

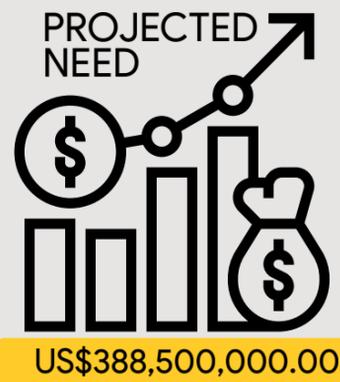


COVID-19 RESOURCE TRACKER

OVERVIEW

The COVID-19 Resource tracker is a ZIMCODD initiative to keep track of all resources pledged, received and expended 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 for the allocation and utilisation of COVID-19 resources. The tracker is updated on a weekly basis.

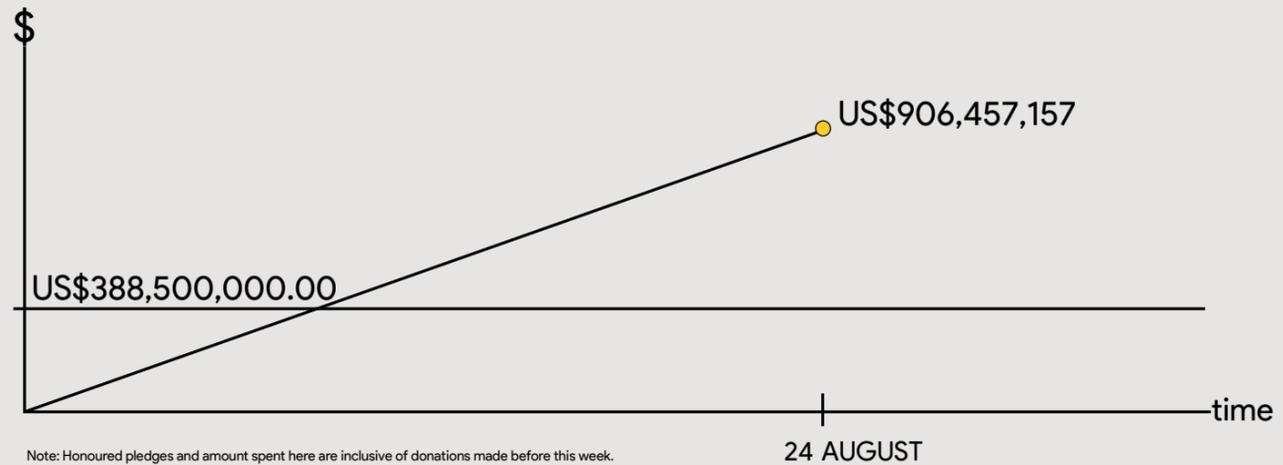
Zimbabwe continues to mobilise resources internally and externally to respond to the devastating socioeconomic effects of COVID-19. Among other efforts, the government in the 2021 national budget has set aside ZWL7 billion to recruit more health personnel, procure PPEs, testing kits and sundries required in fighting COVID-19. The government has also budgeted ZWL3.5 billion to cushion 500 000 vulnerable households whose beneficiaries comprise of members in the informal sector, returning residents and children living on the streets. On 18 February 2021, the Government through the Ministry of Health and Child Care launched the vaccination program and as at 23 August 2021, a total of 2 382 359 Zimbabweans had been inoculated.



TOTALS



THIS WEEK 24 AUGUST 2021



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\$100,000,000.00	93%
SOCIAL SAFETY FUND	US\$24,000,000.00	37%
MIN. OF SOCIAL WELFARE	US\$42,792,51.00	

EMBASSIES

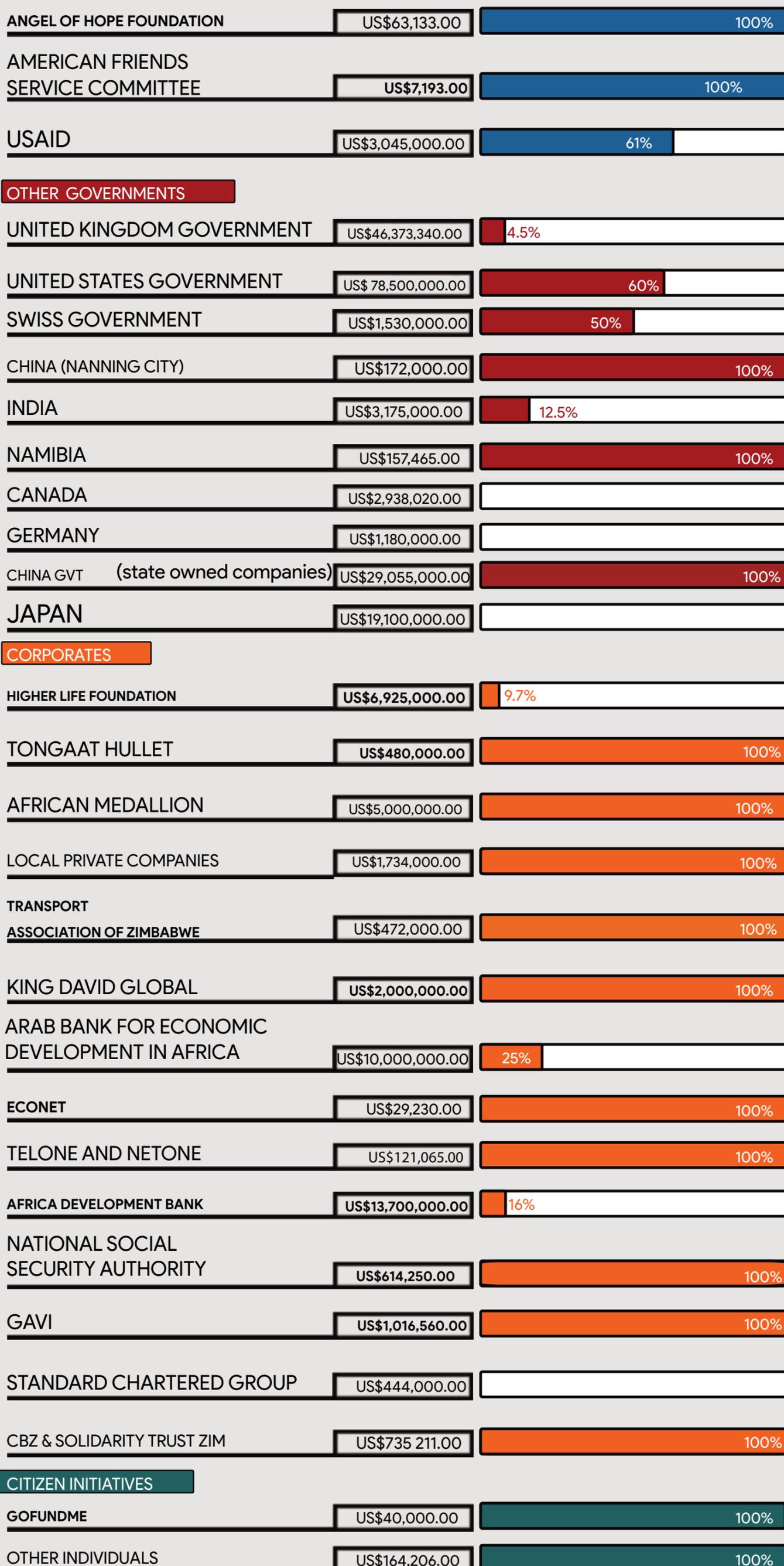
SOUTH KOREA EMBASSY	US\$300,000.00	100%
INDIAN EMBASSY	US\$350,000.00	100%
CHINESE EMBASSY	US\$500,000.00	100%
SWEDISH EMBASSY	US\$25,000.00	100%

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

GLOBAL FUND	US\$120,000,000.00	92%
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

- While it is commendable that Treasury has disbursed another US\$40 million for vaccine procurement after the initial budget of US\$100 million was exhausted, the call for transparency and accountability in the use of these funds remain as public mistrust grows.
- The shortage of the vaccines in some vaccination sites, and in particular for the second jab is very worrying especially at a time when the country has recently received 1500 doses of the Sinovac Vaccine.
- Although a significant number of people are being vaccinated on a daily basis, the overall vaccine uptake in the country remains low in view of the total number of inoculated citizens vis-à-vis the anticipated herd immunity.
- The significant drop in community adherence to COVID-19 preventative measures such as social distancing and masking up, including at vaccination points, is worrisome at a time when the government is battling the 3rd wave.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Public procurement of COVID-19 vaccines should be anchored on principles of transparency and accountability as enshrined in section 298 of the constitution. Sound regulation and oversight by accountability institutions such as the PRAZ and the Parliament of Zimbabwe is critical for prudent procurement, fiscal hygiene, to reduce financial prejudice and resource leakages in utilization of COVID-19 earmarked resources.
- To effectively respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, the government should quicken its procurement of adequate vaccines, distribution and administration of same to attain herd immunity by December 2021 and for a quick re-opening of the economy.
- In view of rising COVID-19 cases coupled with the low vaccine uptake, the government should upscale its vaccination strategy by providing more vaccination sites to alleviate congestion at the existing sites. Furthermore, government needs to continue to avail information regarding vaccine literacy that is accessible and easily understandable by all groups of people in order to ensure that citizens are well informed and take up the vaccine freely and voluntarily.
- Vaccination centres should enforce COVID-19 preventive measures to stop further transmission.