



***Occasional Visitors Re-Visited: Attendance
in the First Session of the 8th Parliament of
Zimbabwe.****

Research & Advocacy Unit (RAU)

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This study focuses on the first year of the Eighth Parliament running from September 2013-October 2014. It specifically focuses on the attendance of members of parliament (MPs) during the First Session of the Eighth Parliament. Among other things it looks at how each MP attended Plenary Sessions, how Ministers fared in attending Question and Answer Sessions, and whether the cost of maintaining Parliament was commensurate with the trends of attendance as displayed by the different MPs. The main objective of this project since 2013 has been to establish whether Parliamentarians take the business of Parliament seriously, the first of which is to attend, as far as possible, all sessions of Parliament. It further aims to determine whether Parliament is serving its role as the watchdog of the Executive. RAU uses this assessment to identify whether policy gaps lie with the inadequacy of legislative measures or whether they reside with the Executive at the implementation level. The project also seeks to assess whether the funds that citizens are entrusting to the running of Parliament are being accounted for through the production of valuable quality work by the august House. Here the oversight function of Parliament, including the Portfolio committee system, is probably the most important function by which Parliament can protect the ordinary citizenry's interests.

Methodology

The data used to compile this report was from the National Assembly where the majority of members are directly elected, and excluded the Senate since elected MPs should have greater cognisance of the aspirations and interests of their constituents than those appointed through proportional representation or by other bodies such as the Council of Chiefs. During the first session of Parliament, there were 90 sittings of the National Assembly. The data relating to attendance derived from the attendance register, as maintained by the Papers Section of the Parliamentary Secretariat for the period September 2013 to October 2014, which is also available on the Parliament website in the Order Papers on Votes and Proceedings. The Attendance Register was secured through a formal request made to, and approved, by the Clerk of Parliament.

Findings

Average attendance

The overall average attendance by the parliamentarians was 66 times out of a possible 90 times (72%). This was an improvement from the 5th session of the 7th Parliament where the average attendance out of a possible 48 sittings in the House of Assembly was 65%. On average, new members attended 69 times (77%) in this session as opposed to "old members" who only attended 54 times (59%). The difference is not entirely explained by the attendances, or lack thereof, of Ministers, but it is evident that Ministers that were in previous Parliaments were significantly less frequent attendees than their neophyte colleagues.

Attendance across genders

In the Eighth Parliament session of the National Assembly, there is an increase in the number of women and this can be attributed to the new constitutional provision creating 60 seats for

women. Whereas, in the Seventh Parliament's 5th and final session there were no marked differences in the attendance of male parliamentarians as compared to female parliamentarians, with 64.5% attendance rate for females and 64.9% for males, the first session of the Eighth Parliament shows a marked improvement for the females. Although both groups attended Parliament more frequently than in the Seventh Parliament, in the Eighth the female MPs attended Parliament 70 out of 90 times (78%), significantly more frequently than male MPs, 64 of 90 times (71%). The gendered dynamic also remained constant when assessed across the parties with both ZANU PF 69 times (76%) and MDC-T 73 times (81%) female MPs attending Parliament more frequently than their ZANU PF 62 (69%) and MDC-T 69 (77%) male counterparts, respectively.

Attendance across political parties

In the Seventh Parliament, the MDC-T had the highest attendance rates of 71%, while ZANU PF had a 60% attendance rate and the MDC 37%. The first session of the 8th Parliament however saw a marked improvement for both parties with ZANU PF recording a 13% improvement in attendance rates to 73%, whilst the MDC-T declined by 5% to 74%.

Top Ten Attendees

In the Seventh Parliament session MDC T party members excelled in their attendance, however in the Eighth Parliament session, the results showed that ZANU PF parliamentarians were the most frequent attendees. This change in motivation for ZANU PF could be attributed to the several public statements by senior ZANU PF officials demanding better performance for the party's MPs.

Bottom Ten attendees

The results showed that most of those whose attendance was "poorly" are Government Ministers, and obviously the affairs of the State will necessitate some absence from Parliament. However, it is hard to credit that no attendance at all is in any way acceptable.

Change in attendance trends

The longest sitting of Parliament was 293 minutes, or nearly five hours, whilst, the shortest was only 22 minutes. Now, whilst everyone is aware that sitting in Parliament is not the only the duty of an MP, ordinary citizens might be startled to learn that parliament, sitting as the House of Assembly in session, took up only 30 working days in the calendar year September 2013 to November 2014. One important measure is in the product of the House, and that is the passing of legislation. In the first session of the Eighth Parliament, a total of 11 Bills were passed, but very few addressed harmonising existing legislation with the new Constitution. Of the 11 Bills, 6 of these were to do with fiscal matters, and possibly only the National Prosecuting Act and the amendment of the Electoral Act could be seen to have been an attempt to harmonise legislation with the Constitution

Attendance by MPs who are Ministers

There was improvement in the attendance of Ministers in the Eighth Parliament: on average, this increased from 22% in the final session of the Seventh Parliament to 35% in the Eighth. Additionally, 66% of the Ministers that held portfolios in both the 7th and 8th Parliaments showed improvements in their attendance. The "New" Ministers attended significantly more

frequently that their more experienced colleagues. “New” Ministers attended 43 times (48%) as opposed to “old” Ministers who only attended 33 times (36%).

Cost of Parliament

The sitting allowance for MPs per sitting is still pegged at US\$75 per person. This means that a member who attended all sittings during the first session was paid a total of \$6825. If all 270 members had attended every sitting, the budget for Parliamentary sittings in the first sessions would be \$ 1 911 000. However, the average attendance rate in the first session was 72% (66/90), meaning that each MP got paid on average \$4 919 in sitting allowances, and, in total, Parliament spent \$1 372 350 for the year.

Conclusions

The Eighth Parliament has produced better attendance than its predecessor, with a significant increase in the frequency of attending, up from 65% in the Seventh Parliament to 72% in the current one. It also shows a growing gender disparity, where, in the Seventh Parliament, there was little difference between male and female Parliamentarians, there is now a significant difference: 78% attendance for women as opposed to 71% for males. It can therefore be said that the parties and the electorate place a low priority on female MPs, female representation having to rely on the proportional representation rule, and the evidence, at least on attendance, is that the voter will get better value for money from women as opposed to men. It is worth repeating that the women members of MDC-T were more frequent attendees than their counterparts from ZANU PF. Notwithstanding the findings that the top ten individual performers were all from ZANU PF, the first session of the Eighth Parliament however saw a marked improvement for both parties with ZANU PF recording a 13% improvement in attendance rates to 73%, whilst the MDC-T declined by 5% to 74%.

On the issue related to the value for money raised in the preceding report, it is not possible to answer this question without data in respect of participation in portfolio committees or in a MPs constituency. Any comprehensive analysis of the actual workload of members of the House of Assembly would need considerably more data. It can best be said that on the 30 working days that the House sat, members of the House of Assembly passed 11 Bills and only five of these were possibly related to dealing with the very serious problem of harmonising the laws of Zimbabwe. While preparing legislation is the task of the government and despite warning statements about how many Bills is being prepared, the First Session of the Eighth Parliament of Zimbabwe does not offer much encouragement. The question that can be asked is; Is this a matter of money and shortage of draftsmen, or is it a question of will? When the Minister of Finance suggests that there need to be wholesale amendments to the Constitution, we may be entitled to suspect the latter, and the only defence of the citizenry will be to look to the oversight function of Parliament, and perhaps the only thing to be said is, “try harder next time”!

**This report was mainly written by Rumbidzai Dube, with contributions by various RAU staff. The assistance of the Office of the Clerk of Parliament is gratefully acknowledged.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

In December 2013, the Research and Advocacy Unit (RAU) began a project monitoring the performance of the Zimbabwean Parliament. This project aims to establish whether Parliamentarians take the business of Parliament seriously, the first of which is to attend, as far as possible, all sessions of Parliament. It further aims to determine whether Parliament is serving its role as the watchdog of the Executive. RAU uses this assessment to identify whether policy gaps lie with the inadequacy of legislative measures or whether they reside with the Executive at the implementation level. The Project also seeks to assess whether the funds that citizens are entrusting to the running of Parliament are being accounted for through the production of valuable quality work by the august House. Here the oversight function of Parliament, including the Portfolio committee system, is probably the most important function by which Parliament can protect the ordinary citizenry's interests.

The research conducted in 2013 analysed the performance of the Seventh Parliament in its Fifth and final session. The research established that to a large extent poor governance is caused by the break in the chain of responsibility between the President, his ministries and government departments as the Executive arm of the state and Parliament as the Legislative arm of the state.

The report also raised critical points regarding attendance. Attendance in the House of Assembly was relatively good while in the Senate the patterns of non-attendance were appalling.¹ The cost of maintaining an MP measured against the time spent in Parliament and the rates of attendance were at great odds.² Attendance was poor with speculation that the non-payment of sitting allowances could have been the issue.³ Attendance was especially poor among MPs who were also serving as Ministers.⁴ The research also revealed that Parliament could improve its performance if only Parliamentarians would attend the sessions more and engage more critically with pertinent issues.⁵

The study showed that Parliament does make the necessary recommendations to the Executive, a case in point being the recommendations of the Portfolio Committee on Mines and Energy regarding the diamond mining sector. These recommendations were however not taken seriously by the Executive. In fact, the relevant Minister of Mines refused to appear before the Portfolio Committee when summoned, and acted in contempt of Parliament.⁶ It seems therefore that Parliament does take steps to hold state institutions accountable; however, the Executive on the other hand seems to have limited political will to act and largely ignores Parliament's recommendations.

This current report focuses on the attendance of MPs during the First Session of the Eighth Parliament. Among other things it looks at how each MP attended Plenary Sessions, how Ministers fared in attending Question and Answer Sessions, and whether the cost of maintaining Parliament was commensurate with the trends of attendance as displayed by the different MPs.

¹ R. Dube, (November 2013), *Occasional Visitors? Attendance in the Seventh Parliament of Zimbabwe*, Research and Advocacy Unit (RAU).

² Occasional Visitors, (2013) As above.

³ Occasional Visitors, (2013) As above.

⁴ Occasional Visitors, (2013) As above.

⁵ Occasional Visitors, (2013) As above.

⁶ First report of the Portfolio Committee on Mines and Energy on Diamond Mining (with special reference to Marange diamond fields) 2009 – 2013 presented to Parliament June 2013.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study focuses on the first year of the Eighth Parliament, running from September 2013 to October 2014. The data specifically excluded the Senate and focused on the National Assembly where the majority of members are directly elected, since directly elected MPs should have greater cognisance of the aspirations and interests of their constituents than those merely appointed through proportional representation or by other bodies such as the Council of Chiefs.

During the first session of Parliament, there were 90 sittings of the National Assembly. The data relating to attendance derived from the attendance register, as maintained by the Papers Section of the Parliamentary Secretariat for the period September 2013 to October 2014, also available on the Parliament website in the Order Papers on Votes and Proceedings. The Attendance Register was secured through a formal request made to, and approved, by the Clerk of Parliament.

2.1 Composition of the Eighth Parliament

The Eighth Parliament came into being through a harmonised election held on 31 July 2013. The Eighth Parliament exists under the new Constitution.⁷ As a consequence of the new Constitution there have been changes in nomenclature (names), with the lower House of Parliament changing from the '*House of Assembly*' to the '*National Assembly*.' The number of parliamentarians has also changed from 210 members⁸ representing 210 constituencies⁹ to 270 members.

The system of election of members also significantly changed. Whereas in 2008, all 210 members of the House of Assembly were directly elected by secret ballot in a first-past-the-post system,¹⁰ in the July 31, 2013 elections, 210 members of the now 270 seat National Assembly were elected directly in a first-past-the-post and winner-takes-all system where the one who scores the majority of votes is declared the winner. The other 60 seats were reserved for women, chosen from each party, with six seats allocated per Province, including the Metropolitan Provinces. Political parties selected these women through a system of proportional representation, based on the total number of votes that each party received in the general election.¹¹

The Eighth Parliament, unlike the Seventh Parliament, has a changed complexion. It came into being through a harmonised (Presidential, Parliamentary and Municipal) election held on the 31st July 2013. ZANU PF won with an overwhelming majority, this means that they have both an ordinary (50%) and an absolute majority (2/3) in the National Assembly, with the latter required for implementing major decisions including amending the Constitution. The Table overleaf shows the representation of the different parties in each of the 10 provinces of those elected members:¹²

⁷ Also known as the COPAC Constitution, this Constitution was adopted through the work of an appointed Parliamentary Select Committee tasked to spearhead the constitution making process as one of the major objectives of the government formed under the Global Political Agreement.

⁸ These numbers were subject to change to fit the formula of the Inclusive Government under the GPA.

⁹ Section 38 (1) of the old Constitution.

¹⁰ Whoever received the popular vote was declared the winner in accordance with the electoral law of Zimbabwe.

¹¹ Section 124 (1) (b) of the new Constitution.

¹² These figures are as reflected in the official Zimbabwe Electoral Commission Report See p. 62.

Table 1: Composition of house of Assembly by Political Party

<i>Province</i>	<i>ZANU PF</i>		<i>MDC T seats</i>		<i>Independent Seats</i>		<i>Other Parties</i>	
	<i>No</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%</i>
Bulawayo	0	0	12	10	0	0	0	0
Harare	6	21	23	79	0	0	0	0
Manicaland	22	85	4	15	0	0	0	0
Mashonaland Central	18	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mashonaland East	22	96	0	0	1	4	0	0
Mashonaland West	21	95	1	5	0	0	0	0
Masvingo	26	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matebeleland North	7	54	6	46	0	0	0	0
Matebeleland South	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midlands	25	89	3	11	0	0	0	0
Total	160	76.2	49	23.3	1	0.5	0	0

3. FINDINGS

3.1 Average Attendance

The average attendance of Parliament as a whole has significantly improved from the last reporting period during the 5th session of the 7th Parliament. The overall average attendance was 66 times out of a possible 90 times (72%). This was an improvement from the 5th session of the 7th Parliament where the average attendance out of a possible 48 sittings in the House of Assembly was 65%.

However, when analysed more closely, it is evident that there are significant differences between new members and those who have been members of previous Parliaments. On average, new members attended 69 times (77%) in this session as opposed to “old members” who only attended 54 times (59%). The difference is not entirely explained by the attendances, or lack thereof, of Ministers, but it is evident that Ministers that were in previous Parliaments were significantly less frequent attendees than their neophyte colleagues. Those Ministers that were members of the previous Parliament attended 32 times

(36%) on average, whilst the “new” Ministers were more frequent: 43 times (48%)¹³. Is this a case of familiarity breeding contempt?

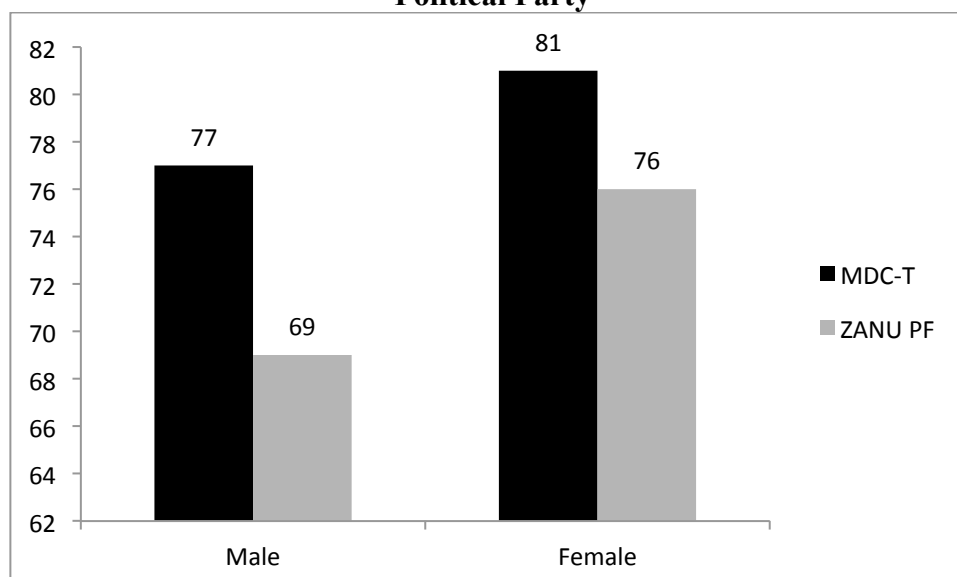
3.2 Attendance across genders

In terms of gender representation, the current National Assembly of the 8th Parliament is an improvement from the 7th Parliament. The increase in the number of women was a result of the new constitutional provisions creating 60 seats for women as explained above. This increase in numbers drastically changed Zimbabwe’s rating in terms of women’s representation in Parliament rated 9th on the African continent and 29th globally.¹⁴ However, it is still fair to comment that was due to the proportional representation mechanism, and, in fact, fewer women were directly elected to the Eighth Parliament than was the case for the Seventh.

Whereas, in the 7th Parliament’s 5th and final session there were no marked differences in the attendance of male parliamentarians as compared to female parliamentarians, with 64.5% attendance rate for females and 64.9% for males, the first session of the 8th Parliament shows a marked improvement for the females. Although both groups attended Parliament more frequently than in the Seventh Parliament, in the Eighth the female MPs attended Parliament 70 out of 90 times (78%), significantly more frequently than male MPs, 64 of 90 times (71%)¹⁵.

The difference between men and women remained constant when assessed across the parties with both ZANUP PF female MPS attending 69 times (76%) and MDC-T female MPS attending 73 times (81%) more frequently than their ZANU PF 62 (69%) and MDC-T 69 (77%) male counterparts, respectively. It can also be seen that the MDC-T members were more frequent attendees than their ZANU PF colleagues.

Figure 1: Comparison of attendance by Gender and Political Party



¹³ P=0.05

¹⁴ Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), (December 2014) Women in National Parliaments <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>.

¹⁵ P=0.02

Although attendance on its own is not a complete reflection of performance, it shows a commitment by MPs to the business of Parliament. The assertion that female parliamentarians' commitment is more than that of their male counterparts is not just a Zimbabwean phenomenon, and here studies elsewhere have shown women are more responsive to citizen needs,¹⁶ and promote cooperation across party lines.¹⁷ Studies have also shown that whether a legislator is male or female has distinct impact on their policy priorities.¹⁸

In the US, studies on trends of performance have shown that female legislators perform better than males; sponsoring, co-sponsoring and attracting more co-sponsors for more bills than do their male counterparts; advancing legislation, and getting more Bills through the legislative processes than do their male counterparts; prioritising issues affecting women, families, and children; and voting consistently in favour of environmental protections and policies.¹⁹ And, given that Zimbabwean women consistently express interest in political and civic life, it seems that political parties would do better to ensure greater representation in all aspects of civic life, and not merely in Parliament. Here it is worth noting again that, whilst there is a greater proportion of women in the House of Assembly and Senate, this was only due to the proportional representation mechanism, and, in reality, fewer women were directly elected than in the previous parliament.

3.3 Attendance across parties

In the 8th Parliament, ZANU PF scooped the majority of seats, 106 seats (76.2%), MDC-T got 49 (23.3%) and the only independent candidate represented 0.5% of the total number of MPs. This was unlike the 7th Parliament, where none of the parties had dominance in terms of representation. Before the 31 July 2013 elections, ZANU PF had 98 seats, MDC-T had 102 seats, and the MDC had 9 seats. In the 7th Parliament, the MDC-T had the highest attendance rates of 71%, while ZANU PF had a 60% attendance rate and the MDC 37%. It appears there was greater commitment to attend parliamentary sessions by MDC-T members of Parliament during the final session of the 7th Parliament than all the other parties. The first session of the 8th Parliament however saw a marked improvement for both parties with ZANU PF recording a 13% improvement in attendance rates to 73%, whilst the MDC-T declined by 5% to 74%.

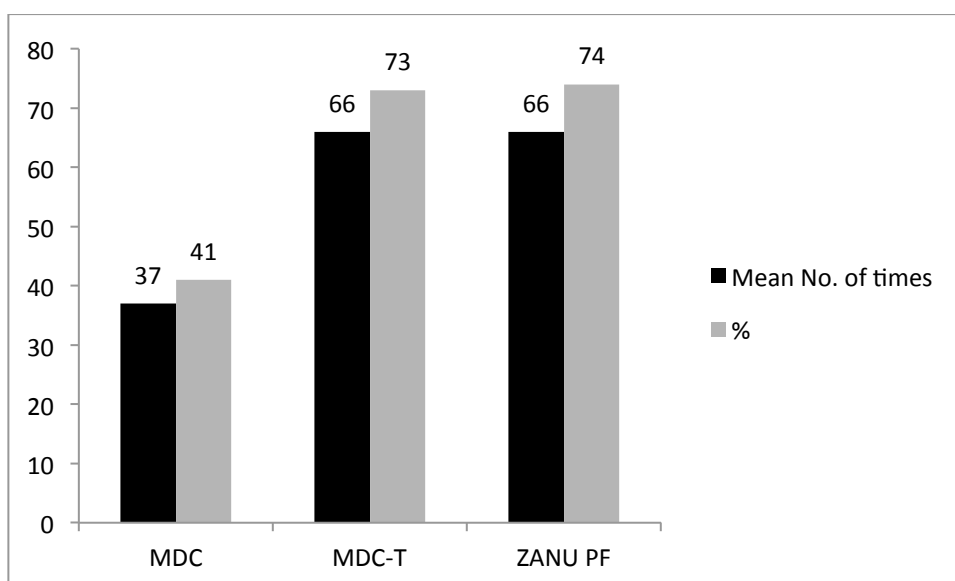
¹⁶ A. Cammisa, A. and B. Reingold, "Women in State Legislators and State Legislative Research: Beyond Sameness and Difference," *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* Vol. 4, No.2 (2004): 181-210, <http://sppq.press.illinois.edu/4/2/cammisa.pdf>.

¹⁷ C.S. Rosenthal, "Gender Styles in Legislative Committees" *Women & Politics* Vol. 21, No. 2 (2001): 21-46, http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J014v21n02_02 . See Also C. Chinkin, "Peace Agreements as a Means for Promoting Gender Equality and Ensuring the Participation of Women" United Nations: Division for the Advancement of Women (2003), <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/peace2003/reports/BPChinkin.PDF>.

¹⁸ Women and Children: The Double Dividend of Gender Equality (New York: UNICEF, 2006), http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/11_12_06SOWC2007.pdf.

¹⁹ Representation 2020, Why we need women leaders <http://www.representation2020.com/female-leadership.html#sthash.4Oq9Wl6y.dpuf>.

Figure 2: Attendance by Political Party (mean & percentage)



However, it is gratifying to see an overall improvement in attendance overall, but it is worth commenting, and echoing our earlier comment, that is largely due to the motivation of the newly elected members of the House of Assembly. “New” members attended 69 times (77%) on average, whilst members of the previous parliament were significantly less frequent, 54 times (59%).

3.4 Top Ten Attendees

As was reported in the previous report, some members excelled in their attendance, and in the 7th Parliament this was overwhelmingly MDC-T party members. In the 8th Parliament, this has altered completely, and ZANU PF parliamentarians are the most frequent attendees.

Table 2: Top Ten Attendees in the 8th Parliament

Name	Political Party	Total	%
Wadyajena Justice Mayor	ZANU PF	90	99
Mawere Ricky Nelson	ZANU PF	89	98
Sylvern			
Mkandla Molly	ZANU PF	89	98
Ndlovu Mathias	ZANU PF	89	98
Chigudu Monica	ZANU PF	88	97
Chitura Lucia	ZANU PF	88	97
Machingura Raymore	ZANU PF	88	97
Mhona Felix Tapiwa	ZANU PF	88	97
Mpofu Mthokozisi Manoki	ZANU PF	88	97
Rungani Anna	ZANU PF	88	97

This is a quite remarkable change, and clearly deserves more investigation. Why this enormous change in the motivation of ZANU PF MPs, but it should be noted here that there

were several public statement by senior ZANU PF officials demanding better performance from the party's MPs²⁰. The decline in the performance of the opposition parties may possibly be explained by the inter-party conflicts and faction fighting that has taken place in these parties, and particularly in the MDC-T. However, ZANU PF has not been immune from similar faction fights, and thus maybe the difference for ZANU PF between the previous and the present parliament lies in the lack of interest in a parliament in which ZANU PF only shared government. However, all these speculations should lead to direct research.

3.5 Bottom Ten Attendees

The most obvious comparison here with the 7th Parliament is that ZANU PF once again feature as the worst performers, but the most startling change is that of Hon. Tendai Laxton Biti, who has gone from being a star performer in the Seventh Parliament, 5th (46%), despite being a Minister, and with the additional burdens of being the Secretary-General of his party and one of the facilitation team. It might be added that his portfolio as Minister, Finance, had to have been one of the more onerous posts in the Inclusive Government.

Table 3: Bottom Ten Attendees in the 8th Parliament

Name	Party	Total	%
Biti Laxton Tendai	MDC-T	14	15
Moyo Simon Khaya	ZANU PF	0	0
Parirenyatwa David P	ZANU PF	0	0
Sekeramayi Sidney T	ZANU PF	0	0
Buka Flora	ZANU PF	0	0
Made Joseph M	ZANU PF	0	0
Mathema Cain N G	ZANU PF	0	0
Mavhaire Dzikamai C	ZANU PF	0	0
Mukwena Robert	ZANU PF	0	0
Machaya Jason M K	ZANU PF	0	0

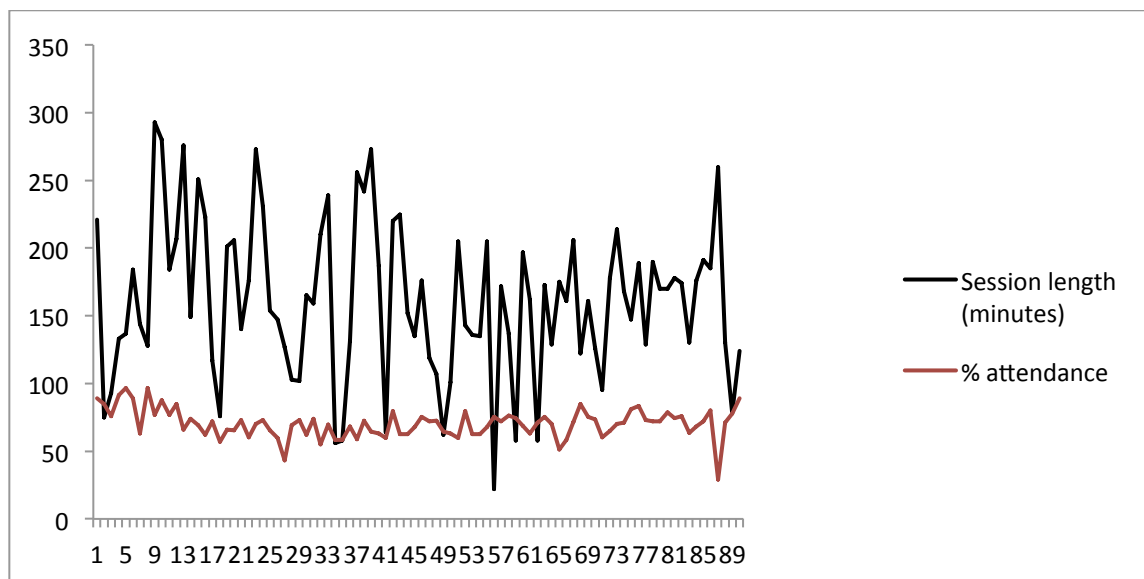
It is also evident that most of these “poor” performers are also Ministers in the government, and obviously the affairs of the State will necessitate some absence from Parliament. However, it is hard to credit that no attendance at all is in any way acceptable, and here see Section 3.7 below.

²⁰ *Zanu-PF gets tough with MPs*, The Media Centre, 14 February 2014. [<http://www.mediacentrezim.com/?p=1853>]

3.6 Changes in Attendance Trends

The National Assembly had a total of 90 sittings. With the exception of the first and second sittings on the 3rd and 17th of September 2013 which began at 9:00 am and 11:35 am respectively, all the other sittings convened at 14:15 sharp. The shortest sitting lasted for only 22 minutes (with an attendance rate of 75%), while the longest went on for 293 minutes, but also with a good attendance rate (77%). Altogether, from September 2013 to October 2014 the National Assembly sat for a total of 242 hours, or the equivalent of 30 working days. On average, each sitting lasted for 161 minutes, or about 2.7 hours.

Figure 3: Comparison of Session length & attendance



As can be seen from the figure above, there is enormous variability in the length of the parliamentary sittings, which is wholly expected: the length of the business should correspond to the matter under consideration. However, it is not evident that more time necessarily denotes more important matters being discussed, and there is no way to test this notion without extremely complex content analysis of the debates themselves. This we did not do, and any how it is doubtful that we would gain more insight than is already gained from just attendance. Similarly, attendance, as can also be seen from the table above, is highly variable, and, in fact there is a negative correlation between length of session and percentage attendance. Again, quantity and quality must be assessed differently in respect of parliamentary performance.

It is also interesting to briefly contrast the differences in the length of sessions between the longest and the shortest. As is seen for the table below, the longest sitting of parliament was 293 minutes, or nearly five hours, whilst, as pointed out above, the shortest was only 22 minutes. Now, whilst everyone is aware that sitting in Parliament is not the only duty of an MP, ordinary citizens might be startled to learn that parliament, sitting as the House of Assembly in session, took up only 30 working days in the calendar year September 2013 to November 2014.

Table 4: Comparison of Session lengths – Ten shortest & Ten longest

Ten shortest sessions		Ten longest sessions	
Session length (minutes)	% attendance	Session length (minutes)	% attendance
78	78	293	77
76	57	280	88
75	85	276	66
64	60	273	70
62	65	273	65
58	59	260	29
58	74	256	59
58	71	251	69
56	59	242	73
22	75	239	70

This point, about the relative short time that the House of Assembly sat in session, should not be laboured too much, since MPs (some of them) may also be working in Portfolio committees, and, hopefully, others are hard at work in their constituencies. A soon-to-be released report will cover the issue of MPs attendances in their constituencies, as seen through the eyes of the constituents themselves.

But a more important measure is in one product of the House, and that is the passing of legislation. We noted that, in final session of the 7th Parliament, a total of 13 Bills were passed, and a total of 42 over the entire life of the 7th Parliament. In the first session of the 8th Parliament, a total of 11 Bills were passed, but very few that addressed the very pressing problem of harmonising existing legislation with the new Constitution. Of the 11 Bills, 6 of these were to do with fiscal matters, and possibly only the National Prosecuting Act and the amendment of the Electoral Act could be seen to have been an attempt to harmonise legislation with the Constitution (see Appendix 1).

Given that the new constitution was effective from the day it was signed into law, there are potentially a very large number of existing laws that are probably *ultra vires* the constitution. These can be overturned by diligent litigation, but it would seem that this should be priority for the lawmakers of the country, that assertive steps are taken to ensure compliance between the laws and the constitution. On current evidence, there seems to be no urgency on the part of the House of Assembly and its members.

3.7 Attendance by MPs who are Ministers

Being a Minister is an added burden for the elected MPs since there is a wide range of extra-parliamentary duties that come with the post. As can be seen from the table below, there was improvement in the attendance of Ministers in the 8th Parliament: on average, this increased from 22% in the final session of the 7th Parliament to 35% in the 8th. Additionally, 66% of the Ministers that held portfolios in both the 7th and 8th Parliaments showed improvements in their attendance.

Table 5: Changes in Attendance by Ministers – 2008 versus 2013

Name of Minister	7th Parliament	8th Parliament	Improvement
Nhema Francis	15%	94%	79%
Mnangagwa Emerson	29%	62%	33%
Goche Nicholas	21%	46%	25%
Mpofu Obert	6%	31%	25%
Nguni Silvester	19%	39%	20%
Kasukuwere Saviour	21%	36%	15%
Undenge Samuel	23%	38%	15%
Mombeshora Douglas	19%	27%	8%
Chombo Ignatius	21%	27%	6%
Mohadi Kembo	27%	33%	6%
Langa Andrew	23%	25%	2%
Mutasa Didymus	21%	23%	2%
Bimha Michael	27%	26%	-1%
Shamu Webster	33%	32%	-1%
Mzembi Walter	25%	23%	-2%
Chidhakwa Walter	38%	33%	-5%
Sekeramayi Sydney	14%	0%	-14%
Average:	22%	35%	13%

Not all Ministers had held post in the previous Parliament, so it is interesting to see how the Ministers performed as a whole in the Eighth Parliament. As was already reported above, “new” Ministers attended significantly more frequently than their more experienced colleagues. “New” Ministers attended 43 times (48%) as opposed to “old” Ministers who only attended 33 times (36%), and this is a statistically significant finding for what it is worth.²¹

Below we contrast the top and bottom attendees amongst Ministers, and it is evident that ministers figure highly amongst the bottom ten. This might be inevitable given the potentially greater work load for an elected minister, but here the public comments about the non-attendance of ministers at question time must also be raised. The former is understandable, whilst the latter is unacceptable, and deeply undermined the oversight function of Parliament.

Table 6: Comparison of attendances by Ministers – Top ten versus bottom ten

Top Ten Attendees		Bottom Ten Attendees	
Nhema, C Francis D	94%	Marapira, Davies	27%
Mukonora, Novet	91%	Mombeshora, Douglas	27%
Ncube, Abednico	82%	Chombo, Ignatius MC	27%
Mudarikwa,	77%	Bimha, Michael Chakanaka	26%

²¹ p=0.05

Simbaneuta			
Ziyambi, Ziyambi	74%	Moyo, Eunice Nomthandazo	26%
Gwanetsa, Callisto Kilon	74%	Langa, Andrew	25%
Chasi, Fortune	66%	Mutasa, Didymus Noel	23%
Mnangagwa, Emmerson	62%	Mzembi, Walter	23%
Tongofa, Maphias	58%	Bhasikiti, Tshuma K	22%
Mlambo, Win BJ	55%	Sekeramayi, Sidney T	0%

It is also worth mentioning the attendance of the non-constituency Ministers, who, of course, are not obliged to attend except on occasions when they are required to answer questions. Their attendance is not remarkable, but this reflects the occasions when they were required by the House, and some were clearly more diligent than others.

Table 7: Attendance by non-Constituency Ministers

Minister	No. of Times
Faber Chidarikire	1
ADV Martin Dinha	1
Lazaraus D K Dokora	4
Josiah Dunira Hungwe	1
Jonathan N Moyo	1
Olivia N Muchena	4
Simbaneuta Mudarikwa	2
Johannes Tomana	1

However, the problem of non-attendance of Ministers to question and answer sessions persisted²². In November 2014, Zanu PF members of parliament caucused against the practise of Cabinet ministers who fail to attend parliamentary sessions in which they are expected to respond to questions posed by back-benchers.²³ They found this behaviour by the Ministers to be a sign of disregard for parliamentary business and approached Joice Mujuru as the then country's second in command and Mnangagwa in his capacity as leader of government business to push for ministers to take parliamentary business seriously.²⁴

²² *Furore as ministers bunk Parliament*, NewsDay Zimbabwe January 23, 2014 by Veneranda Langa [http://www.zimbabwesituation.com/news/zimsit_furore-as-ministers-bunk-parliament/]

²³ The Zimbabwe Mail, 20 November 2014, 'MPs push for ministers' parly attendance' <http://www.thezimmail.co.zw/2014/11/20/mps-push-for-ministers-parly-attendance/>.

²⁴ The Zimbabwe Mail, 20 November 2014, 'MPs push for ministers' parly attendance' <http://www.thezimmail.co.zw/2014/11/20/mps-push-for-ministers-parly-attendance/>.

3.8 Cost of Parliament

The sitting allowance for MPs per sitting is still pegged at US\$75 per person. This means that a member who attended all sittings during the first session was paid a total of \$6825. If all 270 members had attended every sitting, the budget for Parliamentary sittings in the first sessions would be \$ 1 911 000. However, the average attendance rate in the first session was 72% (66/90), meaning that each MP got paid on average \$4 919 in sitting allowances, and, in total, Parliament spent \$1 372 350 for the year.

These costs do not include other costs that Parliament incurs in providing accommodation during sessions, transport costs (calculated as mileage from the MP's constituency), or subsistence allowances. The actual costs of these is almost impossible to calculate as there is no hard data, and estimating does not seem very helpful, quite possibly misleading. Hence we did not try to do this.

But there were other costs incurred by the tax payer, and this was the salary paid to each MP. RAU has struggled to get up-to-date figures from Parliament about the pay rates for MPs, so the best that we are able to project is the flat salary rate for an MP, exclusive of whether MPs got responsibility and other allowances. Assuming each MP was paid US\$1,000, then the salary bill for the period September 2013 to November 2014 was US\$4,720,350, when added to the sitting allowances, the conservative cost of the members of the House of Assembly was US\$6,092,700. It must be admitted that this is not an extraordinary cost to the country, especially for such an important institution.

4. CONCLUSIONS

This is a very different House of Assembly and Government to that which was the subject of our previous report. The Seventh Parliament was essentially a government of national unity, with the functions of the Executive shared between the three parties, but the Eighth Parliament is very much the kind of parliament more usually seen, with a governing party and an opposition. This is generally the basis for robust contestation about policies. Certainly it can be concluded that the Eighth Parliament has produced better attendance than its predecessor, with a significant increase in the frequency of attending, up from 65% in the 7th Parliament to 72% in the current one.

It also shows a growing gender disparity, where, in the 7th Parliament, there was little difference between male and female Parliamentarians, there is now a significant difference: 78% attendance for women as opposed to 71% for males. It is therefore sad that the parties and the electorate place such a low priority on directly-elected female MPs, female representation having to rely on the proportional representation rule. The evidence, at least on attendance, is that the voter will get better value for money from women as opposed to men. It is worth repeating that the women members of MDC-T were more frequent attendees than their counterparts from ZANU PF.

Notwithstanding the findings that the top ten individual performers were all from ZANU PF, the first session of the 8th Parliament however saw a marked improvement for both parties with ZANU PF recording a 13% improvement in attendance rates to 73%, whilst the MDC-T declined by 5% to 74%. Some members showed a dramatic decline from the 7th Parliament, whilst other showed marked improvement, and some showed no change at all in their poor attendance. It was very interesting to see that “new” members were much more diligent in attending than “old” members, members that had been part of the 7th Parliament, and, facetiously, it might be asked whether familiarity breeds contempt. However, non-

attendance does not mean that MPs are not working assiduously in portfolio committees or in their constituencies. We will try to test this notion in a subsequent report.

A key area of concern for both Parliamentarians and citizens has been the attendance by Ministers, and especially their attendance in the sessions reserved for questions. As was seen for the contrast between “new” and “old” members, there was a similar finding for the difference between “new” and “old” ministers. Firstly, there were 17 Ministers that held portfolios in both the 7th and the 8th Parliament, and 12 (66%) of these showed improvement: some dramatically and some minimally. Secondly, the “new” Ministers were significantly more diligent than their more experienced colleagues, which may only reflect the demands placed upon the more experienced Ministers who generally hold more demanding portfolios. However, if this is the case, then citizens watching the collapsing economy might wonder how this “experience” is being usefully applied, and whether these ministers were not more preoccupied with all the myriad of problems in the party and the conundrum of “succession”. Thirdly, and in contrast to the finding that female parliamentarians were more frequent attendees than their male counterparts, female ministers were no better than the males, and, in fact, slightly worse: 41% as opposed to 44%.

Finally, there is the thorny problem about value for money that was raised in our previous report. This is a very difficult question to answer, especially without data in respect of participation in portfolio committees or in an MP’s constituency. However, the information at hand does not suggest that actually attending Parliament is a very time-consuming business: in the period from September 2013 to October 2014, the House of Assembly sat for the equivalent of 30 working days, with an average sitting of just under three hours. Any comprehensive analysis of the actual workload of members of the House of Assembly would need considerably more data: time spent actually in the House, time spent in portfolio committees, time spent in official meetings, and time spent in the MP’s constituency. None of this information is readily available, and neither is it a simple task to calculate how much MPs were awarded in allowances other than the sitting allowances. Thus, the best that can be said is that in 30 working days, members of the House of Assembly passed 11 Bills, and only 6 of these were possibly related to dealing with the very serious problem of harmonising the laws of Zimbabwe.

However, preparing legislation is the task of the government, and, despite warming statements about how many Bills are being prepared, the First Session of the 8th Parliament of Zimbabwe does not offer much encouragement. Is this a matter of money and shortage of draftsmen, or is it a question of will? When the Minister of Finance suggests that there need to be wholesale amendments to the Constitution, we may be entitled to suspect the latter, and the only defence of the citizenry will be to look to the oversight function of Parliament, and perhaps the only thing to be said is, “try harder next time”!

Appendix 1

Bills passed during the First Session of the 8th Parliament

1. HBI, 2014, Finance Bill 2014
2. HB3 , 2014, Appropriation 2014
3. HB4A, 2014, Financial Adjustment Bill, 2014
4. HB5, 2014, Trafficking in persons, 2014
5. HB8, 2013, National Prosecuting Authority Bill
6. HB7, 2013, Electoral Amendment Bill
7. HB6, 2013, Sovereign Wealth Fund of Zimbabwe
8. HB10, 2014, Finance (No.2) Bill, 2014
9. HB11, 2014, Appropriation (supplementary) Bill. 2014
10. HB 12, 2014, Appropriation (2015)Bill
11. HB13A, 2014, Finance, (No.3) Bill

Appendix 2

Attendance records of Members of the House of Assembly

Name	Political Party	Sex	MP in 2013	MP in 2008	Total sessions	%
Banda, Teti	MDC-T	Female	1		78	86
Beremauro, Godfrey	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	58	64
Bhasikiti, Tshuma K	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	20	22
Bhebhe, Abednico	ZANU PF	Male	1		50	55
Bimha, Michael Chakanaka	ZANU PF	Male	1		24	26
Biti, Laxton Tendai	MDC-T	Male	1	1	14	15
Budha, Sibusisiwe	MDC-T	Female	1		65	71
Buka, Flora	ZANU PF	Female	1	1	0	0
Bunjira, Ronia	MDC-T	Female	1		70	77
Butau, David	ZANU PF	Male	1		83	91
Chakona, Paradzai	ZANU PF	Male	1		70	77
Chamisa, Nelson	MDC-T	Male	1	1	74	81
Chapfika, David	ZANU PF	Male	1		74	81
Chasi, Fortune	ZANU PF	Male	1		60	66
Chibagu, Gertrude	ZANU PF	Female	1		85	93
Chibaya, Amos	MDC-T	Male	1	1	71	78
Chidavaenzi, Edgar	ZANU PF	Male	1		73	80
Chidhakwa, Simon	MDC-T	Male	1		83	91
Chidhakwa, Walter	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	30	33
Chigudu, Monica	ZANU PF	Female	1		88	97
Chigumba, Christopher	ZANU PF	Male	1		61	67
Chikomba, Leonard	ZANU PF	Male	1		82	90
Chikukwa, Miriam	ZANU PF	Female	1		39	43
Chikuni, Esther	ZANU PF	Female	1		83	91
Chikwama, Berita	ZANU PF	Female	1		80	88
Chikwinya, Nyasha	ZANU PF	Female	1		74	81
Chikwinya, Settlement	MDC-T	Male	1	1	45	49
Chimanikire, Gift	MDC-T	Male	1	1	80	88
Chimedza, Paul Dr	ZANU PF	Male	1		44	48
Chimene, Mandi Manditawepi	ZANU PF	Female	1		80	88
Chimwamurombe, Adam	ZANU PF	Male	1		87	96
Chinamasa, Patrick	ZANU PF	Male	1		33	36
Chinanzvavana, Concilia	MDC-T	Female	1		84	92

Chinomona, Mabel Memory	ZANU PF	Female	1	1	65	71
Chinotimba, Joseph	ZANU PF	Male	1		86	95
Chiota, Phineas Chivanze	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	62	68
Chipanga, Kudzanai	ZANU PF	Male	1		78	86
Chipato, Angeline	ZANU PF	Female	1		85	93
Chirisa, Fanny	MDC-T	Female	1		77	85
Chitembwe, Value Josephine	MDC-T	Female	1		81	89
Chitindi, Christopher	ZANU PF	Male	1		79	87
Chitura, Lucia	ZANU PF	Female	1		88	97
Chivamba, Kizito	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	82	90
Chiwa, Darlington	ZANU PF	Male	1		66	73
Chiwetu, Jeremiah Zvenyika	ZANU PF	Male	1		85	93
Chombo, Ignatius MC	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	24	26
Cross, Edward Graham	MDC-T	Male	1	1	67	74
Damasane, Sipambekile	ZANU PF	Female	1		45	49
Dewa, Makambaya William	ZANU PF	Male	1		77	85
Dube, Siphon	MDC-T	Female	1		77	85
Dziva, Tionei Melody	ZANU PF	Female	1		81	89
Gabbuza, Joel Gabbuza	MDC-T	Male	1	1	57	63
Gandawa, Godfrey	ZANU PF	Male	1		49	54
Gava, Mike	ZANU PF	Male	1		54	59
Gezi, Tsitsi	ZANU PF	Female	1		68	75
Goche, Nicholas Tasunungurwa	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	42	46
Gonese, Innocent	MDC-T	Male	1	1	71	78
Gumbo, Edson	ZANU PF	Male	1		62	68
Gumbo, Joram MacDonald	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	76	84
Gumbo, Sithembile	ZANU PF	Female	1		76	84
Gwanetsa, Callisto Kilon	ZANU PF	Male	1		67	74
Gwanongodza, Ephraim	ZANU PF	Male	1		67	74
Haritatos, Peter	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	57	63
Hlongwane, Makhosine	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	61	67
Holder, John	ZANU PF	Male	1		78	86

Hungwa, Gertrude	ZANU PF	Female	1		81	89
Japoon, Jeppy	ZANU PF	Male	1		81	89
Kachepa, Newton	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	84	92
Kadungure, Dorothy Apronia	ZANU PF	Female	1		83	91
Kagonye, Petronella	ZANU PF	Female	1		35	38
Kanengoni, Tabitha R	ZANU PF	Female	1		31	34
Kanhanga, Epmarcus Walter	ZANU PF	Male	1		34	37
Kasukuwere, Saviour	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	33	36
Katsande, Aqualinah	ZANU PF	Female	1	1	74	81
Kaukonde, Ray Joseph	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	80	88
Kaundikiza, Mabel	ZANU PF	Female	1		86	95
Kazembe, Kazembe	ZANU PF	Male	1		84	92
Kereke, Munyaradzi	ZANU PF	Male	1		52	57
Khanye, Never	ZANU PF	Male	1		80	88
Khumalo, Martin	ZANU PF	Male	1		50	55
Khumalo, Thabitha	MDC-T	Female	1		40	44
Khupe, Thokozani	MDC-T	Female	1	1	72	79
Kuruneri, Christopher	ZANU PF	Male	1		67	74
Kwaramba, Goodluck	ZANU PF	Female	1		79	87
Labode, Mafoko Ruth	MDC-T	Female	1		76	84
Langa, Andrew	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	23	25
Mabuwa, Chiratidzo	ZANU PF	Female	1		48	53
Machaya, Jason M K	ZANU-PF	Male			0	0
Machingauta, Costa	MDC-T	Male	1		71	78
Machingura, Raymore	ZANU PF	Male	1		88	97
Mackenzie, Isaac	ZANU PF	Male	1		68	75
Madanha, Michael	ZANU PF	Male	1		86	95
Made, Joseph M	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	0	0
Madondo, Ticharwa	ZANU PF	Male	1		81	89
Madubeko, Josphat	ZANU PF	Male	1		81	89
Madzimure, Willias	MDC-T	Male	1		78	86
Madzore, Paul	MDC-T	Male	1	1	66	73
Madzore, Solomon	MDC-T	Male	1		69	76
Mahiya, Melania	ZANU PF	Female	1		80	88
Mahlangu, Thamsanqa	MDC-T	Male	1	1	77	85
Mahoka, Sarah	ZANU PF	Female	1	1	72	79
Majaya, Basilia	MDC-T	Female	1		75	82
Majome, Fungayi Jessie	MDC-T	Female	1	1	73	80
Makoni, Rosewitha	ZANU PF	Female	1		84	92

Roselyn						
Makonya, Joyce	MDC-T	Female	1		87	96
Makunde, Tendayi	ZANU PF	Male	1		87	96
Makweya, Mirriam	ZANU PF	Female	1		77	85
Mandipaka, Oliver	ZANU PF	Male	1		84	92
Mandiwanzira, Super Collins	ZANU PF	Male	1		30	33
Mangami, Dorothy	ZANU PF	Female	1	1	79	87
Mangwende, Sabina	ZANU PF	Female	1		82	90
Manyengavana, Moses	MDC-T	Male	1		85	93
Maondera, Webster	MDC-T	Male	1		83	91
Mapiki, Joseph	ZANU PF	Male	1		86	95
Marapira, Davies	ZANU PF	Male	1		25	27
Maridadi, James	MDC-T	Male	1		81	89
Marumahoko, Reuben	ZANU PF	Male	1		82	90
Masaiti, Evelyn Muzungu	MDC-T	Female	1	1	74	81
Masamvu, Luke	ZANU PF	Male	1		80	88
Mashakada, Tapiwa	MDC-T	Male	1		67	74
Mashange, Wonder	ZANU PF	Male	1		75	82
Mashayamombe, Shadreck	ZANU PF	Male	1		74	81
Mashonganyika, Dorothy	ZANU PF	Female	1		71	78
Masiya, Denford	ZANU PF	Male	1		62	68
Masuku, Phelela	MDC-T	Male	1		72	79
Matambanadzo, Masango	ZANU PF	Male	1		74	81
Matangaidze, Tapiwanashe	ZANU PF	Male	1		77	85
Matangira, Toendepi Remigios	ZANU PF	Male	1		63	69
Mataruse, Peter	MDC-T	Male	1		52	57
Mathe, Gladys	MDC-T	Female	1		81	89
Mathema, Cain N G	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	0	0
Matibenga, Lucia Gladys	MDC-T	Female	1	1	73	80
Matienga, Margaret	MDC-T	Female	1		82	90
Matimba, Kennedy M	ZANU PF	Male	1		82	90
Matiza, Biggie Joel	ZANU PF	Male	1		34	37
Matuke, Lovemore	ZANU PF	Male	1		73	80
Mavhaire, Dzikamai C	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	0	0
Mavhenyengwa, Robson	ZANU PF	Male	1		79	87

Mavhima, Paul	ZANU PF	Male	1		49	54
Mawere, Matepere	ZANU PF	Male	1		84	92
Mawere, Ricky Nelson Sylvern	ZANU PF	Male	1		89	98
Mbwembwe, Edgar	ZANU PF	Male	1		80	88
Mguni, Obedingwa	ZANU PF	Male	1		69	76
Mhere, Edmore	ZANU PF	Male	1		86	95
Mhlanga, Albert	MDC-T	Male	1	1	77	85
Mhlanga, Nomsa Jennifer	ZANU PF	Female	1		80	88
Mhona, Felix Tapiwa	ZANU PF	Male	1		88	97
Midzi, Amos Bernard Muvingwa	ZANU PF	Male	1		66	73
Misihairambwi, Priscilla	MDC	Female	1		55	60
Mkandla, Molly	ZANU PF	Female	1		89	98
Mlambo, Win BJ	ZANU PF	Male	1		50	55
Mliswa, Themba Peter	ZANU PF	Male	1		78	86
Mnangagwa, Emmerson	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	56	62
Mohadi, Kembo Campbell	ZANU PF	Male	1		30	33
Mombeshora, Douglas	ZANU PF	Male	1		25	27
Moyo, Eunice Nomthandazo	ZANU PF	Female	1		24	26
Moyo, Fred	ZANU PF	Male	1		47	52
Moyo, Gorden	MDC-T	Male	1	1	40	44
Moyo, Lamson	ZANU PF	Male	1		80	88
Moyo, Reggie	MDC-T	Male	1	1	87	96
Moyo, Simon Khaya	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	0	0
Mpariwa, Paurina	MDC-T	Female	1	1	83	91
Mpofu, Bekithemba	ZANU PF	Male	1		77	85
Mpofu, Mthokozisi Manoki	ZANU PF	Male	1		88	97
Mpofu, Obert Moses	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	28	31
Mpofu, Rossy	ZANU PF	Female	1		81	89
Mpofu, Skhanyisiwe	ZANU PF	Female	1		62	68
Muchenje, Francis	ZANU PF	Male	1		82	90
Muchenje, Muchaneta Spiwe	MDC-T	Female	1		87	96
Muchinguri, Oppah	ZANU PF	Female	1	1	33	36
Mudambo, Tongesai	ZANU PF	Male	1		79	87
Mudarikwa, Simbaneuta	ZANU PF	Male	1		70	77

Mudawu, Metrine	ZANU PF	Female	1	1	77	85
Muderedzwa, Ronald	ZANU PF	Male	1		82	90
Mudzuri, Elias	MDC-T	Male	1	1	83	91
Mufunga, Alfred	ZANU PF	Male	1		79	87
Mujuru, Joice TR	ZANU PF	Female	1		17	19
Mukanduri, Samson T	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	67	74
Mukonora, Novet	ZANU PF	Male	1		83	91
Mukwangwariwa, Francis	ZANU PF	Male	1		73	80
Mukwena, Robert	ZANU PF	Male	1		0	0
Munengami, Fanny	MDC-T	Male	1	1	82	90
Munochinzwa, Memory	MDC-T	Female	1		85	93
Murai, Erik	MDC-T	Male	1		85	93
Musanhi, Kenneth S	ZANU PF	Male	1		67	74
Musanhu, Simon Kundai	ZANU PF	Male	1		43	47
Mushowe, Christopher	ZANU PF	Male	1		35	38
Musiiwa, Eldrin	ZANU PF	Male	1		75	82
Musundire, Alexio Leon	MDC-T	Male	1		85	93
Musvaire, Washington	ZANU PF	Male	1		87	96
Mutasa, Didymus Noel	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	21	23
Mutematsaka, Chriswell	ZANU PF	Male	1		79	87
Mutezo, Munacho	ZANU PF	Male	1		39	43
Mutingwende, Tariro	ZANU PF	Female	1		80	88
Mutihiri, Ambrose	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	85	93
Mutomba, William	ZANU PF	Male	1		80	88
Mutseyami, Prosper	MDC-T	Male	1		77	85
Mutsvangwa, Christopher	ZANU PF	Male	1		31	34
Muzenda, Tongai Matthew	ZANU PF	Male	1		37	41
Muzhavazhe, Judith	MDC-T	Female	1		76	84
Muzondiwa, Emma Shanziwe	MDC-T	Female	1		83	91
Mzembi, Walter	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	21	23
Ncube, Abednico	ZANU PF	Male	1		74	81
Ncube, Daniel Mackenzie	ZANU PF	Male	1		76	84
Ncube, Harris	ZANU PF	Male	1		71	78
Ncube, Owen	ZANU PF	Male	1		79	87

Ncube, Saul	ZANU PF	Male	1		70	77
Ndebele, Anele	MDC-T	Female	1		75	82
Ndhlovu, Alice	ZANU PF	Female	1		75	82
Ndhlovu, Anastacia	ZANU-PF	Female	1	1	83	91
Ndlovhu, Nomathemba	MDC-T	Female	1		75	82
Ndlovu, Dorothy Mathe	MDC-T	Female	1		78	86
Ndlovu, Mathias	ZANU PF	Male	1		89	98
Ndoro, Ladislaus Fungayi	ZANU PF	Male	1		85	93
Nduna, Dexter	ZANU PF	Male	1		25	27
Nguni, Sylvester Robert	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	35	38
Nhema, C Francis D	ZANU PF	Male	1		85	93
Nkatazo, Matirangana Marbel	ZANU PF	Female	1		69	76
Nkomo, Mail	ZANU PF	Female	1		79	87
Nkomo, Malach	ZANU PF	Male	1		54	59
Nkomo, Roselene	MDC-T	Female	1		55	60
Nkomo, Samuel Sipepa	MDC-T	Male	1	1	75	82
Nleya, Lungisani	ZANU PF	Male	1		39	43
Nyahwo, Anastazia	ZANU PF	Female	1		81	89
Nyamupinga, Biata Beatrice	ZANU PF	Female	1	1	75	82
Nyanhongo, Magadzire	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	73	80
Nyathi, Bhekithemba	MDC-T	Male	1		79	87
Nyere, Christina	ZANU PF	Female	1		84	92
Nyoni, Sithembiso	ZANU PF	Female	1	1	41	45
Paradza, Kindness	ZANU PF	Male	1		80	88
Parirenyatwa, David P	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	0	0
Passade, Jaison	ZANU PF	Male	1		64	70
Pedzisai, Innocent	ZANU PF	Male	1		87	96
Pemhenayi, Batsirai	ZANU PF	Male	1		72	79
Phiri, Fani Phaniel	ZANU PF	Male	1		72	79
Porosingazi, Enoch	ZANU PF	Male	1		81	89
Rudzirwayi, Jeffrey Moses	ZANU PF	Male	1		86	95
Runesu, Blessed	ZANU PF	Male	1		65	71
Rungani, Anna	ZANU PF	Female	1		88	97
Ruvai, Ezira	ZANU PF	Male	1		80	88
Samukange, Jonathan	INDEPENDENT	Male	1		56	62

Tawona						
Sansole, Tose Wesley	MDC-T	Male	1		74	81
Saruwaka, Trevor L	MDC-T	Male	1	1	69	76
Savanhu, Tendai	ZANU PF	Male	1		30	33
Sekeramayi, Sidney T	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	0	0
Shamu, Webster K	ZANU PF	Male	1		29	32
Shongedza, Elizabeth	ZANU PF	Female	1		87	96
Shumba, Kuzozvireva Daniel	ZANU PF	Male	1		82	90
Sibanda, Clifford Cameroon	ZANU PF	Male	1		50	55
Sibanda, Dorcas	MDC-T	Female	1	1	65	71
Sibanda, Dubeko Prince	MDC-T	Male	1		77	85
Sibanda, Lwazi	MDC T	Female	1		80	88
Sibanda, Madodana	ZANU PF	Male	1		78	86
Sibanda, Zenzo	ZANU PF	Male	1		62	68
Simbanegavi, Anna Yeukai	ZANU PF	Female	1		77	85
Sindi, Cephas	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	86	95
Sithole, Chakanyuka Godfrey	MDC-T	Male	1		76	84
Themhani, Sabbina Zvenhando	ZANU PF	Female	1		82	90
Toffa, Jasmine	MDC	Female	1		71	78
Tongofa, Maphias	ZANU PF	Male	1		52	57
Tshuma, Brian	MDC-T	Male	1	1	64	70
Tshuma, Dingilizwe	MDC-T	Male	1		66	73
Tsogorani, Joan	ZANU PF	Female	1		76	84
Tsomondo, Constance	ZANU PF	Female	1		63	69
Tsunga, Arnold	MDC-T	Male	1		37	41
Undenge, Samuel	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	34	37
Unganai, Tarusenga D	MDC-T	Male	1		83	91
Vutete, Mafios	ZANU PF	Male	1		83	91
Wadyajena, Justice Mayor	ZANU PF	Male	1		90	99
Watson, Nicola Jane	MDC-T	Female	1		56	62
Zemura, Lilian	ZANU PF	Female	1		77	85
Zhanda, Paddy Tendai	ZANU PF	Male	1	1	37	41
Zhou, Philina	ZANU PF	Female	1		61	67
Zhou, Tafanana	ZANU PF	Male	1		72	79
Zindi, Irene	ZANU PF	Female	1		74	81
Ziyambi, Ziyambi	ZANU PF	Male	1		67	74

Zvidzai, Sesel	MDC-T	Male	1		64	70
Zwizwai, Murisi	MDC-T	Male	1	1	46	51
			278	67	66	72