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# Post FMOH mapping and recommendations: Assessment of supply chain of medicines for health priority diseases in some health facilities within Jos metropolis

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# Outline

-  Overview of Nigeria supply chain
-  The role of the government and partners
-  FMOH survey and the challenges
-  Approach of assessment
-  Findings of the assessment
-  Implications of the findings

# Overview of Nigeria supply chain

# Brief on Nigeria

Nigeria – estimated annual growth rate – 2.6%

six geopolitical zones

36 states

774 LGAs

200,000 residents per LGA

Nigeria's GDP; \$568.5 billion,

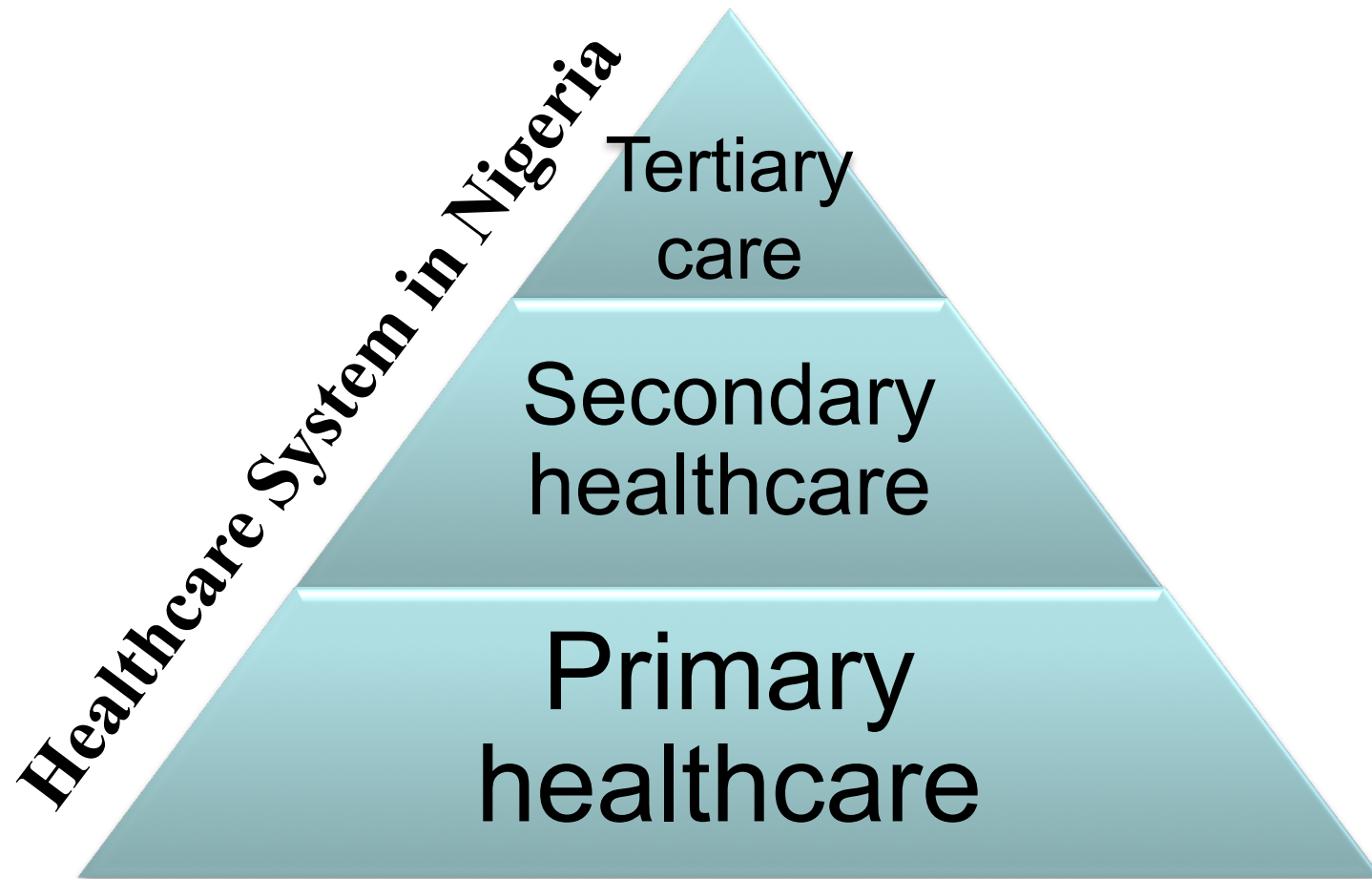
GDP growth; 6.3%

Inflation rate; 8.1%.

(World Bank 2014)

Nigeria has significant potential to build a prosperous economy ...that can significantly reduce poverty, inequality and improve standards of living of the population through better access to and quality of healthcare, education and infrastructural services (World Bank, 2015)

# Healthcare systems in Nigeria

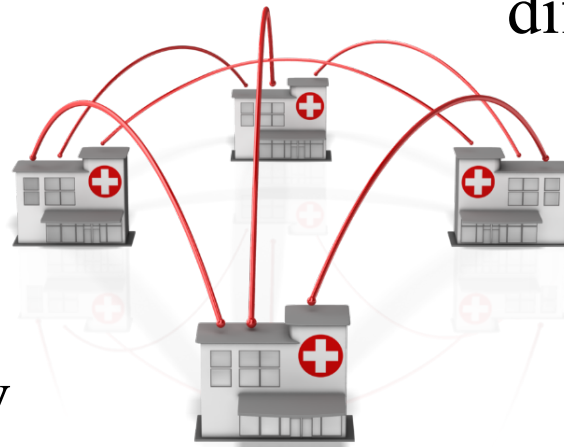


# Weaknesses in the healthcare systems

Weak logistics systems for commodities

Lack of necessary referral linkages between the different levels of health care

Inadequate, inaccessible, and poor quality service delivery



Poorly maintained infrastructure

Weak institutional capacity with inadequate supervision of health services



USAID|PMI (2014)

8

# The role of the government and partners

# Enhancing access to Healthcare

The government  
Multilateral agencies  
Bilateral agencies  
Non-governmental organizations  
funds,  
donations  
technical expertise  
These partners provide supports  
HIV/AIDS,  
Tuberculosis  
Malaria  
Other medicines and medical products





# List of Partners

Multilateral partners	Bilateral partners	NGOs
<p><b>EU</b></p> <p><b>GDF</b></p> <p><b>Global Fund</b></p> <p><b>UNFPA</b></p> <p><b>UNICEF</b></p> <p><b>UNITAID</b></p> <p><b>WB</b></p> <p><b>WHO</b></p>	<p>AXIOS</p> <p>CDC</p> <p>CIDA</p> <p>DFID</p> <p>German Government</p> <p>JICA</p> <p>USAID</p> <p>USG – PEPFAR</p>	<p>COMPASS</p> <p>Crown Agencies</p> <p>CHAN</p> <p>Clinton Foundation</p> <p>IDA</p> <p>SFH</p> <p>Yakubu Gowon Centre</p>

# FMOH survey and the challenges

# FMOH Survey

A survey:

To map out support provided by partners

23 Partners

8 multilateral

8 bilateral agencies

7 NGOs.

in procurement and distribution

Financial flows

Policies

Mechanisms



# Government establishment involved in procurement

## Federal Government

Food and Drug Services Department  
Planning, Research and Statistic  
Department  
NACA  
NASCP  
NMCP  
NTBLCP

State Government → 36 states

## Health Facilities

Teaching Hospital  
Federal Medical Centre  
General Hospital

## Warehouses

Federal Medical Stores  
Zonal Medical Stores  
State Medical Stores  
Local government Stores

# Challenges associated with the support provided

Unwillingness  
to disclose  
financial  
contribution

Policies do not take  
into account the  
country's Nat Med  
Policy

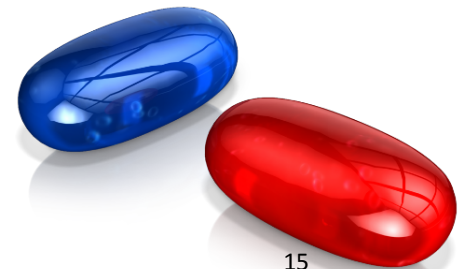
Product selection  
undertaken within  
or contracted

50% procurements  
based on a plan and  
only 11% based on  
country's EML

The funds provided  
by the government  
could not be analyzed

Procurement plan  
within and products  
sent to recipients

Only about 23% of  
procurements were  
distributed by  
national programs



# Effects of these challenges

Challenges attributed to:

Inadequate political commitment

lack of structures

absence of procurement supply management plan




Stock outs

Expirations of products

Procurement of medicine < 80% shelf life



# FMOH Recommendations

-  The government needs to take leadership in issues of procurement and supply management of all medicines and pharmaceutical supplies by establishing a functional working group to plan and implement PSM activities
-  APSM plan needs to be developed to ensure that all requirements of the country are detailed and partners are thus required to participate in implementation of the plan
-  The National Policy on procurement of medicines and pharmaceutical supplies should be developed and disseminated to all partners to ensure conformity of current and future support to the country

# FMOH Recommendations



To ensure conformity to the National Medicine Policy requiring flow of medicines through the Federal Medical Stores, the warehouse should be refurbished into a modern warehouse which provides appropriate management and security of products. Zonal stores could also be developed to facilitate access to health facilities. However, all users of the stores should be required to contribute to its maintenance.



A robust medicines and supplies management information system should be established using modern information technology to ensure flow of information to all stakeholders to support planning and implementation of the PSM system.

Delivery of medicines to patients in the acceptable standards of quality, safety and efficacy requires effective logistics management.

# AIM

To assess the logistics systems for priority health diseases in government owned health facilities in Jos metropolis as well as faith-based health facilities.

# Approach of assessment

# Method and work timeline



## Work timeline

November 2015 - February 2016.



## Study Population

71 facilities in Jos metropolis

### The target personnel

Procurement  
Dispensing,  
Storekeeping  
Patients.



## Study Design and sample size

Descriptive survey questionnaires were employed and the sample size - 52 facilities.

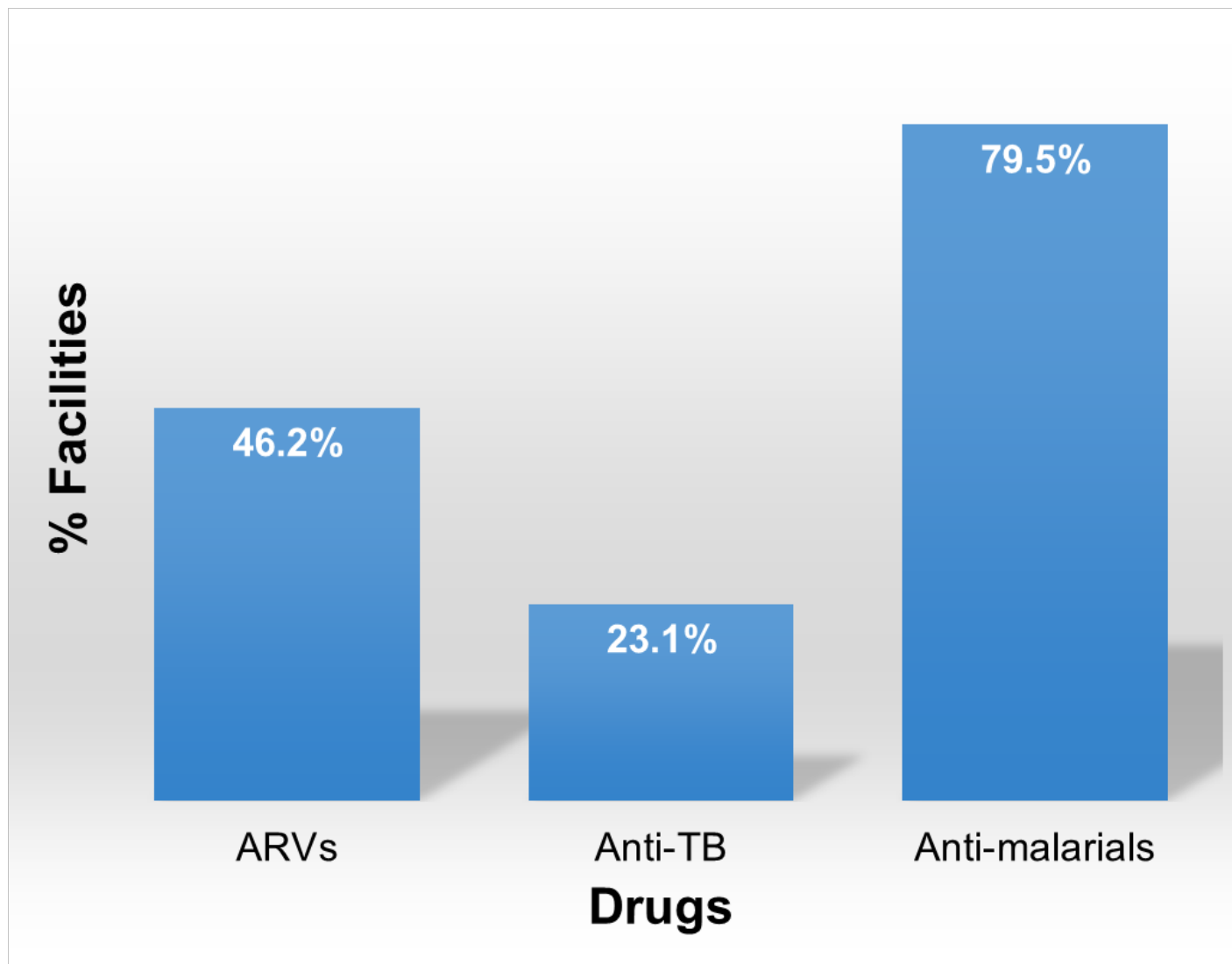


## Data analysis

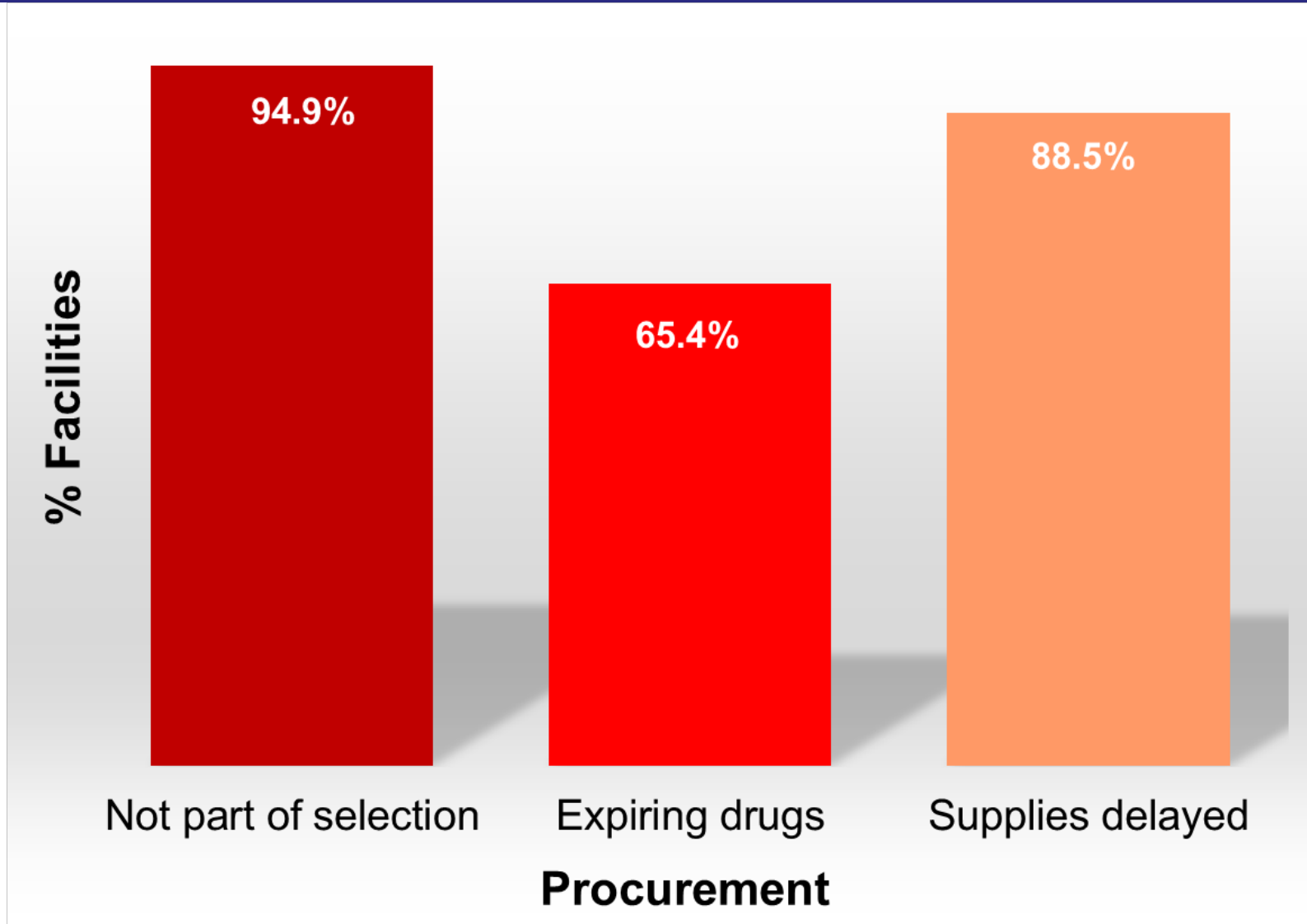
Data was collected and analysed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS.

# Findings and their implications

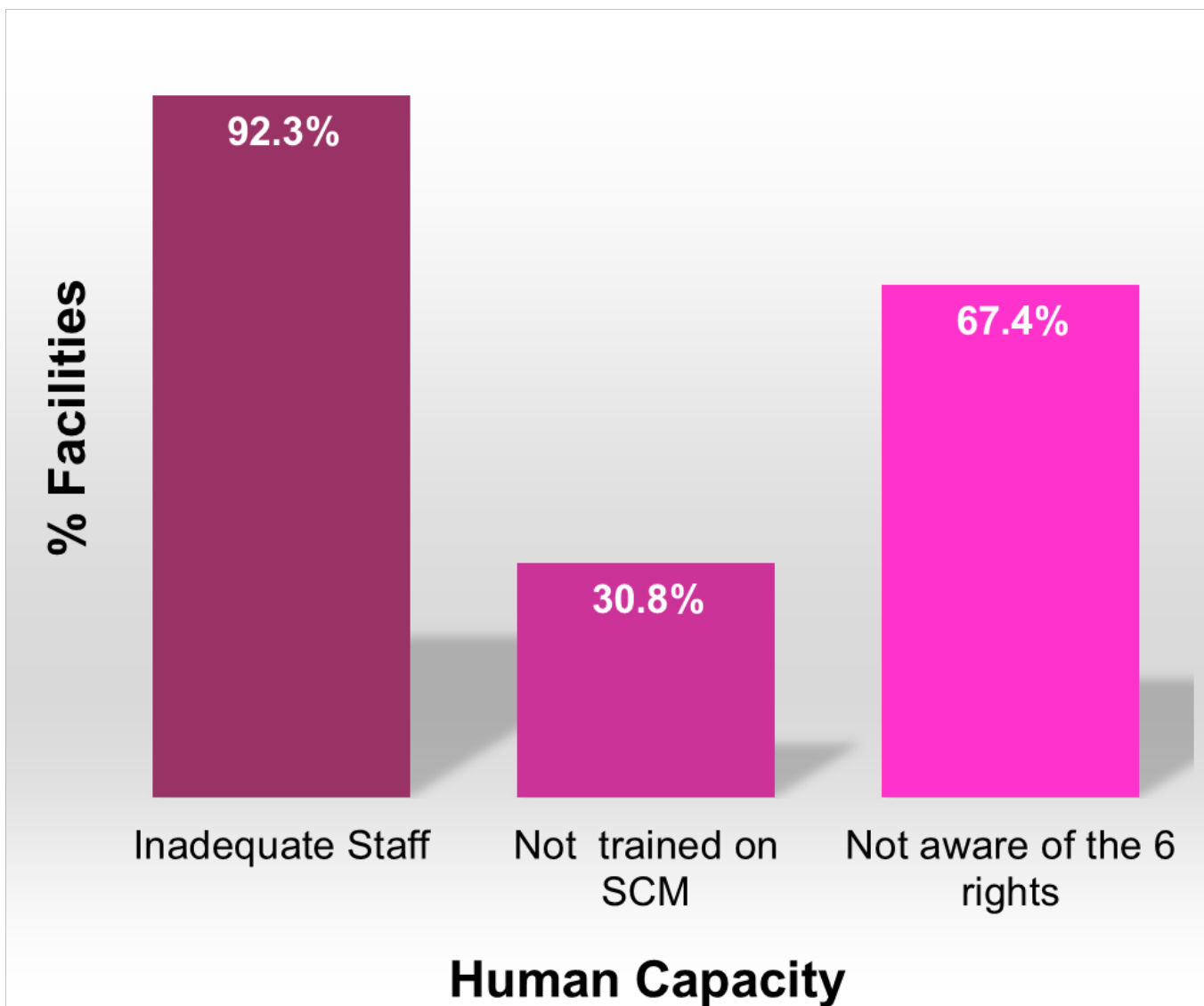
# Results – Free Drugs



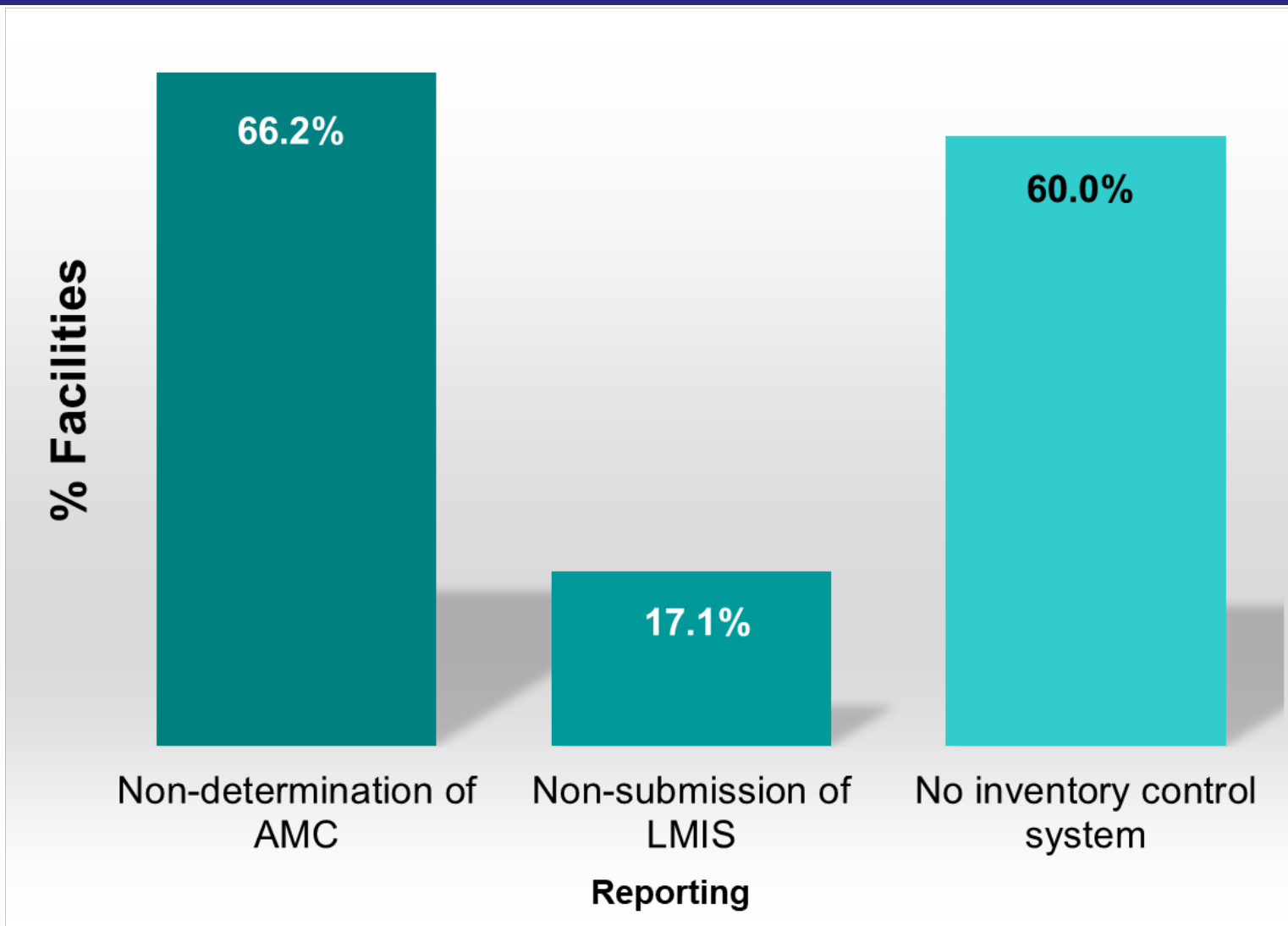
# Results - Procurement



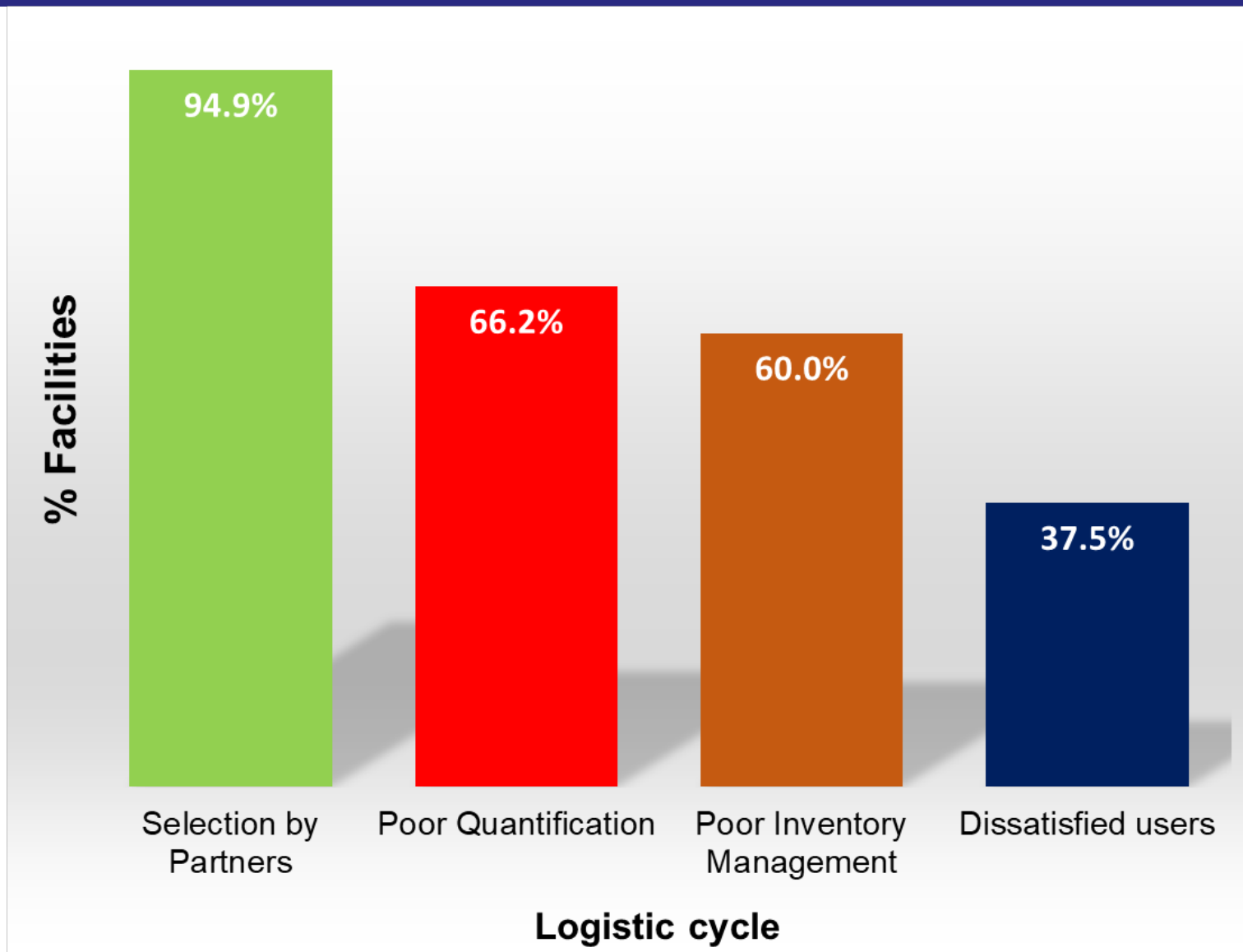
# Human Capacity



# Reporting



# Summary of Findings



# Conclusions



Stock out and supply interruptions still exist six years after FMOH survey



Irregular or non-submission of AMC will affect the decisions on procurement and quantity to supply



Receiving almost or already expired products gives concern about quality of products received



Patients not having their drugs at the right time may contribute to lack of compliance and drug resistance.



Inadequate personnel impacts on service delivery.



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