

AFRICA CONTEXT INDICATORS

A datasheet on Economic Development, Trade, Agriculture, Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy

ZIMBABWE

NOVEMBER 2018

Region ¹	Sub-Saharan Africa
Subregion	Southern Africa
Income Group	Low income

★ = Self-Reliance Indicator



Economic Development

Zimbabwe SSA Year

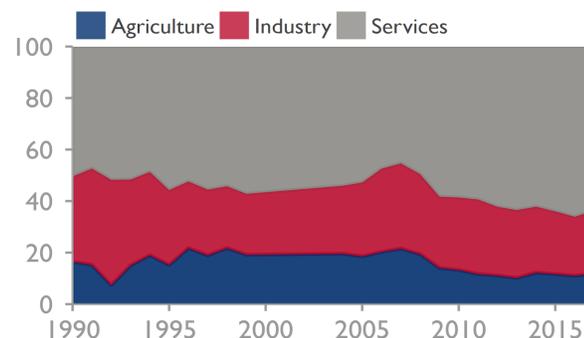
★ GDP per capita (PPP) ²	\$2,086	\$4,724	(2017)
★ Poverty rate (\$5/day) ³	69.9%	86.0%	(2011)
Real GDP growth (annual %) ²	3.4%	3.7%	(2017)
Inflation, end of period consumer prices (%) ⁴	7.9%	9.8%	(2018)
Real interest rate (%) ²	5.7%	5.3%	(2016)
Personal remittances received, per capita ⁵	\$115	\$35	(2016)
Gross capital formation (% of GDP) ²	16.9%	24.7%	(2017)
Household consumption (% of GDP) ²	68.9%	69.8%	(2017)
Government expenditure (% of GDP) ²	27.5%	17.4%	(2017)
Net exports (% of GDP) ⁵	-13.3%	-12.3%	(2017)
★ Economic Gender Gap (0-1, 1=equality) ⁶	0.71	0.70	(2017)
Labor force participation rate (%) ²	83.6%	68.3%	(2017)
Male ²	89.1%	74.3%	(2017)
Female ²	78.5%	62.4%	(2017)



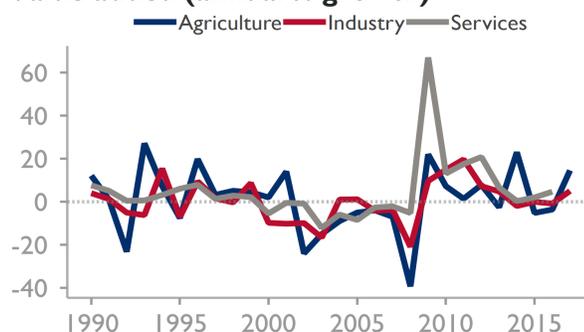
Trade

★ Trade freedom (0-100, least to greatest freedom) ⁷	69	67	(2018)
Tariff rate for imports (%) ⁸	14.6%	10.1%	(2016)
Tariffs faced by exports (%) ⁸	3.8%	3.1%	(2016)
Complexity of tariffs index (1-7, higher is better) ⁸	4.5	6.2	(2016)
Border compliance (hrs) - time to export ²	74	105	(2017)
- time to import ²	228	146	(2017)
Documentary compliance (hrs) - time to export ²	99	97	(2017)
- time to import ²	81	116	(2017)
★ Export diversification (0-1, lower is better) ⁹	0.37	0.45	(2016)
Trade (% GDP) ²	61.5%	72.1%	(2017)
Top 3 export categories to US by value ⁶	Pig Iron, Spiegeleisen, Sponge Iron, Iron or Steel Powders; Sugars, Molasses and Honey; Tea and Mate		(2017)
Top 3 import categories from US by value ⁶	Aircraft & Associated Equipment, Spacecraft, & Parts; Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles; Automatic Data Processing Machines and Units Thereof		(2017)

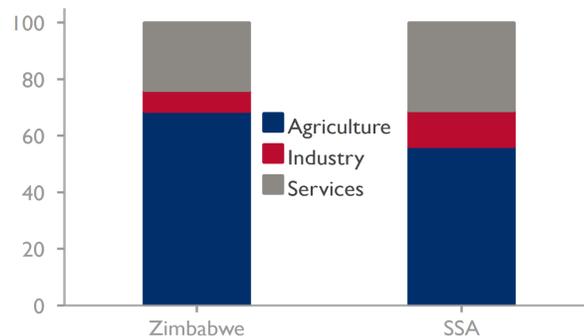
Value added (% of GDP)²



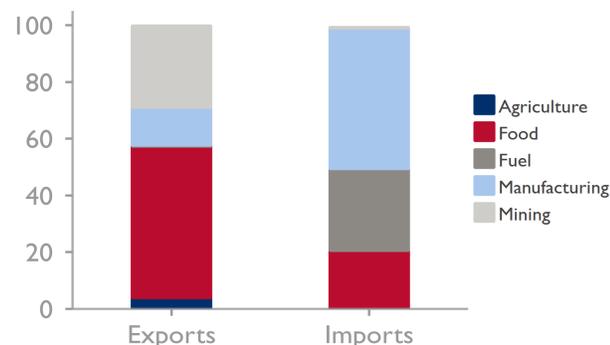
Value added (annual % growth)²



Employment by sector (%), 2017²



Shares of merchandise trade (%), 2016²





Agriculture

	Zimbabwe	SSA	Year
Arable land (% of agricultural area) ¹¹	24.7%	28.5%	(2015)
Permanent crops (% of agricultural area) ¹¹	0.6%	5.1%	(2015)
Permanent meadows & pastures (% of ag area) ¹¹	74.7%	66.4%	(2015)
Irrigated land (% of agricultural area) ²	n/a		
Agricultural policy costs (1-7, higher is better) ¹²	2.56	3.56	(2017)
Fertilizer consumption (kg/ha of arable land) ²	22.9	18.1	(2015)
Cereal yield (kg/ha) ²	580	1,407	(2016)
Agriculture value added/worker (\$US) ²	\$301	\$1,772	(2017)
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of pop.) ²	44.7%	23.2%	(2015)
Children under 5 stunted (%) ²	26.8%	32.1%	(2015)
underweight (%) ²	8.4%	17.1%	(2015)
wasted (%) ²	3.2%	7.7%	(2015)



Environment and Natural Resources

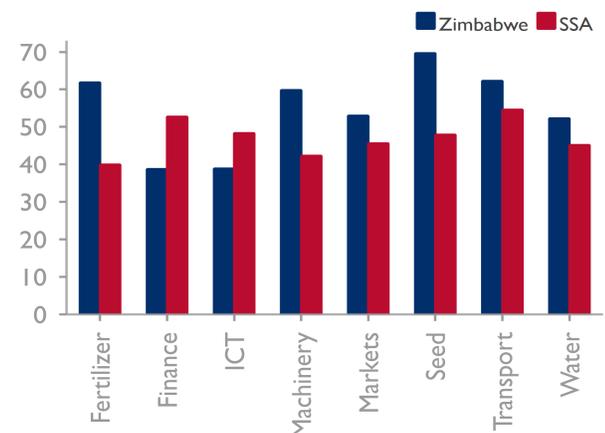
★ Biodiversity and Habitat Protections (0-100) ¹³	94.5	70.2	(2018)
Tree Cover Loss Index (0-100, higher is better) ¹³	6.9	16.3	(2018)
ND-GAIN Vulnerability (0-1, higher is worse) ¹⁴	0.54	0.55	(2016)
ND-GAIN Readiness (0-1, higher is better) ¹⁴	0.21	0.27	(2016)
Water dependency ratio (%) ¹⁶	38.7%	32.1%	(2014)
Freshwater withdrawals (% of total agriculture) ²	82.1%	82.1%	(2007)
industry ²	6.0%	6.0%	(2007)
domestic ²	11.9%	11.9%	(2007)
★ Child Health (0-100, higher is better) ¹⁷	58	48	(2017)
People with improved sources of drinking water urban (% of urban population) ¹⁸	97.1%	89.3%	(2015)
rural (% of rural population) ¹⁸	67.2%	59.7%	(2015)
Population using improved sanitation facilities urban (% urban population) ¹⁹	53.9%	43.2%	(2015)
rural (% rural population) ¹⁹	31.2%	22.3%	(2015)
Population practicing open defecation (%) ²	26.5%	25.4%	(2015)
Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) ²	537.0	588.9	(2014)



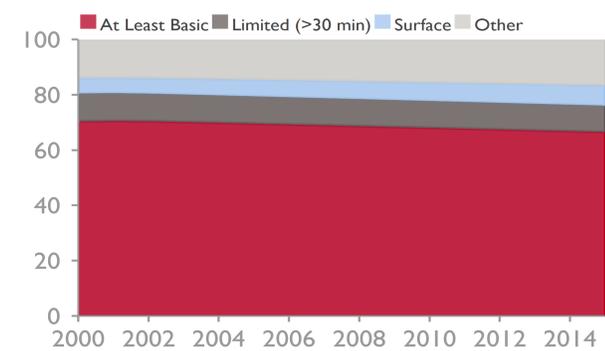
Energy

Electricity production (kWh per capita) ²⁰	636.5	461.0	(2016)
Renewable electricity output (% of total) ²	53%	50%	(2015)
CO2 emissions (MT per capita) ²	0.8	0.8	(2014)
★ Business Environment (0-100, higher is better) ²¹	41	47	(2017)
Firms: Electricity is a major constraint (%) ²²	22.1%	41.8%	(2016)
Firms: Number of power outages/month ²²	4.5	7.1	(2016)

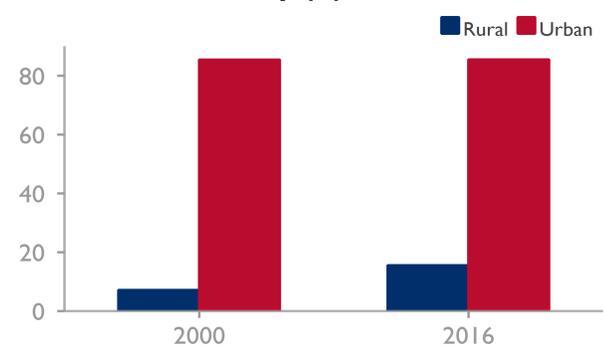
Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2017: Distance to Frontier Score (0-100, higher is better), by Category²³



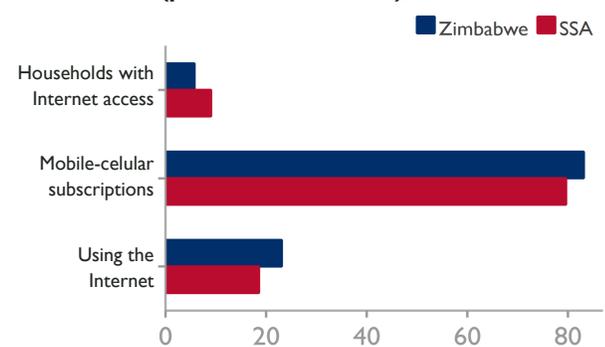
Water Source by type (%)¹⁹



Access to Electricity (%)²



★ Select Components of the ICT Use Self-Reliance Indicator (per 100 inhabitants), 2016²⁴



★ ICT Use (1-7, higher is better)²⁰

Zimbabwe: 9.6 | SSA: 1.83

Sources: 1. Regions based on USAID classifications; 2. World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI); 3. World Bank, PovcalNet; 4. International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook Database (WEO); 5. Calculated by Data Services, based on World Bank, World Development Indicators; 6. World Economic Forum (WEF), Global Gender Gap Report; 7. Heritage Foundation, Index of Economic Freedom; 8. World Economic Forum (WEF), Enabling Trade Index; 9. UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNCTADstat; 10. U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC), Trade DataWeb; 11. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), FAOSTAT Land and Fertilizer Data; 12. World Economic Forum (WEF), Global Competitiveness Index; 13. CIESIN and Yale, Environmental Performance Index (EPI); 14. Notre Dame Climate Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index; 16. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), AQUASTAT; 17. CIESIN, Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI); 18. Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), STATcompiler; 19. WHO/UNICEF, Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene; 20. World Economic Forum (WEF), Networked Readiness Index; 21. Legatum Institute, Legatum Prosperity Index; 22. World Bank, Enterprise Surveys; 23. World Bank, Enabling the Business of Agriculture; 24. International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database.