Zimbabwe has been trying to mobilise resources to respond in the best way possible to the devastating social and economic effects of coronavirus. The Zimbabwe COVID-19 resource tracker is a civil society initiative by ZIMCODD to keep track of all resources pledged, received and utilised by the government of Zimbabwe in the COVID-19 response. ZIMCODD notes with concern that accountability for these resources is equally important as the resources themselves. This tracker has been developed to strengthen transparency and accountability by the government on COVID-19 resources while empowering citizens with information to hold the government to account on allocation and utilisation of COVID-19 resources. The tracker is updated on a weekly basis to show pledges honoured, resources received and resources expended.

Illustrated below are sources of the resources pledged, honoured and utilised. All other forms of contributions have been converted into monetary value. All currencies were converted to USD at Government of Zimbabwe interbank rate. Percentage (%) indicates resources utilised.

Project: COVID-19 Response

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**Government of Zimbabwe**

- **Treasury**: US$4,850,288.00 (100%)
- **Social Safety Fund**: US$500,000.00 (100%)
- **Disaster Fund**: US$24,000,000.00 (100%)

**Embassies**

- **Chinese Embassy**: US$500,000.00 (100%)
- **Swedish Embassy**: US$25,000.00 (100%)

**Development Agencies**

- **Global Fund**: US$25,000,000.00 (76.6%)
- **European Union**: US$46,000,000.00 (88%)
- **The US President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief**: US$150,000.00 (100%)
- **United Nations**: US$17,789,611.00 (20.8%)
- **World Food Programme**: US$45,000,000.00 (100%)
- **International Committee of Red Cross**: US$200,000.00 (90%)
- **World Health Organisation**: US$40,000,000.00 (100%)
- **United Nations Development Programme**: US$4,153,940.00 (60%)
- **World Bank**: US$7,000,000.00 (70%)
- **Chinese Foundation**: US$3,000,000.00 (50%)

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DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA
FOR ECONOMIC
ARAB BANK
are at the centre of the COVID-19 response.
and infrastructure of health institutions. Central in this discourse is addressing the key demands of the health personnel who

• Prioritise the health sector in light of the surging corona virus cases, allocate and disburse funding to revamp the capacity

• Enact a t-for-purpose whistle-blowers legislation to guarantee the protection of whistle blowers so as to promote

• Uphold principles of democracy and respect human dignity and constitutional rights of citizens. Thoroughly investigate cases

As such, citizens continue to lament the lack of protection of whistle-blowers who are fighting grand corruption in the public

• The government must uphold and expedite the implementation of the provisions of section 298 of the supreme constitution;

Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC), Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) and the Competition Tari Commission.

Criminalisation of whistle-blowers casts doubt on government’s sincerity and public trust in the fight against grand corruption

• The government’s action on targeted arrests of citizens speaking out against grand public sector corruption is very worrying.

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Public resource leakages and looting by political elites who abuse public offices and misappropriate public funds, as exposed

• Strengthen the oversight and anticorruption institutions to alleviate the abuse of COVID-19 earmarked resources. Such

MAJOR CONCERNS

• Public resource leakages and looting by political elites who abuse public offices and misappropriate public funds, as exposed by the Auditor General and emerging scandals, has exacerbated the plight of citizens who shoulder the burden of taxation and yet are deprived of social safety nets particularly in the wake of COVID-19 induced poverty.

• The government’s action on targeted arrests of citizens speaking out against grand public sector corruption is very worrying. Criminalisation of whistle-blowers casts doubt on government’s sincerity and public trust in the fight against grand corruption whose socioeconomic effects are borne by the most vulnerable citizens.

As such, citizens continue to lament the lack of protection of whistle-blowers who are fighting grand corruption in the public sector including in COVID-19 procurement.

The 2020 Mid-year budget review by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development revealed that health sector has remained underfunded and citizens have to bear the brunt. Resultantly, the country still lacks preparedness in terms of capacity and infrastructure of health institutions to effectively respond to COVID-19.

• As such, citizens continue to lament the lack of protection of whistle-blowers who are fighting grand corruption in the public sector including in COVID-19 procurement.

The government must uphold and expedite the implementation of the provisions of section 298 of the supreme constitution; and must strengthen independence of anti-corruption bodies so as tofouty grand political corruption.

Uphold principles of democracy and respect human dignity and constitutional rights of citizens. Thoroughly investigate cases of grand-corruption, prosecute those implicated and push for restitution for the country to recover from resource leakages and grand looting.

Enact a t-for-purpose whistle-blowers legislation to guarantee the protection of whistle blowers so as to promote safeguarding of COVID-19 resources.

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President Mnangagwa’s action on targeted arrests of citizens speaking out against grand public sector corruption is very worrying.

• Strengthen the oversight and anticorruption institutions to alleviate the abuse of COVID-19 earmarked resources. Such institutions include the Parliament of Zimbabwe, Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (PRAZ), Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC), Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) and the Competition Tari Commission.

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