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# Chapter 1

## 265

### 1.1 265.guide

Texified version of data for Zimbabwe.

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Zimbabwe

### 1.2 265.guide/Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe

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Geography (Zimbabwe)  
People (Zimbabwe)  
Government (Zimbabwe)  
Government (Zimbabwe 2. usage)  
Economy (Zimbabwe)  
Economy (Zimbabwe 2. usage)  
Communications (Zimbabwe)  
Defense Forces (Zimbabwe)

### 1.3 265.guide/Geography (Zimbabwe)

Geography (Zimbabwe)

=====

Location:

Southern Africa, between South Africa and Zambia

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

390,580 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

386,670 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly larger than Montana

Land boundaries:

total 3,066 km, Botswana 813 km, Mozambique 1,231 km, South Africa 225 km,  
Zambia 797 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none; landlocked

International disputes:

quadripoint with Botswana, Namibia, and Zambia is in disagreement

Climate:

tropical; moderated by altitude; rainy season (November to March)

Terrain:

mostly high plateau with higher central plateau (high veld); mountains in  
east

Natural resources:

coal, chromium ore, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium,  
lithium, tin, platinum group metals

Land use:

arable land:

7%

permanent crops: 0%

meadows and pastures:

12%

forest and woodland:

62%

other:

19%  
 Irrigated land:  
 2,200 km<sup>2</sup> (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
 recurring droughts; floods and severe storms are rare; deforestation; soil  
 erosion; air and water pollution  
 Note:  
 landlocked

## 1.4 265.guide/People (Zimbabwe)

People (Zimbabwe)

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Population:  
 10,837,772 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
 1.32% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 38.16 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
 17.68 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 -7.27 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 75.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 42.82 years  
 male:  
 41.2 years  
 female:  
 44.49 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 5.26 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 Zimbabwean(s)  
 adjective:  
 Zimbabwean  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 African 98% (Shona 71%, Ndebele 16%, other 11%), white 1%, mixed and Asian  
 1%  
 Religions:  
 syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs) 50%, Christian 25%,  
 indigenous beliefs 24%, Muslim and other 1%  
 Languages:  
 English (official), Shona, Sindebele  
 Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)  
 total population: 67%  
 male:  
 74%

female:  
 60%  
 Labor force:  
 3.1 million  
 by occupation:  
 agriculture 74%, transport and services 16%, mining, manufacturing,  
 construction 10% (1987)

## 1.5 265.guide/Government (Zimbabwe)

Government (Zimbabwe)

=====

Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 Republic of Zimbabwe  
 conventional short form:  
 Zimbabwe  
 former:  
 Southern Rhodesia  
 Digraph:  
 ZI  
 Type:  
 parliamentary democracy  
 Capital:  
 Harare  
 Administrative divisions:  
 8 provinces; Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Masvingo (Victoria), Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands  
 Independence:  
 18 April 1980 (from UK)  
 Constitution:  
 21 December 1979  
 Legal system:  
 mixture of Roman-Dutch and English common law  
 National holiday:  
 Independence Day, 18 April (1980)  
 Political parties and leaders:  
 Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), Robert MUGABE;  
 Zimbabwe African National Union-Sithole (ZANU-S), Ndabaningi SITHOLE;  
 Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM), Edgar TEKERE; Democratic Party (DP), ←  
 Emmanuel  
 MAGOCHE; Forum Party, Enock DUMBUTSHENA  
 Suffrage:  
 18 years of age; universal  
 Elections:  
 Executive President:  
 last held 28-30 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1996); results - ←  
 Robert  
 MUGABE 78.3%, Edgar TEKERE 21.7%  
 Parliament:  
 last held 28-30 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1995); results -  
 percent of vote by party NA; seats - (150 total, 120 elected) ZANU-PF 117,

ZUM 2, ZANU-S 1  
 Executive branch:  
   executive president, 2 vice presidents, Cabinet  
 Legislative branch:  
   unicameral Parliament  
 Judicial branch:  
   Supreme Court  
 Leaders:  
   Chief of State and Head of Government:  
     Executive President Robert Gabriel MUGABE (since 31 December 1987); Co-Vice  
     President Simon Vengai MUZENDA (since 31 December 1987); Co-Vice President  
     Joshua M. NKOMO (since 6 August 1990)  
 Member of:  
   ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-15, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA,  
   IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS,  
   NAM, OAU, PCA, SADC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UPU, WCL ↔  
   ,  
   WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO  
 Diplomatic representation in US:  
   chief of mission:  
     Counselor (Political Affairs), Head of Chancery, Ambassador-designate Amos  
     Bernard Muvengwa MIDZI

## 1.6 265.guide/Government (Zimbabwe 2. usage)

Government (Zimbabwe 2. usage)

=====

chancery:  
   1608 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009  
 telephone:  
   (202) 332-7100  
 US diplomatic representation:  
   chief of mission:  
     Ambassador Edward Gibson LANPHER  
 embassy:  
   172 Herbert Chitapo Avenue, Harare  
 mailing address:  
   P. O. Box 3340, Harare  
 telephone:  
   [263] (4) 794-521  
 FAX:  
   [263] (4) 796-488  
 Flag:  
   seven equal horizontal bands of green, yellow, red, black, red, yellow, and  
   green with a white equilateral triangle edged in black based on the hoist  
   side; a yellow Zimbabwe bird is superimposed on a red five-pointed star in  
   the center of the triangle



## 1.7 265.guide/Economy (Zimbabwe)

### Economy (Zimbabwe)

=====

#### Overview:

Agriculture employs three-fourths of the labor force and supplies almost 40% ←

of exports. The manufacturing sector, based on agriculture and mining, produces a variety of goods and contributes 35% to GDP. Mining accounts for only 5% of both GDP and employment, but supplies of minerals and metals account for about 40% of exports. Wide fluctuations in agricultural production over the past six years have resulted in an uneven growth rate, one that on average has matched the 3% annual increase in population. ←

Helped

by an IMF/World Bank structural adjustment program, output rose 3.5% in 1991. A severe drought in 1991/92 caused the economy to contract by about 10% in 1992.

#### National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$6.2 billion (1992 est.)

#### National product real growth rate:

-10% (1992 est.)

#### National product per capita:

\$545 (1992 est.)

#### Inflation rate (consumer prices):

45% (1992 est.)

#### Unemployment rate:

at least 35% (1993 est.)

#### Budget:

revenues \$2.7 billion; expenditures \$3.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$330 million (FY91)

#### Exports:

\$1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

#### commodities:

agricultural 35% (tobacco 20%, other 15%), manufactures 20%, gold 10%, ferrochrome 10%, cotton 5%

#### partners:

UK 14%, Germany 11%, South Africa 10%, Japan 7%, US 5% (1991)

#### Imports:

\$1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

#### commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment 37%, other manufactures 22%, chemicals 16%, fuels 15%

#### partners:

UK 15%, Germany 9%, South Africa 5%, Botswana 5%, US 5%, Japan 5% (1991)

#### External debt:

\$3.9 billion (March 1993 est.)

#### Industrial production:

growth rate 5% (1991 est.); accounts for 38% of GDP

#### Electricity:

3,650,000 kW capacity; 8,920 million kWh produced, 830 kWh per capita (1991) ←

#### Industries:

mining, steel, clothing and footwear, chemicals, foodstuffs, fertilizer, beverage, transportation equipment, wood products

**Agriculture:**

accounts for 13% of GDP and employs 74% of population; 40% of land area divided into 4,500 large commercial farms and 42% in communal lands; crops ←  
 -  
 corn (food staple), cotton, tobacco, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, peanuts;  
 livestock - cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; self-sufficient in food

**Economic aid:**

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY80-89), \$389 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.6 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$36 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$134 million

**Currency:**

1 Zimbabwean dollar (Z\$) = 100 cents

## 1.8 265.guide/Economy (Zimbabwe 2. usage)

### Economy (Zimbabwe 2. usage)

=====

**Exchange rates:**

Zimbabwean dollars (Z\$) per US\$1 - 6.3532 (February 1993), 5.1046 (1992),  
 3.4282 (1991), 2.4480 (1990), 2.1133 (1989), 1.8018 (1988)

**Fiscal year:**

1 July - 30 June

## 1.9 265.guide/Communications (Zimbabwe)

### Communications (Zimbabwe)

=====

**Railroads:**

2,745 km 1.067-meter gauge (including 42 km double track, 355 km electrified)

**Highways:**

85,237 km total; 15,800 km paved, 39,090 km crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil; 23,097 km improved earth; 7,250 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:**

Lake Kariba is a potential line of communication

**Pipelines:**

petroleum products 212 km

**Airports:**

total:

485

usable:

403

with permanent-surface runways:

22

with runways over 3,659 m:

2  
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:  
3  
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:  
29

Telecommunications:

system was once one of the best in Africa, but now suffers from poor maintenance; consists of microwave links, open-wire lines, and radio communications stations; 247,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 8 AM, 18 FM, 8 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

## 1.10 265.guide/Defense Forces (Zimbabwe)

Defense Forces (Zimbabwe)  
=====

Branches:

Zimbabwe National Army, Air Force of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Republic Police (including Police Support Unit, Paramilitary Police), People's Militia

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 2,315,461; fit for military service 1,436,671 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$412.4 million, about 6% of GDP (FY91 est.)