

USAID GLOBAL HEALTH SUPPLY CHAIN PROGRAM

Procurement and Supply Management

THE END USE VERIFICATION (EUV) SURVEY

The End Use Verification (EUV) survey was developed in 2008 by the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) in collaboration with the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT and the Strengthening Pharmaceutical Systems Program (later the Systems for Improved Access to Pharmaceuticals and Services) to monitor the availability of malaria commodities in PMI-supported countries. The EUV was designed to be a temporary exercise led by USAID implementing partners (in close collaboration with USAID missions and country ministries of health or other government counterparts) to collect important supply chain data that a country's logistics management information system (LMIS) may not be able to provide at all, or at a sufficient level of quality or geographic reach. The survey also was designed to cross-reference supply chain data with case management data as an additional check to ensure that commodities are in fact reaching the end user, and in accordance with the standard treatment guidelines. Even in countries with a relatively strong LMIS in place, the country may not yet have interoperability between the LMIS and the health management information system (HMIS, such as DHIS2), or may not otherwise be routinely cross-referencing these two data sources.

The EUV activity was originally designed to be implemented quarterly, and results were to be available shortly (no more than 4 weeks) after data collection in order to quickly allow corrective actions to be taken. PMI and implementing partners provided guidance regarding the survey methodology and standard indicators were developed. Over time, however, survey questions, sampling methods, data collector training approaches, analysis methods, and reporting styles diverged from one country to another. This led to a situation where raw data was not easily accessible by PMI or even the project headquarters, and where the quality of the analyzed data not only varied across countries but was also unquantifiable in terms of the confidence intervals and rates of error.

As EUV data continue to be used by many country stakeholders to make policy and planning decisions, PMI together with the USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program – Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) project updated the questionnaire and accompanying materials (referred to as the “EUV Package”) with the following goals:

1. To standardize the survey across countries for uniform data quality;
2. To centralize survey management to ensure timely access to the raw and analyzed data by authorized users and to better coordinate support to country EUV teams;
3. To ensure a minimum and quantifiable level of data confidence that is representative at the national level in all countries;
4. To strengthen the reliability of the data by increasing the robustness of the survey questionnaire; and
5. To add standard indicators that can increase users' understanding of specific stock management challenges and their underlying causes.

The overall goal of revising the EUV package was to standardize, improve, and quantify the data quality level of the EUV to enhance the usefulness of the data to all stakeholders, while maintaining the original goal of ensuring rapid data availability and monitoring the availability of malaria commodities in PMI-supported countries.



New Health Element Modules – MNCH and FP/RH

While the EUV was originally developed to assess availability of malaria commodities, it has been adapted for use to capture information on the availability of MNCH and FP/RH commodities at the point of service delivery. MNCH commodities are procured locally in most cases, either at the central or subnational levels of a given country. Countries have not been required to report on the availability of MNCH commodities to external donors, and as such, there is limited data on their availability. FP/RH commodities often face similar data quality challenges as MNCH commodities, with often less stringent reporting requirements than PMI-funded or PEPFAR-funded commodities. The new MNCH and FP/RH modules of the EUV are designed to help fill this gap and provide countries timely information on these commodities.