



COVID-19

RESOURCE TRACKER

OVERVIEW

The second wave of COVID-19 is hitting hard in the country with a spike in infection and death cases. Zimbabwe like other countries, has continued to put in place measures to curtail the spread of COVID-19 and to avert the effects of the pandemic on the economy and its citizens. As such, from the 5th of January 2021, Zimbabwe entered into a 30-day level 4 lockdown, to curb the spread of the pandemic. Zimbabwe continues to mobilise resources internally and externally to respond to the devastating socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 in the best way possible. Among other efforts, the government in the 2021 national budget has set aside ZWL7 billion to recruit more health personnel, procure PPEs, testing kits and sundries required in fighting COVID-19. The government has also budgeted ZWL3.5 billion to cushion 500 000 vulnerable households whose beneficiaries comprise the informal sector, returning residents and children living in the streets. The COVID-19 resources tracker is a ZIMCODD initiative to keep track of all resources pledged, received and utilised by the Government of Zimbabwe in response to the COVID-19 pandemic from March 2020 to date. The aim of the COVID-19 resources Tracker is 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.



THIS WEEK

PLEDGES



US\$277,000

HONOURED PLEDGES



US\$277,000.00

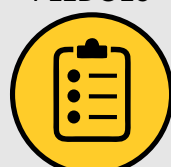
AMOUNT SPENT



US\$207,000.00

TOTALS

PLEDGES



US\$639,298,159.00

HONOURED PLEDGES

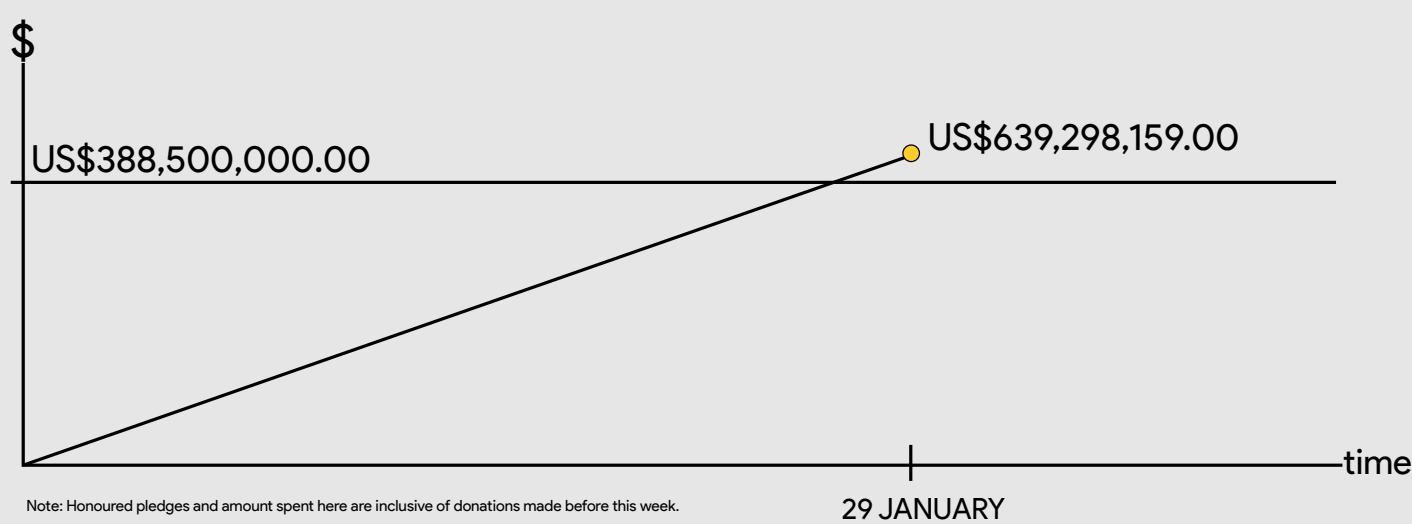


US\$349,638,492.00

AMOUNT SPENT



US\$247,208,438.00



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 utilized

GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE

TREASURY	US\$38,172,000.00	99%
SOCIAL SAFETY FUND	US\$24,000,000.00	37%
MIN. OF SOCIAL WELFARE	US\$42,792,51.00	

EMBASSIES

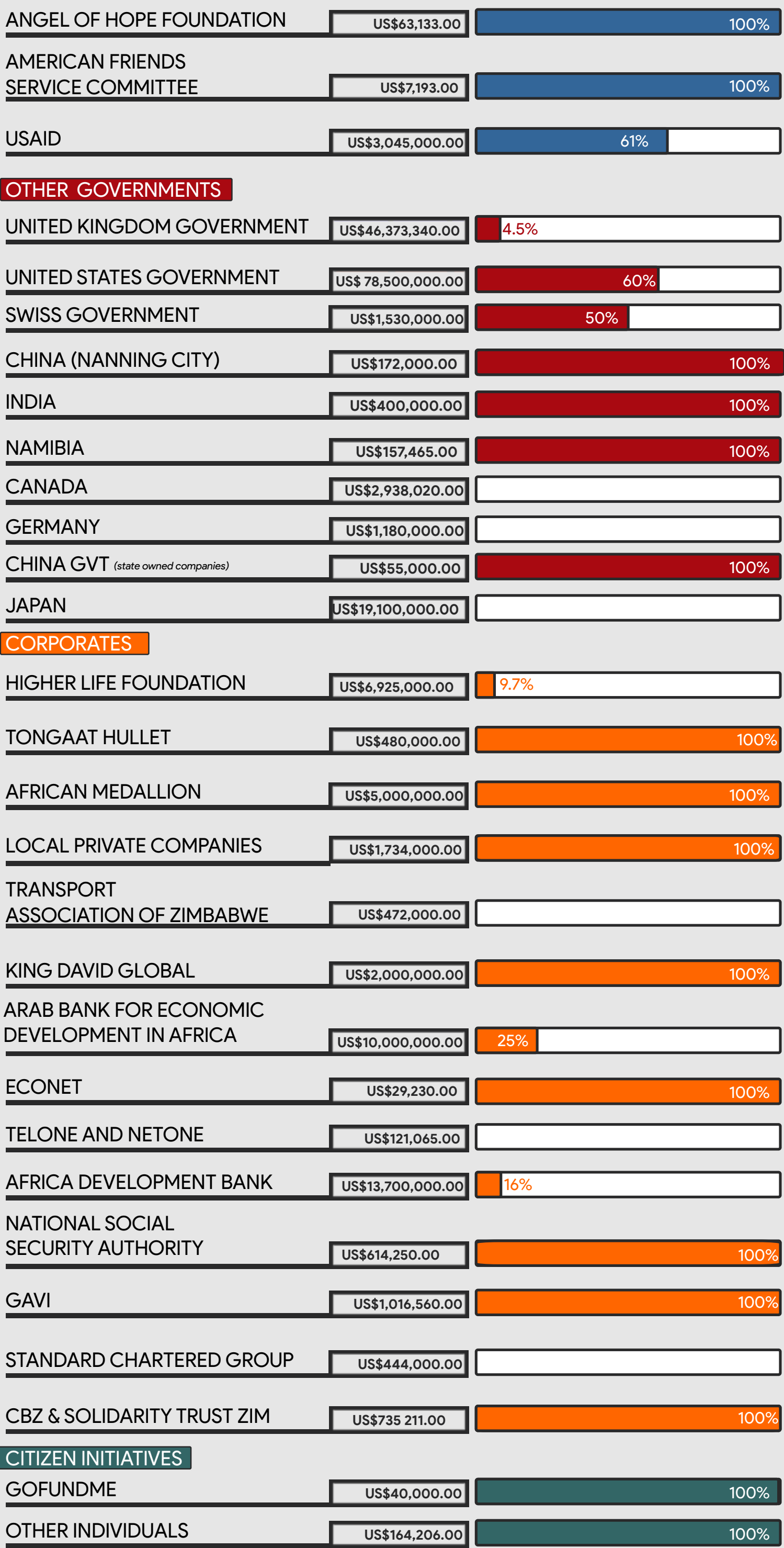
SOUTH KOREA EMBASSY	US\$300,000.00	100%
INDIAN EMBASSY	US\$350 000.00	100%
CHINESE EMBASSY	US\$500,000.00	100%
SWEDISH EMBASSY	US\$25,000.00	100%

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

GLOBAL FUND	US\$25,000,000.00	76.6%
EUROPEAN UNION	US\$45,000,000.00	88%
FAO	US\$1,000,000.00	
THE US PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY PLAN FOR AIDS RELIEF	US\$150,000.00	100%
UNITED NATIONS	US\$17,789,611.00	77.5%
ILO	US\$20,000.00	
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	US\$5,250,000.00	100%
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF RED CROSS	US\$200,000.00	90%
WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION	US\$40,000.00	100%
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	US\$4,153,940.00	100%
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION	US\$7,000,000.00	
WORLD BANK	US\$7,400,000.00	32.4%
CHINESE FOUNDATION	US\$5,000,000.00	100%

Note: Projected Need was calculated using ZIMCODD financial modelling

Find the projection at: <http://imcodd.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/COVID-19-Response-Mechanism.pdf>



MAJOR CONCERNS

- Citizens bemoan how the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the vulnerabilities of poor workers in the informal sector. The COVID-19 restrictions have not only threatened their food security but have also further exposed them to health risks and shocks as they defy lockdown measures in a quest to fight poverty.
- COVID-19 infections and death rates continue to be on the rise. Worrysome to note is the infrastructural decay and lack of basic supplies at public health institutions evidenced by the lack of ICU beds and ventilators among other issues. The acutely low daily COVID-19 testing in public institutions remain worrying resulting in a strong opinion that COVID-19 statistics by the government are grossly understated.
- The media has been awash with cases of corruption, where dead bodies are being released without carrying out mandatory COVID-19 tests from health institutions such as Sally Mugabe Hospital. There have been allegations of extortion of money by medical doctors, police officers, mortuary staff & agents who are charging between US\$40 to US\$100 to release bodies for burial without COVID-19 tests which threatens the escalation of infection rates.
- The impact of cyclones is weighing heavily on the poor and vulnerable citizens as the country is battling a devastating COVID-19 variant. The double impact of COVID-19 and cyclones such as cyclone Chalane and cyclone Eloise has further subjected citizens to abject poverty, suffering and further proliferation of the virus as evacuation centres are poorly resourced to respond to the pandemic.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT

- The Government of Zimbabwe as mandated by section 30 of the Constitution should provide social security and social care to those who are in need. The economic impact of COVID-19 should not be divorced from the health impact and this calls for multi-track strategy which encompasses both aspects of health and the economy. The government must urgently provide social protection schemes and other relief economic assistance to vulnerable groups in the informal sector and ensure that social safety nets are timeously provided.
- The need for an urgent and comprehensive response to address the infrastructural inadequacies in the public health service delivery system remains central in flattening the curve. •The government should put in place measures that fulfil the provision of basic, accessible, and adequate health services are in accordance with section 29 of the Constitution. Where necessary hospital wards catering to COVID-19 patients should be expanded and where possible facilities dealing specifically with COVID-19 cases should be built.
- The Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission should probe investigations of the accused, and take necessary actions to ensure that there are stringent measures which are put in place to curtail the spread of the virus and to curb corruption. •There is urgent need to invest in disaster preparedness and social protection systems. As such, the government should increase its resource allocation to the Civil Protection Unit and the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and social welfare to effectively respond to other emerging disasters without compromising the ongoing fight against the pandemic.



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