

Alliance for Malaria Prevention

Date of report: October 3, 2017

Author of report: Hamisu Hassan

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 centers). 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

Planning and implementation:

The mission's intention to train LFA on the implementation of the exercise was communicated to both DMC and the LFA (UNOPS). The latter informed that due to time constraint and their procurement processes, it will be extremely difficult for them to engage data collectors but proposed to DMC to select 4 private data firms for orientation on the exercise and thereafter given 48hours to respond.

World Food Program (WFP) have also contacted DMC earlier and expressed their desire to collaborate with DMC in the areas of Third Party Logistics provision for the next LLIN mass campaign in 2018. They were also invited and briefed about the exercise to which they expressed interest in supporting at no cost to DMC. This will afford them the opportunity to have an insight into the supply chain system for the management of LLINs by the DMC.

Following series of meeting with the LFA, DOMC and subsequent communication to the Global Fund, the World Food Program (WFP) were approved to serve as data collectors for the exercise and therefore will implement the exercise in Pakistan after being trained by the AMP consultant.

It was also resolved that the number of days of training should be collapsed from 4 days to 2 days bearing in mind the logistics background of the WFP team in order to focus on Hands-on the CMA tools. The first 2 days of the CMA training were to focus in building capacity of the participants in LLIN logistics management and familiarization of the data tools used. Training is therefore planned for the 5th and 6th of October 2017.

Initial assessment of the supply chain structure and logistics tools was also conducted to further validate our understanding of the supply chain structure and tools that were made available to us before moving in country for the exercise. These revealed that the LLINs to be audited were procured through Tana netting that manufactures LLINs locally in Lahore, Pakistan and therefore all LLINs within the period of the NFM grant (July 1st, 2016-June 30th, 2017) which the DMC and the LFA recommended for audit were delivered from the Tana netting factory to the 3 regional warehouses. This means that against the use of Bill of Ladings/Delivery Notes, Tana netting used as waybill a document called DELIVERY ORDER as attached. This afforded us the opportunity to further modify the assessment tool in order to reflect this change.

The week ahead

- Development and implementation of monitoring plans for the CMA exercise across the 3 regions of Hyderabad, Quetta and Peshawar.
- CMA exercise at Regional Levels/District Levels and warehouse assessments at regional warehouses to assess warehouse capacity, storage conditions and security