

COMPETITIVENESS BULLETIN

Revitalising Zimbabwe's Global Competitiveness: Gaps and Solutions

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NCC
NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS COMMISSION
Enhancing Zimbabwe's Global Competitiveness

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Generally, competitiveness is defined as the ability of industry to compete in domestic, regional and international markets. It is a result of a diverse range of factors and policy inputs, which include a supportive regulatory, tax and finance environment, good economic and technological infrastructure, supply of quality talent and skills, productivity and costs.
- 1.2 A country's competitiveness is key to economic growth and development as well as to withstand the vagaries of the global negative economic shocks.
- 1.3 The openness of the Zimbabwe economy means that industry is vulnerable to negative economic shocks such as the Russian/Ukraine war, unfavourable exchange rate movement, higher interest rates or oil prices reduced demand from our major trading partners, which is outside the influence of domestic policymakers. To this end, competitiveness is a critical foundation to withstand similar economic shocks.
- 1.4 Specifically, Zimbabwe is uncompetitive when compared and ranked with other global and regional comparator countries. The country's position has been topical on several national conferences, competitive seminars, and economic forums with a view to come up with strategies to enhance national competitiveness. However, these dialogue platforms often discuss the unpleasant global ranking position of the country without indicating where the country is missing it and what exactly needs to be done.
- 1.5 This Bulletin, therefore, seeks to unpack deficient pillars on Zimbabwe's Global Competitiveness rankings and proffer appropriate recommendations to enhance the country's competitiveness.

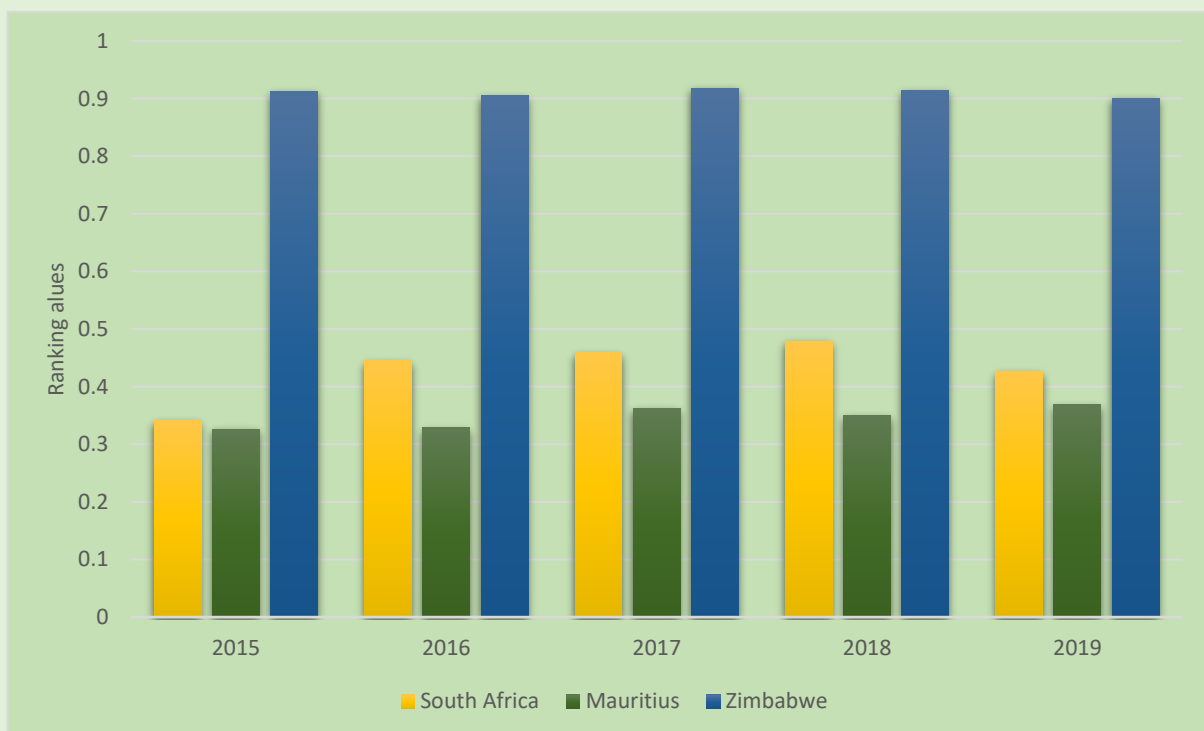
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2. ZIMBABWE’S COMPETITIVENESS PERFORMANCE

2.1 The country’s competitiveness under the World Economic Forum’s Global Competitiveness Rankings, has for a long time, been deemed undesirable. Ranked within the bottom 20 of the world countries for the past five years and bottom 7 in the SADC region. Figure 1 shows Zimbabwe’s WEF GCI rankings from 2015 to 2019 in comparison with Mauritius and South Africa.

Figure 1: Zimbabwe’s WEF GCI Rankings against Comparator Countries, 2015 to 2019



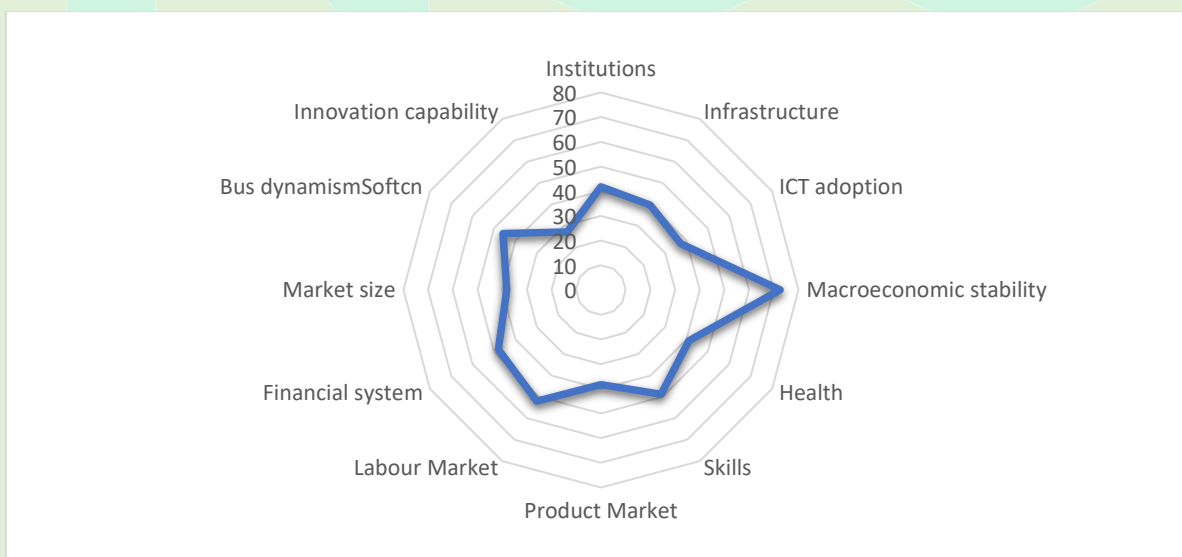
Source: NCC’s compilation using data from WEF GCI

2.2 Figure 1 depicts a slight improvement in the country’s competitiveness ranking between 2015 and 2019. However, the country remains in the bottom 20 of the world competitiveness ranking. To this end, the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS 1) targets an improvement of the country’s Global Competitiveness ranking to below 100 by 2025.

2.3 For the determination not to remain on paper, the country needs to urgently address areas that are inhibiting competitiveness growth opportunities in Zimbabwe by identifying challenges and come up with implementation strategies to improve business environment. The 2019 World Economic Forum’s Global Competitiveness Index (WEF-GCI) provides sufficient information on underperforming pillars in Zimbabwe, which needs to be addressed to enhance national competitiveness.

- 2.4 Against this background, stakeholders, such as policy makers, business, labour, academia, for strategic reasons, need to be kept conversant and frequently reminded on the areas that require urgent attention for the country to reach the 2025 competitiveness ranking target as espoused by NDS1. Considering that it took a year to move a single step in the rightful direction, from 128 to 127 in 2018 and 2019, respectively, ranking below 100 by 2025, without addressing key impediments to competitiveness, may not be achievable.
- 2.5 The WEF-GCI grouped factors that are critical to driving national productivity and competitiveness into 12 pillars, namely, institutions, infrastructure, ICT adoption, Macroeconomic stability, Health, Skills, Product Market, Labour Market, Financial System, Market Size, Business Dynamism, and Innovation Capability.
- 2.6 Of critical importance, these factors are not mutually exclusive to ensure national competitiveness, as there are complementary and should be implemented as a package of solutions. For instance, increasing investment on skills and health is likely to be upset by rigidities in the labour market and other institutional weaknesses by making it difficult for skilled health workers to gain access to suitable employment opportunities.
- 2.7 Thus, unpacking Zimbabwe's deficit areas in its drive to improve national competitiveness is crucial to inform policy makers. Figure 2 shows the country's performance on all 12 GCI pillars in 2019.

Figure 2: Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) Pillar Performance, 2019



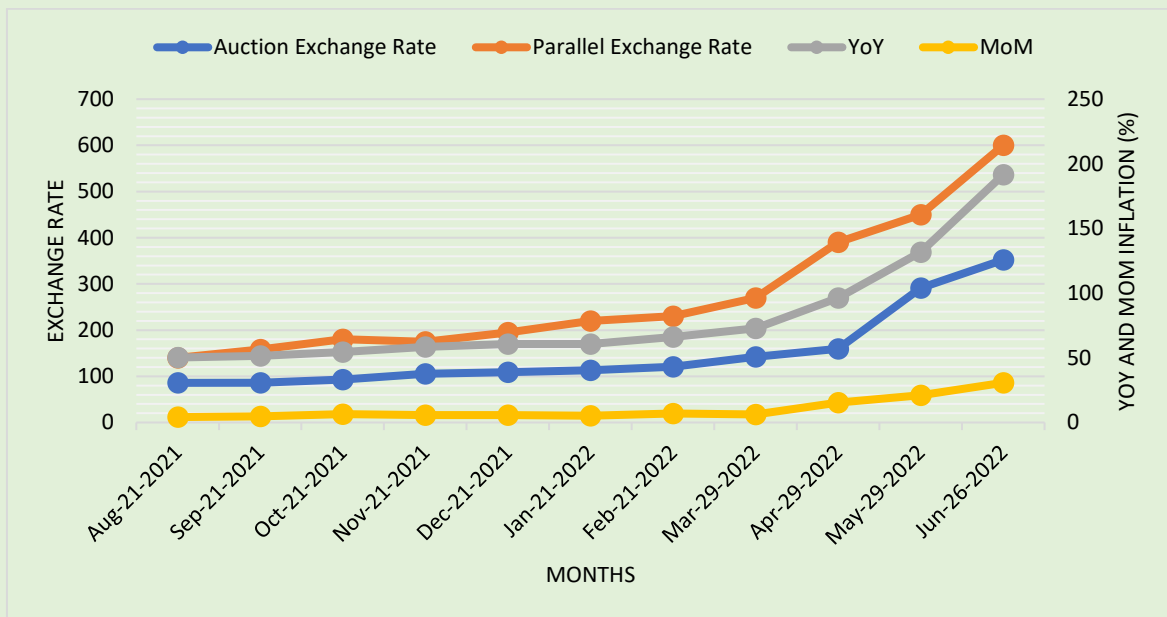
Source: 2019 WEF GCI Scores

- 2.8 Figure 2 indicates that Zimbabwe has not been doing well on 10 of the 12 GCI pillars, except on macroeconomic stability and labour market where it got close to 23 and 2 scores above

half, respectively. Although the 2019 WEF GCI indicated that Zimbabwe did well on macroeconomic stability by that time, it is important to note that the macroeconomic environment had since adversely changed as characterised by high inflation and exchange rate volatility.

2.9 Figure 3 shows inflation and exchange rate developments for the period August 2021 to June 2022.

Figure 3: Exchange Rate and Inflation Developments: August 2021 to June 2022



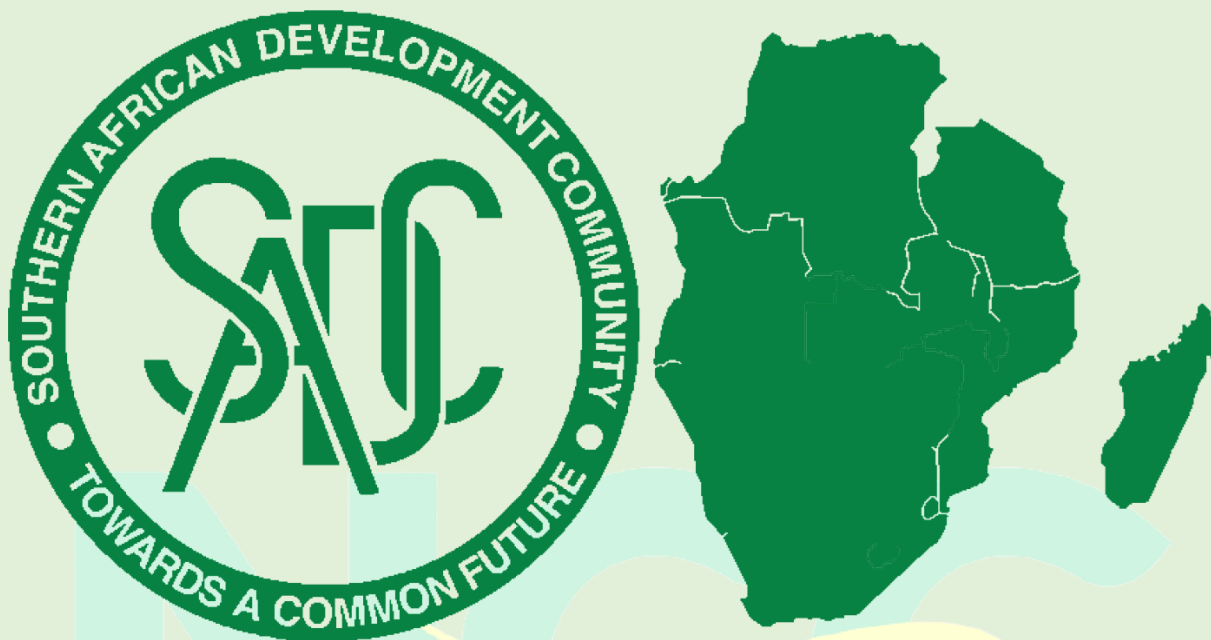
Source: Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and NCC Compilation

2.10 Zimbabwe has been characterised by exchange rate misalignment and high rates of inflation beginning last quarter of 2021 to date and this has a negative impact on macroeconomic performance, hence competitiveness. The resurgence of inflationary pressures is attributed to rising international commodity prices, increase in food and energy prices, indexation of prices to the parallel rate.

2.11 It is also critical to note that the country also performed badly on innovation capability, ICT adoption, market size, product market, infrastructure, health, institutions, business dynamism, financial system, and skill in their ascending order. The poor performance of these factors adversely affects the competitiveness of the country.

3. REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS ANALYSIS

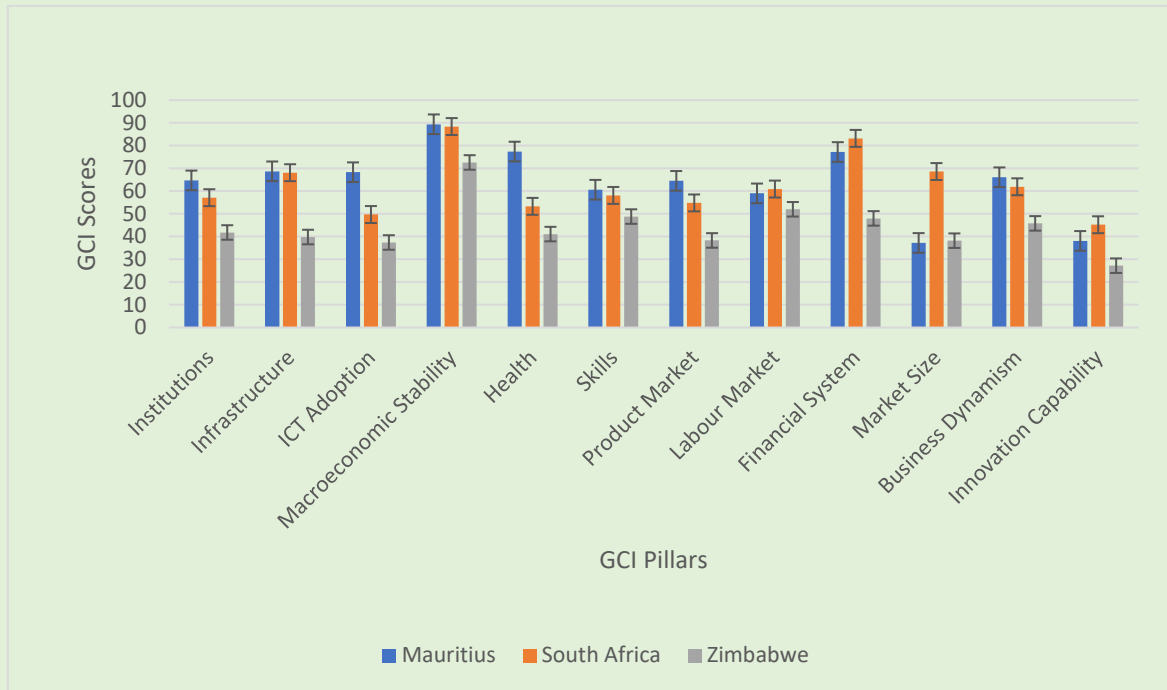
3.1 In comparison with Regional Member States (RMC) in South African Development Community (SADC), Zimbabwe is outperformed by Mauritius and its neighbours such as South Africa, Zambia, and Botswana, which are also among its major trading partners.



3.2 Understanding areas where regional partners are doing better than our economy can be a good starting point for addressing competitiveness issues in Zimbabwe. Above all, learning from regional peers with similar economic and political environments is the best option in this regard.

3.3 Figure 4 compares Zimbabwe with Mauritius and South Africa, which are the leading countries in GCI rankings in Africa and SADC.

Figure 4: Comparison of Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) Pillars with Regional Comparator Countries, 2019



Source: WEF GCIR

Innovation

- 3.4 Figure 3 indicates that Zimbabwe’s competitiveness is downplayed by several pillars where other regional partners are doing well. The country’s competitiveness is being weighed down by poor innovation capability. Whereas South Africa recorded above 45 scores on this pillar in 2019, Zimbabwe scored less than 28.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

- 3.5 Competitiveness in Zimbabwe is also restrained by slow ICT adoption, smaller market size and product market, and inadequate infrastructure. Whereas Mauritius scored close to 70 scores on ICT adoption, infrastructure and product market, Zimbabwe recorded less than 40 scores on these pillars. In terms of market size, the Zimbabwean marker is 80% less than that of South Africa.

Health



3.6 Zimbabwe's competitiveness is also weakened by poor health and frail institutions. When compared with Mauritius, Zimbabwean health and institutions are 88% and 55% less, respectively. It is important to note that, save for the market size of Mauritius, Zimbabwe is outperformed in all other pillars by both countries.

3.7 However, Zimbabwe is performing well on macroeconomic stability and labour market where it is less than 25% and 15%, respectively, from Africa's most competitive country.



4. ZIMBABWE'S COMPETITIVENESS GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- 4.1 As alluded above, Zimbabwe's competitiveness is greatly restrained by under performance in innovation, ICT, product market, market size, infrastructure, institutions, and health pillars. To this end, the key impediments to competitiveness in these areas need to be collectively addressed by stakeholders, such as Government, business community and regulators, amongst others.
- 4.2 It is critical to focus on what exactly needs to be done to improve performance of the identified pillars that have been restraining the country's competitiveness.

Innovation Capability

- 4.3 This pillar is made up of 3 components namely interaction and diversity, Research and Development (R&D), and commercialisation. Of the 3 components, R&D is poorly performing than other components, scoring 20.8 out of 100 scores compared to 31.7 and 30.9 for interaction and diversity, and commercialisation, respectively. This means that R&D has got great potential to modify the performance of the innovation capability pillar and improve Zimbabwe's competitiveness than any other component. This, however, does not imply that other components are optimally performing but only suggesting R&D pillar as the starting point.
- 4.4 Of critical note is that the country has got renewed hopes for improvement on this pillar given that it is immensely establishing innovation hubs across all tertiary education institutions. These centres are meant to promote innovation, creativity, and engagement in science, to foster problem solving ability and project-based learning as well as to provide practical learning and engagement in the process of science, technology, and innovation. This development is also critical as it is expected to support industrial needs through R&D.
- 4.5 Currently, the Government has established and operationalized five (5) innovation hubs across the country, namely University of Zimbabwe, Midlands State University, Chinhoyi University of Technology, National University of Science and Technology, and Harare Institute of Technology.

Information and Communication Technology Adoption

- 4.6 Of the 5 components¹ of this pillar, Zimbabwe is doing better only on fibre internet users, where the component recorded a 2-digit global ranking². The country performed badly on internet users where it is ranked number 115 out of 141 countries followed by mobile-cellular

¹ Mobile-cellular telephone subscription, mobile-broadband subscriptions, fixed-broadband internet subscriptions, fibre internet subscriptions and internet users.

² Position 85 out of 141 world countries in 2019.

telephone subscriptions, fixed-broadband internet subscriptions and mobile-broadband subscriptions, respectively. This means that low levels of internet users in Zimbabwe is restraining ICT adoption pillar and transmitting a negative pass-through effect on the country's competitiveness than other components.

- 4.7 Low internet use in Zimbabwe is a result of high internet costs where the average price of 1GB is USD2 compared to USD0.75 for Mauritius in 2021, as well as intermittent poor



internet service provision characterized by frequent interruptions.

- 4.8 In order to address these challenges for State Owned Enterprises, Government expanded and improved the country's ICT services and infrastructure through implementation of the National Mobile Broadband project by NetOne as well as investment by TelOne with support from China Exim Bank.

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Product Market

- 4.9 This pillar, with 2 components, domestic competition, and trade openness, is heavily weighed by trade openness component that is ranked the least in global rankings. The performance of the trade openness component is restrained by high trade tariffs, inefficient border clearance procedures as well as high prevalence of non-tariff barriers.
- 4.10 Compared with other regional partners, Mauritius and South Africa for instance, Zimbabwe's trade tariffs are 13.98% and 7.48% higher than Mauritius and South Africa, respectively. Similarly, prevalence of non-tariff barriers in Zimbabwe limits the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market relative to Mauritius and South Africa. Whereas Mauritius and South Africa scored 4.9 and 4.3³, respectively, Zimbabwe recorded 4.1 scores.

³ On a scale of 1-7, where 1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit at all



4.11 In terms of border clearance, Zimbabwe scored 2.0 whereas Mauritius and South Africa scored 2.7 and 3.2, respectively, on a scale that ranges from 1 (worst) to 5 (best) scores. However, it is worth noting that the country has made huge investment in both hard and soft border infrastructure. Recently, on 20 June 2022, the country launched the Electronic Single Window System on its ports of entry and exit to enhance border efficiency.

4.12 The domestic competition component is also downplayed by regulatory fees and levies, which are inconsistent and often increasing when compared with other countries. A comparison of radiation application fees shows that Zimbabwe charges US\$120, which is higher than US\$44 for Mauritius.

4.13 In terms of environmental management in Zimbabwe, emissions discharge per metric tonne per quarter attract a minimum of US\$100, depending on volume of emissions. A 5% administration fee is also charged on the fees. However, in South Africa, application for waste management license is charged per application. The least application is US\$118.

4.14 The situation is also exacerbated by subsidies, which are greatly distorting competition in Zimbabwe. A good example is the subsidisation of the ZUPCO buses, which had remarkably reduce competition in the transport sector.



Market Size

4.15 The performance of the market size pillar is tone down by the imports of goods and services component that is ranked number 129 out of 141 world countries. This component illustrates

the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world, as a percentage of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 2019, Zimbabwe recorded 20.9% of imports as a percentage of GDP compared to 35.3% of South Africa, the country's major trading partner in the region and 55% of Mauritius.

4.16 The pillar is also restrained by the country's low domestic production, which is measured by GDP in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) \$ billions and is ranked number 108 out of 141 countries with US\$38 billion compared to US\$702 billion for South Africa the same year. However, in all sub-components of the respective pillar as aforementioned, Zimbabwe has got huge scope to improve its competitiveness.

Infrastructure

4.17 This pillar involves transport and utility infrastructure components. Neither of the 2 components are doing well. The utility infrastructure is ranked number 130 out of 141 world countries whereas the transport infrastructure is ranked at position 117. The utility infrastructure component is constrained by frequent interruptions in water supply, greater population percentage exposed to unsafe drinking water, low percentage of population with access to electricity and high losses of electricity during power transmission and distribution.

4.18 The transport infrastructure is weighed mainly by poor quality of road infrastructure, poor airport connectivity and inefficient transport services.

4.19 Although these sub-components of the transport infrastructure component have been raised as grey areas in the 2019 WEF GCI, it is important to highlight that Zimbabwe is currently engaged in extensive road network and airport rehabilitation programme. The programmes include the Emergency Road Rehabilitation Programme (ERRP)



and, upgrading and modernisation of the Beitbridge Border Post, widening of Harare – Beitbridge road, Mbudzi Round, Victoria Falls and Robert Gabriel Mugabe International Airports, amongst. The improvement of the country's competitiveness.

Beitbridge Boarder Post

Institutions

- 4.20 The institution pillar is highly downplayed by the public sector performance, checks and balances, transparency, property rights and future orientation of the Government, which have recorded a 3-digit ranking in 2019. Other components of the pillar such as security, social capital and corporate governance have performed better and were ranked position 92, 93 and 84 out of 141 countries in 2019, respectively.
- 4.21 Public sector performance is constrained by burdensome Government regulations, which makes companies extremely difficult to comply with public administration's requirements as well as low use of online services by Government on e-information sharing, e-consultation and e-decision making.
- 4.22 The checks and balance component on the other hand was weakened by low degree of judicial independence from Government interference, inefficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations, which made it difficult for private businesses to challenge government actions and/ or regulations through the legal system and low levels of freedom available to journalists.
- 4.23 The transparency component is weighed by higher incidence of corruption in the public sector whereas the property rights component is weakened by low intellectual property protection.
- 4.24 The future orientation of Government on the other hand is constrained by low levels of intervention in ensuring a stable policy environment for doing business, effective respond to technological, societal, and demographic trends, security, and economic challenges as well as low pace of the legal framework in adapting to digital business models such as e-commerce and fintech, among others.
- 4.25 However, it is critical to note that Government has adopted e-governance in some of its departments such as digitalisation of the civil registry where e-passports are being issued. Furthermore, the Government institutionalised the Zimbabwe Investment Development Agency (ZIDA) and National Competitiveness Commission (NCC) to deal with cumbersome business regulations, procedures and processes with the view to ease the doing business and enhance competitiveness in Zimbabwe.

Health

- 4.26 The performance of the health pillar is largely weakened by poor health facilities reducing the health life expectancy of the citizens. In 2019, Zimbabwe's life expectancy was 53,2 compared to 57,1 and 64,8 for South Africa and Mauritius, respectively.

4.27 Government in collaboration with Development Partners is implementing health wellness programmes where the public are being sensitized on the dangers and consequences of chronic diseases such as diabetes, cancer, high blood pressure, HIV and Aids, among others. In addition, Government has rolled out free immunization and nutrition programmes for children to boost their immune systems.



4.28 It is critical to note that the competitiveness of the health sector is determined by various components that include, health service delivery, workforce, information systems, access to essential medicines, financing and leadership/ governance. To this end, the well-being of the country's population has a bearing on productivity of the labour force, hence competitiveness.

5. PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS

Pillar	Component	Sub-Component	Recommendations	Responsibility
Innovation	R&D	R&D Expenditures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise and avail funding on R&D programmes in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 9.5⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC)
		Research Institution Prominence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and enforce standards based on international best practices Establish strategic partnerships among research institutions including private and public universities, Government agencies, corporate entities, and health institutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development Standard Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ)
ICT Adoption	Internet Users	----- --	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service providers to consider rolling over of internet data bundles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Information Communication Technology, Postal and Courier Services Econet
	Fixed-broadband	----- --	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service providers to promote and strengthen high-speed access to the public 	

⁴ Target 9.5 calls upon countries to encourage innovation and substantially increase the number of researchers, as well as public and private spending on research and experimental development (R&D).

Pillar	Component	Sub-Component	Recommendations	Responsibility
	Internet subscriptions		internet including use of cable modem, Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), fibre, and other fixed (wired)-broadband technologies such as Ethernet, LAN, and broadband over powerline communications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netone • Telone • Liquid Telecommunications
	Mobile-broadband subscriptions	----- --	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt standard mobile-broadband subscriptions and dedicated mobile-broadband data subscriptions to the public internet. 	
	Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions	----- --	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct regular database updating and delist inactive accounts 	
Product Market	Trade Openness	Trade Tariffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider reducing trade tariffs in line with regional standards in SADC, COMESA and ACFTA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Industry and Commerce • Competition and Tariff Commission (CTC) • Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Pillar	Component	Sub-Component	Recommendations	Responsibility
		Border Clearance Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonise border clearance processes and procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Industry and Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA)
		Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamline non-tariff barriers such as health and product standards, technical and labelling requirements, among others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health and Child Care Port Health Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
	Domestic Competition	Distortive effect of fiscal measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise Government intervention and allow market forces determine business operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Industry and Commerce Competition and Tariff Commission (CTC) Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Market Size	Imports of goods and services	----- ----	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued support for importation of raw materials and intermediate goods to increase industrial production Support local production of raw materials, which the country has a comparative and competitive advantage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Industry and Commerce Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI)

Pillar	Component	Sub-Component	Recommendations	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote import substitution on finished products 	
	GDP	----- ----	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued implementation of policies that promote GDP growth, such as fiscal and monetary policy strategies that addresses macroeconomic imbalances, efficient exchange rate system that is market oriented, among others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ)
Infrastructure	Transport Infrastructure	Quality of road infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued support and implementation of road infrastructure rehabilitation programmes and projects in urban areas as well as trunk ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development Local Authorities
		Airport Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued support and implementation of airports rehabilitation programmes and projects to expand connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development Civil Aviation Authority of Zimbabwe (CAAZ)
		Efficiency of air transport services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce by half runway related accidents, controlled flight into terrain and serious incidents, in line with the Abuja Declaration where African Union made a 	

Pillar	Component	Sub-Component	Recommendations	Responsibility
			commitment to improve aviation safety in the region.	
	Utility Infrastructure	Reliability of Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued implementation of water supply rehabilitation programmes and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development
		Exposure to unsafe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage private partners in local production of critical water treatment chemicals Expedite the rehabilitation and maintenance of water infrastructure such as water treatment plants, canals and pipes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA)
		Electricity Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify the rural electrification program to increase the percentage of population with access to electricity Charge cost reflective tariffs that ensure viability and attract Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to invest in power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Energy and Power Development Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA)
		Electricity Supply Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and maintenance of energy infrastructure to minimise losses of 	

Pillar	Component	Sub-Component	Recommendations	Responsibility
			electricity during power transmission and distribution	
Institution	Public Sector Performance	Burden of government regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamline Government regulations to lessen compliance burden for companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zimbabwe Investment Development Authority (ZIDA) National Competitiveness Commission (NCC) Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs
		E-participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and enforce use of online services by government on e-information sharing, e-consultation and e-decision making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Information Communication Technology, Postal and Courier Services
	Checks and Balances	Judicial Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce Government interference in the judicial system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs
Freedom of Press		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement freedom of press as enshrined in national constitution 		
Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued dialogues between private sector and Government Simplify and streamline procedures for private businesses to challenge 		

Pillar	Component	Sub-Component	Recommendations	Responsibility
			Government actions and/or regulations through the legal system	
	Transparency	Incidence of corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of zero tolerance to corruption 	
	Property rights	Property Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of property rights protection 	
		Intellectual property protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of intellectual property protection 	
Future orientation of the Government	Government ensuring policy stability	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement consistent and non-conflicting policies 	
		Government's responsiveness to change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory policy formulation and implementation of policy resolutions to avoid policy evaporation and achieve the intended objectives 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued adherence to the acceded global, continental and regional declarations and treaties 	
	Legal framework's adaptability to		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedite the implementation of e-governance to other Government departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Pillar	Component	Sub-Component	Recommendations	Responsibility
		digital business models		
Health	Health life expectancy	----- -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritisation of funding on health infrastructure development programs to improve the quality health services • Charge cost reflective medical fees 	•



6. CONCLUSION

Conclusion

- 6.1 Competitiveness is key to economic growth and development as well as job creation for Zimbabwe. In order to protect the gains achieved to date, sustain the economic recovery post Covid 19 and ultimately spread the benefits of economic growth, we must continue to enhance all aspects competitiveness of the economy.
- 6.2 This requires concerted efforts by all stakeholders to address underperforming competitiveness pillars alluded above, as the has got great capacity/ potential for improvement to achieve the NDS1 target.
- 6.3 Given that this Bulletin has unpacked areas constraining the country's competitiveness and proposed actionable recommendations, Zimbabwe has great potential to move up the competitiveness ladder if the proposed recommendations are taken with all importance they deserve.
- 6.4 Pursuant to this, the Commission will do follow ups and continued dialogues with relevant stakeholders for the successful implementation of the proposed recommendations.

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Enhancing Zimbabwe's Global Competitiveness

Published by:

National Competitiveness Commission,
1 Adylinn Road, Agriculture House
Corner Marlborough Drive & Adylinn Road,
Marlborough, Harare

Tel: +263 242 300764 / +263 242 313230

Email: info@ncc.co.zw

Website: <https://ncczw.co.zw>