased by DoMC via the Global Fund PPM. In total, 2,013,700 LLINs were purchased at a cost of US\$5,247,433 and delivered to Pakistan between April 2014 and January 2015. Other markets were surveyed where LLINs from the same identified batches were distributed and none were found for sale in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, or in Hyderabad in Sindh province. LLINs purchased at Quetta Market were confirmed for authenticity with the manufacturers (Yorkool and DCT Royal Sentry).

The DoMC and partners have deemed it necessary to undertake an assessment of the overall functionality of the supply chain to reinforce systems in place for accountability of LLINs as well as assess vulnerability of the distribution system and identify potential points of leakages. A commodity management assessment (CMA) will be rolled out to evaluate the strengths and challenges of the logistics system and tracking tools in use. CMA is primarily an “audit” in the sense that it will verify (within the sample) whether all LLINs are accounted for. Given concerns that accountability is not 100%, the CMA will be able to determine the actual percentage in terms of accountability based on the supply chain tracking tools. The CMA will provide data to illustrate problems and will provide recommendations on how these gaps can be filled.

**Consultant in country:**

- Hamisu Hassan

**Implementation:**

As a follow up to last week's data entry activities, the following accomplishments were made;

- The exercise is completed in Hyderabad Province.
- Quetta is almost completing but all data entry now at the last level (Distribution Point)
- Peshawar possibly have to extend to next week but all data entry now at the last level (Distribution Point)
- The results of the assessments are being processed on the CMA data tool and provisional analysis is ongoing to develop a provisional PowerPoint presentation on the provisional outcome of the exercise.
- In-country mission ends this week.

**The week ahead**

- CMA data collection exercise at Distribution Points level for Peshawar
- Processing of data collected so far on the CMA tool for further analysis remotely
- Development of final report