



PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR IN KENYA.

Access to and affordability of essential
medicines in Kenya

INTRODUCTION

Developing the pharmaceutical manufacturing sector is a core part of building a progressive and sustainable health-care system that can respond to routine needs and emergencies.

In this analysis, we explore the current state of the pharmaceutical industry within Kenyan Pharmaceutical Sector across 47 Counties focusing on trends, challenges, and opportunities for growth.

Our goal is to:



- Compare access to essential medicine



- Analyze trends in cost of medicine
- Relation with insurance.



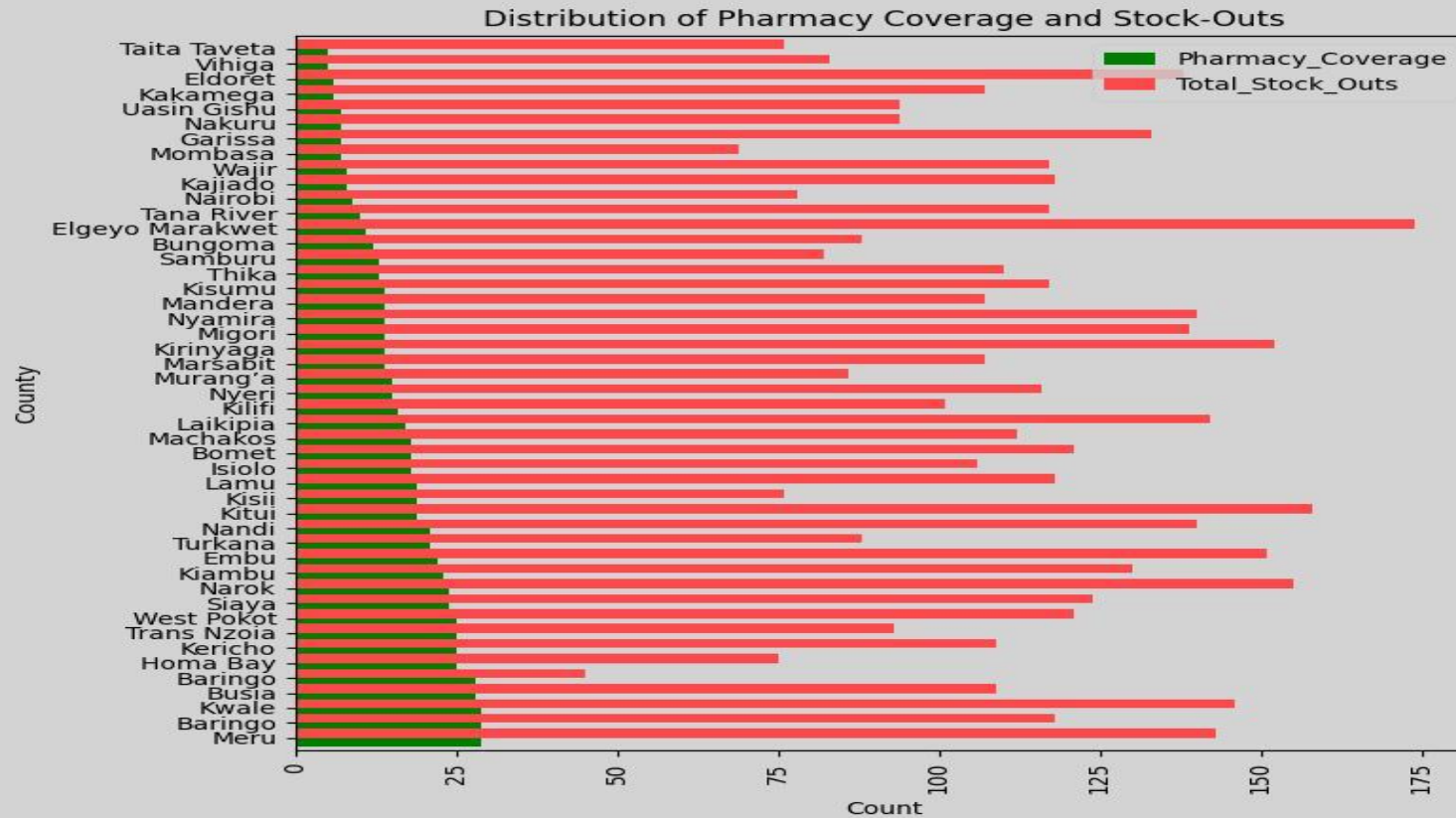
- Examine relationship between government spending and chronic illness.



- Examine counterfeit drug cases
- Relations to import

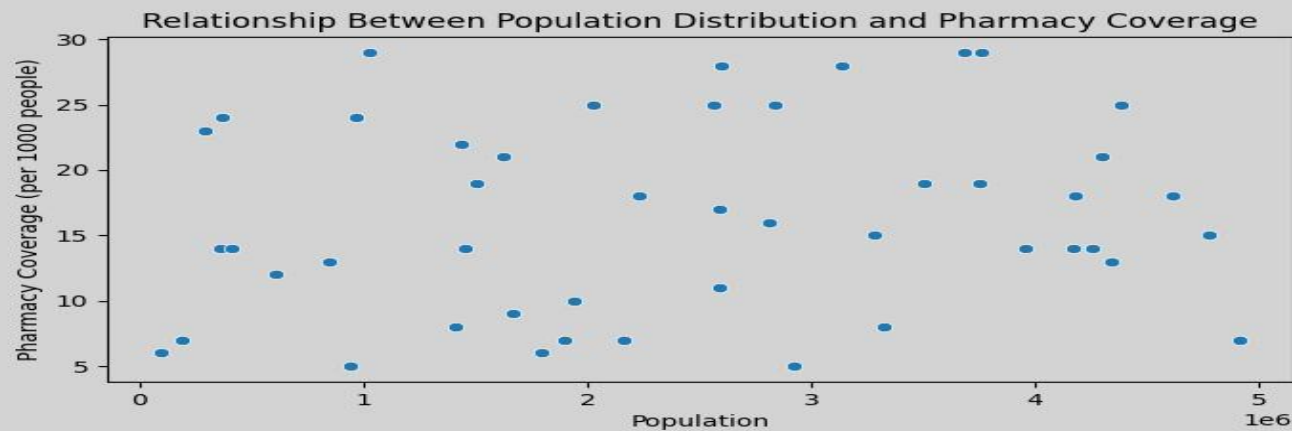
The data will offer valuable insights for stakeholders in the health sector, policy-makers, and investors interested in improving pharmaceutical accessibility across the country.

ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL MEDICINES ACROSS COUNTIES



Stock-outs significantly exceed pharmacy coverage

Significant disparities in access to essential medicines, healthcare infrastructure, and pharmaceutical services
Eg Rural vs Urban.



Population size is not the primary factor influencing the availability of pharmacies

Trends in the cost of medicines



Medicine prices vary widely, with some medicines priced as low as close to 100 Ksh (146) and others reaching close to Ksh 1000.(993)

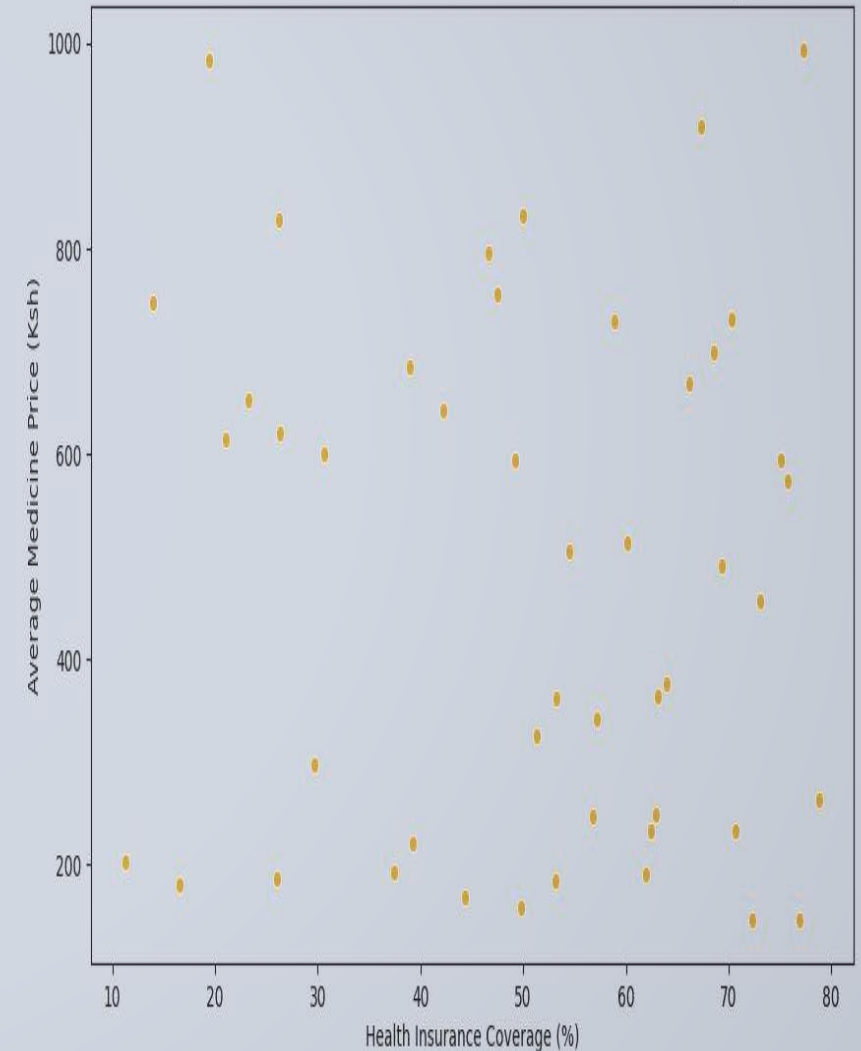


There are two main price ranges where medicine prices are concentrated, around Ksh 200–300 and Ksh 600–700

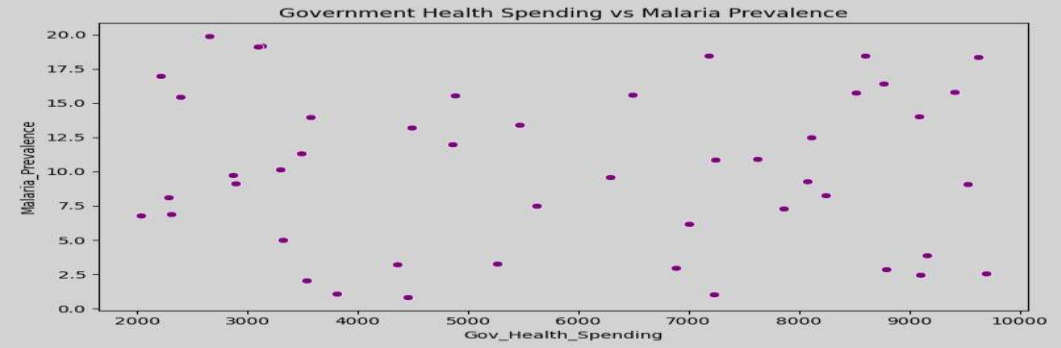
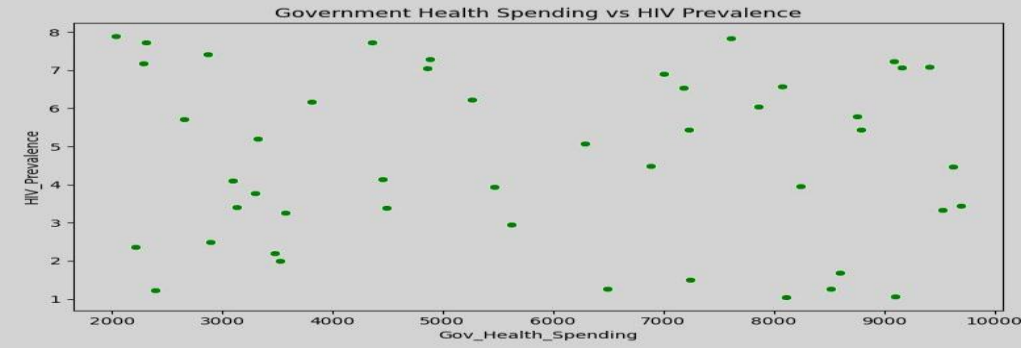
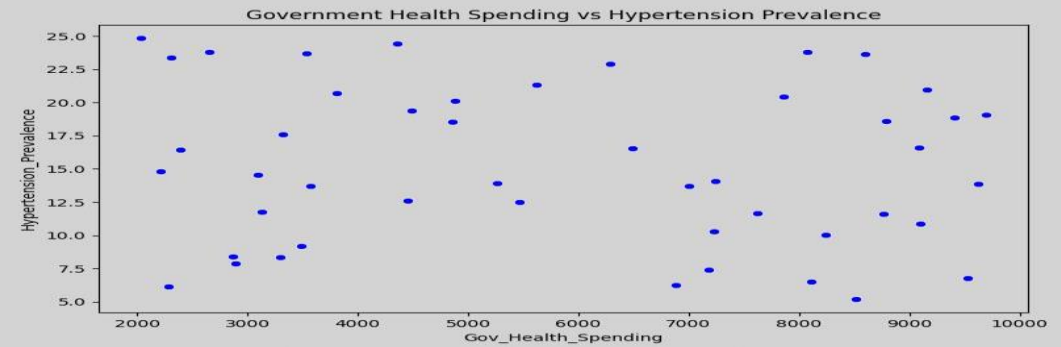
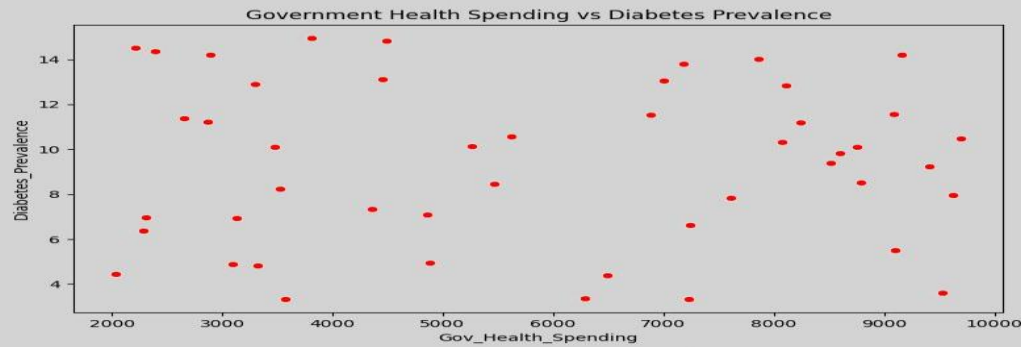


There is no relationship between medical prices and health coverage insurance.

Correlation Between Medicine Costs and Health Insurance Coverage



Relationship between government health spending and chronic illness prevalence

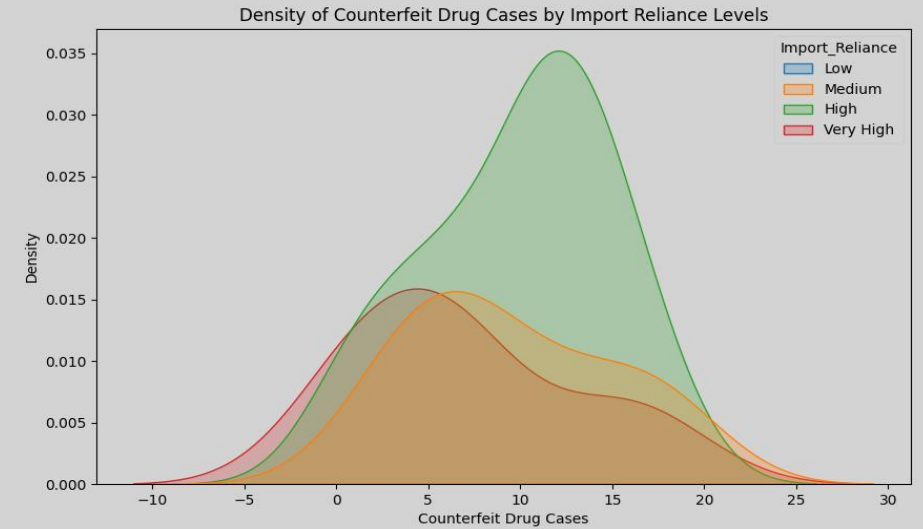
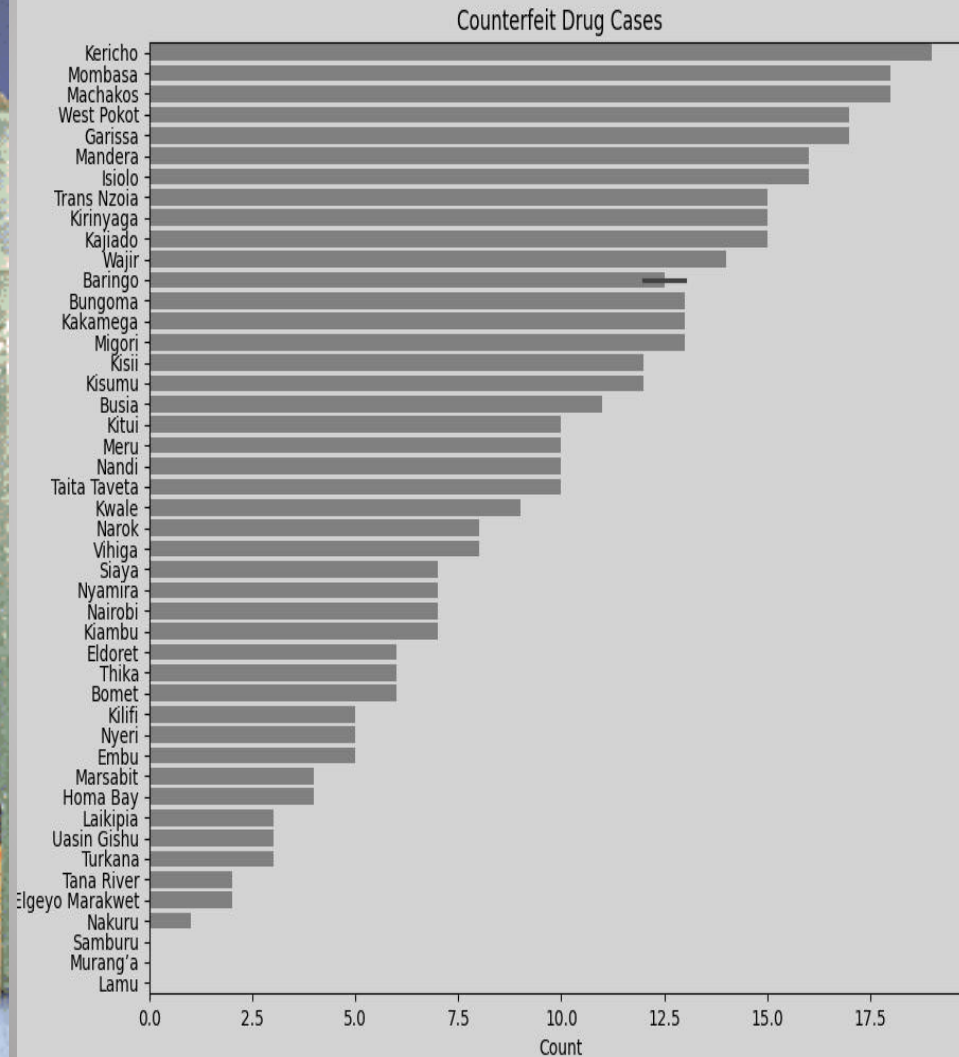


	Gov-Spending	Diabetes	Hypertension	HIV	Malaria
Gov-Spending	1	0.002665637	-0.104961	-0.0492764	-0.04233
Diabetes	0.002665637	1	-0.073952	-0.046904	-0.0068
Hypertension	-0.104960955	-0.073951735	1	0.28553574	-0.10117
HIV	-0.049276421	-0.046903963	0.2855357	1	-0.18153
Malaria	-0.04232854	-0.006801033	-0.101174	-0.1815306	1

Increased government health spending has little to no direct impact on chronic illness

It's possible that other factors like healthcare delivery efficiency, lifestyle changes, environmental factors, or access to specific programs are more crucial in controlling chronic illness rates than general spending alone.

Patterns in counterfeit drug cases and how they relate to import reliance.



High import reliance is associated with more frequent counterfeit drug cases, while low import reliance counties have fewer issues.

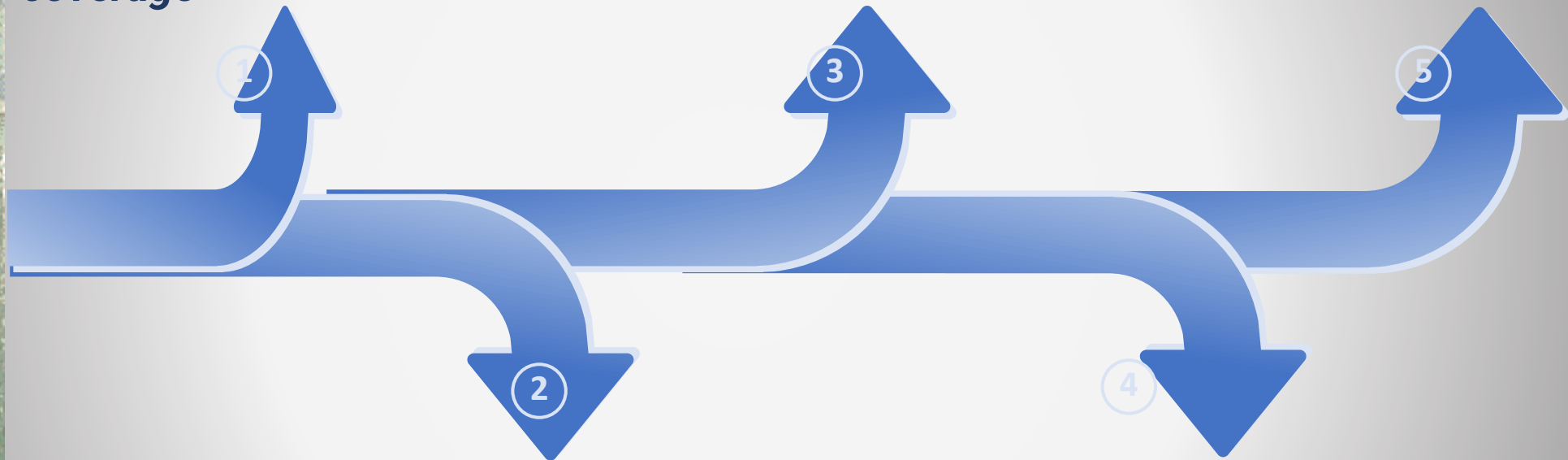
Imports should increase regulation at very high reliance levels or more stringent checks on imports.

CONCLUSION

Stock-outs significantly exceed pharmacy coverage

There is no relationship between medical prices and health coverage insurance.

Increased government health spending has little to no direct impact on chronic illness



Significant disparities in access to essential medicines, healthcare infrastructure, and pharmaceutical services

High import reliance is associated with more frequent counterfeit drug cases, while low import reliance countries have fewer issues



RECOMENDATIONS

**Strengthen Pharmaceutical
Supply Chains**

**Encourage Public-Private
Partnerships**

**Capacity Building and
Training**

**Regulatory Framework and Policy
Reforms**

**Promote Local pharmaceutical
manufacturing.**





Q & A?