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WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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Chapter 1

265

1.1 265.guide

Texified version of data for Zimbabwe.

Texified using wfact from

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Zimbabwe

1.2 265.guide/Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe

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

1.3 265.guide/Geography (Zimbabwe)

Geography (Zimbabwe)

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Location:

Southern Africa, between South Africa and Zambia

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

390,580 km²

land area:

386,670 km²

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 km2 (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)

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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)

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 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)

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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)**

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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)**

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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)

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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.)