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REPORT OF

THE CONSTITUTION PARLIAMENTARY SELECT COMMITTEE (COPAC)

Presented to Parliament

7 February, 2013

COPAC
constitution
select
committee
ensuring a people-driven constitution

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SECTION A – THE SELECT COMMITTEE

1. Introduction

Mr. Speaker Sir, on the 12th of April 2009, the Select Committee on the new Constitution for Zimbabwe was set up to spearhead the writing of a new Constitution for Zimbabwe. The setting up of this committee was in fulfilment of Article VI of the Global Political Agreement (GPA) signed by the three parties in Parliament on the 15th of September 2008. The Committee was made up of the following Honourable members:

1. Hon. Munyaradzi Paul Mangwana (Co-chair)
2. Hon. Douglas Togarasei Mwonzora (Co-chair)
3. Hon. Edward Thsothso Mkhosi (Co-chair)
4. Hon. Monica Mutsvangwa (Deputy Co-chair)
5. Hon. Fungai Jessie Majome (Deputy Co-chair)
6. Hon. Believe Gaule (Deputy Co-chair)
7. Hon. Flora Buka
8. Hon. Chief Fortune Zephaniah. Charumbira
9. Hon. Amos Chibaya
10. Hon. Walter Kufakunesu Chidakwa
11. Hon. Gift Chimanikire
12. Hon. David Coltart
13. Hon. Edward Takaruza Chindori-Chininga
14. Hon. Dr. Jorum Macdonald Gumbo
15. Hon. Ian James Hamilton Kay
16. Hon. Martin Khumalo
17. Hon. Cephas Makuyana
18. Hon. Editor Erimanziah Matamisa
19. Hon. Tokhozile Mathuthtu
20. Hon. Tambudzani Budagi Mohadi

21. Hon. Dr. Olivia Nyembezi Muchena

22. Hon. Rorana Muchihwa

23. Hon. Brian Tshuma

24. Hon. Gladys Gombami-Dube

25. Hon. Jabulani B. Ndhlovu

Mr. Speaker Sir, because of his busy schedule as Minister of Education, Sports and Culture, Hon. David Coltart was replaced by Hon. Edward Mkhosi as Co-chair of the Select Committee. In the course of this exercise, Hon. Edward Chindori-Chininga was recalled by his party and was replaced by Hon. Lazarus Dangwa Kambarami Dokora.

Your Committee also wishes to report that we lost Hon. Jabulani. B. Ndhlovu in December 2010 following a tragic accident, and was replaced by Hon. Innocent Gonese. We also lost Hon. Gladys Gombami-Dube in December 2011 in a sudden death that shocked the Committee. May their souls rest in eternal peace. Hon J. B. Ndhlovu was not replaced, and the Committee concluded the process with one member less.

In order to effectively undertake its mandate, and cognisant of the many roles the Parliament staff was engaged in, the Select Committee established its own secretariat in December 2009, which was to fully concentrate on the task at hand as strict timelines had been set up in Article VI of the GPA. This was to give the Committee unfettered attention in order to comply with the deadlines provided. Regrettably, the process took longer than anticipated for reasons to be outlined later in this report.

The secretariat which supported the Select Committee comprised of the following officers:

1. Mr. Gift Marunda – Acting National Coordinator
2. Ms. Taurwi Mabeza
3. Mr. Alex Masumba
4. Mr. Irimayi Mukwishu
5. Mrs. Spiwe Mutonga
6. Ms. Gloria Ganyani
7. Mr. Canlington Mbiri
8. Mr. Earnest Nyamukachi
9. Ms. Angeline Hobwana
10. Mr. Gifford Mehluli Sibanda
11. Mr. Elias Mapendere

12. Mrs. Priscilla Marecha
13. Mrs. Victoria Mahlangu
14. Mrs. Sarudzai Makombe
15. Ms. Vivian Dube
16. Ms. Mariah Nyahuye
17. Ms. Beatha Njanji
18. Ms. Ivy Madamombe
19. Mr. Farai Simon Peter Madziwa
20. Mr. Tinashe Mudzengi
21. Mr. Jani Musanjeya
22. Mr. Francis Phiri
23. Mr. Owen Ruwodo
24. Ms. Chiramwiwa Gavi

The Select Committee parted ways with Mr. Peter Kunjeku in October 2010 as National Coordinator and head of the secretariat after his contract was not renewed. Mr. Gift. Marunda then took over as Acting National Coordinator.

During the course of the process we lost the following members of staff; Mr. Clifford Mupande, Mrs. Vimbai Chiutsi and Ms. Grace Fundira-Buhera. May their souls rest in eternal peace.

The Select Committee was also supported by technical team members carefully selected at each stage of the process. A schedule of these team members is attached to this report.

2. Working Modalities of the Select Committee

In order to effectively and efficiently carry out its mandate, the Select Committee created sub-committees made up of its members as follows;

2.1. Budget and Finance sub-committee

This sub-committee was chaired by Hon. Walter Chidakwa and deputised by Hon Gift Chimanikire. The other members of the sub-committee were Hon. Tambudzani Mohadi, Hon. Editor Matamisa, Hon. Ian Kay, Hon. Monica Mutsvangwa and Hon. Believe Gaule. The purpose of this sub-committee was to ensure the effective management of financial resources for the Select Committee.

2.2. Human Resources sub-committee

This sub-committee was chaired by Hon. Gift Chimanikire and deputised by Hon. Walter Chidakwa. The other members of the sub-committee were Hon. Monica Mutsvangwa, Hon. Amos Chibaya, Hon. Joram Gumbo, Hon. Rorana Muchihwa, Hon. Martin Khumalo, Hon. Chief Fortune Charumbira and Hon. Believe Gaule. The purpose of this sub-committee was to ensure the effective management of human resources for the Select Committee.

2.3. Stakeholders sub-committee

This sub-committee was chaired by Hon. Chindori-Chininga at its instance but the chair was then replaced by Hon. Flora Buka when he left COPAC. The sub-committee was deputised by Hon. Rorana Muchihwa. The other members of the sub-committee were Hon. Amos Chibaya, Hon. Innocent Gonese, Hon. Cephas Makuyana, Hon. Editor Matamisa, Hon. Thokozile Mathuthu, Hon. Believe Gaule, Hon. Tambudzani Mohadi, Hon. Lazarus Dokora, Hon. Joram Gumbo and Hon. Chief Fortune Charumbira. The purpose of this sub-committee was to ensure that all programmatic activities of COPAC related to the convening of major activities were managed effectively.

2.4. Information and Publicity sub-committee

This sub-committee was chaired by Hon. Jessie Majome and deputised by Hon. Martin Khumalo. The other members of the sub-committee were Hon. Ian Kay, Hon. Olivia Muchena, Hon. Joram Gumbo, Hon. Flora Buka, Hon. Innocent Gonese, and Hon. Believe Gaule. The purpose of this sub-committee was to ensure the effective management of the media and communications arm of the Select Committee.

2.5. Legal sub-committee

This sub-committee was chaired by Hon. Brian Tshuma. The other members of the sub-committee were Hon. Monica Mutsvangwa, Hon. Innocent Gonese and Hon. Believe Gaule. The four member sub-committee was a late creation after the Select Committee realised that there were a lot of legal issues that needed to be attended to.

3. Terms of Reference of the Select Committee

The terms of reference for the Committee are clearly spelt in Article VI of the GPA:

Acknowledging that it is the fundamental right and duty of the Zimbabwean people to make a constitution by themselves and for themselves; Aware that the process of making this constitution must be owned and driven by the people and must be inclusive and democratic; Recognising that the current Constitution of Zimbabwe made at the Lancaster House Conference, London (1979) was primarily to transfer power from the colonial authority to the people of Zimbabwe; Acknowledging the draft Constitution that the Parties signed and agreed to in Kariba on the 30th of September 2007.

Determined to create conditions for our people to write a constitution for themselves; and Mindful of the need to ensure that the new Constitution deepens our democratic values and

principles and the protection of the equality of all citizens, particularly the enhancement of full citizenship and equality of women. The Parties hereby agree:

a) that they shall set up a Select Committee of Parliament composed of representatives of the Parties whose terms of reference shall be as follows:

   i. to set up such subcommittees chaired by a member of Parliament and composed of members of Parliament and representatives of Civil Society as may be necessary to assist the Select Committee in performing its mandate herein;

   ii. to hold such public hearings and such consultations as it may deem necessary in the process of public consultation over the making of a new constitution for Zimbabwe;

   iii. to convene an All Stakeholders Conference to consult stakeholders on their representation in the sub-committees referred to above and such related matters as may assist the committee in its work;

   iv. to table its draft Constitution to a 2nd All Stakeholders Conference; and

   v. to report to Parliament on its recommendations over the content of a New Constitution for Zimbabwe

a) that the draft Constitution recommended by the Select Committee shall be submitted to a referendum;

b) that, in implementing the above, the following time frames shall apply:

   i. the Select Committee shall be set up within two months of inception of a new government;

   ii. the convening of the first All Stakeholders Conference shall be within 3 months of the date of the appointment of the Select Committee;

   iii. the public consultation process shall be completed no later than 4 months of the date of the first All Stakeholders Conference;

   iv. the draft Constitution shall be tabled within 3 months of completion of the public consultation process to a second All Stakeholders Conference;

   v. the draft Constitution and the accompanying Report shall be tabled before Parliament within 1 month of the second All Stakeholders Conference;

   vi. the draft Constitution and the accompanying Report shall be debated in Parliament and the debate concluded within one month;

   vii. the draft Constitution emerging from Parliament shall be gazetted before the holding of a referendum;

viii. a referendum on the new draft Constitution shall be held within 3 months of the conclusion of the debate;

ix. in the event of the draft Constitution being approved in the referendum it shall be gazetted within 1 month of the date of the referendum; and

x. the draft Constitution shall be introduced in Parliament no later than 1 month after the expiration of the period of 30 days from the date of its gazetting.

In carrying out its mandate, the Select Committee was guided by the following principles:

a) That all decisions during its deliberations were to be by consensus.

b) That meetings of the Committee or its sub-committees were deemed official only when all the parties in the inclusive Government were represented, provided that in cases were one party was not represented, the co-chair of that party's representatives allowed such a meeting to proceed as an official meeting in their absence.

c) That all Select Committee meetings would be co-chaired.

SECTION B – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

The Parliamentary Select Committee on the new constitution for Zimbabwe (hereinafter referred to as COPAC) was established on the 12th of April 2009 being comprised of Members of Parliament from the political parties that are signatory to the Global Political Agreement and a representative of the Chiefs Council who sits in Parliament. During the initial period the Select Committee operated within the precincts of Parliament and was serviced by the Parliament secretariat. The Select Committee acknowledges the immense role played by the Clerk and his team during this formative phase of the process. An independent secretariat was then recruited in December 2009 and was based at the COPAC Head Office at 31 Lawson Avenue in Milton Park, Harare.

Before embarking on the stages outlined in Article VI of the Global Political Agreement, your committee held preparatory meetings and seminars. In this regard your committee benefited immensely from the expertise and experience of Cyril Ramaphosa and Roelf Meyer from South Africa. Your committee is also indebted to our fellow Zimbabweans Professor Reginald Austin, Justice Ben Hlatshwayo and Mrs Joyce Kazembe for their input during the initial stages of the process.

The committee also undertook provincial outreach programmes which were meant to introduce the committee to the populace as well as to afford an opportunity to explain the various stages of the process as envisaged in the Global Political Agreement.

2. First All Stakeholders' Conference

The First All Stakeholders' Conference was held at the Harare International Conference Centre on the 1st of July 2009. The conference which was facilitated by Dr. Hope Sadza and Professor Pheneas Makhurane was attended by about 4 000 delegates. The major product of that conference was the development and adoption of the following thematic areas:

- Founding principles of the constitution
- Separation of powers of the State
- Systems of Government
- Executive organs of the state, PSC, Police and Defence
- Elections, transitional mechanisms and independent commissions
- Citizenship and Bill of Rights
- Land and Natural Resources

- Public Finance and Management
- Media
- Traditional institutions and customs
- Labour
- Youth
- Disabled
- War Veterans/ Freedom fighters
- Local Languages, Arts and Culture
- Women and Gender
- Religion

The above thematic areas became a basis upon which the outreach programme was conducted. The First All Stakeholders' Conference also mandated the Select Committee to ensure that in all its processes political parties would constitute 30% while civic society would constitute 70%. The Select Committee was also required to ensure that the principle of equal representation of men and women in all its organs was adhered to.

3. Management Committee

In order to expedite the work of the Select Committee, the Principals to the Global Political Agreement established a structure known as the Management Committee to give policy and strategic direction to the process as well as serving as a deadlock breaking mechanism. The Management Committee comprised of the two negotiators from the three parties that are signatories to the Global Political Agreement, the Minister of Constitutional Parliamentary Affairs and the Co-chairs of the Select Committee as follows:

- Hon. Tendai Laxton Biti
- Hon. Patrick Antony Chinamasa
- Hon. Nicholas Tasunungurwa Goche
- Hon. Elton Steers Mangoma
- Hon. Munyaradzi Paul Mangwana
- Hon. Adv. Eric Taurai Matinenga
- Hon. Edward Thsothso Mkhosi
- Hon. Priscilla Misihairabwi-Mushonga
- Hon. Douglas Togarasei Mwonzora
- Hon. Prof. Welshman Ncube

During the course of the process Hon. Ncube was replaced by Hon. Moses Mzila-Ndlovu.

4. Funding arrangements for the process

Mr. Speaker Sir, because of the magnitude of the process and the costs involved, the process was jointly funded by the Government of Zimbabwe and the donors through a basket of funds managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In this regard, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the UNDP in March 2010 which led to the establishment of the Project Board. The Project Board, which met on a quarterly basis, was responsible for approving budgets and work plans in respect of the usage of donor funds for the process. The Project Board comprised of the entire Management Committee, 3 representatives of the donors and representatives of civil society in the form of Dr. Hope Sadza and Professor Pheneas Makhurane. The Select Committee acknowledges with thanks the role played by the UNDP Zimbabwe Resident Coordinator Mr. Alain Noudéhou, the former UNDP Zimbabwe Country Director Ms. Christine Umutoni and their team which included Mr. Mfaro Moyo, Mrs. Noria Mashumba and Mr. Anthony Nyagadza in mobilising more resources for the process.

5. Training of Outreach Team Members

Pursuant to the directives of the First All Stakeholders' Conference, COPAC facilitated the training of outreach team members in December 2009 and early January 2010. Over 700 delegates were trained during this period. Over three quarters of the Honourable Members of Parliament were involved during this exercise. The purpose of the training was to ensure that the delegates would understand the methodology for conducting the outreach programme. The major output of the workshop was the development and production of 'Talking Points' from the 17 thematic areas that emanated from the First Stakeholders Conference. The Talking Points were later fine-tuned by legal experts drawn from the three political parties in the GNU. These Talking Points were critical in eliciting responses from participants during the outreach programme. These Talking Points were translated into various vernacular languages.

6. Training of Rapporteurs

In April 2010 the Rapporteurs who were to be responsible for recording the responses from the outreach were trained. A total of 210 Rapporteurs were trained translating to three per outreach team. These Rapporteurs represented the political parties that are signatories to the Global Political Agreement. It was decided that the three Rapporteurs would produce a report which would have to be adopted by teams as reflecting a true record of what had transpired during each meeting.

7. The Outreach Programme

Before embarking on the outreach programme COPAC embarked on a process of identifying the meeting points with the assistance of stakeholders such as political parties, Provincial Administrators, District Administrators and the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission.

COPAC thought it prudent that the outreach be launched by the Principals to give them an opportunity to reiterate their commitment to the process and assure the citizens that their

views would be respected. All the three Principals committed themselves to uphold the views that would emerge from the people. The launch of the outreach programme was done on Wednesday the 16th of June 2010.

On the 21st of June 2010 COPAC embarked on the outreach programme countrywide. 70 teams were dispatched to the different provinces of the country. Each of the outreach teams comprised of the following members:

- Co-chairs as overall supervisors
- 2 members of the Select Committee as provincial supervisors
- 3 Co-team leaders
- 3 Rapporteurs
- 1 Technician
- Drivers
- Ordinary team members

Each of the teams comprised an average 14 members. 70% of these members were drawn from civil society and 30% from political parties in line with the resolution of the First All Stakeholders' Conference.

The outreach process took an additional 30 days over and above the 65 days originally planned. The outreach consultation process was completed and a total of 4 943 meetings were successfully completed in 1 960 wards countrywide as reflected in the table below.

Province	No. of meetings	Total No. of participants	No. of males	No. of females	No. of youths	No. of special needs	Average attendance
Mash East	567	181 756	60 158	69 733	50 400	1 465	321
Mash West	509	121 647	55 034	44 148	22 119	346	239
Manicaland	677	152 130	57 828	67 760	24 911	1 631	225
Mat South	477	48 211	19 248	21 602	7 142	219	101
Mash Central	652	214 023	71 965	77 284	63 482	1 292	328
Mat North	614	53 077	20 905	20 605	11 246	321	86
Masvingo	622	184 208	64 960	76 267	41 053	1 928	296
Midlands	672	102 453	43 842	42 690	15 515	406	152
Harare	96	49 699	17 541	17 192	14 761	215	518
Bulawayo	57	11 556	4 791	3 957	2 611	197	203
Totals	4 943	1 118 760	416 272	441 238	253 240	8 020	226

In Harare, a total of 44 out of the planned 84 meetings were convened prior to the decision by the Management Committee to suspend outreach in the capital. COPAC reviewed reports from all centres and a decision was taken to re-convene 40 meetings in Harare on 30th and 31st October 2010.

The outreach programme was held within a context of a polarized society. There were indeed therefore sporadic incidences of violence and intimidation that were reported in some provinces. The most conspicuous scenes of violence were recorded during the Harare outreach which led to a temporary abandonment of the exercise. A decision was deliberately made that, countrywide, where meetings were abandoned because of violence, intimidation or other causes, the meetings had to be reconvened.

8. National Consultative Outreach for Children

COPAC partnered with UNICEF to convene a special outreach meeting for children from the 22nd to the 23rd of September 2010 at Parliament Buildings. Some of the views raised by children during this and other meetings across the country are captured in this Draft Constitution.

9. Special Outreach for Members of Parliament

Most Members of Parliament were members of the outreach teams that conducted the consultations countrywide. As a result, they did not get an opportunity to air their views for possible inclusion in the Draft Constitution. In this regard, they requested that a special outreach be conducted for them, and this was done on Thursday the 11th of November 2010 at Parliament Buildings. The important views they expressed are captured in this Draft Constitution.

10. Institutional Submissions

COPAC also received 52 written submissions from institutions and other organized groups. These views as expressed by these submissions have been incorporated into the Draft Constitution.

11. Special Outreach for the Disabled

Special outreach meetings for the disabled were carried out throughout the country. These meetings were coordinated by the umbrella bodies for the disabled at selected meeting places in each province. The invaluable contributions by the disabled were factored into the Draft Constitution.

12. Participation by the Diaspora

The COPAC website was launched and groups in the Diaspora were encouraged to use it for their contributions. There was a good response from groups in the Diaspora, with 2,200 responses being submitted. The information was quantified and analysed for incorporation into the main outreach material.

13. Data Uploading

The process of up loading data was conducted from the 10th to the 25th of January 2011. This process was essentially meant to store the outreach data in electronic format. It will be noted that although all outreach teams had laptops, it was not possible to electronically record the

responses on the day of the proceedings for various reasons, which include power cuts, which affected many parts of the country. It therefore became necessary to upload the data into a giant sever. COPAC developed software application known as CODACA, specifically for this purpose. Although technical problems were encountered in the initial stages, all the data was successfully uploaded.

14. Sitting of Thematic Committees

The Thematic Committees had the mandate to analyse the data that came from outreach. 425 participants constituted the Thematic Committees. Of this figure, 30% were Members of Parliament and 70% of the membership came from civil society. A decision was also made to allocate 30 and 17 slots to small political parties and Chiefs respectively.

During the sitting of these Thematic Committees disagreements arose on the methodology to be adopted in analysing the data. Specifically, some were in favour of using the "quantitative method", which entailed using the number of wards in which an issue was mentioned, as a measurement of the popularity of that issue, while others preferred the "qualitative method", which entailed using other parameters such as the meeting atmosphere and the spread of acceptability of the issue across all provinces. An agreement was then reached to use both methods in analysing the data.

The major outcome of the Thematic Committees was the production of Ward, District, Provincial and the National Statistical Reports.

15. Interpretation of statistics

Prior to the commencement of outreach, the Select Committee resolved to have specific number of meetings in each ward in order to ensure uniformity and fairness in reaching out to the people across the country. The resolution was to the effect that three meetings were to be held per ward in rural areas while one meeting was to be held per ward in urban areas. The difference in the number of meetings between urban and rural areas was motivated by the fact that most rural wards are vast and people would travel long distances to attend a meeting at a central venue in the ward. However, there were more than three meetings per ward in some rural districts and more than one meeting in some urban wards for various reasons. Because of the differences in the number of meetings held per each ward throughout the country, it was agreed that the ward would be used as the unit of analysis as opposed to the meeting.

The percentages generated in the statistical reports are based on the number of wards in which an issue was mentioned out of the total number of wards. It therefore gives a general indication of the views which came out of the public consultative process. Given the fact that this was not a scientific study, the Select Committee resolved that both the statistics (quantitative) and qualitative outcomes (for example meeting atmosphere and others) must be taken into account in deciding what would eventually go into the constitution. The interpretation of these statistics therefore has to take into account these limitations in methodology. Whilst a high frequency was a general guide that in itself was not the sole

determinant of the importance of an issue enough to find its way into the Draft Constitution that has been produced.

16. Preparatory work for drafting

Some of the issues that were raised during the outreach programme were not necessarily constitutional. The Select Committee then undertook an exercise of extracting constitutional issues from the National Statistical Reports. In this regard COPAC engaged 17 legal experts (5 per political party and 2 representatives of Chiefs).

The Select Committee met at various locations which include Pandhari, Masvingo, Vumba and Bulawayo and engaged in the following processes:

1) The extraction of Constitutional issues, all of them, as derived from the outreach process. These are contained in a document entitled 'Drafting Instruments' which is also attached for the information of this Honourable House.

2) The second exercise was to extract, from the list of constitutional issues, the list of Agreed Constitutional issues that would actually go into the constitution These are also contained in the document entitled 'Drafting Instruments' noted above.

3) The Select Committee also developed 26 Constitutional Principles from the National Statistical Report to guide the drafting process. These are also contained in the document entitled 'Drafting Instruments' noted above.

4) There were gaps in the information that was collected during the outreach programme. In some instances technical questions were not addressed. People answered the question "what", and did not address the question of "how" they wanted the issues to be effected in the constitution. The Select Committee with the assistance of technical experts then conducted a process of identifying and filling the gaps and produced an agreed Document on Gap Filling. Some of the gaps identified were in respect of the following areas:

    - Qualifications of judges
    - Removal of judges from office
    - Who can declare a state of emergency
    - Acquisition, loss and restoration of citizenship
    - Powers of the Senate and the House of Assembly
    - Election of President of the Senate
    - Election of Speaker of the House of Assembly
    - General matters relating to parliament

- Procedure in parliament

The Gap Filling information is also contained in the document entitled 'Drafting Instruments' noted above.

17. Drafting

The following Principal Drafters were appointed by the Select Committee:

a) Justice Moses Chinhengo,

b) Mr. Brian Crozier and

c) Mrs. Priscilla Madzonga.

These Drafters were chosen for their competence and expertise in drafting. They were assisted by a Drafting Committee comprising of 5 nominees from each of the political parties represented in Parliament and two others nominated by the Chiefs Council. The Select Committee produced Drafting Instructions to guide the drafters in their work. The drafting process was scheduled to be completed in 35 days. Up to the time this Final Draft Constitution was produced, the drafting process had cumulatively taken 102 days.

In January 2012, the Preliminary Draft was produced which was interrogated by the Select Committee culminating in fresh instructions to the Drafters. In order to expedite the work of the Select Committee, the Co-chairpersons' Forum was established to interrogate the draft. It comprised of the following:

- Hon. M. P. Mangwana
- Hon. D. T. Mwonzora
- Hon. E. T. Mkhosi
- Dr. Alex Magaisa
- Mr. Godwills Masimirembwa
- Mr. Josephat Tshuma

The Chairpersons' Forum produced a report which was adopted by the Select Committee. The report formed the basis for fresh instructions to the Drafters. A First Draft was then produced at the end of April 2012. After receipt of comments from political parties the Select Committee sat to interrogate same and produced a document on agreed and disagreed issues. This document was referred to the Management Committee.

Mr. Speaker Sir, during the course of drafting, disagreements emerged on issues relating to Dual citizenship, Devolution, Attorney General, the Executive and the National Prosecution Authority. These matters were referred to the Management Committee for resolution. The

Management Committee then met in May, June and July 2012 to deliberate on the First Draft Constitution and the parked issues. The Management Committee discussions resulted in the COPAC Draft of the 18th of July 2012. The Select Committee formally adopted this Draft Constitution on the 21st of July 2012. This is the Draft Constitution that was then taken to the second All Stakeholders Conference in October 2012.

18. The Second All Stakeholders Conference

The Select Committee convened the Second All Stakeholders Conference at the Harare International Conference centre from the 21st to the 23rd of October 2012. The conference which was attended by 1 400 delegates had the following terms of reference:

a) To receive the Report on the Constitution making process up to the time of the Conference.
b) To receive the Draft Constitution from the Select Committee.
c) To receive comments and recommendations on the Draft Constitution from the Stakeholders.
d) The Select Committee to take note of the comments and recommendations.
e) The Select Committee to compile a report for its own use.

The Opening Session of the Second All Stakeholders' Conference was officially opened by His Excellency, The President R. G. Mugabe, The Right Hon. Prime Minister M. R. Tsvangirayi and Deputy Prime Minister A. G. O. Mutambara.

The Conference report outlined the following:

a) Areas where no changes were recommended to the Draft
b) Areas where recommendations for change to the Draft were made (and not indicated whether agreed or disagreed)
c) Areas where recommendations or changes to the Draft were recommended and disagreed

Under item (b), the Select Committee agreed on taking some recommendations proposed as well as dismissing others considered inappropriate. It is on areas covered under (c) as detailed in the report of the conference that challenges on how to proceed arose.

19. The Committee of Seven

Noting the impasse that had arisen on how to proceed with the areas that had not been agreed upon during the Conference, the Principals to the Global Political Agreement established a Committee of Seven on the 25th of November 2012 to try to unlock the deadlock. The

committee consisted of three Cabinet Ministers, one from each of the parties to the Global Political Agreement, the Co-chairs of the Select Committee and the Minister of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs as the convener and chair as follows:

- Hon. Adv. Eric T. Matinenga
- Hon. Tendai Laxton Biti
- Hon. Patrick Antony Chinamasa
- Hon. Munyaradzi Paul Mangwana
- Hon. Edward Tshothso Mkhosi
- Hon. Priscilla Misihairabwi-Mushonga
- Hon. Douglas Togaraseyi Mwonzora

After several meetings the committee met with the Principals on the morning of Thursday 17 January 2013 resolved the areas of disagreement. This paved the way for the revision of the Draft of 18 July 2012, which your Committee has done. It is this Final Draft Constitution that your Select Committee hereby tables before this Honourable House for its consideration.

20. The need for negotiations

Mr. Speaker Sir, this Constitution making process has been a people driven process in both deed and spirit. As indicated earlier, the consultation processes have little parallels in Africa and the world over. The outreach phase attracted over 1,100,000 (One million one hundred thousand) people, roughly the same number of people who voted in the 2008 General Elections. Mr. Speaker Sir, negotiations were necessary because of the diverse views raised by the people. Specifically, negotiations were necessary for the following reasons:

a) The inconclusiveness of the data gathered.

b) The contradictory nature of the data in some instances.

c) The divergent views as raised by delegates at the Second All Stakeholders Conference.

d) The need to benchmark the Draft Constitution to international best practice.

21. Adoption of Final Draft Constitution

Mr. Speaker Sir, we are pleased to report that the Draft Constitution that is a culmination of all the processes mentioned above was formally adopted by the Select Committee as suitable for presentation to this august House on Thursday the 31st of January 2013.

22. Challenges

Mr. Speaker Sir, the process has not been an easy one. The Select Committee encountered several challenges as it navigated its way on the process:

a) Delays in funding.

b) Serious political polarisation.

c) Negative media publicity.

Despite all the challenges, the Select Committee has managed to produce the Final Draft Constitution and its accompanying report. It is this report that we table for your consideration.

We wish to give a special thank you to the Government of Zimbabwe for providing over USD $24.7 million in support of the process. We also remain indebted to our cooperating partners, who, to-date have contributed USD $21 million to the process.

Mr. Speaker Sir, particular mention should be made of the Co-chairs and members of the Select Committee whose dedication and commitment have made this day a reality. Your Committee wishes to thank the teams that participated in the process from outreach up to the drafting stage. These were committed Zimbabweans, some of whom went without a decent meal as they moved from one meeting to another during outreach.

We also thank the many lodges and hotels and other service providers for the service rendered during the process. They all made a significant contribution to the constitution making process. Some remain ready to assist where possible, despite not having been fully paid their dues.

Finally, we wish to thank the secretariat for working around the clock under very difficult circumstances. Your efforts have not been in vain.

Apart from constitution making, the process has by and large been a platform for national dialogue. It has helped in reducing tension amongst political opponents. Whilst this constitution was being made, a silent revolution was taking place amongst Zimbabweans. When the full story of COPAC is told, it shall reveal a deep sense of patriotism, patience and the need to listen to one another. In the political discourse that follows, Zimbabweans must be guided by the spirit of service to the nation, resilience, and togetherness in order for this great nation to prosper**.**

Please note that this executive summary is a mere microcosm of the full report. Those who intend to read in detail what transpired at various stages of the process can refer to the full report which is contained below.

I thank you.

SECTION C – THE CONSTITUTION MAKING PROCESS IN DETAIL

1. Development of Talking Points and Training of Outreach teams

1.1. Talking Points

In preparation for the outreach programme, the Select Committee organised for the development of Talking Points**.** The Talking Points were to be used to solicit views from the people. They were carefully developed to allow for answers to the Thematic areas already identified during the First All Stakeholders Conference**.**

TALKING POINTS

THEMATIC AREA	**TALKING POINTS**
1.PREAMBLE A preamble is a preliminary statement that introduces a constitution. A preamble normally carries the major historical legacies and challenges of a nation and its values and aspirations	What are the national legacies, values and aspirations that should be set out in the preamble?
2. FOUNDING PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION Founding principles are those values that citizens commit themselves to their adherence. They are the foundations of the constitution and they reflect the manner in which the people desire to be governed.	What are the fundamental legacies, values and principles that should underpin the constitution?
3.CITIZENSHIP Citizenship is one's membership of a country which a person gets because they were born in that country or their parents were born in that country, lived in that country or were registered in that country.	a) How should citizenship be acquired? b) Should dual/multiple citizenship be allowed?

4. BILL OF RIGHTS A Bill of Rights sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people.	a) What fundamental rights and freedoms should be protected and guaranteed in the constitution? b) What social, economic and cultural rights should be included in the constitution? c) Should the death penalty be retained?
5. WOMEN AND GENDER ISSUES	What specific rights should be guaranteed to women by the constitution?
6. YOUTH	a) Who are the youth in Zimbabwe? From what age to what age? b) What specific rights for the youth should be guaranteed in the constitution?
7. THE DISABLED	What specific rights for the disabled should be guaranteed in the constitution?
8. MEDIA	What specific rights should the constitution guarantee to the media?
9. WAR VETERANS	What specific rights should be afforded to war veterans in the constitution?
10. LAND	How should the constitution address the issue of land?

11. EMPOWERMENT	a) How should the constitution deal with the empowerment of previously disadvantaged groups?
12. ENVIRONMENT	b) How should the constitution deal with the issue of the environment?
13. NATURAL RESOURCES	How should the constitution deal with the issue of natural resources?
14. LABOUR	What specific rights should be granted to workers in the constitution?
15. RELIGION	How should the constitution of Zimbabwe deal with the issue of religion?
16. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT Systems of government refer to the manner states are organized, that is, the distribution of political power and responsibility within the state. There are three major systems of governance in modern states. These are federal states, unitary states and unitary states with devolved powers. **<u>Federal State</u>** A federal system of governance obtains where a country is divided into two or more states with their own governments which then agree to have one national government	a) What system of government should Zimbabwe have? (Federal, unitary, devolved) b) Should there be provincial governments and how should they be constituted? c) Should there be local governments and how should they be constituted/ d) What should be the functions of provincial and local governments?

	e) How many provinces should we have? f) How should they be determined?
<u>Unitary State</u> A unitary system is where power is held by a single central government that controls all the political and administrative power. **<u>A Devolved State</u>** Devolution is whereby in a unitary system, political and administrative power is shared between a national government and lower level spheres of the state, for example, provinces and local authorities	
17. ARMS OF THE STATE There are three principal functions of the state that is, making laws, interpretation of the laws and implementation of the laws. These vest in the legislature, judiciary and the executive respectively **17.1 THE EXECUTIVE**	**<u>The Executive</u>** a) How should executive power be organized and distributed? (Should there be a President, a Prime Minister or both?) b) How should they be elected/appointed? c) Should all ministers be MPs? d) Should all ministers not be MPs? e) Should some ministers be MPs and others not?

	f) How should ministers be appointed?
17.2 THE LEGISLATURE	**<u>The Legislature</u>** a) How many Houses of Parliament should we have? b) Should there be MPs who are appointed? c) Should MPs be allowed to cross the floor with their seats? d) Should any seats be reserved for: (i)women (ii)traditional leaders (iii)the disabled (iv)special interest groups
17.3 THE JUDICIARY	**<u>The Judiciary</u>** a) How should our court system be organized? b) How should judges be appointed?
18. ELECTORAL SYSTEMS There are a number of electoral systems obtaining in the world, the common of which are the first past the post system, the proportional representation system and the hybrid system comprising of the two. **First Past the Post System** This whereby the person with the highest number of votes becomes the elected representative of the electorate	What type of electoral system should Zimbabwe have? • First past the post? • Proportional representation? • Hybrid?

Proportional Representation This is a system whereby the elected people are determined by the proportion of votes obtained by each party **Hybrid System** This is where some of the representatives are elected on the basis of the first past the post system and others on the basis of proportional representation.	
19. INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES These are specialized executive offices of government performing important executive or oversight functions.	a) What independent public offices should be created in the constitution and how should they be appointed? b) How should the constitution provide for: (i) The Attorney General? (ii) Auditor and Comptroller General? (ii) Public Protector/Ombudsman? c) What are the functions of the Attorney General that should be provided for in the constitution? d) Should the Attorney General who is the legal advisor to government also be the national prosecutor?
20. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS Specialized constitutional watchdogs for monitoring, promoting and enforcing rights and obligations in their areas of specialty.	a) What independent commissions should be provided for in the constitution? b) How should their independence be protected? c) How should independent commissions be

	appointed?
21. EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONS Are bodies through which the state implements laws and policies.	What executive commissions should be provided for in the constitution?
22. PUBLIC FINANCE This includes the management and accounting of public funds, Consolidated Revenue Fund, the preparation and the management of the budget and the auditing and oversight over public finances	a) Which aspects of Public Finance should be regulated by the constitution? b) How should the constitution provide for the management of the national budget?
23. CENTRAL BANK	What aspects of the Central Bank should be regulated by the constitution?
24. TRADITIONAL LEADERS	What role should be accorded to traditional leaders in the constitution?
25. LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE	How should the constitution deal with the issues of languages, arts and culture?
26. TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS Those provisions in the constitution providing for the orderly transition from the old to the new one.	What transitional mechanisms should be enshrined in the constitution?

However, during the outreach programme, it became clear that the Talking Points were not exhaustive**.** A lot of the gaps later identified for filling were a result of the inadequacies of the

Talking Points developed. However, the Talking Points did provide the basic questions required to address the main national concerns.

The Talking Points were translated into vernacular languages to enable the various communities to understand the questions. Whilst the translations done were not perfect, they however allowed for basic communication with various communities in the country. The responses by the generality of the people demonstrated an amazing grasp and understanding of the issues under discussion. Some of the people however felt that some of the questions were a repetition of the others, and this was reflected in the responses given, which appeared to be similar to those for a different question. It became necessary, during Thematic Committee discussions, to align the responses to the relevant questions.

1.2. Training of Outreach teams

The training of outreach teams was carried out between December 2009 and January 2010. Outreach teams comprised of political parties (30 percent) as well as civic society (70 percent), and these were to form the core team of members that would solicit for the views of the people during the outreach meetings. The first group to be trained was the Members of Parliament, who were trained over three days at the end of December 2009. The rest of the team members were trained in early January 2010. The main purpose of the training was to ensure that all outreach members had a firm understanding of the Thematic areas agreed to at the First All Stakeholders Conference which had earlier on been held in July 2009. The training was undertaken by various resource persons with vast experience in the various Thematic areas. The outreach members were also trained on general etiquette expected when conducting outreach meetings. They were also trained on how to effectively co-chair the meetings and the need to speak with one voice during the consultation process.

There were seventy outreach teams set up throughout the country. Each team had three Team Leaders, one from each of the political parties in the GNU, whose role was to lead the team in asking questions and ensuring that the other categories of persons in the teams, such as Rapporteurs and Technicians, did their work properly. All in all, there were two hundred and ten (210) Team Leaders throughout the country, with most Team Leaders being Members of Parliament. The Select Committee was pleased with the performance of the Team Leaders. It was clear that Parliamentary experience on the part of Members of Parliament carried the day in providing leadership to the teams. In addition to the two hundred and ten Team Leaders, there were five hundred and eighteen (518) ordinary team members throughout the country. These were also trained in their various roles during the month of January 2010. These ordinary team members were also drawn from the three political parties in the GNU as well as from eight other political parties which had participated in the March 2008 General Elections, and members of the civic society. They also helped in asking questions during the outreach meetings.

1.3. Training of Rapporteurs

Rapporteurs were responsible for the recording of all the responses from the people. In the initial stages, the Select Committee had settled for seventy Rapporteurs, translating to one

Rapporteur per team. However, in order to deal with suspicions regarding the accuracy and integrity of the information recorded, the Select Committee resolved to have three Rapporteurs per each team, one drawn from each of the political parties in the GNU. This resulted in a total of two hundred and ten Rapporteurs who operated throughout the country. Two hundred and twenty Rapporteurs were trained in Harare at the ZESA training centre, ten more than the number to take into account drop outs in the process. The hallmark of the training was on ensuring that accurate information would be recorded during meetings. The training was also on reporting templates and how the Rapporteurs were to collaborate after a meeting in order to have one agreed report to be also signed by the Team Leaders. A guide for the meetings was also part of the training manual. The training was a huge success. The Select Committee also roped in the Provincial Administrators for their own training on the side lines of the training of Rapporteurs. The Provincial Administrators, whom the Select Committee titled Provincial Coordinators for the purpose of this work, were to be key during outreach meetings. They were to be instrumental in ensuring that meetings were held at the appropriate meeting points as agreed to by the Select Committee. They were also to be key in mobilising the District Administrators (titled District Coordinators) to secure accommodation and other service providers within their districts. With all the key participants fully aware of their responsibilities through the training programme, the stage was now set for the commencement of the outreach process.

2. The Outreach programme

Each of the seventy outreach teams was made up of the following:

a) Three Team Leaders

b) six ordinary team members

c) Three Rapporteurs

d) Three Drivers

e) One Technician

2.1. Provincial Composition of Teams

The deployment of teams was dependent on the geographical size of the province. Manicaland province had ten teams covering the seven districts in the province. Mashonaland East had nine teams covering the nine districts of the province whilst Mashonaland West had seven teams covering the provinces' six districts. The Midlands province had ten teams covering the eight districts, Bulawayo and Harare had one team each covering the five districts in Bulawayo and the seven districts in Harare whilst Matabeleland South had six teams in the seven districts and Matabeleland North with seven teams covering the seven districts in the province. Masvingo province had ten teams covering seven districts whilst

Mashonaland Central had nine teams covering the eight districts in the province. The Select Committee members were deployed in the various provinces to supervise the process.

The table below is instructive in this regard:

PROVINCE	NUMBER	DISTRICTS	SELECT COMMITTEE
Bulawayo	1	5	Hon. M. Khumalo/Hon. B. Gaule
Harare	1	7	Hon. J. Majome/Hon. F. Buka,
Manicaland	10	7	Hon. C. Makuyana/Hon. M.
Mashonaland Central	9	8	Hon. G. Chimanikire/Hon. E.
Mashonaland East	9	9	Hon. O. Muchena/Hon. I. Kay
Mashonaland West	7	6	Hon. W. Chidakwa/Hon. E.
Masvingo	10	7	Hon. F. Charumbira/Hon. R.
Matabeleland North	7	7	Hon. T. Mathuthu/Hon. B.
Matabeleland South	6	7	Hon. T. Mohadi/Hon. G.
Midlands	10	8	Hon. J. Gumbo/Hon. A. Chibaya

2.2. Outreach Launch

In order to send a very clear message on the importance of the exercise, the outreach programme was launched by the Principals to the Global Political Agreement on the18th of June 2010. His Excellency the President CDE Robert Gabriel Mugabe implored on Zimbabweans to exercise tolerance and go about the programme in a peaceful manner. The Right Honourable Prime Minister, Mr. Morgan Richard Tsvangirayi weighed in and also called on Zimbabweans to respect each other's views during the outreach meetings. The Honourable Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Arthur Mutambara also called on Zimbabweans to seize the opportunity available to prepare a document for posterity for the future generations. The running theme in the speeches of the Principals was on ensuring that outreach meetings would be peaceful.

2.3. Commencement of Outreach

The nationwide outreach programme commenced on 21 June 2010 in all the provinces in the country. In Matabeleland South province, the outreach started later in the day due to logistical challenges, and these challenges were to become a main feature in almost all provinces during the outreach. A total of 1,318 delegates were deployed in all the provinces in the categories as indicated earlier on.

2.4. Methodology of the work of the Outreach Teams

Before embarking on outreach in each province, the Team Leaders would deploy their various teams to cover certain meetings in a particular district. All the teams in a province would cover the same district at a time, until the numbers of meetings in that district were completed. The teams would take an average of 14 days to cover one district.

Each meeting officially commenced with a prayer, and at times the prayers would take political connotations. This was expected given the polarisation that existed during the time. The Team Leaders were to later advise participants to pray and wish the country and its people well rather than denigrating others through a prayer. People began to tolerate each other as the programme progressed. During each meeting, the Team Leaders would introduce the members to the people gathered in a manner that clearly showed a unit of purpose. The Team Leaders would reprimand anyone who tried to bring in political party mannerisms that would not be beneficial to the questions raised. On each question, the team members would request the people not to say what had already been pointed out by another person. Whilst some teams resorted to voting on an issue at the beginning of the exercise, it created problems which resulted in the co-chairs of the Select Committee giving general directions that there was to be no voting during meetings. This was however to haunt the Select Committee in the later stages of the process as determination of what issue carried the day became difficult.

2.5. Appointment of District and Provincial Liaison Officers

The first meetings of the outreach programmes saw very few people attending, particularly in Matabeleland South province. In order to address this issue, the Select Committee resolved to use District and Provincial Liaison Officers for the mobilisation of the people to attend meetings. These tripartite Liaison Officers had previously been used to deal with cases of political violence amongst supporters. In each district, it was resolved that three District Liaison Officers, one from each of the three political parties in the GNU, would be engaged by the Select Committee. These Officers were responsible for moving around the ward informing the people that there was to be a meeting on the constitution making process at a particular venue. These District Liaison Officers were supervised by the three Provincial Liaison Officers within each province. Following the introduction of these Liaison Officers, attendances started to increase at each meeting. Even the youths, who had hitherto not attended meetings in large numbers, started coming to the meetings. All in all, there were two hundred and thirteen District Liaison Officers and thirty Provincial Liaison Officers who assisted in the outreach process.

2.6. General logistical arrangements

Accommodation and meals were provided at the various Lodges and Hotels throughout the country, with payment coming from both the donor community and the Government of Zimbabwe. Delegates endured a lot of hardships during the outreach process as a number of them went without food, particularly breakfast on a daily basis as payments to hotels were usually delayed due to logistical problems in the payment system. Late provision of fuel was another huddle the members had to go through as the starting of meetings was almost always delayed, much to the embarrassment of the team members. Allowances were also at times processed late. For these and other anomalies, the Select Committee wishes to apologise unreservedly to the outreach team members.

As part of ensuring that the work was done properly, each Rapporteur was provided with a Laptop, each Team Leader a Loud Hailer and each Technician a video and audio camera, all equipment purchased for the programme by the donor community whose basket fund was managed by UNDP.

At the end of outreach, 4,943 meetings had been held throughout the country with over 1,100,000 (One million one hundred thousand) people attending the meetings.

2.7. Outreach and the Media

To ensure the success of its mandate in spearheading the constitution –making process, the Constitution Select Committee rolled out a robust publicity exercise for the process. The exercise, which took the form of a campaign, was spear-headed by COPAC's Information and Publicity Sub-committee and was supported by both the Government and Development partners who were funding the constitution-making process.

The campaign was a well-orchestrated activity that set in motion the important national exercise. A communications strategy for the constitution-making process was developed and adopted soon after COPAC began work in early 2009. The overarching strategy took cognizance of the fact that the process would be people-driven and owned, that it would be done in phases, and was therefore customized to effectively support this right from the beginning. It also provided for important considerations such as producing materials in vernacular.

It was envisaged that since this was an important national exercise, it would have the support of existing Government structures to ensure the success of the process through the participation of all. It was also expected that the activity of constitution-making would generate a keen interest from the media and would be covered extensively on all media platforms. COPAC held meetings with key personnel in public and private media and appealed to them to help publicize the constitution-making process.

The publicity exercise, which was on the whole a success, was however not without its share of challenges. Negative publicity dogged the process right from the beginning.

The main objectives of the publicity strategy included the following:

a) to inform the generality of the Zimbabwean people about this important exercise that was about to commence and to articulate the objectives of the constitution-making process.

b) to make information about the constitution-making process readily available to the people of Zimbabwe via the electronic, print and new media platforms and also by word of mouth through different forums.

c) to cascade COPAC information from the top right down to the grassroots with active participation at community level.

a) to explain to the nation what role they were expected to play in the people-driven constitution-making process.

b) to generate messages, in languages that would be easily understood by the people, that would help the work of constitution-making and get these messages across to the people.

c) to sensitize important stakeholders and strategic partners such as the media and civil society on the process so as to get meaningful publicity for the process.

d) to generate publicity materials to inform and educate the people so as to get meaningful participation.

e) to update Zimbabweans, as the owners of the process, on developments relating to the constitution-making process.

2.7.1. Pre-outreach and outreach stage publicity

The public consultation phase or outreach commenced, as indicated earlier, in June 2010. Before the commencement of the outreach stage, a lot of publicity was done to ensure that people knew how they were expected to participate in this exercise. Members of the Select Committee went out to the constituencies to inform the nation about the constitution-making process. Zimbabweans were informed that COPAC teams would be coming to all the wards to collect their views on what they wanted included in the draft new constitution.

Some of the activities done included the following:

a) Meetings and workshops with editors, journalists and news agents were held to explain the important activities that were about to commence. COPAC also appealed to these stakeholders to help publicize the important national exercise by giving meaningful coverage of the process. COPAC also networked with editors and journalists from community newspapers to publicize the process.

b) Press conferences and media briefings were held, on a weekly basis, to provide information, curb speculation and clarify issues. Statements were subsequently produced and carried in the media.

c) Meetings with civil society were also held quite often to update participants and also get their feedback on the process

d) Print and electronic advertising for the process was done. This took the form of COPAC advertorials, radio and television adverts and jingles, placing of COPAC information, such as names of outreach personnel and lists of meeting points in the newspapers, as well as placing of print adverts urging people to participate in the process. The COPAC website was created to provide an interactive platform for disseminating information and getting feedback on the process.

e) Distribution of COPAC publicity and education materials such as the Outreach Manual, Talking Points booklet, Meeting Points booklet, the Frequently Asked Questions Brochure, the newsletter (COPAC news), posters and flyers was done to inform and educate the people.

f) Participation at public events such as expos and shows.

g) Production of COPAC paraphernalia to help create the environment for constitution-making and keep the subject in the public domain.

h) Appearance of COPAC Co-chairs and other members of the Select Committee on radio and television giving information on the process as well as clarifying issues. Programmes for television and radio were also produced by COPAC, some of which were broadcast while others were not used due to due to financial constraints.

i) Holding of road shows on the constitution-making process to help publicize the process.

2.7.2. Challenges

No sooner had the outreach process started than it became fraught with negative publicity from most sections of the media, the sole national broadcaster included. Media monitoring initiatives by COPAC revealed that there was a general unwillingness by the media to provide meaningful coverage for the process. Where one would have expected the media to play a major role in informing the people about the real content of the constitution-making process, the media spent a lot of their negative energy on the watchdog role, publicizing peripheral issues such as shortage of petrol, delays in payments and problems of accommodation at the expense of the real discourse around the process.

Publicity for the constitution-making process also faced a huge challenge in that most of the meaningful publicity had to be paid for by COPAC. Information on media releases and statements generated at COPAC that would have ordinarily been used to generate stories on the process while informing the nation were ignored. COPAC material that could have been used on existing programming in the media, such as thematic issues on women and gender issues, was also not used and support for the constitution-making process was not forthcoming. Important events that could have constituted real news were also not taken up.

COPAC took steps to counter the negative publicity by giving as much useful and correct information about the process as possible. This information was disseminated in the mainstream and alternative media. Due to lack of funding to effectively counter the negative publicity, the media trend continued, but COPAC was aware that as soon as the true story of the process was told, the generality of Zimbabweans would eventually rally behind the process.

2.8. Outreach per Province

2.8.1. Bulawayo

A total of 57 meetings were held in Bulawayo Metropolitan Province, with 11,556 people attending the meetings, the least attendance in all the provinces. The Select Committee had deliberately structured outreach in such a way that the Metropolitan provinces, that is Harare and Bulawayo, would be done last, in a space of a few days, using the teams from other provinces.

Generally all meetings in Bulawayo Metropolitan province were held in a peaceful environment with members of the public freely making their contributions.

Outreach in Bulawayo was held from the 18th to the 28th September 2010 with teams from Bulawayo, Matabeleland South and North Provinces conducting the outreach. There were misunderstandings over how many meetings were to be held in each ward with some insisting on one meeting per ward as per the Select Committee resolution prior to outreach, while others argued that circumstances on the ground necessitated the holding of more than one meeting per ward. Eventually, two meetings were held in most of the 29 wards in the province.

The process was also interrupted on the 18th of September by an industrial action by drivers who were striking against late payment of their allowances. The Select Committee, as it had done in other provinces which had faced similar challenges threatened to dismiss all the Drivers if they had refused to resume duty. They immediately resumed work.

There were, however, accommodation challenges for outreach teams as they would move in and out of hotels for non-payment of hotel bills.

The process was overseen by Hon Believe Gaule, Hon Martin Khumalo and the late Hon Jabulani B Ndlovhu. The outcomes of the meetings are clearly indicated in the National and Provincial Statistical reports as annexures to this report.

2.8.2. Harare

A total of 96 meetings were held in Harare Metropolitan Province, with 49,699 people attending meetings. Harare province meetings posed a real challenge to outreach consultation process as cases of violence were widespread in the province.

Serious cases of violence were reported in areas like Chitungwiza and Caren Business Centre in Budiriro high density suburb where people from different political parties fought running battles with the Police and the meetings had to be abandoned. On the 19th of September 2010, another meeting was also abandoned in Glenview due to violence.

In the work of this violence, the Management Committee met and resolved that all meetings abandoned due to violence would have to be redone, with the Police being

urged to act if any violence resurfaces, and forty such meetings were redone without incidence.

Outreach in the Province was conducted by teams from Mashonaland East and West, Harare and Masvingo provinces. These provinces had completed their outreach and the Select Committee had resolved that Harare and Bulawayo outreach would be carried out after the rest of the provinces had completed theirs.

Outreach in Harare Metropolitan province was overseen by Hon. Fungai J Majome and Hon. Flora Buka and were assisted by Mr Alfred Tome, the Provincial Coordinator together with seven District Coordinators from the seven Districts in the province. The outcomes of the meetings are clearly indicated in the National and Provincial Statistical reports as annexures to this report.

2.8.3. Manicaland

The outreach consultation process started on the 21st of June 2010 and ended on the 9th of October 2010, one of the provinces that had the longest outreach period.

During that period, a total of 677 meetings were conducted across 7 Districts in the province with total attendance of 152 130 people. Attendances were generally high, especially in Buhera District.

A total of 60 meetings were repeated after the initial meetings could not be concluded due to violence. Most cases of disruptions due to violence were recorded in Makoni District. One meeting at Nemaire in Makoni District was completely abandoned after stones were thrown at team members who were leading the discussion at the meeting.

It was also reported that there were some elements that would go around in communities giving wrong dates and venues of the advertised meetings. As such, some meetings were poorly attended. Another problem was that the outreach Team Leaders in the province did not work well together for some time during the process. They initially appeared to pull in different directions. The Select Committee members who supervised the province had a torrid time trying to manage the teams.

There were, however no major accommodation problems in the province as all team members were housed in Hotels in Mutare, save for the fact that fuel consumption was the highest as teams travelled long distances to meetings such as in Buhera and some parts of Chipinge from Mutare Hotels.

The process was supervised by Hon. Senators Monica Mutsvangwa and Hon. Cephas Makuyana and they were assisted by Provincial Coordinator Mr. F. Mbetsa and seven District Coordinators in the seven Districts of the province. The outcomes of the meetings are clearly indicated in the National and Provincial Statistical reports as annexures to this report.

2.8.4. Mashonaland Central

The outreach consultation process started on the 22nd of June 2010 and ended on the 5th of October 2010.

A total of 652 meetings were held in 232 Wards across the 8 districts of the province. All meetings were conducted in a peaceful environment where all people freely participated and aired their views.

The highest attendance was recorded at Muzarabani where 2 623 people attended one meeting. The lowest was at Matitima Dam in Mt Darwin where only 24 people attended to air their views on the new constitution. A total of 214,023 people attended the meetings in the province, the highest number of attendance in all the provinces.

Team members faced accommodation problems as they were regularly booked out of Hotels due to non-payment of bills. Team members also travelled long distances to the meeting venues as some of them were based in Harare. Two motor vehicles were involved in accidents but fortunately, there were no serious injuries.

The meetings in the province were supervised by Hon. Gift Chimanikire and Hon. Edward Chindori-Chininga and were assisted by the Provincial Coordinator Mr J.T. Jaji and eight District Coordinators from the eight Districts in the province. The outcomes of the meetings are clearly indicated in the National and Provincial Statistical reports as annexures to this report.

2.8.5. Mashonaland East

A total of 567 meetings were held in the nine districts of the province. Generally, the outreach meetings were conducted in a peaceful environment, with 181,756 people attending the meetings. There were however allegations that some people were being intimidated on their way to meetings, and this resulted in fewer people making contributions in some of the meetings.

There were minimal accommodation and logistical challenges in the Province and as a result the process went on smoothly. The only major challenge was the late availability of fuel in some instances, resulting in some meetings being held late.

The process was overseen by Hon. Olivia Muchena and Hon. Ian Kay and was assisted by the Provincial Coordinator Mr. Ndarukwa and the nine District Coordinators in the nine districts of the Province. The outcomes of the meetings in the province are clearly indicated in the National and Provincial Statistical reports as annexures to this report.

2.8.6. Mashonaland West

A total of 509 meetings were held in the Province, with 121, 647 people attending meetings. There were problems in the first few meetings as some political players were threatening would be participants to the meetings. However, the Select Committee members supervising the province quickly addressed the issues and subsequent meetings were held in a peaceful manner throughout the Province.

The outreach team members faced a lot of challenges ranging from being locked out of Hotels and Lodges to delays in the availability of fuel as well as inadequate resources for meals. The state of roads in some of the Districts caused problems in covering all relevant areas. There were two cases of accidents during outreach in the province but there were no serious injuries.

Outreach in the Province was overseen by Hon. Walter Chidakwa and Hon. Editor Matamisa and were assisted by Mr. Christopher Shumba, the Provincial Coordinator together with six District Coordinators from the six Districts in the province. The outcomes of the meetings in the province are clearly indicated in the National and Provincial Statistical reports as annexures to this report.

2.8.7. Masvingo

The outreach consultation process started on the 24th of June 2010 and ended on the 28th of September 2010.

The outreach was conducted in 234 Wards in the seven Districts of the Province. All in all, 622 meetings were conducted throughout the province. The process was conducted in a peaceful and participatory atmosphere in the whole of the Province.

A total of 184 208 people took part in the consultation process with very high attendances in most meetings.

The process was, however, marred by accommodation problems with team members moving in and out of Regency Group of hotels due to either non-payment or booking from other customers. Late delivery of fuel to teams also affected the times that meetings would actually commence.

Hon. Senator Chief Fortune Charumbira and Hon. Senator Rorana Muchihwa supervised the process in the province. They were assisted by the Provincial Coordinator Mr F. A. Chikovo and seven district Coordinators based in the seven Districts of the Province. The outcomes of the meetings are clearly indicated in the National and Provincial Statistical reports as annexures to this report.

2.8.8. Matabeleland North

A total of 614 meetings were held in the seven districts of the province. Although the outreach was conducted in a peaceful environment, attendance by participants was very low. The province recorded one of the lowest attendance figures together with Matabeleland South Province. The low attendance was attributed to apathy, lethargic attitude as well as inadequate civic education. A total of 53,077 people attended the meetings in the province.

There were minimal accommodation and logistical challenges in Matabeleland North province and as a result the process went on very smoothly. The only major challenge was the late availability of fuel in some instances, resulting in some meetings being held late.

The process was overseen by Hon. Thokozile Mathuthu and Hon. Brian Tshuma and was assisted by the Provincial Coordinator Ms. L. L Dhlamini and seven District Coordinators in the seven districts. The outcomes of the meetings in the province are clearly indicated in the National and Provincial Statistical reports as annexures to this report.

2.8.9. Matabeleland South

The outreach consultation process started on the 25th of June 2010 and ended on the 2nd of October 2010.

All the 477 meetings were conducted in peace across the 7 Districts of the province, with 48,211 people attending the meetings. There was one incident, however, in which one Rapporteur was alleged to have deleted views gathered from one meeting. The information was then retyped from the original hand written notes with the agreement of all the three Rapporteurs from the three political parties in the GNU.

As with other teams, the outreach teams worked very well with each other and it was difficult to tell if they were from different political parties, one of the greatest achievements of the outreach programme country wide.

High attendance by participants was recorded in Insiza, Umzingwane and Beitbridge districts, with Beitbridge recording the highest attendance by members of the public. Beitbridge had also the highest number of meetings held per ward with some wards holding as many as five meetings in a single ward. This became a source of consternation within the Select Committee at the Data Uploading stage. However, the matter was amicably resolved.

The high attendances in these districts were attributed to extensive mobilisation and information dissemination by political party liaison committees. Initial attendance figures for the province were the lowest, and it was as a result of this that the Select

Committee resolved to rope in District and Provincial Liaison Officers throughout the country to ensure improved attendances at meetings.

Outreach in Matabeleland South province was overseen by Senator Tambudzani Mohadi and the late Senator Gladys Gombami-Dube**.** The outcomes of the meetings are clearly indicated in the National and Provincial Statistical reports as annexures to this report

2.8.10. Midlands

The outreach consultation process started on the 21st of June 2010 and ended on the 29th of September 2010.

A total of 102 453 people took part in the consultation process in 672 meetings.

All meetings were conducted peacefully and there was maximum participation from different stakeholders and meetings were conducted in languages that were compatible with each specific area. It was reported that morale was very high amongst participating stakeholders. It was however, noted that youth participation was very minimal and this could be because most meetings were held during week days when most youths would be attending schools and colleges. No cases of violence were reported throughout the period of the outreach process, and for this, the Midlands Province was very exemplary. Despite its vast swath of territory and diverse languages, it maintained a very high level of political tolerance throughout the exercise.

Again as in other provinces, team members faced accommodation problems as they were regularly booked out of hotels in the province due to non-payment of hotel bills. In some cases, as in other provinces, fuel was not availed timeously, and this resulted in some meetings being held late.

The meetings in the province were supervised by Hon. Jorum Gumbo and Hon. Amos Chibaya, and were assisted by the Provincial Coordinator Mrs Chitiyo and eight District Coordinators from the eight Districts in the province. The outcomes of the meetings are clearly indicated in the National and Provincial Statistical reports as annexures to this report.

2.9. Other sources of Data

As the outreach exercise was going on in the provinces, other platforms for gathering data to be considered in the constitution were taking place.

2.9.1. Views from Children

There were views gathered through the National consultative outreach for children, during a special outreach held at Parliament through financial support from UNICEF. Other meetings to gather the views of the children were held in Kariba and other centres throughout the country. The Select Committee had noted that because of the political situation and school activities, most children had not been able to make contributions during outreach meetings. Besides, culturally, children find it difficult to make contributions in adult dominated meetings. The Draft Constitution has captured some of the views raised by the children in their own outreach.

2.9.2. Views from the Diaspora

The Diaspora contributed through the website and over 2,200 responses were received. In addition, the Co-chairs of the Select Committee held some meetings in South Africa wherein Zimbabweans present indicated what it is they preferred to see in the new Constitution. The meetings were well attended, showing the enthusiasm Zimbabweans had to see a home grown Constitution come to being in the country.

2.9.3. Views from People living with Disabilities

The disabled also made contributions through their own meetings country wide. The Select Committee had taken note of the disabled's concerns that they had not been able to easily access the venues of the meetings during outreach as a number of them had no facilities for them. COPAC did not produce enough Braille Talking Points for use during outreach. They therefore held their own meetings under supervision from COPAC and their views form part of the Draft Constitution.

2.9.4. Institutional Submissions

The Select Committee allowed written submissions from individuals and institutions as part of the gathering of views from the people. The Select Committee received fifty two written submissions, and some of the views raised have been included in the Draft Constitution.

2.9.5. Views from Members of Parliament

Since most Members of Parliament were involved in outreach as Team Leaders, they had no opportunity to make their own submissions for inclusion in the Draft Constitution. They subsequently held their own outreach at Parliament in towards the end of October 2010. There were lively debates, and some of the views raised by the Legislators were incorporated into the Draft Constitution.

At the end of outreach, the Select Committee had the following sources of data:

a) Data from the Outreach

b) Views from Children

c) Views from the Diaspora

d) Views from written submissions

e) Views from Members of Parliament

f) Views from the disabled

It is this data that then required to be properly categorised through a Data Uploading exercise that commenced in January 2011.

The list of individuals who formed the outreach teams is appended to this report (See Annexure 2)

3. Data Uploading

The Data Uploading exercise commenced on the 10th of January 2011 and until the 25th of the same month. The Minister of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs Hon. Advocate Eric Matinenga officially opened the exercise.

The Data Uploading exercise was initially scheduled to take a week, but it became clear that the Select Committee had under estimated the amount of work involved. For the first three days, the two hundred and ten Rapporteurs went through the orientation and typing in of the outreach work that had not been typed during outreach. Challenges related to power cuts and the late availability of batteries for the various gadgets which were being used during outreach meant that some of the information from meetings could not be typed on the day the meetings had been held as previously expected.

In typing the reports that had only been in hard copy, disagreements arose in some instances as some of the Rapporteurs had objected to what had been recorded. Some meeting information from Masvingo required the intervention of the Select Committee to agree on the reconstructed report. In other areas such as Beitbridge, disagreements arose due to the high number of meetings which had been held per ward in some of the wards. The Select Committee managed to resolve all the issues and all meeting reports were captured in the software called CODACA.

The Data Uploading exercise ensured that all meetings held in a particular ward would be grouped together in preparation for the production of a ward report in future exercises. When all the meeting reports had been uploaded, CODACA would create a ward report instantly, indicating what the people had said at each of the meetings. All this information is held in a giant server meant for the purpose. After the uploading, all the information in CODACA was

printed and signed off by the Rapporteurs and the Team Leaders, who had then joined the exercise in the last two days. The signed documents were scanned and saved in soft copy. This means the record of what the people said is in hard and soft copies and properly secured at different sites. This information was to later come in handy to resolve issues that had arisen during the Thematic Committee discussions. As was the case in all the other exercises, the Data Uploading process had its own share of controversies and challenges:

a) Because of the complexity of the software and lack of experience by the technical team, some information appeared to have disappeared from the system during the initial stages only to be retrieved later stuck somewhere within the system. This incident nearly caused huge problems on the process as critical information related to Land, Natural Resources, the Environment and empowerment appeared to have disappeared.

b) The process took longer than expected because, as it emerged, some of the Rapporteurs were not computer literate enough, and had survived in the field courtesy of the assistance from some Technicians. The Select Committee had to engage some typist from Parliament to expedite the work.

The Data Uploading exercise was however completed successfully, and the people's views are safely secured.

The list of participants during the Data Uploading exercise is appended to this report.

4. Thematic Committees

Before the commencement of the Thematic Committees, a COPAC Quality Control team was established to thoroughly clean and audit all the data available**.** The Quality Control team was made up of the Chief Rapporteurs, one each from the three political parties in the GNU.

The purpose of the Thematic Committee discussions was in fact to align what the people had said with the Thematic areas as agreed to during the First All Stakeholders Conference. It was basically to categorise what the people had said into their specific Thematic areas and trying to make sense of how the data could be interpreted.

Pursuant to this, four hundred and twenty five participants, thirty percent of whom were from the political parties and seventy percent from civic society, formed the Thematic Committees. Chiefs and members of eight political parties which had participated in the March 2008 Harmonised Elections or had been part of the other prior COPAC processes also formed part of the participants within the seventy percent category from civic society. The Thematic Committee discussion workshop was officially opened by the Minister of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs, who implored on the participants to ensure that the people's views would not be tempered with. The Thematic Committee discussions commenced with a one day workshop that looked at the following:

a) Appraisal on the 17 Thematic Areas

b) Framework for operations

c) Expected outputs and form of reports

d) Discuss sample meetings in groups and report back to plenary

e) Terms of Reference for Thematic Committees

f) Code of conduct

4.1. Methodology for the Thematic Committee discussions

In order to allow for effectiveness, each Thematic area was allocated 25 participants with three of them co-chairing in the usual tripartite arrangement**.**

a) The 25 member group then split into three further groups but maintaining the balance in the political representation.

b) Each of the three groups was headed by a one of the co-chairs, with a Rapporteur in each group, but ensuring that no Chair and Rapporteur came from the same political party.

c) Each of the three groups worked on one province and one ward per time, and the idea was to ensure that all groups finished a province per day.

d) The whole idea was for the teams to score how many times an issue had been raised in each ward.

e) The teams were to produce Ward, District and Provincial reports.

f) Whilst the original plan was for the Thematic Committee discussions to come up with key concepts, the members tackled every issue and left the determination of what was constitutional to a later stage.

During the early stages of the process which started in May 2011, a disagreement arose on the methodology and for four days the parties could not agree on the way forward. The Management Committee was urgently called to deal with the impasse. The disagreement was on how to score, specifically on whether to use the meeting as unit of measurement or the ward. Some had argued that the number of meetings held in the outreach be used, such that if five meetings were held in a ward and an issue was mentioned in all the meetings, the issue had a frequency of five. Because it had been resolved that meetings in urban areas would be one per ward, the methodology appeared to favour areas where more meetings were held per ward.

On the 12 of May 2011, the impasse was resolved with an agreement that sought to use both the quantitative approach, which favoured a high frequency approach, and the qualitative approach be used together, and that none of the two would be superior to the other.

Following this agreement, the ward was taken as the unit of measurement. If more than one meeting was held in a ward, the number of times an issue was mentioned in a meeting was subjected to a percentage of the total meetings held in that ward. For example, if five meetings were held in one ward and an issue was mentioned in three of the meetings, the issue would have a score of 3/5. These various percentages would then provide an insight into what the ward preferred. On issues that required scoring, such as on a question on whether to have Death Penalty or not, the superior score would carry the day. Taking the quantitative approach did not go down well with others who felt that the approach would lead to unfairness. The argument was that where a matter for example scored two percent in five provinces and ninety percent in the other five provinces, the overall percentage would lead to a situation favourable to the provinces which had high frequencies, and that outcome is foistered on half of the country where that issue has very little currency. The Select Committee then adopted two approaches, Version One, as depicted in the National Statistical report presented together with this report, and the National Statistical reports Version Two, also presented together with this report.

4.2. National Statistical report Version One

This version took a direct quantitative approach, considering an issue superior if it has a high frequency on aggregate. Statistically, the approach was straight forward. In the case of a question which required scoring, the issue which had the highest frequency would carry the day. For questions that did not require scoring, the issues would be ranked for consideration into the Draft Constitution.

4.3. National Statistical report Version Two

This version took the approach of provincial analysis. It took into account the shortcomings in the data collection methodology which was not scientific. For starters, there was no voting during outreach. At a meeting, if five people spoke on the same issue and just one person spoke on an opposite matter, the issues raised had the same frequency in the ward. It becomes absurd if the scenario occurs in situations were in one meeting, twenty people attended and two thousand in the other. The frequency on the issues was considered the same despite the fact that one meeting had more people than in another. This version sought to consider what each province was saying without subjecting it to the others. Given the same example as explained in version one above, this approach sought to find out why there was such a spread of opinion on the same matter nationally. It probably meant that there was need to come up with a middle of the road approach rather than a winner takes all approach as appeared to be advocated by version one.

Both versions were used in determining what eventually went into the Draft Constitution. The Thematic Committee discussions resulted in key reports that are contained in the National Statistical reports that form part of this report. This information may become useful in future national programmes as it is a result of meticulous attention by the participants. Subsidiary legislation may find this mass of data useful.

The participants in the Thematic Committee discussions is appended to this report (Annex 3)

5. Drafting Process

After the Thematic Committees, which lasted thirty five days instead of the scheduled fifteen, the Select Committee embarked on an audit and cleaning up of the work of the Thematic Committees in readiness for the Drafting process. Quality Control became a central feature of the constitution making process.

5.1. Steps in the Drafting process

As part of the Drafting process, preparatory work was carried as follows:

a) The extraction of Constitutional issues as derived from the outreach process. These are contained in a document entitled 'Drafting Instruments' which is also being tabled for the consideration of this Honourable House.

b) The second exercise was to extract, from the list of constitutional issues, the list of Agreed Constitutional issues that were to actually go into the constitution These are also contained in the document entitled 'Drafting Instruments' noted above.

c) The Select Committee also developed 26 constitutional principles from the National Statistical Reports to guide the drafting process. These are also contained in the document entitled 'Drafting Instruments' noted above. Whereas in other jurisdictions such as in South Africa the Constitutional principles were developed to guide the views to be included into the constitution, the Zimbabwean approach was to derive these Constitutional principles from what the people had said. It is what they said that informed the Constitutional Principles rather than the other way round.

The exercise to have the above was undertaken in Masvingo at Great Zimbabwe from 29 October to 3 November 2011. The Select Committee, together with seventeen experts, five drawn from each of the political parties in the GNU as well as two representatives of Chiefs then went to Leopard Rock in Nyanga to consider the issue of gaps that needed to be filled in order for Drafting to be undertaken. The one week of work resulted in the Select Committee producing a 'Document on Gap Filling'. There were gaps in the information that was collected during the outreach programme. In some instances technical questions were not addressed. People answered the question "what", and did not address the question of "how" they wanted the issues to be effected in the constitution. The Select Committee with the assistance of technical experts then conducted a process of identifying and filling the gaps

and produced an agreed document on Gap filling, which became part of the Drafting Instructions.

5.2. Drafters

As the Select Committee was busy preparing for drafting, the Management Committee, with the approval of the Principals settled on three Drafters namely, Mr. Moses Chinhengo, a former High Court judge in Zimbabwe but then based in Botswana as a judge, Mrs. Priscilla Madzonga, a legal practitioner and Mr. Brian Crozier, a law Lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe. The Select Committee later endorsed the names of the three. There was an outcry from women who were clamouring for another woman as a Drafter. The Management Committee had considered another female Drafter based in South Africa but subsequently dropped the idea.

5.3. Commencement of Drafting

Drafting commenced on the 5th of December 2011, and the process was supposed to take thirty five days. Just before Christmas, an incomplete Draft Constitution was leaked to the press. The draft caused a lot of outcry as the Drafters had not correctly captured the instructions of the Select Committee. With agreement from the co-chairs, the Drafters had thrown in their own suggestions to complete some gaps. Upon reflection, it became evident that the Select Committee had not given clear instructions to the Drafters.

On the 25th of January 2012, the Drafters produced a preliminary Draft that also raised a number of controversies. As the arguments related to the conduct of the Drafters boiled over, the Management Committee advised the co-chairs to seize the initiative and work with the Drafters as co-chairs rather than involving every Select Committee member. The co-chairs constituted the Co-chairpersons' Forum, which was made up of the Co-chairs and one Technical expert per each of the parties as well as one representing the Chiefs. Following a series of meetings in Harare and Bulawayo, the Co-chairs Forum submitted a report which was adopted by the Select Committee and became the fresh instructions to the Drafters.

As the Drafting process went on, a series of disagreements in the Select Committee arose. This resulted in a list of 'Parked Issues', which included the following:

a) The death penalty.

b) The Attorney General

c) Homosexuality

d) Whether to have two Vice Presidents.

e) Devolution

The Management Committee resolved some of the issues such as the Death penalty and these were factored into the Draft Constitution. Still some disagreements continued to emerge. The Management Committee then seized the momentum and went to Nyanga for a week in the first week of July 2012. In the early hours of the 18th of July 2012, the Management Committee agreed on the First COPAC Draft Constitution that was then submitted to the political parties for their input. Whilst the MDC parties agreed with the Draft Constitution, ZANU PF raised concerns as the party felt that the Draft Constitution did not capture what the people had said. Specifically, ZANU PF was not happy with following, amongst others:

a) The lack of emphasis on the importance and significance of the Liberation struggle in Zimbabwe.

b) The issue of dual citizenship.

c) No clear prohibition of homosexuality

d) The issue of Devolution

e) The whittling down of the Executive powers

f) The Attorney General versus the National Prosecuting Authority.

g) The issue of the Land Commission

h) The issue of the Running mate

Whilst the other MDC parties preferred the issues raised by ZANUPF to be addressed at the second All Stakeholders Conference, ZANU PF preferred that the issues be addressed before the Conference. Common ground was then reached that the Conference could look into the issues to be raised by the stakeholders. Thus the 18 July 2012 Draft Constitution was taken to the Conference.

6. Second All Stakeholders Conference

The Select Committee convened the Second All stakeholders Conference from the 21st to the 23rd of October 2012. The terms of reference for the Conference were as follows:

a) To receive the Report on the Constitution making process up to the time of the Conference.
b) To receive the Draft Constitution from the Select Committee.
c) To receive comments and recommendations on the Draft Constitution from the Stakeholders.
d) The Select Committee to take note of the comments and recommendations.
e) The Select Committee to compile a report for its own use.

6.1. Accreditation of Delegates

In order to reduce congestion in Harare and based on past experiences, COPAC decentralized the accreditation of delegates to their provinces. Delegates were accredited on the 16th and 17th of October 2012. Both national and international observers, diplomats and members of the media were accredited on the 18th and 19th of October 2012 at the COPAC Head Offices in Harare. For these categories a maximum of two people were accredited per Mission or organization. A total of 1 247 delegates, 100 journalists, 92 observers and 52 diplomats were accredited.

6.2. Official Opening

The opening session of the Second All Stakeholders' Conference was officially opened by His Excellency, The President R. G. Mugabe, The Right Hon. Prime Minister M. R. Tsvangirayi and Deputy Prime Minister A. G. O. Mutambara.

The Minister of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs Hon. E. T. Matinenga welcomed delegates while two Co-chairs of COPAC – Hon. M. P. Mangwana and Hon. D. T. Mwonzora gave an update of the constitution-making process and the terms of reference of the conference. The MDC formation of Hon Welshman Ncube boycotted the opening session in protest at the presence of Deputy Prime Minister A. Mutambara whom they did not recognise as a Principal following political processes in their party.

Among the dignitaries who attended the official opening ceremony were: Vice President Joyce Mujuru, Deputy Prime Minister Thokozani Khupe, Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Government, Governors, Diplomats and Members of Parliament. Notable foreign invitees at the Conference were the representatives of the Facilitator of the Global Political Agreement. Chiefs and Captains of industry and commerce also attended.

The Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs was the Master of Ceremonies while music and entertainment were provided by Oliver Mutukudzi and the Prison Band. The full report on the proceedings of the second All Stakeholders Conference is also hereby tabled for the consideration of this Honourable House serve to say that the Conference report outlined the following:

a) Areas where no changes were recommended to the Draft

b) Areas where recommendations for change to the Draft were made (and not indicated whether agreed or disagreed)

c) Areas where recommendations or changes to the Draft were recommended and disagreed

Under item (b), the Select Committee agreed on taking some recommendations proposed as well as dismissing others considered in appropriate. It is on areas covered under (c) that challenges on how to proceed arose.

7. The Committee of Seven

Noting the impasse that had arisen on how to proceed with the areas that had not been agreed upon during the Conference, the Principals to the Global Political Agreement established a Committee of Seven on the 25th of November 2012 to try to unlock the deadlock. The committee consisted of three Cabinet Ministers, one from each of the parties to the Global Political Agreement, the Co-chairs of the Select Committee and the Minister of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs as the convener and chair as follows:

- Hon. Adv. E. T. Matinenga
- Hon. P. A. Chinamasa
- Hon. T. L. Biti
- Hon. P. Misihairabwi-Mushonga
- Hon. M. P. Mangwana
- Hon. D. T. Mwonzora
- Hon. E. T. Mkhosi

The Co-chairs of the Select Committee did some work prior to the sitting of the Committee of Seven and produced proposals which were presented for consideration by the Committee of Seven. The proposals are contained in a document titled 'Report of the Committee of Seven' also tabled for the consideration of the Honourable House. Specifically, the Co-chairs produced proposals on Part C and Part D of the Report of the Second All Stakeholders' conference. These proposals were a basis for discussion and thus not binding on any of the parties.

Subsequently the Committee of Seven met on the 11th of December 2012 and set out the rules of engagement as follows:

a) that the meetings would be convened and chaired by the Minister of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs;
b) that decisions of the committee would be by consensus and that they would not be binding until endorsed by the respective political parties.

The committee then met between the 12th of December 2012 and 16th of January 2013 to consider the proposals of the Co-chairs of the Select Committee. The meetings culminated in some areas being agreed upon whilst the following could not be resolved:

a) Whether the President should have power to dissolve parliament.
b) Whether Chief Executive Officers or Heads of Statutory Bodies must have term limits.
c) Whether to retain the AG as is in the current Constitution or to separate the offices so that the Attorney General becomes the Advisor to Government and the National Prosecuting Authority assumes the prosecution function.
d) Whether to retain the ten persons to be elected to the Provincial Council through PR or reduce the number to five.

On the morning of Thursday 17 January 2013, the Committee of Seven met as planned with the Principals and all the issues raised above were resolved, to pave way for the revision of the Draft, which your Committee has done. It is this Final Draft Constitution that your Select Committee adopted on the 31st of January 2013 that the Select Committee hereby tables before this Honourable House for its consideration.

8. Funding of the Process

The Constitution making process was funded by the donors through a basket fund managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Zimbabwe Institute (ZI) and the Government of Zimbabwe. During the planning phase, the process was meant to be funded by a total budget of USD$21 million, with donor earmarked to contribute $14 million and the Government of Zimbabwe $7 million. It turned out that this was a gross underestimation of the resources required for the process.

a) Whilst the initial budget had considered only seventy (70) Rapporteurs, these were then revised to two hundred and ten (210).

b) A team of seventy (70) Technicians had initially not been considered in the budget.

c) The numbers of meetings were initially inadequate to cover the areas required.

d) The fuel required had to be adjusted to take into account the increased number of meetings to be held.

e) The outreach exercise was extended by more than a third of the original plan.

f) The long drawn discussions on the Draft Constitution.

In view of the above, as the process comes to an end, a total of $50,725,715 would have been consumed in the process, with the Government of Zimbabwe contributing $28,611,804 and the donors weighing in with $22,140,911. The contribution by the Government of Zimbabwe is significant given the financial situation the country finds itself in. The donor community must be commended for keeping faith in the process and channelling more resources to ensure the successfully completion of the process.

Below is the Programme Budget for the process.

Support to Participatory Constitution-Making in Zimbabwe (SPCMZ) - COPAC					
Programme Budget (2010-2013)					
Sl.#	Outcome/ Output	Activities	Total Budget	GovZ	Donor
1	Fully functional and capacitated secretariat/ Support to Secretariat				
1.1		Administration Expenses			
a		Head Office operational expenses	1,176,429	688,929	487,500
b		Secretariat Salaries and severance	1,513,900	350,450	1,163,450
c		Provincial Offices operational expenses	18,250	18,250	-
1.1		Sub-Total	2,708,579	1,057,629	1,650,950
2	People adequately consulted and their views recorded				
2.1		Public Consultation Process			
a		Induction and training of teams	1,497,296	1,497,296	-
b		Outreach programme	23,674,690	18,475,342	5,199,348
2.1		Sub-Total	25,171,986	19,972,638	5,199,348
3	Adequately informed nation on the new constitution				
3.1		Public Information Campaign			
a		Publicity	10,725,450	1,250,455	9,474,995
b		ICT, Website Development and Management	188,455	58,625	129,830
3.1		Sub-Total	10,913,905	1,309,080	9,604,825
4	Data Analysis and Management				
a		Data Collation and Uploading	1,435,260	1,285,270	149,990
b		Thematic Committees and report writing	2,735,475	2,145,032	590,443
4		Sub-Total	4,170,735	3,430,302	740,433
5	Draft Constitution Widely available for public discussion and debate/ Draft Constitution Produced				
a		Drafting process	985,250	750,305	234,945
b		Second All Stakeholders Conference	1,650,450	1,199,850	450,600
c		Report to Parliament	18,000	18,000	-
d		Printing and Distribution of Final Draft Constitution	800,150	215,000	585,150
e		Public Awareness Campaign	850,000	350,000	500,000

5		**Sub-Total**	**4,303,850**	**2,533,155**	**1,770,695**
6	**Key preparatory activities on the referendum supported/ National referendum**				
6.1		Marketing of Draft Constitution, final printings, meetings	309,000	309,000	-
7	**Project Management**				
7.1		Project Management	1,650,000	-	1,650,000
7.2		Ministry of Constitutional & Parliamentary Affairs-Capacity Building	200,000		200,000
		Sub-total (9.1 to 9.2)	**1,850,000**	**-**	**1,850,000**
		Sub-total (without GMS)	**1,850,000**	**-**	**1,850,000**
7.3		**F & A -General Management Service (GMS)**	**1,324,660**	**-**	**1,324,660**
		Total Output-9- Project Management (inclusive GMS)	**3,174,660**	**-**	**3,174,660**
		GRAND TOTAL	**50,752,715**	**28,611,804**	**22,140,911**

9. Conclusion

It has been a long and difficult journey**.** From 2009 to 2013 the Select Committee has worked around the clock to ensure that Zimbabweans have a home grown Constitution. When critics were wondering why it was taking this long, little did they know that the exercise was progressive. It required patience, good leadership and tolerance of other people's views. This process inevitably took time. By comparison with other countries' experience, the Zimbabwean process has been relatively short. Cultivating that kind of culture requires time. Building a Constitution under the circumstances that prevailed at the time required dedication, commitment and vision to complete the process. We believe, when approved, this Constitution will be good for the people of Zimbabwe.

SECTION D – ANNEXURES

Annexures presented to Members Separately from the Report

1. Annexure 1 – National Statistical Report Version One .....

2. Annexure 2 - National Statistical Report Version Two .....

3. Annexure 3 – Drafting Instruments .....

Annexures included in this Report

1. Annexure 1 - List of Outreach Teams by Province 55

2. Annexure 2 - List of Data Uploading Teams 85

3. Annexure 3 - Consolidated List of Thematic Committee Participants 81

ANNEXURE 1

LIST OF OUTREACH TEAMS BY PROVINCE – JULY to DECEMBER 2010

BULAWAYO PROVINCE

Team 1

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION		No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Eddie Cross	Team Leader		1	Khumalo Martin	Select Committee Member
2	Malinga Joshua	Team Leader		2	Gaule Believe	Select Committee Member
3	Dube Patrick	Team Leader		3	Ndlovu Jabulani (late)	Select Committee Member
4	Shari Eppel	Team Member		4	Sibanda Sikholiwe	Secretary
5	Ndlovu Dorothy	Team Member				
6	Mlilo Khumbulani	Team Member				
7	Mapungwana Victor	Team Member				
8	Zhou Ishmael	Team Member				
9	Nhata Bernard	Team Member				
10	Nyoni Victor	Rapporteur				
11	Phiri Alexander	Rapporteur				
12	Dr J C Muchenje	Rapporteur				
13	Dube Celani	Technician				

HARARE PROVINCE

Team 1

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Chikukwa Miriam	Team Leader
2	Femai Morgan	Team Leader
3	Ngwenya Rejoice	Team Leader
4	Dangarembga Tsitsi	Team Member
5	Masimirembwa Godwills	Team Member
6	Katsande Philip	Team Member
7	Hove Maxwell	Team Member
8	Sigauke Joyce	Team Member
9	Chirunga Donald	Rapporteur
10	Sithole Fungisai	Rapporteur
11	Midzi Alice Hilda	Rapporteur
12	Towo Alfred	Technician
13	Parirenyatwa Daniel	Driver
14	Magadzike Z	Driver
15	Nyangani Jealous	Driver

MANICALAND PROVINCE

Team 1

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Chimhini	Team Leader
2	Gwaradzimba Ellen	Team Leader
3	Zenda Majourie	Team Leader
4	Hon Sen J Rimbi	Team Member
5	Mandipe Trymore	Team Member
6	Masuku Emmerson	Team Member
7	Chimombe Sen C	Team Member
8	Gutu Tafadzwa	Rapporteur
9	Charamba Precious	Rapporteur
10	Chamunorwa Frank	Rapporteur
11	Pazvakavambwa Lloyd	Technician
12	Chikembe Boniface	Driver
13	Chikwanha Edmond	Driver
14	Chikwanha Abel	Driver

Team 2

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Saruwaka	Team Leader
2	Mbengo Argument Ivan	Team Leader
3	Sibanda Hilda	Team Leader
4	Hon Nemadziva	Team Member
5	Mapingure Isabel	Team Member
6	Kangai Tirivavi	Team Member
7	Unganayi Juliet	Team Member
8	Muchabaya Mareyanadzo	Rapporteur
9	Murembwe Christine	Rapporteur
10	Chibaya Cosmas	Rapporteur
11	Zuze Sue	Technician
12	Maningi Compassionate	Aide
13	Chimombe Causemore	Driver
14	Chipwele Chiwa	Driver
15	Chitaka Tawanda	Driver

- Mbengo Argument Ivan replaced Hon Kanzama
- Manicaland drivers are listed in no particular order because they rotated teams

Team 3

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Kagurabadza	Team Leader
2	Hon Gladys Mabhiza	Team Leader
3	Mutambara Sithembile	Team Leader
4	Hon Nyamudeza	Team Member
5	Baipai Edith	Team Member
6	Pariyani Future	Team Member
7	Hon Jacob Edmund	Team Member
8	Mbewu Joshua	Rapporteur
9	Mukada Vladmir	Rapporteur
10	Matongo Alois	Rapporteur
11	Simba Mandla	Technician
12	Gambe handson	Driver
13	Godo Stewart	Driver
14	Gonzo Brighton	Driver

- Mbewu Joshua replaced Matsikidze Roger

Team 4

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Mutseyami	Team Leader
2	Hon Erick Navaya	Team Leader
3	Rusanga Gift	Team Leader
4	Hon Muchauraya	Team Member
5	Chitembwe Joseline	Team Member
6	Kagoro Edith	Team Member
7	Chidembo Caroline	Team Member
8	Mandeya Robert	Rapporteur
9	Zindi Irene	Rapporteur
10	Ngara Jessica	Rapporteur
11	Tagwireyi Walter	Technician
12	Gororo Josephine	Driver
13	Saunyama Robert	Driver
14	Nyamhoka John	Driver

- Kagoro Edith replaced Malaba Edna

Team 5

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Chitaka	Team Leader
2	Hon Chiduku	Team Leader
3	Muza Nomore	Team Leader
4	Hon Mlambo	Team Member
5	Kawodza Savious	Team Member
6	Banhire Vivian Tapfumanei	Team Member
7	Nyabereka Ethel	Team Member
8	Musarurwa Hillary	Rapporteur
9	Mabika Dorothy	Rapporteur
10	Mundirwira Davis	Rapporteur
11	Chimbiri Henry K	Technician
12	Kamushinda D	Driver
13	Kora John	Driver
14	Kutyauripo Takaedza	Driver

Team 6

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Chabuka	Team Leader
2	Kaunye James	Team Leader
3	Manyenje Mary	Team Leader
4	Nyamhoka Knoweldge	Team Member
5	Teta Munyaradzi	Team Member
6	Samuriwo Charles	Team Member
7	Semwayo Reketayi M.	Team Member
8	Kadhau Tina	Rapporteur
9	Kangai Masimba	Rapporteur
10	Mukuchamano Peter	Rapporteur
11	Musina Daniel	Technician
12	Kwembeya Fungai	Driver
13	Mabanga Alfred	Driver
14	Madhara Leonard	Driver

Team 7

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Chinyadza	Team Leader
2	Joseph Chinotimba	Team Leader
3	Mugaradziko Sondon	Team Leader
4	Nyanhongo Revai	Team Member
5	Musonza Chipo	Team Member
6	Mawire Judith	Team Memb er
7	Manyumwa Simba	Team Member
8	Kutombo Gift	Rapporteur
9	Manyengavana Kelvin	Rapporteur
10	Mabuto Josiah	Rapporteur
11	Madamombe Elton	Technican
12	Madziva Albert	Driver
13	Makova G	Driver
14	Magenje Takura	Driver

Team 8

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Karenyi	Team Leader
2	Zengeya Tapiwa	Team Leader
3	Dube Rudo	Team Leader
4	Munguma Lloyd	Team Member
5	Mwonzora Munyaradzi	Team Member
6	Mahachi Admire	Team Member
7	Chamunorwa Mercy	Team Member
8	Hon Mudiwa	Rapporteur
9	Masuku Simangaliso	Rapporteur
10	Chiponda Melania	Rapporteur
11	Chakandidano Arnold	Technician
12	Matikiti John	Driver
13	Nampala edward	Driver
14	Matsapa Kingston	Driver

- Chinotimba Joseph replaced Hon Zhanda as Team Leader

Team 9

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon M. Makuyana	Team Leader
2	Humbe Lesman	Team Leader
3	Kawaza Shayne	Team Leader
4	Zvirahwa Anna G.	Team Member
5	Murenje Elizabeth	Team Member
6	Guchutu Mathias	Team Member
7	Chief Saunyama	Team Member
8	Chikwanda Gorden	Team Member
9	Nyakubereka Passmore	Rapporteur
10	Meri Maria	Rapporteur
11	Muswita Elliot	Rapporteur
12	Matikiti Irvine	Technician
13	Mayanga Sugar	Driver
14	Mlambo Samuel	Driver
15	Mutaringe	Driver

Team 10

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Chimbetete	Team Leader
2	Hon Kabayanjiri	Team Leader
3	Hausi Selina	Team Leader
4	Hon Muzurengwa	Team Member
5	Mapuvire Simon	Team Member
6	Chiwara Constance	Team Member
7	Chipanga Kudzanai	Team Member
8	Chibaya Rachel	Rapporteur
9	Munengiwa Kudakwashe	Rapporteur
10	Takavarasha Raymond	Rapporteur
11	Makumbe Jeffery	Technician
12	Maswa Dambudzo	Aide
13	Muringami Richard	Driver
1	Mutandi Kingsto	Driver
15	Munengami Wunganai	Driver

Additional Drivers

- Matina Tapera
- Mukubvu Chomias
- R Hazangwi
- Dehwa N
- Maningi C
- Parirenyatwa B
- Nyakuvambwa

MASHONALAND CENTRAL

Team 1

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Dzirutwe	Team Leader
2	Chinyanga E	Team Leader
3	Hon B Chikava	Team Leader
4	Cecilia Chimbiri	Rapporteur
5	Vimbai Mhlanga	Rapporteur
6	Gilbert Musungwa	Rapporteur
7	Florence Chagadama	Team Member
8	Monica Mavhunga	Team Member
9	Obert Mutasa	Team Member
10	Chief Rusambo	Team Member
11	Pindeni V	Technician
12	Karumekayi	Driver
13	Chikaka E	Driver
14	Hachakacha T	Driver

Team 2

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Ziteya	Team Leader
2	Hon Gwiyo	Team Leader
3	Chimbiri H	Team Leader
4	S Chinyemba	Rapporteur
5	M Maswi	Rapporteur
6	Chief Chiweshe	Team Member
7	Tendai Kuzvidza	Team Member
8	F Chirera	Team Member
9	Bishop Magaya A. A.	Team Member
10	C Bganya	Team Member
11	T. Chikurira	Driver
12	K. Magaya	Driver
13	S. Mukanganise	Aide and driver to F Chirera
14	Murengwe	Driver
15	H Mafema	Technician
16	Fungai Kufa Kotate	Aide to Bishop Magaya

- The third rapporteur did not turn up for the programme. Fungai Kufa Kotate an Aide to Bishop Magaya was not on the original list. S. Mukanganise was both a driver and an Aide to F. Chirera hence the four drivers in the team.
- Chief Chiweshe was added to Team 2.

Team 3

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Mushonga	Team Leader
2	Hon R Chirongwe	Team Leader
3	Jadena	Team Leader
4	Ncube Nomcazululo	Rapporteur
5	Chinoputsa Lovemore	Rapporteur
6	Basile Beauty	Rapporteur
7	Wabata Munodawafa	Team Member
8	Hon Senator Manyeruke	Team Member
9	Senator Chief Nembire	Team Member
10	Chitembure Andrew	Technician
11	Chikava Benjamin	Driver
12	Mudzana	Driver
13	Chivhenge Fellow	Driver

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- Senator Mumvuri moved to Team 6.

Team 4

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Senator Getrude Chibhagu	Team Leader
2	Mubatanhema S	Team Leader
3	Nape Pamela	Team Leader
4	Madzore Solomon	Rapporteur
5	Bishop Gwedegwe	Rapporteur
6	Zekema Evans	Rapporteur
7	Conoria Jeffery	Team Member
8	Chief Chisunga	Team Member
9	Samhu Tonderai	Team Member
10	Mapendere Elias	Team Member
11	Jennifer Makurira	Technician
12	Ndhlovu Mandlenkosi	Driver
13	Nzirawa Masimba	Driver
14	Gwasira Douglas	Driver

- Mubatanhema and Jeffery Conoria replaced Hon Gonese and Tsitsi Gezi respectively.

Team 5

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Musundire	Team Leader
2	Hon Mafios	Team Leader
3	Hon Constance Chihota	Team Leader
4	Tavengwa Moses	Rapporteur
5	Nyamuramba Addmore	Rapporteur
6	Mutandwa Mischeck	Rapporteur
7	Chief Musana	Team Member
8	Matamisa Silas	Team Member
9	Hon Mazikana	Team Member
10	Kagodora G	Team Member
11	Chidhakwa Albert	Technician
12	Nyamkure D	Driver
13	Mavhinyane	Driver
14	Museredza	Driver

- Hon. Dick Mafios replaced Hon. Manyeruke.

Team 6

NO.	NAME	DESGINATION
1	Hon Cairo Mhandu	Team Leader
2	Hon Madzore	Team Leader
3	Hon Mumvuri	Team Leader
4	Makwerere D	Rapporteur
5	Mashonganyika D	Rapporteur
6	Ncube B	Rapporteur
7	Mberi S	Team Member
8	Bishop J Ndanga	Team Member
9	Samundombe F	Team Member
10	Chikwanda V	Team Member
11	Dembaremba Prosper	Technician
12	Balali S	Driver
13	Makava J	Driver
14	Madzore A	Driver

Team 7

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Matibe	Team Leader
2	Hon Mushore	Team Leader
3	Jele Banda	Team Leader
4	Hon Chimbudzi	Team Member
5	Chineunye Mercy	Team Member
6	Chikadaya P	Team Member
7	Chilimanzi	Rapporteur
8	Gwande Noah	Rapporteur
9	Masuku Dingi	Rapporteur
10	Mbanje	Driver
11	Mushonga	Driver
12	Guhu	Driver
13	Kunaka Bothwell	Technician

- Hon Chimbudzi replaced Hon Kachepa as Team Member and not Team Leader.

Team 8

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Raradza	Team Leader
2	Hon Kumalo	Team Leader
3	Makiyi Elizabeth	Team Leader
4	Mpofu Philani	Team Memb er
5	Phiri Zondiwe	Team Member
6	Yuba Hillary	Team Member
7	Zinyemba Sabina	Team Member
8	MandeyaWinnie	Team Member
9	Severa Mody	Rapporteur
10	Pasvani Hazvineyi	Rapporteur
11	Songa Marcia	Rapporteur
12	Mutandwa Chamunorwa	Driver
13	Changa Anthony	Driver

- Hon Senator Gutu was replaced by Hon Kumalo.
- Zondiwe Phiri gave birth to a new baby during outreach.

Team 9

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
	Hon Makore	Team Leader
1	Hon Dete	Team Leader
2	Muonera C	Team Leader
3	Murapa K	Team Member
4	Muzadzi	Team Member
5	Chirimuuta K	Team Member
6	Purity	Team Member
7	Ncube M	Rapporteur
8	Mgugu A	Rapporteur
9	Chiriseri George	Rapporteur
10	Murahwa	Driver
11	Nhimba	Driver
12	Gomani	Driver
13	Masuku D	Technician

MASHONALAND EAST

Team 1

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Gwabada Tonderayi	Team Leader
2	Hon Matimba	Team Leader
3	Musonza Robecca	Team Member
4	Chief Nyamukoho	Team Member
5	Kaitano Netsai	Team Member
6	Madziwa Joseph	Team Member
7	Nyamutowa Charles	Rapporteur
8	Chikondora Fadzai	Rapporteur
9	Rinomhota Marian	Rapporteur
10	Guvi Alfred	Driver
11	Kangere George	Driver
12	Matenda Kenneth	Driver
13	Rungoyi Towani	Technician

Team 2

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon N Kachepa	Team Leader
2	Hon Matienga	Team Leader
3	Mungoni Tsarayi	Team Member
4	Garwe Daniel	Assistant to Mungoni (blind)
5	Mujeyi Kingstone	Team Member
6	Zemura Lillian	Team Member
7	Mupambwa Jobson	Team Member
8	Dapato Lucia	Team Member
9	Muchena Paul	Rapporteur
10	Samunda Eric	Rapporteur
11	Mandangu Macolm	Technician
12	Chipembere Garnet	Driver
13	Madzikanda Innocent	Driver
14	Mondosa Earnest	Driver

Team 3

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Dongo	Team Leader
2	Hon Goto Rosemary	Team Leader
3	Mandaza Shupikayi	Team Leader
4	Kaundikiza Marble	Team Member
5	Chabvamuperu Patrick	Team Member
6	Chitsva Freddy	Team Member
7	Gotora Jerry	Rapporteur
8	Dziike Oswell	Rapporteur
9	Nyamusamba Blessing	Rapporteur
10	Mutedza Tinashe	Driver
11	Makamba Samson	Driver
12	Dube Admire	Driver
13	Mathambo Ngoma	Technician

Team 4

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Anna Katsande	Team Leader
2	Hon Wadi Nezi	Team Leader
3	White Rosemary	Team Leader
4	Katsirue Lawrence	Team Member
5	Chief Musarurwa	Team Member
6	Nkatazo Marble	Team Member
7	Mbetu Jabulani	Rapporteur
8	Muchechetere Anouya	Rapporteur
9	Mahiya Tonderayi	Rapporteur
10	Mano Jairos	Driver
11	Mbizi Mutandwa	Driver
12	Gwaze Gilbert	Driver
13	Sigauke Collen	Technician

Team 5

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Edgar Mbwembwe	Team Leader
2	Hon Shoko Misheck	Team Leader
3	Nyika Kingdom	Team Leader
4	Dube Edward	Team Member
5	Hukuimbwe George	Team Member
6	Kagodora Edonia	Team Member
7	Chanakira Godfrey	Rapporteur
8	Mandaza Gideon	Rapporteur
9	Maguudze Tawanda	Rapporteur
10	Makonde Mathias	Technician
11	Nhende Owen	Driver
12	Friday Simon	Driver
13	Mushamba	Driver

Team 6

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Munjeyi Gibson	Team Leader
2	Chimbaira Goodrich	Team Leader
3	Hon Moses Jiri	Team Leader
4	Hon Chinomona	Team Member
5	Kwembeya Selwin A.	Team Member
6	Muzungu Aaron	Team Member
7	Maredza Charles	Team Member
8	Somerai Willard	Team Member
9	Zimunhu Lawrence	Team Member
10	Mwonzora Knowledge	Rapporteur
11	Zhou Lysias	Rapporteur
12	Mauro Garikayi	Rapporteur
13	Karoro Muchaneta P.	Technician
14	Moyosvi Pikayi	Driver
15	Katsande George	Driver
16	Marandani Saratiel	Driver

Team 7

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Musumbu	Team Leader
2	Hon A. Mutinhiri	Team Leader
3	Marimo Claudius	Team Leader
4	Machacha Munyaradzi	Team Member
5	Jimu Tawanda	Team Member
6	Chinanzvavana Concilia	Team Member
7	Kamango Merina	Team Member
8	Nyamubaya Freedom	Rapporteur
9	Kuwarika Peter	Rapporteur
10	Mushoriwa Edwin	Rapporteur
11	Chakanyuka Matheus	Technician
12	Goto Joshua	Driver
14	Mvududu T	Driver
14	Kakora Dick	Driver
15		

Team 8

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Gonyora Ellen	Team Leader
2	Hon O. Nyakudanga	Team Leader
3	Hon Garadhi Stewart	Team Leader
4	Vutuza Gondai Paul	Team Member
5	Zaya Admire	Team Member
6	Ziome Blessed	Team Member
7	Msandu Simon	Team Member
8	Chief Chinamora	Team Member
9	Makaniwa Tonderayi	Technician
10	Mupasiri Loreen	Rapporteur
11	Ndaramu Constance	Rapporteur
12	Maposa Dzivaidzo W.	Rapporteur
13	Nechibvute Robson	Driver
14	Chikanya Oswell	Driver
15	Mamvura T	Driver

Team 9

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Parirenyatwa D	Team Leader
2	Chinamhora Wonder	Team Leader
3	Denga Phiniel	Team Leader
4	Maugara Gift	Team Member
5	Nelson Tafadzwa	Team Member
6	Gandiya Josephine	Team Member
7	Pataramo Mark	Team Member
8	Mukombwe Bianca	Rapporteur
9	Magaya Dephin	Rapporteur
10	Shamuyarira Kennias	Rapporteur
11	Masara Nicholas	Technician
12	Zhuwawo S	Driver
13	Chakarisa C	Driver
14	Kabayanjiri P	Driver

Team 10

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Chikukwa Miriam	Team Leader
2	Femai Morgan	Team Leader
3	Ngwenya Rejoice	Team Leader
4	Dangarembga Tsitsi	Team Member
5	Masimirembwa Godwills	Team Member
6	Katsande Philip	Team Member
7	Hove Maxwell	Team Member
8	Sigauke Joyce	Team Member
9	Chirunga Donald	Rapporteur
10	Sithole Fungisai	Rapporteur
11	Midzi Alice Hilda	Rapporteur
12	Towo Alfred	Technician
13	Parirenyatwa Daniel	Driver
14	Magadzike Z	Driver
15	Nyangani Jealous	Driver

MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE

Team 1

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Machacha	Team Leader
2	Hon Peter Chanetsa	Team Leader
3	Chirisa Fanny	Team Leader
4	Machingauta Costa	Team Member
5	Chirongoma Joseph	Team Member
6	Mbuso Fuzwayo	Team Member
7	Chief Zvimba	Team Member
8	Tafirenyika L	Technician
9	Wurayayi Paula	Rapporteur
10	Murefu Lahliwe	Rapporteur
11	Makena Philton	Rapporteur
12	Muguwu Matthew	Driver
13	Shonhiwa Nathan	Driver
14	Tichaona Garikai	Driver

Team 2

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Masaba	Team Leader
2	Shumba Tariro	Team Leader
3	Jalif Jimmy	Team Leader
4	Hon C Gava	Team Member
5	Chemhere Takesure	Team Member
6	Senator Chief Nebiri	Team Member
7	Ncube Zindaba	Team Member
8	Jena Nunurayi	Rapporteur
9	Hadebhe Bhekekhaya	Rapporteur
10	Ngara Dean	Rapporteur
11	Mureerwi W	Technician
12	Kapandura Samson	Driver
13	Nebiri January	Driver
14	Mopia Carrington	Driver

- Hon C Gava and Mwanza T swapped teams.
- B Hadebhe replaced P Utete.
- However, Mr Garikai the driver performed technician duties in the absence of L. Tafirenyika who fell sick on duty.

Team 3

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Mungofa	Team Leader
2	Hon P Harritatos	Team Leader
3	Gumbo Godfree	Team Leader
4	Bhoni M Stella	Team Member
5	Chief Dandawa	Team Member
6	Chikomberanwa Jonga Beula	Team Member
7	Hon Jembere	Team Member
8	Chinhamo Edward	Rapporteur
9	Phiri Fani	Rapporteur
10	Vengasayi Walter	Rapporteur
11	Musukwa Takawira	Driver
12	Chaderopa Kennedy	Driver
13	Kapesa Staben	Driver
14	Chikosi Kholiwe	Technician

- David Nxumalo was replaced by Beula Jonga.
- E Chinhamo replaced S Chirau.

Team 4

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Nyaude	Team Leader
2	Hon Beremauro	Team Leader
3	Mgijima Sibongile	Team Leader
4	Madziwa Alex	Team Member
5	Mushayandebvu Maude	Team Member
6	Hon V. Katyamaenza	Team Member
7	Tsanga Gladys	Rapporteur
8	Mataruse Prolific	Rapporteur
9	Zhuwawo Lilly Beauty	Rapporteur
10	Nyathi Talent	Team Member
11	Usenga Moffat	Driver
12	Nyamadzawo Joseph	Driver
13	Mandizvidza Christopher	Driver
14	Chinembiri L	Technician

- P Mataruse replaced Rev Maisiri. M
- Mushayandebvu replaced Mutyambizi C.

Team 5

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Hove	Team Leader
2	Hon Kapesa Ripisai	Team Leader
3	Ngwenya Tagwireyi	Team Leader
4	Mutandiro Sylvester	Rapporteur
5	Bizure Alwyne	Rapporteur
6	Malinga Khumbulani	Rapporteur
7	Mahute Lloyd	Team Member
8	Mwanza T	Team Member
9	Hon V Muchenje	Team Member
10	Masango Anthony	Team Member
11	Tizora Trust	Driver
12	Chipungu Willard	Driver
13	Manyepa Martin	Driver
14	Kwinje T	Technician

Team 6

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Mahoka	Team Leader
2	Hon Madzimure	Team Leader
3	Mushonga L	Team Leader
4	Chamisa Nixon	Rapporteur
5	Mlalazi Fortune	Rapporteur
6	Caroline Mugabe	Rapporteur
7	Sifelani Morrison	Team Member
8	Chitonho Alfred	Team Member
9	Hon Samkange	Team Member
10	Muchemwa Xavier	Team Member
11	Madzimure Edson	Driver
12	Amusa Jadhari	Driver
13	Munodawafa Stanford	Driver
14	Musvanhiri P	Technician

- Mwana T replaced Hon Zhuwawo.
- A Chitonho replaced E Chihota.
- C Mugabe replaced P Mupfumira.
- Mr. Munodawafa is late (May his soul rest in peace).

Team 7

Others

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Chambati	Team Leader
2	Hon B Matonga	Team Leader
3	Moyo Jacob	Team Leader
4	Gavhera Selestino	Rapporteur
5	Huruva Oliver	Rapporteur
6	Mpofu Sifiso	Rapporteur
7	Mabwe Michael	Team Member
8	Hon Ziyambi	Team Member
9	Mukandiwa Constance	Team Member
10	Ncube Ray L	Team Member
11	Mudara L	Driver
12	Mudyiwa Josiah	Driver
13	Farau Alick Kudzai	Driver
14	Mashavave M	Technician

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Kamhuka Collen	PA Driver
2	Meki Amos	Hon Chidhakwa's Driver
3	David Samupenda	Hon Matamisa's Driver
4	Batsirayi Friday Gawaza	Support Driver

- Mukandiwa Constance replaced Caroline Mugabe who moved to Team 6

MASVINGO PROVINCE

Team 1

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Makamure	Team Leader
2	Hon A. Baloyi	Team Leader
3	Ndhlovu Albert	Team Leader
4	Hon Mharadza	Team Member
5	Mponda Rutendo	Team Member
6	Chineka Livingstone	Team Member
7	Shindi Enock	Team Member
8	Tsikai Inock	Team Member
9	Changamire Morgan	Team Member
10	Maphosa Wilson	Rapporteur
11	Togarepi Pupurayi	Rapporteur
12	Matiure Fidelis	Technician
13	Jangano Tawanda	Driver
14	Chuchu Itai	Driver
15	Huruva Moses	Driver

Team 2

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon. Marima	Team Leader
2	Hon. Bhasikiti	Team Leader
3	Chipadza Constance	Team Leader
4	Hon. Mare	Team Member
5	Bamu Jeremia	Team Member
6	Hon Masvaire	Team Member
7	Phikela Herbert	Team Member
8	Dube Maretha	Team Member
9	Oneck july	Rapporteur
10	Madambi Kudai	Rapporteur
11	Maphosa Fungai	Rapporteur
12	Tayengwa Brian	Technician
13	Dururu Luckmore	Driver
14	Makuku Nyasha	Driver
15	Mupinga Plato	Driver

Team 3

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Chitando	Team Leader
2	Hon Tranos Huruva	Team Leader
3	Mashiri Robson	Team Leader
4	Hon Marava	Team Member
5	Mlotshwa Davison	Team Member
6	Nyambi Walter	Team Member
7	Hon Sen Chief Mabika	Team Member
8	Chief Nyakunhuwa	Team Member
9	Madziro Chomhuka	Rapporteur
10	Nyamutaka Mike	Rapporteur
11	Mtombeni Thando	Rapporteur
12	Mukandi Thomas	Technician
13	Chikandiwa Andrew	Driver
14	Kunyadza Rudorwashe	Driver
15	Mathe Ndava Gilbert	Driver

Team 4

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Chirume	Team Leader
2	Muchemwa Biggy	Team Leader
3	Hon T Mandebvu	Team Leader
4	Hon E. Makamure	Team Member
5	Machingura Dzikamayi	Team Member
6	Moyo Ephraim	Team member
7	Chinovava Henry	Team Member
8	Chief Marozva	Team Member
9	Matutu Mandivenga	Rapporteur
10	Simbanegavi Yeukai	Rapporteur
11	Mugodi Varaidzo	Rapporteur
12	Sibanda Nini	Driver
13	Chirume G. Kuvaoga	Driver
14	Dzingirai Cleopas	Driver
15	Charumbira Mudavanhu	Technician

Team 5

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Maramwidze	Team Leader
2	Hon M Mandava	Team Leader
3	Dlela Shephard	Team Leader
4	Hon Vharandeni	Team Member
5	Sithole Julie	Team Member
6	Mahofa Shuvai	Team Member
7	Hon Neddy Masukume	Team Member
8	Gutu Vitalis	Rapporteur
9	Mamimine Walter	Rappoertuer
10	Nyakudya Peter	Rapporteur
11	Maradzika Peter	Technician
12	Mudenge Nicodemus	Driver
13	Guvaza Israel	Driver
14	Matsikidze Joseph	Driver

Team 6

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Kunaka A	Team Leader
2	Hon Mukanduri	Team Leader
3	Mapako Florence	Team Leader
4	Vheregi Joyce	Team Member
5	Sitemere Wilstaff	Team Member
6	Nyamombe John	Team Member
7	Magwizi Cleopas	Team Member
8	Moyo Sayi Rev	Team Member
9	Musalona Shortgame	Rapporteur
10	Munatsi Rosewiter	Rapporteur
11	Mutangi Tinotenda	Rappoerteur
12	Cassim John	Technician
13	Ndambani Frank	Driver
14	Risinga Fungai	Driver
15	Mashanyare Kenneth	Driver

Team 7

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Mudavanhu	Team Leader
2	Hon J. Hungwe	Team Leader
3	Kerr Beauty	Team Leader
4	Nyamayaro Mashavaku	Team Member
5	Sen Chief Chitanga	Team Member
6	Mudarikwa Timothy	Team Member
7	Mudondo Trust	Team Member
8	MubayiraG Rev	Team Member
9	Jani Vallerie	Rapporteur
10	Chinouriri Kusakara	Rapporteur
11	Muyambo Admore	Rapporteur
12	Mupudzi Cain	Technician
13	Chitando Jorum	Driver
14	Gandidze Abel	Driver
15	Tshabangu Albert	Driver

Team 8

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Tazviona	Team Leader
2	Hon Sithole	Team Leader
3	Jele Faraoah	Team Leader
4	Chinyoka Sheunoziva	Team Member
5	Muguti Revai	Team Member
6	Gonese C	Team Member
7	Makova Claudious	Team Member
8	Chioniso Isabel	Rapporteur
9	Myambi Lamech	Rapporteur
10	Dube Keith	Rapporteur
11	Chekerai W. T.	Technician
12	Gwenyama B	Driver
13	Chimoto C	Driver
14	Sajeni M	Driver

Team 9

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Mudzuri	Team Leader
2	Hon Dzingirai Irvin	Team Leader
3	Tshuma Knowledge	Team Leader
4	Chipfumo Solomon	Team Member
5	Muziri Philip	Team Member
6	Chikwama B	Team Member
7	Dandira Samson	Team Member
8	Hon Chikwinya	Rapporteur
9	Nkala Doreen	Rapporteur
10	Matutu Lewis	Rapporteur
11	Kashoti Garikai	Technician
12	Dondo D	Driver
13	Dube D	Driver
14	Dube Bukosi	Driver

Team 10

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon H Shoko	Team Leader
2	Matsveru Musvevereki	Team Leader
3	Hon R Ndava	Team Leader
4	Nestai Kembo	Team Member
5	Chineni Trust	Team Member
6	Uyoyo Shylet	Team Member
7	Emmah Ncube	Team Member
8	Marima Martin	Rapporteur
9	Magwa Wiseman	Rapporteur
10	Nyirenda Bigboy	Rapporteur
11	Muranganwa Bigboy	Technician
12	Mubotshwa	Technician
13	Makata W	Driver
14	Josaya Moldern	Driver
15	Pasipamire M	Driver

Others

SELECT COMMITTEE MEMBERS	PROVINCIAL COORDINATING STAFF	DISTRICT COORDINATORS
Hon Senator Chief Charumbira	F A Chikovo (Provincial Coordinator)	I Matingina (Bikita)
Majaya M (Driver)	R Zezai (Secretary)	M Mzenda (Chiredzi)
Hon Senator Muchiwa	P Nkiwane (Driver)	B Hadzirabwi (Chivi)
Tichaona Dandajena (Driver)		R Hove (Gutu)
		J Mazvidza (Masvingo)
		S Chamisa (Mwenezi)
		N Zindove (Zaka)

MATABELELAND NORTH PROVINCE

Team 1

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Gift Mabhena	Team Leader
2	Mzengelwa R Ncube	Team Member
3	Douglas khoza	Team Member
4	Jealous Sansole	Team Leader
5	Madeline Bhebhe	Team Member
6	Douglas Moyo	Rapporteur
7	Vindlu Ncube	Team Member
8	Clifton Ncube	Team Member
9	Mapfuwa Spiwe	Rapporteur
10	Nhlanhla Dube	Rapporteur
11	Zibusiso Mloyi	Driver
12	Naison Mabhena	Driver
13	Paul Neluswi	Driver
14	Moyana T	Technician
15	Melusi Josphat	Team Member

Team 2

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon L Mbambo	Team Leader
2	Hon T Sansole	Team Leader
3	Hon Chief Shana	Team member
4	Muwanigwa Virginia	Rapporteur
5	Dube Lizwi	Rapporteur
6	Ndhlovu Ritah	Rapporteur
7	Macebo L	Team Member
8	Moyo Tambudzai	Team Member
9	Moyo Richard	Team Member
10	Sikhosana Mabel	Team Member
11	Ncube Jabulani	Team Member
12	Chamunorwa Wilson	Technician
13	Simbabhuini P	Driver
14		
15		

Team 3

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Sibanda P N	Team Leader
2	Sibanda C C	Team Leader
3	Khumalo D	Rapporteur
4	Chivhayo N	Rapporteur
5	Mumpande I	Rapporteur
6	Mugande S	Team Member
7	Moyo S	Team Member
8	Ndhlamini B	Team Leader
9	Ferdinand D	Team Member
10	Mayahle T	Team Member
11	Chief Khumalo	Team Member
12	Sibanda S	Driver
13	Ndebele V	Driver
14	Michwebu C	Driver
15	Ndlovu R	Technician

Team 4

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Sibanda Kimpton	Team Leader
2	Sinampande H M	Team Leader
3	Matshalaga O	Team Leader
4	Ndebele Collen	Team Member
5	Maduna V	Team Member
6	Mahlangu S	Team Member
7	Fanuel Rebecca	Team Member
8	Makhosini Khumalo	Team Member
9	Chief Nkalakata	Team Member
10	Moyo Qhubani	Rapporteur
11	Gwaringa Jabulani	Rapporteur
12	Tshuma Jabuliso	Rapporteur
13	Nkosi Edward	Driver
14	Mpofu Gilbert	Driver
15	Ngozo Frank	Driver
16	Mhlanga T	Technician
17	Makhosi Khumalo	Team Member

- S Moyo replaced Jonathan Mathuthu

Team 5

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Albert Mhlanga	Team Leader
2	Moyo Million	Team Leader
3	Moyo E. N.	Team Leader
4	Nyoni Peter	Team Member
5	Nyathi Rosemary	Team Member
6	Dube Sikhumbuzo	Team Member
7	Chief Sithole	Team Member
8	Chief Mathema	Team Member
9	Malungaza Noble	Rapporteur
10	Tshuma Sithandile	Rapporteur
11	Sihwa Alfred	Rapporteur
12	G Kahwa	Technician
13	Sikhumbuzo Dube	Team Member
14		
15		

Team 6

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon C. Sindi	Team Leader
2	Hon M Huplo	Team Leader
3	Hon M Dube	Team Leader
4	Phiri Godwin	Rapporteur
5	Muzvidziwa Itai	Rapporteur
6	Tshuma Moses	Rapporteur
7	Moyo R	Team Member
8	Brixi Ntando	Team Member
9	Tshuma	Team Member
10	Bhebhe Silver	Team Member
11	Moyo Nancy	Aide
12	P Lunga	Technician
13	E Ndlovu	Driver
14	V Sibanda	Driver
15	R Ngwenya	Driver

Team 7

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Makhula Robert	Team Leader
2	Sithembile Gumbo	Team Leader
3	Esau Ncube	Team Leader
4	Ndebele Llindiwe	Rapporteur
5	J Mhambi	Rapporteur
6	David Shambare	Rapporteur
7	Themba Mukombwe	Team Member
8	Bhebhe Hosea	Team Member
9	Kabondo Theresa	Team Member
10	Ncube J M	Team Member
11	Joseph Hlalo	Driver
12	Tamirira Shumba	Driver
13	Bhekizita Moyo	Driver
14	Pardon Runatsa	Technician
15		

- Sithembile Gumbo replaced Hon Sen Sakupwanya
- Esau Ncube Replaced Hon M Khumalo

MATEBELELAND SOUTH PROVINCE

Team 1

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon. Ndebele G	Team Leader
2	Hon S. Mlilo	Team Leader
3	Sibanda Jonathan	Team Leader
4	Khumalo Donald	Rapporteur
5	Damasane Abigail	Rapporteur
6	Bajila Discent	Rapporteur
7	Watchy Sibanda	Team member
8	Sibanda Sheilah	Team member
9	Dube Francis John	Team Member
10	Netha Mbangelwa	Team Member
11	Benrnadette Mpofu	Team Member
12	Ratidzo Euni Tava	Technician
13	Ndlovu Herod	Driver
14	Njodzi Kutsira	Driver
15	Madongo Frank	Driver

Team 2

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Mlotshwa	Team Leader
2	Hon J. Madubeko	Team Leader
3	Ncube Siyabonga Malandu	Team Leader
4	Sibonile Ndlovu	Rapporteur
5	Molao Setoboli	Rapporteur
6	Chigome Rita	Rapporteur
7	Ncube Helenic	Team Member
8	Mkwebu Alma	Team member
9	Masendu Sen Chief	Team Member
10	Nyathi Judith	Team Member
11	Mkwena Petros	Team Member
12	Maxwell Arimunyu	Technician
13	Mpilo Ncube	Driver
14	Jeremiah Magobhola	Driver
15	Lawrence Vela	Driver

Team 3

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon. Moyo R	Team Leader
2	Hon J. Dube	Team Leader
3	Dube Kembo	Team Leader
4	De Necker Lionel	Rapporteur
5	Muleya Nditwani	Rapporteur
6	Kucaca Phulu	Rapporteur
7	Nyathi Wencelous	Team Member
8	Masuku Christopher	Team Member
9	Mtshane Sen Chief	Team Member
10	Ngwenya Edward	Team Member
11	Ndlovu Ready	Team Member
12	Dany Sibanda	Driver
13	Kanye Benjamin	Driver
14	Josephine Dimba	Driver

Team 4

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon. Moyo S	Team Leader
2	Hon M. Madau	Team Leader
3	Moyo Abednico	Team Leader
4	Calvin Dube	Rapporteur
5	Machoba Charles	Rapporteur
6	Mkandla Thandeko Zinti	Rapporteur
7	Ncube Socks	Team Member
8	Jalasi TsungIrirayi	Team Member
9	Moyo Esau	Team Member
10	Dube Japhet	Team Member
11	Selina Dube	Team Member
12	Mabuya Mthokilize	Driver
13	Thabani Mduduze	Driver
14	kenias Khumalo	Driver

Team 5

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon. Khumalo Ss	Team Leader
2	Shana Goodwill	Team Leader
3	Tshuma Elphas	Team Leader
4	Mutambara Evelyn	Team Member
5	Matjaka Fanyana	Team Member
6	Ncube Morgan	Team Member
7	Mupungu Andrew	Team Member
8	Ndlovu Notendo	Team Member
9	Nyathi Paul Themba	Rapporteur
10	Anastancia Moyo	Rapporteur
11	Langa Clara	Rapporteur
12	Liberty Pazvakavamba	Technician
13	Ndlovu L	Driver
14	rudzane moyo	Driver
15	Ndumiso Dube	Driver

Team 6

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon D Sibanda	Team Leader
2	Mdlongwa Esaph	Team Leader
3	Ngwenya B	Team Leader
4	Singo Agness	Rapporteur
5	Nkomo Lucas	Rapporteur
6	P Razemba-Semakweli	Rapporteur
7	Ngwenya Fredrick	Team Member
8	Watson Khupe	Team Member
9	Sithole Tapera L.	Team Member
10	Ndhlovhu Neddy	Team Member
11	Khumalo Peggy	Team Member
12	Talent Muranganwa	Technician
13	Ezekiel Chimiso	Driver
14	Andrew Moyo	Driver
15	Patrick Chitswanda	Driver

Additional Drivers

- Malvern Dube
- Collet Ndlovu
- Fanuel Gombani
- Tabela Joseph

MIDLANDS PROVINCE

Team 1

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Chebundo	Team Leader
2	Hon . Muza I	Team Leader
3	Sibanda Godwin	Team Leader
4	Ruzibe Douglas	Rapporteur
5	Ndlovu Edwin	Rapporteur
6	Ndete Fr Edward	Rapporteur
7	Chikwira F.N.	Team Member
8	Ncube Adam	Team Member
9	Memory Bususu	Team Member
10	Emma Muzondiwa	Team Member
11	Angeline Dimingo	Technician
12		

Team 2

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon. Matibenga L	Team Leader
2	Chikuni Anastancia	Team Leader
3	Hon E. Shirichena	Team Leader
4	Martin Mureri	Rapporteur
5	Dziva Melody	Rapporteur
6	Moyo Mgini	Rapporteur
7	Muchengeti C.	Team Member
8	Hon T. Mutingwende	Team Member
9	Ncube Lungile	Team Member
10	Clatos Ndonga	Team Member
11	Mudevairi Richard	Tech
12	Trust Musundire	Driver

Team 3

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Rutsvara	Team Leader
2	Hon Anna Ndlovhu	Team Leader
3	Maja Tecla	Team Leader
4	Government Phiri	Rapporteur
5	Makururu Norest	Rapporteur
6	Moyo Nobuhle	Rapporteur
7	Ncube Harris	Team Member
8	Ngungubane Sen Chief	Team Member
9	Hon Muguti	Team Member
10	Tendai Munhamo	Team Member
11	Angela murape	Technician
12	Lat Jasi	Driver
13	E Maramdze	Driver
14	L Mutiti	Driver

Team 4

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Munengami	Team Leader
2	Hon Kizito Chivamba	Team Leader
3	Ncube Judith	Team Leader
4	Muzenda Tsitsi V.	Team Member
5	Ntabeni Sen Chief	Team Member
6	Moyo Mike	Team Member
7	Magidi Tawanda	Team Member
8	Mutambisi Colleta	Rapporteur
9	Moyo Allen	Rapporteur
10	Ncube Bulisani	Rapporteur
11	Sajeni laza	Technician
12	Rufrurwokuda h	Driver
13	Timoty Mawuya	Driver
14	Rodney Mokwena	Driver

Team 5

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Sibanda A M	Team Leader
2	Hon L. Mavhima	Team Leader
3	Ncube Oscar	Team Leader
4	Desmond Makaza	Team Member
5	Shamuyashe Lazarus	Team Member
6	Rumhungwe Muriel	Team Member
7	Samurembwe Paul T	Team Member
8	Portia Kaja	Rapporteur
9	Mhere Elizabeth	Rapporteur
10	Muchovo Theresa	Rapporteur
11	Lawenya I	Driver
12	Dapasi H	Driver
13	Mallcom sibanda	Driver
14	Funmgai Ziombwa	Technician

Team 6

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon. Khumalo T	Team Leader
2	Hon Sai Shaddy	Team Leader
3	Hundivenga Lilian	Team Leader
4	Mhondiwa Cathrine	Rapporteur
5	Ncube Effie	Rapporteur
6	Roombwa Jethro	Rapporteur
7	Chakanyuka Edson	Team Member
8	Sandati Kuratidza	Team Member
9	Cephas Zimuti	Team Member
10	Chikwanda Hon Jestius	Team Member
11	Jery Kujeke	Technician
12	T namera	Driver
13	A C Chiwara	Driver
14	K Kasawaya	Driver

Team 7

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon Sululu	Team Leader
2	Sibanda Charles	Team Leader
3	Hon B. Ngwenya	Team Leader
4	Misheck Velapi	Team Member
5	Rugara Hon Kokerai	Team Member
6	Shiri Annah	Team Member
7	Ndlovu Jonathan	Team Member
8	Rugara K T	Team Member
9	Virginia Muradzikwa	Team Member
10	Douglas Tapfuma	Rapporteur
11	Vitalis Mudzonga	Rapporteur
12	Ndebele Thulani	Rapporteur
13	T Rueben	Technician
14	L Chisango	Driver
15	V makanika	Driver
16	chiengerere C	Driver
17	T Chakabarwa	Driver

Team 8

No.	NAME	DESIGNAGTION
1	Hon. Sibanda F M	Team Leader
2	Mlilo Thandiwe	Team Leader
3	Moyo Sichelesile	Rapporteur
4	Nyoni Terrence	Rapporteur
5	Maunzeni Hellen	Rapporteur
6	Chief Ndanga	Team Member
7	Clemence Mataba	Team Member
8	Hon L. Mupukuta	Team Member
9	Makumbe Shamiso	Team Member
10	Sibanda Lorraine	Team Member
11	W kurauone	Driver
12	Louis Vakisayi	Tech
13	Melusi dhamini	Driver
14	Mapfumo O	Driver

Team 9

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon C Muguti	Team Leader
2	Mlilo Sam	Team Leader
3	Hon Mangena J	Team Leader
4	Takavafira Zhou	Rapporteur
5	Manombe Nonsikelelo	Rapporteur
6	Damasane Bayethe	Rapporteur
7	Chief Chireya	Team Member
8	Muriel Rumungwe	Team Member
9	Muzenda Toendepi	Team Member
10	Sibanda Luke	Team Member
11	Khumalo Tholakele	Team Member
12	Hon Mupukuta	Team Member
13	L Matiko	Technician
14	Jambo	Driver
15	J Saopa	Driver
16	I Maphosa	Driver

Team 10

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Hon. S.Ncube	Team Leader
2	Dhliwayo Chikomborero	Team Leader
3	Hon D. Mangami	Team Leader
4	Mahlamvana T. Angela	Rapporteur
5	Terera Joseph	Rapporteur
6	Malinga Anne	Rapporteur
7	Chakonoka Rudo	Team Member
8	Lewelin Sibanda	Team Member
9	Hon F. Chaderopa	Team Member
10	Matakanare Paul	Team Member
11	Joseph Mupondo	Technician
12	B Phiri	Driver
13	D Murombo	Driver
14	A Kabo	Driver

ANNEXURE 2

LIST OF DATA UPLOADING TEAMS

BULAWAYO AND MATABELELAND SOUTH PROVINCES

RAPPORTEURS		TECHNICIANS	
1	Bajila Discent	22	Arimunye Maxwell
2	Chigome Rita	23	Celani Dube
3	Damasane Abigail	24	Dumba Tinashe
4	De Necker Lionel	25	Maranganwa Talent
5	Dube Calvin	26	Msumba George
6	Khumalo Donald	27	Pazvakavambwa Liberty
7	Kucaca Phulu	28	Tava Ratidzo
8	Langa Clara		
9	Machoba Charles		
10	Mkhandla Thandeko		
11	Molao Setoboli		
12	Moyo Anastacia		
13	Muchenje Chamunorwa John		
14	Muleya Nditwani		
15	Ndlovu Sibonile		
16	Nkiwane Juliet		
17	Nkomo Lucas		
18	Nyathi Paul Themba		
19	Nyoni Victor		
20	Phiri Alexander		
21	Singo Agnes		

HARARE AND MASHONALAND EAST PROVINCES

RAPPORTEURS		TECHNICIANS	
29	Chanakira Godfrey	59	Chakanuyka Mathias
30	Chikondora Fadzai	60	Karoro Mundanda
31	Chirunga Donald	61	Makaniwa Tonderayi
32	Dziike Oswell	62	Makonde Matheus
33	Gotora Jerry	63	Mandangu Malcolm
34	Kuwakira Peter	64	Masara Nicholas
35	Magaya Dephin	65	Mathambo Ngoma
36	Maguudze Tawanda	66	Rungoyi Towani
37	Mahiya Tonderayi	67	Sigauke Colleen
38	Mandaza Gideon	68	Towo Alfred
39	Mandaza Shupikai		
40	Maposa Dzivaidzo W		
41	Mauro Garikayi		
42	Midzi Alice Hilda		
43	Muchena Paul		

44	Muchechetere Rev A
45	Mukombwe Bianca
46	Mupasiri Loreen
47	Mushoriwa Edwin
48	Mwonzora Knowledge
49	Ndaramu Constance
50	Nyamubaya Freedom
51	Nyamutowa Charles
52	Nyamusamba Blessing
53	Rinomhota Marian
54	Samunda Eric
55	Shamuyarira Kennias
56	Sithole Fungisai
57	Zhou Lysias
58	Katsande Philip

MANICALAND PROVINCE

RAPPORTEURS		**TECHNICIANS**	
69	Chamunorwa Frank	99	Chakandidano Arnold
70	Charamba Precious Tsitsi	100	Chimbiri Henry Kudzai
71	Chibaya Cosmas	101	Madamombe Elton
72	Chibaya Rachel	102	Makumbe Jefry
73	Chiponda Melania	103	Matikiti Irvine
74	Gutu Tafadza Rufaro	104	Musina Daniel
75	Kadhau Tina	105	Pazvakavambwa Lloyd
76	Kangai Masimbamakuru	106	Simba Mandla S.
77	Mabika Dorothy	107	Tarwireyi Walter
78	Mabuto Josiah	108	Zuze Zuze
79	Mandeya Robert		
80	Manyengawana Kelvin K		
81	Mareanadzo Muchabaya		
82	Matongo Alois		
83	Mbewu Joshua		
84	Mudiwa Shuah		
85	Mukada Vladimir		
86	Mukuchamano Peter		
87	Mundirwira David		
88	Munengiwa Kudakwashe		
89	Murembwe Christine		
90	Musarurwa Hillary Jephat		
91	Muswita Elliot		
92	Muusha Patrick		
93	Muzvidziwa Itai		
94	Ngara Jesca		
95	Nyakureba Passmore		

96	Sithole Memory
97	Takavarasha Raymond
98	Zindi Irene

MASHONALAND CENTRAL

RAPPORTEURS		**TECHNICIANS**	
109	Basile Beauty	136	Chidhakwa Albert
110	Chimbiri Cecilia	137	Chitembure Andrew
111	Chinoputsa Lovemore	138	Dambaremba Prosper
112	Chinyemba Shelton B	139	Gwamure Damson
113	Chiriseri George	140	Kunaka Bothwell
114	Gwande Noah Ripai	141	Mafema H
115	Gwedegwe M.B Bishop	142	Makurira Jennifer
116	Kurima Portia	143	Masuku D
117	Madzore Solomon	144	Pindeni V
118	Makwerere David		
119	Mashonganyika Dorothy		
120	Masuku Dingilwazi		
121	Maswi Maidei		
122	Mhene Mgugu Abigail		
123	Mhlanga Vimbainashe		
124	Musungwa Gilbert		
125	Mutandwa Misheck		
126	Ncube Busani		
127	Ncube Minutewell		
128	Ncube Nomcazululo		
129	Nyamuramba Edmore		
130	Pasvani Hazvinei		
131	Razemba Pelagia		
132	Severa Mody		
133	Songa Marcia		
134	Tawengwa Moses		
135	Zekema Evans		

MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE

RAPPORTEURS		**TECHNICIANS**	
145	Bizure Alwayne	166	Chikosi Kholiwe
146	Chamisa Nixon	167	Chinembiri Lawrence
147	Chinhano Edward	168	Kwinje Kudzai
148	Gavhera Selestino	169	Mashavave Moses
149	Hadebe Bhekekhaya	170	Mureerwi Wisdom
150	Huruva Oliver	171	Musvanhiri Priviledge
151	Jena Nunurayi	172	Tafirenyika Vincent
152	Makena Philton		

153	Malinga Khumbulani
154	Mataruse Prolific
155	Mlalazi Fortune
156	Mpofu Sifiso
157	Mugabe Caroline
158	Murefu Lahliwe
159	Mutandiro Sylvester
160	Ngara Dean
161	Phiri Fani
162	Tsanga Gladys
163	Vengesayi Walter
164	Wurayayi Paula
165	Zhuwawo Lily Beauty

MASVINGO PROVINCE

RAPPORTEURS		**TECHNICIANS**	
173	Changamire Morgan	202	Mutiure Fidelis
174	Chikwinya Settlement Hon	203	Tayengwa Brian
175	Chinouriri kusakara	204	Mukandi Thomas
176	Mwonzora Chioniso Isabel	205	Maradzika Hillary
177	Dube Keith	206	Cassim John
178	Gutu vitalis	207	Mubochwa Jabulani
179	Jani Valerie	208	Chakera Tapiwa
180	Magwa Wiseman	209	Kashoti Garikai
181	Maminimine Walter	210	Muranganwa Daniel
182	Maphosa Fungai	211	Charumbira Mudavanhu
183	Maphosa Wilson		
184	Marima Martin		
185	Matutu Lewis		
186	Matutu Mandivenga		
187	Mtombeni Thando		
188	Madambi Kudzai		
189	Mugodi Varaidzo		
190	Munatsi Rosewitter		
191	Musaiona Shortgame		
192	Mutangi Tinotenda		
193	Muyambi Lameck		
194	Muyambo Admore		
195	Nkala Dorren		
196	Nyakudya Peter		
197	Nyamutaka Mike		
198	Nyirenda Bigboy		
199	Oneck July		
200	Simbarashe Yeukai		
201	Togarepi Pupurai		

MATABELELAND NORTH PROVINCE

RAPPORTEURS		TECHNICIANS	
212	Chivhayo Naison	233	Chamunorwa Wilson
213	Dube Lizwi	234	Kahwa Given
214	Dube Nhlanhla	235	Lunga Pritchard
215	Gwaringa Jabulani	236	Mhlanga Thembelihle
216	Khumalo Dalumuzi	237	Moyana Fairness
217	Malungaza Noble	238	Ndlovu Rodgers
218	Mafuwe Spiwe	239	Runatsa Pardon
219	Mhambi Joshua		
220	Moyo Douglas		
221	Moyo Qhubani		
222	Mumpande Isaac		
223	Muwanigwa Virginia		
224	Masuku Simangaliso		
225	Ndebele Lindiwe		
226	Ndlovu Rita		
227	Nyamande Bernard		
228	Phiri Godwin		
229	Shambare David		
230	Tshuma Jabulisa		
231	Tshuma Moses		
232	Tshuma Sithandile		

MIDLANDS PROVINCE

RAPPORTEURS		TECHNICIANS	
240	Damasane Bayethe	272	Angela Murape
241	Dziva Melody	273	Angelina Dimingo
242	Mahlamvana Angela	274	Fungasai Zimbwa
243	Makururu Norest	275	Jerry Kujeke
244	Malinga Anne	276	Matika Lovemore
245	Manombe Nonsikelelo	277	Mpondo Joseph
246	Marunzeni Hellen	278	Mudevairi Richard
247	Mhere Elizabeth	279	Rueben John
248	Mhondiwa Cathrine	280	Sajeni Lazurus
249	Moyo Allen	281	Vakisayi Lewis
250	Moyo Mgcini		
251	Moyo Nobuhle		
252	Moyo Sichelesile		
253	Muchovo Theresa		
254	Mudzonga Vitalis		
255	Mutambisi Colleta		
256	Ncube Bulisani		

257	Ncube Effie
258	Ndebele Thulani
259	Ndete Edward
260	Ndlovu Edwin
261	Ndlovu Melisa
262	Nyoni Terence
263	Phiri Government
264	Portia Kaja
265	Roombwa Jethro
266	Ruzibe David
267	Sajeni Lazarus
268	Takavafira Zhou
269	Tapfuma Douglas
270	Terera Joseph
271	Vakisayi Louis

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE	
282	Tshuma Josphat
283	Matshobana Ncube
284	Mahkamvana Toffa Angela
285	Cosmas Chibaya
286	Lucas Nkomo
287	Fredrick Gijima
288	Godwills Masimirembwa
289	Mudenda Jacob
290	Erica Mususa
291	July Moyo
292	Dr Alex Magaisa
293	Prof John Makumbe(late)
294	Hon S Mushonga
295	Mr Kucaca Phulu
296	Vimbai Nyemba
297	Choice Damiso
298	Happious Zhou
299	Justice Ben Hlatshawayo

ANNEXURE 3

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF THEMATIC COMMITTEE PARTICIPANTS

TL = Team Leader

1	Albery Stella	41	Chikwama Berita
2	Baipai Edith	42	Chikwinya Hon S
3	Bajila Discent	43	Chimbetete Hon W. (TL)
4	Baloyi Hon	44	Chimbiri Cecilia
5	Bamu Jeremiah	45	Chimbiri Henry
6	Bancinyane Ntando	46	Chimbudzi A. Hon.(TL)
7	Beremauro G. Hon.	47	Chimhini Hon D
8	Bganya Cornelius	48	Chinanzvavana Concilia
9	Bhasikiti Hon K (TL)	49	Chineka Livingstone
10	Bhebe J	50	Chinhamhora Wonder
11	Bhebhe Silver	51	Chinomona M. Hon.
12	Bhiri Betty	52	Chinoputsa Lovemore
13	Chabuka Hon. Sen. K.	53	Chinotimba Joseph
14	Chabvamuperu Patrick	54	Chinovava Henry
15	Chaderopa Hon. F.	55	Chinyadza Hon W. (TL)
16	Chaibva Gabriel	56	Chinyanga Elizabeth
17	Chakanyuka Edson	57	Chioneso Isabel
18	Chambati Hon T.S.	58	Chipfumo Sollly
19	Chamisa Nixon	59	Chirisa Fanny
20	Chamunorwa F. (TL)	60	Chirongwe Hon
21	Chamunorwa Mercy	61	Chirunga Donald
22	Chanetsa Hon P	62	Chitaka Hon. Sen. P. (TL)
23	Chapfiwa Jessica	63	Chitando Hon J
24	Charumbira Benias	64	Chitembwe Josphine
25	Chatukuta Gift	65	Chitima A. Hon.
26	Chavhunduka Prof G	66	Chitsva F.
27	Chebundo Hon. B.	67	Chiurayi M
28	Cherera Farai	68	Chivamba K. Hon.
29	Chibagu G. Hon.	69	Chivaura Dr.
30	Chibaya Cosmas	70	Chiweshe Oliver
31	Chibaya Rachel	71	Damasane Abigail (TL)
32	Chigwada Walter	72	Dandira Samson
33	Chihota Constance	73	De Neiker Lionel
34	Chihota Hon. TL	74	Dete Agnes Hon.
35	Chihwayi Kurauone	75	Dhakamela
36	Chikadaya Phenias	76	Dinha M Hon.
37	Chikanya Noel	77	Dohwe Francis
38	Chikava B. Hon.	78	Dropa Ferdnand
39	Chikukwa M	79	Dube K. Hon. (TL)

40	Chikuni Anastacia	80	Dube L

81	Dube Maxwell Hon. (TL)	121	Jiri Hon M
82	Dube Brilliant	122	July Moyo (TL)
83	Dube Calvin	123	July Onecky
84	Dube Duduzile	124	Kabayanjiri Oriah Hon.
85	Dube Edward	125	Kabondo Theresa
86	Dube L. C. K	126	Kachepa Hon.
87	Dube Lizwe	127	Kagodora E
88	Dube Nhlanhla	128	Kagurabadza Hon. M. (TL)
89	Dube on. (TL)	129	Kaja Portia
90	Dube Skumbuzo	130	Kaneta/ Simango Otilia
91	Dumbu Hon F	131	Kangai M
92	Dzinemunenzva Egypt	132	Kapesa R. Hon.
93	Dzirutwe Hon G	133	Karenyi Hon. L.
94	Femai Hon Sen.M. (TL)	134	Katsande A. Hon.
95	Gandiya Josephine	135	Katsande Philip
96	Garadhi Hon	136	Katyamaenza Hon.
97	Gavhera Selestino	137	Kawisi Agnes
98	Gijima F.G.	138	Khumalo D Hon.(TL)
99	Gonese Hon I. (TL)	139	Khumalo Donald
100	Gonyora Ellen	140	Khumalo Hon S.S.
101	Gonzo Angeline	141	Khumalo Hon T. (TL)
102	Goto Hon.	142	Khumalo Jaffet
103	Gotora Jerry	143	Khumalo Makhosi
104	Guchutu Mathias	144	Khumalo Peggy
105	Gutu Vitalis	145	Khumalo Tholakele (TL)
106	Gwabada Angela	146	Khupe Watson (TL)
107	GwabadaTonderai	147	Komichi Hon Sen. M. (TL)
108	Gwaradzimba Dr (TL)	148	Kuwarika Peter
109	Gweredza Rosebud	149	Kwembeya Serwin
110	Gwisai Munyaradzi	150	Langa Clara
111	Gwiyo Hon C	151	Mabhiza Gladys Hon.
112	Hadhebhe BhekeKhaya	152	Mabika Dorothy
113	Hlalo Hon. Sen	153	Mabwe Michael
114	Hlongwane M. Hon.	154	Machacha Munyaradzi
115	Hove Hon S	155	Machinga T.
116	Humbe L	156	Machingambi G.
117	Jakaza Bishop	157	Machingauta Costa
118	Jalasi Tsungirirayi	158	Machingura Dzikamai
119	Jalifu Jimmy	159	Machuvaire T.
120	Jele Faraoh	160	Madhuveko Hon.

161	Madiro Michael(TL)	201	Mararike C. Prof.

162	Madzimure Hon. W.	202	Marava Hon Sen M. (TL)
163	Madzivaidze Tsungi	203	Mare Hon M
164	Madzore Hon P. (TL)	204	Marima Hon E.
165	Madzore Solomon	205	Marima Tsaurayi
166	Maengahama Last	206	Mashavakure Nyamayaro
167	Mafios D Hon.	207	Mashoko Malvin
168	Magaya Bishop A	208	Masimirembwa G
169	Magaya Dephine	209	Masiya Godwin (TL)
170	Mahachi Admire	210	Massaiti Hon E. (TL)
171	Mahlangu Gugulethu	211	Masuku Simangaliso
172	Mahlangu Hon T. (TL)	212	Masvingise Catherine
173	Mahlangu Sipho	213	Masvisvi D.
174	Mahofa Shuvai	214	Matamba Edna
175	Mahoka Sarah Hon.	215	Matemadanda
176	Mahoso T. Dr. (TL)	216	Matengure Miriam
177	Makamure Hon R	217	Matibe Hon T
178	Makaza Desmond	218	Matibenga Hon L. (TL)
179	Makonese M.	219	Matienga Hon M
180	Makore Hon Sen J	220	Matimba Hon T
181	Makova Claudious	221	Matonga B. Hon.
182	Makumbe Shamiso	222	Matshalaga O. Hon.
183	Makururu Norest	223	Matsikidze Rodgers
184	Makuyana Hon M	224	Matuke Lovemore
185	Malandu S. Hon. (TL)	225	Matutu Lewis
186	Malinga Joshua	226	Matutu Mandivenga
187	Malinga Khumbulani	227	Maunzeni Hellen
188	Mandava Hon. (TL)	228	Mauro Garikai
189	Mandaza Gideon	229	Mavhima Hon L (TL)
190	Mandaza Shupikai	230	Mazikana Hon P
191	Mandebvu N. Hon.	231	Mbewu Joshua
192	Mandeya Robert	232	Mbwembwe E. Hon.
193	Mangami Dorothy Hon.	233	Mdlongwa Esaph
194	Mangena Hon J	234	Mgijima Sibongile (TL)
195	Mapfumo Jonathan	235	Mgugu Abigail
196	Maphosa Fungayi	236	Mgutshini Trynos
197	Maposhere O. Hon.	237	Mhambi Joshua (TL)
198	Mapungwana Victor	238	Mhandu Cairo Hon.
199	Mapuvire Simon	239	Mharadze Hon. T.
200	Maramba Hon P.H.	240	Mhashu Hon F

241	Mhishi Rhoda	281	Mudzimurema Tobias
242	Mhlanga Hon A	282	Mudzonga Vitalis
243	Mhlolo Misheck	283	Mudzuri Hon H
244	Mhondiwa Cathrine	284	Mugabe Caroline Tsitsi
245	Mlalazi Fortune	285	Mugaradziko Sondon

246	Mlilo Sam (TL)	286	Mugombezi B
247	Mlilo Thandiwe	287	MugutiRevai
248	Mlotshwa D	288	Mukada Vladmir
249	Mnkandla T. Hon. (TL)	289	Mukanduri Hon.
250	Molai Steboli	290	Mukomondo Chiedza
251	Monera Christopher	291	Mukuchamano Peter
252	Moyana Tambudzai	292	Mumvuri D. Hon.
253	Moyo Nobuhle	293	Munatsi Rosewiter
254	Moyo Abednico	294	Mundirwira D
255	Moyo Anastacia	295	Munengami Hon F
256	Moyo Chigome R	296	Munengiwa K
257	Moyo Douglas	297	Mungoni Tsarai
258	Moyo Ephraim	298	Munjeyi Hon
259	Moyo Eunice Sandi (TL)	299	Munodawafa Wabata
260	Moyo Hon. R.	300	Munyaradzi M
261	Moyo Jacob (TL)	301	Mupepereki Prof.
262	Moyo Million	302	Mupukuta Hon L
263	Moyo Ndumo	303	Mupunga Varaidzo
264	Moyo Qhubani (TL)	304	Mupungu Andrew
265	Moyo Tambudzai	305	Muradzikwa Virginia
266	Mpambwa Locardia	306	Murapa Kevin
267	Mtatiwa Rejoice	307	Murembwe Christine
268	Mubaira Rev Gerald	308	Musandu Simon
269	Mubaiwa Batsirai	309	Mushayi Miriam (TL)
270	Muchanyerei Maud	310	Mushonga L.P.(TL)
271	Muchauraya Hon P. (TL)	311	Mushonga Hon. S. (TL)
272	Muchemwa F. Brigadier TL)	312	Mushore L. Hon.
273	Muchena P.Z.	313	Musimbe I.E.G.
274	Muchengeti C. V.	314	Musonza Thelma
275	Muchenje Hon V	315	Mususa Erica
276	Muchovo Benaya	316	Musvaire W. Hon
277	Muchovo Theresa	317	Musvevereki Matsveru
278	Mudarikwa T.	318	Mutambara Evelyn
279	Mudhau Hon.	319	Mutambisi Colletta
280	Mudiwa Hon S	320	Mutandiro Sylvester

321	Mutandwa Misheck	361	Ndlovu Albert Masotcha
322	Mutasa Obert	362	Ndlovu Cotton
323	Mutebere T	363	Ndlovu Jabulani
324	Mutingwende Hon	364	Ndlovu Reddy
325	Mutinhiri Ambrose Hon.	365	Ndlovu Ritta
326	Mutomba Hon W.	366	Ngwenya B. Hon.
327	Mutseyami Hon P.	367	Ngwenya Edward
328	Mutsvangwa Christopher(TL)	368	Ngwenya Tagwirei
329	Mutumbwa Shingi	369	Nherera Charles Prof.

330	Mutyambizi Alexio	370	Nyahanana Basil
331	Muyambi Lameck	371	Nyakudanga Hon
332	Muza Hon I	372	Nyakudedzwa Happy
333	Muzadzi Comfort	373	Nyakupe Agnell
334	Muzadzi Moreprecision	374	Nyakureba Passmore
335	Muziri Phillip	375	Nyamubaya Freedom
336	Muzondiwa Emma	376	Nyamudeza Hon S
337	Mwiro Dennis	377	Nyamuramba Addmore
338	Mwonzora Knowledge	378	Nyamutaka Mike
339	Nape Pamela	379	Nyanhongo Revai
340	Navaya Eric Hon.	380	Nyathi Judith
341	Ncube Adam	381	Nyathi Melusi
342	Ncube Bulisani	382	Nyathi Wencelous
343	Ncube Busani	383	Nyikadzino Diana
344	Ncube Emma	384	Nyikadzino Mao
345	Ncube Fiso	385	Nyoni Victor
346	Ncube Gugulethu	386	Paradza Vitalis
347	Ncube Hon. Sen. S.	387	Parirenyatwa Hon P. D. (TL)
348	Ncube Judith	388	Pasvani Hazvinei
349	Ncube Lovemore	389	Patarawo Mark
350	Ncube Lungile	390	Petras Irene
351	Ncube Morgan	391	Phiri Alexander
352	Ncube Oscar	392	Phiri Godwin
353	Ncube Rhoda	393	Phiri Government
354	Ncube Sandra	394	Phulu Kucaca
355	Ndaba R. Hon.	395	Pirei Felix
356	Ndaramu Constance	396	Raradza E. Hon.
357	Ndawana Charles	397	Razemba Pelagia
358	Ndebele Hon G	398	Rubaya Lorraine
359	Ndimande Angeline	399	Rugara Hon Sen K
360	Ndlovu A Hon.	400	Rungani Annah

401	Rutsvara Hon R	441	Sululu Hon A
402	Sai Hon Shaddy	442	Tandiri David
403	Saki Otto	443	Taruvinga Biggie
404	Samu Tonderai	444	Tawengwa Charles(TL)
405	Samunda Eric	445	Teta Munyaradzi
406	SamurembweTendai P	446	Thebe Sihle
407	Sandati Kuratidza	447	Thembani Jabulani
408	Sansole Hon Sen. (TL)	448	Tomana Alice
409	Sansole Jealous	449	Tshabangu Sengezo
410	Saruwaka Hon T	450	Tshuma Pastor Mose
411	Semwayo Brian	451	Tshuma Sithandile
412	Shambare David	452	Tshuma X
413	Shiri Godwill	453	Uyoyo Shylett

414	Shirichena Hon
415	Shoko Hon H
416	Shoko Hon M
417	Shortgame Musaiona
418	Shumba Tariro
419	Sibanda C. Hon. (TL)
420	Sibanda Charles
421	Sibanda Gifford
422	Sibanda Godwin
423	Sibanda Hon D
424	Sibanda Hon MF. (TL)
425	Sibanda Hon Sen A.M.
426	Sibanda Killion
427	Sibanda Kimpton
428	Sibanda Lweline
429	Sibanda Useni
430	Sibanda Watchy
431	Sigauke Joyce
432	Sikanyika Robert
433	Simbanegavi Yeukai
434	Singo Agness
435	Sitemere Wilstaff
436	Sithole Ngwarai
437	Sithole A Hon.
438	Sithole Enock
439	Sithole Fungisai
440	Somerai Willard
454	Vutuza Gondai
455	Wurayayi Paul
456	Zaya Admire
457	Zekema Evans
458	Zenamwe Nehemiah
459	Zhou Rev L.M.
460	Zhou Takavafira
461	Zimuti Cephas
462	Zinyemba M. Hon.(TL)
463	Ziteya K. Hon.
464	Ziyambi Hon.
465	Zvirahwa Anna Creta