

# THE IMPORTANCE OF QUANTIFICATION TO OPTIMIZE RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY OF ANTIMALARIAL COMMODITIES

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## Introduction

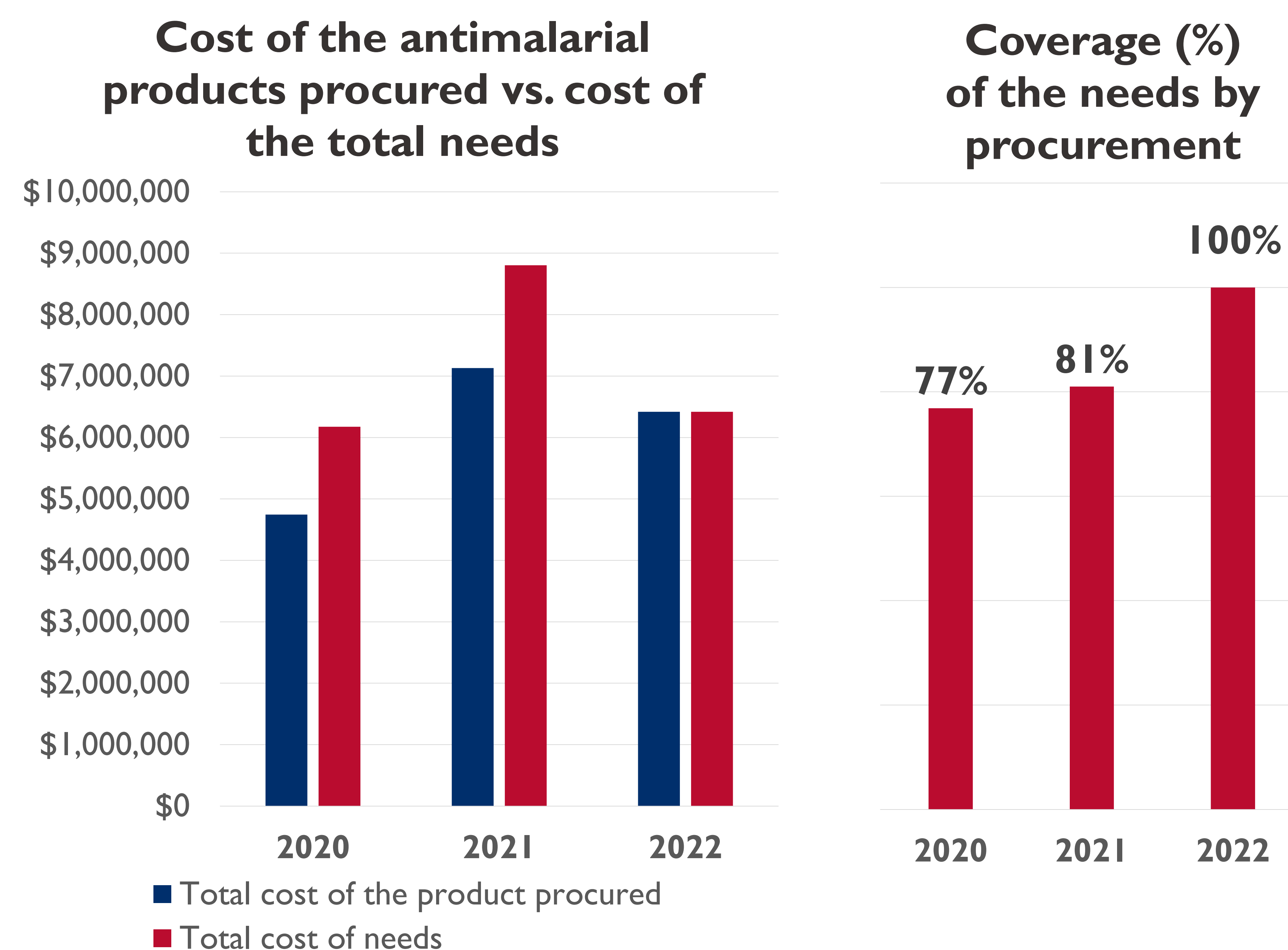
- Correct quantification of needs is important for resource mobilization to ensure availability of antimalarial commodities.
- As of 2018, Madagascar had few experts to conduct accurate forecasting and supply planning, limited financial resources to procure forecasted quantities, and lack of visibility and coordination on procurement of commodities from multiple funding sources.

## Intervention

- In 2018, the USAID-funded Improving Market Partnerships and Access to Commodities Together (IMPACT) program provided technical assistance to a Procurement Supply Management (PSM) Committee led by the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP).
- Since 2019, IMPACT has provided trainings and coaching to PSM committee members on data collection and data adjustment methods, forecasting and supply planning, and the use of quantification tools—mainly the supply plan tool PipeLine—to enable them to analyze data and correctly project needs.
- From 2019 to 2021, 42 quantification staff were trained, including 13 from the NMCP, 14 from the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), 4 from SALAMA (central medical store), and 11 stakeholders.
- Quantification exercises were conducted on an annual basis with semiannual reviews to adjust the needs and mobilize financial resources to fill gaps defined.

## Results

- The quantification process led to increased mobilization of financial resources, dedicated to procuring malaria medicines and supplies to cover 81% of needs forecasted for **2021 (\$7,131,403)** and **100% for 2022 (\$6,419,125)** through multiple sources of funding including the PMI, the Global Fund, UNICEF, and the Malagasy government.



- Madagascar experienced no central-level stockouts of antimalarials and diagnostic tests in 2021 and 2022 despite the national and global logistics disruptions due to COVID-19.
- In July 2022, stock levels at the central medical stores, SALAMA, were sufficient to meet quarterly needs forecasted by the 114 districts of Madagascar with a maximum stock level of 6 months.

## Conclusions

- Improvement of the central quantification process has contributed to improving the country's supply of antimalarial commodities.
- Other components of the supply chain remain to be strengthened for better availability of health commodities at all levels of the health system in Madagascar.

**Improving the central quantification process has contributed to improved supply of antimalarial commodities in Madagascar, with 100% of forecasted needs covered in 2022 and no central-level stockouts of antimalarials and diagnostic tests.**

