

Overview of the Quantification Process

2025

Objective

This session will cover:

- Meeting Objectives
- Definition of Quantification
- Steps in quantification
- Data required for quantification
- Quantification Data Challenges
- Use of quantification results

DEFINITION OF QUANTIFICATION

- Quantification is the process of estimating the quantities and costs of the products required for a specific health program (**Forecasting**) and determining when the products should be delivered to ensure an uninterrupted supply for the program (**Supply Planning**)

STEPS IN QUANTIFICATION…1

Steps in Quantification	Process	Personnel Required
Step 1: Planning	• Identify the relevant stakeholders • Define the scope (Conditions, Product Selection) • Collect the required data (Slide 7)	• Procurement officers, logistics officers, program officers, partners
Step 2: Forecast Generation	• Assumption building workshop • Demographic/morbidity-based forecast • Consumption-based forecast • Service based forecast • Forecast reconciliation	• Procurement officers, logistics officers, program officers, partners

STEPS IN QUANTIFICATION…2

Steps in Quantification	Process	Personnel Required
Step 3: Supply Planning	• Enter forecast on excel-based supply plan tool • Enter SOH and consumption • Plan shipment using defined min-max inventory control level • Generate procurement needs • Determine funding requirement • Mobilize resources	• Procurements, logistics officers, program officers, partners
Step 4: Supply Plan Review and Order Confirmation	• Update supply plan with actual consumption and inventory • Review and update forecast • Generate procurement requirement based on the min-max level • Place orders	• Procurement and logistics officers

DATA USED FOR FORECASTING & SUPPLY PLANNING

- Population Data
- Disease prevalence data
- Consumption data
- Service data
- Product (inclusion in EML and product characteristics)
- Stock on hand
- Quantity on order
- Available budget
- Desired stock level to be maintained
- Storage capacity

QUANTIFICATION DATA CHALLENGES

1. Data quality issues and poor reporting rates from some states.

2. Consumption data may not reflect actual demand.

3. Demographic & morbidity data may be outdated (e.g. Census 2006).

USE OF QUANTIFICATION RESULT

Quantification is important for informing supply chain decisions on product selection, financing, procurement and delivery.

- Facilitates program planning and budgeting
- Allocation of funds for commodity procurement
- Coordination of multiple funding sources
- Advocate for additional resources, when needed
- Ensures proper scheduling of shipments and adjustments where required

Questions & Discussions



THANK YOU