**POSİTİON PAPER**

 

 **Country:**Zimbabwe

**Committee:**UNDP

**Agenda Item:**Achieving Goals 8 and 9

**Delegate:**Büşra Engür

Our country in Southern Africa. Home to the Great Zimbabwe Monument, the mighty Victoria Falls and the Eastern Highlands, the country also national parks in which a variety of animals, including the Big Five, can be found. The largest of these are Hwange National Park in the west, and the Gonarezhou Transfrontier Park in the South. Zimbabwe has a total land area of 390 000 square kilometres and a well educated population of around 14 million people.

Our country economic development continues to be hampered by price and exchange rate instability the misallocation of productive resources, low investment, and limited structural transformation. High inflation, multiple exchange rates, unsustainable debt levels and the ineffective control of public spending have increased the cost of production, reduced incentives for productivity-enhancing investment, and encouraged informality.

Trade integration has declined, and foreign direct investment remains low, limiting the transfer of new technologies and investment in modernizing the economy. Unsustainable debt levels and longstanding arrears to international financial institution. Output fell because of economic instability and the removal of subsidies on maize meal, fuel, and electricity prices. Modest economic recovery is projected, if effective measures are taken to stabilize foreign exchange and avoid excessive money creation.Rising inflation, the depreciation of the local currency, and higher interest rates have dampened consumption and investment. Strong remittance inflows mitigated to some extent the adverse impact on private consumption and, together with higher gold exports, have kept Zimbabwe’s external current account in surplus. Wage pressures and demands for higher spending on agriculture remain key fiscal risks. The poverty rate is expected to decline modestly in the medium term, but vulnerability due to climate shocks and inflationary pressure remains high. Shocks to agricultural output due to a changing and more unpredictable climate, and economic shocks, such as inflation and supply chain disruptions, will continue to strain household finances.