



Draft for Public Comment

Recommended Supply Chain Indicators for PEPFAR Next Generation Program Indicators



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A man in Bangladesh stocking the shelves in a store

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PROPOSED SUPPLY CHAIN INDICATORS

The following supply chain indicators are proposed by the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT as recommended program indicators for PEPFAR Next Generation. The same set of proposed supply chain indicators should be used for all program areas that require a regular supply of commodities to be able to provide a service (e.g. ART, PMTCT, pediatric ART, HIV testing and counseling, male circumcision, etc.). However, rather than applying these indicators to all commodities used within a program, each program area should identify a small subset of key tracer commodities to be used for monitoring product availability at facilities where services are being provided. (See definition of Tracer Commodity below.)

- 1) **Percentage of facilities providing the service that experienced a stockout of a tracer commodity on the day of the visit**

Number of facilities providing the service that experienced a stockout of a tracer commodity on the day of the visit

$$= \frac{\text{Number of facilities providing the service that experienced a stockout of a tracer commodity on the day of the visit}}{\text{Total number of facilities providing the service}} \times 100$$

Sources of data: Facility surveys, supervisory visits.

- 2) **Percentage of facilities providing the service that experienced a stockout of a tracer commodity during a specified period of time**

Number of facilities providing the service that experienced a stockout of a tracer commodity during a specified period of time

$$= \frac{\text{Number of facilities providing the service that experienced a stockout of a tracer commodity during a specified period of time}}{\text{Total number of facilities providing the service}} \times 100$$

Sources of data: LMIS reports, facility surveys, supervisory visits.



3) Average number of days stocked out per facility

Total number of days stocked out of any tracer commodity at all facilities providing the service that experienced a stockout

Total number of facilities providing the service that experienced a stockout of any tracer commodity

Sources of data: Facility surveys, supervisory visits (review of stock cards, interviews with facility staff).

4) Percentage of facilities that reported stock on hand of tracer commodities during the last reporting cycle

Number of facilities providing the service that reported stock on hand data of tracer commodities during the last reporting cycle

$$= \frac{\text{Number of facilities providing the service that reported stock on hand data of tracer commodities during the last reporting cycle}}{\text{Total number of facilities providing the service}} \times 100$$

Sources of data: Supervisors, program managers, logistics officers, central medical stores.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

“**Tracer commodity**” refers to a product that has been selected for monitoring product availability at facilities as a program indicator. Rather than monitoring all products, only a small subset of the full list of the products required to provide a service are selected for program level monitoring. A tracer commodity should be a product whose stockout would result in cessation of services.

“**The service**” refers to any of the PEPFAR program areas identified for development of Next Generation indicators, such as Care and Treatment, Laboratory Services, Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT), Pediatric Antiretroviral Therapy (ART), Male Circumcision, Blood Safety, etc.

Define the “**specified period of time**” for which the indicator is being measured. Individual programs may collect or report on supply chain indicators as often as monthly or quarterly, or only annually, and similarly may collect or monitor data over different periods of time. For supply chain stockout indicators, it is recommended that data on stockouts be collected and monitored at least every six months, and should cover a period of no less than the most recent three months and no more than the most recent 12 months.

EXAMPLES OF TRACER COMMODITIES

• PMTCT

Select a set of tracer commodities out of all the commodities required to provide a comprehensive PMTCT service. For example, a program might select the following commodities:

- The HIV test kit used for screening as required by the national testing algorithm.
- One of the antiretroviral drugs (single drug formulation or fixed-dose combination drug) required for ARV prophylaxis for pregnant women.

- **Pediatric ART**

Select a set of tracer commodities out of the total of all the ARV drug products that are supplied by the program. Choose products that are most frequently prescribed or essential in a number of ARV drug regimens. For example, a program might select the following commodities:

- The most prescribed liquid or tablet ARV formulations for which stockouts would affect a significant number of patients, such as zidovudine 10mg/10ml oral solution, lamivudine 10mg/10ml oral solution, and the dispersible FDC tablets of stavudine/lamivudine/nevirapine for infants and small children.
- Cotrimoxazole liquid formulation for prophylaxis of opportunistic infections.

- **Laboratory diagnostic and monitoring services**

Select one of the required supplies as the tracer commodity without which the test cannot be performed. You could select one product that is most frequently used and/or most at risk of stocking out (e.g., a fast-moving product vs. a slow-moving product). For example, select a set of tracer commodities associated with a variety of tests, such as the following:

- **FACS Count Machine:** Select from reagents, consumables, and durable supplies required to perform a CD4 count, such as a FACS test kit, EDTA tubes, micropipette tips, and FACS Count controls.
- **Hematology:** Select the test tubes and hydrochloric acid.
- **Chemistry:** Select the protein standard kit (Proteonometer) and vacutainers with sodium fluoride tubes.

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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