

ZIMBABWE

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN ZIMBABWE?

4.5m

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public
US\$3.7bn
International
US\$2.5bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

PPP\$546

[See Notes](#)

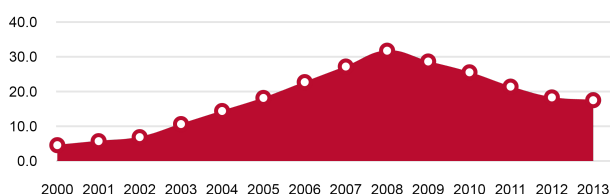
HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

4%

Depth of poverty

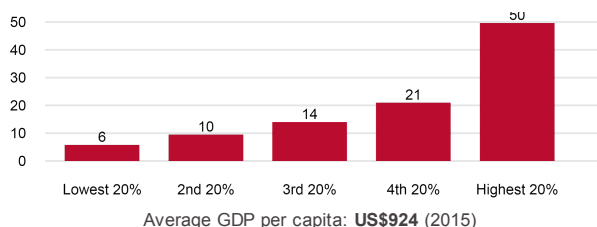
Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The distribution of income

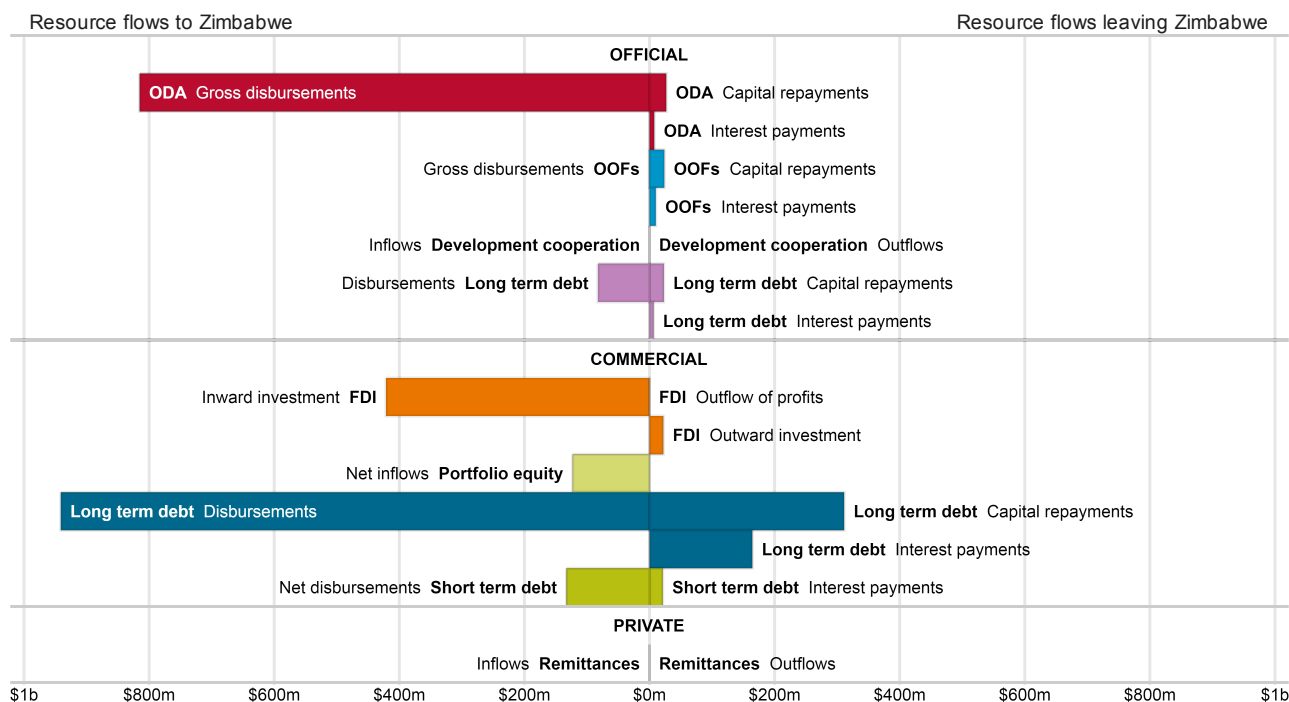
2011, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from Zimbabwe

Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2015, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$4bn	Revenue 100% of total US\$4bn	Tax Revenue 95% of total US\$4bn	Other Direct Taxes 6% of total US\$204m
			Corporate Income Tax 11% of total US\$422m
			Excise 19% of total US\$714m
			Customs 9% of total US\$345m
			Personal Income Tax 21% of total US\$770m
			Value-Added Tax 26% of total US\$985m
		Non-Tax Revenue 5% of total US\$180m	

Financing

2015, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$163m	Change In Arrears 94% of total US\$153m	Domestic 32% of total US\$51m
	Net Domestic Finance 118% of total US\$192m	Foreign 126% of total US\$206m
	Net External Finance -112% of total US\$-183m	Amortization -112% of total US\$-183m

Expenditure

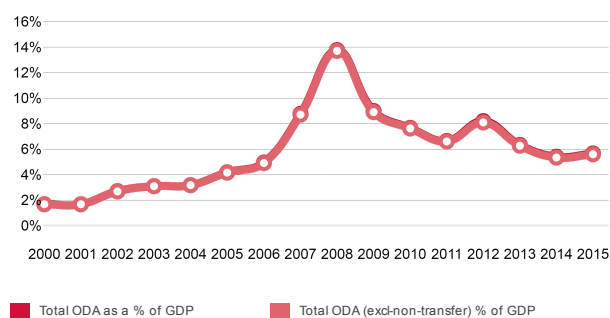
2015, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$4bn	Recurrent Expenditure 94% of total US\$4bn	Wages And Salaries 55% of total US\$2bn	
		Pensions 11% of total US\$438m	
		Grants And Transfers 15% of total US\$590m	Other Grants And Transfers 15% of total US\$590m
		Internal Payments 7% of total US\$277m	
		Goods And Services 8% of total US\$319m	
	Capital Expenditure And Net Lending 6% of total US\$239m		

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2015 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

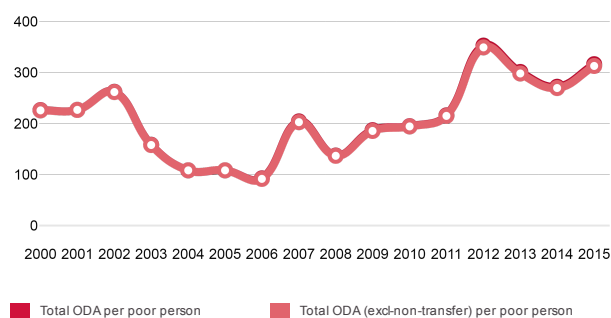
ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

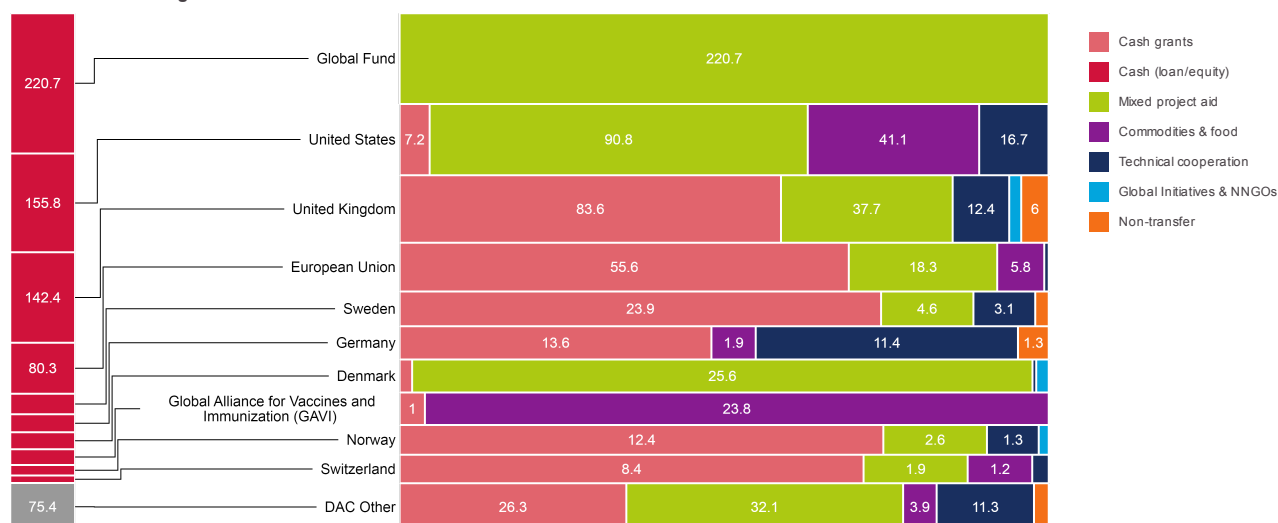


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



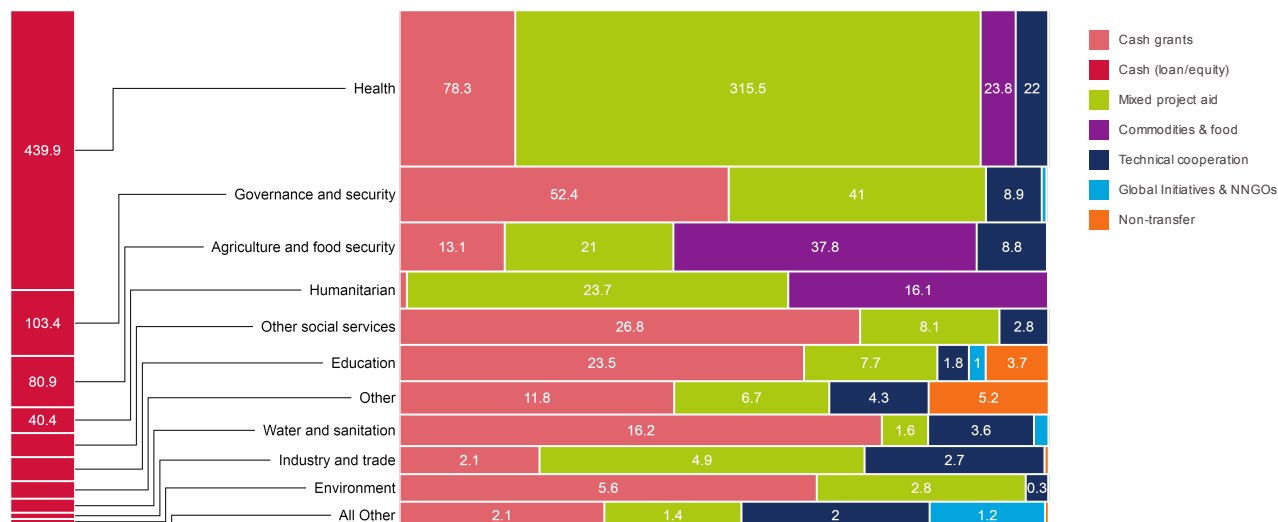
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

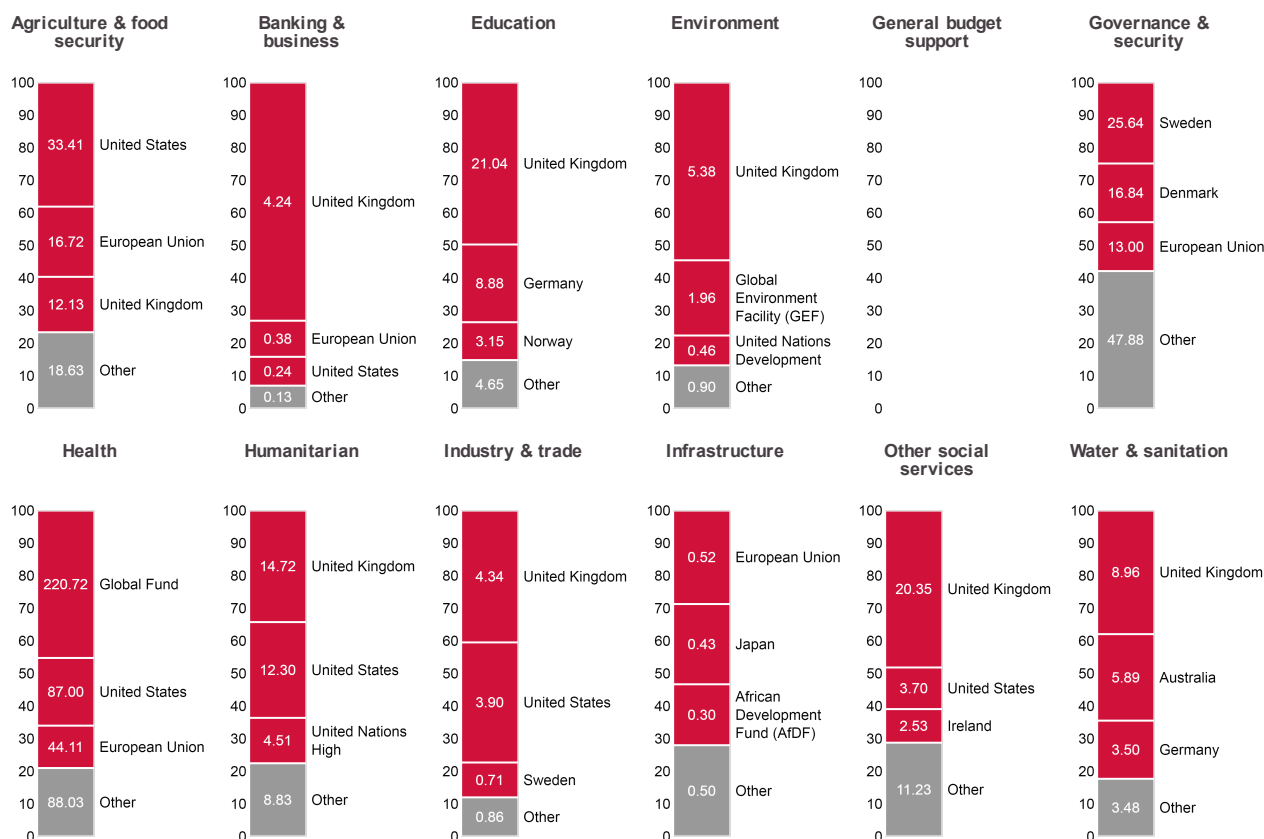
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.