



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.

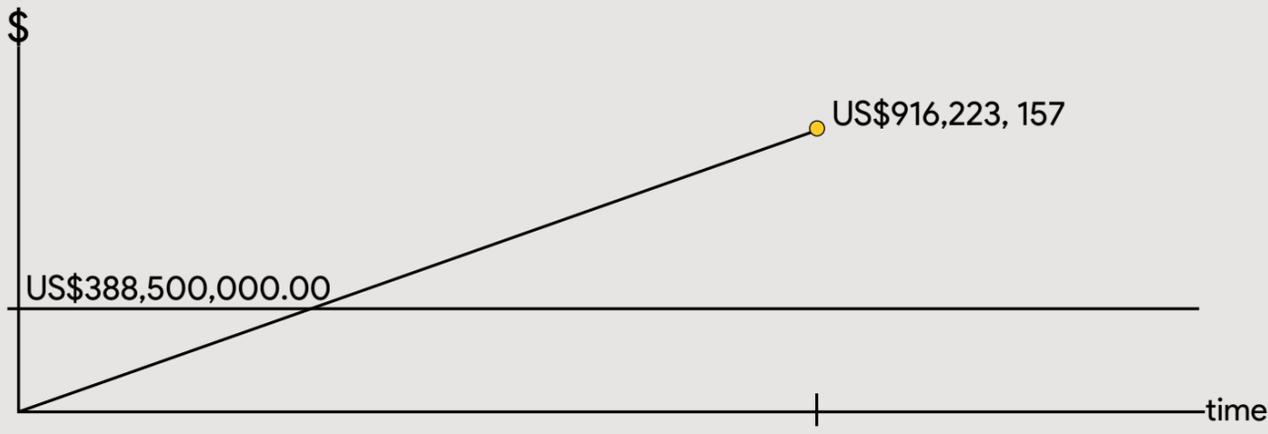
Zimbabwe continues to mobilise resources internally and externally to respond to the devastating socioeconomic effects of COVID-19. Among other efforts, the government in the 2021 national budget has set aside ZWL7 billion to recruit more health personnel, procure PPEs, testing kits and sundries required in fighting COVID-19. The government 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 19 October 2021, a total of 3 183 314 Zimbabweans had been inoculated



TOTALS



THIS WEEK FOR THE WEEK 20 OCTOBER 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	100%
SOCIAL SAFETY FUND	US\$24,000,000.00	37%
MIN. OF SOCIAL WELFARE	US\$42,792,51.00	

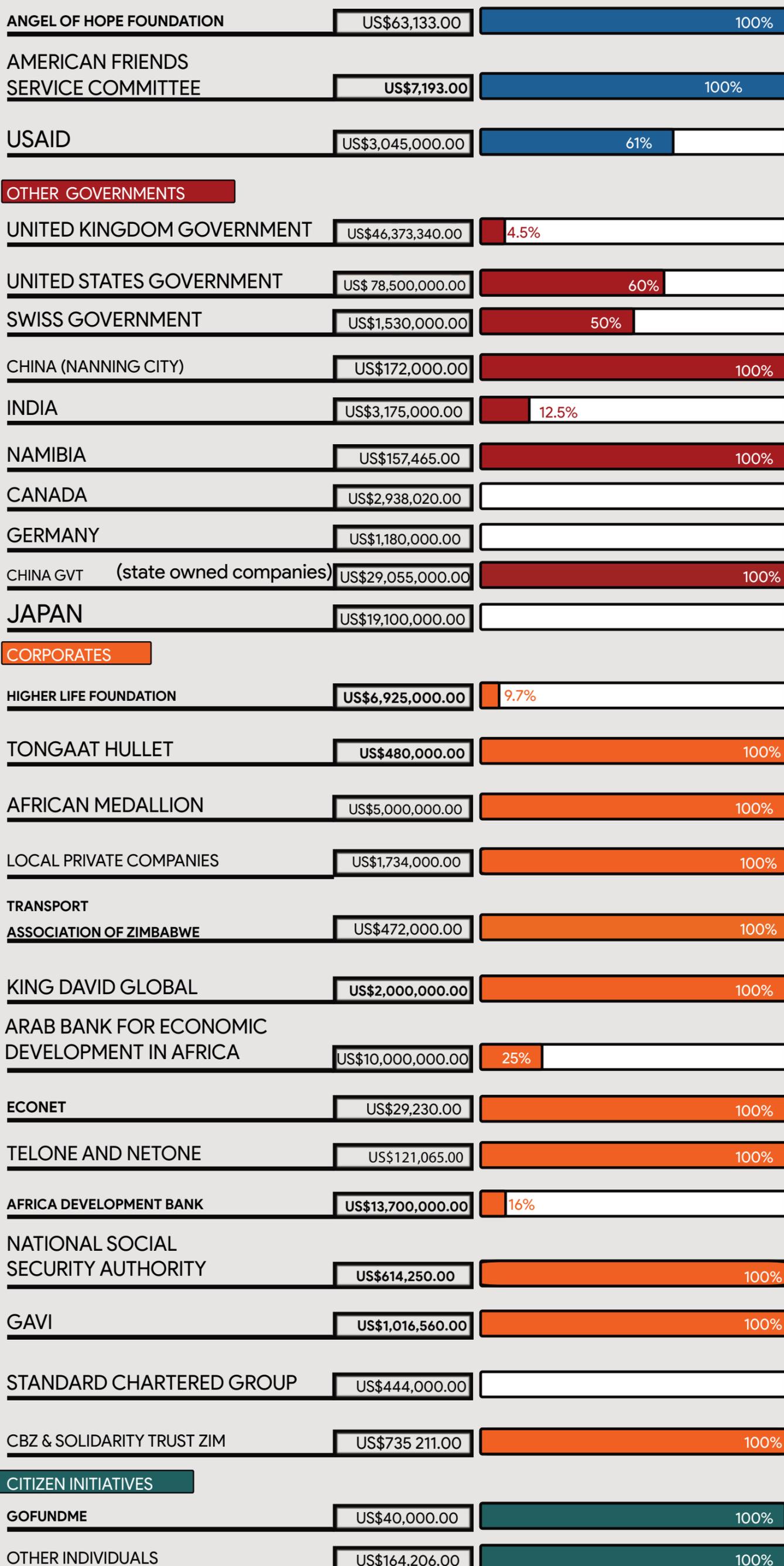
EMBASSIES

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

- It is commendable that government through the Ministry of Health and Child Care is making efforts to accelerate the national vaccination programme. Government has revealed that about 3 234 589 had received their first dose while 2 493 994 had received their second dose as of 19 October 2021. Despite this remarkable progress, government still has a long way to go in terms of attaining herd immunity. There is still stiff resistance among citizens in some parts of the country stalling back the progress towards the attainment of herd immunity.
- While vaccination mandates are becoming popular in many countries, the economic impacts of civil servants who have not met the mandate potentially losing their job cannot be ignored. Civil servants were given a “no jab, no job” ultimatum deadline. By 15 October 2021, all civil servants who would not have been vaccinated by this date stand to be barred from the workplace. Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare Minister Paul Mavima said “Those that do not want to be vaccinated cannot continue working for Government”.
- Government launched a vaccination blitz in Chitungwiza after statistics revealed that the town has the lowest number of vaccinated people. With a population of more than 400 thousand people, Chitungwiza is among areas which have a low uptake of the Covid-19 vaccination.
- Citizens bemoan the inefficiency and poor planning by government concerning the national vaccination program in general and vaccine procurements in particular. This follows the government is urging citizens who have been inoculated with the first Covaxin dose to restart the vaccination process as the government has failed to secure the second dose.

RECOMMENDATIONS: To provide health security

- There is still a long way to go and more commitment is needed especially on resources to ensure the country reach the 60 percent herd immunity. Consequently, government should also speed up the awareness raising campaign to ensure that even more citizens especially in the rural areas understand the importance of vaccination.
- The government needs to consider multiple interests protected by human rights law and strike a fair balance between them. Compulsory vaccination should allow those with valid health-related or other relevant reasons to opt out. If such exceptions are not provided, then it is likely that this policy violates human rights. The government needs to be clear as to what exceptions might exist and who will decide if the exception is justifiable.
- It is prudent that the government acts to give comprehensive information to citizens regarding vaccines. The information disseminated must be accurate and sufficient in order to safeguard the lives of people as well as to observe the right to information that is enshrined in the Constitution.