Improving ITN delivery visibility through use of digital tools in Zambia's 2023 mass campaign

February 2024



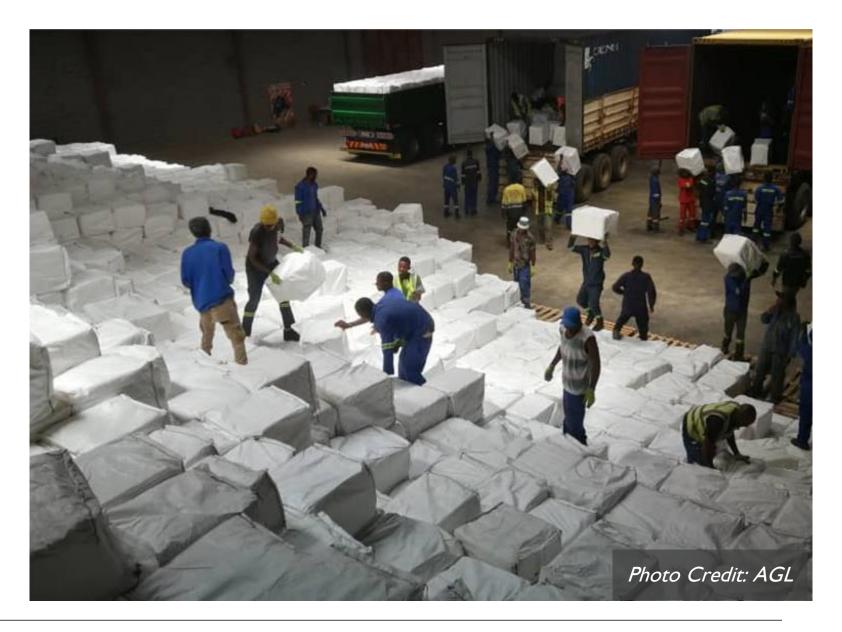






Overview

- I. Context
- 2. Objectives
- 3. Implementation
- 4. Lessons learnt
- 5. Recommendations



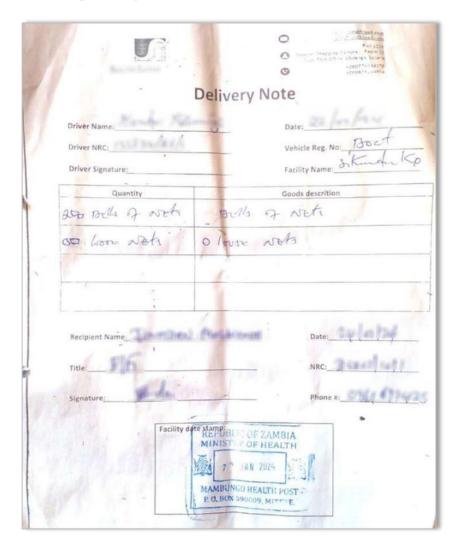
Context: Challenges in previous ITN campaigns

Delivery issues in Zambia 2017 and 2020 mass campaigns

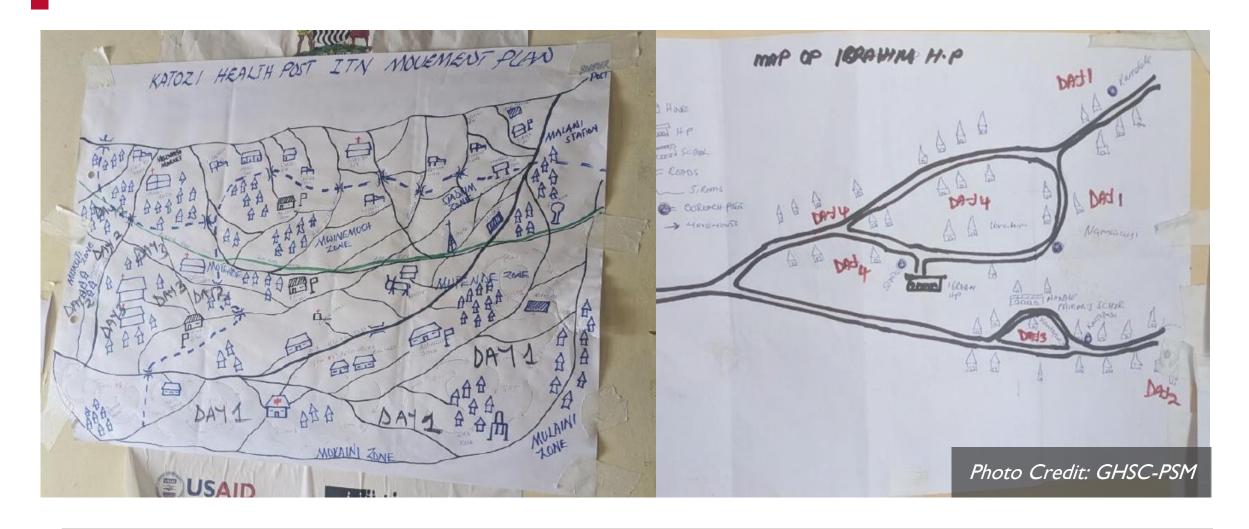
- Delays in receiving delivery progress status on deliveries in HFs
- Delays in addressing discrepancies
- Legibility of Proof of Delivery (PODs) issued on arrival of nets
- Limited traceability of delivery locations (no coordinates)
- Incomplete data capturing at various levels of supply chain (e.g. missing batch numbers)

Overall, these issues had a negative impact on campaign delivery and provided distraction from other key focus areas.

AMF, Global Fund and PMI collaborated with NMEC to plan improvements for the 2023 mass campaign with regards to procurement, shipping, warehousing and distribution.



Context: Challenges in previous ITN campaigns



Objectives: Improving visibility of ITN deliveries in 2023 campaign

Operations: Increasing visibility to enable management

- Quicker and clearer information on deliveries
- Resolve discrepancies faster and deter incidents
- Improve review of PODs
- Improve traceability of locations and bales to last mile distribution
- Capitalise on Tracenet GS1 barcode development

Fundraising: Building confidence for donors

- 6.3m nets funded by 5,190 AMF individual donors
- Real-time reporting builds donor trust and engagement



Implementation: Collaborating with private sector and focusing on localisation

The RFI (request for information) process investigated local vendors' capabilities:

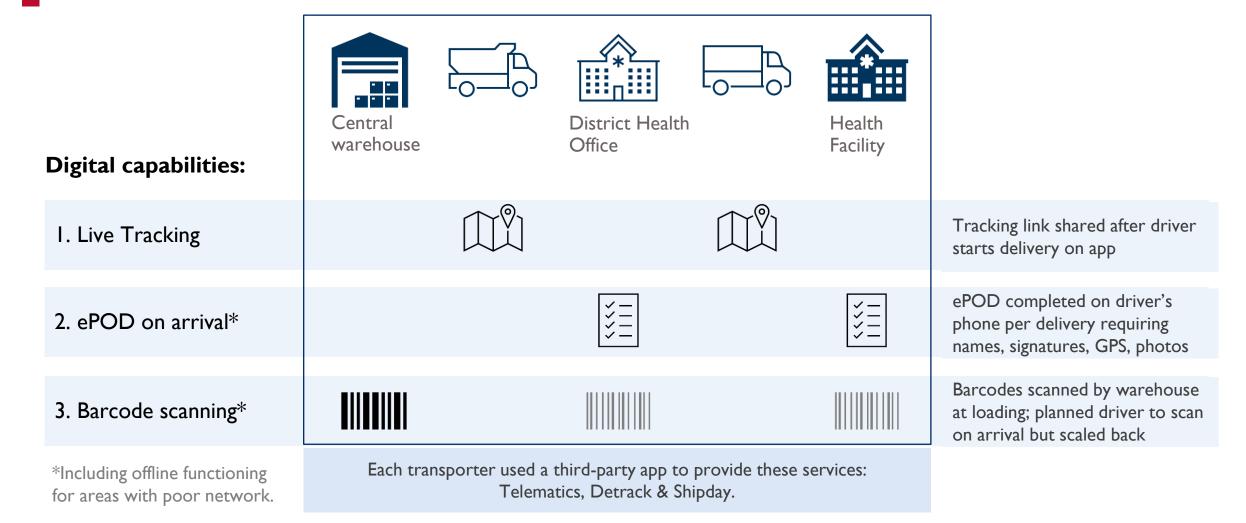
- Local newspaper campaign
- Site visits to vet vehicles and understand digital tools
- Identifying vendor knowledge of province-specific challenges

Identified 3 local vendors with requested capabilities. This enabled the following:

- Digital tools were provided as part of delivery contracts
- Reduced risk of overall poor performance by diversification
- Allowed for simultaneous deliveries in different provinces
- Ability to negotiate on rates



Implementation: Delivering nets with ePODs & barcode scanning



Implementation: Delivering nets with ePODs & barcode scanning





Achievements: Significantly improved visibility & response

What went well?

- Much improved visibility of delivery progress and ability to track multiple distributions at once
- Successful live tracking and identification of drivers going off route
- Quick sharing of PODs, easily legible with extra info (photos, GPS)
- More accurate deliveries able to make changes and corrections to the quantities, meaning reduced need for reverse logistics
- Contracted companies that already had ePOD systems in use; no need to develop or train vendors.
- Early confirmation allowed early disbursement of funds to vendors, helping avoid pauses in deliveries.
- No net losses in delivery to date, high touch tracking may have contributed deterrent effect



Challenges: Real-time tracking faced minor limitations

What could have gone better?

- Small number of PODs were delayed, or did not come through email automatically
- Significant proportion of barcodes (7.8%) damaged or unusable (12,200 of 157,298 bales), as per image here.
- Barcodes scanned on loading for all deliveries but only for some on arrival – reduced due to time constraints
- Traceability to bale level only; not to individual nets
- Local vendor choice was limited to those few with ePOD experience



Recommendations & further opportunities for ITN visibility

Recommendations for future campaigns based on Zambia 2023:

- Ensure barcode stickers printed on bales are highly durable.
- Identify new local transporters able to provide required digital tools well in advance to campaign.
- Conduct dry runs prior to distribution start.
- Cross-check digital vs scanned PODs, especially for early deliveries.

Opportunities for further leveraging ePODs and barcodes:

- Ensure individual net traceability by scanning net labels.
- Live reconciliation of barcodes scanned (loading vs delivery).
- Leverage GPS data collected (e.g. health facilities)
- Explore embedding similar tools into existing platforms/reporting.



The USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program-Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) project is funded under USAID Contract No. AID-OAA-I-15-0004. GHSC-PSM connects technical solutions and proven commercial processes to promote efficient and cost-effective health supply chains worldwide. Our goal is to ensure uninterrupted supplies of health commodities to save lives and create a healthier future for all. The project purchases and delivers health commodities, offers comprehensive technical assistance to strengthen national supply chain systems, and provides global supply chain leadership. For more information, visit ghsupplychain.org. The views expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the U.S. government.