

THE ZIM GLOBAL MEDIA WEEKLY REVIEW

AN AFROCENTRIC VOICE

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Zimbabwe, Africa and the world in focus

Hon. Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Amb. Sanyatwe Hails KUZANA SCREEZY 2026 as Creative Economy
Centre Stage

Nyamapanga Police Station Construction Advances as Government Drives Vision 2030

President Mnangagwa Caps 2,729 ZOU Graduates as Women, STEM and Critical Skills
Centre Stage

Zimbabwe Trade Surplus - Buy Zimbabwe Pushes Local Industry Towards Vision 2030

Edition period: 5 October 2026 to 10 October 2026 . Historical archive edition
Sport

Hon. Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Amb. Sanyatwe Hails KUZANA SCREEZY 2026 as Creative Economy
Centre Stage

October 10, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

ZITF, Bulawayo - The Minister of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture, Hon. Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Amb. Anselem Nhamo Sanyatwe, has hailed KUZANA SCREEZY 2026 as a significant platform for transforming Zimbabwe's sporting, artistic and cultural talent into sustainable businesses, employment opportunities and investment as the country accelerates implementation of National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2) towards Vision 2030.

The inaugural KUZANA Sport and Creative Economy Expo Zimbabwe International Trade Fair grounds in Bulawayo running began on the 10th and ends tomorrow, the 11th.

The KUZANA SCEEZY event brought together stakeholders from business and Government to explore opportunities for commercial and creative potential.

Held under the theme, "Towards Vision 2030 through Sport and Culture", the Expo seeks to strengthen the contribution of sporting and creative industries to economic growth, youth empowerment, entrepreneurship and innovation.

The significance of the event was underscored during the official opening ceremony where the Vice President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Hon. C. Ncube attended as Guest of Honour and delivered an address on behalf of the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Mutemwa Rurima Gumbo.

The President's message highlighted the importance of moving beyond traditional sports and culture primarily as recreational and entertainment activities.

their potential to generate employment, attract investment, earn foreign exchange, and contribute to national economic development.

For the Minister of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture, Hon. L. Sanyatwe, KUZANA SCREEZY 2026 provides an opportunity to transform the country's development ambition into practical opportunities for athletes, artists, and young people seeking to build sustainable livelihoods from their talents.

Officially opening the Expo as Guest of Honour, the Vice President of Zimbabwe, Hon. Col. (Rtd) Dr KCD Mohadi, highlighted the economic potential available within Zimbabwe's sporting and creative industries, emphasizing the importance of developing an environment in which talent can flourish commercially.

Delivering the address of His Excellency President Dr Emmers Mnangagwa, the Vice President underscored the potential of these industries to drive economic creation, innovation, tourism and economic growth when adequately supported and commercially developed.

In the address delivered by the Vice President, President Mnangagwa stated, "When supported and commercially developed, then these sectors provide the platform for creation, generators of innovation, vehicles for national pride, talent, and drivers of economic growth."

The statement captures the central objective of KUZANA SCE to create a stronger connection between talent, investment, enterprise development and the economy.

The Vice President's address reinforced the need for stronger links between Government, businesses, financial institutions, sporting organisations and practitioners to unlock the commercial potential of Zimbabwean talent.

For athletes, this means creating opportunities beyond competition through sponsorship, professional management, broadcasting, tourism and other commercial activities.

For musicians, filmmakers, fashion designers, visual artists and other creative practitioners, it means developing sustainable business models that allow them to monetise their intellectual property, products and services.

The message delivered by the Vice President on behalf of the Government was not simply about celebrating Zimbabwe's talent. It was about ensuring that talent is properly nurtured and commercialised.

creative excellence can support livelihoods and contribute meaningfully to the economy.

Achieving this requires improved infrastructure, professional training, finance, market development and stronger intellectual property protection so that athletes and artists receive fair value for their work.

The policy significance of KUZANA SCEEZY 2026 is anchored in National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2), Zimbabwe's development blueprint for the next decade.

Under the leadership of His Excellency President Dr Emmerson Mnangagwa, NDS2 provides the framework for accelerating the country's transition to a modern and prosperous upper-middle-income society by 2030, building on the foundation established under the first National Development Strategy.

The national development agenda places emphasis on employment creation, economic development, entrepreneurship, investment and the growth of the private sector, including opportunities within sport, arts, culture and heritage.

The strategy recognises the importance of economic transformation of traditional sectors to harness human capital, innovation, technology and cultural resources.

In this context, KUZANA SCREEZY 2026 provides a platform for achieving the country's development objectives with practical implementation across Zimbabwe's sports and creative industries.

The Expo enables stakeholders to examine how the country can leverage its environment surrounding sport and the creative economy while creating jobs, employment, investment and entrepreneurship.

The Government's development agenda also emphasises value addition and the development of productive enterprises. Applied to the sports and creative industries, it means ensuring that Zimbabwe does not merely produce talent but also develops the businesses, institutions and infrastructure that can generate lasting economic value.

The economic contribution of a sporting event, for example, extends beyond the competing. It includes accommodation, transport, catering, broadcasting, event management, equipment suppliers, advertising and tourism services.

Similarly, the commercial value of music and film productions extends beyond production and distribution, international licensing, merchandise, advertising, live performances and other revenue streams.

By encouraging investment across these value chains, Zimbabwe can maximise the contribution of industries that have traditionally received greater recognition for their entertainment and cultural value than for their economic potential.

His Excellency President Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa has committed to build an empowered upper-middle-income society through inclusive growth, job and employment creation, entrepreneurship and the development of a vibrant creative economy.

Sport, arts and culture have an important place in this ambition to create economic opportunities with national identity, social participation and the realisation of human potential.

Zimbabwe's sporting achievements, musical traditions, visual arts and rich cultural heritage provide a foundation for expanding domestic and international trade, strengthening the country's presence in regional and international markets.

The challenge is to ensure that these strengths translate into sustainable business growth and wider economic participation.

President Mnangagwa has emphasised the role of arts, culture and creative industries in socioeconomic development, recognising the contribution of creative industries to national cohesion, inclusive growth and economic transformation.

KUZANA SCREEZY 2026 brings these priorities into a practical framework, connecting practitioners with potential investors, brands, institutions and partners.

For the sporting sector, opportunities include professional league development, coaching, sports science, sports medicine, equipment manufacturing and sports tourism.

For the creative sector, opportunities extend to music, film, photography, sculpture, publishing, digital content creation, cultural festivals and tourism.

The combined potential of these industries makes them relevant to diversify economic activity and expand opportunities for young people.

The role of the Ministry of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture, (Rtd) Amb. Sanyatwe, is therefore important in advancing the environment required for these sectors to develop.

The Minister of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture, Hon. Lt. Gen. Nhamo Sanyatwe, has placed the development and commercialisation of creative activities at the centre of the opportunities presented by the Expo.

The Expo brings Government and industry stakeholders together to discuss requirements for transforming individual talent and cultural resources into industries.

The development of these industries requires more than identification of talent. It requires reliable infrastructure, professional administration, a business development skills, market access and investment in innovation.

production and distribution.

In sport, this includes facilities, qualified coaches, athlete welfare structures, sponsorship and professional management.

In the arts and cultural industries, it includes production facilities, rehearsal spaces, creative hubs, professional training, intellectual property protection and access to local and international markets.

These requirements highlight the importance of cooperation between the public and private sectors.

Government can provide an enabling policy environment, while the private sector can contribute capital, expertise, technology and market access.

Industry associations, educational institutions and training providers can develop professional skills and help young people turn their abilities into careers.

For the Minister of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture, Hon. Lt. Sanyatwe, the long-term value of the Expo will depend on what translates into practical programmes, partnerships and measures.

Young Zimbabweans stand to benefit from a more commercial creative economy.

Across the country, young people are participating in athletics, fashion, film, photography, digital media and other creative activities already using digital platforms to reach audiences, promote their business opportunities.

However, talent and online visibility alone do not guarantee success.

Young practitioners need access to professional training, financial infrastructure and markets. They also need stronger knowledge of marketing, intellectual property and the commercial rights associated with their work.

KUZANA SCREEZY 2026 creates a platform for examining the emerging talent with potential commercial opportunities.

The economic benefits could extend well beyond athletes and organisers, photographers, designers, technicians, transport operators, marketers and other service providers.

This wider value chain makes the creative economy particularly relevant to the creation and entrepreneurship under NDS2.

The challenge is to ensure that opportunities are accessible to all provinces, including rural communities whose artistic traditions have not always received the same exposure as those in major urban centres.

Zimbabwe's cultural heritage provides another avenue for economic growth.

Traditional music, dance, sculpture, crafts, fashion, storytelling and other knowledge can support cultural tourism while creating markets for local products.

communities.

The relationship between heritage and economic opportunity has been a key theme of the National Heritage Strategy, which aimed at developing cultural infrastructure across the country.

Zim Global Media explored this connection in its report, Minister of Culture, Heritage and Museums, Shumba Moyo, Shangwe-Tonga Culture Centre in Gokwe, Unlocking Cultural Potential.

The report examines the potential for cultural facilities to preserve and promote Zimbabwean history and knowledge while supporting tourism, entrepreneurship and community development.

These opportunities align with the broader objective of strengthening Zimbabwe's cultural sector through cultural diplomacy, tourism and the international market for creative goods and services.

With appropriate investment, Zimbabwean artists and cultural practitioners can reach wider audiences while creating income opportunities at home.

The Minister of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture, Hon. Lt. G and other sector stakeholders have an opportunity to use platform to strengthen the links between cultural preservation, enterprise tourism.

As KUZANA SCREEZY 2026 approaches its conclusion, attention what the initiative can deliver beyond the exhibition grounds.

The long-term value of the Expo will depend on whether discussion commitments, commercial partnerships, new enterprises, professional programmes and stronger industry institutions.

For the Government of Zimbabwe, led by His Excellency President Mnangagwa, the task is to maintain an enabling environment for sporting and creative industries in line with NDS2 and Vision 2030.

For investors and businesses, the opportunity lies in recognising potential of Zimbabwean talent and developing sustainable business.

For athletes and creative practitioners, the priority is to strengthen and protect intellectual property and build enterprises capable of competing in international markets.

The success of this agenda will ultimately be measured by the jobs created, investments secured and incomes generated across value chains.

KUZANA SCREEZY 2026 has brought the economic potential of sport into focus. The messages delivered by His Excellency President Dube through the Vice President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Hon. Dr. Grace Mugabe, alongside the sectoral leadership of the Minister of Sport, Recreation and Culture, Hon. Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Amb. Anselem Nhamo Sanyatwe, are moving from talent recognition to commercial development.

As Zimbabwe implements NDS2 and advances towards Vision 2030, we must ensure that sport, arts and culture become sustainable sources of growth, entrepreneurship, investment and economic value.

Zimbabwean talent must not only entertain, inspire and represent

also create livelihoods, support businesses and contribute to the economic development.

Read online:

<https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/hon-lt-gen-rtd-amb-sanyatwe-hai-ative-economy-takes-centre-stage/zimgloba/>

Features

Nyamaropa Police Station Construction Advances as Government
October 10, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Nyamaropa, Nyanga North - Construction of the new Zimbabwe
Nyamaropa Police Station administration block is progressing, and backfilling advancing ahead of the next phase, which is excavation construction followed by the erection of the main building.

The project, funded by the Government of Zimbabwe, forms part of the plan to strengthen public security infrastructure, improve access to essential services for communities and advance the national ambition of building an upper middle income society by 2030.

Nyanga North Constituency Member of Parliament, Honourable

development of public infrastructure was essential to ensuring benefited from the country's national development agenda.

"Our commitment is to ensure that development reaches every Infrastructure such as the Nyamaropa Police Station is important fundamental to the wellbeing of our people and the development remain focused on supporting initiatives that translate the nation into tangible benefits for our people," said Hon. Sanyatwe.

The project aligns with the development priorities championed President Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, particularly the and no place behind, while supporting the objectives of National (NDS2), which provides Zimbabwe's development framework for

The current construction phase involves foundation brickwork and stages in preparing the site for the next phase of building work, advancing towards slab works, which are expected to provide the main administration block.

Once the slab has been completed, work is expected to proceed foundation level, marking another important milestone as the building shape above ground.

The progression from foundation works to the main structure is the construction process. Proper execution of these stages helps ensure the durability required for the completed facility.

Continued progress will depend on the availability of construction materials, the coordination of work and compliance with applicable building codes. An official completion or commissioning date has been provided.

The Government of Zimbabwe's funding of the project highlights its investment in strengthening institutions and extending essential services outside major urban centres. For residents of Nyamaropa and the surrounding North, the development represents progress towards improved infrastructure and a stronger institutional presence for policing and community support.

A functional police station administration block can provide the necessary environment for police officers, support administrative operations, and serve as a central hub for community engagement and public safety initiatives.

engagement between law enforcement agencies and residents contribute to the wider effort to strengthen public security and its delivery.

Hon. Sanyatwe has been associated with initiatives aimed at social development and improving access to essential infrastructure and services. Investment in public facilities is particularly important in rural areas as communities are often geographically dispersed and access to services presents practical challenges.

The Nyamaropa Police Station project also highlights the importance of collaboration between Government institutions, local leadership, communities and the private sector in delivering infrastructure that responds to local needs.

Public security is an important foundation for stable communities, economic activity, property and the continuation of economic activities. Farmers, businesses, operators and households depend on a secure environment in which to conduct their activities and protect their livelihoods.

However, the effectiveness of policing services depends on many factors, including infrastructure. Adequate staffing, equipment, transport, communication and professional conduct and public cooperation remain essential to the success of such initiatives.

delivery. The completed facility will need appropriate operation and maintenance to achieve its intended purpose.

The project is consistent with the broader priorities of National Development Strategy 2, which emphasises infrastructure development, economic transformation, social strengthening and improved public service delivery as Zimbabwe's national development ambitions.

At community level, these priorities must translate into tangible improvements that residents can experience. Accessible public facilities, stronger institutions and reliable services are important components of inclusive development.

The Nyamaropa Police Station administration block illustrates how a well-planned facility at constituency level can contribute to national development objectives. Its contribution will ultimately be measured not simply by the completion of the project, but by how effectively the facility serves residents and supports the community.

The development also reflects President Mnangagwa's vision of no place behind. The principle places emphasis on ensuring that no one is left from investments in infrastructure, public services and economic growth, regardless of their geographical location.

For Nyanga North, this means extending development initiatives to rural centres and ensuring that communities remain part of the country's development agenda.

Achieving Vision 2030 requires sustained investment across the country's development priorities translated into practical projects at provincial, constituency and ward levels. Schools, clinics, roads, police stations, telecommunications infrastructure each have a role to play in building the foundation for an empowered and prosperous society.

The delivery of such projects must be accompanied by accountability and effective management to ensure that public investments pay off.

As foundation brickwork and backfilling advance towards slab completion, the government will be looking forward to continued progress, clear information on project timelines and confirmation of when the facility is expected to be completed.

Maintaining construction standards and ensuring that the build requirements of a functioning police station will be essential. E management and the availability of resources will remain important moves through its remaining stages.

The Government's funding commitment places the project within the development programme, with the next objective being to complete the block and ensure it is ready to support policing services.

The advancement of the Nyamaropa Police Station administration is a key part of the development of public security infrastructure in Nyanga. Now that construction moves towards the next phase, the project remains a priority outlined under NDS2 and President Mhangagwa's ambition to create an empowered and prosperous upper middle income society by 2030.

For Nyamaropa and surrounding communities, the next construction phase brings the project closer to its intended purpose of supporting policing services and improving public safety.

safety. Ultimately, the success of the investment will be measured by the completion of the administration block, its operational readiness and the quality of services delivered to the people of Nyanga North.

Read online:

<https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/nyamaropa-police-station-construction-drives-vision-2030/zimglobal/>

Nyika Inovakwa Nevene Vayo - Zimbabwe's Development Drive
Infrastructure

October 8, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Feature - The Nyika Inovakwa Nevene Vayo has become one of the key messages associated with Zimbabwe's current national infrastructure transformation programme, capturing the idea that the country's future will be built through the collective efforts, skills, resources and enterprise of its people themselves.

The message, translated broadly as "a nation is built by its own hands", has increasingly been linked to roads, bridges, housing, schools, health projects, irrigation infrastructure and other developments being implemented across the country.

For President Emmerson Mnangagwa, the philosophy forms part of the national narrative centred on national responsibility, economic transformation and the achievement of Vision 2030.

The image of workers physically constructing roads provides a that message. While major infrastructure projects require Government contractors, engineers and technical expertise, the actual transport ultimately depends on people who design, build, maintain and

Zimbabwe's infrastructure programme has expanded across sectors with Government continuing to prioritise road rehabilitation, energy infrastructure, housing, airports, border posts and other projects to strengthen the foundations of economic activity.

President Emmerson Mnangagwa has repeatedly argued that infrastructure is outsourced and that Zimbabweans must play the leading role in the vision they want to see.

The Government's official development communications identify "Vayo" as one of the philosophies being used to mobilise citizens alongside the broader "Brick by Brick, Stone upon Stone" approach to development.

The philosophy is particularly relevant as Zimbabwe moves into its Second National Development Strategy, NDS2, covering the 2020-2027 period.

NDS2 is intended to provide the policy framework for the period up to 2030, with priorities including economic growth, infrastructure development, industrialisation, investment, agricultural transformation, human capital development and inclusive economic participation.

Infrastructure sits at the heart of that equation.

Without reliable roads, electricity, water systems, digital connectivity and logistics networks, businesses face higher production costs and difficulty accessing markets and essential services.

A farmer may produce a strong harvest, but poor roads can make it difficult to get the produce to market.

A manufacturer may have the capacity to produce competitively, but poor infrastructure can increase operating costs.

A tourism destination may have enormous potential, but poor connectivity can limit visitor numbers.

Infrastructure therefore functions as an economic enabler rather than a mere collection of construction projects.

This is why the road rehabilitation programme has become one of the key elements of Zimbabwe's development agenda.

Major projects such as the Harare-Masvingo-Beitbridge Highway, the Victoria Falls Road, the Kwekwe-Nkayi-Lupane Road and major urban roads are not only to improve mobility but also to strengthen trade corridors and create access to economic opportunities.

The Mabvuku Interchange, for example, is now more than 80 per cent complete and is expected to improve traffic movement along the Harare-Mutare Road Corridor. President Emmerson Mnangagwa has emphasised the importance of such projects as part of the country's infrastructure modernisation programme.

These projects demonstrate the practical dimension of the "Ny message.

Behind every kilometre of completed road are engineers, survey artisans, construction workers, suppliers, project managers and

Their contribution is an essential part of transforming policy into infrastructure.

The economic impact also extends beyond construction itself.

Road projects create demand for cement, steel, aggregates, fuel, machinery, engineering services and other locally supplied goods.

When completed, the roads can reduce travel times, improve access, strengthen connections between production centres and consumers.

The same principle applies to water infrastructure.

Zimbabwe's agricultural ambitions increasingly depend on irrigated and resilient infrastructure as the country seeks to reduce dependence on rainfall, strengthen food security.

Investment in water infrastructure can allow farmers to produce during the dry season, support livestock production and create opportunities for agribusiness.

It can also strengthen rural economies by creating demand for transport, processing and other services.

The "Nyika Inovakwa Nevene Vayo" philosophy therefore extends to infrastructure construction.

It also speaks to production.

A country is not built only through roads and buildings. It is built through agriculture that produce food, factories that manufacture goods, mines that add value to minerals, businesses that employ people, universities that generate knowledge, and policies that create sustainable livelihoods.

President Emmerson Mnangagwa's economic agenda has included industrialisation, addition and beneficiation, particularly in sectors such as mining.

The objective is to retain more economic value within Zimbabwe by processing raw mineral materials without sufficient local processing.

This approach requires infrastructure, but it also requires skills.

Engineers must be trained.

Artisans must be developed.

Farmers need modern production knowledge.

Entrepreneurs need access to technology and finance.

Researchers must be able to translate ideas into commercially

The workforce therefore becomes one of the most important re
equation.

That is also why the infrastructure message connects closely v
5.0 philosophy, which seeks to move higher education towards
innovation, industrialisation and community engagement.

The principle is straightforward.

Knowledge should not remain confined to lecture rooms.

It should be converted into solutions.

Universities should be able to develop technologies.

Students should be encouraged to innovate.

Research should respond to national challenges.

And institutions should contribute to production.

Zim Global Media has previously reported on the commissioning of a PALPO Technologies production plant at Bindura University as part of this wider Education 5.0 initiative at Zimbabwean universities.

That story can be read here: [President Commissions Bindura University PALPO Technologies Production Plant. \(Zim Global Media\)](#)

The same philosophy can be seen in the country's growing emphasis on technical skills and vocational education.

The people building Zimbabwe's infrastructure need practical skills to operate the industries connected to that infrastructure need capabilities.

This makes human capital development inseparable from physical infrastructure development.

The national development agenda is also increasingly focused on

underserved communities benefit from infrastructure investment

According to a June 2026 Cabinet report, 242 projects were implemented in the 100 Day Cycle of 2026, with 143 completed. The projects include infrastructure development, housing and inclusive economic growth initiative implemented in communities including Binga, Kanyemba, Siakha

That approach is significant because national development is achieved at the community level.

A completed road matters because it makes someone's journey easier.

A clinic matters because it brings healthcare closer.

A school matters because it gives children access to education.

A dam matters because it can support agriculture.

A bridge matters because it connects communities and markets.

A power project matters because electricity enables businesses.

The infrastructure story therefore becomes a human story.

It is about the distance between a rural community and the nearest town.

It is about the farmer trying to reach a market.

It is about a student travelling to school.

It is about a small business seeking reliable electricity.

It is about an entrepreneur trying to move products from one place to another.

This is where the meaning of Nyika Inovakwa Nevene Vayo becomes a slogan.

It becomes a question of participation.

Who builds?

Who produces?

Who invests?

Who innovates?

Who maintains?

Who benefits?

The answers to those questions will influence whether Zimbabwe translate into sustainable improvements in people's lives.

President Emmerson Mnangagwa has repeatedly used the phrase "responsibility for national development". In recent national development the Government has linked the concept to infrastructure investment as a key objective of achieving Vision 2030.

The President's infrastructure agenda has also been associated with the "Stone upon Stone" message, reinforcing the idea that development

rather than a single event.

Zim Global Media has previously documented the progress of the infrastructure transformation, including the construction of the Cloverleaf Interchange, which is intended to improve traffic movement and strengthen the country's most important transport corridors.

That report can be read here: [Zimbabwe's Infrastructure Transformation: Cloverleaf Interchange Takes Shape](#). (Zim Global Media)

Yet the next stage of Zimbabwe's infrastructure journey will require continued construction.

Maintenance will be critical.

Roads need regular rehabilitation.

Water systems need investment.

Buildings need upkeep.

Equipment requires servicing.

Infrastructure must be protected from misuse and vandalism.

Local authorities and communities will therefore have an important role in preserving the assets being created.

There is also a need for projects to be delivered efficiently, transparently and within realistic timelines.

President Emmerson Mnangagwa has repeatedly called for Government to ensure that infrastructure projects are delivered efficiently, transparently and within realistic timelines.

completed within set timelines, particularly major infrastructure

For the development philosophy to achieve lasting credibility, it
be accompanied by effective management and measurable economic

Zimbabwe's infrastructure drive is unfolding at a time when the
strengthen its position as a regional trade and investment hub.

Improved highways can support regional commerce.

Modernised border posts can reduce delays.

Better airports can support tourism and business travel.

Reliable energy can support manufacturing.

Irrigation infrastructure can strengthen agricultural exports.

Digital infrastructure can enable participation in the global economy.

The different pieces therefore form part of one larger development strategy.

The ultimate ambition is an economy in which infrastructure supports production creates employment, employment expands household income, and economic activity contributes to national development.

That is the larger meaning behind the phrase *Nyika Inovakwa* (The land is being developed).

Zimbabwe's development cannot depend solely on Government action.

It requires citizens, businesses, farmers, workers, engineers, in universities, communities and young people to participate.

The Government's responsibility is to create the policy environment for infrastructure, facilitate investment and ensure that national resources are directed towards development priorities.

The private sector has a role in investment, production and employment.

Universities have a role in research and innovation.

Workers have a role in productivity.

Communities have a role in protecting infrastructure.

Young people have a role in acquiring skills and creating new e

Together, those contributions determine whether Vision 2030 m
becomes a measurable national outcome.

As construction workers continue to repair roads, engineers de
and communities witness projects taking shape around them, t
national development campaign is increasingly visible on the g

Nyika Inovakwa Nevene Vayo.

A nation is built by its people.

The real measure of that philosophy, however, will not simply b
completed.

It will be whether those projects improve productivity, expand communities and create an economy capable of supporting future generations.

Zimbabwe is now entering the final stretch towards 2030.

The roads being built today, the industries being established, the infrastructure being developed and the communities being connected will form part of the foundation for decades to come.

The task is therefore much larger than construction.

It is nation building.

And that responsibility ultimately belongs to the people of Zimbabwe.

Read online:

<https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/nyika-inovakwa-nevene-vayo-zim-s-from-vision-to-visible-infrastructure/zimgloba/>

Zimbabwe Puts Skills At The Centre Of Africa's Industrial Future
October 7, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Feature - The Africa Skills Week 2026 is set to place Zimbabwe in the continental conversation on skills development, human capital, the future of work when African policymakers, industry leaders, educators and young people converge in Harare from 12 to 16 October.

Zimbabwe will host the third edition of the African Union continental theme, "Skills for Resilient and Competitive African Industries: Creation." The event is expected to bring together Member States, Communities, industry, academia, youth, development partner institutions and development finance organisations around a common development, employment and industrial transformation.

For Zimbabwe, the event carries significance beyond hosting a global event. It comes as President Emmerson Mnangagwa's administration prioritises human capital, skills development, innovation, industrialisation and value addition in its broader national development agenda towards an upper middle income status.

At the centre of Zimbabwe's preparations is the Ministry of Skills Development, led by Minister Dr Jenfan Muswere, which has the mandate that the country's skills base is understood, strengthened and aligned to the requirements of the economy.

The establishment of the ministry in September 2023 was intended to facilitate the transition towards an upper middle income economy by ensuring a skilled, adequate and competent workforce.

For Minister Dr Jenfan Muswere, the hosting of Africa Skills Week in Harare is an opportunity to contribute to the continental debate while drawing on Zimbabwe's own experience in skills governance and human capital development.

Minister Dr Jenfan Muswere has emphasised the importance of public-private partnership in preparing for the Harare gathering and has highlighted the President Emmerson Mnangagwa's commitment to skills development as evidence of that national priority.

That institutional focus reflects a growing recognition across Africa that skills development cannot be separated from economic transformation.

Training more people is important, but the bigger question is whether the skills that can be applied in workplaces, businesses, industries

That is why the phrase "From Training to Value Creation" is popular.

It shifts attention from certificates and enrolment figures toward outcomes.

Can a graduate find employment?

Can a trained young person establish a viable enterprise?

Can an artisan contribute to industrial production?

Can a university researcher transform an idea into a product?

Can employers find workers with the capabilities they require?

Can training institutions adapt quickly enough to technological

These questions sit at the heart of Africa Skills Week 2026.

The African Union has designed the Harare edition as a practical guide to implementing continental strategies and national implementation. The event will address persistent skills mismatches, weak links between training and the labour market, limited work based learning, uneven access to quality training and a lack of labour market intelligence.

Artificial intelligence and automation are also changing the nature of work, prompting African countries to rethink how young people and workers are

The African Union has identified digital capabilities, creativity, job creation, collaboration and complex problem solving as important elements of the future landscape.

For Zimbabwe, this discussion connects directly with President Mnangagwa's emphasis on education as a driver of national transformation.

The Heritage Based Education 5.0 philosophy has sought to move beyond rote learning and learning towards research, innovation, community engagement and the production of goods and services.

Africa Skills Week 2026 therefore provides Zimbabwe with an opportunity to share its experience before a continental audience.

The African Union itself has identified Zimbabwe's Heritage Based Education philosophy as one of the areas that will feature during the high-level discussions, including discussion of its contribution to value creation.

That gives the event a particularly important national dimension

President Emmerson Mnangagwa's broader development agenda recognises the need for Zimbabwe to develop human capital capable of supporting sustainable economic growth.

Under this approach, universities, technical institutions and vocational training centres are increasingly expected to contribute to national productivity and economic growth rather than functioning solely as institutions that award qualifications.

The objective is to create an education and skills ecosystem that produces graduates who are problem solvers, innovators, entrepreneurs, technicians and professionals who can respond to Zimbabwe's economic requirements.

This is where the mandate of the Ministry of Skills Audit and Development is particularly important.

A skills audit is ultimately about understanding what a country

where the gaps are.

Without reliable information about available skills and future demand, businesses and training institutions can struggle to make effective investment and curriculum development.

Minister Dr Jenfan Muswere has therefore positioned skills intervention as a key capital development within the broader national transformation agenda.

The Ministry's engagement with the African Union during preparation for the Skills Week has also highlighted the potential for Zimbabwe to contribute to the discussions on skills audits and capacity building.

During a June engagement with African Union Commissioner for Planning, Technology and Innovation, Professor Gaspard Banyankimbori, Minister Dr Jenfan Muswere highlighted Zimbabwe's role in skills development and said the country has a responsibility to lead the continent through skills audits and capacity building.

Minister Dr Jenfan Muswere acknowledged the support from the African Union and the African Development Bank in the development of the Skills

and explained the ministry's mandate in relation to human capital

The engagement underscored how Zimbabwe intends to use the delegates but also to position its own skills development experience in the African conversation.

For President Emmerson Mnangagwa, the timing of the event reflects a broader drive to strengthen innovation and research as tools for national transformation.

Recent national discussions around research and innovation have spanned agriculture, healthcare, financial technology and other sectors, with ideas being converted into practical solutions and economic opportunities.

The connection between research, skills and production is central to the government's model and mirrors the African Union's emphasis on linking education to productive sectors.

Africa Skills Week 2026 will also focus heavily on industry and

The African Union programme identifies apprenticeships, dual mentorship and enterprise based learning as important mechanisms for building a strong relationship between training institutions and employers.

For Zimbabwe, this could have implications across mining, agriculture, construction, energy, tourism, information technology, healthcare and other industries.

The country's economic ambitions require workers who possess the necessary skills and practical capabilities.

Mining companies need technically skilled workers.

Modern agriculture needs people capable of working with digital precision systems.

Manufacturing requires technicians who understand automation systems.

The renewable energy sector requires specialised skills.

The digital economy requires programmers, data specialists, and artificial intelligence professionals.

The creative industries require new combinations of artistic, technical, and digital capabilities.

Africa Skills Week 2026 will therefore provide an opportunity to examine how training systems can respond to these rapidly changing needs.

Youth will remain central to the conversation.

Africa has one of the world's youngest populations, creating enormous economic transformation if young people can access relevant education, finance, technology and markets.

But a young population alone does not guarantee economic growth.

The skills must connect to opportunities.

Young people must be able to use their knowledge to create business, find employment, participate in industry and develop new solutions.

That is why the transition from training to value creation is so important.

The African Union has also placed inclusion at the centre of the agenda, with attention to women, youth, rural populations, persons with disabilities, informal workers and other groups that can face barriers to accessing quality employment.

For Zimbabwe, the event presents an opportunity to showcase support inclusive economic participation.

It also creates space for Zimbabwean institutions and innovators counterparts from across Africa.

The African Union expects Africa Skills Week 2026 to produce including a communique, implementation priorities, a skills integration stronger industry partnerships, a financing roadmap and recommendations lifelong learning.

The event is also expected to contribute to discussions around continental Africa Education and Skills Summit.

That could give the Harare gathering significance beyond the f

For Zimbabwe, the opportunity is to demonstrate that skills dev is a practical instrument for industrialisation rather than an isolated

For President Emmerson Mnangagwa, the event offers an interlinking of Zimbabwe's Education 5.0 philosophy with the wider African agenda of industrialisation, innovation and value creation.

For Minister Dr Jenfan Muswere and the Ministry of Skills Audit, the event offers an opportunity to advance the conversation around skills development, capital planning and stronger connections between training institutions and the

The ultimate measure of success, however, will come after the event when

Africa does not need another conference that produces declarations without implementation.

The real test will be whether the discussions lead to stronger and more industry partnerships, more responsive training programmes, improved intelligence, greater investment and new opportunities for young

It will be whether qualifications translate into livelihoods.

It will be whether innovation translates into products.

It will be whether research translates into solutions.

And it will be whether skills translate into productive economic

That is the promise contained in the theme of Africa Skills Week

As Harare prepares to welcome the continent, Zimbabwe will be consequential proposition before its African counterparts: the country's future will depend not only on its natural resources, infrastructure, but also on the capabilities of its people.

The future workforce must be equipped to build, manufacture, and compete.

The countries that understand their skills gaps, invest in human education to industry and encourage innovation will be better positioned in the next phase of global economic transformation.

Zimbabwe will have an opportunity to demonstrate its own approach to skills auditing, vocational training, innovation and industry partnership.

Under the national development direction associated with President Mnangagwa and with the Ministry of Skills Audit and Development coordination mandate, Africa Skills Week 2026 will bring the continent to a national development arena.

From 12 to 16 October, Harare will become a continental meeting point for industry, educators, innovators and young people seeking answers to important economic questions.

How does the continent turn the enormous potential of its people into economic power?

The answer, increasingly, begins with skills.

Read online:

<https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/zimbabwe-puts-skills-at-the-centre-of-economic-growth-hon-muswere/zimglobal/>

Zimbabwe's Teenage Legal Eagles Conquer Europe in Historic Victory
October 6, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Campulung Muscel, Romania - Zimbabwe's teenage legal eagles, after turning months of late night preparation, intense legal research and determination into a stunning international victory in Romania.

Eight Zimbabwean high school students have been crowned European champions after defeating Azerbaijan in the semi final before overcoming Romania in the final, producing a remarkable achievement that has placed Zimbabwe firmly on the international stage.

What makes the victory even more striking is the age of the tea

Two of Zimbabwe's representatives were just 13 years old.

Mukudzei Collen Junior Mharadzano and Sarah Arielle Msipa t
teammates aged between 15 and 16, competing against stude
and, in some cases, as old as 19.

Yet when the judges began asking difficult questions, the teen

They argued.

They responded.

They challenged opposing positions.

And they defended Zimbabwe.

The triumph in Campulung Muscel is the latest major international success for the Zimbabwe National Moot Court Team and represents the growth of the moot court in Zimbabwe.

Behind the glamour of the European championship, however, is a story.

The journey started in Zimbabwe with approximately 200 students answering a national call for young people interested in law, and a moot court competition.

Students from Form 1 through Form 6 were introduced to international law and the fundamentals of moot court before facing national selection.

The selection process combined virtual assessments with an in-person assessment at the Dominican Convent.

Legal professionals and law students from the University of Zimbabwe Law School were involved in assessing the aspiring competitors.

From that large national pool, eight students eventually emerged to represent Zimbabwe at the flag into Europe.

The final squad consisted of Tinodaishe Cole Makwiranzou, 15, of Hellenic Academy, who served as captain; Amyra Jain, 15, of Hellenic Academy, the daughter of the late Inzwirashwe Madison Zawe, 15, of Tynwald High School; Giovanni Moyo, 16, also of Tynwald High School; Tafadzwa Samuel Mwagura, 16, of Tynwald High School; Mukudzei Collen Junior Mharadzano, 13, of Milestone College of Bulawayo Adventist School; and Sarah Arielle Msipa, 13, of Hellenic Academy School.

Four boys.

Four girls.

Six schools.

One national team.

The transformation from individual students into an international team required extraordinary commitment.

Moot court is not a competition where students can simply memorize and hope for the best.

The competitors must understand the law behind their arguments, cite authorities, prepare written submissions and then defend their positions, who are free to interrupt them with questions.

They must also understand the opposing side.

The Zimbabwean students prepared arguments for both prose and poetry, and then they were asked to study the fictional case from competing perspectives.

Because the students came from different schools and locations, the sessions took place online.

Training sessions regularly stretched from approximately 6pm to 10pm.

For teenagers who still had school assignments, examinations, and other responsibilities, those four hour evening sessions demanded discipline and focus.

The coaching programme was led by Advocate Nqobile Dube, of the Law of the People Matter Academy, together with assistant coaches.

The objective was bigger than teaching the students how to de

They were being trained to analyse, reason, listen, adapt and t

Then came the international test.

The competition placed the Zimbabweans in a simulated Intern
involving a fictional conflict between two states, Valdris and So
prosecution of Admiral Kaspar Selden.

The case required the competitors to grapple with complex que
criminal and humanitarian law.

Among the issues were temporal jurisdiction, perfidy, attacks a
environmental damage during armed conflict.

The fictional case also involved the MV Arvellan passenger ferry and resulted in the deaths of 89 people, including 17 children.

Another part of the case centred on the MT Hestvar oil tanker, and caused a major oil spill that severely damaged the fictional

The young Zimbabweans had to turn those facts into legal arguments.

They had to understand the relevant principles.

They had to anticipate the opposing team's response.

And then they had to answer questions from judges who could ask arguments at any moment.

The oral advocacy component left little room for hesitation.

Each substantive advocacy segment was timed, with rebuttal and a second round of oral arguments, adding another layer of pressure.

The students therefore needed genuine understanding rather than rote memorization.

That preparation would prove decisive.

Among the delegation were teenagers whose individual profiles reflected an impressive commitment to advocacy.

Captain Tinodaishe Makwiranzou has developed a strong interest in international law and critical thinking through moot court.

Amyra Jain's experience in chess, Model United Nations, debate, and public speaking helped develop her strategic thinking and confidence.

Giovanni Nyatsambo, a Form 3 student at Tynwald High School, has participated in the NAMC Moot Court, Harvard Trials and Yale Bulldog Mock Trials.

Ziyanda Zawe has developed interests in leadership, public speaking and critical thinking.

For others, moot court has been a newer but rapidly developing activity.

Sarah Msipa, a Grade 8 student at Celebration International School, has enjoyed the challenge of analysing cases, constructing arguments and understanding how to approach real legal problems.

Mukudzei Mharadzano, a Form One student at Milestone College, has developed confidence, communication skills and the ability to think under pressure.

Tafadzwa Mwangura enjoys the challenge of turning legal reasoning into courtroom advocacy, while Courtney Joseph has developed a knack for thinking on her feet and defending a position under pressure.

Together, they became something greater than eight individuals.

They became Team Zimbabwe.

The financial journey to Europe presented another challenge.

International competition comes with significant costs, particularly for a youth delegation that must travel thousands of kilometres from Zimbabwe.

The team received US\$12,000 in sponsorship from NetOne, provided towards the campaign.

But sponsorship did not erase the broader financial and logistical challenges of sending young Zimbabweans to Europe.

Families, supporters and stakeholders still had to confront the complexities of international travel and participation.

The students nevertheless remained focused.

They had already invested weeks of preparation.

They had sacrificed evenings.

They had studied complicated legal questions.

They had learned to defend arguments from both sides.

Now they had one responsibility.

Represent Zimbabwe.

When the decisive stages arrived, the teenagers delivered.

Zimbabwe defeated Azerbaijan in the semi final to secure a place in the final.

France stood between the Zimbabweans and the European title.

The young team once again rose to the challenge.

When the final was over, Zimbabwe had won.

The trophy belonged to the teenagers who had spent evenings

The achievement also carries significance beyond the competi

The Zimbabwe National Moot Court Team is part of a wider pro
Matter Academy, founded and led by Advocate Nqobile Dube.

Dube has coached debate since 2015 and pioneered high sch
helping create opportunities for young people to develop skills
critical thinking and public speaking.

The programme has created a pathway through which student
selection to structured training, specialised preparation and inte

The Romanian victory therefore represents more than one suc

It points towards the development of a sustained pipeline of yo

It also demonstrates that serious intellectual competition does
university.

Teenagers can engage with complex international legal questi

They can stand before experienced judges.

They can respond under pressure.

And they can compete internationally.

The significance of young Zimbabweans excelling beyond the visible in other fields as well. Zim Global Media has previously schoolchildren carrying the national flag at international competitions. Zimbabwe's participation at the World Schools Festival in Abu Moyo Cheers Team Zimbabwe at World Schools Festival in Abu

The same spirit has appeared across Zimbabwe's youth development, from academic achievement to sport and other international platforms.

Zim Global Media has also followed Zimbabwean young people internationally, including Brunette Makanaka Makanyiso's journey. Her Beauty With A Purpose campaign reached the African Top Makanaka Makanyiso Breaks Into Miss World Beauty With a P

The moot court triumph belongs in that wider story.

It is a story about young Zimbabweans being given opportunities against the world.

And perhaps the most important lesson from Romania is that this extends far beyond law.

These students are learning how to research information, separate assumption, listen to opposing arguments, formulate responses under pressure.

They are learning how to speak when challenged.

They are learning how to defend an idea without losing respect by challenging it.

Those abilities can serve them whether they eventually become academics, entrepreneurs, journalists, public servants or leaders in different fields.

For the youngest members of the delegation, the experience is significant.

At 13, Sarah and Mukudzei have already stood on an international stage against teenagers several years older than them.

They have experienced the nerves of international competition.

They have felt the pressure of judges questioning their arguments.

And they have walked away as European champions.

That experience cannot be bought in a classroom.

It must be lived.

The eight students have also shown the power of bringing your schools together around a common purpose.

St John's College, Hellenic Academy, Tynwald High School, M Adventist School and Celebration International School were re delegation.

Different schools.

Different backgrounds.

Different personalities.

One Zimbabwean flag.

The victory therefore belongs not only to the eight students but to their families, schools, sponsors and supporters who helped make it possible.

It also offers a glimpse into what could happen if more young Zambians were given access to similar opportunities.

The trophy from Romania may eventually find its way into a cabinet.

The memories will remain with the students much longer.

The late night training sessions.

The difficult legal questions.

The pressure of international competition.

The moment Azerbaijan was defeated.

The tension of the final against France.

And finally, the realisation that eight teenagers from Zimbabwe

For a country with a long tradition of producing outstanding law
diplomats and public intellectuals, this latest generation is already
chapter.

They did not travel to Romania merely to participate.

They went to compete.

And they came home as champions.

Read online:

<https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/zimbabwes-teenage-legal-eagles-graduate-court-triumph/zimgloba/>

Education

President Mnangagwa Caps 2,729 ZOU Graduates as Women

Centre Stage

October 9, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Harare - His Excellency the President Dr Emmerson Dambudzo
graduates at the Zimbabwe Open University (ZOU) Class of 2026
marking another milestone in the development of Zimbabwe's
advances towards Vision 2030.

The graduating cohort reflects the growing importance of higher
development and specialised skills in preparing Zimbabweans for
transformation. Women accounted for 67.4 percent of the graduates.
Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) subjects
critical skills areas considered important to national development.

The class also included 121 international students who chose Zim as their destination, highlighting the university's role in providing higher education opportunities beyond national borders.

The graduation ceremony, held at the university's Hatcliffe Main Hall on Friday, October 9, 2026, was the institution's 24th graduation ceremony. The ceremony under the theme, "Advancing Human Capital for Zimbabwe through Distance Flexible Learning."

The event placed the spotlight on the role of universities in equipping graduates with the knowledge, professional competencies and practical capabilities to contribute to national development.

For the 2,729 graduates, the occasion marked the culmination of years of examinations, research and personal commitment. For Zimbabwe, it represented a pool of trained people whose contribution will depend on how their qualifications are translated into productive work, innovation, and economic growth.

improved public services.

The strong participation of women was among the defining feature of the 2026 cohort. With women representing 67.4 percent of the cohort, their participation represents a substantial contribution to Zimbabwe's higher education landscape.

Women's access to tertiary education has implications that extend beyond academic achievement. Educated women can contribute to economic development, research, public administration and community involvement. Their participation also strengthens the pool of talent available to employers and institutions across the economy.

The figures, however, represent an opportunity that must be supported by pathways into employment, enterprise development and leadership training. Ensuring graduates can apply their knowledge in the workplace and establish sustainable livelihoods is an important consideration as Zimbabwe seeks to expand economic growth.

STEM education also featured prominently in the 2026 graduation results. Among graduates completing programmes in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), women represented 68.1 percent of the cohort.

These disciplines are closely connected to the capabilities required for modern economies, including technological innovation, digital transformation, industrial production and scientific research.

Zimbabwe's development priorities span sectors such as mining, manufacturing, energy, construction, healthcare and information technology. Addressing these requires people with the technical knowledge to improve production, solve problems and develop solutions suited to local conditions.

STEM graduates can contribute through research, product development, services, technology-based enterprises and the adoption of modern systems. Their impact will depend on opportunities to work with research facilities, secure funding and participate in projects that yield practical outcomes.

The 318 graduates from critical skills programmes further underpin the alignment of tertiary education with the needs of the economy.

Critical skills are particularly relevant where employers, public institutions and productive sectors require specialised expertise to sustain operations and improve service delivery. The effectiveness of these programmes

on whether graduates possess competencies that match the requirements of employers and institutions in which they seek to work.

As Zimbabwe implements its development priorities under National Development Strategy 1 and pursues the broader Vision 2030 objective of becoming an upper middle income economy, the relationship between education, skills development and productivity remains important.

A growing supply of qualified professionals can support national economic growth. However, qualifications alone cannot guarantee economic transformation. It requires investment, expanding businesses, functional infrastructure, access to capital, opportunities and an enabling environment in which skilled people can thrive and start enterprises.

For ZOU graduates, the transition from academic achievement to employment will therefore be the next major test. Those entering employment must demonstrate adaptability, integrity, continuous learning and the ability to apply theoretical knowledge to real-world challenges. Those pursuing entrepreneurship need to identify market opportunities, develop viable business models and create products or services that respond to genuine needs.

The presence of 121 international students adds another dimension to the university's role in preparing graduates for the global workforce.

ceremony. Their decision to study in Zimbabwe demonstrates the domestic student population and creates opportunities for a cross-cultural learning and professional networks.

International students can contribute to a diverse learning environment by bringing different experiences and perspectives into academic discussions. Collaboration with Zimbabwean graduates may also support future collaboration and professional practice across borders.

For the university, sustaining this international participation will require attention to academic quality, student support, accessible learning, and the relevance of its programmes to changing regional and global demands.

Open and distance flexible learning remains particularly significant for access to education. It can provide opportunities for people who face geographic or personal constraints that make conventional full-time campus-based learning difficult.

For working adults and students living outside major urban centres, flexible arrangements can create pathways to further education while balancing work, study with employment and family responsibilities.

However, access must be matched by quality. Students need not only effective academic guidance, appropriate assessment systems and practical competencies. Digital access and connectivity also remain essential, ensuring that learners can participate fully in modern education.

The 2026 graduation therefore offers an opportunity to consider how students complete their studies, but also how effectively universities prepare them for a changing world of work.

Zimbabwe's economy is experiencing shifts associated with technological models, evolving industrial requirements and the growing importance of knowledge. Graduates entering this environment will need to complement their qualifications with communication, problem-solving, digital literacy and entrepreneurial thinking.

Universities, employers, Government and private-sector organisations must facilitate the transition from education to employment through internships, apprenticeships, partnerships, graduate development programmes and support.

Such collaboration can help institutions identify emerging skills and ensure graduates are equipped for the future.

giving students opportunities to gain practical experience before studies. It can also help businesses access new ideas and research developed within universities.

The 2,729 ZOU graduates join a wider national community of skills knowledge can contribute to development across urban and rural areas. It can be seen in classrooms, businesses, government departments, companies, research institutions and community organisations.

For communities, the value of higher education becomes more apparent as their knowledge to improve livelihoods, strengthen institutions, address local challenges. This makes community engagement and research important components of the broader contribution expected from higher education.

The graduation ceremony also reinforces the importance of life-long learning. A qualification represents a significant achievement, but professional life increasingly requires individuals to update their skills, respond to changes and remain open to new knowledge.

As the graduates begin the next chapter of their lives, they face new responsibilities. Their qualifications provide a foundation, while professional conduct and willingness to innovate will help determine their success.

create for themselves and the communities around them.

President Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa's role in caps ceremony within Zimbabwe's wider focus on developing human national development agenda. The challenge ahead is to ensure cultivated through higher education contributes to measurable innovation, enterprise growth and improved livelihoods.

The Class of 2026 leaves ZOU with a significant achievement milestone will be turning that achievement into action, applying problems, creating opportunities and contributing to Zimbabwe

As the country works towards Vision 2030, the graduates' success only by the qualifications they have earned, but also by the contribution their professions, businesses and communities.

Read online:

<https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/president-mnangagwa-caps-2729nd-critical-skills-take-centre-stage/zimgloba/>

Business

Zimbabwe Trade Surplus - Buy Zimbabwe Pushes Local Industries
October 9, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Business & Economy - The Zimbabwe trade surplus figures for renewed attention on the country's export performance, local n the role of domestic industries in driving economic transformati initiative calls for stronger value addition and increased participi businesses in regional and international markets.

Zimbabwe recorded a trade surplus of US\$526.5 million in Aug cent increase from the US\$320 million recorded in July, accord the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat).

Exports rose to approximately US\$1.68 billion during the month US\$1.152 billion. The improvement was driven primarily by str exports increasing by 14.2 per cent compared with July while i 0.2 per cent. The figures underline the importance of productio export growth in strengthening Zimbabwe's external trade posi

The development comes as Buy Zimbabwe intensifies calls for export performance into stronger domestic industries, more em expanded value chains.

Buy Zimbabwe chairman Munyaradzi Hwengwere has emphas the positive trade figures by deepening local production, supp

ensuring that a greater proportion of economic value is retained

His message places local industry at the centre of a broader narrative on how Zimbabwe can transform its natural resources, agricultural and entrepreneurial talent into sustainable economic prosperity.

Trade surplus signals export potential

The August figures represent an encouraging development for the country's trade position. A trade surplus occurs when the value of goods exported exceeds the value of goods imported over a given period.

For Zimbabwe, stronger export performance provides an opportunity to boost foreign currency earnings, support productive activity and improve the ability of businesses to participate in international markets.

According to ZimStat, semi-manufactured gold accounted for 25 per cent of the country's total export value in August. Other mineral substances accounted for 18 per cent, while ores and concentrates accounted for 12 per cent.

agricultural commodities also contributed to export earnings.

The figures demonstrate the continued importance of mining as an export economy. They also highlight opportunities to broaden the export base and exported by local companies.

While mineral exports remain important, expanding domestic production could enable Zimbabwe to capture additional value from resource-rich borders.

For example, increased investment in mineral processing, agriculture, food processing, textile production and the development of local goods could create opportunities for businesses to supply both domestic and international markets.

The objective is to strengthen the connection between production, employment and export growth.

Buy Zimbabwe puts local production at the centre

The Buy Zimbabwe initiative provides a platform for encouraging private and public institutions to recognise the contribution of locally produced goods to national economic development.

By supporting competitive Zimbabwean products, consumers help to create demand for domestic production and strengthen opportunities for businesses to expand their operations.

The initiative also encourages businesses to explore local supply chains for products that can be sourced from Zimbabwean manufacturers where suitable domestic alternatives are available.

For manufacturers, stronger local demand can provide an incentive to increase production, invest in equipment, improve product quality and diversify their product range.

For farmers and agricultural processors, a stronger domestic market can help to create additional markets for locally produced raw materials.

This relationship is particularly important in sectors such as food, clothing, furniture, construction materials, packaging and agriculture. Local domestic enterprises can potentially supply a wider range of products.

Buy Zimbabwe chairman Munyaradzi Hwengwere has called for local sourcing to be translated into stronger industries, deeper local value chains and greater participation by Zimbabwean manufacturers.

The emphasis is on ensuring that local businesses do not simply serve the domestic market but also develop the capacity to compete beyond Zimbabwe.

Value addition can expand Zimbabwe's industrial base

Value addition remains an important opportunity for Zimbabwe to realise the economic benefits of its natural resources and agricultural products.

Rather than exporting commodities exclusively in their less processed form, countries can invest in activities that transform raw materials into higher-value products.

In agriculture, this may involve processing tobacco, horticultural products, oilseeds and other crops into products that can command additional prices on international markets.

In mining, investment in processing, refining and associated manufacturing can strengthen links between mineral extraction and manufacturing.

These activities can generate demand for skilled workers, technicians, transport operators, packaging suppliers and other service providers.

The development of local value chains can also provide opportunities for medium-sized enterprises to supply larger manufacturers with components and services.

However, the expansion of manufacturing depends on several factors, including access to finance, reliable electricity, modern equipment and a skilled workforce.

production costs, appropriate skills and access to markets.

Improving these conditions would help Zimbabwean businesses meet the quality requirements of customers in regional and international markets.

Aligning Buy Zimbabwe with NDS2

Zimbabwe's National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2), which provides the national development framework for the country's economic transformation.

The strategy is intended to build on previous development efforts in industrialisation, modernisation, investment, value addition and job creation opportunities.

The Buy Zimbabwe agenda complements these objectives by promoting greater participation by Zimbabwean enterprises in the value chain.

A stronger manufacturing sector can contribute to industrial development by expanding the range of goods produced locally, expanding productive capacity and opening up additional markets for agricultural and mineral outputs.

Local procurement can also strengthen connections between enterprises and smaller enterprises, allowing domestic suppliers to participate in global supply networks.

For NDS2 to deliver meaningful benefits at enterprise and household level, development priorities must translate into practical opportunities for businesses to invest, produce, employ workers and reach customers.

Buy Zimbabwe can contribute to this process by increasing public procurement of local products and encouraging businesses and consumers to consider local suppliers when quality, availability and price are competitive.

The broader objective is to establish a productive economy in which the manufacturing sector plays an increasingly important role in supplying goods and services and in increasing their presence in export markets.

President Mnangagwa's Vision 2030 agenda

Under the leadership of President Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Moyo, the Vision 2030 agenda seeks to transform the country into an empowered upper middle-income country by the end of the decade.

Industrial development, investment, infrastructure expansion, and value addition are important areas within the country's wider economic transformation programme.

The trade surplus and the renewed focus on local production and export diversification connect export performance with these long-term national aspirations.

For Vision 2030, the significance of a trade surplus extends beyond the immediate fiscal benefits. The wider opportunity lies in whether export earnings can support the growth of the private sector, strengthen domestic enterprises and expand employment opportunities.

Greater cooperation between government, industry associations, manufacturers, farmers and consumers can help create conditions for goods to compete more effectively.

Public and private sector investment in skills development, technology, product standards and manufacturing infrastructure can also help improve productivity and meet international market requirements.

The private sector remains an important partner in this process and entrepreneurs make the investment decisions that determine product development and market expansion.

By encouraging local procurement and promoting Zimbabwean products, we can contribute to a broader effort to strengthen domestic industry and achieve development objectives.

Buy Zimbabwe Week set for November

Buy Zimbabwe Week, scheduled for 23 to 27 November 2026, platform for showcasing locally produced goods and encouraging to support domestic manufacturers.

The event will offer an opportunity for Zimbabwean enterprises products, connect with potential customers and explore partnership business growth.

For participating companies, the initiative can help increase production introduce consumers to the range of goods manufactured within

It also provides an opportunity to highlight the role of local business employment, strengthening supply chains and contributing to rural

The broader impact of the initiative will depend on the extent to generated during the event translates into sustained demand, new relationships and increased orders for local manufacturers.

Businesses can use the occasion to demonstrate product quality

buying locally and engage customers on the benefits of support

Consumers, meanwhile, can contribute by considering locally made products as part of their everyday purchasing decisions.

Turning export earnings into lasting prosperity

Zimbabwe's August trade surplus presents an opportunity to strike a balance between export performance and domestic industrial development.

Sustaining the momentum will require continued investment in infrastructure, competitiveness, diversification of export products and the expansion of local Zimbabwean goods.

The country can also benefit from stronger partnerships between manufacturers and retailers, enabling more businesses to participate in global value chains.

For smaller enterprises, improved access to finance, business distribution networks could help them increase output and reach

For established manufacturers, investment in technology, skills can strengthen their ability to compete with imported goods and

These efforts would support the objectives of NDS2 while contributing to Mnangagwa's broader Vision 2030 development agenda.

The US\$526.5 million trade surplus is an important economic indicator. A longer-term opportunity lies in building productive capacity that generates earnings beyond a single month.

Through stronger local industries, competitive Zimbabwean products. In addition, the country can work towards an economy in which there are wider opportunities for businesses, workers and communities.

As Buy Zimbabwe Week approaches, the call is for Zimbabwean contribution of local enterprise and the role that domestic production plays in national development.

Turning Zimbabwe's resources into Zimbabwean prosperity will require industries that produce competitively, create jobs and deliver products both at home and abroad.

Read online:

<https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/zimbabwe-trade-surplus-buy-zimbabwe-towards-vision-2030/zimglobal/>

How to Start a Grocery Business in Zimbabwe
October 8, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Feature - A grocery shop can be one of the most practical small businesses because it serves everyday consumer needs. People regularly purchase food and personal-care items, creating the possibility of repeat customers.

However, opening a shop alone does not guarantee success. To succeed, you must understand their community, manage stock carefully and control costs.

Choose the Right Location

Location can determine whether a grocery business succeeds.

A shop located close to residential areas, transport routes, school centres may have access to more potential customers.

Before renting or constructing premises, study the area. Identify and determine what customers are struggling to find.

Competition is not necessarily a reason to avoid an area. It can create demand. The opportunity may be to offer better service, better prices, more convenient opening hours.

Start With Fast-Moving Products

New businesses should avoid tying up too much money in slow

Essential products can include mealie-meal, bread, cooking oil, washing products, beverages and other everyday goods depending on the location.

The product mix should be determined by local demand.

Understand Pricing

Pricing requires careful calculation.

A business owner should know the purchase price, transport costs, where applicable and other expenses before setting a selling price.

Prices should be reviewed regularly because supplier prices can

The goal is not simply to sell cheaply. The goal is to maintain profitability while preserving a sustainable margin.

Manage Stock Carefully

Poor stock management can quietly destroy a grocery business.

Products should be counted regularly. Expiry dates should be monitored and should be prioritised appropriately.

A basic stock record can help identify which products sell quickly and which sit on shelves.

This information helps the entrepreneur decide what to reorder

Be Careful With Credit

Selling goods on credit can create cash-flow problems.

Although trusted customers may request credit, a business need money is tied up in unpaid debts, the shop may struggle to buy

Written records should be maintained for any credit arrangements

Customer Service Matters

A small shop can compete successfully through customer service

Customers appreciate clean premises, accurate change, fair prices and reliable stock availability.

A shop owner who remembers regular customers and understands their needs can build strong relationships.

Use Digital Marketing

Even a neighbourhood grocery shop can benefit from digital platforms.

WhatsApp can be used to announce new stock, promotions and offers to help reach customers within the surrounding community.

For larger operations, an online ordering and delivery system may be worthwhile.

Expand Carefully

Once the business becomes stable, the owner can consider ac

Possible expansion could include household goods, bakery pro
supplies, stationery or delivery services depending on location

Expansion should be based on evidence rather than excitement

Keep Business Money Separate

One of the most important principles is separating business fin
finances.

Record daily sales and expenses. At the end of each trading period, calculate the profit rather than simply looking at how much cash is in the till.

A grocery business can generate substantial turnover while producing a small profit if costs are not controlled.

Build a Business That Can Survive

The strongest grocery businesses are not necessarily the largest, but those that understand their customers, maintain stock, control costs and provide excellent service.

Start with a clear plan, understand the market and grow gradually.

With disciplined management, a grocery shop can become more profitable and increase income. It can develop into a sustainable family business and expand into additional branches or related enterprises.

Read online:

<https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/how-to-start-a-grocery-business-1>

Small Business Ideas That Work in Zimbabwe: 25 Opportunities
October 6, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Feature - Zimbabwe's entrepreneurial spirit remains one of the economic strengths. From informal traders and farmers to tech small manufacturers, thousands of Zimbabweans are creating needs.

For anyone looking for small business ideas in Zimbabwe, the simple: start with a problem that people need solved. A success necessarily require a large building, expensive equipment or high demand, discipline, good customer service and careful financial

1. Poultry Farming

Chicken production remains an attractive opportunity because butcheries and retailers need chicken throughout the year. Enter broilers on a small scale before expanding production.

2. Vegetable Farming

Leafy vegetables, tomatoes, onions, cabbages and other vegetables can be grown from relatively small pieces of land. Farmers close to urban markets have an advantage because transportation distances can be reduced.

3. Grocery Shop

A small grocery business can focus on essential products such as mealie-meal, sugar, bread, soap and beverages. Location and timing are critical.

4. Mobile Money and Financial Services

Mobile financial services have become part of everyday life. A or related service can benefit from regular customer traffic.

5. Hair Salon or Barbershop

Personal grooming is a recurring need. A clean, professionally barbershop can build a loyal customer base.

6. Food Business

Selling cooked food, snacks, baked products, samoosas, saus convenient foods can be profitable when quality and hygiene a

7. Transport Services

Entrepreneurs can explore passenger transport, courier services, delivery services or goods transportation depending on licensing and available capital.

8. Building Materials

Construction creates demand for products such as bricks, cement and plumbing supplies. Entrepreneurs can begin as retailers or move into manufacturing.

9. Brick Manufacturing

With access to suitable materials, land, water and reliable production, brickmaking can supply construction projects in growing communities.

10. Poultry Feed Distribution

Farmers constantly require feed. Rather than producing feed, a farmer can establish a distribution business serving local poultry producers.

11. Clothing Business

Second-hand clothing, locally produced garments and speciality items are all opportunities. Understanding the target market is more important than having large quantities of stock.

12. Digital Marketing

Small companies increasingly need help with Facebook pages, website design, photography and online advertising.

13. Printing Services

Printing business cards, flyers, programmes, invitations, posters can provide recurring income.

14. Cleaning Services

Residential, commercial and institutional cleaning services can be scaled up with more equipment and expanded by employing additional workers.

15. Car Wash

A well-positioned car wash can attract customers in busy residential areas. Additional services such as interior cleaning can increase revenue.

16. Hardware Business

Hardware shops benefit from construction, renovations and maintenance work. They can begin with fast-moving products before expanding their range.

17. Agribusiness

There are opportunities beyond farming itself, including seed distribution, farm equipment, transport, packaging, storage and produce marketing.

18. Baking Business

Cakes, bread, muffins, cupcakes and other baked products can be sold to individual consumers, schools, businesses and events.

19. Water Distribution

Where demand exists, entrepreneurs can explore lawful water, including bottled water, delivery and purification services subject to local health standards.

20. Phone Accessories

Chargers, cases, screen protectors, earphones and other accessories represent a large potential market because mobile phones are widely used.

21. Solar Products

Solar lights, backup systems and related products can serve households and businesses seeking alternative energy solutions.

22. Laundry Services

Professional laundry services can target busy households, students, and businesses.

23. Tourism Services

Zimbabwe's tourism industry creates opportunities in accommodation, crafts, food, photography and travel-related services.

24. Online Retail

Entrepreneurs can sell products through social media, website without necessarily operating a large physical shop.

25. Skills-Based Services

Carpentry, welding, plumbing, electrical work, painting and construction can become highly sustainable businesses when backed by quality.

Start Small and Build Carefully

The biggest mistake many entrepreneurs make is trying to look profitable. A business should first establish reliable customers, generate consistent cash flow.

Keep proper records of sales, expenses, stock and debts. Separate personal spending wherever possible.

Zimbabwe has numerous business opportunities, but success often is not the most fashionable business. It is the entrepreneur who understands the customers, controls costs and controls cash flow.

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Read online:

<https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/small-business-ideas-that-work-in-zimbabwe-for-entrepreneurs/zimglobal/>

The Complete Guide to Starting a Small Business in Zimbabwe
October 5, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Feature - Starting a small business in Zimbabwe can be an exercise in independence, job creation and long-term wealth creation.

From agriculture and retail to catering, construction, transport, services, Zimbabweans are building businesses that serve communities and create opportunities.

However, starting a business is about more than having a good idea. You need to understand your customers, calculate your costs, choose an appropriate legal structure, comply with relevant requirements and develop a practical marketing and sales strategy.

This complete guide to starting a small business in Zimbabwe covers all the steps to consider before launching and growing your business.

Why Start a Small Business in Zimbabwe?

Small businesses play an important role in Zimbabwe's economy.

For an individual entrepreneur, a successful business can provide a number of benefits.

A source of income

Employment opportunities

Financial independence

An opportunity to turn skills into income

A platform for building wealth

An opportunity to serve an unmet market need

Potential for future expansion

You do not necessarily need a large amount of money to begin

In many cases, entrepreneurs can start small, test their ideas and turn profits into expansion.

The key is to start with a business model that matches your av

o 1. Find a Real Business Opportunity

The first step is identifying a product or service that people act

Do not start with the question:

"What business can I start?"

Instead, ask:

"What problem can I solve for people, and will they pay me to solve it?"

Look around your community.

Are people struggling to find affordable food?

Is there demand for agricultural products?

Are businesses looking for digital services?

Are households looking for reliable repair services?

Are farmers struggling to access certain inputs?

Everyday problems can become business opportunities.

Questions to Ask

Before choosing an idea, consider:

Who needs this product or service?

How frequently do they need it?

How much are they willing to pay?

Who is already providing it?

What can I do differently?

Can I make a reasonable profit?

Can the business grow?

o 2. Choose a Business That Matches Your Skills

Your skills can significantly reduce the cost of starting a business

For example, someone with cooking skills could explore catering.

Someone with agricultural knowledge could consider crop production or horticulture.

Someone with technical skills could offer repairs, electrical services, or computer services.

Someone with digital skills could offer graphic design, website development, social media management or online marketing.

Your existing knowledge, tools, relationships and experience can be your capital.

o 3. Research the Market

Market research is one of the most important steps before inve

You need to understand your potential customers and competi

Research:

Customer needs

Customer income levels

Existing competitors

Competitor prices

Product quality

Customer complaints

Buying habits

Locations where customers shop

Seasonal demand

Talk to potential customers.

Visit competing businesses.

Compare prices.

Study social media.

The objective is to discover whether there is enough demand to

o 4. Write a Simple Business Plan

You do not need a complicated document to begin.

A simple business plan should explain:

What your business will sell

Who your customers are

Where you will operate

Who your competitors are

How much you will charge

How much you need to start

Your expected monthly expenses

How you will find customers

How you will make money

How you intend to grow

Your business plan should help you make decisions rather than that sits in a drawer.

o 5. Calculate Your Startup Capital

One of the biggest mistakes new entrepreneurs make is under

Depending on your business, you may need money for:

Registration

Licences and permits

Rent

Equipment

Furniture

Stock

Raw materials

Packaging

Transport

Advertising

Internet

Utilities

Salaries

Security

Working capital

Do not spend your entire budget on equipment or stock.

Keep money available to operate the business after opening.

o 6. Start With What You Can Afford

You do not have to build a large business on day one.

If you have limited capital, consider starting with a smaller operation

For example:

Sell a limited range of products

Operate from home where appropriate

Use social media to find customers

Start with small stock quantities

Offer services before renting expensive premises

Test your product before mass production

Once customers begin buying consistently, you can expand.

Start small. Prove demand. Improve. Then scale.

o 7. Choose the Right Business Structure

Your business structure should suit your circumstances and long-term goals.

Depending on your situation, you may consider operating as a sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation.

The appropriate structure can depend on factors such as:

Number of owners

Business risk

Investment requirements

Tax considerations

Future expansion

Liability

Business relationships

If you are uncertain, professional accounting, legal or business help you make an informed decision.

o 8. Register and Formalise Your Business

Business registration and compliance requirements depend on the business.

You may need to consider:

Business registration

Tax registration and obligations

Local authority requirements

Sector-specific licences

Health requirements

Environmental requirements

Employment obligations

Other regulatory approvals

Do not assume that every business has identical requirements

A food business, transport business, construction company and many others may face different regulatory requirements.

Always confirm the current requirements applicable to your business operations.

o 9. Choose the Right Location

For businesses that depend on physical customers, location can be a critical factor.

Consider:

Customer traffic

Accessibility

Visibility

Security

Parking

Rent

Electricity

Water

Internet

Proximity to suppliers

Proximity to customers

Competition

However, a physical shop is not necessary for every business.

Many modern businesses can operate through websites, social platforms.

o 10. Find Reliable Suppliers

Your suppliers can directly affect your reputation.

If a supplier consistently delivers poor-quality products or delays, customers may blame your business.

Compare suppliers based on:

Price

Quality

Reliability

Delivery

Payment terms

Availability

Minimum order quantities

Do not automatically choose the cheapest supplier.

Reliability and quality can be more valuable than saving a small purchase.

o 11. Set Profitable Prices

Pricing is one of the most important decisions in business.

Before setting your price, calculate your total cost.

For example:

Product cost + transport + packaging + labour + other operating

Your selling price must provide sufficient margin to cover expenses, profit and reinvestment.

Avoid competing purely by being the cheapest.

Instead, consider competing through:

Quality

Reliability

Convenience

Customer service

Packaging

Speed

Location

Product variety

o 12. Keep Business Money Separate

Never treat every dollar entering your business as profit.

If your business receives US\$1,000 in sales, you still need to cover transport, rent, salaries and other expenses.

Keep clear records of:

Sales

Purchases

Expenses

Debts

Customer payments

Supplier payments

Assets

Business cash

Where possible, maintain a clear separation between personal

o 13. Build a Strong Brand

A professional brand can make a small business appear estab

Your branding can include:

Business name

Logo

Colours

Packaging

Business cards

Social media profiles

Website

Signage

Professional communication

Your brand is not just your logo.

It is the experience customers associate with your business.

o 14. Use Social Media to Market Your Business

Social media gives small businesses an opportunity to reach people without requiring the advertising budgets of large corporations.

Depending on your target audience, consider:

Facebook

WhatsApp

Instagram

TikTok

YouTube

Do more than post advertisements.

Show customers:

Your products

Your services

Your prices

Your production process

Customer testimonials

Special offers

Business location

Frequently asked questions

Most importantly, make it easy for customers to contact you.

o 15. Make WhatsApp Part of Your Business Strategy

WhatsApp can be particularly useful for customer communication.

A professional business presence should clearly communicate

Business name

Products or services

Prices where appropriate

Location

Operating hours

Contact details

Ordering process

Respond promptly.

Be polite.

Confirm orders.

Communicate delivery times clearly.

Good communication can turn first-time buyers into repeat cus

o 16. Focus on Customer Service

A small business can compete effectively by providing excellent customer service.

Customers want businesses that:

Answer questions

Deliver what they promise

Communicate delays

Handle complaints professionally

Provide consistent quality

Respect customers

A satisfied customer can become a repeat customer and recom

o 17. Explore Profitable Small Business Ideas in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe offers opportunities across numerous sectors.

Potential areas include:

Agriculture

Poultry farming

Goat farming

Pig farming

Horticulture

Tomato production

Onion farming

Potato farming

Fish farming

Mushroom production

Seedling production

Agricultural inputs

Food

Baking

Catering

Takeaway food

Food delivery

Snack production

Mobile food businesses

Services

Cleaning

Car washing

Construction

Plumbing

Electrical services

Photography

Graphic design

Hairdressing

Beauty services

Repairs

Retail

Grocery shops

Clothing

Hardware

Mobile accessories

Household goods

Agricultural supplies

Digital

Website development

Social media management

Content creation

Digital marketing

Online tutoring

Graphic design

E-commerce

o 18. Consider Agriculture as a Business

Agriculture remains an important area for entrepreneurship in 2

However, farming should be treated as a business rather than hoping for a harvest.

Before starting, understand:

What crop or livestock you will produce

Your production costs

Water availability

Market demand

Expected selling price

Transport requirements

Storage

Disease risks

Weather risks

Potential buyers

The market should influence what you produce.

o 19. Consider an Online Business

The internet has created opportunities for entrepreneurs who n
rent physical premises.

Potential online businesses include:

Digital marketing

Content creation

Graphic design

Website development

Online tutoring

Consulting

E-commerce

Freelancing

Social media management

However, online businesses still require professionalism, marketing, and customer service.

o 20. Understand Your Cash Flow

A profitable business can still experience financial difficulties if not properly managed.

Track:

Money coming in

Money going out

Money owed to you

Money you owe suppliers

Upcoming expenses

Available working capital

Do not spend business money simply because you have received

Plan ahead.

o 21. Avoid Excessive Credit Sales

Selling on credit can create cash-flow problems.

Before giving credit, establish:

Who qualifies

How much they can borrow

Payment deadline

Payment method

What happens if they do not pay

For a new business, protecting cash flow should be a priority.

o 22. Reinvest Into Your Business

Once your business starts generating profit, consider reinvesting

You could invest in:

More stock

Better equipment

Marketing

Staff

Technology

Delivery

Product development

Premises

Training

Reinvestment can help a small business move from survival to

o 23. Build Multiple Sources of Revenue

Depending on the business, consider developing complementary

For example, a bakery could sell:

Cakes

Bread

Pastries

Snacks

Event catering

A farmer could potentially combine:

Crop production

Poultry

Livestock

Seedlings

Value-added products

Multiple revenue streams can reduce dependence on a single

o 24. Learn From Your Competitors

Competition is not necessarily a threat.

Your competitors can teach you what customers want.

Study:

Their prices

Their customer service

Their marketing

Their product range

Their weaknesses

Their strengths

Then identify what your business can do better.

o 25. Protect Your Business Reputation

Reputation can take years to build and only moments to damage.

Avoid:

False advertising

Poor-quality products

Broken promises

Unprofessional communication

Unexplained delays

Dishonesty

Your reputation can become one of your most valuable business assets.

o 26. Keep Learning

Entrepreneurship requires continuous learning.

Learn about:

Marketing

Accounting

Sales

Customer service

Technology

Taxation

Business management

Leadership

Industry trends

The more you understand your business, the better decisions y

Common Mistakes to Avoid

New entrepreneurs should be particularly careful about:

Starting without researching the market

Spending too much before proving demand

Mixing personal and business finances

Underpricing products

Giving excessive credit

Ignoring customer complaints

Keeping poor financial records

Depending on one customer

Ignoring marketing

Expanding too quickly

Borrowing more money than the business can support

Expecting instant profits

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the best small business to start in Zimbabwe?

There is no single best business for everyone. The right opportunity depends on capital, skills, location, market demand and ability to execute.

Can I start a business in Zimbabwe with US\$100?

Some small-scale businesses and service activities can potentially start with a very small amount of capital. However, the amount required depends on the business model.

What businesses can I start from home?

Depending on applicable requirements, possibilities can include consulting services, digital marketing, graphic design, tailoring, tutoring, etc.

of small-scale trading.

Is farming a profitable business in Zimbabwe?

Farming can be profitable, but profitability depends on product prices, weather, water, transport and management.

How can I advertise my small business?

You can use social media, WhatsApp, referrals, local advertising websites and direct marketing.

Should I register my small business?

Business registration and other compliance requirements depend on the structure of your business. Entrepreneurs should establish the

before operating.

Final Word

Starting a small business in Zimbabwe requires more than cap

It requires discipline, research, patience, customer focus and fi

You do not need to build a large company overnight.

Start with a genuine problem.

Find customers.

Deliver quality.

Keep your records.

Protect your cash flow.

Reinvest.

Learn.

Then grow.

Zimbabwe has entrepreneurs succeeding in agriculture, retail, construction, services and the digital economy.

Your business journey could begin with a simple idea and the first step.

Read online:

<https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/the-complete-guide-to-starting-a-business-in-zimbabwe/>

Zimbabwe News

JUST IN... Zimbabwe Cabinet Changes - President Mnangagwa
Ncube, Appoints Sen. Kudakwashe Tagwirei
October 8, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Harare - Cabinet changes have been announced by President Mnangagwa, with Professor Mthuli Ncube re-assigned as Minister of Education, Science and Technology, and Sen. Kudakwashe Tagwirei appointed Minister of Economic Development and Finance.

The changes, announced on today, Thursday, 8 October 2026

mark a significant adjustment to Zimbabwe's economic manag

President Mnangagwa has separated the Finance portfolio from Investment Promotion, creating distinct ministerial responsibilities for management, economic development and investment promotion

Professor Mthuli Ncube will now serve as Minister of Finance while Minister Kudakwashe Tagwirei will take charge of the Economic Development and Investment Promotion portfolio.

The appointments have been made in terms of Section 104, Schedule 4 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe.

The restructuring comes at an important stage in Zimbabwe's economic journey, with the country implementing the second National Development Strategy, pursuing the national ambition of achieving an upper middle income status by 2030.

Professor Mthuli Ncube's re-assignment gives the Ministry of Finance a focus on fiscal and Treasury matters after previously carrying the broader economic development portfolio.

development and investment promotion responsibilities.

As Minister of Finance, Professor Mthuli Ncube will continue to hold his position in Zimbabwe's economic policy framework, with responsibilities for finance management, budgeting, resource mobilisation and macroeconomic

The separation of the portfolios means that economic development and investment promotion will now have a dedicated ministerial focus under Minister Kudakwashe Tagwirei.

For Zimbabwe, the move places investment mobilisation and economic development within a specific institutional framework at a time when President Mnangagwa is seeking to expand productive activity, attract investment and stimulate growth in the economy.

Minister Kudakwashe Tagwirei takes over the new portfolio with a mandate for Economic Development and Investment Promotion, placing investment promotion, expansion and the strengthening of productive sectors at the core of his mandate.

The portfolio comes at a time when Zimbabwe continues to put emphasis on mining, agriculture, manufacturing, energy, infrastructure, tourism and other productive sectors.

The country has identified investment as an important driver of growth, with domestic and international capital required to expand production, build infrastructure, create employment and strengthen value chains.

Minister Kudakwashe Tagwirei's new responsibilities therefore require a mandate that will require close coordination with other ministries, parastatal institutions, the private sector and investors.

The separation of Finance from Economic Development and Investment will enable each portfolio to concentrate more closely on its respective responsibilities.

The Ministry of Finance will remain central to fiscal management and monetary policy, while the Ministry of Economic Development and Investment will focus more directly on economic expansion and investment mobilisation.

The two functions remain closely connected.

Investment decisions are influenced by fiscal policy, economic infrastructure, taxation, access to finance, energy availability, and the wider business environment.

The effectiveness of the new structure will therefore depend on coordination between Professor Mthuli Ncube and Minister Ku

The latest Zimbabwe Cabinet changes come as President Mnangagwa is implementing National Development Strategy 2, which provides the blueprint for the 2026 to 2030 period.

The strategy places emphasis on economic transformation, industrial infrastructure development, value addition, human capital development and productivity.

Zim Global Media previously examined the country's development

article, NDS2: Zimbabwe Charts a Bold Course Towards Vision 2030. The role of the second national development strategy in advancing the country's economic growth towards 2030.

The latest restructuring of the economic portfolios comes as the second national development strategy moves forward.

For President Mnangagwa's Government, the challenge will now be to translate the institutional changes into measurable economic outcomes.

For Professor Mthuli Ncube, attention will remain focused on the role of the Ministry of Finance and the broader financial framework supporting national economic growth.

For Minister Kudakwashe Tagwirei, expectations will centre on the role of the Ministry of Economic Development and the creation of conditions that encourage private sector investment.

The new arrangement also comes at a time when Zimbabwe is positioning itself as an investment destination.

The country has substantial natural resources and opportunities but turning those opportunities into sustainable economic growth requires infrastructure, skills, technology and access to markets.

The Economic Development and Investment Promotion portfolio plays an important role to play in facilitating the conversion of investment into actual economic activity.

That responsibility extends beyond attracting investors.

It also involves supporting productive enterprises, encouraging strengthening domestic industries and creating conditions in which they can expand.

President Mnangagwa's broader development objectives are centered on job creation.

As Zimbabwe works towards Vision 2030, the expansion of production is important for creating opportunities for young people and improving

Investment in manufacturing, mining, agriculture, energy, infrastructure can contribute to the creation of jobs while expanding the country's capacity.

The latest changes therefore place economic development and growth at the centre of an important national conversation about how Zimbabwe can

Alongside the ministerial changes, President Mnangagwa has appointed Victoria Jokomo as Permanent Secretary for Skills Audit and Development

Dr Egepha Victoria Jokomo will take up the position with effect from 1 May. The appointment was made in terms of Section 205, Subsection (1) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe.

The appointment comes at a time when skills development is in Zimbabwe's industrialisation and economic transformation age.

A growing economy requires a workforce with the technical, professional and entrepreneurial capabilities needed to support modern industries.

Skills auditing can play an important role in identifying existing skills, establishing skills gaps and helping Government and training institutions in capital development with the needs of the economy.

The appointment of Dr Egepha Victoria Jokomo also comes as Zimbabwe prepares for Africa Skills Week 2026 in Harare from 12 to 16 October.

The continental event is expected to place attention on skills development, industrialisation, innovation and the future of work.

Zim Global Media recently explored the importance of the skills development in Zimbabwe Puts Skills At The Centre Of Africa's Industrial Future, highlighting the growing connection between skills development and Africa's industrialisation.

The appointment of Dr Egepha Victoria Jokomo adds another i
that national conversation.

For Zimbabwe to achieve its economic ambitions, investment a
need to advance together.

New investment projects require skilled workers.

Skilled workers require appropriate education and training.

Industries require infrastructure and financing.

Sustainable economic growth requires an environment where b
competitively and access both domestic and international mark

The latest appointments therefore touch on several interconnected development agenda.

President Mnangagwa's decision to separate Finance from Economic Development and Investment Promotion creates distinct ministerial responsibilities. The country is seeking to accelerate implementation of its national development agenda.

Professor Mthuli Ncube will now concentrate on the Finance portfolio. Kudakwashe Tagwirei assumes responsibility for Economic Development and Investment Promotion.

Dr Egepha Victoria Jokomo will take responsibility for Skills Acquisition and Training from November.

The appointments have consequently brought finance, investment and skills development into renewed focus.

For businesses and investors, attention will now turn towards how the new government's policies will affect economic policy and investment facilitation.

For ordinary Zimbabweans, the greater concern will be whether the new government will contribute to increased production, more employment opportunities and improved livelihoods.

President Mnangagwa's Vision 2030 ambition requires sustained economic growth across all sectors.

Economic growth must be supported by investment.

Investment must generate production.

Production must create employment and value.

Skills must support the industries being developed.

Fiscal policy must provide a sustainable foundation for national

The separation of the portfolios creates greater specialisation with an important responsibility on the respective ministries to coordinate

President Mnangagwa's latest appointments will therefore be critical as the country enters another phase of implementing its development agenda.

The immediate changes are clear.

Professor Mthuli Ncube is now Minister of Finance.

Minister Kudakwashe Tagwirei is now Minister of Economic Development

Promotion.

Dr Egepha Victoria Jokomo will become Permanent Secretary Development from 1 November.

The bigger story will be what these changes deliver on the ground.

As Zimbabwe advances through NDS2 towards Vision 2030, the focus is on moving from structures and policy announcements to implementation, job creation, employment and measurable development outcomes.

The latest Zimbabwe Cabinet changes have consequently created a new framework for the country's economic management framework.

President Mnangagwa's administration will now look to the new framework to support the next phase of Zimbabwe's economic transformation, focusing on economic development and skills development playing interconnecting roles in the country's journey towards 2030.

Read online:

<https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/just-in-zimbabwe-cabinet-change-gns-professor-mthuli-ncube-appoints-sen-kudakwashe-tagwire>

Agriculture

How to Start a Successful Poultry Business in Zimbabwe

October 7, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

Feature - Poultry farming is one of the agricultural businesses that is relatively small scale and expanded over time. For Zimbabwean income-generating agricultural project, poultry farming can promote meat production, egg production and breeding.

However, poultry farming should be treated as a business rather than chickens. Proper planning, feeding, hygiene, housing and marketing make the difference between profit and loss.

Choose Your Poultry Business Model

The first decision is whether to produce broilers, layers or breeders.

Broilers are chickens raised primarily for meat. They grow relatively fast and provide a faster production cycle.

Layers are kept for egg production. This model requires patient management but can provide recurring income through egg sales.

A farmer should choose a model based on available capital, management capacity, and market demand.

Start With a Realistic Number

New farmers often make the mistake of buying more birds than they can manage.

Starting with a manageable flock allows the farmer to learn about disease prevention, record keeping and marketing without expending too much capital to risk.

Once the system works, production can be increased gradually

Build Suitable Housing

Poultry housing should protect birds from extreme weather, prevent disease exposure.

The building should have adequate ventilation while protecting birds from weather. Clean water should be readily available and the floor should be dry.

Overcrowding should be avoided because it can increase stress and competition for feed and water.

Feeding Is Critical

Feed is one of the biggest costs in poultry production. Farmers understand the nutritional requirements of their birds and avoid

Clean drinking water should be available consistently.

Feeders and drinkers should be cleaned regularly. Spilled feed contribute to hygiene problems.

Disease Prevention

Disease can destroy a flock quickly, making prevention one of of poultry management.

Farmers should follow appropriate vaccination programmes and veterinary professionals or agricultural extension officers.

New birds should be managed carefully to reduce the possibility of disease being introduced to an existing flock.

Visitors and unnecessary movement around poultry houses should be avoided.

Keep Production Records

A serious poultry farmer should record the number of birds purchased, the number of birds that die (mortality), medication and vaccinations, sales and other expenses.

These records help determine whether the business is actually profitable.

For example, a farmer may sell many chickens and assume that the business is profitable, while hidden costs such as feed, transport, electricity and losses from disease may reduce the final profit.

Know Your Market Before Producing

Marketing should begin before chickens are ready for sale.

Potential customers include households, restaurants, butcherie companies and informal traders, depending on applicable regulations.

Farmers can also develop direct customer networks through WhatsApp platforms.

Add Value

A poultry business can eventually expand beyond selling live birds.

Depending on facilities, regulations and food-safety requirements, farmers can explore dressed chicken, eggs, manure, breeding stock or other products.

Reinvest the Profits

One of the best ways to grow an agricultural business is to reinvest profits.

Instead of spending all earnings, farmers can gradually increase housing, purchase equipment or develop additional income streams.

Poultry Farming Requires Discipline

Poultry farming is not completely risk-free. Feed prices, disease outbreaks, and operational costs can affect profitability.

Nevertheless, farmers who plan carefully, maintain hygiene, keep records, and understand their market can create sustainable poultry enterprises.

The key is to start at a manageable scale, learn continuously and measure results rather than assumptions.

Read online:

<https://zimglobalmedia.co.zw/how-to-start-a-successful-poultry-lobby/>

Politics

President Mnangagwa Hosts Inaugural Interface with Children of Veterans
October 5, 2026 . Takasununguka Ziki

HICC, Harare - His Excellency the President Dr. Emmerson Dlamini has presided over the inaugural Presidential Interface with Children of Veterans of the Liberation Struggle at the Harare International Conference Centre, bringing together Zimbabwe's liberation war veterans for an engagement focused on preserving liberation history while expanding opportunities for economic participation.

Held under the theme "Safeguarding the Legacy, Towards Vision 2030", the engagement placed the historical contribution of Zimbabwe's liberation war veterans alongside the responsibility of succeeding generations to contribute to national development.

President Mnangagwa said the interface was a reflection of the government's commitment to protecting its history while creating opportunities for liberation war veterans to participate actively in Zimbabwe's economic development.

"Our independence was won through sacrifice; its legacy will be preserved through economic empowerment," President Mnangagwa said.

During the engagement, the President toured several exhibitions and interacted with exhibitors showcasing different initiatives and projects.

Among those represented were the Zimbabwe National Army, the Zimbabwe

Correctional Services, as well as various innovative empowerment programmes for the children of veterans of the liberation struggle.

The exhibitions provided an opportunity for participants to demonstrate their own enterprises and initiatives while highlighting the contribution of the liberation generation to the country's development.

The engagement also placed particular emphasis on the need for liberation war veterans to move beyond being passive beneficiaries of the country's history and become active participants and leading contributors to the development of Zimbabwe.

President Mnangagwa said the objective was to ensure that the country's liberation heroes are equipped to participate meaningfully in the development of Zimbabwe.

A major highlight of the interface was the commissioning of the new initiative of a targeted empowerment initiative.

The productive assets are intended to support economic activities of beneficiaries with practical tools that can be deployed in areas such as transportation and other productive enterprises.

The commissioning of the equipment added a practical dimension, demonstrating the emphasis being placed on transforming employment into tangible economic opportunities.

Agriculture remains an important component of Zimbabwe's economy, and access to agricultural machinery can enhance productive opportunities for beneficiaries to establish or expand enterprises.

The interface also comes against the background of Zimbabwe's recognition of the contribution made by veterans of the liberation struggle.

Section 23 of the Constitution provides for due respect, honour and recognition for veterans of the liberation struggle and requires the State to take measures for their welfare and economic empowerment.

The Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Act further provides a framework for addressing issues relating to veterans and certain dependants.

The focus on the children of veterans adds an intergenerational dimension to national responsibility, particularly as Zimbabwe moves further into the 21st century and the liberation struggle.

The children and descendants of those who participated in the liberation struggle are increasingly being called upon to preserve the historical memory of their parents, contributing to the country's economic and social development.

The theme of the engagement, "Safeguarding the Legacy, Towards the Future," reflects this responsibility with Zimbabwe's broader national development goals.

Vision 2030 seeks to transform Zimbabwe into an empowered, prosperous middle-income society, with national development programmes focused on increasing productivity, investment, infrastructure development and improving the quality of life.

Within that broader framework, the empowerment of the children of veterans represents an effort to connect historical recognition with participation.

The approach places greater emphasis on entrepreneurship, particularly in agriculture, skills development and access to productive assets.

The commissioning of trucks and tractors is therefore significant for beneficiaries with equipment that can potentially generate income, create employment and contribute to increased production.

The effectiveness of such initiatives will ultimately depend on how assets are utilised and whether they translate into productive economic and measurable economic benefits for beneficiaries and communities.

The Presidential Interface also demonstrated the changing nature of the liberation legacy.

While remembering and honouring those who fought for independence, the responsibility of succeeding generations is to ensure that the gains of the past are translated into sustainable development and improved opportunities for the future.

For the children of liberation war veterans, this means participating in the national economy and contributing to the development of their communities and the nation as a whole.

The engagement at HICC brought together historical remembrance, national responsibility and economic empowerment in a single national event.

From the exhibition stands featuring the Zimbabwe National Army and the Zimbabwe Correctional Services to the empowerment initiatives showcased by the veterans, the event highlighted the diverse ways in which the legacy of the struggle continues to intersect with Zimbabwe's present development and future aspirations.

The commissioning of trucks and tractors further reinforced the message that the nation must increasingly be connected to productive economic activity and the growth of the private sector.

As Zimbabwe continues its journey towards Vision 2030, the p
liberation legacy is being linked to the responsibility of building

For President Mnangagwa, the sacrifices made during the liber
Zimbabwe's independence, while the responsibility of the pres
protect that legacy by creating opportunities, expanding produc
national development.

"Together, we are safeguarding our heritage and driving forward
President Mnangagwa said.

Read online:

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