



## Impact case study

# Monitoring and evaluation of veterinary pharmaceutical procurement in Zimbabwe

A well-planned and executed system for monitoring and evaluation ensures emergency livestock responses are effective. The LEGS Research Project 'Operational Barriers to Applying LEGS' looked at three partner projects in Ethiopia, Kenya and Zimbabwe that were using voucher schemes for the procurement of pharmaceuticals locally. The research covered multiple elements, including assessing their monitoring systems. Whilst the projects covered by the operational research were not specifically emergency responses, this case study illustrates the value of the M&E system that was established in Zimbabwe for veterinary pharmaceutical procurement.

In Zimbabwe the partner project's monitoring system covered pharmaceuticals at all levels - from the wholesaler, to Private Veterinary Pharmacies (PVPs), Community Based Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and Community Assessment. Methods included random inspections of storage facilities and CAHWs kits, checking both physical storage conditions and stock management, as well as distribution procedures including traceability throughout the supply chain (batch numbers for example). Laboratory testing of drug quality was done on samples taken at both PVP and CAHW level.

Spot checks confirmed high quality standards at the level of the wholesaler; however PVP spot checks revealed varying levels in quality management. CAHW spot checks established that CAHWs kept storage bags tidy and medicines had long expiry dates. Interestingly women CAHWs maintained good treatment and voucher redemption records - whereas men's records were poor. This highlights the potential benefits of gender sensitive approaches in the selection of CAHWs with respect to the quality of record-keeping.

Community Assessments concluded that the availability, affordability and quality of veterinary pharmaceuticals had significantly improved during the voucher scheme. Traceability and laboratory results confirmed that all pharmaceuticals sold were the same pharmaceuticals used throughout the supply chain from the wholesalers to the CAHWs. Furthermore, the quality of pharmaceuticals with regards to the quantity of active pharmaceutical ingredient, as indicated on the label, remained stable throughout the supply chain and product sterility was maintained.

In conclusion the development of a robust monitoring system helped contribute to assessing, and thus ensuring the quality of, pharmaceuticals provided through the project.

**Source:** Hufnagel, H. (2020). The Quality of Veterinary Pharmaceuticals. A Discussion Paper for the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) <https://www.livestock-emergency.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/LEGS-Discussion-Paper-The-Quality-of-Veterinary-Pharmaceuticals-1.pdf>

**LEGS case studies** demonstrate good practice in livestock emergency response. They cover the six LEGS Technical Intervention areas, the eight LEGS Principles as well as the broader contexts covered in the third edition of the LEGS handbook. **Process case studies** illustrate the application of LEGS guidance and **impact case studies** reflect on the outcomes of LEGS interventions.

- ▶ You can access all of the LEGS case studies at [livestock-emergency.net/resources/case-studies](https://livestock-emergency.net/resources/case-studies)
- ▶ For more information see the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards Handbook at [livestock-emergency.net](https://livestock-emergency.net)

