EXPANDING ACCESS TO ACTs IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES THROUGH LOCAL MANUFACTURING
UGANDA’S EXPERIENCE

BY
EMMANUEL KATONGOLE
DIRECTOR / CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)
QUALITY CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD

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THE PROBLEM

THE DEADLY SILENT KILLER
THE PROBLEM

• Africa is home to 80% of the world’s Malaria sufferers.

• In the affected areas, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, the disease is responsible for more illness and deaths than any other single disease.

• The consequence of this is a heavy burden on people’s meager resources, contributing to the continuing cycle of poverty and poverty exacerbates the malaria situation, hence a vicious cycle.

• About only 20% of people who need drugs have access to these life saving remedies especially the more potent ACTs
Malaria kills 328 people daily in Uganda

Is this acceptable?
Out of every 1000 children born in Africa, 37 die of malaria before their fifth year
EXPANDING ACCESS THROUGH LOCAL MANUFACTURING

WHY LOCAL MANUFACTURING?

• Africa can prioritise better its problems. We need indigenous solutions to local problems because we understand local problems better.

• Burden of disease is predominantly in Africa, 80% of global malaria is in Africa. We produce the bulk of the disease burden but others produce the drugs.

• To get Africa out of poverty, we need our economies to reflect our problems. So, Local manufacturing will help bridge the huge margin of exclusion Africa suffers in pharmaceutical manufacturing.
WHY LOCAL MANUFACTURING?

• WTO-TRIPS threatens to deny Africans access to affordable, new and safe molecules especially that malaria is prone to resistance.

• Associated social and economic benefits i.e. jobs, taxes, foreign exchange etc.

• Stimulate research into local remedies.
IS LOCAL MANUFACTURING VIABLE?

“IF THE APPROPRIATE ENVIRONMENT CAN BE ESTABLISHED, THE USE OF LOCAL MANUFACTURING SHOULD RESULT IN MORE PHARMACEUTICALS BEING AVAILABLE MORE SUSTAINABLY FOR THE SAME AMOUNT OF MONEY OR BETTER”
IS IT VIABLE? YES

• Raw materials are locally available.

• Labour costs are low

• Trained human resource available

• Stable power supply
IS IT VIABLE? YES

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES?

• Public private partnerships
CHALLENGES

- Access to technology and know-how

- Fair trading practices by some countries e.g. export subsidies.

- Dumping by some multi-nationals e.g. using the huge marketing budgets to stifle competition

- Poor access to markets: e.g. procurement rules have no local component advantage

- Counterfeit products that find their way on the African market.
WHAT DOES AFRICA NEED?

- Reduced reliance on imported essential drugs (ACTs)
- Technology transfer (like Cipla did).
A LIVING EXAMPLE OF A MODERN, HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY IN A LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRY
A PLANT THAT IS FULLY GMP AND GLP
1ST WORLD QUALITY AT 3RD WORLD PRICES
WHAT DOES AFRICA NEED?

- Access to capital (cost of capital and longevity of the loan).

- Access to markets (i.e. Global Fund, PEPFAR should give 15% advantage to local content).

- Trade and investment not hand outs
WHAT DOES AFRICA NEED?

• Contract manufacturing for local needs

• Less reliance on others for strategic needs i.e. narrowing the huge margin of exclusion

• Help with human resource development

• Partnering for exploitation of indigenous knowledge and materials

• Collaboration for research
CONTACT US AT

Quality Chemical Industries Ltd.
Quality Chemicals House
Plot 64 / 65 Katwe Road
P.O Box. 3381
Kampala
Tel. +256 414 347611/ +256 312 341100
Email: qcl@quality-chemicals.co.ug
THANK YOU