

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND CHILD CARE

National Cancer Control Plan

2025 - 2030

NCCP Costing- Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe Presentation

Wednesday 17 September 2025



Zimbabwe NCCP Costing & National Priorities

- **What has been done?**

- Quantification and forecasting of Oncology Medicines (Chemotherapy drugs)
- Quantification, forecasting and inclusion in annual quantification and forecasting of medicines and commodities report from 2023 onwards using data from 2017 & 2018 (pre-Covid19) as baseline data
- **Method:** inputs gathered through data collection from patent files
- **Inputs:** NatPharm and global prices of commodities
- **Tool:** Excel based
- **Outputs:** Cost of treatment per cancer diagnosis based on the national burden (cancer registry data)

Priorities

- Taskforce set up by MOHCC to lead a Cervical Cancer Elimination National Programme (2025 – 2027)
 - Development and costing of a cervical cancer elimination plan based on the NCCP
 - Program strengthening for other cancers with global initiatives eg GICC

Challenges in estimating required resources

- Integrated service delivery approach
 - Consideration of integration of NCCP implementation with other health programs can complicate costing process
 - For example; shared resources, complex cost allocation, variable funding resources
- Data availability and quality
 - Incomplete or inaccurate data on current incidence, mortality, service utilization
- Missing or changing guidelines and treatment protocols
 - Without clear treatment guidelines, it is impossible to cost the activities
- One Health and CP4 have been used to cost national strategies and plans but these tools present challenges of calibration for local service delivery setting
- Multi-stakeholder input: diverse perspectives, competing interests and agendas that influence input, limited time and resources to engage

Support for allocation of resources

- Domestic efforts being implemented to raise resources for NCDs and cancer programs
- More needs to be done to ring-fence funds for intended purposes
- Legislative instruments used previously for other health causes e.g. AIDS levy with great success for resource mobilization