

Zimbabwe MPTF 2024 Report



Raman Spectroscopy Machine Acquired for Falsified Medicine Surveillance in Zimbabwe

Table 1: Overview

Project description

Project: Combatting the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health Approach in Zimbabwe (ID: UNJ034)

- Duration: 48 months (21st May 2021 to 21st May 2025)

Activities under the MPTF project focus on strengthening biosecurity and infection prevention and control (IPC), optimizing use of antimicrobials and improving the capacity to design awareness-raising, behaviour change and educational activities/materials.

Its key activities include:

1. To promote of use of vaccines as an alternative to the irrational use of antibiotics for Theileriosis in cattle and Typhoid in humans.
2. To upscale the Farmer Field Schools in the broiler value chain to promote the adoption of good husbandry practices.

3. Revise National IPC Policy and Strategic Plan, the National IPC guidelines and training program to strengthen evidence-based practices to address AMR transmission
4. To strengthen the National IPC programme by supporting a pilot surveillance system of Hospital Acquired Infection (HAI) in selected health facilities.
5. To conduct spot checks on Falsified, Substandard (FS) and illegal drugs at ports of entry especially the Northern Border Posts
6. To develop and pilot behaviour change Community of Practice (COP)

Highlights of the project so far:

- The project is progressing well as planned for 2024, and some of the final activities will be carried out in 2025 before the project ends in May 2025.
- The IPC strategy and policy documents signed by the Minister of Health are ready for launch in 2025.



- Pilot HAI surveillance was conducted in two hospitals, and 4,500 cases were investigated. A data analysis workshop is scheduled for February 2025.
- The post-typhoid vaccination surveillance has been successfully concluded, and a publication writing workshop is scheduled for March 17 to 21, 2025. This workshop aims to facilitate the effective dissemination of findings and insights gained from the surveillance efforts
- Farmer Field Schools activities concluded in 2024 and a publication writing workshop is scheduled for March 17 to 21, 2025
- The Medicines Control Authority of Zimbabwe (MCAZ) has received the Raman spectroscopy machine and has already loaded ten samples for analysis. They anticipate commencing surveillance activities in February 2025. This advanced technology will significantly enhance

their capability to detect falsified medicines, ensuring the safety and efficacy of pharmaceuticals in Zimbabwe.



Main challenges:

- The IPC documents have been finalized and are now awaiting an official launch. However, securing a date from the Minister has taken longer than anticipated. This delay has hindered the timely implementation of important initiatives, and stakeholders are eager to move forward with the launch to enhance operational efficiency and compliance.
- The procurement process for the Raman spectroscopy machine took longer than expected, resulting in delays to the falsified medicine surveillance initiative. This setback has impacted the timely implementation of critical measures needed to combat the circulation of counterfeit medications.

What has been the impact of these challenges on project delivery?

- Although the implementation has faced delays, we are confident that it will yield the expected results before the grant period concludes. This proactive approach ensures that we remain on track to achieve our objectives, despite the challenges encountered along the way.

Did you manage to overcome these challenges? If so, how?

- The full-time project coordination within government structures and systems has been instrumental in helping us achieve the desired results, despite facing numerous challenges and delays. Dedicated oversight and strategic management have ensured that we remain focused on our objectives, ultimately driving the project toward success.

Table 2: Review of progress against log frame

2. a Log frame outcomes

Zimbabwe MPTF Outcome	Indicators	Assumptions
Use of antimicrobials optimized in critical sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % reduction in Theileriosis in pilot intervention herds as compared to control herd • % reduction in typhoid infection among the vaccinated population • Number of districts covered by FFS • Updated IPC Policy, Strategy and Guidelines • Number of facilities conducting HAI surveillance • Supply chain mapping conducted • Economic data collected (FAO piloting AMU data collection on selected broiler farms) 	
Improved understanding of AMR risks and response options by targeted groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAP studies in selected sectors conducted • behaviour change COP integrated into the development of interventions. • NAP for Zimbabwe revised. 	

2. b Log frame outputs and associated indicators

% progress against indicator: Based on time, budget and activities underway/completed						
Categories:	0%	1-25%;	25-50%;	50-75%;	75%-99%	100% Choose best option



MPTF Output	Indicators	Progress description (activities started/completed)	Indicator % met	Assumptions – any revisions? Put here
A. Systems for biosecurity and IPC strengthened in targeted areas	A.1 % reduction in Theileriosis in pilot intervention herds as compared to control herd	Finalized and adopted the Theileriosis Vaccine Production implementation plan Purchased laboratory supplies and testing kits - \$40 000	100% 100%	
	A.2 % reduction in typhoid infection among the vaccinated population	% reduction in new typhoid cases post-vaccination compared to the pre-vaccination period	100%	
	A.3 Number of districts covered by FFS	Five districts have been identified and facilitators have been trained while the collection of economic data has been initiated.	100%	
	A.4 Updated IPC Policy, Strategy and Guidelines	Availability of IPC Policy, IPC Strategic Plan and IPC Training Guidelines.	100%	
	A.5 Number of facilities conducting HAI surveillance	Reported cases of HAI in two central hospitals of Sally Mugabe and Pari Hosp.	100%	
Output B "Systems for optimized use strengthened in critical sectors"				
	-			

	B.4: Number of spot checks conducted		1-25	
	B.5: Number of port officials able to systematically conduct spot checks		1-25	
	B.6: Technical and economic impact of tailor-made interventions, aimed at reducing antimicrobial use in broiler production		1-25	
C. Improved capacity to Design Awareness raising, behaviour change and educational activities/materials	C.1 KAP studies in selected sectors conducted	KAP studies were identified and a call for proposals to universities was sent so the project partners with them to generate the KAP data.	1-25	
	C.2 Behaviour change COP integrated into the development of interventions.	Activity is to be initiated once KAP results are in place however behaviour nudges developed by FAO on broiler value chains will be piloted on the onset of FFS	1-25	
	C.3 NAP for Zimbabwe revised.	End-term evaluation coupled by PMP to be conducted in the first quarter of 2022 through the second quarter to pave way for the activity initiation.	100%	

Risk matrix

Risk description	Risk Category: Contextual Programmatic Institutional	The worst-case consequence for the project	Risk Score		Mitigating action	Action owner
			Impact	Likelihood		
COVID-19 situation	Contextual	Delay in the start of the project activities on the ground	High	High	Convert some activities to virtual such as launching, national consultations etc.	Tripartite
Inadequate coordination among the key stakeholders	Institutional	Delay in implementation of activities	High	Medium	Early consultation with key focal points and continued engagement	Tripartite
Political instability and changes in focal points	Institutional	Changes in the activities and priorities	Medium	Low	Involve all relevant stakeholders including policy technical and operational staff working on AMR/AMU to maintain continuity	Tripartite
Delay in fund release	Programmatic	Delayed implementation of the project activities	Medium	Low	Continuous follow-up and identification of focal points at HQ/Regional/National Tripartite offices.	Tripartite