



**GENDER IN THE 2018
ZIMBABAWE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT
ELECTIONS**



2018 Elections observation by Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network.

Photo: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network

QUICK FACTS

- The representation of women in local government declined from 16% to 14% in the July 2018 elections in Zimbabwe. Only 1156 women (17% of the total) contested the local government seats. The die was therefore cast against any increase in women's representation at this level from the outset.
- Only one local authority (Chipinge Town Council) managed to reach the 50-50 parity target.
- Despite a quota system at national level the representation of women in parliament also declined from 34% to 31%.
- The July 2018 Zimbabwe elections were the first post-independence elections in which former President Robert Mugabe did not contest. Biometric voting was used for the first time in Zimbabwe.
- Although the elections themselves were peaceful, violence broke out after the elections that witnessed incumbent President Emmerson Mnangagwa win by a narrow margin.
- The Zimbabwe 2018 election witnessed the highest proportion of Presidential Candidates (23). Women comprised only four of these. None of the women candidates came close to winning, but they left a lasting mark on gender and governance discourse through running spirited campaigns.

Synopsis

This gender analysis of the 2018 local government elections that witnessed a decline in women's representation from 16% to 14% reflects the deeply ingrained patriarchal nature of politics in Zimbabwe. It highlights the need to extend the constitutional quota for women in parliament due in expire in 2023, and to strengthen the campaign led by the Women in Local Government Forum (WiLGF) to extend this to local government.

Context

One of the key targets in the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development is 50% women's representation in all areas of decision-making by 2030. Despite the provisions in the Agenda 2030 SADC Gender Protocol for “special measures” the uptake is patchy across the region and in Zimbabwe.

By way of background there are two main types of electoral systems: In the **Proportional Representation (PR)**, or “list system,” citizens vote for parties that are allocated seats in parliament according to the percentage of vote they receive. Individual candidates get in according to where they sit on the list. In an open list system, voters determine where candidates



50/50 Campaign in Ruwa, Zimbabwe.

Photo: Oscar Tsvuura

sit on the list. In a closed list system, the party determines where candidates sit on the list. In the constituency, or “**First Past the Post**” (FPTP) system, citizens vote not just for the party, but also for the candidate who represents the party in a geographically defined constituency. Thus, a party can garner a significant percentage of the votes, but still have no representative in parliament, because in this system “the winner takes all.”

Table 1: Electoral systems and quotas in Zimbabwe

| Level | Electoral system | Constitutional quota | Voluntary party quota |
|----------|------------------|--|--|
| National | Mixed | 60 reserved seats for women in addition to the 270 seats in parliament for both women and men. | 30% quota in the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU/PF) Party. |
| Local | FPTP | None | |

Table 1 shows that, at the *national level*, Zimbabwe has a mixed electoral system with a FPTP electoral system and a Constitutional provision (Section 124) for an additional 30% of seats for women only (distributed on a PR basis, ie according to the percentage vote achieved by each party) that will expire in 2023. In answer to what will happen then, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) has observed that:

The evidence on the ground is that conditions are not yet conducive for the equal participation of women in politics and decision making. On the one hand, section 17 of the Constitution contains important provisions for gender equality. It might not be easy however to have a constitutional amendment to extend section 124(b) should there still be need in 2023 and beyond. It is suggested that a special schedule be created to cover for the eventuality that the women's quota should still be necessary. It would be easier to have this in the

Electoral Act. On the other hand, if 50% or more is achieved through the political parties' lists and eventually to the National Assembly, then there would be no need for the extension of the quota. (ZEC, November, 2017).

Currently, only the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU/PF) party has a 30% quota for achieving gender equality. All other political parties have no special policy positions in their party manifestos and this poses a grave challenge for ensuring a 50% women's representation at all levels of political decision making. Gender activists are *therefore arguing that in the medium term Section 24 should be maintained, while working to ensure that political parties embed gender parity in their practise, and that in the longer term Zimbabwe should consider reviewing its electoral system altogether to a PR system that is more inclusive generally and far more conducive to women's political participation.*

Constitutional provisions

Key provisions on gender and elections in the 2013 Constitution include:

- The State must promote full gender balance in Zimbabwean society particularly with regard to promoting the full participation of women in all spheres of Zimbabwean society on the basis of equality with men and to take legislative and other measures to ensure that both women and men are equally represented in all institutions and agencies of government at every level; and that women should constitute at least half of members of all Commissions and other elected and appointed governmental bodies and that the State must take positive measures to rectify gender discrimination and imbalances resulting from past practices and policies. (Section 17)
- For the next two lives of the National Assembly (commencing in 2013), an additional sixty women shall be elected under a party-list system of proportional representation based on votes cast for political party candidates (Section 124)
- The State must ensure that all international conventions, treaties and agreements to which Zimbabwe is a party are incorporated into domestic law. (Section 34)

Post-electoral violence broke as the losing MDC Alliance disputed the election results before their announcement. The MDC Alliance subsequently lost a high court appeal against the findings of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).

The die is cast for women in local government at the primaries

Close to **6694** candidates from 38 political parties, including independent candidates, contested the local government elections; **1156** women (17%), and 5538 men (83%). Even before the election, women stood little chance of improving their showing in local government that previously stood at 16% since that would have required almost all the women candidates to win - an unlikely scenario in any circumstances, let alone in the fraught climate of the July 2018 elections.

At the local level, the tier of governance closest to the majority of women, elections are run solely on a FPTP system. Section 124 of the Constitution (creating a mixed system at the national level) does not apply at the local level. Gender activists argue that this is inconsistent with Article 17 of the Constitution, and Article 12.1 of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development that provide for gender parity in all areas of decision-making. *There is need to urgently rectify this anomaly through extending the same provisions in Section 124 of the Constitution to local government.*

Background to the 2018 elections

In a dramatic turn of events, President Robert Mugabe stepped down as President following pressure from the military in July 2018, with the former Deputy President Emmerson Mnangagwa taking over as President. The main opposition Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) witnessed a change in political leadership in February 2018 following the passing away of its founding leader Morgan Tsvangirayi. Nelson Chamisa took over leadership amidst a wrangle between him and Thokozane Khupe who formed her own faction of the MDC called MDC T (for Tsvangirayi) and contested the harmonized election. Chamisa brought together various splinter groups of the MDC as the MDC Alliance.

The unprecedented candidature of four women for president met with sexist backlash and mudslinging - a reminder of the underlying patriarchal norms in Zimbabwean politics.

Former Vice President Joice Mujuru, who fell out of favour with Mugabe and leads the People's Rainbow Coalition, has been called a witch. Movement for Democratic Change -Tsvangirai (MDC-T) leader Thokozani Khupe defiantly stood her ground, maintaining that she is the constitutionally elected successor to the late Morgan Tsvangirai, not Nelson Chamisa, who leads the MDC Alliance. She was subjected to a storm of social media insults, including being branded "hure" - Shona slang for a prostitute. Riding the tide of the recent global feminist fervour, her right-hand woman and MP for Matebeleland South Priscilla Misihairambwi-Mushonga wore a jumper inscribed "Hure, #MeToo!" when she went to deposit her nomination papers ahead of the 22 June deadline. 2018 will go down as an election in which Zimbabwean women spoke out, but made little electoral headway.



Priscilla Misihairambwi-Mushonga wore a jumper inscribed "Hure, #MeToo!"
Photo: Tweet by Violet Gonda

Figure 1: Women and men contesting local elections by party and sex

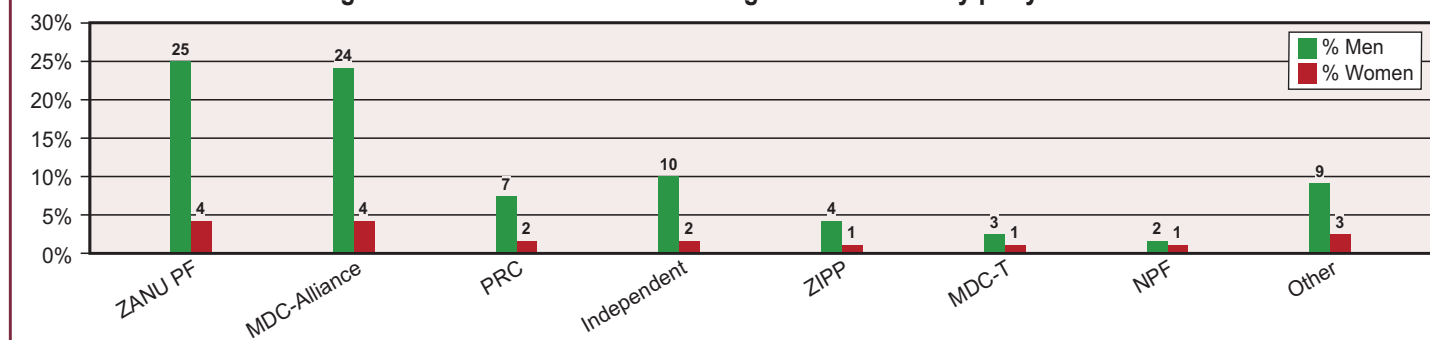


Figure 1 illustrates the proportion of women and men candidates by political party at local level. Of the 17% women contesting the 2018 local government elections, the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-PF) and MDC Alliance contributed 4% each (slightly over half of the women contesting). The People's Rainbow Coalition (PRC) fielded 2% with smaller parties accounting for the balance.

Political party manifestos

The four main political parties (MDC-Alliance, MDC-T, People's Rainbow Coalition and ZANU-PF) released their political manifestos to the public prior to the 2018 elections. The table summarises the extent to which these manifestos mentioned gender.

Table 2: Gender Analysis of election manifestos

| PARTY | QUOTA | GENDER SPECIFIC REFERENCES IN MANIFESTOS | GENDER MAINSTREAMED IN MANIFESTOS |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| MDC-Alliance | The MDC Alliance will guarantee 50-50 representation at all levels of government. Adopting the ZEBRA proportional representation electoral system. | Talks about women's rights, Children's rights, Rights of the disabled. It also alludes to a very important sector of gender responsive budgeting at national and local government. | The manifesto has cross cutting gender issues. Which recognize the constitutional gender provisions and alludes to the Agenda 2030. |
| ZANU PF | ZANU-PF pledge to ensure implementation of the 50-50 representation in key public and private institutions and encourage local authorities to set up quotas for women in the allocation of residential, industrial and commercial space. | ZANU PF pledge to uplift the dignity of women in line with the Zimbabwean Constitution Section 80(1) which states that "every woman has full and equal dignity of the person with men and this includes equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities". | ZANU PF mention that as a development area they envisage to promote equity, equality, gender balance and empowering women, youths, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. They also pledge to uphold and fully apply the rule of law, equality before the law and equal access to opportunities for all people in Zimbabwe regardless of race, tribe, gender or religion. ZANU PF highlight the importance of water and sanitation. |
| MDC-T | No mention of a quota but state that they shall "Legislate and put policies to eradicate all forms of discrimination against women. They also endeavour to ensure gender parity in decision-making positions, especially in the executive arm of government" | Special scheme for promotion of women and youth housing ownership. In addition, they also state that they will Empower women through 50/50 in educational, employment and promotional processes. | Mention of critical sectors that are of importance to include health, youth empowerment water and sanitation. |
| People's Rainbow Coalition | None | None | None |

The MDC-Alliance, MDC-T and ZANU-PF's manifestos show a consciousness of the rights of women, children and people with disability. The MDC-Alliance and ZANU-PF manifestos mention implementation of the quota system as provisioned by the Constitution of Zimbabwe. However, none of the political parties'

specify how this will be achieved, especially at the local level, or what will happen when the current clause at national level expires in the 2023 elections. The manifestos seem more designed to solicit votes from women than to give them a say at the decision-making table.

Figure 2: Comparison of women's representation at local government

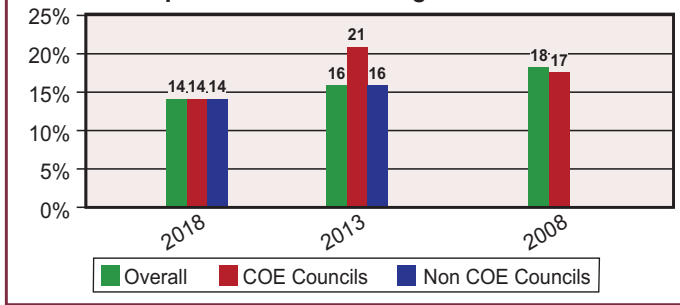


Figure 2 compares the performance of Centres of Excellence (COE) for Gender in Local Government and non-COE councils. The data is drawn from 89 local authorities (65 COE councils and 24 Non-COE councils where elections are held)¹. Although the primary focus of the COE's is on gender responsive local governance, the COE programme has championed the 50/50 campaign through council community outreach programmes. Whereas in 2013 women comprised 21% of the total in COE councils compared to 16% in non- COE councils and overall, in 2018 the COE councils performed at the same level as the national average (14%) with regard to women's representation.

In the last five years the COE programme has broadened out to cover over two thirds of the country. On the face of it this mobilisation at council level should have helped to boost women's political participation. However, evidence from across the globe shows that gender sensitisation is seldom a sufficient factor to turn the tide in favour of women's

political participation in the cut throat competition of constituency politics, especially at the local level where patriarchal forces tend to be most acutely felt.

Evidence from around the SADC region shows that the only way to increase women's political participation is through a combination of adaptations in electoral system combined with constitutional or legislated quotas. This is also evident in Zimbabwe, where women's participation in parliament only increased when the 2013 Constitution prescribed a dual system, with all parties being allocated 30% of the seats for women only on a PR basis. Even then, the proportion of women in parliament declined (from 34% to 31%). GL predicted the declines in women's representation at both national and local level ahead of the Zimbabwe elections that were marred by intense competition, mud-slinging and sexist slurs.

Table 3 below compares women's representation in the COE councils in 2013 and 2018. While two thirds suffered losses ranging from 1% to 33%, one third stayed the same or experienced gains ranging from 0.2% to 25%. Chipinge Town Council is the only local authority that managed to achieve gender parity (from 25% to 50%). Of note are councils like Chinhoyi Municipality, Gwanda Municipality and Masvingo City Council that had no female representation in the 2008 election but now have women councilors. But Plumtree Town Council; Beitbridge Municipality, Chiredzi Town Council; Chiredzi Rural District Council, Gokwe Town Council, Marondera Municipality, Karoi Town Council and Rushinga Rural District Council have no women councilors.

Figure 3: Percentage representation of councillors by province by sex

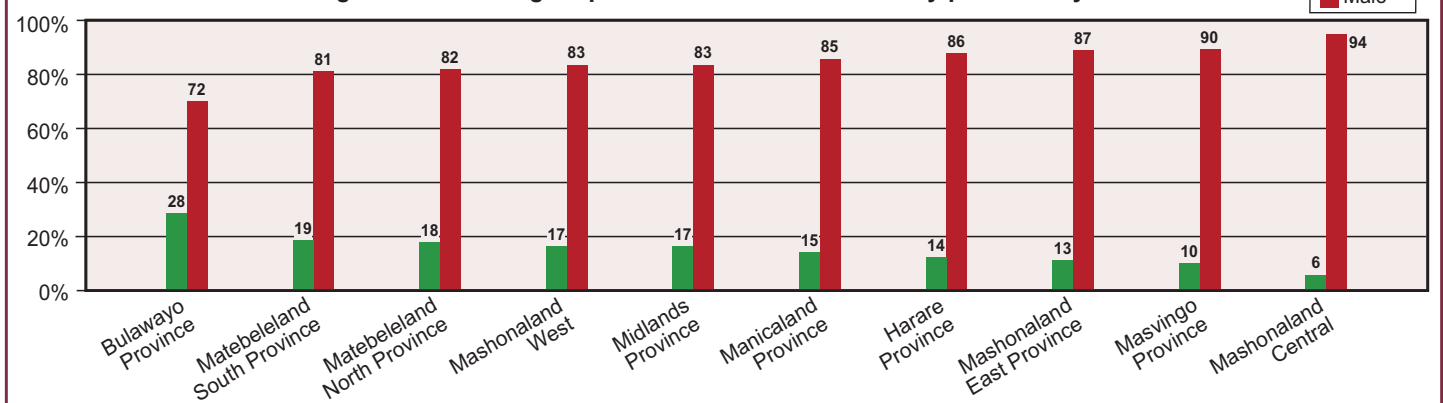


Figure 3 shows that following the 2018 elections, Bulawayo province has the highest percentage of female councilors in the country (28%); followed by Matebeleland South (19%), Matebeleland North (18%), Mashonaland West and Midlands (17%), Manicaland (15%) Harare (14%). The remaining 3 provinces are below 14% with Mashonaland East (13%), Masvingo (10%) and Mashonaland Central province a paltry 6%.

Traditionally councils in Zimbabwe see 1 in 3 women in local authorities retaining their seats. However, the cut throat competition in the 2018 elections led to many women candidates being dropped, or failing to get support.

¹ Lupane Local Board and Mvurwi Town Council are the 2 COE councils whose data is excluded while Chirundu Local Board is the Non-COE council whose details excluded.

Table 3: Comparison of COE council performance

| Council | % Women 2018 | % Women 2013 | Variance |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| GAINS | | | |
| Chipinge Town Council | 50.0% | 25.0% | 25.0% |
| Chegutu Municipality | 41.7% | 16.7% | 25.0% |
| Chinhoyi Municipality | 20.0% | 0.0% | 20.0% |
| Kadoma City Council | 29.4% | 11.8% | 17.6% |
| Kwekwe City Council | 35.7% | 21.4% | 14.3% |
| Marondera Rural District Council | 17.4% | 4.3% | 13.0% |
| Redcliff Municipality | 22.2% | 11.1% | 11.1% |
| Mutare City Council | 26.3% | 15.8% | 10.5% |
| Masvingo City Council | 10.0% | 0.0% | 10.0% |
| Gwanda Municipality | 10.0% | 0.0% | 10.0% |
| Makoni Rural District Council | 20.5% | 10.5% | 10.0% |
| Masvingo Rural District Council | 17.1% | 8.6% | 8.6% |
| Gwanda Rural District Council | 16.7% | 8.3% | 8.3% |
| Takawira Rural District Council | 24.0% | 16.0% | 8.0% |
| Victoria Falls Municipality | 27.3% | 20.0% | 7.3% |
| Runde Rural District Council | 31.6% | 26.3% | 5.3% |
| Harare City Council | 17.4% | 13.0% | 4.3% |
| Bulawayo City Council | 27.6% | 24.2% | 3.3% |
| Chikomba Rural District Council | 6.7% | 3.3% | 3.3% |
| Chipinge Rural District Council | 16.7% | 13.3% | 3.3% |
| Chimanimani Rural District Council | 4.5% | 4.3% | 0.2% |
| Buhera Rural District Council | 6.1% | 6.1% | 0.0% |
| Ruwa Town Council | 22.2% | 22.2% | 0.0% |
| Kariba Municipality | 33.3% | 33.3% | 0.0% |
| Chivi Rural District Council | 9.4% | 9.4% | 0.0% |
| Gutu Rural District Council | 9.8% | 9.8% | 0.0% |
| Plumtree Town Council | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Shurugwi Town Council | 23.1% | 23.1% | 0.0% |
| Zibagwe Rural District Council | 12.1% | 12.1% | 0.0% |
| Zvishavane Town Council | 40.0% | 40.0% | 0.0% |
| LOSSES | | | |
| Beitbridge Municipality | 16.7% | 50.0% | -33.3% |
| Epworth Local Board | 0.0% | 28.6% | -28.6% |
| Tongogara Rural District Council | 12.5% | 37.5% | -25.0% |
| Norton Town Council | 30.8% | 53.8% | -23.1% |
| Chitungwiza Municipality | 12.0% | 32.0% | -20.0% |
| Karoi Town Council | 0.0% | 20.0% | -20.0% |
| Bindura Municipality | 0.0% | 16.7% | -16.7% |
| Gokwe Town Council | 0.0% | 16.7% | -16.7% |
| Chegutu Rural District Council | 14.7% | 27.6% | -12.9% |
| Chiredzi Town Council | 0.0% | 12.5% | -12.5% |
| Mbire Rural District Council | 5.9% | 17.6% | -11.8% |
| Mazowe Rural District Council | 5.7% | 17.1% | -11.4% |
| Zvimba Rural District Council | 20.0% | 31.4% | -11.4% |
| Sanyati Rural District Council | 11.1% | 22.2% | -11.1% |
| Pfura Rural District Council | 5.0% | 15.8% | -10.8% |
| Umguzo Rural District Council | 21.1% | 31.6% | -10.5% |
| Mutoko Rural District Council | 13.8% | 24.1% | -10.3% |
| Umzingwane Rural District Council | 30.0% | 40.0% | -10.0% |
| Rusape Town Council | 10.0% | 20.0% | -10.0% |
| Nyanga Rural District Council | 12.9% | 22.6% | -9.7% |
| Bindura Rural District Council | 9.5% | 19.0% | -9.5% |
| Manyame Rural District Council | 9.5% | 19.0% | -9.5% |
| Matobo Rural District Council | 16.7% | 25.0% | -8.3% |
| Marondera Municipality | 0.0% | 8.3% | -8.3% |
| Mhondoro-Ngezi Rural District Council | 6.3% | 12.5% | -6.3% |
| Chiredzi Rural District Council | 0.0% | 6.3% | -6.3% |
| Gweru City Council | 5.6% | 11.1% | -5.6% |
| Hwange Local Board | 21.4% | 26.7% | -5.2% |
| Beitbridge Rural District Council | 21.4% | 26.7% | -5.2% |
| Mutare Rural District Council | 3.2% | 8.3% | -5.1% |
| Hwange Rural District Council | 15.0% | 20.0% | -5.0% |
| Goromonzi Rural District Council | 16.0% | 20.8% | -4.8% |
| Guruve Rural District Council | 4.2% | 8.3% | -4.2% |
| Rushinga Rural District Council | 0.0% | 4.0% | -4.0% |
| Murewa Rural District Council | 13.3% | 16.7% | -3.3% |
| Hurungwe Rural District Council | 7.7% | 8.7% | -1.0% |

Figure 4: Women's political representation at different levels of governance

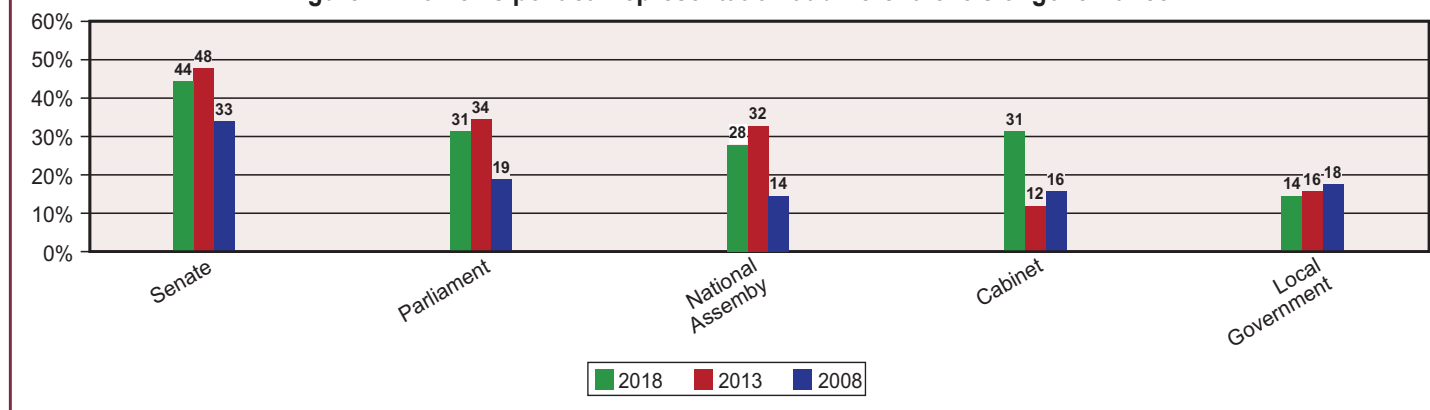


Figure 4 places the local government election results in context, reflecting declines in all areas of political decision-making except in cabinet. The election witnessed a decline in women's representation in parliament from 34% to 31%. Zimbabwe's Senate has the highest representation of women at 44%, but this too represented a drop of four percentage points. Cabinet is the only area of decision-making that witnessed an increase in the proportion of women's representation, from 17% after President Emmerson Mnangagwa ousted Mugabe, to 31%. This followed a meeting of the President with gender activists prior to the elections. The change offers a glimmer of hope that at the very highest levels the plea for greater equality is being heeded.

However the drop in women's representation in all other areas, and especially local government, the tier of governance closest to the people, is a cause for grave concern. WiLGF, a structure of the Zimbabwe Local Government Association (ZiLGA) has long made the case that the failure to extend the constitutional quota at national level to local level is a violation of Article 17 of the Constitution. It is clear that no level of mobilisation at the local level will break the impasse of women's low level of representation without special measures being adopted. As local government is the tier closest to the people, and a training ground for women's political participation, this area of electoral reform should be a key focus in the post-election period.

Key recommendations

1. Extend Section 124 of the Constitution to include local government, and maintain this "temporary special measure" for at least three more (not one more election) or until such time as there are reasonable prospects of gender parity being achieved through normal political party processes.
2. Lobby for permanent electoral reform to a PR system that is more inclusive generally and more conducive to women's participation, or at worst a mixed system, so as to get the "best of both worlds." Lesotho (national) and South Africa (local) have mixed systems that have nothing to do with gender quotas, but where (in both instances) women's chances have been boosted through the PR window of these systems.
3. Work with political parties to embed gender parity in all their policies and practices. In the long term there is no short cut to gender equality being "normalised" in political parties. Mauritius (local) has shown that greater women's participation can be achieved even in the FPTP system without "reserving" seats for women provided there is requisite political will.
4. Remove the formal and informal barriers to women's political participation, especially the "fear factor" that characterised the 2013 and 2018 elections.
5. Work with media houses to make sure that "every voice counts" in the coming elections.



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Annex A: Sex Disaggregated Representation of Female councilors by Province

| Council | Total Councillors | No. of Women | % Women |
|---|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| BULAWAYO METROPOLITAN PROVINCE | | | |
| Bulawayo City Council | 29 | 8 | 27.6% |
| Provincial average | 29 | 8 | 27.6% |
| HARARE METROPOLITAN PROVINCE | | | |
| Chitungwiza Municipality | 25 | 3 | 12.0% |
| Epworth Local Board | 7 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Harare City Council | 46 | 8 | 17.4% |
| Provincial average | 78 | 11 | 14.1% |
| MANICALAND PROVINCE | | | |
| Buhera Rural District Council | 33 | 2 | 6.1% |
| Chimanimani Rural District Council | 22 | 1 | 4.5% |
| Chipinge Rural District Council | 30 | 5 | 16.7% |
| Chipinge Town Council | 8 | 4 | 50.0% |
| Makoni Rural District Council | 39 | 8 | 20.5% |
| Mutare City Council | 19 | 5 | 26.3% |
| Mutare Rural District Council | 31 | 1 | 3.2% |
| Mutasa Rural District Council | 31 | 6 | 19.4% |
| Nyanga Rural District Council | 31 | 4 | 12.9% |
| Rusape Town Council | 10 | 1 | 10.0% |
| Provincial average | 254 | 37 | 14.6% |
| MASHONALAND CENTRAL PROVINCE | | | |
| Bindura Municipality | 12 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Bindura Rural District Council | 21 | 2 | 9.5% |
| Chaminuka Rural District Council | 29 | 3 | 10.3% |
| Guruve Rural District Council | 24 | 1 | 4.2% |
| Mazowe Rural District Council | 35 | 2 | 5.7% |
| Mbire Rural District Council | 17 | 1 | 5.9% |
| Muzarabani Rural District Council | 29 | 3 | 10.3% |
| Pfura Rural District Council | 40 | 2 | 5.0% |
| Rushinga Rural District Council | 25 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Provincial average | 232 | 14 | 6.0% |
| MASHONALAND EAST PROVINCE | | | |
| Chikomba Rural District Council | 30 | 2 | 6.7% |
| Goromonzi Rural District Council | 25 | 4 | 16.0% |
| Manyame Rural District Council | 21 | 2 | 9.5% |
| Marondera Municipality | 12 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Marondera Rural District Council | 23 | 4 | 17.4% |
| Mudzi Rural District Council | 23 | 4 | 17.4% |
| Murewa Rural District Council | 30 | 4 | 13.3% |
| Mutoko Rural District Council | 29 | 4 | 13.8% |
| Ruwa Town Council | 9 | 2 | 22.2% |
| Wedza Rural District Council | 15 | 2 | 13.3% |
| Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Rural District Council | 17 | 2 | 11.8% |
| Provincial average | 234 | 30 | 12.8% |
| MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE | | | |
| Chegutu Municipality | 12 | 5 | 41.7% |
| Chegutu Rural District Council | 34 | 5 | 14.7% |
| Chinhoyi Municipality | 15 | 3 | 20.0% |
| Hurungwe Rural District Council | 26 | 2 | 7.7% |
| Kadoma City Council | 17 | 5 | 29.4% |
| Kariba Municipality | 9 | 3 | 33.3% |
| Karoi Town Council | 10 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Makonde Rural District Council | 19 | 2 | 10.5% |
| Mhondoro-Ngezi Rural District Council | 16 | 1 | 6.3% |
| Norton Town Council | 13 | 4 | 30.8% |
| Nyami Nyami Rural District Council | 12 | 1 | 8.3% |
| Sanyati Rural District Council | 18 | 2 | 11.1% |

| Council | Total Councillors | No. of Women | % Women |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Zvimba Rural District Council | 35 | 7 | 20.0% |
| Provincial average | 236 | 40 | 16.9% |
| MASVINGO PROVINCE | | | |
| Bikita Rural District Council | 32 | 4 | 12.5% |
| Chiredzi Rural District Council | 32 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Chiredzi Town Council | 8 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Chivi Rural District Council | 32 | 3 | 9.4% |
| Gutu Rural District Council | 41 | 4 | 9.8% |
| Masvingo City Council | 10 | 1 | 10.0% |
| Masvingo Rural District Council | 35 | 6 | 17.1% |
| Mwenezi Rural District Council | 18 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Zaka Rural District Council | 34 | 7 | 20.6% |
| Provincial average | 242 | 25 | 10.3% |
| MATEBELELAND NORTH | | | |
| Binga Rural District Council | 25 | 1 | 4.0% |
| Bubi Rural District Council | 23 | 6 | 26.1% |
| Hwange Local Board | 14 | 3 | 21.4% |
| Hwange Rural District Council | 20 | 3 | 15.0% |
| Kusile Rural District Council | 28 | 5 | 17.9% |
| Nkayi Rural District Council | 30 | 2 | 6.7% |
| Tshototsho Rural District Council | 22 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Umguza Rural District Council | 19 | 4 | 21.1% |
| Victoria Falls Municipality | 11 | 3 | 27.3% |
| Provincial average | 192 | 27 | 14.1% |
| MATEBELELAND SOUTH | | | |
| Beitbridge Rural District Council | 14 | 3 | 21.4% |
| Beitbridge Town Council | 6 | 1 | 16.7% |
| Bulilima Rural District Council | 22 | 4 | 18.2% |
| Gwanda Municipality | 10 | 1 | 10.0% |
| Gwanda Rural District Council | 24 | 4 | 16.7% |
| Insiza Rural District Council | 23 | 4 | 17.4% |
| Mangwe Rural District Council | 17 | 5 | 29.4% |
| Matobo Rural District Council | 24 | 4 | 16.7% |
| Plumtree Town Council | 6 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Umzingwane Rural District Council | 20 | 6 | 30.0% |
| Provincial average | 166 | 32 | 19.3% |
| MIDLANDS PROVINCE | | | |
| Gokwe North Rural District Council | 36 | 4 | 11.1% |
| Gokwe South Rural District Council | 33 | 3 | 9.1% |
| Gokwe Town Council | 6 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Gweru City Council | 18 | 1 | 5.6% |
| Kwekwe City Council | 14 | 5 | 35.7% |
| Mberengwa Rural District Council | 37 | 5 | 13.5% |
| Redcliff Municipality | 9 | 2 | 22.2% |
| Runde Rural District Council | 19 | 6 | 31.6% |
| Shurugwi Town Council | 13 | 3 | 23.1% |
| Takawira Rural District Council | 25 | 6 | 24.0% |
| Tongogara Rural District Council | 24 | 3 | 12.5% |
| Vungu Rural District Council | 19 | 4 | 21.1% |
| Zibagwe Rural District Council | 33 | 4 | 12.1% |
| Zvishavane Town Council | 10 | 4 | 40.0% |
| Provincial average | 296 | 50 | 16.9% |
| Total | 1959 | 274 | 14.0% |

Key: Blue - COE Council Black - Non-COE Council

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