



UNDERSTANDING FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE STOCK OUT OF ESSENTIAL MEDICINES IN PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES - A NATIONAL SURVEY

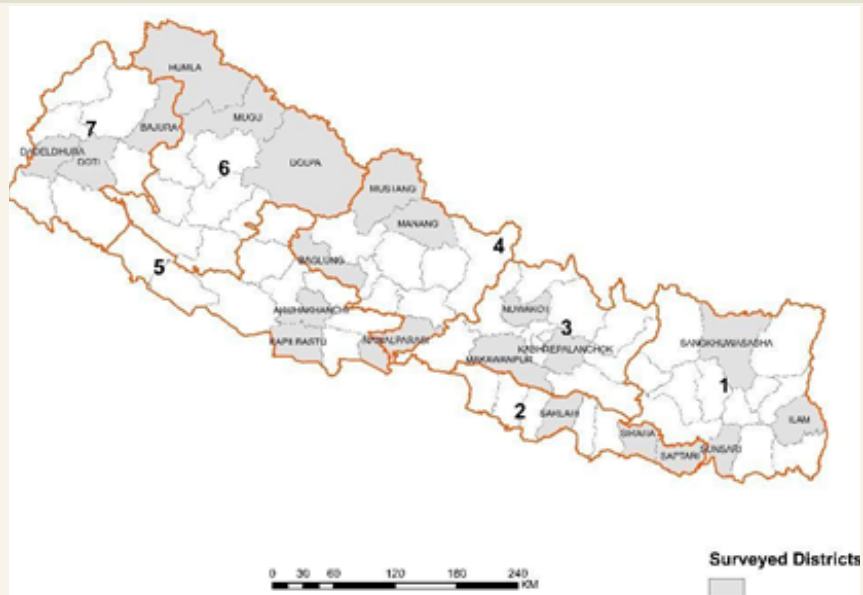
(MAY 2018 - SEP 2019)

This study was undertaken by HERD International in coordination with the Department of Health Service, Management Division with funding support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), to identify factors associated with stock-outs of tracer drugs at public health facilities in the federalised context. Tracer drugs are the list of 18 drugs/commodities extracted from the list of essential medicines. We used a mixed-method approach to identify the availability and stock-outs status of tracer drugs, analyzed the top five factors contributing to the stock-out of tracer drugs and explore any implications of Nepal's newly opted federal context on procurement and supply chain management.

KEY FINDINGS

- Stock status of Tracer Drugs/commodity:** The availability of tracer drugs/commodities varied by the health facility. Only 2.4%, 0.9% and 1.5% of health facilities had all 18 tracer drugs/commodities for first quarter, second quarter and on the day of visit respectively.
- Reasons for stock out:** Delay in supply of drugs/commodity by higher level, inadequate amount of supply of drugs/commodity from the higher level against the demand, no demand for some drugs/commodity placed by health facilities, high consumption of drugs/commodity than anticipated and received near to expiry drugs/commodity from higher level.

STUDY COVERAGE



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