# Improving Access to Essential Medicines for Maternal Health: Strengthening Procurement Systems at the Subnational Level in Bangladesh

Javedur Rahman, Senior Technical Advisor, MNCH Asiruddin Sheikh, Senior Technical Advisor Beth Yeager, Principal Technical Advisor, MNCH Sheena Patel, Technical Advisor, MNCH Melissa Thumm, Senior Technical Advisor





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## **MNCH** in Bangladesh

- Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in Bangladesh: 194 deaths per 100,000 live births (Bangladesh Maternal Mortality Survey 2010)
- Decrease in MMR largely due to:
  - Drop in fertility
  - Increased use of health facilities for deliveries (from 9% to 23%) and maternal complications (from 16% to 29%)
- Child mortality dropped from 65 to 46 deaths per 1,000 live births and infant mortality reduced from 52 to 38 deaths per 1,000 live births from 2007-2014 (Bangladesh Demographic Health Survey 2014)







# **MNCH Service Delivery**

# **Directorate General for Health Services (DGHS)**

- Maternal health
  - Comprehensive emergency obstetric care (CEmOC), basic emergency obstetric care (BEmOC)
  - Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH), pre-eclampsia/ eclampsia (PE/E)
- Newborn and child health services

# Directorate General for Family Planning (DGFP)

- Family planning
- Maternal health services
  - CEmOC, BEmOC
  - PPH, PE/E
- Basic newborn and child health services
  - Newborn resuscitation
  - Pneumonia
  - Diarrhea





## Challenges to Access to Medicines

- Weak governance of pharmaceutical management processes
- Human resources
- Lack of information and data for decision making
- Poor warehousing practices
- Inefficient procurement and distribution systems



## **Purpose and Objectives**

To understand how local procurement practices affect access to maternal health medicines

#### Objectives:

- To measure availability of maternal health medicines and determine their sources
- > To evaluate local procurement practices
- ➤ To identify options for strengthening local procurement practices and overall procurement strategies



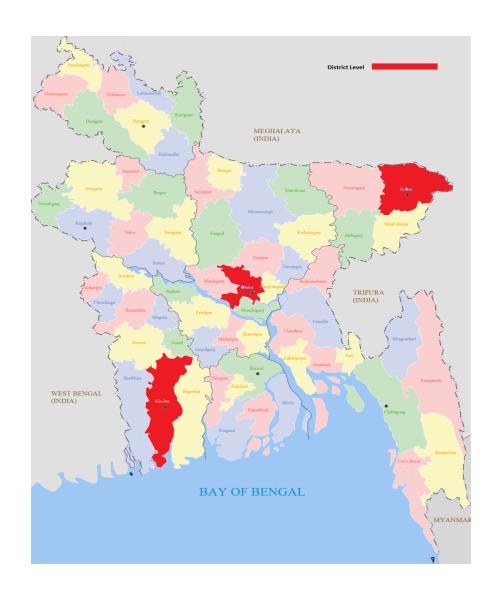
## Methodology

- Literature review
- Key informant interviews at the central level and semi-structured interviews at the district level
- Document and record review
- Direct observation
- Data collection tools
  - Procurement: Sources of medicines, procurement practices and prices
  - Stock status: Availability within the last 12 months and storage conditions



## Sample

- Three divisions and districts were selected in consultation with DGHS and DGFP based on:
  - MMR
  - Perceived capacity and performance of the system
  - Geographic accessibility







## Results

- Availability
- Source of medicines
- Procurement
  - Local procurement guidance and training
  - Quantification



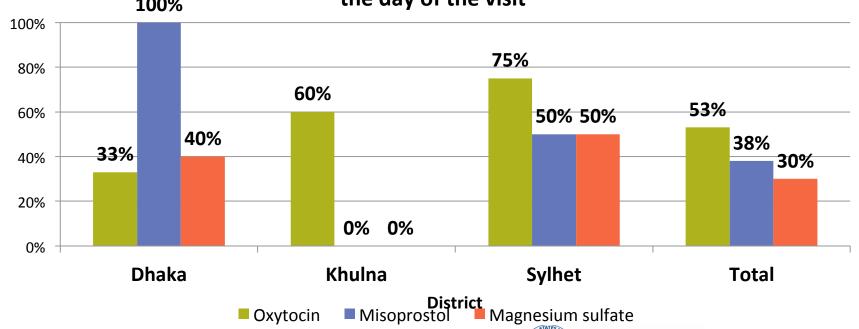


# **Availability**

Essential maternal health medicines are not consistently available at district-level service delivery points

(or the storage facilities that supply them)

Percentage of sites that had maternal health medicines available on the day of the visit

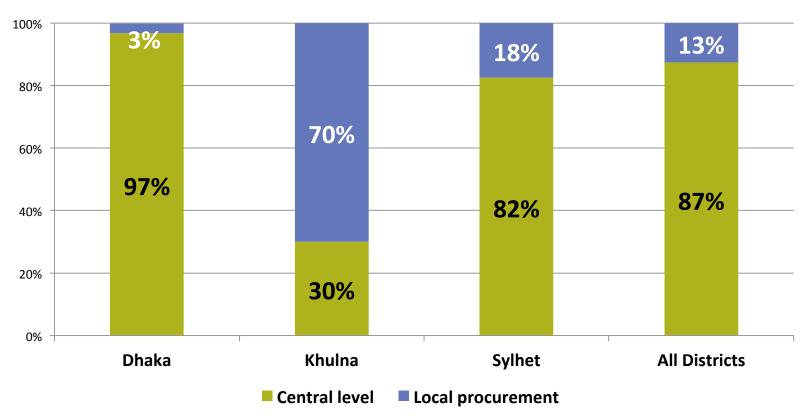






## **Source of Medicines**

#### Sources of maternal health medicines in each district







## **Procurement Guidance**

- All informants reported using the government rules and regulations for guidance on procurement
  - There are no official guidelines or standard operating procedures (SOPs) specifically for local procurement of medicines
- Uniformity observed in procurement forms and documents used by health facilities varied from some to less uniformity
  - No standard MOHFW templates



## Quantification

- No guidance or training specifically for quantification reported by health facilities
- Quantification based on incomplete and unreliable data; assumptions not evidence-based
- Facilities reported using consumption data; however, true consumption data not available
  - Distribution data used as proxy for consumption



## **Conclusions**

- Limited availability of maternal health medicines despite the source of medicine
- Use of local procurement varies by district
- No guidelines or SOPs specifically for local procurement, which would encourage standardization
- Current training programs do not specifically address local procurement of medicines, including quantification
- Forecasting calculations and assumptions are not evidence-based



## **Game-Changing Interventions**

Key follow-on activities recommended in SIAPS' procurement assessment. These activities are endorsed by the Government of Bangladesh and supported by SIAPS—

- Local procurement guidelines and training
- Logistics management tools
- Electronic Logistics Management System (eLMIS)



## **Local Procurement Guidelines and Training**

#### Issue:

Lack of guidelines/SOPs for local procurement

#### **Activities done:**

- Development of guidelines for local procurement
- Training curriculum on local procurement
- Capacity building for local managers
- Capacity building for indigenous institutions



## **Logistics Management Tools**

#### Issue:

- Poor storage and inventory management system
   Activities done:
- Basic logistics management guidelines endorsed
- Basic logistics management training Leading to:
- Product quality
- Product availability
- Proper reporting for forecasting and procurement



### **eLMIS**

#### Issues:

- No standard LMIS in DGHS
- No reporting on the actual consumption, little or no visibility of data for forecasting, procurement, and distribution of medicines

#### **Activities done:**

- National technical working group on priority medicines formed
- Beta-testing on eLMIS
- Real-time data made available for procurement planning

# Thank you!





