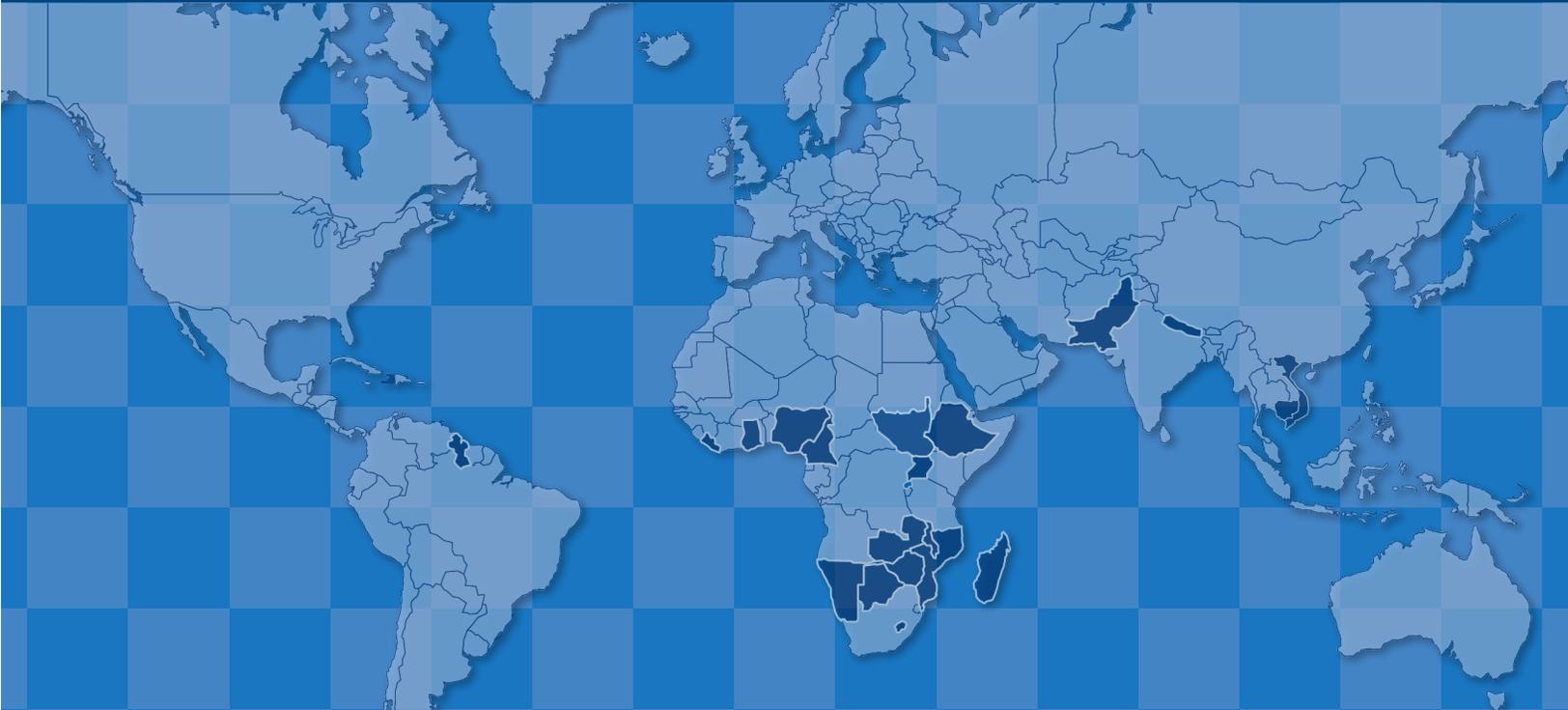


USAID GLOBAL HEALTH SUPPLY CHAIN PROGRAM
PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

A world map is centered on the page, set against a blue and white checkerboard background. Several countries in Africa, South America, and Southeast Asia are highlighted in a darker shade of blue, indicating the program's focus areas.

QUARTERLY REPORT

YEAR 1 | QUARTER 4, JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

Submitted Dec. 31, 2016



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



PEPFAR
U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



U.S. President's Malaria Initiative

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Chemonics International Inc. under the USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program-Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) Contract No.AID-OAA-I-15-00004; Task Order 01 Contract No.AID- OAA-TO-15-00007; Task Order 02 Contract No.AID-OAA-TO-15-00009; and Task Order 03 Contract No.AID-OAA-TO-15-00010.

Recommended citation: USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program-Procurement and Supply Management Single Award IDIQ. 2016. USAID GHSC-PSM Quarterly Report Year 1 Quarter 4. Washington, D.C.: Chemonics International Inc.

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ACRONYMS

ACT..... artemisinin-based combination therapy
AL artemether lumefantrine
APE absolute percentage error
ARTMIS Automated Requisition Tracking
Management Information System
ARV..... antiretroviral
AS/AQ..... artesunate/amodiaquine malaria treatment
CD4..... CD4 count is a lab test
that measures the number of CD4 T lymphocyte
(CD4 cells) in blood samples of people with HIV
EID..... early infant diagnosis
ITN..... insecticide-treated net
IUD..... intrauterine device
LMIS..... logistics management information system

LLIN..... long-lasting insecticide-treated net
MAPE mean absolute percentage error
OTIF..... on-time in-full delivery
PEPFAR... President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PSM... USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program –
Procurement and Supply Management project
RDT..... rapid diagnostic test
RTK..... rapid test kits
RDC..... regional distribution center
SCMS..... Supply Chain Management System
SDP..... service delivery point
SP..... sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
TO Task Order

Executive Summary

The USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program-Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) project is pleased to present its performance report for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2016 (July to September).

Overall Project Performance

The Country Programs team (Objective 2) set the pace for this quarter's achievements, opening 12 field offices on July 1 and six more in August and September. Additionally, this quarter saw five new countries and regions join the project. They are: Angola (July), the Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA, August), the Caribbean Region (September), Guinea (September), and Indonesia (September). The project officially began operations in 18 countries. Offices that had field offices open this quarter, conducted work-planning activities for FY2017. These include Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central American Region, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Nepal, Rwanda, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Country directors from Haiti, Malawi, Nepal, and Nigeria received an orientation to the project at the home office. The project began to roll out ARTMIS training for in-country staff, kicking off this effort in Haiti in September. Trainings will be rolled out for additional countries in the first quarter of FY2017.

With respect to Global Supply Chain activities (Objective 1), the Plan team created global demand forecasts for HIV/AIDS and family planning commodities, achieving considerable levels of accuracy for several products.

Procurement and Logistics

Five hundred and eighty (580) Requisition Orders (RO)—comprising over 1,650 line items across all task orders—were being processed by the procurement team as of the end of September. Task Order 1 managed nearly 200 ROs for ARVs, essential medicines, lab supplies, vehicles, and other products. The team responded to emergency orders, including a shipment of viral load commodities to Nigeria, as well as building long-term relationships with suppliers, most notably during a two-day consultative meeting with ARV suppliers held in September.

During the quarter, Task Order 2 handled over 180 ROs serving 22 PMI countries and the ACT stockpile. The team issued or completed RFQs and subcontracts for lab testing services for all major Task Order 2 product categories, as well as evaluating an IDIQ bid for artemether lumefantrine.

Task Order 3 managed more than 200 ROs during the quarter, both for country recipients and to replenish the RDCs. With the award of Task Order 4, the team is looking forward to adding maternal and child health commodities to the portfolio in the coming months. The team also issued purchase orders totaling \$50.3 million for the HIV/AIDS Task Order (TO1), \$15.0 million for the Malaria Task Order (TO2), and \$12.9 million for the Family Planning/Reproductive Health Task Order (TO3).

On the logistics side, the Deliver team oversaw the delivery of 32 shipments, including orders procured by both the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT and GHSC-PSM, delivering to both country recipients and the RDCs. The Deliver/Return team also prepared subcontracts for five freight forwarders as well as for procuring a new freight bill audit and payment system to automate and streamline logistics operations.

Warehousing

This quarter, the Deliver/Return and Plan teams continued the transition of inventory from the predecessor projects to GHSC-PSM responsibility. The transfer of family planning and reproductive health commodities was completed in September. Audits for HIV/AIDS and malaria inventory were conducted, and transfers are scheduled to be completed in quarter one of FY2017.

Plans to optimize the warehousing network for the global supply chain have also progressed. The project launched a request for proposals to select providers for the optimized regional distribution center (RDC) network, resulting in 17 proposals. The Plan and Deliver/Return teams also completed their evaluation of the optimization strategy and presented Belgium, the Netherlands, United Arab Emirates, and South Africa to USAID as ideal RDC locations. The project has begun visits to these locations to assess sites and infrastructure, which will contribute to the final recommendation by the Source Selection Evaluation Board in the coming quarter.

Management Information Systems

In support of these activities, the MIS team launched release 1.0 of ARTMIS in August, including the public-facing catalog and initial order and contract management processes. Another milestone was achieved when electronic data interchange (EDI) communication between ARTMIS and LMIS went live in September. The project has also prioritized entering all ROs that had been received manually into ARTMIS, to facilitate order management and improve data visibility.

Under Objective 3, the Global Collaboration team launched several engagement initiatives, including comprehensive market dynamics analysis across all task orders; developing the program and logistics for the Supplier Summit to be held Feb. 21-23, 2017; and establishing the project's external presence via the project name and branding guidelines.

Summary of Key Performance Indicators

This report includes the first results for the project's key performance indicators. There were only a handful of shipments delivered by the project in the quarter, and these shipments were mostly on time and in full. Complete cycle times (from the date a customer order was finalized to the date the shipment was delivered) averaged 77.5 days for direct-drop shipments of one-off contracts. Among GHSC-PSM's project-supported countries, Haiti, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Zambia reported overall stockout rates of 7 percent or less in service delivery points (SDPs). Other key results for the global supply chain include a temporary waiver percentage of only 11 percent for all task orders, and a framework contract procurement percentage of 83 for the Family Planning/Reproductive Health Task Order (TO3). Quality control testing across all task orders showed none of the batches tested to be out of specification.

Among countries receiving technical assistance in system strengthening, it is particularly noteworthy that Haiti experienced zero stockouts in any of its tracer products. Haiti attributes this success to a system whereby sites can request supplementary stock to avoid stockouts, as well as its regular communication with SDPs through a toll-free number. On the metric of SDP reporting rates to the logistics management information system (LMIS), Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, and

Pakistan all achieved reporting rates of 75 percent or higher. The importance of the project's intervention was particularly clear in Pakistan, where health facilities located in project-supported regions achieved a reporting rate of 84 percent, compared with only 60 percent in the non-project-supported region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. We expect to see this trend of higher performing project-supported regions continue in subsequent quarters.

The field offices also carried out capacity building activities, training nearly 200 people (mostly in logistics, MIS, and warehousing and inventory management) in five countries in just one quarter of operations. Incidents of product loss in the countries were minimal at only 0.02 percent.

Performance Challenges

The performance data also identified areas for improvement. A shipment of injectable contraceptives to Togo experienced a long cycle time of 148 days and delayed delivery, as the shipment was held until after the Family Planning/Reproductive Health Task Order (TO3) inventory transfer was completed in September. After the shipment was picked up from the Netherlands RDC, it arrived within seven days, indicating that future distributions from TO3 inventory (via RDC) should achieve a shorter cycle time.

Countries also need to improve the percentage of central and subnational storage facilities that are stocked according to plan (within minimum and maximum levels). The best-performing countries, Haiti and Malawi, had only 44 percent of tracer products stocked according to plan. Madagascar reported overstocks resulting from the inaccessibility of sites during the rainy season, while Pakistan cited a lack of funds for transportation from the central level to the health facilities. These and other performance challenges have been examined during the course of country work planning for the 2017 fiscal year and will inform future intervention efforts.

In one example, Mozambique experienced an understock of HIV rapid test kits (RTKs), caused by the acceleration of the country's testing program. GHSC-PSM and the Ministry of Health will be conducting an assessment of the RTK supply chain in November and December to identify the bottlenecks and avert future understocks. Similarly, the overall

stockout rate at SDPs in the nine reporting countries was 26 percent. In several countries, high stockout rates could be explained by low reporting rates or changes to the reporting system. In Madagascar, the 80 percent stockout rate for long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) will be addressed by placing a greater focus on strengthening logistics for routine LLIN distribution following mass distribution campaigns. Finally, Mozambique reported outages in three of five project-supported viral load instruments. The project has engaged a local Abbott representative to improve support, and is exploring ways to improve communication from the labs to ensure timely reporting and response to breakdowns.

Performance Opportunities

All countries and teams are looking ahead to the actions necessary to sustain and improve performance. Previously organized by task order, the Source team has reorganized into sub-functions aligned with the requisition order to purchase order procurement cycle. The new structure, comprised of Client Relations, Sourcing/Contracts, Fulfillment, and Supplier Management teams, will promote operational excellence and learning across task orders, while maintaining technical expertise within each health element. The Deliver/Return team plans to finalize inventory transfers for Task Orders 1 and 2. Release

1.1 and 2.0 of ARTMIS will enhance contract and supplier management processes and provide more robust reporting functionality. The Country Programs team expects to open three more field offices in October, and will continue to finalize and implement work plans for the first fiscal year 2017.

Annex Overview

The following report contains an in-depth look at the project's performance indicators for the period. Targets are not included in this report. Final targets will be set in conjunction with USAID by the end of FY2017.

Section A (Year 2016 Key Performance Overview) contains a high-level review of a selected group of essential indicators, synthesized across all task orders. It also includes key comments to explain indicator performance and a list of action items that the relevant global supply chain and country teams have developed in response to the performance data. Section B (Year 2016 Key Performance Overview by Task Order) contains an overview of all indicators, broken out by task orders. Section C (Detailed Performance by Indicator) contains a detailed view of performance in each indicator, with disaggregated data, visualizations, narrative analysis, and other comments to aid in interpretation of the data.

SECTION A. YEAR 2016 KEY PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

Section A: Year 2016 Key Performance Overview-IDIQ				
Period (Annual)	From (mm-dd-yy)	1/4/16	To (mm-dd-yy)	9/30/16
Reporting Period (Quarter)	From (mm-dd-yy)	7/1/16	To (mm-dd-yy)	9/30/16
Summary performance to date	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Global Supply Chain				
A1. Percentage of shipments delivered on time in full, within the customer-specified delivery window - %				67.0%
A3. Cycle Time (Average) – # (days per shipment)				101
A4. Inventory turns (Average number of times inventory cycles through (GHSC-PSM-controlled global facilities)				
A5. Total Landed Cost (total cost of all supply chain operations and expenses associated with delivery of one cubic meter of product) – \$				
A6. Percent Forecast error (Absolute Percent Error); and variant Mean Absolute Percent Error (MAPE) – %				14.4%
A13. Percentage of batches of product showing non-conformity in a specific time period (out of specificationpercentage). – %				0.0%
In-Country				
B1. Stockout rate at SDPs – %.				25.9%
B2. Percentage of stock status observations in storage sites, where commodities are stocked according to plan, by level in supply system – %.				20.8%
B3. Service Delivery Point (SDP) reporting rate to the Logistics Management Information System (LMIS) – %.				80.0%
B8. Percentage of initially GHSC-PSM-supported supply chain functions carried out by national authorities that are done without external technical assistance. – % (semi-annual).				
Cross-Cutting				
C2. Number of people trained				196
C3. Overall customer satisfaction rating for GHSC-PSM services (disaggregated by customer category).				
Fund and contract management				
Value for Money				

USAID_Section A_01b

Important: Key performance metrics on this page are intended to provide an overall snapshot of the project's performance. They may conceal nuances between task order performance and must be interpreted in the light of individual task order performance or granular data.

Area	
Global Supply Chain	A1. The project achieved on-time, in-full delivery for 2 out of 3 shipments. The third was delivered in full, but delayed six business days past the on-time window, due to the TO3 inventory transfer.
	A3. Cycle time for 2 of the 3 shipments averaged 77.5 days. Cycle time was longer for the third shipment, which was held until the TO3 inventory transfer was completed.
	A6. Forecast error was high for ARVs (based on forecasts conducted in FY2016, Quarter 2 by SCMS). The rate of error for project-generated TO3 product forecasts was under the tentative target of 15 percent, with high accuracy on several products making up for an over-forecast of contraceptive implants.
	A10. TO2 had a framework contract percentage of zero, while TO3's and TO1's framework contract percentage was 87 and 97 respectively.
	A13. Zero percent of batches that underwent QA testing during the quarter showed any non-conformity.
In-Country	B1. The overall stockout rate at SDPs was at 26 percent, with stronger performance in TO1 (8 percent) and weaker in TO3 (31 percent). Close adherence to distribution plans, a system for SDPs to request supplementary stocks, and close communication with SDPs contributed to Haiti's stockout rate of zero percent. Mozambique's stockout rate was also low at 3.5 percent, along with Nigeria's at 7 percent. High stockout rates in Madagascar and Pakistan were due to the inaccessibility of sites during the rainy season and a lack of funds for transportation, respectively.
	B2. Performance on stocked according to plan was low, at 21 percent overall. Overstocks were common. The same factors that contributed to health facility stockouts in Pakistan and Madagascar led to overstocking at the central and subnational warehouses. Ghana's low performance is due to insufficient stock status monitoring at regional warehouses.
	B3. LMIS reporting rate was high in Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Pakistan. Rwanda reported a lower rate (47 percent) due to a recent shift from paper to electronic reporting. In Pakistan, reporting was higher in project-supported regions (84 percent), than in the one non-supported province (61 percent).
Cross-Cutting	C2. Country teams trained 196 participants in five countries, in MIS, ARV and lab logistics systems, and warehouse and inventory management.
	C7. Product loss incidents occurred in Nigeria and Haiti, but accounted for only 0.02 percent of the value of the central warehouse inventory (Haiti) and LLINs distributed (Nigeria).
	C10. Only Mozambique reported on molecular instruments that remained functional; 40 percent of instruments (three out of five viral load instruments) experienced breakdowns during the quarter.

SECTION B. YEAR 2016 KEY PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW BY TASK ORDER

Section B: Year 2016 Key Performance Overview by Task Order																
Performance To Date																
		Task Order 1				Task Order 2				Task Order 3						
		TO1 Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TO2 Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TO3 Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Global Supply Chain																
A1	Percentage of shipments delivered on time in full, within the customer-specified delivery window – %	N/A				100%	N/A				100.0%	N/A				0.0%
A2	Percentage of shipments delivered on time, within the customer-specified delivery (with external benchmarks) – %															
A3	Cycle Time (Average) – # (days per shipment)	N/A				78.0	N/A				78.0	N/A				148.0
A4	Inventory turns (Average number of times inventory cycles through (GHSC-PSM controlled) global facilities) – ratio															
A5	Total Landed Cost (total cost of all supply chain operations and expenses associated with delivery of one cubic meter of product) – \$															
A6	Percent Forecast error (Absolute Percent Error); and variant Mean Absolute Percent Error (MAPE) – %	N/A					N/A					N/A				14.4%
A7	Percentage of line items imported using a temporary waiver (Temporary Waiver Percentage) – %															
A8	Average percentage of shelf life remaining for warehoused commodities, weighted by the value of each commodity's stock (Product at risk percentage). – %															

USMID, Section B-1/c

Performance To Date

Indicator	TO1 Annual Target	Task Order 1				TO2 Annual Target	Task Order 2				TO3 Annual Target	Task Order 3					
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
A9	Number of qualified suppliers from which GHSC-PSM procured product in a specified time period. (Note: A qualified supplier is a supplier meeting the technical qualification per USAID quality assurance requirements). – #																
A10	Percentage of product procured using a framework contract, within a specified period (Framework contract percentage) %	N/A			97%	N/A				0.0%	N/A						87.0%
A11	Percentage of products ordered from the catalog (Catalog Order Percentage) – %																
A12	Percentage price variance between contract unit price and starting year/baseline historical unit price for noncatalog products – %.																
A13	Percentage of batches of product showing nonconformity in a specified time period (out of specification percentage). – %	N/A			0.0%	N/A				0.0%	N/A						0.0%
A14	Average supplier rating score (semi-annual)																
In country performance and sustainability																	
B1	Stockout rate at SDPs – %.	N/A			8.0%	N/A				23.0%	N/A						31.0%
B2	Percentage of stock status observations in storage sites, where commodities are stocked according to plan, by level in supply system – %.	N/A			21.0%	N/A				18.0%	N/A						22.0%
B3	Service Delivery Point (SDP) reporting rate to the Logistics Management Information System (LMIS) – %.	N/A			83.6%	N/A				75.0%	N/A						81.0%
B4	Average rating of in-country data confidence at the central, subnational, and SDP levels (data availability, accuracy and timeliness).																

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Performance To Date

Indicator		Task Order 1				Task Order 2				Task Order 3						
		TO1 Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TO2 Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TO3 Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
B5	Percentage of countries conducting annual forecast reviews – % (annual).															
B6	Percentage of countries conducting quarterly supply plan updates – % (quarterly).	N/A				100%	N/A				78%	N/A				78%
B7	Percentage of total spent or budgeted on procurement of commodities for public sector services by the government, USG, the Global Fund, or other sources disaggregated by program – % (annual).															
B8	Percentage of initially GHSC-PSM-supported supply chain functions carried out by national authorities that are done without external technical assistance. – % (semi-annual).															
B9	Supply chain workforce loss ratio (annual).															
B10	Percentage of countries that have a functional logistics coordination mechanism in place – %.															
B11	Percentage of leadership positions in supply chain management that are filled by women (in countries where GHSC-PSM is providing technical assistance related to workforce development) – % (semi-annual).															
Cross cutting																
C1	Number of new innovations (including operations research studies) that were developed, implemented, or introduced and are related to the health commodity market or supply chain best practices – #.															
C2	Number of people trained – #.	N/A				133	N/A				14	N/A				0

USAID Section B-03b

Performance To Date

Indicator		Task Order 1				Task Order 2				Task Order 3						
		TO1 Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TO2 Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TO3 Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
C3	Overall customer satisfaction rating for GHSC-PSM services (disaggregated by customer category)															
C4	Percentage 'complete' submissions reported to BI&A in the reporting period – %.															
C5	Percentage of sampled 'accurate' submissions reported to BI&A in the reporting period – %.															
C6	Percentage of 'timely' submissions reported to BI&A in the reporting period – %.															
C7	Percentage of product lost due to theft, damage, or expiry, while under GHSC-PSM control (Product Loss Percentage) – %.	N/A				0.03%	N/A				0.01%	N/A				0.01%
C8	Number of global advocacy engagements in support of improved availability of essential health commodities. (Qualitative indicator to be described in quarterly project reports) – # (semi-annual).															
C10	Percentage of GHSC-PSM-procured molecular instruments that remained functional during the reporting period.	N/A				40.0%										

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Section C. Detailed Performance by Indicator

AI. Percentage of shipments delivered on time in full, within the customer-specified delivery window

Measure Definition

Numerator: Number of shipments delivered on time in full within the specified period.

Denominator: Total number of shipments that arrived within the specified period including variants On Time, Not In Full; Not On Time, In Full; Not On Time, Not In Full.



Task Order	Annual Target	Achievement	
		2016 Q4	Year to Date
TO1	N/A	100%	100%
TO2	N/A	100%	100%
TO3	N/A	0%	0%
All TOs	N/A	67%	67%

Analysis

- ▶ The project delivered three shipments to customers during the quarter. For TO1, an order of viral load reagents was delivered to Nigeria. For TO2, an order of rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) was delivered to Angola. Both of these shipments arrived on time and in full, according to the agreed-upon delivery date. For TO3, an order of Depo-Provera was delivered to Togo. This shipment had an agreed-upon delivery date of Aug. 31, but it was not shipped until the TO3 inventory transfer was completed in September. The shipment arrived on Sept. 15. As a result, the shipment was delivered in full, but not on time.

Other comments

- ▶ For this period (Quarter 4 or Q4), all shipments delivered within 30 business days before and five business days after the delivery date agreed upon with the customer are considered “on time.” Shipments that originated from purchase orders processed by the predecessor have been excluded from the chart above.
- ▶ GHSC-PSM delivered seven additional shipments procured by the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT, not included above. These included five shipments for reproductive health and family planning (20 percent on time, in full, 20 percent on time, not in full, 60 percent not on time, in full), and two shipments for malaria commodities (100 percent on time, in full).
- ▶ Re-stocking of GHSC-PSM global storage facilities in the Netherlands, Singapore, and South Africa has progressed, with 22 shipments across all three task orders delivered during the period.
- ▶ An additional nine shipments with agreed-upon delivery dates during the quarter were procured or fulfilled by GHSC-PSM and are currently in transit, have been picked up, or are awaiting shipping instructions.

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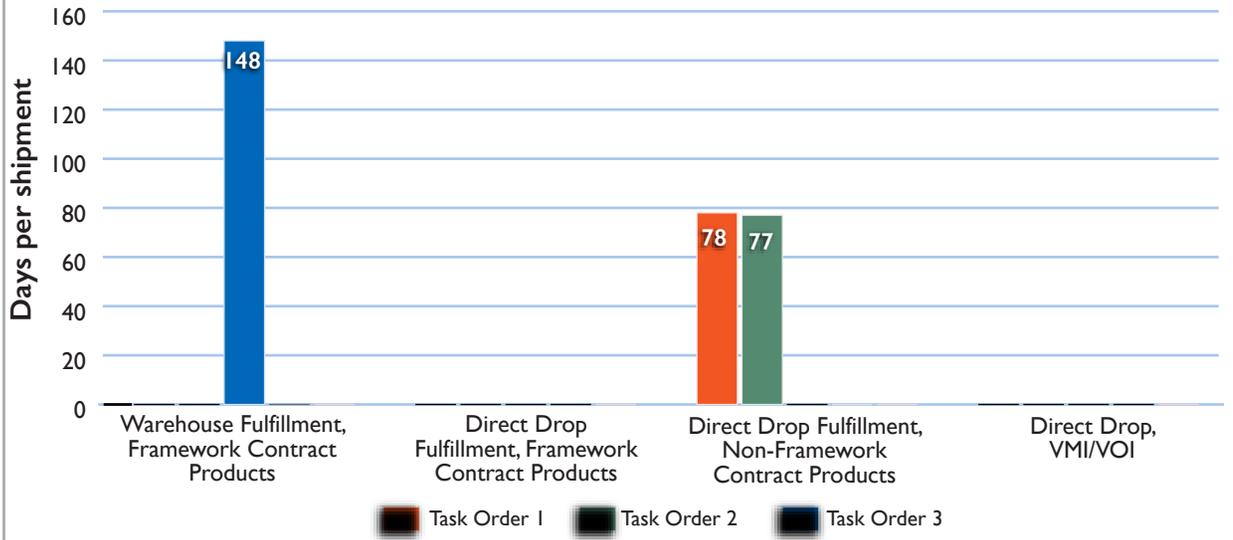
A3. Cycle Time (average)

Measure Definition

Numerator: Sum of lead times for all shipments within a specified period of time.

Denominator: The count of all shipments within a specified period of time.

Indicator Performance



Task Order	Annual Target	Achievement	
		2016 Q4	Year to Date
TO1	N/A	78.0	78.0
TO2	N/A	77.0	77.0
TO3	N/A	148	148
All TOs	N/A	101	101

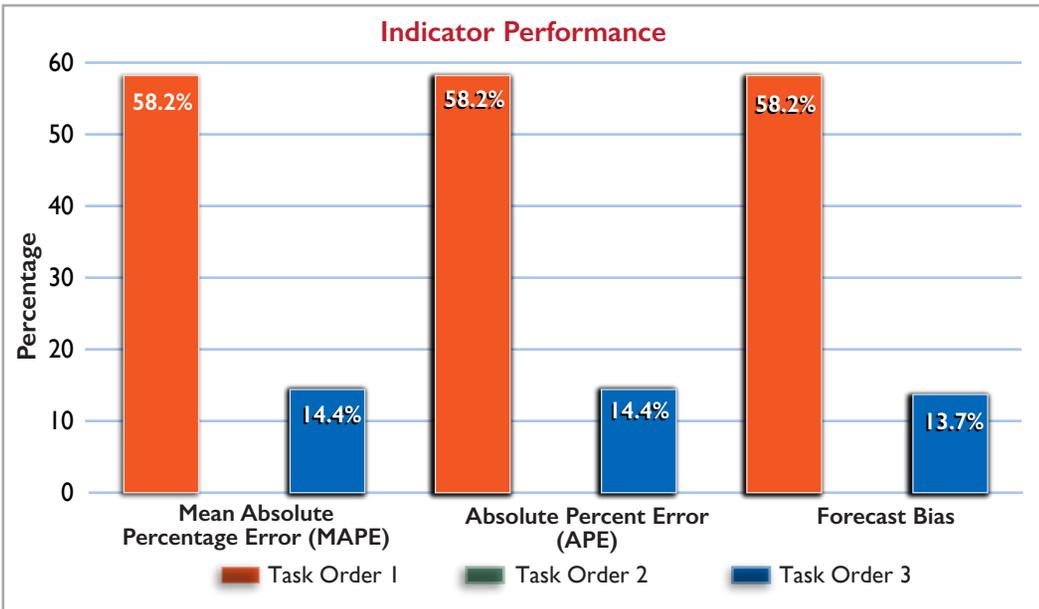
Analysis

► GHSC-PSM completed normal fulfillment cycles for one shipment in each task order. Cycle time for TO1 (viral load reagents to Nigeria), and TO2 (RDTs to Angola) was 78 and 77 days respectively, and at 165 days for direct drop fulfillment (non-framework contract) products. In contrast, the cycle time for the only TO3 shipment of Depo-Provera to Togo was 148 days, and 30 days (for warehouse-fulfilled framework contract products). This was due mainly to the shipment being delayed until the TO3 inventory transfer could be completed.

Other comments

A6. Absolute Percent Forecast Error

Measure Definition	Task Order	Annual Target			2016 Q4			Year to Date		
		MAPE (%)	APE (%)	Forecast Bias APE (%)	MAPE (%)	APE (%)	Forecast Bias (%)	MAPE (%)	APE (%)	Forecast Bias (%)
Numerator: Absolute value of the differences between the actual quantities desired to be delivered during the period minus the forecasted values. Denominator: Sum of the actual quantities desired to be delivered. With variants Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) and Forecast bias.	TO1	N/A			58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2
	TO2	No Data								
	TO3	N/A			14.4	14.4	13.7	14.4	14.4	13.7
	All TOs	N/A			20.3	20.3	19.7	20.3	20.3	19.7



Analysis

- ▶ The actual quantity of ARVs (TO1) ordered was significantly greater than the quantity forecast, with approximately 10 million units of adult ARVs ordered against 4.6 million forecast, and 1.4 million units of pediatric ARVs ordered against 166,726 forecast (53.5 percent and 88.5 percent APE, respectively). The largest deviations occurred in Uganda and Zambia, mostly regarding the forecast for the ARV lamivudine and efavirenz (TLE).
- ▶ Key to continued accuracy of ARV forecasts is the correct delineation of funding in the country supply plans, which has been a focus of the Systems Strengthening and Plan team reviews begun in September.
- ▶ Actual overall orders for TO3 commodities were within 13-15% error margin –the total TO3 commodity quantities desired to delivered was 73,782,208.
- ▶ Among reproductive health commodities, the greatest discrepancy was a 41.5 percent over-forecast of implantable contraceptives. The greatest accuracy was achieved for combined oral contraceptives, copper-bearing IUDs, and progestin-only pills, all of which had an absolute forecast error of less than 2 percent.
- ▶ Implant consumption has continued to rise globally, and GHSC-PSM's forecast continued this trend as projected by USAID|DELIVER. However, this year has seen a significant shift in UNFPA procurement of this product, resulting in large reductions in volume for USAID projects. We are monitoring funding for this high-value product to avoid such errors in the future.

Other comments

- ▶ Task order 1 figures include adult and pediatric ARVs only. Data is based on supply plans created in FY2016 Q2 by SCMS and is not indicative of GHSC-PSM performance. The first TO1 GHSC-PSM supply plans were generated during FY2016 Q4. Global demand forecasts are not currently generated for Task Order 2 commodities.
- ▶ Products included in Task Order 3 forecasts include injectable contraceptives, implantable contraceptives, combined oral contraceptives, copper-bearing IUDs, progestin-only pills, and male and female condoms.
- ▶ Actual quantities desired to be delivered are gathered using the original requested delivery date from a customer's initial order. The forecast quantities are gathered from the global demand forecast created most recently before the start of the reporting period.

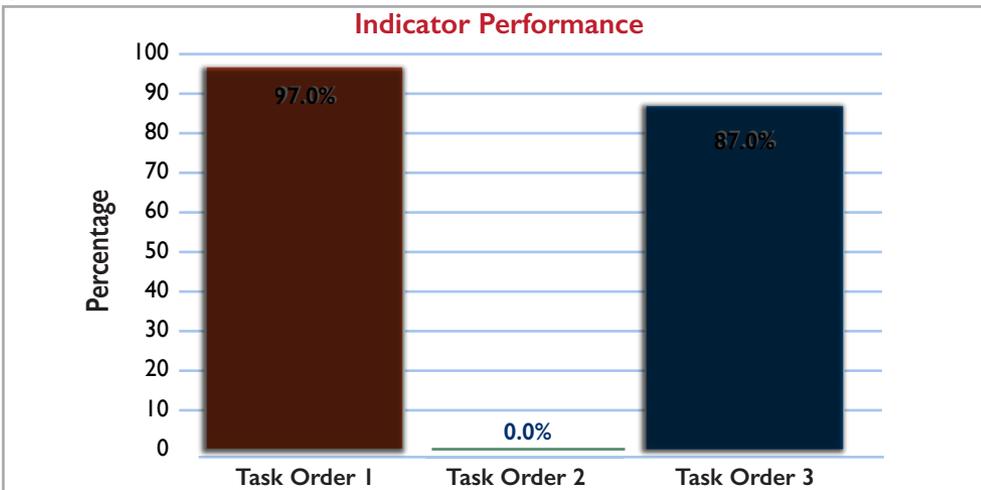
MAPE and APE are the same as there is currently only data for one reporting period.

A10. Percentage of product procured using a framework contract, within a specified period (framework contract percentage)

Measure Definition

Numerator: Value of product purchased through framework contracts within a specified time period.

Denominator: Total value of commodities purchased within a specified time period.



Task Order	Annual Target	Achievement	
	FY2016	FY2016 Q4	Year to Date
TO1	N/A	97.0%	97.0%
TO2	N/A	0.0%	0.0%
TO3	N/A	87.0%	87.0%
All TOs		No Data	

Analysis

- \$50,294,828.21 was spent to procure HIV and Laboratory commodities. Ninety seven percent (97%) of this spend was done using framework contracts (\$48,776,160.57). All HIV pharmaceuticals were procured using a framework contract, while laboratory supplies were procured using firm fixed price contracts.
- All Task Order 2 commodities were, procured under one-off contracts (\$18,980,620.49) this quarter to facilitate quick processing of a large number of orders. Commodities were procured in most product categories, including LLINs, ACTs, severe malaria medicines, sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine, RDTs, and other pharmaceuticals. The Sourcing team is now working on strategic framework contracts for future TO2 orders.
- For TO3, 87% of products procured were issued under a framework contract (11,266,609.68). The Total value of commodities purchased for TO3: \$12,893,233.56).

Other comments

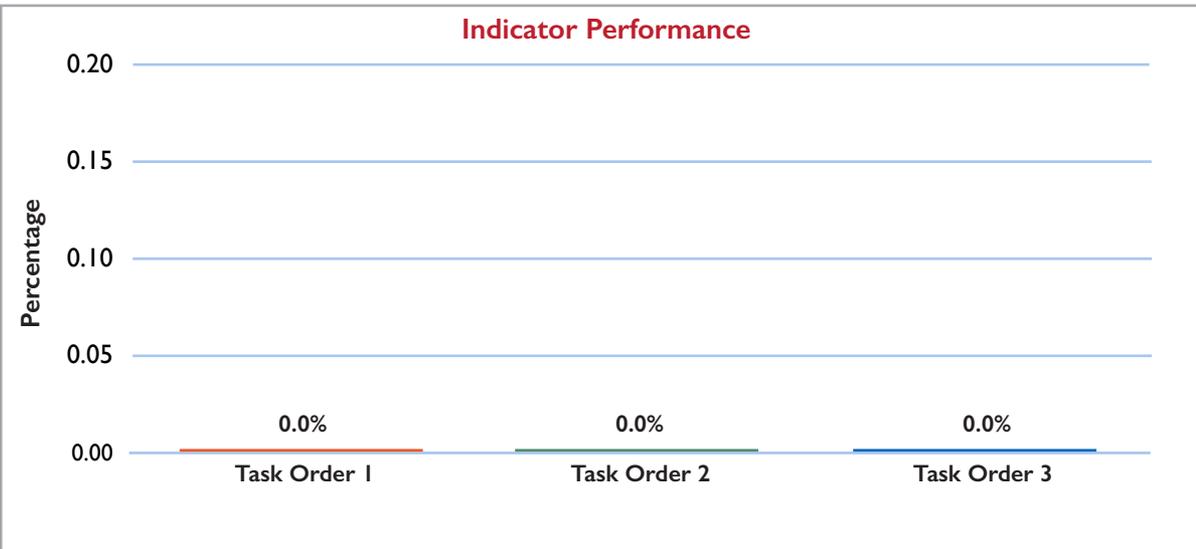
A13. Percentage of batches of product showing non-conformity within a specified time period (out of specification percentage)

Measure Definition

Numerator: Total number of batches of product showing non-conformity within a specific time period.

Denominator: Total number of batches tested within a specified time period.

Task Order	Target FY2016	Achievement FY2016 Q4	Year to Date
TO1	N/A	0.00%	0.00%
TO2	N/A	0.00%	0.00%
TO3	N/A	0.00%	0.00%
All TOs	N/A	0.00%	0.00%



Analysis

- Quality Assurance (QA) testing was conducted under all three task orders. Under TO1, ARVs, rapid test kits, ready-to-use therapeutic food, and essential medicines were tested. Under TO2, rapid diagnostics tests were tested. Under TO3, copper-bearing IUDs, male condoms, and personal lubricants were tested. No batches of any product showed nonconformity. Total number of batches tested for TO1: 420, TO2: 3, TO3: 78).

Other comments

- All QA testing for Task Order 2 is conducted by GHSC-PSM. All testing for Task Orders 1 and 3 is conducted via the USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program-Quality Assurance (GHSC-QA) contract. All data reported for TO1 and TO3 has been shared from GHSC-QA.

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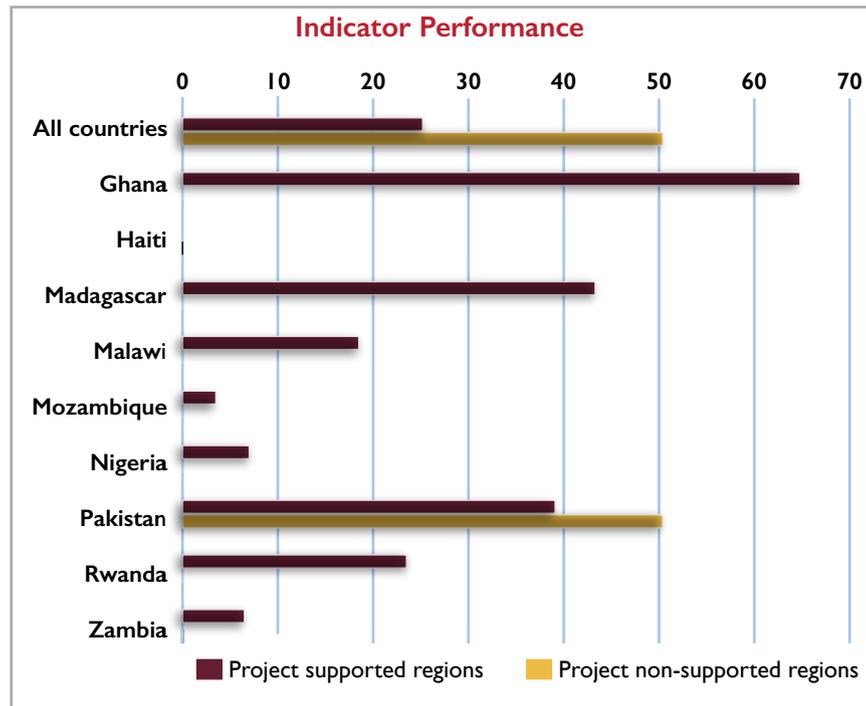
B I. Stockout rate at SDPs

Measure Definition

Numerator: Number of SDPs that were stocked out of a specific tracer product according to the ending balance of the most recent logistics report (or on the day of site visit).

Denominator: Total number of SDPs that reported/were visited in GHSC-PSM supported countries which offer the tracer product.

Task Order	Target FY2016	Achievement FY2016 Q4	Year to Date
TO1	N/A	9%	9%
TO2	N/A	22%	22%
TO3	N/A	31%	31%
All TOs	N/A	26%	26%



Analysis

- The overall stock out rate for all products and all task orders in GHSC-PSM supported regions was 26 percent (Tracer product average SDP reporting (All TOs): 4,506). Stock outs for Task Order 1 commodities were below the threshold limits of 10-20 percent, while Task Order 2 and 3 commodities had stock out rates significantly above threshold limits.
- Nine countries reported on stock out rates this quarter, with overall rates ranging from zero percent in Haiti and 3.5 percent in Mozambique, to 64.8 percent in Ghana.
- **Ghana:** Uses an early warning system to report transactional data while its LMIS is being developed. While 700 out of the 4,000 sites are part of this reporting system, only about 15 percent of these 700 sites reported. **Therefore, the high stock out rate may not be representative of the country's stock status.**
- **Haiti:** Attributed its success to multiple factors including close adherence to distribution plans, a PSM Assistance system whereby sites can request supplementary stock to avoid stock outs, as well as to its regular communication with SDPs through a toll-free number.
- **Mozambique:** Cited its functional LMIS that provides monthly health facility data on ARVs which is linked to the warehouse management system. The warehouse management system provides daily provincial warehouse data for other commodities, allowing for detailed monitoring and supply and distribution planning.
- **Nigeria:** Seven percent stock outs- noted that SCMS, DELIVER, and GHSC-PSM made adequate preparation during the transition to ensure SDPs were adequately stocked, including placing an order for TO1 from the RDC that was delivered during the quarter. They also cited an effective, segmented report collection model in place and supported by the project. To sustain this performance, the project will ensure cross-referencing logistics data with patient per regimen data to improve the determination of resupply quantities. For TO2, Nigeria will flag facilities with largest increases in consumption with the Field Program Management team for follow-up, as these facilities are likely to be at most risk for stock outs.

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- Among stockout rates by country and by tracer product (see tables below), the highest stockout rates were for male condoms (97 percent in Madagascar under TO3; however, only 6 percent of sites reported), LLINs (80 percent in Madagascar), and progestin only pills (79 percent in GHSC-PSM-supported regions in Pakistan), while ARVs and viral load reagents had the lowest stockout rates (varying within 0-10 percent for ARVs and 0-12 percent for viral load reagents and consumables). In Zambia, stockout rates were high for RTKs due to the country's transfer from one test kit to another; the previously used RTK will show stockouts in the next reporting period. For male condoms in Zambia, the apparent difference in stock status between TO1 and TO3 is due to the vastly different number of sites in TO1 (1,300+) than in TO3 (286) which create different denominators, while the facilities stocked out are the same.
- Across countries (this analysis not shown in table), stockouts for ARVs were among the lowest of all tracer products (0-10 percent, as noted above), in addition to the stockout rate for all artemether lumefantrine (AL) presentations of ACTs for malaria ("inability to treat"), which was 3 percent. The products most frequently stocked out across countries were emergency oral contraceptives (70 percent stocked out), and progestin only pills (64 percent stocked out).

Other comments

- Pakistan was the only country which reported on non-project-supported regions; stock out rates were slightly higher in non-project-supported regions (47 percent) compared to project-supported regions (39 percent). These high stock out rates in Pakistan may be partially explained by the non-availability of transportation funds since June 2016. Based on the one non-project-supported region that reported (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province in Pakistan), this non-supported region had more significant stock outs by a magnitude of more than 50 percent above the average rate for project-supported regions.

Total number of PSM supported health facilities reporting per tracer product:

- Zambia (TO1-CD4-286, TO1-EIDreagent-10, TO1-RTK-286, TO1-ARV1st adult-286, TO1-ARV2nd-572, TO1-VL-10 ALL TO2 and TO3 tracer products: 1,369 each).
- Rwanda (TO1-CD4-58, TO1-EIDreagent-77, TO1-m&f condoms-286, TO1-RTK-452, TO1-ARV1st adult-905, TO1-ARV2nd-450, TO1-VL-77, TO2-AL6*1-500, TO2-AL6*2-301, TO2-AL6*3-439, TO2-AL6*4-435, TO2-/inability to treat/- 565, TO2-RDT-149, TO3-COC-483, TO3-CuIUD-413, TO3-female condom--226, TO3-male condom--565, TO3-fertility awareness methods--227, TO3-Implants—307, TO3-Injectable—499), Pakistan (TO3-COC-11,637, TO3-CuIUD-9,042, TO3-EmOC-9,042, TO3-male condom—10,865, TO3-Implants-11,637, TO3-POP-9,042).
- Nigeria (TO1-CD4-378, TO1-EIDreagent-25, TO1-RTK-3,564, TO1-ARV1st adult-2,887, TO1-ARV21st paed-707, TO1-ARV2nd-471, TO1-RTK2nd-3,076, TO1-VL-25, TO2-AL6*1-1,994, TO2-AL6*2-1,998, TO2-AL6*3-1,991, TO2-AL6*4-1,967, TO2-/inability to treat/-2019, TO2-LLINs-1,458, TO2-RDT-1,976, TO2-SP-1,896, TO3-COC-1,018, TO3-female condom--865, TO3-male condom-1,711, TO3-Implants--380, TO3-Injectable—1,028).
- Mozambique (TO1-CD4-36, TO1-EIDreagent-4, TO1-RTK-247, TO1-m&f condoms-193&154, TO1-ARV1st adult-1,065, TO1-ARV21st paed-844, TO1-ARV2nd-216, TO1-RTK2nd-247, TO1-VL-5, TO2-AL6*1-194, TO2-AL6*2-174, TO2-AL6*3-134, TO2-AL6*4-221, TO2-/inability to treat/-147, TO2-RDT-247, TO2-SP-240, TO3-COC-169, TO3-CuIUD-164, TO3-EmOC-144, TO3-fertility awareness methods-0, TO3-home release IUDs-0, TO3-Implants--144, TO3-Injectable—182, TO3-POP-0).
- Malawi (TO2-AL6*1-515, TO2-AL6*2-449, TO2-AL6*3-380, TO2-AL6*4-445, TO2-/inability to treat/-515, TO2-RDT-510, TO2-SP-376, TO3-COC-476, TO3-CuIUD-110, TO3-EmOC-317, TO3-female condom—299, TO3-Implants--400, TO3-Injectable-508, TO3-male condom-497, TO3-POP-383).
- Madagascar (TO2-AS/AQ100/270mg*3-1,783, TO2-AS/AQ100/270mg*6-1,516, TO2-AS/AQ25/67.5mg-1,057, TO2-AS/AQ50/135mg-1,343, TO2-LLINs-846, TO2-RDT-2,576, TO2-SP-1,711, TO3-COC-2,057, TO3-CuIUD-139, TO3-fertility awareness methods-331, TO3-male condom-180, TO3-Implants--979, TO3-Injectable—2,663, TO3-POP-1,094).
- Haiti (TO1-CD4-69, TO1-RTK-68, TO1-ARV1st adult-68, TO1-ARV21st paed-68, TO1-ARV2nd-68, TO3-COC-160, TO3-CuIUD-160, TO3-male condom-160, TO3-Implants-160, TO3-Injectable-160).
- Ghana (TO1-RTK-112 TO1-male condoms-110, TO1-ARV1st adult-35, TO1-ARV2nd-31, TO1-RTK2nd-3,076, TO2-AL6*4-100, AS/AQ25/67.5mg-96, TO2-AS/AQ50/135mg-98, TO2-SP-117, TO3-COC-105, TO3-male condom-110, TO3-Implants--100, TO3-Injectable-111).

BI. Percentage of SDPs with stockouts of tracer products

	HIV					
	CD4 consumables	CD4 reagents	EID consumables	EID reagents	Viral load consumables	Viral load reagents
Ghana PSM-supported						
Ghana non-PSM-supported						
Haiti PSM-supported		0%				
Haiti non-PSM-supported						
Malawi PSM-supported						
Malawi non-PSM-supported						
Mozambique PSM-supported	11%	13%	50%	50%	0%	0%
Mozambique non-PSM-supported						
Nigeria PSM-supported		21%		12%		12%
Nigeria non-PSM-supported						
Rwanda PSM-supported				0%		0%
Rwanda non-PSM-supported						
Zambia PSM-supported		13%		0%		0%
Zambia non-PSM-supported						

Countries supported for all task orders	HIV								Malaria									PRH																
	Task Order 1	First line adult ARVs	Second line adult ARVs	First line pediatric ARVs	First RTKs	Second RTKs	Tie-breaker RTKs	Male condoms	Female condoms	Task Order 2	First-line ACTs (AL 6X1)	First-line ACTs (AL 6X2)	First-line ACTs (AL 6X3)	First-line ACTs (AL 6X4)	First-line ACTs (AL inability to treat)	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 100/270mgx3)	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 100/270mgx6)	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 25/67.5mg)	First-line ACTs (50/135mg) AS/AQ	Rapid diagnostic tests for malaria	Sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)	LLINs	Task Order 3	Injectable contraceptives	Implantable contraceptives	Combined oral contraceptives	Copper-bearing intrauterine devices	Fertility-based awareness methods	Male condoms	Emergency oral contraceptives	Female condoms	Progestin only pills		
Ghana PSM-supported	72%	66%	65%		71%			76%		52%				51%					31%	50%		72%		73%	79%	76%					76%			
Ghana non-PSM-supported																																		
Malawi PSM-supported										28%	20%	42%	50%	35%	11%					20%	28%		8%	3%	10%	12%	6%		8%	10%	13%	3%		
Malawi non-PSM-supported																																		
Mozambique PSM-supported	2%	0%	6%	1%	0%	1%		3%	3%	10%	10%	16%	19%	20%	1%					1%	3%		0%	1%	0%	0%	1%			0%				
Mozambique non-PSM-supported																																		
Nigeria PSM-supported	10%	5%	3%	5%	5%	6%				9%	8%	10%	11%	13%	3%					6%	6%	9%	6%	1%	3%	1%			9%		10%			
Nigeria non-PSM-supported																																		
Rwanda PSM-supported	17%	13%	17%		26%					31%	36%	53%	31%	52%	0%					32%			22%	17%	31%	12%	22%	24%	11%		65%			
Rwanda non-PSM-supported																																		
Zambia PSM-supported	18%	3%	2%		29%	44%		46%	7%	5%	4%	6%	6%	6%	0%					6%	5%		5%	12%	2%	12%	0%		10%		1%	1%		
Zambia non-PSM-supported																																		

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Countries supported for any two task orders	HIV								Malaria							PRH																	
	Task Order 1	First line adult ARVs	Second line adult ARVs	First line pediatric ARVs	First RTKs	Second RTKs	Tie-breaker RTKs	Male condoms	Female condoms	Task Order 2	First-line ACTs (AL 6X1)	First-line ACTs (AL 6X2)	First-line ACTs (AL 6X3)	First-line ACTs (AL 6X4)	First-line ACTs (AL inability to treat)	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 100/270mgx3)	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 100/270mgx6)	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 25/67.5mg)	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 50/135mg)	Rapid diagnostic tests for malaria	Sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)	LLINs	Task Order 3	Injectable contraceptives	Implantable contraceptives	Combined oral contraceptives	Copper-bearing intrauterine devices	Fertility-based awareness methods	Male condoms	Emergency oral contraceptives	Female condoms	Progestin only pills	
Haiti PSM-supported	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%																		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%				
Haiti non-PSM-supported																																	
Madagascar PSM-supported									54%						56%	48%	45%	47%	46%	66%	80%	28%	35%	31%	0%	33%	46%	97%	10%				
Madagascar non-PSM-supported																																	

Countries supported for any one task order	HIV								Malaria							PRH																
	Task Order 1	First line adult ARVs	Second line adult ARVs	First line pediatric ARVs	First RTKs	Second RTKs	Tie-breaker RTKs	Male condoms	Female condoms	Task Order 2	First-line ACTs (AL 6X1)	First-line ACTs (AL 6X2)	First-line ACTs (AL 6X3)	First-line ACTs (AL 6X4)	First-line ACTs (AL inability to treat)	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 100/270mgx3)	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 100/270mgx6)	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 25/67.5mg)	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 50/135mg)	Rapid diagnostic tests for malaria	Sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)	LLINs	Task Order 3	Injectable contraceptives	Implantable contraceptives	Combined oral contraceptives	Copper-bearing intrauterine devices	Fertility-based awareness methods	Male condoms	Emergency oral contraceptives	Female condoms	Progestin only pills
Pakistan PSM-supported																							39%	24%		22%	30%		22%	73%		79%
Pakistan non-PSM-supported																							47%	30%		39%	29%		30%	79%		75%

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B2. Percentage of stock status observations in storage sites, where commodities are stocked according to plan, by level in supply system (Tracer products)

Measure Definition

Numerator: Number of stock status observations for a tracer commodity (refer to the tracer list in this document) that are within the designated minimum and maximum quantities at storage sites.

Denominator: Total number of stock status observations for a tracer commodity at storage sites.

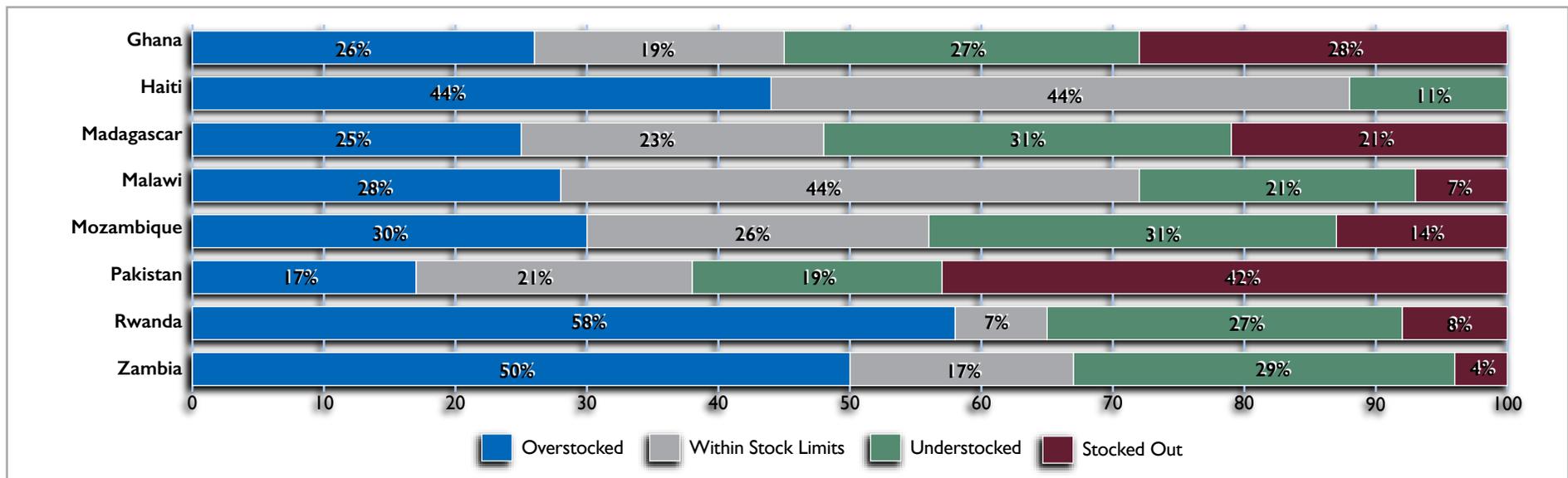
B2. Percentage of stock status observations in storage sites, where commodities are stocked according to plan, by level in supply system		Center	Sub-National Level 1	Sub-National Level 2
HIV	Task Order 1	18%	21%	
	First line adult ARVs	33%	23%	
	Second line adult ARVs	11%	25%	
	First line pediatric ARVs	11%	29%	
	First RTKs	29%	25%	
	Second RTKs	0%	10%	
	Male condoms	0%	13%	
	Female condoms	0%	13%	
	CD4 consumables			
	CD4 reagents	100%		
	EID consumables			
	EID reagents	100%		
	Viral load consumables			
Viral load reagents	0%			
Malaria	Task Order 2	41%	16%	
	First-line ACTs (AL 6X1)	33%	17%	
	First-line ACTs (AL 6X2)	56%	4%	
	First-line ACTs (AL 6X3)	38%	5%	
	First-line ACTs (AL 6X4)	67%	29%	
	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 100/270mgx3)	75%	17%	
	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 100/270mgx6)	50%	19%	
	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 25/67.5mg)	0%	11%	
	First-line ACTs (AS/AQ 50/135mg)	25%	28%	
	Rapid diagnostic tests for malaria	40%	11%	
	Sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)	9%	20%	
LLINs	100%	21%		
PRH	Task Order 3	19%	23%	21%
	Injectable contraceptives	38%	33%	0%
	Implantable contraceptives	18%	33%	100%
	Combined oral contraceptives	33%	27%	22%
	Copper-bearing intrauterine devices	18%	20%	32%
	Fertility-based awareness methods		0%	
	Male condoms	0%	13%	16%
	Emergency oral contraceptives	33%	7%	24%
	Female condoms	0%	17%	
	Progestin only pills	9%	15%	16%

Task Order	Annual Target	Achievement FY2016 Q4 Year to Date	
TO1	N/A	21%	21%
TO2	N/A	18%	18%
TO3	N/A	22%	22%
All TOs	N/A	21%	21%

Analysis

- Across task orders and supply chain levels, achievement was low this quarter for products stocked according to plan, at 21 percent overall.
- At the central level, rates varied widely, with Task Order 2 commodities most likely to be stocked according to plan (41 percent), while for Task Orders 1 and 3, the rate was only 18 percent and 19 percent, respectively.
- Among tracer products at all storage levels (above SDPs), implantable contraceptives were most likely to be stocked according to plan (49 percent), while the rate for second RTKs was among the lowest (9 percent, with three countries reporting). Only Zambia reported on lab commodities for this indicator; at the central level, CD4 reagents and EID reagents were stocked according to plan for the one quarterly observation, while viral load reagents were overstocked.
- Among all task orders and supply chain levels, 25 percent of products were overstocked, 25 percent understocked, and 29 percent stocked out. At both the central and first sub-national level, products were most likely to be overstocked (36 percent and 29 percent, respectively).

B2. Percentage of stock status observations in storage sites, where commodities are stocked according to plan, by level in supply system (Country)



B2: Country Level Analysis: Performance; Trend in performance; Discussion of disaggregation trends and performance

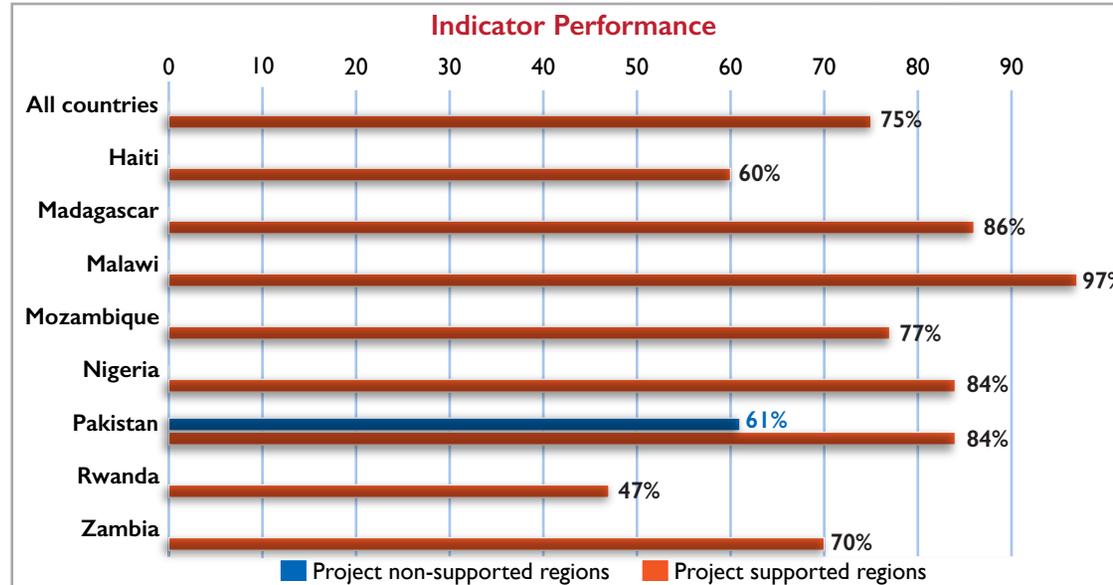
- Rwanda had the highest overstock rate (58 percent) but among the lowest stock out rates (8 percent). Other strong performing countries included Haiti, with 44 percent stocked according to plan and 0 percent stock outs at storage facilities; and Zambia, with 50 percent stocked according to plan and 4 percent stock outs.
- Pakistan reported a problem with overstocking of most products at the central medical store and understocking or stocking out at lower levels due to the non-availability of transportation funds since June 2016. In Madagascar, inaccessibility to health facilities during the rainy season contributed to overstocking at central and subnational storage sites. Stock outs in storage facilities in Ghana was partly because health facilities do not stock all age bands of ACTs, relying instead on having at least one presentation available at health facilities. In the subsequent quarters, Ghana aims to improve the performance for this indicator by ensuring stock status monitoring at the regional warehouses. This will be done in conjunction with national stakeholders.
- **Total number of stock status observations:** Zambia (TO1-11, TO2-6 & TO3-7); Rwanda (TO1-69, TO2-62 & TO3-25); Pakistan (TO3-1,063); Mozambique (TO1-66, TO2-76 & TO3-102); Malawi (TO2-19 & TO3-24); Madagascar (TO2-280 & TO3-301); Haiti (TO1-4, & TO3-5); Ghana (TO1-231, TO2-330 & TO3-264).

B3. Service Delivery Point (SDP) reporting rate to the Logistics Management Information System (LMIS).

Measure Definition

Numerator: Number of SDPs that submitted the required LMIS report(s) or order form(s) during the previous reporting period.

Denominator: The total number of SDPs in country which should be reporting.



Task Order	Target FY2016	Achievement FY2016 Q4	Year to Date
TO1	N/A	84%	84%
TO2	N/A	75%	75%
TO3	N/A	81%	81%
All TOs	N/A	80%	80%

Analysis

Among the eight countries that reported on this indicator, their reporting rates to the LMIS ranged from 47 percent in Rwanda to 97 percent in Malawi. While most products were reported in high rates in Madagascar, only 6 percent of sites which offer male condoms reported on their stock status. Rwanda, where reporting rates were low (47 percent), has recently graduated from a paper-based to an electronic LMIS and uses consumption data to represent its reporting rate. Only those facilities that could access the electronic system and enter their consumption data were considered to have reported; paper reports are no longer accepted. In Pakistan, project-supported regions reported at a significantly higher rate (84 percent) than non-project-supported regions (61 percent). The only non-project-supported region is Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, which has faced security challenges in recent years. In Mozambique, 100 percent of health facilities reported on time for ARVs, while TO2 and 3 were lower; during low malaria prevalence season in some provinces, several health facilities did not send requisitions since they were sufficiently stocked.

Other Comments

- Task Order 3 had the most varied LMIS reporting rates, ranging from 47 percent in Rwanda to 99 percent in Nigeria. While overall, Task Order 1 reporting rates were high, Haiti and Rwanda had rates well below other countries for this task order, at 53 percent and 58 percent, respectively. For Task Order 2, Rwanda's low reporting rate of 41 percent brought down the overall reporting rate for the task order.
- Total number of PSM supported health facilities expected to report: Zambia (TO1-344, TO2-1990 & TO3-1990); Rwanda (TO1-565, TO2-565 & TO3-565); Pakistan (TO3-12,878); Nigeria (TO1-4,100, TO2-2,933 & TO3-1,037); Mozambique (TO1-2,598, TO2-1,451 & TO3-1,451); Malawi (TO2-653 & TO3-653); Madagascar (TO2-2,907 & TO3-2,907); Haiti (TO1-388, & TO3-225).

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B3. Service Delivery Point (SDP) reporting rate to the Logistics Management Information System (LMIS).

Countries supported for <i>all</i> task orders				Countries supported for <i>any two</i> task orders				Countries supported for <i>any one</i> task orders			
B3. Service Delivery Point (SDP) reporting rate to the Logistics Management information System (LMIS)	HIV	Malaria	PRH	B3. Service Delivery Point (SDP) reporting rate to the Logistics Management information System (LMIS)	HIV	Malaria	PRH	B3. Service Delivery Point (SDP) reporting rate to the Logistics Management information System (LMIS)	HIV	Malaria	PRH
	Task Order 1	Task Order 2	Task Order 3		Task Order 1	Task Order 2	Task Order 3		Task Order 1	Task Order 2	Task Order 3
Malawi PSM-supported regions		17%	17%	Haiti PSM-supported regions	53%		71%	Pakistan PSM-supported regions			84%
Malawi non-PSM-supported regions				Haiti non-PSM-supported regions				Pakistan non-PSM-supported regions			61%
Mozambique PSM-supported regions	83%	71%	71%	Madagascar PSM-supported regions		87%	84%				
Mozambique non-PSM-supported regions				Madagascar non-PSM-supported regions							
Nigeria PSM-supported regions	90%	70%	99%								
Nigeria non-PSM-supported regions											
Rwanda PSM-supported regions	58%	41%	43%								
Rwanda non-PSM-supported regions											
Zambia PSM-supported regions	83%	69%	69%								
Zambia non-PSM-supported regions											

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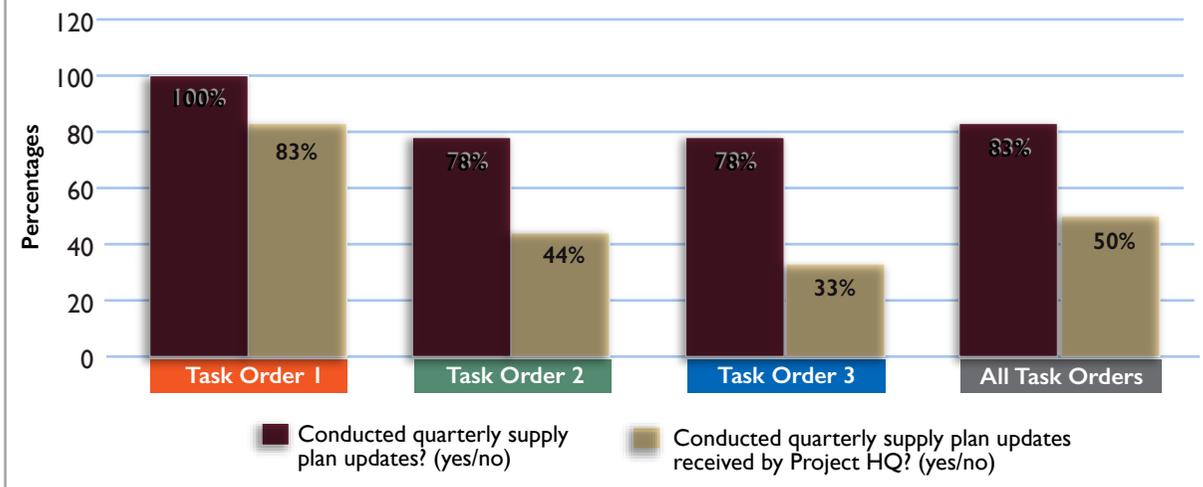
B6. Percentage of countries conducting quarterly supply plan updates

Measure Definition

Numerator: Number of all GHSC-PSM-supported countries that conducted supply plan updates in each quarter

Denominator: Total number of GHSC-PSM-supported countries.

Indicator Performance



Task Order	Annual Target	Achievement FY2016 Q4	Year to Date
TO1	N/A	100%	100%
TO2	N/A	78%	78%
TO3	N/A	78%	78%
All TOs	N/A	83%	83%

Analysis

- The majority of necessary supply plan updates were conducted this quarter for all reporting countries, including 100% of updates for HIV/AIDS. Exceptions included TO2 and TO3 supply plans in Madagascar, and TO2 in Liberia.
- Most countries sent their TO1 updates to GHSC-PSM headquarters, which was standard practice under the previous project. Submissions for TO2 and TO3 were low but are expected to rise as GHSC-PSM implements procedures for submitting forecasts of these commodities.

Other comments

- The denominator for each task order is based on the number of countries with that task order that reported any indicator data for this quarter (TO1: 6, TO2: 9, and TO3: 9). Haiti has been excluded from the TO1 and TO3 denominators because responsibility for supply plan updates was still with the predecessor project during this quarter.

C2. Number of people trained

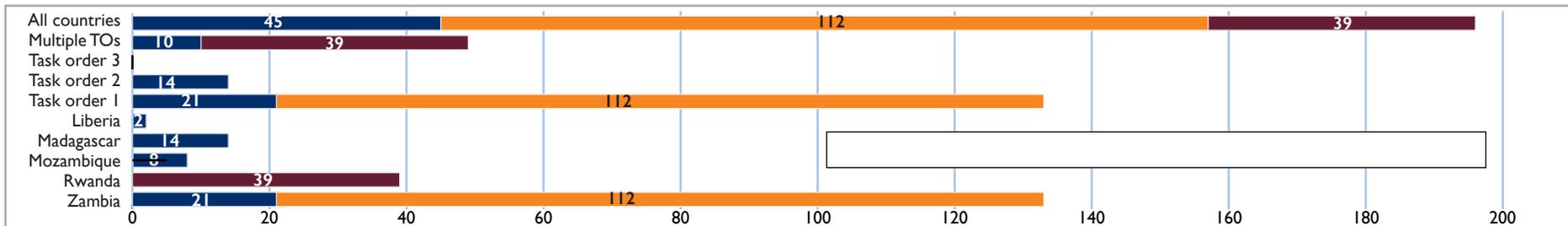
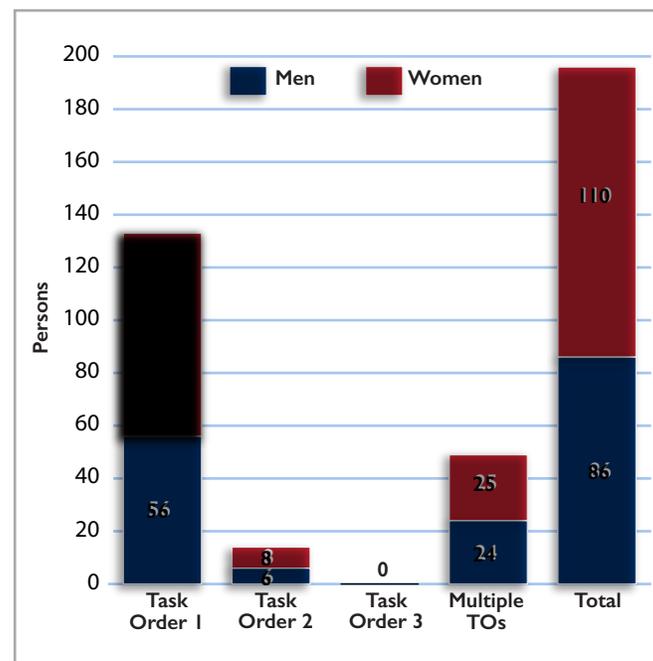
Measure Definition

Number of people trained. “People trained” refers to any type of participant, student, or learner in a training event, regardless of its duration. People trained may refer to the different categories of participants (e.g., physicians, nurses, social workers).

Indicator Performance

C2. Number of people trained		Center	Sub-National Level 1	Sub-National Level 2	SDP
HIV	Task Order 1				
	Forecasting and Supply Planning				
	Procurement				
	Quality Assurance				
	Warehousing and Inventory Management	21	112		
	Transportation and Distribution				
	MIS				
	Governance and Financing				
Malaria	Task Order 2				
	Forecasting and Supply Planning				
	Procurement				
	Quality Assurance				
	Warehousing and Inventory Management				
	Transportation and Distribution				
	MIS	14			
	Governance and Financing				
NA or Multiple	NA or Multiple TOs				
	Forecasting and Supply Planning				
	Procurement				
	Quality Assurance				
	Warehousing and Inventory Management	2			
	Transportation and Distribution				
	MIS	8			39
	Governance and Financing				
Monitoring and Evaluation					

Task order	Target	2016Q4	Year to date
TO1	N/A	133	133
TO2	N/A	14	14
TO3	N/A	0	0
Multiple	N/A	49	49
Total	N/A	196	196



Analysis

► Five countries reported training this quarter, with 109 women and 87 men trained. Zambia trained 133 people, primarily consisting of five training sessions on ARV logistics systems and one on laboratory logistics systems for health facility participants around the country. Seventy-seven of those trained in Zambia were women and 56 were men. No training was conducted for TO3.

C7. Percentage of product lost due to theft, damage, or expiry, while under GHSC-PSM control (Product Loss Percentage)

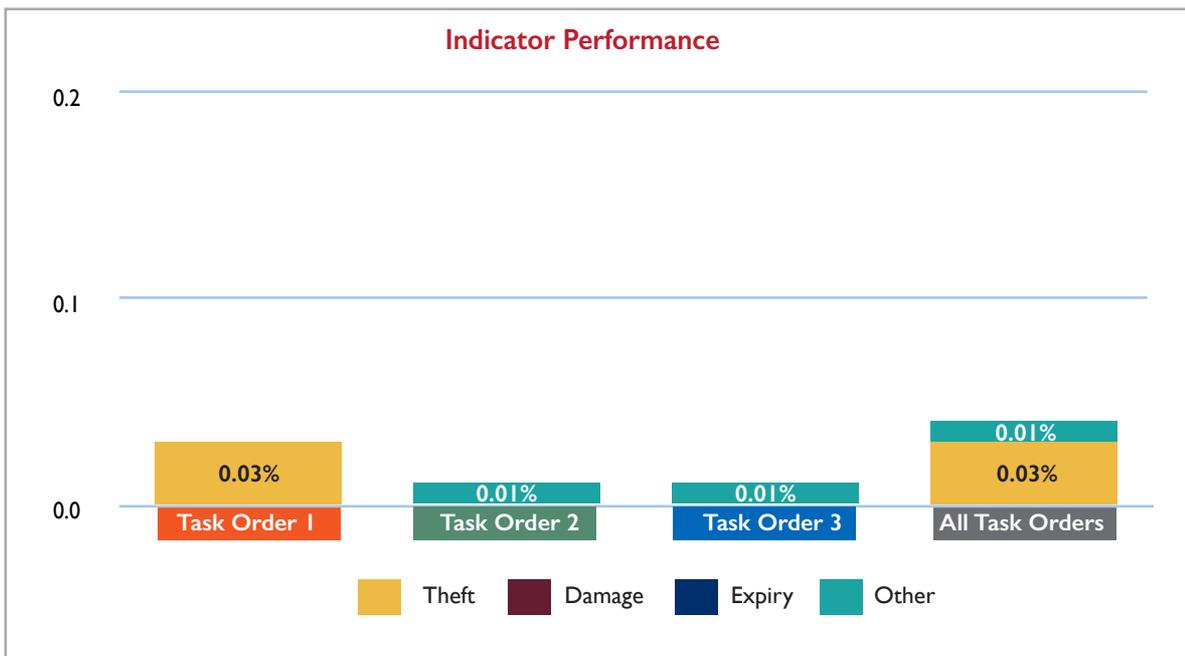
Measure Definition

Numerator: Total value of product lost due to theft, damage, or expiry in a specific time period.

Denominator: Total value of product delivered in a specified time period.

Task Order	Annual Target	Achievement	
		FY2016 Q4	Year to Date
TO1	N/A	0.03%	0.03%
TO2		0.01%	0.01%
TO3		0.01%	0.01%
All TOs		0.02%	0.02%

Indicator Performance



Analysis

GHSC-PSM had three loss incidents of products under its control during the quarter, one in Nigeria and two in Haiti. In Nigeria, 13 bales of LLINs worth \$1,508 could not be accounted for during a distribution campaign in Oyo state. In Haiti, a 3PL provider was robbed of \$3,130 of TO1 commodities while distributing in the north of the country. In a second incident, another driver could not account for \$194 of TO3 commodities that went missing during his route.

Other comments

Losses in Haiti are calculated as a percentage of the average inventories for TO1 and TO3 at the central warehouse operated by GHSC-PSM. The loss in Nigeria is calculated as a percentage of the value of the LLINs that were received for the campaign during which the loss occurred.

CI0. Percentage of GHSC-PSM-procured molecular instruments that remained functional during the reporting period

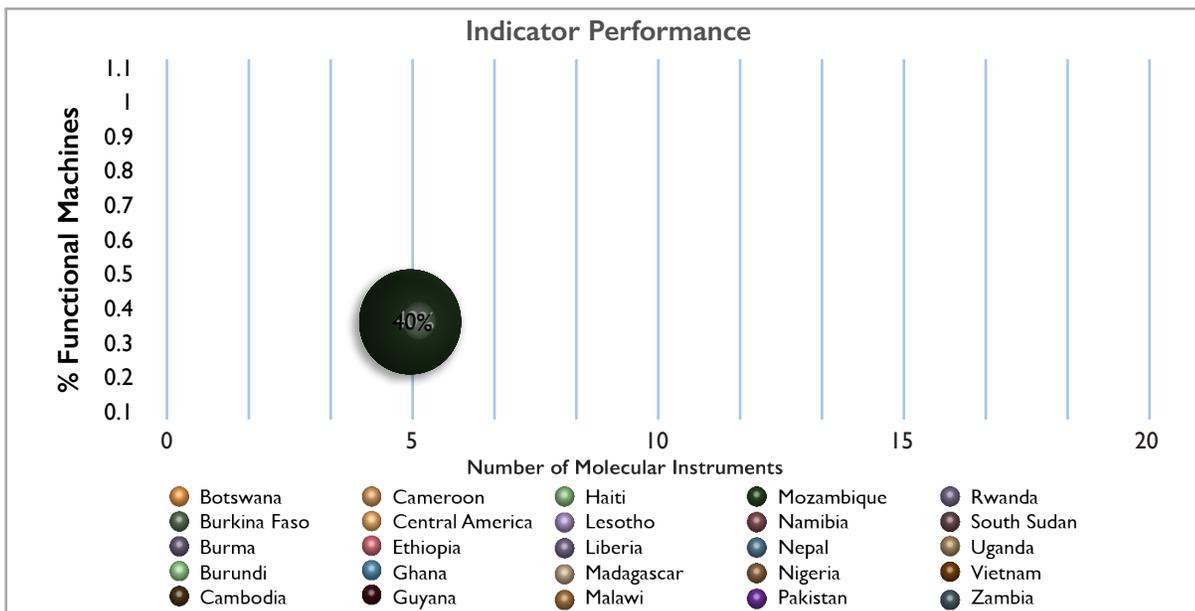
Measure Definition

Numerator: Total number of molecular instruments that remained functional for the entire reporting period.

Denominator: Total number of molecular instruments.

Bubble size: Estimated FY2017 budget (pending approval)

Target	FY2016 Q4	Project to Date
N/A	40%	40%



Analysis

► Mozambique supports five viral load instruments in the PEPFAR laboratory network. Of these, two remained functional for the entire reporting period. Three of the instruments experienced breakdowns, resulting in 37 days of outage. To address future breakdowns, GHSC-PSM engaged Quimofar, a local Abbott representative, to improve local and regional technical support. It is also exploring ways to improve communication between the laboratories and the central level so that breakdowns are reported and fixed faster.

Other comments

President's Malaria Initiative State Department Standard Indicators for annual reporting

Number of products purchased with USG funds					
Indicator #	Measure Definition	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
3.1.3.1-3	Number of artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) treatments purchased with USG funds	5,939,540			
3.1.3.1-6	Number of malaria rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) purchased with USG funds	4,850,000			
3.1.3.2-2	Number of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) purchased with USG funds	6,358,974			
3.1.3.4-2	Number of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) tablets purchased with USG funds	3,233,050			
Number of products purchased by other partners that were distributed with USG funds					
Indicator #	Measure Definition	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
3.1.3.1-2	Number of artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) treatments purchased by other partners that were distributed with USG funds	50			
3.1.3.2-1	Number of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) purchased by other partners that were distributed with USG funds	0			
Number of products purchased in any fiscal year with USG funds that were distributed in this reported fiscal year					
Indicator #	Measure Definition	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
3.1.3.1-4	Number of artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) treatments purchased in any fiscal year with USG funds that were distributed in this reported fiscal year	6,087,841			
3.1.3.1-8	Number of rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) purchased in any fiscal year with USG funds that were distributed in this reported fiscal year	3,659,010			
3.1.3.2-3	Number of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) purchased in any fiscal year with USG funds that were distributed in this reported fiscal year	414,950			
3.1.3.4-5	Number of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) tablets purchased in any fiscal year with USG funds that were distributed in this reported fiscal year	797,000			

USAID_D1a

USAID GLOBAL HEALTH SUPPLY CHAIN PROGRAM
Procurement and Supply Management

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