

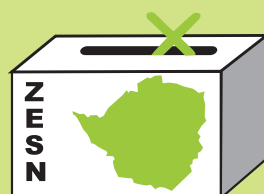
ZIMBABWE ELECTION SUPPORT NETWORK

PROMOTING DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN ZIMBABWE



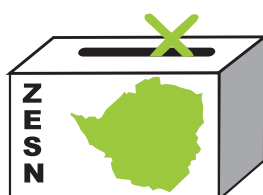
Report on the
30 July 2018

Harmonised
Elections



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Acronyms

ACDEG	African Charter on Elections, Democracy, and Governance
ACHPR	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
AIPPA	Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act
APA	Alliance for the Peoples' Agenda
AU EOM	African Union Election Observation Mission
AU	African Union
BPRA	Bulawayo Progressive Residents' Association
BVR	Bio-metric Voters' Registration
CAMERA	Chitungwiza and Manyame Rural Residents Association
CEO	Chief Election Officer
CCJP	Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHITREST	Chitungwiza Residents Trust
CODE	Coalition of Democrats
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSU	Counselling Services Unit
CVE	Civic and Voter Education
ECF-SADC	Electoral Commissions Forum of Southern African Development Community countries
EFZ	Evangelical Fellowship of Zimbabwe
EMB	Electoral Management Body
EOM	Elections Observation Mission
ERC	Election Resource Centre
ESN-SA	Election Support Network of Southern Africa
ESR	Election Situation Room
EU EOM	European Union Election Observation Mission
EU	European Union
FRELIMO	Mozambique Liberation Front
FVR	Final Voters' roll
GC	Gender Commission
GNDEM	Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
IC	Inspection Centre
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ID	Identification Document
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMBISA	Inter Regional Meeting of the Bishops of Southern Africa
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRI	International Republican Institute
JSC	Judicial Services Commission
LTOs	Long Term Observers
MDC-T	Movement for Democratic Change – Tsvangirai
MISA	Media Institute of Southern Africa
MP	Member of Parliament
MPLA	People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola
MPLC	Multi-party Liaison Committee

MURRA	Masvingo United Residents and Ratepayers Alliance
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NANGO	National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
NASCOH	National Association of Societies for the Care of the Handicapped
NAYO	National Association of Youth Organisations
NCC	National Council of Chiefs
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NPF	National Patriotic Front
NPRC	National Peace and Reconciliation Commission
OAC	Observers Accreditation Committee
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
PAP	Pan African Parliament
POSA	Public Order and Security Act
POTRAZ	Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe
PRC	Peoples Rainbow Coalition
PWDs	People with Disabilities
RGV	Registrar General of Voters
SADCEOM	Southern African Development Community Elections Observation Mission
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADC-ESN	Southern African Development Community Election Support Network
SAPES Trust	Southern African Political Economy Series Trust
SBO	Sample Based Observation
SBOs	Sample Based Observers
SMS	Short Messaging Service
SPB	State Procurement Board
STOs	Short Term Observers
UDACIZA	Union for the Development of Apostolic Churches in Zimbabwe
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UMRRT	United Mutare Residents and Ratepayers Trust
UN	United Nations
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
WCoZ	Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe
YETT	Youth Empowerment and Transformation Trust
ZANU-PF	Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front
ZAPU	Zimbabwe African People's Union
ZBA	Zimbabwe Broadcasting Authority
ZBC	Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation
ZCC	Zimbabwe Council of Churches
ZEC	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
ZESN	Zimbabwe Election Support Network
ZHRC	Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission
ZIEOM	Zimbabwe International Election Observation Mission
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
ZLHR	Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights
ZMC	Zimbabwe Media Commission
ZPP	Zimbabwe Peace Project
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police



Foreword

The Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN) is pleased to publish the 2018 Harmonized Elections Report. The report reviews the local, regional, and international legislative frameworks governing and guiding democratic elections in relation to the 2018 elections. It presents both narrative and quantitative analyses of the observation of the 2018 harmonized elections.

It is key to note that ZESN observed all the processes in the electoral cycle from the Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) phase one to the mop-up exercise, the inspection of the voters' roll, the sitting of the Nomination Court, political rallies and campaigns, primary elections, Election Day processes, and the post-polling period.

The 2018 elections highlighted a positive shift in electoral processes with relative enjoyment of fundamental freedoms such as the freedom of expression, press freedom and freedom of association showing some improvement from past elections. The election witnessed the participation of more than a fifty political parties and a number of female presidential candidates. In addition, more women registered to vote in 2018 than in the previous electoral cycles. Despite the increase, the actual number of women who are represented in Parliament fell by 2%. Only twenty-six women were elected in 2018 as compared to twenty-nine in 2013.

ZESN held engagements with various stakeholders for the production of Civic and Voter Education (CVE) materials that were distributed widely

among the electorate through specific outreach programmes. People with Disabilities (PWDs), women, youth, and the elderly were adequately represented and provided for in all the outreach programmes.

The relevance of this report for future advocacy work and awareness-raising for inclusive and accessible elections cannot be underestimated. It will serve and contribute as a strategic tool for election stakeholders in promoting, monitoring, and evaluating democratic electoral processes in Zimbabwe.

This report outlines ZESN's observations, challenges, lessons and recommendations. ZESN remains cognisant of the reports produced by local, regional, and international observers and notes the recommendations put forward for improvement in policy making, accountability, freeness, and credibility of future elections in Zimbabwe.

ZESN condemns in the strongest terms the excessive use of force on unarmed protesters on the 1st of August 2018 resulting in the loss of at least seven lives and urges the government to bring to book those responsible and let justice take its course. May the souls of the departed rest in eternal peace.



Andrew Makoni
ZESN Chairman



1. Executive Summary

In terms of the Constitution and Electoral Laws of Zimbabwe, in the normal course of events, the country conducts harmonised elections every five years. Following the end of the five-year term of the government that was elected in 2013, Zimbabweans went to the polls on 30 July 2018. This report presents ZESN's observations of each sector of the electoral cycle: the pre-election, the polling, and the post-election periods. The observations were gathered through the deployment of 7240 trained observers: 210 Long Term Observers (LTOs), who primarily focused on observing and reporting on the pre and post-election periods in all the country's 210 National Assembly constituencies from 18 May to 31 August 2018; 750 Sample Based Observers (SBOs) who observed at randomly selected polling stations on the Election Day; and 6280 Short Term Observers (STOs), at selected polling stations in every ward. The observers were provided with checklists designed to guide the collection of relevant data.

The 2018 harmonised were held in a relatively peaceful environment, a break from a past of violent and tension laden elections to which Zimbabweans had become accustomed. In general, human and political rights were respected more than in previous elections, including freedoms of speech, assembly, association, and the media. The election was also the first to feature a new presidential candidate since 1980 in the case of the Zimbabwe African Union Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) and for the main opposition, the Movement for Democratic Change (as the MDC Alliance in this year's election) since 2002. Mugabe resigned in the midst of an impeachment process that followed a military intervention code named "Operation Restore Legacy" in November 2017 while Tsvangirai succumbed to cancer in February 2018. An unprecedented 23 candidates participated in the 2018 presidential race; 1648 candidates from 55 political parties and three political party coalitions vied for the 210 National Assembly seats; and 6796 candidates vied for the

1958 local government (councils) positions. However, the race was essentially between ZANU-PF and the MDC Alliance, which together, clearly commanded the majority of votes.

Major changes also happened at the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) ahead of the election. Justice Rita Makarau resigned as Chairperson of the Commission eight months before the election, followed by then Chief Elections Officer, Constance Chigwamba three months later.

For the 2018 elections, the invitation of observers was extended to many, including previously excluded observer missions such as the European Union (EU), National Democratic Institute (NDI), Commonwealth, and International Republican Institute (IRI).

The election was also preceded by amendments to the Electoral Act in May 2018, which established the Electoral Court as a specialised division of the High Court and set out a new and detailed Electoral Code of Conduct for Political Parties, Candidates and other Stakeholders. In addition, the Act set a threshold of 10 % for the number of ballot papers that could be printed in excess of registered voters and specified clear timelines within which petitions and appeals lodged with the Electoral Court should be heard. However, much was omitted in the piece meal amendments, pointing to the need for comprehensive amendment of electoral law. Outstanding issues include, inter alia, the independence of ZEC, the right to vote, and procurement and printing of ballot papers.

The pre-election period also saw more visible and comprehensive Civic and Voter Education (CVE) initiatives, particularly by ZEC and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). Commendably, there had been an amendment of the law to remove the requirement for the disclosure of sources of funding by CSOs and to reverse the requirement for funding for CVE to be channelled through ZEC.



A new voters' roll was used for the elections following the Bio-metric Voters' Registration (BVR) that was embraced for the first time in the electoral process in Zimbabwe. The BVR exercise was proclaimed, and commenced at District Centres, in September 2017. The exercise ran in four phases, from 10 October to 19 December 2017, before it was extended in a mop-up exercise between 10 January and 8 February 2018. Unfortunately, the BVR exercise was marked by misinformation and the intimidation of registrants by political actors who recorded serial numbers of registration slips under the pretext that they would be able to track voting preferences of individual voters. Despite challenges that include the proclamation of BVR dates before a voter education exercise to inform voters about the location of registration centres and the requirements needed for one to register under the BVR system; power challenges affecting the solar powered kits in a cloudy and rainy season; malfunctioning of kits, among others, the ZEC managed to register a total of 5 695 706 voters (79% of the eligible population), 3 073 190 of whom were women (54%) and 2 622 516 (46%) men.

An analysis of the final voters' roll revealed that the total number of registrants (5 695 706) was lower than both the 2012 census data and the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) 2018 projections of the voting population (18 years and above), i.e. 6 805 455 and 7 224 128, respectively. However, the total number of registrants was higher than census data in ages 40-49 years and 60-69 years, though the difference is rather insignificant. On the Final Voters' roll (FVR), 3 201 447 registrants (roughly 54%) are female while 2 622 516 (46%) are male. The 30-34 years age group accounted for the largest total number of registrants at 781 227, followed by the 20-24 age group at 780 903 registrants. In all age groups, more women registered to vote than men. Also, there were more rural registrants than their urban counterparts, including for those aged 39 and below. While 68.2 % registered in rural areas, urban registrants accounted for 31.8% of the total registrants. The total number of urban registrants

was lower than census data except for the 45-49 years age group. The audit of the voters' roll seemed to indicate that young adults in urban areas, in particular those aged 39 and below, were under-registered compared to older generations. In rural areas, the total number of registrants was higher than census data in the 35-49 and 55-69 years age categories. About 86.3% of voters added between the release of the 'provisional voters' roll and the final voters' roll (10159 out of 11770) were from Mashonaland West and 8.3 % of sampled respondents in the voters' roll audit were not known at the addresses given on the voters' roll.

A "provisional voters' roll" (PVR) was available for inspection between 19 and 29 May 2018. The ZEC set up 10 807 Inspection Centres (ICs) and 2019 registration centres. While ZEC laudably introduced innovations to enable voters to easily inspect the roll, for example the Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Short Messaging Service (SMS), and a web-based allocation, it was not possible for members of the public to scrutinize the roll. At the end of inspection, 4 770 405 people had checked their registration details, 694 030 physically went to the ICs, 819 935 used USSD *265#, and 3 256 440 verified through bulk SMSs sent out by ZEC. An exclusion list produced by ZEC had a total 11 018 registrants with the following breakdown: 5 326 deceased; 3 077 multiple registrations; and 2 615 people with incorrect identification numbers.

The Nomination Courts sat on 14 May 2018 to receive applications from nominees for presidential, National Assembly, and local authority elections. The nomination process was conducted in a peaceful environment and there were efforts to open on time and close late at most courts. However, despite having promised to do so, ZEC did not provide the voters' roll before the sitting of the Nomination Courts, placing a question mark against the legality of the process. Furthermore, this affected some nominees who only realised on the day of the sitting of the courts that some of their statutorily required subscribers to their nominations did not appear to have lodged claims to register as voters. Some other nominees

also had their applications rejected, either because their claims for registration could not be found or because of inconsistencies between the claimant's details and the information held by ZEC that was being used on nomination day. In the case of aspiring councillors, some nominations were rejected as they had sought to contest the elections in wards different to those in which had sought registration.

CSOs played several roles around the electoral cycle. ZESN coordinated six clusters of CSOs that focused on Election Monitoring and Observation, CVE, Legal and Medical Services, Oversight and Advocacy, Media and Elections, and Conflict Management. Amongst the clusters' interventions were activities relating to CVE; monitoring and observation of electoral processes and the political environment; early warning systems; advocacy initiatives on electoral reform and advocacy programmes targeting the electorate in particular women and youth's participation, among others. The work of CSOs was guided by the CSOs elections strategy produced in February 2017.

Consequently, some reforms were instituted that include the removal of the requirement for an electoral officer to witness how a visually impaired person votes; a more comprehensive Electoral Code of Conduct for political parties, and abolishment of the use of voter registration certificates (registration slips) where a person's name does not appear on a voters' roll. Further, several CSOs conducted public and candidates debates around electoral issues including ZESN which conducted a series of debates dubbed "Making Elections Make Sense". ZESN also convened the Election Situation Room (ESR), bringing together a number of CSOs two months before the election, to enhance coordinated and effective information sharing on electoral processes. Thus the ESR was operative before, during, and after the election, monitoring the environment and ensuring rapid response to electoral issues by engaging the responsible institutions.

While the pre-election environment was relatively

peaceful and non-violent, except for the bomb explosion at a ZANU-PF rally at White City Sports Stadium in Bulawayo. Nevertheless, it was tainted by incidents of intimidation, mostly by alleged ZANU-PF supporters; abuse of State resources in campaigns by ZANU-PF; the partisan role of traditional leaders in favour of ZANU-PF; politicisation of food aid; hate speech by candidates and their supporters; and the destruction of rival's campaign material.

Additionally, several contentious issues were raised ahead of the election, including concerns around ballot paper printing, design, storage, and transmission. Although ZEC invited stakeholders to witness ballot paper printing, the process failed to provide greater clarity as the observers were neither permitted to ask questions about the process nor come close to the printing press. Furthermore, ZEC failed to communicate effectively with stakeholders on key electoral processes such as postal voting.

The media demonstrated an improved understanding of electoral issues. However, there was evidence to suggest that the media was still polarised with regards to coverage of electoral issues, despite legal and ethical obligations aimed at ensuring impartiality and balanced coverage of campaigns, parties, and candidates. There was bias in favour of the incumbent while opposition and smaller parties, as well as women, got far less coverage. Over six weeks of the election period, ZANU-PF got 52% coverage while the MDC Alliance got 19%. Whereas Emmerson Mnangagwa got 57% coverage, Nelson Chamisa got 15%. ZANU-PF got 76% coverage in State-run newspapers and 48% on the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC), while the MDC Alliance got 17% and 6% respectively. Furthermore, while the pre-election environment witnessed no violations of rights for media personnel, seven cases were recorded after polling, between 1 and 3 August.

Zimbabwe is a state party to regional and international instruments that recognise the need for the removal of barriers to women participation



in politics. These include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. While Zimbabwe signed these frameworks, it has yet to ratify and domesticate them. The Constitution of Zimbabwe also provides for measures to ensure gender equality, including in terms of participation in electoral processes and representation in governance.

The 2018 elections did not change the trend of the low representation of women in the electoral process. None of the contesting political parties was close to attaining 50/50 representation of male and female candidates. Even the main contesting parties; ZANU-PF and the MDC Alliance, did not achieve even 10 % women representation. In response to calls by women organisations, ZEC indicated that it was beyond its mandate to reject political party lists that did not ensure equality between sexes. The under representation of women was further compounded by the toxic and misogynistic political environment leading to the election. It was not uncommon for women to be called derogatory names as they participated in the electoral processes and social media abuses targeted at women were rife. Not surprisingly, only 237 out of 1648 candidates for National Assembly elections were female and only four out of 23 presidential election candidates were women. After the 2018 elections, the number of elected women National Assembly members fell by three (from 29 in 2013 to 26 in 2018) and Zimbabwe fell by 13 places (from 28 to 41) on the Inter-Parliamentary Union's (IPU) 2018 Index. This trend is worrisome considering that the quota system that reserves 60 seats for women in Parliament is ending in 2023.

On the Election Day, due procedure was generally followed at the polling stations where ZESN had observers. The environment was peaceful. After polling, dispute arose, with the main opposition alleging collusion between ZANU-PF and the ZEC

to rig the election and claiming victory in the election, prior to the announcement of the results by the Commission. Opposition supporters protested leading to the intervention of State security forces on 1 August 2018. Unfortunately, it resulted in the killing at least seven civilians, including some who were not part of the protesters, through the use of live ammunition.

On 3 August, the ZEC announced the results declaring Emmerson Mnangagwa as the winner. The results fell within the projections of the ZESN Sample Based Observation (SBO), even after the downward revision of the winner's votes by the Commission. The MDC Alliance lodged a court application with the Constitution Court challenging the presidential results but the application was dismissed with costs. An analysis of the results reveals that total valid votes for the parliamentary elections were 4 773 171 compared to 4 774 878 for the presidential election - a difference of 43 490 votes or 0.9%.

Post-election, the elected government of President Mnangagwa subsequently instituted a Commission of Inquiry currently receiving evidence on the matter that resulted in the death of civilians.

ZESN notes improvements which are in line with SADC, AU, and international guidelines for credible, free, and fair elections, but also missed opportunities which did not meet these standards. The report concludes that notable improvements in law and practice were witnessed during the electoral cycle for the 2018 harmonised elections, including the relatively peaceful campaign season, opening the electoral processes to observation by a wide range of observer missions, improved quality of voter education, and provision of adequate voting materials. ZEC engagement with stakeholders, though not adequate, was also an improvement when compared with the 2013 elections. However, the integrity of the 2018 harmonised elections was undermined by an uneven pre-election playing field. Some of the actions which marred the electoral process include widespread intimidation of registrants by



political actors who claimed to be able to track individual voting preferences of registrants whose registration slip serial numbers they had recorded. In addition, the partisan role of some traditional leaders who openly engaged in partisan politics, the partisan distribution of food aid, the use of State resources in campaigns, and the biased reporting by the public media and ineffective stakeholder engagement by the Commission also marred the electoral processes.

The effect of the foregoing was to skew the electoral playing field. In addition, transparency of the electoral process was compromised by the manner in which ballot papers were procured, designed and printed. In addition, the results management process was not open to political party agents and election observers to track at different stages.

The outcome of the election showed that it was a heavily contested plebiscite, with the two major political parties securing the control of rural and urban constituencies respectively. The presidential election was even closer, with the two main protagonists separated by a very small margin. It is therefore imperative that the government invests in efforts that promote dialogue, national healing and reconciliation, especially following the tragic deaths of protestors on the 1st of August 2018, as a result of the unwarranted use of excessive force by the security forces in a bid to break the protests. It is in light of this that the position taken by ZANU-PF to consider creating a constitutional office for the leader of the main opposition could be deemed a step towards inclusivity in governance. The report proffers a number of recommendations on key issues where reforms are required including, among others:

- *Government of Zimbabwe*: The need for a comprehensive review of Zimbabwe's electoral framework. An all-inclusive electoral reform committee should be set up to deliberate on political, administrative and legal reforms that are needed to enhance the credibility of Zimbabwe's electoral processes;
- *Parliament*: Comprehensively amend or wholesomely repeal the Electoral Act;
- *Government*: Ratify and domesticate international and regional frameworks that govern electoral processes;
- *Government*: Accord Parliament oversight over ZEC;
- *Parliament*: Enact legislation to specify timelines for the availing of the final voters' roll;
- *Parliament*: Enact legislation to provide for disclosure of sources and audits of the use of campaign financing;
- *Parliament*: Enact legislation to compel political parties to observe quotas for women;
- *ZEC*: Ensure transparency in ballot paper designing, printing, storage, and transmission;
- *ZEC*: Reinstate special voting;
- *ZEC*: Ensure transparency in results transmission where presidential results for each polling station are transmitted directly to the national results collation centre;
- *ZEC*: Consider total valid votes, and not total votes cast, in counting votes as well as avoiding errors that may necessitate the revision of announced results;
- *ZEC*: Enforce the law governing the conduct of the State-media around the election cycle to ensure equal coverage of different political parties;
- *ZEC*: Put in place mechanisms to facilitate easy voting of people with disabilities while safeguarding the secrecy of their vote;
- *ZEC and CSOs*: Voter education should emphasise on secrecy of the vote and counter misinformation by electoral stakeholders;
- *Government and ZEC*: Extend the right to vote to all citizens, including those imprisoned and in the Diaspora;
- *Parliament, ZRP, and Zimbabwe Human Rights (ZHRC)*: Add and enforce punitive measures to those who contravene the Electoral Code of Conduct; and
- *Parliament, ZEC, the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP), and the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC)*: Put in place mechanisms to monitor and punish cases of hate speech and fake news on social media.



2. About ZESN

ZESN was created in 2000 and is currently a network of 36 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The major focus of the network is to promote democratic processes in general and free and fair elections in particular. ZESN is the Secretariat of the Southern Africa Development Community Election Support Network (SADC-ESN) and is a member of The Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors (GNDEM).

ZESN is independent in its findings and conclusions. The network's election observation missions are guided by the Constitution and electoral laws of Zimbabwe, and a number of regional and international conventions and

declarations to which Zimbabwe is signatory, such as the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

ZESN is also guided by the Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors (GNDEM's) Declaration of Global Principles for Nonpartisan Election Observation and Monitoring by Citizen Organizations and Code of Conduct for Nonpartisan Citizen Election Observers.



3. Political Background

On 30 July 2018, Zimbabwe held its harmonized elections for the President, Members of Parliament (MPs) at the constituency level, and Councillors at ward level. An unprecedented 23 presidential candidates contested. In addition, 1648 candidates from 55 political parties and 3 political party coalitions participated in elections for National Assembly while 6796 candidates participated in the local government elections.

Despite the high number of independent candidates and parties that participated, the elections essentially appeared to be a race between ZANU-PF and the MDC Alliance as they were the most visible throughout the campaign season.

Another peculiarity of the 30 July 2018 election was the absence of former President Robert Mugabe and Morgan Tsvangirai who had been key protagonists in preceding elections. The former resigned before the completion of an impeachment process that had been initiated in the midst of a military intervention in November 2017, dubbed 'Operation Restore Legacy', while the latter succumbed to cancer on 14 February 2018. Thus there were new presidential candidates for both ZANU-PF and the MDC Alliance. The high voter turnout of 82.5 % could partly be attributed to the participation of new presidential candidates, the new voters' registration process which required all voters to register afresh for the 2018 elections, and the relatively peaceful pre-electoral environment.



4. Legal Framework

4.1 Universal and Regional Principles and Commitments

Zimbabwe is a member of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), African Union (AU) and United Nations (UN). As a member of these bodies, the country is bound by several instruments, by virtue of such membership or, where necessary, by virtue of voluntarily agreeing to be, bound by such human rights instruments. Key instruments include the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). It is universally acknowledged that the electoral system of a country must ensure the realisation of the right of every individual to participate in the government of their country. Participation in free, fair, and credible elections, as articulated in various local, regional and international human rights instruments, advances this fundamental right¹.

These instruments have a number of provisions on the right of citizens to participate in the government of their country and other ancillary rights for the realisation of this fundamental right. Further, there are regional and sub-regional norms and standards that have been developed to elaborate on those provisions as they relate to elections. The African Union Declaration on the Principles Governing Democratic Elections (the "AU Declaration") and the SADC and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (the "SADC Principles") are key examples closer to home. These guidelines and standards seek to ensure that citizens in Africa and the SADC sub-region in particular, enjoy and realise their right to participate in electing their government and how they are governed.

4.2 The Constitution

The Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment No. 20 made substantive amendments to the electoral

process and provides for the electoral system and other ancillary issues that include guarantees of independence of ZEC and its mandate, delimitation of electoral boundaries, and the determination of election disputes relating to the presidential election. It is important to note that the 2013 Constitution also espouses key principles of the electoral system as peaceful, free and fair, based on adult universal suffrage, equality of votes, free from violence and other malpractices, and secrecy of the ballot². The Constitution also ushered in changes in the conduct of voter registration and the management of the voters' roll. The mandate of managing voter registration and the voters' roll was shifted from the Registrar General to ZEC. Section 239 also mandates ZEC to register voters, compile the voters' roll and registers, and to ensure the proper custody and maintenance of voters' roll and registers. Schedule Four to the Constitution further stipulates the requirements for registration and the reasons for disqualification of a potential voter.

4.3 Electoral Act

The Zimbabwean Constitution and the Electoral Act govern electoral processes in Zimbabwe. As the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and any law that is inconsistent with it, is void to the extent of the inconsistency. It therefore follows that the revision of several other statutes impacting on elections was inevitable. In 2014, 2015, 2017, and 2018, several legislative reforms to electoral laws and other related legal provisions were introduced by Parliament (through amendments to the Electoral Act and the introduction of a General Laws Amendment Act) and through Presidential Powers respectively, to advance political rights³. The effectiveness and relevance of electoral reforms and their implementation in practice ahead of the 30 July 2018 elections must be measured against regional and sub-regional standards espoused in the AU Declaration and SADC Principles. There were no further reforms to

¹ Article 13 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR); Resolution adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights during its 19th Session in C Heyns (ed) "Introduction to the African Commission' Human Rights Law in Africa (2004) p 407; Part IV (2) of the OAU Declaration on the Principles Governing Democratic Elections (OAU Declaration); Article 21 of the ACHPR; Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); Article 7 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

² Section 101(1)(a-d) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe amendment (No 20).

³ The 2013 Constitution recognises political rights of every Zimbabwean to vote and be voted into office in section

other laws whose application impacts on the general ability of the citizens to participate in elections, such as the Public Order and Security Act (POSA), Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA), Citizenship Act amongst other laws.

4.4 Electoral System

Chapter 1, Section 3 (2) (b) of the Constitution states the principles of good governance, which bind the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level, include-

- (b) An electoral system based on:
- I. universal adult suffrage and equality of votes;
 - II. free, fair and regular elections; and
 - III. adequate representation of the electorate

The Constitution, Section 156 (a), provides that whatever voting method is used, should be simple, accurate, verifiable, secure, and transparent.

Zimbabwe uses a mixed system of voting. The first-past-the-post system is used for the election of Councillors and National Assembly representatives, where the candidate with a simple majority wins the seat. An additional 60 seats are reserved for women in the National Assembly using a proportional representation system based on the ratio of voters for the National Assembly.

For the presidential election, Zimbabwe uses the majoritarian or two-round voting system. This means that the winner must garner 50% + 1 of the votes to avoid a second round or a run-off. If no candidate gets the required 50% + 1 vote there is a second round of voting.

Zimbabwe uses Proportional Representation for the 60 senatorial seats. Political parties submit closed lists to ZEC and, in order to promote gender parity, females and males alternate on the “zebra lists”, with a woman always at the top of each of the lists for the ten provinces.

4.5 Code of Conduct

A more comprehensive Code of Conduct for Political Parties, Candidates and other Stakeholders was added to the Electoral Act. If

implemented, it will create a culture of mutual respect and tolerance amongst political parties. This was a welcome development as the code clearly stipulates the way political parties, candidates, agents, and their supporters should conduct themselves. It also covers issues such as politically-motivated violence, assault and intimidation, which had been inadequately dealt in previous election cycles. The code also addresses issues of hate language; damage and defacing of campaign material; the coercion of voters to participate in political parties' activities, and calls on political players to respect the role of the media and women in elections. It contains a sanctions mechanism through the resolution of disputes within Multiparty Liaison Committees, the sanctions in the Electoral Act including fines, imprisonment, fines, as well as disqualification from voting or filling a public office.

Thus the Code of Conduct is comprehensive in dealing with electoral issues that had plagued the Zimbabwean electoral cycle in previous elections. The Code of Conduct also outlines the duty of political parties, the ZEC and other stakeholders to collaborate with law enforcement and judicial authorities, including the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP), the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), and the Courts, in preventing and sanctioning offenses in the electoral process and these are great strides in ensuring respect for the rule of law during elections.

However, the provisions of the Code were not followed by several political parties. This led to numerous court cases being filed before the election wherein the applicants were violating some provisions of the Electoral Act. In some of these cases, the applicants alleged intimidation of their supporters and vote buying, amongst other electoral malpractices. However, several of the application were dismissed as the litigants did not have adequate evidence some notable examples include *Nyamadzawo v Chiweshe EC 12/18*(footnote). Some of the orders sought by applicants were granted as was the case with *Mangondo v Kariwo and 2 Ors EC13/18*.



4.6 Electoral Court Establishment

The Electoral Court is established in Section 161 of the Electoral Act. It has jurisdiction to hear appeals, applications and petitions in terms of the Electoral Act. On 28 May 2018, an Electoral Amendment Act was passed and it brought some changes and clarity on some of the court procedures. For instance, Section 121 makes it clear that the Electoral Court is a division of the High Court and judges of the Electoral Court are appointed and drawn from the judges of the High Court. In keeping with the Constitution, the Electoral Amendment Act also calls for gender parity in the assessors for the Electoral Court.

It is notable that ahead of the 2018 elections, the securities of costs required by petitioners who file cases at the Electoral Court division of the High Court were reduced. These costs are paid to the court as security in the event that a litigant is not successful. The costs were reduced from ten thousand United States dollars (\$10,000) per Election Petition to two thousand (\$2000.00) for National Assembly challenges, five hundred (\$500.00) for local authority. In the past, the high security costs had naturally limited the number of petitions that could be pursued, and seemed to be a deterrent to would-be petitioners to challenge the results. At least 20 petitions were filed after the 2018 elections, challenging election of members of the National Assembly in some constituencies such as Murewa South, Chikomba Central, Mutare Central, amongst other constituencies. Most of the cases remain ongoing and must be heard within six months of filing, as required by the Electoral Act.

4.7 Presidential Petition

The law provides for an aggrieved party in a presidential election to challenge the results before the courts. Section 93 of the Constitution gives jurisdiction to the Constitutional Court to deal with such a challenge. The petition or application must be filed with the Constitutional Court within seven days after the date of the declaration of the results of the election. Section 93(3) of the Constitution directs the Constitutional

Court to hear and determine a petition or application within 14 days after it has been lodged. This was the case in the 2018 election where, in the Chamisa v Mhangagwa and Others CC 42/18 Case; the aggrieved candidate lodged a case with the Constitutional court seeking to overturn the declaration made by ZEC. The case also raised issues of lodging a petition within the prescribed timelines. However, the petition was dismissed with costs by the Constitutional Court after full arguments were made. The reasons for the dismissal have not been disclosed, although the judges indicated some issues that had been inadequately addressed by the petitioner including failure to provide evidence to show winning the popular vote as alleged.

4.8 Legislative Developments

As noted earlier, the elections were preceded by some legislative amendments. Notable changes to the Electoral Act passed in May 2018, include the removal of the requirement for an electoral officer to witness how a visually impaired person votes, the establishment of the Electoral Court as a specialised division of the High Court, and introduced a new and detailed Electoral Code of Conduct for Political Parties, Candidates and other Stakeholders. Importantly, the Act criminalised threatening statements by intimidators on their ability to know how a voter casts his or her ballot. This was an important aspect in respect to the noting of serial numbers by perpetrators as a means to intimidate the electorate.

4.9 Some Legislative Gaps – Electoral Reform

Despite the amendment of the Electoral Act, numerous gaps still exist which point to the need for further reform, if not an entire revamping of electoral law. The independence of the ZEC is also impacted by the nature of the relationship with its parent Ministry – Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and funding arrangements. The Minister of Justice continues to have power to veto any regulations made by ZEC, seriously compromising its independence⁴. ZEC also lacks total financial autonomy. Any donations or grants,

⁴See section 192(6) of the Electoral Act.



whether from local or foreign donors, have to be approved by the Minister of Justice⁵. This is despite the fact that the Minister is also a candidate and interested party in the elections. Attempts to challenge the veto powers of the Minister in regulation making in the case of *Mavedzenge v Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and 2 Ors* CCZ05/18 were not successful as the court ruled that the role of the Minister did not undermine ZEC independence. There is also the logistics committee which is composed of different government departments.

The procurement and printing of ballot papers remains shrouded in secrecy and there were no provisions directing the separation of election residue to enable petitioners to obtain a recount for a specified election. Another notable omission is the absence of a framework to guide the operations and accreditation of LTOs. The amendments did not deal with issues such as the right of the Diaspora to vote and the rights of the visually impaired to vote in secret. Attempts to challenge the lack of implementation of the Constitutional provisions advancing the rights of these groups at the Constitutional Court were unsuccessful.

On voter education, the Electoral Act provides that voter education must be funded solely by local contributions or donations. Foreign funding for voter education must be channeled through ZEC for onward allocation. It would have been ideal if this provision had been repealed before the election as it is not justifiable in a democratic society where freedoms of association, expression among others are upheld. What is more unusual is that ZEC is not obliged to set up a proper structure for the management of these funds.

Other issues not covered by reforms of the Electoral Act include the qualifications of the Chief Elections Officer (CEO) despite the sweeping powers that he has in managing affairs, supervising

and controlling activities relating to a national process⁶. The CEO is also the accounting officer. This position is untenable as there are no checks and balances at the senior management level to ensure that funds are not misappropriated or misallocated. Finance and programming have to be separate to ensure sound management of ZEC and instill confidence in stakeholders.

The Electoral Act categorically states that Chairpersons of the public service, health service board, or any other responsible authorities of any statutory body or council, shall second such persons in the employment of the State to be staff members of ZEC during elections⁷. This pool of persons who can be seconded to ZEC continues to be the preserve of civil servants and employees of local authorities⁸. It remains exclusionary although the SADC Principles call for it to be inclusive⁹. Concerns about the impartiality which Zimbabwe has to ensure according to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Guidelines¹⁰ and SADC Principles¹¹ remain. As in past elections, the fact that new recruits to the public service have had to undergo training under a National Youth Service Programme that is heavily politicized remained a concern.

Additionally, the Act still provides that Commissioners, staff, and agents are prohibited from divulging any confidential information gained through the course and scope of their employment with ZEC¹². This provision may be invoked by those aimed at discouraging Commissioners and staff members from disclosing irregularities in electoral processes or misconduct on the part of ZEC.

4.10 De-Duplication

The Electoral Act stipulates that de-duplication of the voters' roll ensures that the voters' roll is clean. However, the stipulation that no notice has to be given for the de-duplication process is contrary to

⁵ Section 12(1)(e) of the Electoral Act.

⁶ Section 9(2)(b&c) of the Electoral Act.

⁷ Section 10(1) of the Electoral Act.

⁸ Section 17(1) of the Electoral Act, as amended.

⁹ Principle 7.3 of the SADC Principles.

¹⁰ Part III(c) of the OAU Guidelines.

¹¹ Principle 7.3 of the SADC Principles.

¹² Section 11(2)(g) of the Electoral Act.



the tenets of administrative justice as a voter should have the opportunity to make representations before his/her name is removed from the roll, and not after. Though there is an option of appealing to a designated magistrate of the province, depending on timing, it may be too late to get a voter's enlisted back on the voters' roll as was evidenced in the 2018 harmonised elections.

4.11 Registering of Voters

With regards to the registration of voters, the Electoral Act requires the responsible Minister of Justice to obtain the approval of ZEC and consult the former Registrar General of Voters (RGV) before making regulations. The Minister must also get approval from ZEC and consult the former RGV on how to deal with confidential information that the former RGV has, or how to resolve any discrepancies between the records of the former RGV and those of the Commission and mandatory automatic and electronic voter registration. This provision maintains the role of the Minister in the introduction of regulations on voter registration, sharing of information, etc. The Minister and the former RGV should have no role in the management of elections. What would be sensible and in accordance with the law, is to give the law-making powers, in terms of regulations and rules, to ZEC itself as the only constitutionally mandated

body to conduct elections. The anomalous nature of this provision, particularly in its reference to an individual rather than the office he occupies, is further highlighted by the fact that the "former RGV" (there is only one) has since been retired from the civil service.

4.12 Election Timetable

There is no provision for ZEC to provide an election timetable ahead of any election. The law should provide for the timeline for ZEC to provide an election timetable, with relevant information such as the date, gazetting of the timetable, and the cut-off date the voters' roll must be provided, etc.

4.13 Delimitation

The Act also does not elaborate on the delimitation process. There is need to provide clear procedures and Stakeholder consultations should be held on the delimitation and the process must comply with international standards such as equal voting strength, representativeness, and community of interest. In view of the existing gaps in electoral law, there is need for the ZEC to convene an all-inclusive Electoral Reforms Working Group that could dialogue on the reforms required to strengthen the integrity of electoral processes. The working group could include all Chapter 12 institutions, Parliament, political parties, CSOs, and eminent persons.

5. Election Administration

5.1 Structure, Composition and Appointment

The ZEC is one of five independent Commissions supporting democracy provided for in Chapter 12 of the Constitution. Section 238 of the Constitution provides for the establishment and composition of the ZEC. The ZEC, like other Commissions, should be independent and Sections 10A and 11 of the Electoral Act (Chapter 2:13) contain provisions guaranteeing the independence of the Commission and that provide for the impartiality and professionalism of Commissioners and staff and agents of the Commission.

The Commission consists of a Chairperson who is appointed by the President, after consultation with the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) and the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders. The Chairperson must be a judge, former judge, or due for appointment as a judge. The Commission also consists of eight other members appointed by the President from a list of not less than 12 nominees submitted by the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders. Members of the Commission must be Zimbabwean citizens who are appointed on the basis of merit, that is, experience, integrity, and competence. Members of the Commission are appointed for a six-year term and may be re-appointed for a further term, but may not be appointed after serving for a period that amounts to 12 years. The Commissioners, except the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson, work on a temporary basis and are full-time during the election period, where they are allocated provinces to manage.

5.2 Appointment of new ZEC Chairperson

In December 2017, the former Chairperson for the ZEC, Justice Rita Makarau, resigned. Her resignation came at a critical time during the BVR exercise and eight months before the harmonised elections. Prior her resignation, Justice Makarau was also Secretary of the JSC, which some believed was unconstitutional and a conflict of interest with

her position at ZEC. Justice Priscilla Chigumba was appointed on the 31 January 2018, as the ZEC Chairperson.

5.3 Structure of the Secretariat

The Secretariat is headed by the Chief Elections Officer (CEO) who is the administrative and technical head of the Secretariat and directly reports to the Commission. The CEO is the accounting officer. Specifically, the Secretariat consists of three divisions namely: Administration and Finance, Operations, and Inspectorate Divisions¹³. The ZEC also has 10 provincial and 63 District Offices. In preparation for the elections, ZEC established 210 Constituency and 1958 Ward Offices.

On the 1 March 2018, Constance Chigwamba, former CEO resigned from ZEC. Her departure from the ZEC came hardly 3 months after Justice Makarau resigned, five months before the harmonised elections, and at a time when ZEC needed to implement the crucial BVR process. Utoile Silaigwana, the then Deputy CEO (operations), was appointed the acting CEO.

5.4 Functions of the ZEC

The functions of ZEC as provided by the Constitution and elaborated in the Electoral Act include undertaking, promoting research, developing expertise on use of technology and promoting cooperation with government, civil society and political parties¹⁴. ZEC also has to provide the public with information on registration of voters; delimitation of wards, location or boundaries; availability of voters' roll and inspection of the roll; details of political parties and candidates participating; and voting and electoral processes¹⁵. The Commission also has to recommend to Parliament appropriate ways to provide public financing for political parties¹⁶. In respect of some of its functions, ZEC undertook the full mandate and authority as provided by the law.

¹³<https://www.zec.org.zw/pages/departments>

¹⁴Section 5(a-c) of the Electoral Act.

¹⁵Section 5(d)(i-vii) of the Electoral Act.

¹⁶Section 5(e) of the Electoral Act.

There was stakeholder engagement by ZEC, including with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). However, civil society, which, in turn, kept the public informed (although not satisfactorily) about some of the processes, was, itself, not satisfied with the quality of engagement with ZEC.

5.5 Independence of ZEC

Legal provisions guaranteeing ZEC's independence seem inadequate. There are to be several gaps that allow for executive interference in the operations of the commission. For instance, the Sixth Schedule to the Electoral Act gives the President the power to unilaterally set the terms and conditions of Commissioners. Although a report on findings of a tribunal set up to remove a Commissioner must be placed before Parliament, Parliament does not have any input in the final decision.

In addition, Section 7 of the Electoral Act permits ZEC to use its discretion to adopt and review procedures that promote efficiency and independence. This must be qualified for such discretion to guarantee transparency as stipulated in section of 239(a) of the Constitution. In practice, it seems this role resides in the Ministry of Justice which makes the regulations after considering input from the Commission.

The Observers Accreditation Committee (OAC) is widely perceived as exerting undue influence on the ZEC. Stakeholder sentiments are that observers will only be invited to observe electoral process when none of the members has raised an objection.¹⁷

Ballot papers design, printing, and distribution is provided for under Section 52A of the Electoral Act. The ZEC is required under Section 52A (2) to provide, without delay, information to all political parties and candidates contesting an election, and to all observers—

- a. where and by whom the ballot papers for the election have been or are being printed;

- b. the total number of ballot papers that have been printed for the election; and
- c. the number of ballot papers that have been distributed to each polling station.

For the 2018 harmonised elections, ZEC contracted Fidelity Printers for the printing of Presidential and National Assembly ballots and Printflow for the local council ballot papers¹⁸. The selection process of the two companies raised concerns as the tender process was not open. In essence, this process eroded stakeholder confidence. The ZEC printed 6 150 950 Presidential, 6 150 950 National Assembly, and 5 036 250 local authority ballot papers. In keeping with international best practice, ZEC only printed, for contingency purposes, additional ballot papers that constituted 8% of the total number of papers needed for the 2018 harmonized elections.

The design, printing, and distribution of ballot papers, on the other hand, became a contentious issue during the pre-election period with the MDC Alliance at one point threatening to boycott the elections. In response to sustained pressure from electoral stakeholders, ZEC invited political parties, the media, and observers to tour the printing facilities and witness a demonstration of how ballot papers would be printed. However, efforts by the ZEC to improve transparency in this area failed as stakeholders were not permitted to ask questions and were unable to see clearly as they observed the process from an approximate distance of 20 meters from the printing machines. The ZEC, therefore, missed an opportunity to address myths, fears, and misconceptions that stakeholders had at the time regarding the ballot paper design, printing and distribution.

Stakeholders, including ZESN, expressed concern over the design and layout of the Presidential ballot paper which did not conform to provisions of the Electoral Regulations of 2005 and Section 57(a)(1) of the Electoral Act, which states that candidates should appear in one column in

¹⁷See <http://www.zesn.org.zw/wp-content/_protected/publications/publication_308.pdf>

¹⁸<http://www.sundaymail.co.zw/zec-reveals-ballot-paper-stats/>

alphabetical order. The design was split into two columns, of 14 and nine candidates each, and ZEC indicated that this was done on the advice of the printers. The design of the ballot paper raised concerns as some stakeholders thought the layout gave the incumbent an unfair advantage. In designing the Presidential ballot paper, ZEC should have adhered to the 2005 regulations which prescribe the Form V.10 as the design for the ballot paper. The ZEC did not consult political parties over the design of the presidential ballots, raising issues of credibility, trust, and partiality. Concern was also raised as to procedures for security of ballot papers, storage, and distribution.

5.6 Observers in the 2018 Harmonized Elections

The Electoral Act, Sections 40G to 40K provide for the accreditation of observers. The first Schedule to the Electoral Act provides for a Code of Conduct for Political Parties, Candidates and Observers. Whilst domestic observers apply for accreditation to ZEC, regional and international observers are invited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. President Mnangagwa extended invitations to 46 countries, 15 organizations, and 2 eminent persons¹⁹. European Union and Commonwealth observers were invited for the first time since 2002. Other observer missions included the AU Election Observer Mission, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), SADC Election Observer Mission, SADC PF, Electoral Support Network of Southern Africa (ESN –SA), Zimbabwe International Election Observer Mission (ZIEOM)- a joint (National Democratic Institute/ International Republican Institute (NDI/IRI) observer mission, the Carter Centre Technical Team, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Pan African Parliament (PAP), observers from liberation movements namely the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Tanzania), the African National Congress (ANC), the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), Angola and observers from India, China, Russia, Turkey, Brazil, Ecuador, and other countries.

Domestic and citizen observers included ZESN, the National Association of Non-governmental Organisations (NANGO), the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP), Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR), the Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC), and the Union for the Development of Apostolic Churches in Zimbabwe (UDACIZA), among others. The Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC) deployed 23 teams from 23 July to 6 August 2018 to observe the 2018 elections²⁰.

5.7 Observers' Accreditation

Applications for accreditation are submitted to ZEC and are approved by the OAC. On the OAC sits the Chairperson of the Commission; Deputy Chairperson; three Commissioners; nominees from the President's Office and Cabinet; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry responsible for immigration; and Ministry of Women's Affairs. The OAC has been criticized for lacking independence as it is dominated by representatives from the Executive.

For purposes of the 2018 elections, the OAC was established on the 10 June 2018, the accreditation of observers ran for 50 days, from 10 June to the 30 July 2018. Applications for accreditation closed four days before the Election Day in accordance with the Electoral Law²¹. Accreditation Centres were published on 13 June 2018 and were decentralized to 10 provincial centres. The ZEC reduced accreditation fees for accredited BVR observers from US \$10 to US\$2. This was after advocacy interventions from ZESN and other CSOs to reduce the accreditation fees for observers.

The accreditation fees for different types of observers were pegged as follows: US\$10 for local observers; US\$20 for observers from the continent of Africa; US\$50 for observers from foreign embassies in Zimbabwe; US\$100 for observers from any country outside Africa; US\$50 for Zimbabwean media practitioners accredited with the Zimbabwe Media Commission (ZMC) and

¹⁹ <https://news.pindula.co.zw/2018/04/09/list-of-election-observers-to-be-invited-by-govt-for-2018-elections/>

²⁰ <http://kubatana.net/2018/07/25/zimbabwe-human-rights-commission-zhrc-deploys-election-monitors-countrywide/>

²¹ Section 40 (1) of the Electoral Act states that, An application for accreditation as an observer must be made no later than the fourth day before the first day of polling fixed in a proclamation made under section 38(1)(a), (b) or (c) for the election of the President, constituency members of the National Assembly or councillors.

working in Zimbabwe for foreign media houses; US\$10 for Zimbabwean local media practitioners accredited with the Zimbabwe Media Council (ZMC); US\$20 for media practitioners from the continent of Africa. The African Union and SADC EOMs were exempted from paying accreditation fees.

While ZESN recognises and commends the effort of Commission in accrediting domestic observer groups which empowered CSOs to execute their functions as established in the guidelines, as such contributing to transparency and overall acceptance of the elections, the Network was concerned with the costs and process of accreditation. Domestic observers were required to pay US\$10 each for accreditation fees and to physically present themselves at the ZEC provincial accreditation centres for the process. Transport and, in some instances, accommodation costs were incurred making the costs for the accreditation exorbitant thus stifling efforts to comprehensively deploy domestic observers at all polling stations. It is recommended that ZEC review the administrative and financial hurdles that impeded the accreditation of observers. As a possibility, the OAC could be decentralised or the requirement for observers to physically present themselves at accreditation centres could be removed.

5.8 Postal Voting

According to Section 72 Of the Electoral Act, postal voting is a process where a voter who is based outside the country on government business, or their spouse or a person on duty as a member of a disciplined force or an electoral officer, is unable to vote at a polling station in their constituency and requests to vote earlier. The postal voting procedure as set out in the Act states that anyone who requires to vote by post should apply to the ZEC and, once approved, the Commission would post the ballot papers to the said person who would vote in secret and post the ballot papers back to ZEC.

Over 7 200 people, the majority of them diplomats, applied for postal voting for the July 30 elections²². Suspicions arose during the postal voting process as widespread allegations of police officers being required to vote in front of their superiors and in what appeared as a polling station within the cantonment areas. Bulawayo was cited as one of the provinces where such incidents were reported by observers from ZESN and other CSOs. ZEC at the time had not indicated, on the electoral calendar, specific dates when postal voting would be conducted.

²²<https://www.herald.co.zw/7-200-apply-for-postal-voting/>



6. Voter Registration

In accordance with Section 36A of the Electoral Act Chapter 2:13, the President, on advice of the Commission, 'may at any time proclaim in the Gazette an order that there shall be a new registration of voters'. On 9 September 2017 former President, Robert Gabriel Mugabe, proclaimed that BVR would commence on 14 September of 2017.²³The ZEC went further to issue Statutory Instrument 85 of 2017 'Electoral (Voter Registration) Regulations' to set out the voter registration regulations and procedure. The new BVR system was used for the first time in Zimbabwe for the development of a new voters' roll. It was also the first time that ZEC conducted the voter registration, having assumed this role from the Registrar General. Furthermore, a polling station based voting system was used for the first time in harmonised elections.

6.1 Qualifications for Registration

According to Schedule 4 of the Constitution, a person may register as a voter if they are 18 years or over and a Zimbabwean citizen. The Constitution allows for additional requirements to be added by electoral law but these must be consistent with Section 67 of the Constitution which guarantees every citizen the right to participate in electoral processes.

According to Section 23 of the Electoral Act, for a person to be registered as a voter in a constituency, they must be resident in that constituency unless they intend to run as a Member of Parliament (MP) for a constituency in which they are not resident. The Act further states that the Commission may prescribe documents that shall constitute proof of residence. In line with the Act, Section 5 of the regulations set out the documents that would suffice as proof of address.

While the ZEC tried to be extensive in stating what constitutes proof of residence, it was still argued that this requirement was prejudicial to some who were unable to attain said the relevant documents.

Many raised the issue that it was cumbersome and discouraged some from registering to vote²⁴. In urban areas, the registration processes was negatively affected by the shortage of affidavits and Commissioners of Oath. Traditional leaders were the primary source of letters that supported registrants' proof of residence in rural areas.

6.2 The Right to Vote

Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) states that:

- Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives;
- Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country;
- The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) provides that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity without unreasonable restrictions:

- to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives; and
- to vote and be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electorate.

African Governments, through the African Union's Declaration on the Principles Governing Democratic Elections in Africa, commit to establish, where none exist, appropriate institutions to resolve issues such as code of conduct, citizenship, residency, age requirements for eligible voters, compilation of voters registers, etc.

²³ZESN Biometric Voter Registration Observation Report Available at: <http://www.zesn.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/ZESN-BVR-Observation-Report.pdf>

²⁴Available <https://www.herald.co.zw/residents-say-no-to-proof-of-residence-for-bvr/>

Section 67 (3) (a) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe provides for every Zimbabwean citizen who is of or over eighteen years old the right to vote in all elections and referendums and to do so in secret.

6.3 Non-Compliance with Right to Vote

The Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) is signatory to international and regional treaties, for example the ICCPR and the ACHPR. The Constitution also guarantees the right to vote. Nevertheless, not all Zimbabweans enjoy that right. The Electoral Act (Chapter 2:13) does not have provisions that extend the right to vote to all eligible Zimbabweans. For instance, prisoners do not enjoy the right to vote due to the lack of mechanisms to ensure that they register and vote. In addition, in the case *Gabriel Shumba and Others v Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and Others*, the Constitutional Court, ruled that the Zimbabwean Diaspora cannot vote from outside the country²⁵. This was after the ZEC had ruled out Diaspora voting and indicated that non- resident citizens would have to travel home to register and cast their vote.

6.4 Compliance with the Right to Vote

Previously, people referred to as “aliens” (people of foreign descent) did not have the right to vote, i.e. prior to the 2018 elections. However in a High Court ruling in November 2017, all people born in Zimbabwe and who were holders of identity cards written “alien” were granted the right to be registered and to vote, provided they had proof that one of their parents was born in Southern Africa²⁶.

Justice Munangati-Manongwa allowed them to participate in elections on specific terms and conditions which were outlined as follows:

Any person born in Zimbabwe who is of or over 18 years, with an identification card endorsed “Alien” and a birth certificate showing that such person was born in Zimbabwe, and at least one of the

parents of such person was born in Zimbabwe or from the SADC region, with proof that he or she was ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe on the relevant publication date in 2013, is entitled to be registered by the first respondent (ZEC) to vote without any impediment or additional requirement other than requirements relating to all people.

The third applicant (Ms Kachingwe), together with any class of persons in similar predicament, be and are hereby entitled to be, forthwith, registered as voters by the first respondent in the BVR exercise upon production of the identification card endorsed “Alien”, coupled with a birth certificate showing that they were born in Zimbabwe to parents from the SADC region or one of whom is a Zimbabwean and proof of residence²⁷.

However, most of those referred to as 'aliens' did not; manage to vote as they did not possess the long birth certificate, a necessary requirement for them to register.

6.5 Biometric Voter Registration (BVR)

Following Zimbabwe's adoption of the BVR, ZEC awarded the tender to supply BVR kits to Chinese Company, Laxton Group Limited. The tender was awarded after weeks of bid assessments and site validation tests after which a recommendation was made to the State Procurement Board (SPB). In addition to the kits, ZEC also procured an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) from a firm called IPSIDY.

Biometric Voter Registration Phases

Registration under the BVR process commenced on 18 September 2017, four days later from the day former President Mugabe had proclaimed as the starting date. Through Statutory Instrument 117 of 2017, in terms of Section 2 of the Presidential Powers (Temporary Measures) Act, amendments were belatedly effected to Sections 24, 25, and 36 of the Electoral Act.

²⁵<https://www.thezimbabwemail.com/law-crime/constitutional-court-rules-that-zimbabweans-based-in-the-diaspora-cannot-vote-unless-they-return/>

²⁶<https://www.herald.co.zw/aliens-can-vote-rules-high-court/>

²⁷ibid

ZESN deployed a total of 2012 static and roving observers to observe at select centres across the country. Registration was initially done, starting in September, at 63 District Centres across the country before it was extended to all wards, in phases, starting from 10 October 2017.

The BVR “blitz” commenced on 10 October 2017 and ended on 19 December 2017. However, at the conclusion of the fourth phase of the BVR, the apparent need for an extension of this process was evident as ZEC had only been able to enrol 65 % of the targeted voting population²⁸. An analysis of the registration figures at the end of the four phases indicated that Harare and Bulawayo had recorded the lowest percentages of registered voters, at 54.5 % and 50 % respectively. The Midlands province, at 77.3 % of its target, signifying the highest registration rates at the end of phase 4 of the BVR exercise.

Factors that impacted negatively on registration outcomes included that, the proclamation of BVR dates was not preceded by voter education to inform voters about the location of registration centres and the requirements needed for one to register under the new BVR system. Consequently, registrants only knew of the requirements at the point of registration resulting in some being turned away.

In addition the registration dates were affected by the procurement challenges of the BVR which led to the revision of the commencement of voter registration exercise. This in turn affected the preparation of subsequent electoral processes such as inspection of the voters' roll and preparation of the voter register.

Other challenges that were encountered during the BVR process included: logistical issues with accreditation which resulted in delays in the delivery of observers' accreditation lists to provincial ZEC offices; missing accreditation lists; high costs of accreditation; malfunctioning of the solar-powered kits during the rainy season; the

proof of residence requirement; the absence of Commissioners of Oaths at some centres; prospective registrants bringing inappropriate identification documents such as a driver's licence; registration centres running out of the VR1 and VR9 forms and the print roll for registration slips; and the changing of officially announced registration centres for the phased registration process without notification.

6.6 Mop-Up Voter Registration Exercise

In response to widespread calls for an extension of the registration process, ZEC conducted a mop-up voter registration exercise from 10 January to 8 February 2018.

Simultaneously, ZEC also introduced mobile registration centres, to make registration centres more accessible to citizens for continued registration. Unfortunately these efforts were hindered that the lack of publicity of the mobile registration centres. In many instances, the centres were not located in the areas that had been identified as high traffic centres during the phased BVR blitz. Widespread misinformation and intimidation of registrants were reported throughout the four phases and mop-up of the BVR exercise. Intimidatory tactics employed by some political contestants included the recording of registrants' registration slips' serial numbers with a warning that their political party would be able to track individual voting preferences on election day.

6.7 Inspection of the Voters' Roll

Section 17 of the Electoral Act states that: “Voter registration shall be conducted on a continuous basis so as to keep the voters' roll up to date”. This means that voter registration should happen throughout the electoral cycle. Once the roll has been compiled, Section 21 of the Act stipulates that the voters' roll is a public document and open to inspection by the public, free of charge during ordinary office hours and the Commission shall, within a reasonable period, provide any person who requests the roll and pays the prescribed fee,

²⁸ According to statistics released by ZEC a total of 4,727,376 people were registered during the 72 day long exercise representing 65% of the 7,224,128 million projected by ZESN in 2017. See <<http://www.zesn.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/ZESN-2018-Population-Projections-for-Zimbabweans-Aged-18.pdf>>

²⁹ Section 21 of the Electoral Act.

with a copy of the voters' roll, including a consolidated roll.²⁹

The Commission is obliged to provide every political party that intends to contest the election, and any accredited observer who requested the voters' roll after paying the prescribed fee. The Act also stipulates that, within a reasonable time after nomination, the Commission shall provide every candidate with one copy of the roll in electronic form for the election for which the candidate is nominated or, upon payment of the prescription fee, a candidate shall receive a printed copy of the voters' roll for the election for which the candidate has been nominated. The Act also adds that, where a voters' roll is in electronic form, it should be in a format that can be searched and analysed but should be in a form that does not allow it to be altered.

The inspection of the "provisional voters' roll"³⁰ was conducted from 19 to 29 May 2018. ZEC had a budget of US\$18 million to cover all logistical and administrative costs, such as transport, materials, allowances, and other costs associated with the inspection process. The ZEC set up 10 807 Inspection Centres (ICs) and 2019 registration centres. To ease the burden on the ICs, ZEC created varied platforms to facilitate rapid inspection of the voters' roll in the set timeframe, namely Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Short Message Services (SMS), and a web-based platform. By the time of inspection, 5.4 million had registered. At the end of inspection, 4 770 405 had checked their registration details: 694 030 physically went to the ICs, 819 935 used USSD *265#, and 3 256 440 verified through bulk SMSs sent out by the ZEC³¹. An exclusion list produced by ZEC had a total 11 018 registrants, with the following breakdown: 5 326 deceased, 3 077 multiple registrations and 2 615 with incorrect ID numbers.

ZESN observed the inspection of the provisional voters' roll by deploying 210 LTOs. The LTOs

observed inspection at 693 ICs. The law clearly stipulates that the voters' roll is a public document and open to inspection by the public. However, during the inspection period ZESN observers noted that:

The voters' roll was not posted for inspection outside ICs and people could only check their names by handing their identity documents to the inspection staff. The impact of this was that voters could not check for friends or family or provide objections to the Inspection Centre staff. This public scrutiny of the roll is important for removal of ineligible voters by reason of multiple registration, death or non-residence. Apart from the fact that the voters' roll was not displayed for public inspection, the major problem witnessed was shortage of some of the materials required to make changes or add new registrants to the voters' roll. Observers encountered ICs where the Voter Registration Data Correction Form (VR 1) and Transfer Form (VR 3) were missing 15% of the ICs where ZESN deployed observers. This was high especially at the beginning of the inspection period³².

ZEC did not have regulations for the inspection process and hence procedures were not uniformly applied by officials. Of the centres visited by ZESN LTOs, 18% were inaccessible for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). LTOs also observed that political party agents were largely absent at most ICs.

6.8 De-duplication Process

The Electoral Act states, in Section 32, that the Commission shall ensure that no person is registered as a voter more than once on the voters' roll for any one polling station. However, in the event that 'the Commission is satisfied that a voter is registered more than once on the voters' roll for any polling station, the Commission shall remove the duplicate or multiple names of the voter so that the name of that voter appears only once, and on the appropriate polling station voters' roll.'³³

²⁹The term provisional voters' roll was widely used even though the term is non-existent in the electoral law.

³¹<https://www.zimbabwesituation.com/news/2018-polls-4-8m-inspect-voters-roll/>

³²<http://www.zesn.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/ZESN-Report-on-the-Inspection.pdf>

³³Section 32 of the Electoral Act 2:13

The Act further states that no notice is required to be given of the Commission's action before or after removing any duplicate or multiple names of any voter. Section 35 states that if a voter is aggrieved by the removal of their name during the process of compiling the voters' roll, they can appeal against the decision to a designated magistrate in their province. While the aforementioned provisions are welcome, the stipulation that 'no notice has to be given' is contrary to the tenets of administrative justice as a voter should have the opportunity to make representations before his/her name is removed from the roll, and not after. Though there is an option of appealing to a designated magistrate of the province, this process is rather cumbersome and the aggrieved party is unlikely to get redress in time to get their name enlisted back on the voters' roll.¹³⁴

Deceased persons, those who had registered more than once, and entries with incorrect ID numbers were included on an exclusion list produced by ZEC. Since ZEC is under no obligation to inform registrants that their names have been removed from the voters' roll, as many as 5 692 persons on the exclusion list could have been disenfranchised without their knowledge as, on Election Day, their names appeared on the exclusion list rather than the voters' roll.

The de-duplication process was shrouded in secrecy. Despite repeated requests, ZEC did not provide feedback to stakeholders on the results of the de-duplication process. As a result, there was no certainty that the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) system had been run against every single voter entry to clearly identify and eliminate duplicates despite a specific request to ZEC to remove doubts that had arisen in this regard. In the interests of the constitutional requirement of transparency, ZEC should have availed the logs from the AFIS scan for inspection. ZEC's claim that it had unique bio-metric data for each entry on the roll thus carried no weight and

public confidence in the integrity of the roll was significantly reduced. ZEC also took no action against those who had registered twice or outside their constituencies of residence, undermining the deterrent effect intended by the Act in making these violations of electoral law an offence.

6.9 Voters' Roll

Section 239 (d) (e) of the Constitution provides that ZEC must compile the voters' rolls and registers and ensure the proper custody and maintenance. The Electoral Act provides that ZEC shall keep and maintain, in printed and electronic form, a voters' roll for each polling station.

Section 21 of the Electoral Act also provides for ZEC to make provision of the voters' roll to stakeholders. More specifically the clauses state that;

- (4) Within a reasonable period of time after the calling of an election, the Commission shall provide, on payment of the prescribed fee, to every political party that intends to contest the election, and to any accredited observer who requests it, one copy of every voters' roll to be used in the election, either in printed or in electronic form as the party or observer may request.
- (6) *Within a reasonable period of time after nomination day in an election, the Commission shall provide—*
 - a. free of charge, to every nominated candidate, one copy in electronic form of the voters' roll to be used in the election for which the candidate has been nominated; and
 - b. at the request of any nominated candidate, and on payment of the prescribed fee, one copy in printed form of the voters' roll to be used in the election for which the candidate has been nominated.
- (7) Where a voters' roll is provided in electronic form in terms of subsection (3), (4), or (6) its format shall be such as allows its contents to be searched and analysed.

¹³⁴Analysis of the Electoral Amendment act of 28 may 2018 and Outstanding Reforms ahead of the 30 July 2018 elections'

Table 1. Indicates voter registration statistics by gender and province.

Table 1. Voter Registration Statistics by Sex and Province

Province	Female	Male	Total
Bulawayo Metropolitan	138,238	120,329	258,567
Harare Metropolitan	457,350	443,378	900,728
Manicaland	415,116	318,254	733,370
Mashonaland Central	279,912	252,072	531,984
Mashonaland East	343,784	289,626	633,410
Mashonaland West	331,564	323,569	655,133
Masvingo	356,533	260,679	617,212
Matabeleland North	190,069	149,066	339,135
Matabeleland South	150,449	113,736	264,185
Midlands	410,175	351,807	761,982
National Total	3 073 190	2 622 516	5 695 706

Source: ZEC

7. Analysis of the Final Voters' Roll

All fields in the voters' roll (voter name, ID number, sex, date of birth, voter's address, polling station code, polling station name up to province) were filed. Generally, the registered voter population of 5 695 706 is lower than both the 18+ 2012 census population (6 805 455) and 2018 18+ projections (7 224 128) (see section on 'Comparison of the FVR with ZimStats Census Data and Projections'). Of the total adult population of registrants contained in the FVR, roughly 54% (3 073 190) are women and 46% (2 622 516) are men.

7.1 Distribution of Registered Voters by Age

There were differences in the number of voters within different age groups. Roughly 56% (3 201 447) of the population of registered voters were 39 years and below. More than a thousand registrants (1141) or 0.02% were aged 100 and above. The age group with the highest number of voters was 30-34 years (7 81 2 27), followed by 20-24 (780 903) in second place. The others were 35-39 and 25-29 respectively. Table 2 below illustrates the ages and sex of the registered voters range from 18 to 118 years.

Table 2: Distribution of Registered Voters by Age and Sex

Age	Female	Male	Total	% Total
18 - 19	69704	72897	142601	2.5%
20 - 24	398939	381964	780903	13.7%
25 - 29	393074	337651	730725	12.8%
30 - 34	423707	357520	781227	13.7%
35 - 39	407611	358380	765991	13.4%
40 - 44	327657	303288	630945	11.1%
45 - 49	253408	245329	498737	8.8%
50 - 54	166162	137687	303849	5.3%
55 - 59	178138	106997	285135	5.0%
60 - 64	157276	106150	263426	4.6%
65 - 69	115720	78285	194005	3.4%
70 - 74	78048	54276	132324	2.3%
75 - 79	50941	39703	90644	1.6%
80 - 84	26645	22562	49207	0.9%
85 - 89	17667	13889	31556	0.6%
90 - 94	5073	3839	8912	0.2%
95 - 99	2636	1742	4378	0.1%
100	376	158	534	0.0%
101	57	35	92	0.0%
102	83	39	122	0.0%
103	51	19	70	0.0%
104	62	23	85	0.0%
105	22	13	35	0.0%
106	29	16	45	0.0%
107	15	10	25	0.0%
108	33	13	46	0.0%
109	13	5	18	0.0%
110	12	6	18	0.0%
111	3	3	6	0.0%
112	4	3	7	0.0%
113	7	4	11	0.0%
114	4	3	7	0.0%
115	3	1	4	0.0%
116	3	1	4	0.0%
117	7	2	9	0.0%
118	-	3	3	0.0%
Total	3 073 190	2 622 516	5 695 706	100.0%

In all age groups, more women than men were registered voters. There were three oldest voters in the final voters' roll who were aged 118 years and were found in Manicaland, Mashonaland West, and Masvingo. Apart from the age variable, ZESN also considered how the registered voters were distributed according to urban/rural locations. The results of the analysis showed that most of the registered voters (68%) reside in rural Zimbabwe compared to 32% who stay in urban areas (See table 3 below).

Table 3: Distribution of Registered Voters by Urban/Rural location

Age group	Urban	Rural	Total	%total registrants	
				Urban	Rural
18 - 19	57820	131616	189436	1.0%	2.3%
20 - 24	273695	508152	781847	4.8%	8.9%
25 - 29	274778	455226	730004	4.8%	8.0%
30 - 34	287564	499649	787213	5.0%	8.8%
35 - 39	263590	487131	750721	4.6%	8.6%
40 - 44	205933	421973	627906	3.6%	7.4%
45 - 49	156413	330825	487238	2.7%	5.8%
50 - 54	95629	200459	296088	1.7%	3.5%
55 - 59	71047	216191	287238	1.2%	3.8%
60 - 64	56512	202693	259205	1.0%	3.6%
65 - 69	33125	156716	189841	0.6%	2.8%
70 - 74	17771	109850	127621	0.3%	1.9%
75 - 79	10131	79868	89999	0.2%	1.4%
80 - 84	4801	42006	46807	0.1%	0.7%
85 - 89	2104	28848	30952	0.0%	0.5%
90 - 94	497	7790	8287	0.0%	0.1%
95 - 99	144	4167	4311	0.0%	0.1%
100 - 104	19	742	761	0.0%	0.0%
105 - 109	3	168	171	0.0%	0.0%
110+	2	58	60	0.0%	0.0%
Total	1 811 578	3 884 128	5 695 706	31.8%	68.2%

When the number of registered voters is viewed by urban/rural location, the analysis showed that the majority of registrants (68.2%) are rural residents while only 3 in 10 (31.8%) stay in urban areas.

Across all age groups, the FVR showed that more registered voters came from rural than urban areas. For the younger generations (39 years and below) this urban-rural difference in proportions of registered voters was even bigger.

7.2 Duplicates Cases in the Final Voters' Roll

To identify duplicates, ZESN's analysis focused mainly on the voter's national identity number (ID). The analysis pointed to suspicious cases with different permutations: 65536 voters with duplicate names; 4862 voters with duplicate names and date of births; 7416 voters with duplicate names and address; and 2 voters with the same name, date of birth, and address.

7.3 Comparison of the Final Voters' roll with ZIMSTAT Census Data and Projections

Generally, the FVR population of registrants was lower than census data, but the difference was not

statistically significant ($t = 1.177, p > 0.01$). Table 4 below is a comparison of the eligible versus actual registered voters.

Table 4: A Summary of Eligible versus Actual Registered Voters

Gender	FVR	Projected Census 2018	Difference	%Difference
Men	2 622 516	3 349 462	-726946	-21.70
Women	3 073 190	3 874 665	-801475	-20.69
Total	5 695 706	7 224 128	-1 528 421	-21.16

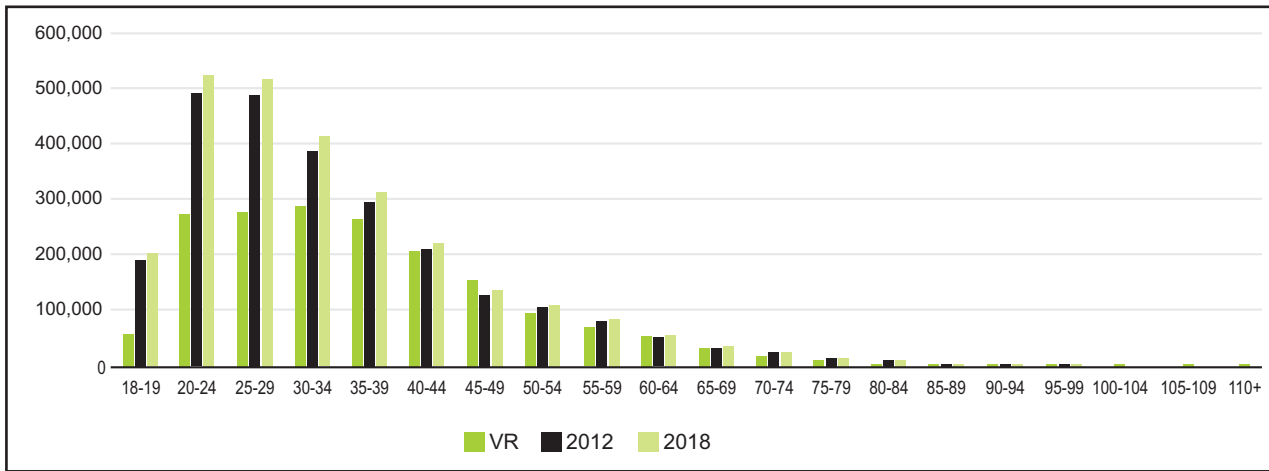
Overall, 21% of the projected population did not register to vote.

Urban Registrants against Census Populations

When ZESN examined the population of urban registrants, it found out that the FVR urban population was generally lower than census data except for adult Zimbabweans aged 45-49 years.

Figure 1 below shows the numbers of urban registrants and the census populations

Fig 1. Numbers of urban registrants and the census populations

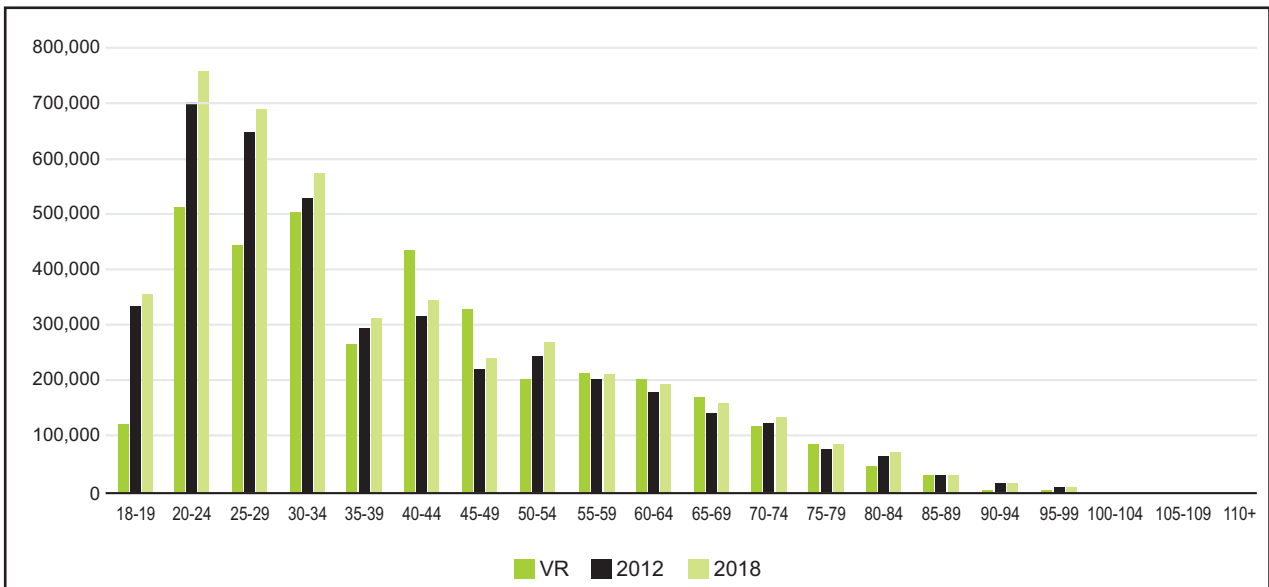


The graph shows that, the results seemed to suggest that young adults, especially those 39 years and below, living in urban areas were under-registered when compared to those 40 years and above.

Rural Registrants against Census Populations

In rural Zimbabwe, the number of registered voters was higher than census data in the 35-49 years and 55-69 years age categories. Figure 2 below shows the numbers of rural registrants and census populations.

Figure 2: Numbers of Rural Registrants and Census Populations



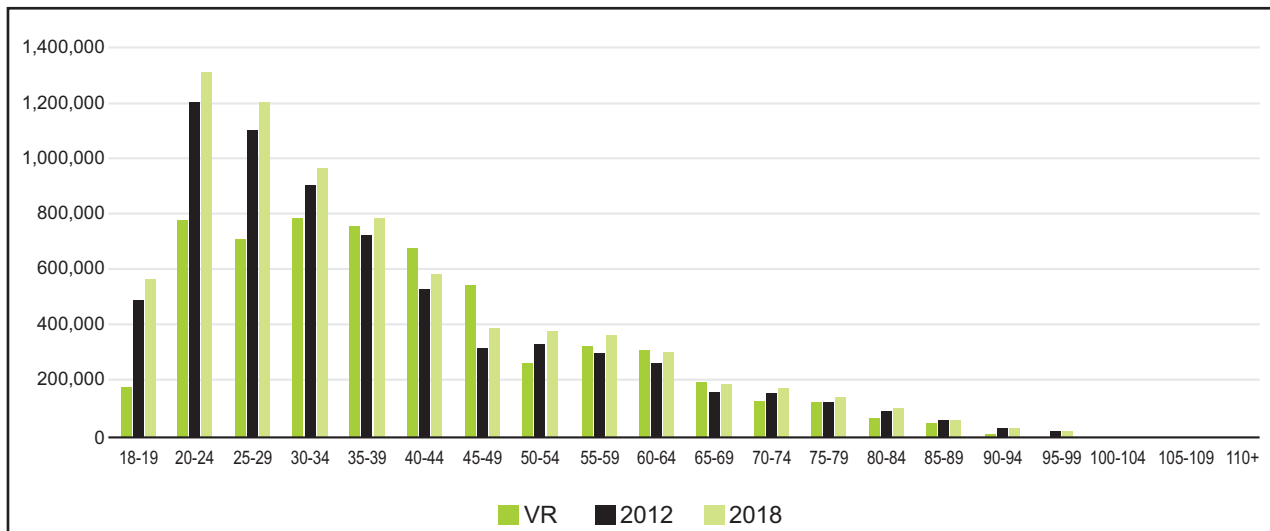
Registration rates for urban areas and younger registrants continue to lag behind those of rural areas and older registrants for the 2018 FVR – though not as much as for the 2013 preliminary voters' roll (PVR). The registration rate in rural areas was 83% compared to 72% in urban areas – for the 2013 PVR, the rural registration rate was 97% and the urban registration rate was 66%. While the ZEC allocated additional BVR kits to rural areas that led to high registration rates for rural and older voters, the ZEC did not, despite

requests, make similar efforts to ensure higher registration rates for urban and young voters. This disparity undermined the inclusiveness of the voter registration process.

Zimbabwe Population Comparison

The final voters' roll population of registrants was lower than both the baseline census data and the 2018 projections of the adult population. Figure 3 below compares the FVR population with census data for 2012 and 2018.



Figure 3 Comparison of the Final Voters' Roll Population with Census Data for 2012 and 2018.

The overall picture presented in the figure 3 is that the FVR population of registrants was lower than both the baseline census data and the 2018 projections of the adult population. However, the FVR population was higher than census data in ages 40-49 years then 60-69 years. This difference, however, was not large enough to have any impact on the overall picture.

Comparison of the Final Voters' Roll with the Preliminary Voters' Roll

The ZEC produced two voters' rolls for the 2018 harmonized elections; the preliminary voters' roll (PVR) released on 18 June 2018 and the final voters' roll used on election day. Table 5 below shows the distribution of voters by province on the preliminary and the final voters' rolls.

Table 5: Distribution of Voters by Province (Provisional Voters' Roll versus Final Voters' Roll)

Province	Preliminary voters' roll		Final Voters' roll		Difference	
	Number of voters	% of Voters	Number of voters	% of Voters	Number of voters	% increase
Bulawayo	258690	4.55	258567	4.54	-123	-0.05
Harare	900300	15.84	900728	15.81	428	0.05
Manicaland	733293	12.90	733370	12.88	77	0.01
Mashonaland Central	531864	9.36	531984	9.34	120	0.02
Mashonaland East	633126	11.14	633410	11.12	284	0.04
Mashonaland West	644974	11.35	655133	11.50	10159	1.58
Masvingo	617204	10.86	617212	10.84	8	0.00
Matebeleland North	338851	5.96	339135	5.95	284	0.08
Midlands	761474	13.40	761982	13.38	508	0.07
Matebeleland South	264160	4.65	264185	4.64	25	0.01
Total	5 683 936	100.00	5 695 706	100.00	11770	0.21

Table 5 compares the provincial totals for both the preliminary voters' roll and the final voters' roll as published by ZEC. As shown from the table, the registered voters increased marginally (0.21%) from 5 683 936 in the PVR to 5 695 706 in the FVR. However, when ZESN checked how this marginal

increase played out across by province, it realized that about approximately 86.3% (10159 out of total of 11770) of those that were added to the final registers are in Mashonaland West provinces. The analysis also shows that 123 (-0.05%) voters were removed from Bulawayo province. Marginal

increases were observed across all other provinces with the least positive variance in Masvingo where there was an increase of only 8 (0.001%) registrants. The marginal variances recorded between the PVR and the FVR of less 5% margin of error implies that the FVR quality was nearly the same as the PVR released on the 18th of June 2018.

Across all the 10 provinces in the country, and for both the final voters' roll and the provisional voters' roll, more women than men registered to

vote. The final voters' roll for Bulawayo showed that 65 women and 58 men had been removed from the PVR. Combined, this gave a total of 1123 removed, as earlier observed. Masvingo province results showed an increase in the number of females in the final voters' roll from 356512 to 356533 while the males showed a decrease from 260692 to 260679 registrants. Table 6 below compares registered voters on the PVR and the FVR by province and sex.

Table 6: Distribution of Voters by Province and Sex (FVR versus PVR).

	Final voters' roll					Preliminary voters' roll						
	Males	Males (%)	Females	Females (%)	Total	Total (%)	Males	Males (%)	Females	Females (%)	Total	Total (%)
Bulawayo	120329	46.54	138238	53.46	258567	4.54	120387	46.54	138303	53.46	258690	4.55
Harare	443378	49.22	457350	50.78	900728	15.81	443178	49.23	457122	50.77	900300	15.84
Manicaland	318254	43.40	415116	56.60	733370	12.88	318219	43.40	415074	56.60	733293	12.90
Mashonaland central	252072	47.38	279912	52.62	531984	9.34	252021	47.38	279843	52.62	531864	9.36
Mashonaland East	289626	45.72	343784	54.28	633410	11.12	289475	45.72	343651	54.28	633126	11.14
Mashonaland West	323569	49.39	331564	50.61	655133	11.50	318184	49.33	326790	50.67	644974	11.35
Masvingo	260679	42.23	356533	57.77	617212	10.84	260692	42.24	356512	57.76	617204	10.86
Matebeleland North	149066	43.95	190069	56.05	339135	5.95	148948	43.96	189903	56.04	338851	5.96
Midlands	351807	46.17	410175	53.83	761982	13.38	351586	46.17	409888	53.83	761474	13.40
Matebeleland South	113736	43.05	150449	56.95	264185	4.64	113734	43.05	150426	56.95	264160	4.65
Total	2622516	46.04	3073190	53.96	5695706	100.00	2616424	46.03	3067512	53.97	5683936	100

From field tests conducted, ZESN noted that a high level of consistency in entering data of registrants on the voters' roll. However, ZESN could not locate 8.3% of the sampled respondents because they were not known at given address from the voters' roll. ZESN would encourage ZEC to post the voters' roll outside inspection centres to allow for further cleaning as citizens can identify non-residents, the deceased and multiple entries.

The voters' roll which was availed by the ZEC after nomination was not the roll used in the elections, as stipulated by the Act. Stakeholders continued to raise concerns with the ZEC concerning the quality and availing of the voters' roll. The ZEC availed what it called the final voters' roll on the 25 July 2018 but there is considerable uncertainty that this was the roll that was used on election day.

8. Voter Education

Voter education in Zimbabwe is provided for in the Constitution and the Electoral Act. Section 239 (h) of the Constitution provides for ZEC to conduct and supervise voter education. Part IXA of the Electoral Act defines voter education as any course or programme of instruction on electoral law and procedure aimed at voters generally, thus limiting the definition to what is more properly regarded as voter information rather than education. Section 40B (1) (b) of the Electoral Act also provides that ZEC must ensure that the voter education provided by others is adequate, accurate, and unbiased. Furthermore, Section 40B (3) provides that ZEC “may permit any person to assist it in providing voter education.” ZEC is required by the law to start a programme of voter education within a week of the proclamation of election dates.

ZEC accredited 79 organisations to conduct voter education for voter registration and the election period. Voter education initiatives by CSOs were more visible in 2018 when compared with previous electoral cycles. This is partly attributed to the relaxation of some of the stringent requirements that CSOs needed to meet before permission was granted by the Commission to conduct voter education. The legal framework for voter education was amended to repeal the requirement to disclose sources of funding to ZEC, and the need to channel foreign funding through ZEC by organisations that intended to conduct voter education.

Commendably, the voter education conducted by various electoral stakeholders was more visible and more comprehensive than in previous election cycles. There were also deliberate efforts to convey voter education messages in local languages including targeting specific groups such as women, the youth, and People with Disabilities (PWDs). ZESN and its CSOs partners conducted vibrant voter education campaigns and information dissemination to the electorate using methodologies such as road shows, use of popular artists, video skits, door to door campaigns,

billboards, pitching information kiosks at public places such as churches and shopping centres, radio and television (TV) programmes, print media adverts and social media. These methodologies contributed to increased access to civic voter education (CVE) by various categories of voters.

8.1 ZEC Voter Education

ZEC voter education for the 2018 harmonised election was informed by a ZEC Five-year Voter Education Strategy developed in March 2016. The strategy was premised on the importance of using a multi-media, a multi-sectoral approach and continued voter education (VE), unlike previous years where VE was done periodically. In this regard, ZEC provided early accreditation to over 79 organisations to complement its efforts. Prior to the 2018 elections, ZEC organised workshops to develop voter education materials and messages, and invited input into the process from CSOs such as ZESN, Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe (WCoZ), the National Association of Youth Organisations (NAYO), the Youth Empowerment and Transformation Trust (YETT), the National Association of Societies for the Care of the Handicapped (NASCOH), and the Election Resource Centre (ERC). This resulted in the creation of innovative voter mobilization strategies that were used by the Commission.

ZEC used a plethora of strategies for its voter education campaign and this included the deployment of four mobile voter educators per ward nationwide, road shows, door to door, radio and TV programmes, radio adverts, jingles, newspaper adverts and print and dissemination of pamphlets, flyers and posters, t/shirts, caps, hats bags and billboards with voter education messaging. In terms of messaging, ZEC focused mainly on providing information on the nature of the BVR, the requirements for registration as a voter, inspection of the voters' roll and voter information on voting, voting processes, assisted voters, voters' rights, the polling station set up and locations and peace and secrecy of the vote, dates



and times of key electoral processes. ZEC also focused on mobilising women, the youth, and marginalised groups such as PWDS.

As compared to previous elections, ZEC conducted a robust voter education campaign though there were challenges of limited Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials in some places especially in other local languages.

In addition, CSOs coordinated by ZESN developed a voter education strategy aimed at increasing turnout for the BVR process and voter turnout on election day, targeting mainly the youth, women, and PWDs. ZESN also produced a CVE Manual and other materials such fliers, posters, as t/shirts, hats, caps, and mugs were shared with other CSOs conducting voter education. The manual was the principal tool that guided the CVE planning and content, emphasising the principles of accuracy, non-partisanship and inclusivity. The manual focused on messaging that relates to citizens' civic and political rights, political participation, secrecy of the vote, de-mystification of the BVR process, and elections.

CSOs ran several campaigns, for example, the "VIP" – Vote in Peace by ZESN, Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC) campaign "I Pray I Vote", while the voter education theme of youth organisations, YETT and NAYO was "Ballot Buddies and the Leave no Youth Behind" respectively. Through the #IprayIvotecampaign, the ZCC also conducted the Ecumenical Elections Covenant, which it took to represent what the citizens hoped and prayed for.

ZEC and CSO voter education efforts are some of the key factors that contributed to a comparatively high turnout for both the voter registration process and the harmonised election.

On a less positive note, ZEC did not act expeditiously to denounce and take action against those who were collecting serial numbers from voter registration certificates. This demand had, and was clearly, designed to have an intimidatory effect on voters, particularly the rural folk and those in remote parts of the country.



9. Political Parties

Zimbabwe's legal framework does not require political parties to register. Hence towards every general election there is a sudden surge in the number of political parties that emerge with the intention of contesting the elections. Before the Nomination Courts on 14 June 2018, there were reports of the existence of as many as 133 political parties that wanted to contest the 2018 harmonised election. The number however dropped to 55 after the sitting of the Nomination Courts as some parties did not submit candidates for consideration by the Nomination Court.

9.1 Political Parties Primary Elections

Of the 55 political parties that participated in the elections, only ZANU-PF held primary elections throughout the country. The MDC Alliance, on the other hand, relied on a hybrid process where meetings were convened for the alliance's members to reach consensus on who would represent the alliance in the various parliamentary constituencies and local council wards. For the most part, primary elections were held whenever interested candidates failed to reach consensus. In other instances, aggrieved party members chose to stand as independent candidates. As for the less dominant political parties, the candidate selection processes were unclear, with reports that the leadership of those parties made arbitrary decisions on who would represent their respective parties.

Generally, observation of candidate selection processes and primary elections for political parties remains a challenge for observers as parties view this process as an internal process which is closed to outsiders. The situation is compounded by the fact that ZEC is not involved in any way in the primary elections for political parties. The ZESN mobile teams therefore observed ZANU-PF primaries from a distance.

The general political environment during the ZANU-PF primary elections was generally calm.

However, voting started late in some constituencies such as Norton where voting had not commenced by noon owing to absence of ballot papers.

In other instances, the publicized venues were not used, leading to some confusion as to the location of the polling stations. Initially, the party notified their members that public venues would be used. However, on the actual polling day, most of the venues were located in private places such as homes of party members and district offices of the party, making it difficult for observers to access them.³⁵

9.2 Nomination Court Proceedings

The Nomination Courts sat on 14 June 2018 to receive papers from nominees for the 2018 local authority, National Assembly, and presidential elections. ZESN deployed Long Term Observers (LTOs) to observe the Nomination Court proceedings in a total of 116 Nomination Courts including ward level, National Assembly and the presidential Nomination Courts across all 10 provinces.

Of the nomination centres where ZESN observed, 82% opened on time and had started receiving nomination papers by 1030 hours. On average, the courts handled between 20 and 140 applications. Only 33% of the courts completed verification of nomination papers by 1700 hours while the majority were still checking nomination documents until very late in the evening. For instance, in Mutare nominees were able to submit their papers after 1900 hours while the Nomination Courts for Matabeleland South (Magistrates Court in Gwanda), Mashonaland West (Chinhoyi Civil Court), completed the process the following day at 0200 hours.

Unsuccessful Nomination Applications

ZESN observers reported instances where some nominees could not successfully submit their

³⁵ZESN's Report on the Nomination Court can be accessed on <<http://www.zesn.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/ZESN-Report-on-the-Nomination-Court-Observations.pdf>>



nomination applications. On average, at least two applications were rejected at each Nomination Court for reasons that included the following:

Incorrect and incomplete documentation

Incorrect and incomplete documentation was identified as one of the most common reasons for unsuccessful nominations. LTOs noted that in some cases, the Nomination Courts had an extremely strict interpretation of the legal requirements and would not accept copies of the birth certificate, or a passport in place of a national ID card. This was notably the case at Makoni Rural District Council in Rusape under Makoni West constituency in Manicaland Province where one nominee did not have an original birth certificate while another wanted to use a valid passport in place of a birth certificate. In Bulilima East, Matabeleland South Province, at the local Registrar General's Offices, one nominee did not have a long birth certificate and could not alternatively use the short version of the same document. Regrettably, nominees could have easily circumvented these challenges had they submitted their papers prior to the day of the sitting of the Nomination Court, as permitted by law.

Issues with the Voters' Roll

A prospective candidate for Ward 4 in Harare West had his nomination papers rejected because his name was not found as a claimant for registration on the voters' roll, despite the fact that he was in possession of his registration slip that indicated that he was a registered voter. Similarly, a

prospective candidate for Insiza Rural District Council in Matabeleland South was rejected because the serial number on his voter registration slip was said to be similar to someone else's on the voters' roll.

These incidents, though few, are a direct consequence of the voters' roll not being available to political parties well before the Courts sat, in contravention of the Electoral Act³⁶. Hence the law needs to provide a specific timeframe when the final voters' roll must be available to the political contestants before the sitting of the Nomination Court.

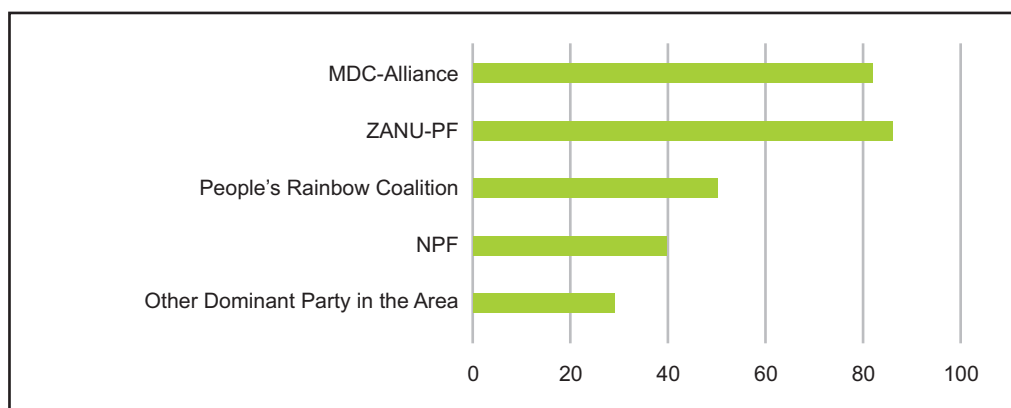
Prospective Candidates Seeking to Contest in Wards where they were not Registered

ZESN received reports of instances where prospective candidates for the local authority elections were rejected on the basis that they were registered to vote in wards different to the ones they wished to contest. This may be a pointer to the inadequacies in voter education for nomination prior to the commencement of the process.

Presence of Political Party Agents

In three quarters of the Nomination Courts where ZESN observed the process, political party agents and other observers were present. The MDC Alliance and ZANU-PF deployed agents most comprehensively across the country, followed by the People's Rainbow Coalition (PRC). Figure 4 below depicts the presence of party agents by political party.

Fig 4: Presence of Party Agents at Nomination Courts by Political Parties



³⁶Section 21 (3) of the Electoral Act [Chapter 2:13]

Presidential Candidates

A record 23 candidates contested the 2018 presidential election. Only four of the 23 candidates were female. Compared to previous elections, the number of Presidential candidates was significantly increased. In 2008, there were

four candidates while in 2013 there were five. All Presidential candidates for the 2008 and 2013 elections were male. Table 7 below shows a list of the presidential election candidates for the 2018 elections.

Table 7: List of Candidates for the 2018 Presidential Election

Name of Candidate	Political Party	Sex
1. Busha Joseph Makamba	FreeZim Congress	M
2. Chamisa Nelson	MDC Alliance	M
3. Chiguvare Tonderai Johannes	People Progressive Party	M
4. Chikanga Everisto Washington	Rebuild Zimbabwe	M
5. Dzapasi Melbah	1980 Freedom Movement Zimbabwe	F
6. Gava Mapfumo Peter	United Democratic Front	M
7. Hlabangana Kwanele	Republicans Party of Zimbabwe	M
8. Hove Mhambi Divine	National Alliance of Patriotic and Democratic Republicans	M
9. Kasiyamhuru Blessing	Zimbabwe Partnership for Prosperity	M
10. Khupe Thokazani	Movement for Democratic Change T	F
11. Madhuku Lovemore	National Constitutional Assembly	M
12. Mangoma Elton Steers	Coalition of Democrats	M
13. Manyika Noah Ngoni	Build Zimbabwe Alliance	M
14. Mariyacha Violet	United Democratic Movement	F
15. Mnangagwa Emmerson Dambudzo	ZANU PF	M
16. Moyo Nkosana	Alliance for People's Agenda	M
17. Mteki Bryn	Independent	M
18. Mugadza William Tawonezvi	Bethel Christian Party	M
19. Mujuru Joice Teurairopa	People's Rainbow Coalition	F
20. Munyanduri Tendai Peter	New Patriotic Front	M
21. Mutinhiri Ambrose	National Patriotic Front	M
22. Shumba Daniel	United Democratic Alliance	M
23. Wilson Harry Peter	Democratic Opposition Party	M

Female candidates featured for the first time as electoral contestants in Zimbabwean presidential elections, representing 17% of the candidates. Table 8 below shows the list of presidential candidates for the last two harmonized elections, before the 2018 elections.

Table 8: Presidential Candidates for the 2008 and 2013 Harmonised Elections

Election Year	Presidential Candidate Name	Political Party	Sex
2008	Robert Mugabe	ZANU-PF	M
	Morgan Tsvangirai	MDC-T	M
	Simba Makoni	Mavambo	M
	Langton Towungana	Independent	M
2013	Robert Mugabe	ZANU-PF	M
	Morgan Tsvangirai	MDC-T	M
	Welshman Ncube	MDC	M
	Dumiso Dabengwa	ZAPU	M
	Kisinoti Mukwazhe	Zimbabwe Development Party	M



Analysis of the outcomes of the National Assembly Nomination Court

An analysis of the Nomination Court results indicated that, of all the contesting political parties, only ZANU-PF managed to field candidates for all the 210 National Assembly seats³⁷. The MDC Alliance failed to field candidates in four constituencies namely Mbare, Hurungwe East, Chiredzi West and Insiza North. The PRC sought to contest in 74% of the constituencies, failing to field candidates in 54 constituencies. The Thokozani Khupe led MDC-T contested in 52% of the 210 seats, having forgone fielding candidates in 101 constituencies. In some cases, the contesting political parties had more than one candidate seeking election on the party ticket (twin-candidature) in the same constituency. The MDC

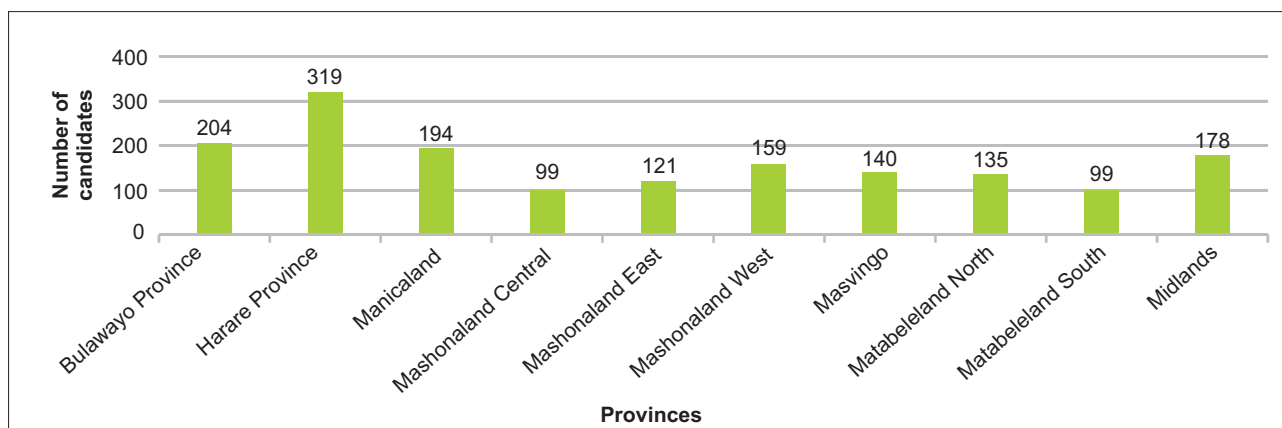
Alliance had the highest number of double candidates, with two candidates in constituencies such as Mazowe North, Mazowe South, Mazowe West, Muzarabani North, Goromonzi West, Bikita East, Gutu Central, Gutu North, Gutu West, Masvingo South, and Zaka West. Table 9 shows the number of candidates fielded by each of the major parties.

Table 9: Candidates Fielded by the Main Political Parties

Political party	Number of candidates fielded in the 210 constituencies	Total number of candidates	Number of constituencies with more than one candidate	Number of constituencies where parties did not field candidates
ZANU-PF	210	211	1	0
MDC Alliance	206	220	14	4
PRC	156	157	1	54
MDC-T	109	110	1	101
NPF	94	95	1	116
CODE	43	44	1	167
ZAPU	36	37	1	174

Figure 5 below shows the numbers of candidates for National Assembly elections by Province.

Fig 5: Number of candidates for the National Assembly by province



Source: <http://www.zec.gov.zw>

Unopposed Local Authority Wards

Of the 1958 local authority wards in Zimbabwe, 90 were unopposed for the 2018 harmonised elections of which 84 had only ZANU-PF candidates while the MDC Alliance fielded 6

candidates for the remainder of the unopposed wards. The lists of unopposed³⁸ wards were provided in the detailed ZESN report on the Nomination Court.

³⁷ Statistics relating to candidates are based on the Government Gazette listing the Nomination Court results for the National Assembly Direct Election published on the 22 June 2018. The report does not factor in changes that happened thereafter such as the withdrawal of some candidates.

³⁸ <http://www.zec.gov.zw/election-notice-board/nomination-court/file/496-results-of-nomination-courts-for-local-authorities>

10. Pre-Election Environment and Election Campaigns

10.1 Pre-Election Environment

A proper understanding of elections proceeds from the conceptualization of the electoral process as constituting a cycle. The electoral cycle comprises of the pre-election, election, and the post-election periods. The import of the foregoing is that the quality of an election is a function of several factors including developments that precede and transcend the election day. ZESN therefore closely tracked processes and developments in the pre-2018 election period. Accordingly, ZESN LTOs who observed from 18 May to 30 August 2018 were mandated to observe and report on key electoral processes in the period leading to the election, including preparations by the ZEC; voter education campaigns; Nomination Court proceedings; inspection of the voters' roll; campaign rallies and meetings as well as other activities of political parties; and the training of the ZEC polling officials. The LTOs would also meet with key stakeholders, including political parties and voters, in their respective constituencies.

The election date was proclaimed by President Mnangagwa and published in Statutory Instrument 83 of 2018 in an extraordinary government gazette on 30 May 2018. The President also set 8 September 2018 as the date for a presidential election run-off in the event that it would be required.

Generally, and in comparative terms, freedoms of assembly; association; speech; and the media, among others, were enjoyed more in the pre-2018 election environment than in previous elections. In respect of the political environment, it is worth noting from the onset that the pre-election environment in the run-up to the 30 July 2018 election was relatively peaceful. Previous elections were characterised by incidents of open conflicts and sometimes election-related violent encounters. Efforts made by political parties to promote peace in the electoral process are laudable. For instance, at the national level, and

for the first time in the history of elections in Zimbabwe, political party leaders committed to a peaceful campaign by signing a Peace Pledge on 26 June 2018, although the leaders of the two major parties, President Emmerson Mnangagwa and Nelson Chamisa, were represented by officials from their parties. Furthermore, political parties organised joint peace marches in some constituencies around the country, for example in Zvishavane and Gokwe Central constituencies.

ZESN also observed that the campaign space was more open than before as evidenced by campaign rallies that were held, virtually unhindered, including in areas where opposition political parties would historically not hold rallies. Also, demonstrations were allowed to proceed without attracting backlash from the State ahead of the elections.

Critical for a free and fair electoral context is a pre-election environment that is devoid of irregularities and malpractices. In respect of this, the Constitution of Zimbabwe guarantees freedoms that include association and speech, *inter alia*, that must be upheld in the electoral process³⁹. However, while, as already noted, the pre-30 July 2018 election environment was relatively peaceful, it was marred by some irregularities that subsequently brought into question the freeness, fairness, and credibility of the election.

ZESN observed a number of anomalies including intimidation and harassment particularly by suspected ZANU-PF supporters; forced attendances of rallies; people being stopped from attending rallies; disruption of campaign rallies; hate speech; the misuse of government resources such as vehicles by the incumbent; traditional leaders who discharged their roles on a partisan basis; vote buying; unequal access to the publicly controlled media; people being not free to speak about politics or wear party regalia; destruction of

³⁹Section 58 of Constitution provides for freedom of assembly while section 61 provides for freedom of the media.



rivals campaign materials; and bias in the public media. The uneven playing field was exacerbated by the absence of legislation that effectively regulates the use of political parties' campaign finances. In instances where the conduct of electoral stakeholders was provided for in the Electoral Act, there was an apparent lack of political will to enforce the law. A notable case of is that of the president of the National Council of Chiefs (NCC) Fortune Charumbira who was taken to court for encouraging other Chiefs to support ZANU PF's 2018 election campaigns. The Court order directing Chief Charumbira to issue an apology within seven days was disregarded with impunity.

To make the playing field for electoral contestants even, there is need for enactment of appropriate legislation that can regulate campaign finance by political parties. The legislation should provide for audits, disclosure of sources, and limits as to how much money electoral contestants and political parties can spend during campaigns.

While there were a few cases of overt violence, there was significant intimidation in the pre-election environment. In terms of Section 133A of the Electoral Act Chapter 2:13 as amended up to 28 May 2018, acts that constitute intimidation, or attempts at intimidation, include achieving or attempting to achieve an objective through inflicting or threatening to inflict bodily injury upon a person; causing or threatening to cause unlawful damage to a person's property; withholding or threatening to withhold from a person any assistance or benefit to which that person is legally entitled; persuading or attempting to persuade another person that he or she can or will be able to discover for whom that other person cast his or her vote in an election; and illegally doing or threatening to do anything to the disadvantage of a person for such purposes. In the run-up to the Election Day, threats were made by ZANU-PF supporters that there would be retribution for those who would not vote for the party's presidential candidate. There were also incidents of the withholding of food aid to those who were known or perceived to be non-supporters of ZANU-PF.

In terms of Section 133B, subsection (d) of the Electoral Act, it is unlawful to compel or attempt to compel a person or persons generally to attend or participate in any political meeting, march, demonstration or other political event. In the run up to the 30 July election, ZESN received a few reports of some opposition supporters being forced to attend ZANU-PF political party rallies and others who were stopped from attending rallies for their parties by supporters of the ZANU-PF party in Zengeza West and Chikanga-Dangamvura constituencies. Further, on 18 July 2018, suspected ZANU-PF youths reportedly stormed an MDC Alliance rally in Caledonia and indiscriminately assaulted attendees in a matter that was reported at the Mabvuku Police Station. Also, in two reported incidents, one in Bindura, rally attendees were not at liberty to leave ZANU-PF rallies in progress.

It is also unlawful to use hate language against other electoral stakeholders. Paragraph 6 of the Fourth Schedule to the Electoral Act Chapter 2:13 prohibits the use of hate language which incites violence towards any individual or group including in speeches, songs, and slogans by any political party or any of its members and supporters, a candidate or any of his or her supporters. In spite of this, some candidates and their supporters used hate language in their campaigns ahead of the election. For example, MDC Alliance supporters scolded the ZANU-PF's top leadership and the party as they sang their campaign songs along Nerupiri Chikomo road on 10 July in Gutu South Ward 30.

For a fair electoral contest, the playing field should be even for all contestants. It is often the case that some perquisites come along with State incumbency thereby skewing the playing field. In campaigning for the election, ZANU-PF unfairly benefitted from the misuse of government resources such as vehicles, helicopters, and state media. The party also enjoyed the privilege to use government venues that other parties were not allowed to use. For instance, in Gokwe Nembudziya the MDC Alliance had to resort to holding party primaries at a homestead after being

denied the use of public grounds. However, ZESN LTOs could not establish if ZANU-PF paid for the use of these venues.

ZANU-PF also benefited from the partisan role of traditional leaders against the key principle of non-partisanship governing the institution of traditional leadership. For instance, at a meeting held after an MDC Alliance rally in the area, on 15 July 2018 in Chipinge Central Ward 6, a kraal head, who is a war veteran, interrogated and threatened supporters of the opposition formation. In the company of the kraal head were the councillor for the Ward and a known ZANU-PF activist. The residents were further warned that torture camps had already been setup and that they would be evicted from the area if the opposition won the election in the area.

There were also cases of vote buying that increased towards the election and implicated contesting parties, particularly ZANU-PF and the MDC Alliance. In the reported cases, the electorate would be given seed and fertiliser; food aid; groceries; airtime; and money. In some cases, contesting candidates would fund barbeques for the electorate.

In terms of Section 160G of the Electoral Act, all contestants in an election are entitled to equal access to the publicly funded media. While in relative terms, the media was opened up more ahead of the 2018 elections than in any other election before, the ruling party received disproportionately more coverage and the opposition would suffer negative coverage in some instances. This is elaborated in the section on media and elections in this report.

Section 152 of the Electoral Act makes it an offence to deface or remove any billboard, placard or poster published, posted or displayed by a political party or candidate contesting the election from the date on which an election is called until its result is displayed. However, in the run-up to the election, many political parties and candidates were victims of the defacing of campaign posters. Most of the reports received by ZESN implicated the MDC Alliance and ZANU-PF supporters.

Despite the noted malpractices, no meaningful action was taken by political parties as required by Section 133G(b) of the Electoral Act which obliges an office bearer of a political party to take effective steps to discipline all members of the party who engage in politically-motivated violence or who commit any electoral malpractice before, during, or after the election period.

In light of the foregoing, there is compelling need for the enforcement of Sections 5 and 6 of the Electoral Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Candidates and other Stakeholders that prohibit the intimidation and the use of hate language, amongst other violations, and for all responsible actors to act on matters that fall within their purview.

10.2 Election Campaigns

Political parties started campaigning well before the official opening of the election and campaign period by proclamation of the election date. The campaign period was officially opened with the proclamation of the election date by the President. But for all intents and purposes, the Presidential Youth Interface rallies held by former President Robert Mugabe in 2017 were part of ZANU-PF's campaign for the 2018 election. In January 2018, the MDC Alliance convened a rally in Epworth where speakers talked about unity amongst the opposition parties and alliances with a view to form one strong grand coalition to dislodge ZANU-PF. ZANU-PF went on to launch its 2018 Election Manifesto on 4 May while the MDC Alliance launched on 7 June 2018. In the manifestoes, both parties focused on pressing socio-economic issues and infrastructure development.

Although there were numerous political parties that contested in the elections, ZANU-PF and the MDC Alliance and, to an extent, the PRC and MDC-T were outstanding in terms of the visibility of their campaigns. In general, political parties campaigned more in rural than urban areas.

In their campaigns, political parties and candidates used various methods as they sought to endear

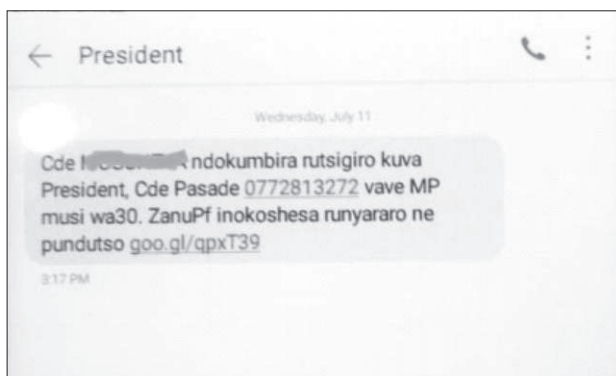


themselves to the electorate, namely, rallies; meetings; door-to-door campaigns; road shows; billboards; banners; posters; fliers; t-shirts; caps; wristbands; women's wrappers (*mazambia*); food items; farming inputs; barbeques; buying beer and airtime for the electorate; and the sponsoring of sporting or cultural events.

The two main contending parties, ZANU-PF and the MDC Alliance, held bumper rallies in different parts of the country ahead of the election. ZANU-PF had many more billboards for its presidential candidate compared with the MDC Alliance. Commonly used by contending parties were posters on unpaid sites and fliers.

In an attempt to solicit votes, ZANU-PF sent text messages to the electorate pleading with them to vote for its presidential and National Assembly candidates, whose names and cell phone numbers were specified. Figure 6 shows an example of the messages sent to the electorate.

Figure 6: An example of the SMS sent to registered voters by ZANU-PF



These messages caused controversy, with the main opposition, the MDC Alliance in particular, alleging collusion between the ZEC and ZANU-PF, arguing that the former had provided the latter with the contact numbers of the voters. ZEC formally denied these allegations and dismissed as baseless.

Political parties and candidates violated the law by campaigning beyond the prescribed period. The law provides for a 'cooling-off period' within which it is prohibited for political parties and candidates to campaign⁴⁰. Some political parties and candidates did not comply with the notice issued by the ZEC advising all political parties and candidates contesting in the harmonised elections to cease campaigning at midnight on 28 July 2018 in accordance with paragraph 7 of the Fourth Schedule to the Electoral Act [Chapter 2:13]. A day before the election, some candidates were still campaigning. This was reported for a number of parties and candidates, for example the PRC candidate for council elections in Mt Pleasant and both ZANU-PF and the MDC Alliance in Gutu South constituency. During this period the former president of Zimbabwe appeared at a press conference where he declared his preferred presidential candidate for the 2018 presidential race. On the other hand the presidential candidates for both ZANU-PF and MDC-Alliance also followed suit with their own press statements. All three statements were widely regarded as violations of 'cooling off period'.

10.3 Funding of Political Parties

To the extent that it determines the degree to which parties effectively execute their activities, including mounting meaningful campaigns, political party funding is a key issue in the electoral process. In general, and in Zimbabwe in particular, the source of and criterion for political party funding have been contentious issues. For Zimbabwe, the law sets a threshold of representation in parliament as the basis for political party eligibility to receive public funding⁴¹. Further, foreign funding of political parties is prohibited in terms of Section 6 of the Political Parties Finance Act. In this context, it is parties that are eligible for public funding that should be expected to be financially privileged and fitter. Of the political parties in Zimbabwe, it is only ZANU-PF and the MDC-T that qualified for

⁴⁰The "cooling-off period" is a period when campaigning is disallowed and election advertising must not be published or displayed. In Zimbabwe it is 48 hours before polling.

⁴¹By law (the Political Parties Finance Act) any political party that garners at least 5% of the vote in the previous election is eligible to receive public fees

public funding. Over the years, ZANU-PF has been accused of further unfairly benefiting from the tax payers money in a situation of State-party conflation and/or by virtue of being the incumbent⁴².

Judging by the material used for campaigning by political parties, ZANU-PF was financially more advantaged. The MDC Alliance experienced funding challenges as confirmed at one point by the MDC-T Secretary General Douglas Mwonzora⁴³.

In line with the Political Parties Finance Act, ZANU-PF received its share amounting to US\$6

126 633,17 while the MDC-T got US\$1 873 663,83. A court case is still to be concluded on who was entitled to get the US\$ 1.8 million following the split of the MDC-T leading to the formation of the Thokozani Khupe-led MDC-T.

In a context where there is no legal requirement to disclose the source of party funding, and no auditing and accountability requirements, it is difficult to determine other sources of party funding, apart from Treasury, or to determine the amount, and the use to which the funds are put. Political parties are not even required by law to account for the public funds availed to them⁴⁴.

⁴²Masunungure 2006: Regulation of Political Parties Zimbabwe: Registration, Finance And Other Support

⁴³DailyNews 30 January 2018

⁴⁴Masunungure 2006: Regulation of Political Parties Zimbabwe: Registration, Finance And Other Support



11. Civil Society Participation in the 2018 Harmonized Elections

The existence and participation of various vibrant and divergent CSOs in the electoral process of a country is critical in the enhancement and realisation of democracy. The roles of CSOs may include carrying out CVE activities, oversight role on electoral processes, advocacy for electoral reforms, peace building initiatives, capacity building, human rights monitoring, and general support to the Electoral Management Body (EMB), amongst others. All these efforts are aimed at enhancing the credibility and transparency of the electoral processes.

Zimbabwe boasts of diverse local, regional and international civil society groups comprising women, youth, PWDs, emerging social groups, community based and faith-based organisations among others. In relation to the 2018 harmonized elections, ZESN coordinated six clusters of CSOs working on elections, democracy and governance in Zimbabwe. The clusters focused on the following programmatic areas; Election Monitoring and Observation, CVE, Legal and Medical Services, Oversight and Advocacy, Media and Elections, and Conflict Management. The clusters managed to undertake various interventions such as CVE; monitoring and observation of electoral processes and the political environment; early warning systems; advocacy initiatives on electoral reform and advocacy programmes targeting the electorate in particular women; and youth's participation, among others.

The major interventions were around peace building and citizen engagement, including CVE; promoting governmental accountability and transparency in governance processes through oversight and advocacy initiatives. These CSOs' interventions were informed by the CSOs Collaborative Elections Strategy that was developed in February 2017 by CSOs implementing governance and democracy interventions in Zimbabwe through their respective clusters.

The strategy enabled the refinement of CSOs interventions to include consensus and collaborative⁴⁵ initiatives on advocacy for electoral reforms. These occasioned key advocacy documents, namely the '10 Point Plan' and the '5 Key Asks'⁴⁶. Notable successes achieved by CSOs include the semi-independence of the ZEC as evidenced by bringing the budget into conformity with the constitution and providing ZEC with a budget independent of the Ministry of Justice, as had been the case in the past, and other administrative reforms. The other reforms include, as mentioned earlier, the removal of the requirement for an electoral officer to witness how a visually impaired person votes and the establishment of the Electoral Court as a specialized division of the High Court- also required by the constitution, among others. Furthermore, a new and detailed Electoral Code of Conduct for Political Parties, which now criminalizes threatening statements by intimidators, was enacted. There was also the abolishment of the use of voter registration certificates (registration slips) for voting when a person's name does not appear on a voters' roll and the revocation of the Section 40F of the Electoral Act which required all foreign contributions for the purpose of voter education to be channelled through ZEC.

The invitation for international observers was extended to include previously banned observer missions such as the European Union (EU), National Democratic Institute (NDI), the Commonwealth and the International Republican Institute (IRI).

Furthermore, several CSOs conducted public and candidates debates or forum that sought to educate the electorate about candidates' manifestos. ZESN conducted a series of debates dubbed, "Making Elections Make Sense", while the Southern African Political Economy Series Trust (SAPES Trust) and other CSOs engaged with policy makers on

⁴⁵<http://www.zesn.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/ANALYSIS-OF-THE-ELECTORAL-AMENDMENT-ACT-OF-28-MAY-2018.pdf>

⁴⁶<http://www.zesn.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/The-Key-Asks.pdf>



various issues pertaining to elections. At the community level, other CSOs, particularly Residents Associations such as United Mutare Residents and Ratepayers Trust (UMRRT), Masvingo United Residents and Ratepayers Alliance (MURRA), Chitungwiza Residents Trust (CHITREST) now Chitungwiza and Manyame Rural Residents Association (CAMERA), and Bulawayo Progressive Residents Association (BPROA), engaged local authority candidates and presented citizens manifestos and expectations to aspiring candidates. YETT engaged first time voters, and the ERC conducted a number of radio programmes.

Observation and monitoring of electoral processes play an important role in safeguarding election integrity. There are a number of CSOs that monitor, document, and report on election issues to promote transparency, accountability and strengthen the democratic process. In the 2018 harmonised elections, CSOs such as the Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP), Heal Zimbabwe Trust, Counselling Services Unit (CSU), NGO Forum, Habakkuk in partnership with Masakheneni Trust, and others deployed long term monitors to monitor the political environment before and after the elections.

CSOs were also actively involved in the promotion of peace and in denouncing violence ahead of the elections. For example, the Union for Development of the Apostolic Churches in Zimbabwe (UDACIZA) created Peace Committees which encouraged church leaders to conduct sermons of peace in supporting the Zimbabwean peace process. The Peace Committees cut across provinces so as to cover a greater part of the nation. They also established youth committees for the youth to target issues around promotion of peace. In an effort to mitigate political violence, the ZCC established what are known as “monitoring personnel”. The monitoring personnel were deployed in areas with a known history of violence and also polling stations in respective constituencies to report and quickly detect centres that needed immediate intervention. The umbrella body, Evangelical Fellowship of Zimbabwe (EFZ)

came up with a discourse of 'thinking theology' project and established a radio dialogue slot to engage the nation at large on the best possible means to combat election violence. The radio platform paved way for engagement with the youth, religious institutions or leaders of various congregations on the discussion forum on prevention of electoral violence. These, among other efforts, contributed to creating a more peaceful environment for the 2018 elections.

The ZEC further accredited domestic observer groups to observe the election day processes on 30 July 2018. CSOs participated in all aspects of the electoral process of the 2018 elections with the presence of domestic observers in over half of the polling stations on Election Day. The list included ZESN which deployed 7 240 observers, the CCJP and the Inter-regional Meeting of Bishops of Southern Africa (IMBISA) deployed 700 observers, the ZCC deployed 300 observers who observed in Harare and surrounding areas, and the National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (NANGO) deployed 364 local observers to cover the various sampled polling stations and others.

11.1 The CSO Election Situation Room

In spite of the funding challenges to comprehensively deploy observers in these elections, two months before the harmonised elections, the CSOs working on elections established the Election Situation Room (ESR) project. The main objective of the ESR was to enhance coordinated and effective information sharing of electoral processes to promote free, fair, and credible electoral processes in Zimbabwe.

Members of the CSOs were strategically identified from the broader Zimbabwean civil society landscape. ZESN was the convener of this project. The project enhanced monitoring of the political environment and rapid response to and advocacy around challenges during the pre-election, election day and post-election periods of the 2018 harmonised elections. Through this initiative, CSOs working on elections, governance and human rights issues were able to work together, coordinate their efforts and collect, share and

disseminate information on different aspects of the electoral cycle enabling near real time redress of electoral malpractices and disputes by the relevant government institutions and broader community. This also helped avoid incoherence, duplication and ensuring that CSOs spoke with one voice. In escalating incidents presented to the ESR, the project efficaciously engaged with the ZEC, Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC), Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP), Gender Commission (GC), and National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC). CSOs that have worked in partnership with ZEC, ZHRC, GC, and NPRC were able to leverage on those relationships to amplify near real time redress in the ESR.

Through the ESR project, the foundation for collaborative practice was built, albeit with a few challenges such as confidence in sharing information amongst key stakeholders⁴⁷. The ESR was identified by citizens as an objective platform that shared credible information with citizens through short messaging (SMS), toll-free numbers call centre, print, and radio and social media avenues. Furthermore, the ESR was known as a medium that escalated election-related

information to stakeholders and provided near real time redress. Several successes were recorded which included enhancing capabilities to work collaboratively, collectively, and inclusively in peer-like settings amongst CSOs working around the electoral cycle⁴⁸. Incidents brought to the attention of the ESR, such as poor lighting in polling stations and citizens being unable to locate their polling station had a near real time address on election day. Citizens who reported matters around pulling down of candidates' posters and intimidation via the call centre were empowered to make official reports to the ZRP. The ESR became a primary source of information to citizens, commissions, observer missions, and concerned stakeholders⁴⁹.

There was a strong commitment from civil society to participate actively in the 2018 harmonized elections as reflected in the plethora of interventions that were undertaken, which reflects broad national ownership of the electoral processes. The diversity of organizations profiled a positive sign for ensuring inclusive participation – especially with regards to women, the youth, and PWDs' participation in electoral processes.

⁴⁷www.zimelectionssituationroom.org

⁴⁸<https://www.dailynews.co.zw/articles/2018/07/27/csos-publicise-findings-on-political-environment>

⁴⁹<https://www.dailynews.co.zw/articles/2018/07/29/election-results-to-be-posted-outside-polling-stations>



12. Media and Elections

Media freedom is fundamental in promoting the civil and political rights and liberties enshrined in the Constitution of Zimbabwe. The media, in all its forms, play a complex and critical role in electoral process, providing information to voters and a platform for political parties and candidates. Moreover, the media serves as a watchdog throughout the electoral cycle⁵⁰.

Zimbabwe is a state party to regional instruments that recognise the need for equitable, fair, and balanced media coverage for political parties and candidates. The African Charter on Democracy, Governance, and Elections in Chapter 7 Article 17(3) states that member states should ensure fair and equitable access by contesting parties and candidates to state-controlled media during elections. While it is commendable that the GoZ it is signatory, there is need to ratify and domesticate the Charter.

The SADC Electoral guidelines, under Section 2.1.5, require members states to ensure “Equal opportunity for all political parties to access the state media” while Section 160J of the Electoral Act requires all media outlets both print and electronic to ensure that “all political parties and candidates are treated equitably in the news media, in regard to the extent, timing and prominence of the coverage accorded to them...” However, of concern is the fact that election coverage for the 30 July harmonised election was largely focused and skewed on the two main political parties.

Media coverage of elections in Zimbabwe has been highly polarised since the emergence of a strong opposition in the early 2000s. The polarisation and bias along political party lines is despite the legal and ethical obligations for the media to be impartial and balanced in covering election campaigns, political parties, and election candidates.

Overall, the level of understanding, scrutiny and coverage of electoral issues reflects an improved

understanding of electoral issues by the media. For the 2018 harmonised elections, there were notable improvements in election coverage with both public and private media availing platforms for political debates and discussions. However, an analysis of the content of the current affairs programmes on radio and television, as well as reportage on election campaigns and rallies in the print media, showed that biases and polarisation persisted in the 2018 election.

12.1 Legal Framework governing the conduct of actors in the media industry

The Constitution of Zimbabwe provides for freedom of expression and freedom of the media in Section 61, and this right extends to all media; both private and publicly owned. The Constitution however places a special mandate on state-owned media to be free to determine editorial content, be impartial, and provide fair opportunity for the presentation of divergent views and dissenting opinions. This distinction between the private and public media, and their responsibilities, is important in reflecting on the role each media plays in political and election reporting.

Electoral Act (Chapter 2:13)

Section 160E–K of the Electoral Act sets out the parameters of the media's coverage of elections. Specifically, the Act provides for:

- Access to broadcast media;
- Political advertising in print and broadcast media;
- Conduct of news media in an election; and
- Monitoring of the news media during elections, which is a responsibility of the ZEC.

Statutory Instrument 33 of 2008

The ZEC (Media Coverage of Elections) Regulations 2008 (SI 33 of 2008), sets regulations on:

- Election programmes to be broadcast;
- Equal allocation of airtime especially on the public broadcaster;
- Election adverts;
- The media's conduct in an election; and
- An appeal mechanism for aggrieved parties.

⁵⁰This section was contributed by the Media Monitors, a ZESN member



12.2 Media Environment

The period leading up to the elections was relatively peaceful with no major incidences recorded from proclamation on 30 May to voting on 30 July 2018. However, the post-voting period

saw several violations against the media reported. A total of seven violations against media personnel were recorded between 01 and 03 August 2018⁵¹. Table 10 shows the cases.

Table 10: Violations against the Media

Media personnel	Perpetrator	Details
Journalists	Army	Journalists ordered to switch off equipment during riots on 1 August
Yeshiel Panchia -European Pressphoto Agency (EPA)	Army	Panchia told MISA Zimbabwe the soldier whipped him as he tried to render assistance to a man wounded during riots
Idah Mhetu - New Zimbabwe	Army	Whipped by a soldier while covering riots on 1 August
Journalists	Riot police	Journalists temporarily barred from accessing a MDC Alliance Press conference at Bronte Hotel, Harare
Daniel Chigundu - OpenParlyZw	Protesters	Hit with a stone on the head during riots
Joseph Coterill - Financial Times	Army, Police	Soldier pointed a gun at him during riots and was assaulted by riot police at a MDC Alliance press conference
Tinotenda Samkange -	Army	Detained for 3 hours by the military for taking pictures Newsday during a military "operation" in Kuwadzana, Harare

Source: Media Monitors Election coverage report

12.3 Electoral Coverage

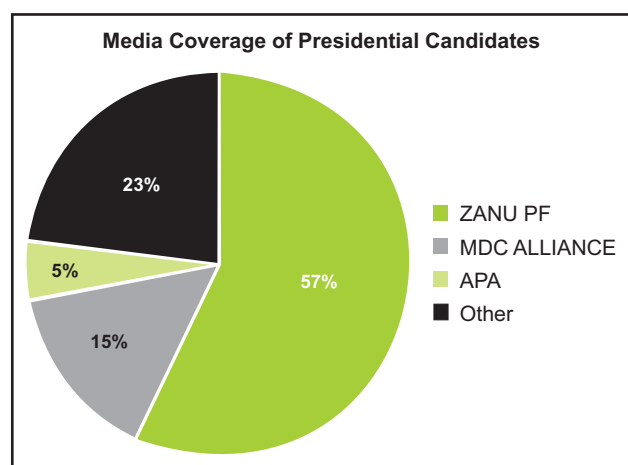
The coverage of political parties by the media was largely biased towards the incumbent, and unfair to the opposition, smaller political parties, and women. A total of 49 political parties were covered by the media in the period from proclamation to election day.

The two main political parties, ZANU-PF and the MDC Alliance, received the bulk of the coverage in the six weeks of the election period; ZANU-PF received 52% of the coverage and the MDC Alliance received 19% of the coverage. The remaining 47 parties appeared in 22% of the coverage.

The coverage of presidential candidates was heavily biased towards the incumbent, Emmerson Mnangagwa, who received 57% of coverage in all media, followed by Nelson Chamisa of the MDC

Alliance with 15% coverage. Nkosana Moyo of the Alliance for the Peoples Agenda (APA) had the third highest coverage with 5%. The remaining 20 candidates shared the remaining 23%. Figure 12.1 compares media coverage for different political parties.

Figure 7: Media Coverage of Different Political Parties



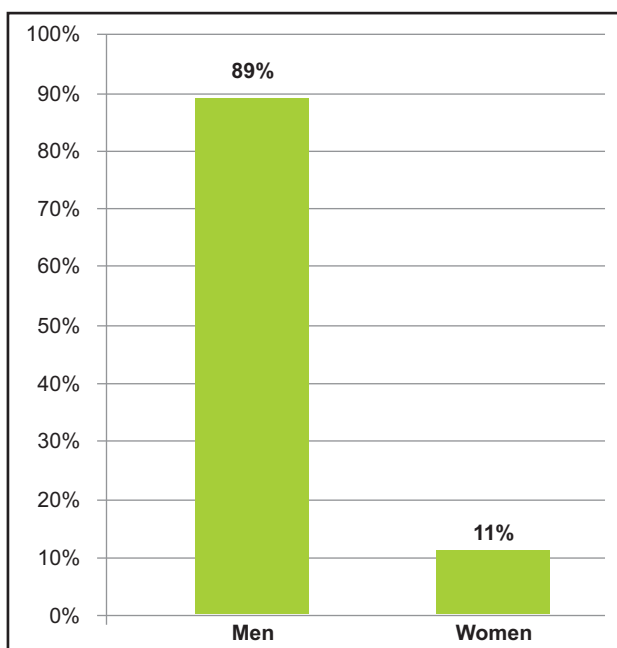
The performance of the state-owned media showed a heavy bias in support of ZANU-PF. The party received 76% of coverage in state-run newspapers and 48% on the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC). The MDC Alliance, in comparison, received 17% of coverage in state-run newspapers and just 6% on ZBC.

Throughout the election campaign period, there was an overwhelming predominance of ZANU-PF adverts on all radio stations and on Zimbabwe Television (ZTV). ZANU-PF accounted for 93% of advertising space on ZBC stations.

There was emotive coverage noted on the two main parties, ZANU-PF and MDC Alliance. ZANU-PF received mostly positive coverage in the government-controlled media where MDC Alliance received more negative coverage than the other parties.

Overall, there was under representation of women in election coverage, with a paltry 11% of coverage in the monitored media on women while coverage for men accounted for 89%. Figure 8 compares media coverage between men and women.

Figure 8: Media Coverage between Men and Women.



12.4 Online Media

The internet played a significant role in the 2018 elections. According to the Postal and

Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (POTRAZ), internet penetration in Zimbabwe stood at 50.8%⁵² in the first quarter of 2018, while mobile phone penetration stood at 102.7%. The internet was used by different groups within the election, significantly by political parties for campaign purposes and CSOs for voter information and mobilisation. The two main political parties, ZANU-PF and MDC Alliance, deployed the use of “online armies” to take on the opposing party and canvass for support, especially among the urban youths. Online debates on politics were also prevalent and reached a wide segment of those with access to the Internet.

Key trends on social media during the election period showed high levels of engagement on social media by citizens on election-related matters. Disputes around the administration of the election, such as the accuracy, completeness, and currency of the 2018 voters' roll, printing of ballot papers; and postal voting, among others were discussed. Live feeds provided real time information on election-related events in a manner that the mainstream media did not. Events streamed live by different organisations included ZEC election updates, including announcement of results; interviews with various political players; press conferences and statements by election observer missions; and press conferences by various CSOs that included the ESR.

A key observation on election-related engagement online by key influencers showed high levels of negative sentiment expressed on social media centres around the credibility of the electoral process.

Although social media provided an alternative source of information about the election, there was an unprecedented increase in fake news and hate speech. Worryingly, a significant proportion of the hate speech was targeted at women in leadership positions at the ZEC, diplomats, and CSOs. The absence of adequate mechanisms to monitor and curb hate speech and fake news on social media was noted to be a major concern during this election.

⁵²<https://www.evetrodigital.com/2018/03/21/zimbabwe-records-50-8-internet-penetration-2017/>

13. Women and Elections

Analysis of Gender representation

Zimbabwe is a state party to regional and International instruments that recognize the need for, and the removal of, all barriers to women's participation in politics. These include the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which recognises the holding of political office as a right for all. Various other instruments such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women, all reiterate the importance of affording women political positions and mandate state parties to eliminate all barriers that prevent women from actively participating in the political sphere. In particular, Article 9 of Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa states that 'State Parties shall take specific positive action to promote participative governance and the equal participation of women in the political life of their countries through affirmative action, enabling national legislation and other measures to ensure that:

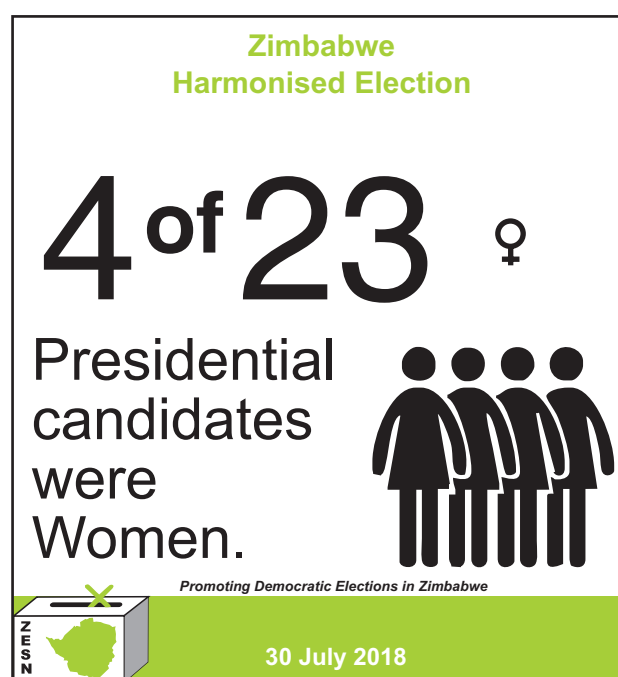
- a. women participate without any discrimination in all elections; and
- b. women are represented equally at all levels with men in all electoral processes...'

Although Zimbabwe has ratified these frameworks, they have not been domesticated into the country's laws.

At the national level, the Constitution of Zimbabwe mandates the State to promote gender balance in all spheres of life. Section 17 states that the 'The State must promote full gender balance in Zimbabwean society'. Also, women are guaranteed the same rights as men in terms of Section 56 of the Constitution, to equal treatment, including enjoying equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural, and social spheres.

Although the Electoral Act has been amended to include gender mainstreaming and gender equality in electoral processes, it is not explicit on how this should be done to ensure women are equally represented in political spheres. Even though women's groups have been calling for ZEC to reject political party lists which do not have 50 % representation, ZEC has made it clear that this was beyond its mandate.

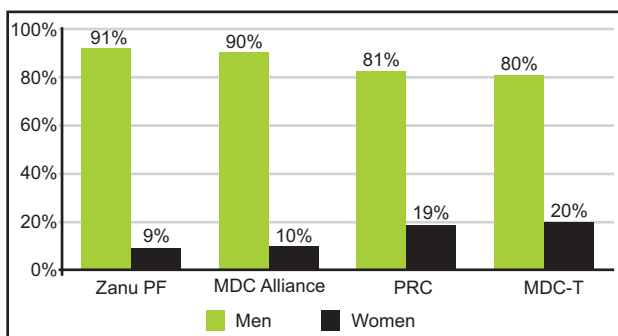
Figure 9: Women candidates in the 2018 Presidential Elections



The continuing low representation of women in political parties points to the lack of compliance with the Constitution and international conventions. For the 2018 harmonised elections, none of the contesting political parties attained 50-50 representation between males and females for the National Assembly elections. Rather, 91% and 90% of the candidates for the major contending parties, namely ZANU-PF and the MDC Alliance respectively, were male.

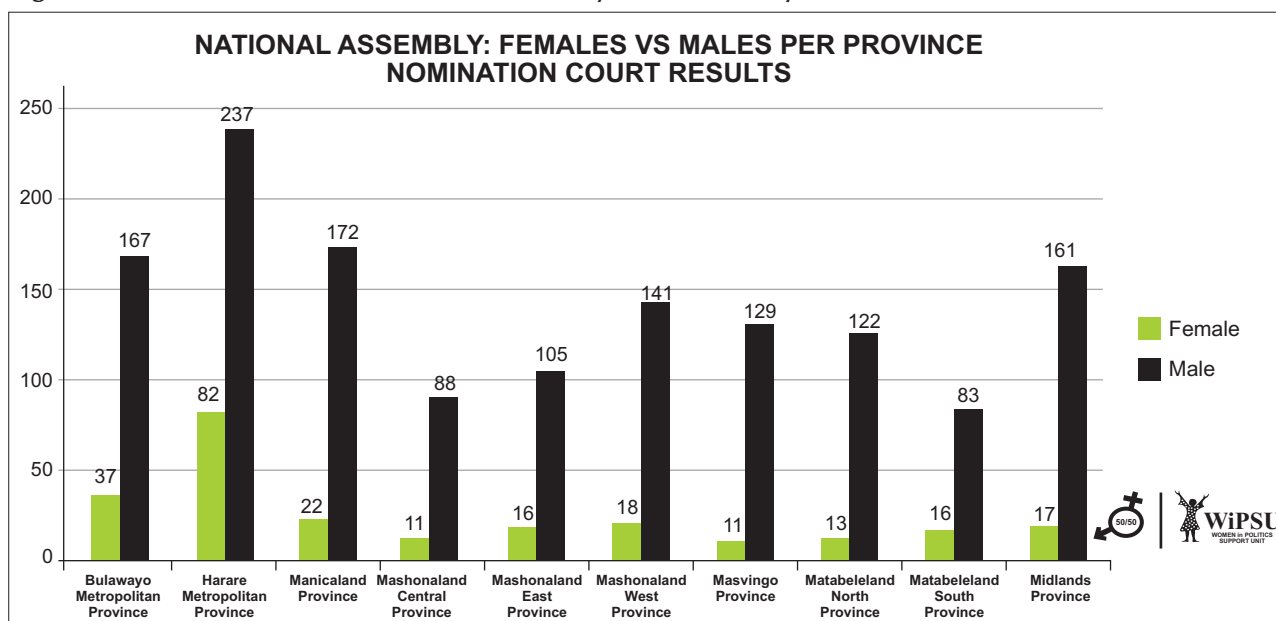
As illustrated in Figure 10 below, the two major parties have fielded less than 10% female candidates as their contestants. Recording a relatively high figure is the Thokozani Khupe led MDC-T with 20% of its candidates being female.

Fig 10: Comparison between Male and Female Candidates by Political Party for the 2018 Elections



As illustrated in Figure 11⁵³ below, there were very few female National Assembly candidates: 1648 candidates contested and, of those, only 237 were female. Only 14% of women managed to contest in the election. Of those who contested, only 26 were elected versus 29 women who were elected in 2013. This means that there has been a 2% decrease in the number of women elected in 2018.⁵⁴

Figure 11: Male and Female National Assembly Candidates by Province



Source: WiPSU

From the above graphs, it is clear that the number of women who contest as candidates in political parties remains significantly low as compared to their male counterparts. This shows that the barriers that exist in preventing women from participating in politics if not addressed, the trend may continue or even worsen.

In the run up to the elections, ZESN observed that the political environment was toxic and misogynistic, making it very difficult for female candidates and female commissioners to participate without being called derogatory names. Female candidates suffered a lot of abuse and name calling especially on social media. For example, an aspiring female councillor was mocked before party primary elections simply because she is a single mother. In some wards, aspiring female councillors were labelled illiterate and old, thus supposedly not fit for

the office of council. Personal and scandalous allegations were levelled against female candidates and commissioners.

The 2018 female representation is worrying. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that legal provisions that guarantee quotas for women in parliament will end in 2023. Parliament could have 10-15% female representation if nothing drastic is done to improve women's participation and remove all barriers that prohibit women from participating effectively.

After the 2018 harmonised elections Zimbabwe's ranking on the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Index of Women in Parliament fell by 13 places. In 2013 Zimbabwe was ranked number 28 of the countries that have the highest percentage of women in Parliament while, in 2018, the ranking fell to number 41.

⁵³Photo credit to Women in Politics Support Unit www.wipsu.co.zw

⁵⁴This is according to Women in Politics Support Unit www.wipsu.co.zw

14. Persons with Disabilities

International law provides for the respect and protection of PWDs. In 2013, Zimbabwe became party to the Convention on the Rights of PWDs. It binds State parties take measures to ensure:

- a. Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons;
- b. Non-discrimination;
- c. Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;
- d. Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;
- e. Equality of opportunity;
- f. Accessibility;
- g. Equality between men and women⁵⁵;

The Convention, in Article 29, emphasizes that State parties must take measures to ensure PWDs participate in political and public life and to enjoy them on an equal basis with others, and shall undertake to ensure that PWDs can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others, directly or through freely chosen representatives, including the right and opportunity for PWDs to vote and be elected, inter alia, by:

- Ensuring that voting procedures, facilities, and materials are appropriate, accessible and easy to understand and use;
- Protecting the right of PWDs to vote by secret ballot in elections and public referendums without intimidation, and to stand for elections, to effectively hold office and perform all public functions at all levels of government, facilitating the use of assistive and new technologies where appropriate; and
- Guaranteeing the free expression of the will of PWDs as electors and, to this end, where necessary, at their request, allowing assistance in voting by a person of their own choice;

(b) Promote actively an environment in which PWDs can effectively and fully participate in the

conduct of public affairs, without discrimination and on an equal basis with others, and encourage their participation in public affairs...

Section 155(2)(b) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe states that the State must take all appropriate measures to “ensure that every citizen who is eligible to vote in an election or referendum has an opportunity to cast a vote and must facilitate voting by PWDs or special needs...”

Section 59 of the Electoral Act provides for illiterate or physically handicapped persons to bring a confidante to help them vote. Although the law makes such a provision, it does not conform to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which endeavours to provide independence to PWDs. The Disabled Persons Act of 1992, which is the prevailing legislation, is silent on the issue of voting rights of PWDs.

In the case of *Abraham Mateta and ZEC & Others*, the applicant wanted ZEC to make provision for the printing of ballot papers in Braille or provide tactile voting devices and to add the necessary electoral law to give effect to the right of visually impaired. The applicant argued that the absence of legislative measures allowing the visually impaired to vote by secret ballot is a violation of Section 67 (3) of the Constitution. However, the court dismissed the case on the basis that ZEC would put in place other measures to allow blind people to vote. The court also stated that Braille was impractical as levels of Braille literacy are low amongst those with visual impairments.

While the Electoral Act makes provision for assisted voting, it is clear from the Mateta Case that more can be done to ensure PWDs can vote in secret. For instance the electoral law should have made provisions for the declaration of any disability upon registration; this would have greatly assisted ZEC in the provision of requisite logistics for PWDs.

⁵⁵Article 3 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

15. Election Day and Post-election Period

A) Election Day

Election Day Observation Methodology

Following the invitation of the ZEC, ZESN deployed 7240 Short Term Observers (STOs) to observe the 2018 harmonised elections which were held on 30 July 2018. ZESN STOs were deployed in each of the country's 1958 wards, and at different results collation centres (Ward and Constituency Collation Centres) and at the ZEC Provincial and National Command Centres. In addition, ZESN deployed 420 mobile observers who served a dual role of observing the environment around polling stations and providing relevant support to STOs. ZESN also deployed observers to 750 randomly sampled polling stations throughout the country.

Voter turnout on election day in most parts of the country was recorded to be high. According to ZEC, the final turnout for the 2018 harmonised elections was 82.5% nationwide. Prior to the election, ZEC had indicated that under the polling station-based voting system, each polling station would have a threshold of 1000 voters leading to the creation of extra polling stations where the numbers exceeded the threshold. The challenge was that the Commission did not adequately publicize the mechanisms in place to divide voters into the extra polling stations. This meant that there was a possibility of voters who were not aware of the extra polling stations turning up at the wrong polling stations on the election day.

On election day, there were rampant reports on social media questioning the quality of the indelible marker ink that was being used to mark voters, with some suggesting that the ink could be easily erased using Colgate and acetone. However, these claims were not substantiated and proved to be untrue as voting proceeded.

Opening and set up of the Polling Stations

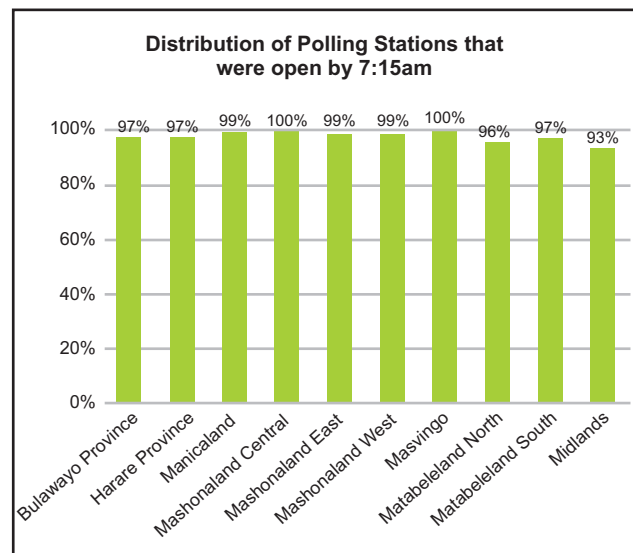
On the election day, the majority of the ZESN

general observation observers were permitted to observe at their respective polling stations. The observers arrived at the polling stations at 6.00am. In all these polling stations, ZEC electoral officers were found present ready for the set-up of the polling station.

Opening Time

According to ZEC the official opening time for the polling station is at 0700. At most of the polling stations where ZESN had observers, the polling stations opened on time, or by 0715hours, with only a few opening between 0716 and 0800hours, 0800 and 0900hours and by 0900hrs. All the polling stations in Mashonaland Central province and Masvingo province were open by 0715 while Midlands almost all centres had opened by 0715. Figure 12 shows the percentages, by province, at the polling stations opened by 0715 hours where ZESN had observers.

Fig 12: Percentages of polling stations, by province, at polling stations where ZESN had observers that had opened by 0715hours.



Essential Voting Materials

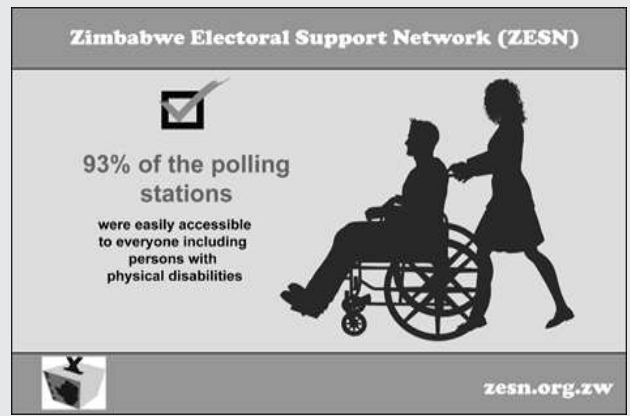
Of the centres that were open by 0900 hours where ZESN had observers, 100% had essential voting material such as official ZEC stamp for stamping the ballot papers, indelible ink for marking the voters' fingers, and had the bio-metric voters' registers with voters' photographs.



Polling Station Set Up

At 99% of the polling stations where ZESN had observers, polling booths were set up in such a manner that voters could mark their ballot papers in secret, and 93% of the polling stations were accessible for PWDs. This is shown in figure 13 below.

Figure 13: At 93% of Polling Stations where ZESN had Observers, accessibility for PWDs was catered for.



At all (100%) the polling stations where ZESN had observers, the ballot boxes were shown to be empty before the voting started.

Electoral Officers

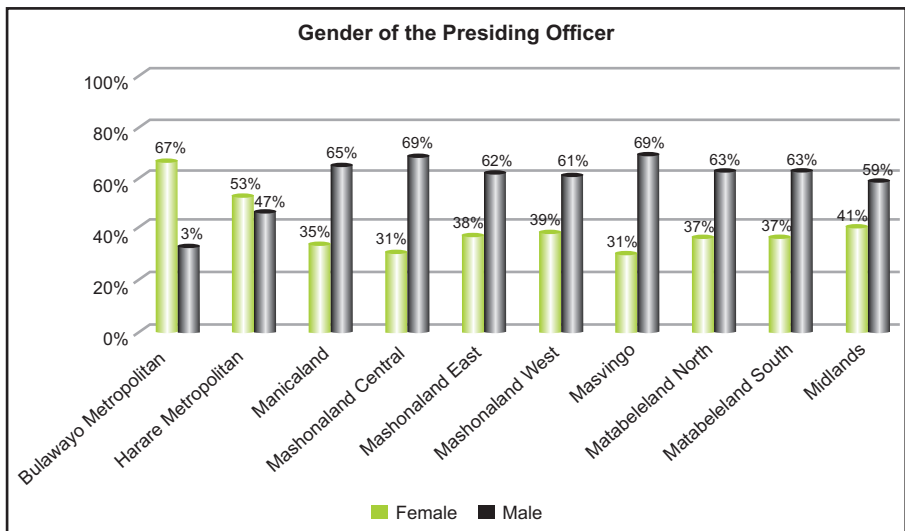
At 24% of polling stations where ZESN had observers, the numbers of polling officials ranged from eight to 10. In addition, 36% of the polling stations had either three or four women as electoral officials. There were six female officials at 16% of the polling stations where ZESN had observers and seven female officials at 14% of the polling stations.

There were female presiding officers, at 39% of the polling stations where ZESN had observers. The highest percentage of women presiding officers

was in Bulawayo Metropolitan Province (67%), while the least was in Masvingo Province and Mashonaland Central Province each (31%).

Figure 14 Shows the percentages of presiding officers, by gender, at polling stations where ZESN had observers.

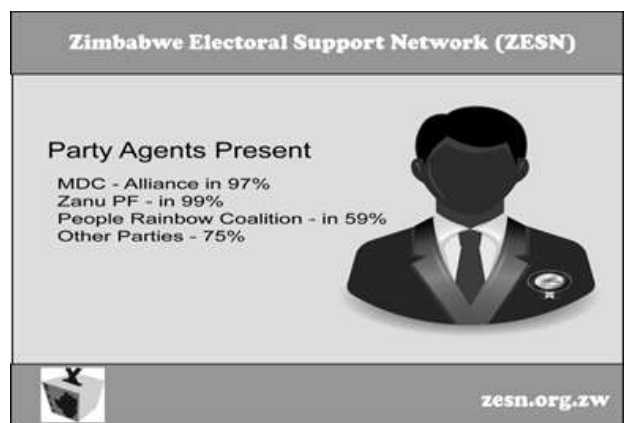
Figure 14: Percentages of Presiding Officers, by Sex, at Polling Stations where ZESN had Observers



Party Agents

In 97% of the polling stations where ZESN had observers, there was an MDC Alliance party agent present during the opening and set up of the polling stations. In addition, ZANU PF party agents were present at 99% of the polling stations. Furthermore, agents for the People Rainbow Coalition were present in 59% of the polling stations while agents for other parties apart from the three were recorded at 75% of the polling stations. Figure 15.4 shows the presence of agents by political party at polling stations where ZESN had observers.

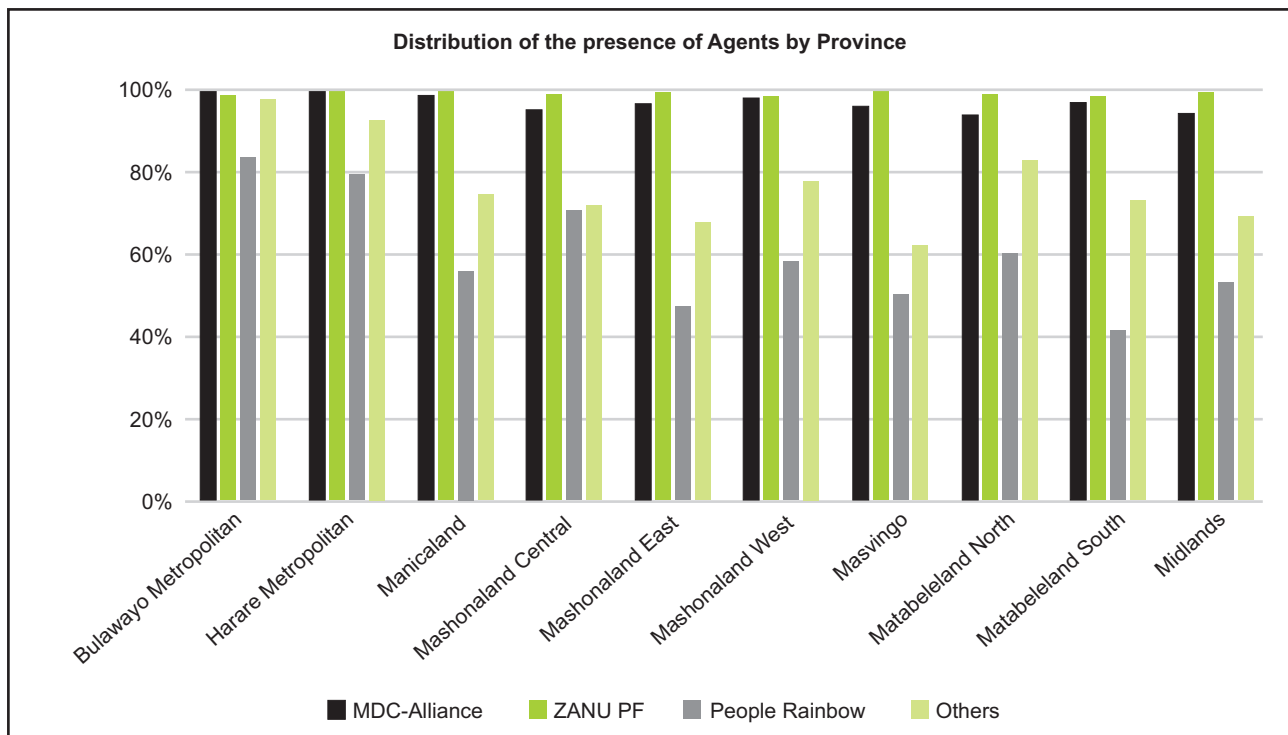
Figure 15: Presence of Agents by Political Parties at Polling Stations where ZESN had Observers



MDC Alliance had agents at 100% of the polling stations where ZESN observed in Bulawayo Metropolitan province and Harare Metropolitan province. ZANU PF had agents at 100% of polling stations in Harare Metropolitan, Manicaland, Mashonaland East, Masvingo and Midlands provinces where

ZESN had observers. The PRC had the highest concentration of agents in Bulawayo Metropolitan province with other parties having at least agent in Bulawayo Metropolitan province. Figure 16 shows the distribution of the presence of political party agents by province.

Figure 16: Distribution of the Presence of Agents by Province



Voting Process

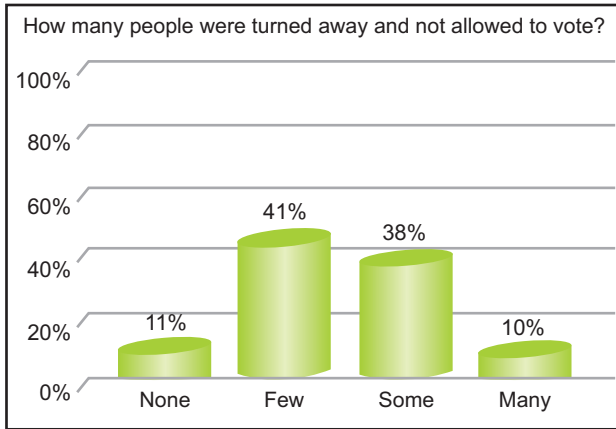
The following data shows how the voting process unfolded:

In 100% of the polling stations where ZESN had observers, voters' fingers were checked for indelible ink before being permitted to vote; voters' names were checked against the voters' roll before being permitted to vote; ballot papers were stamped with the ZEC stamp before being issued to voters. All voters had a finger marked with indelible ink before being issued with the ballot papers; and no one who already had ink on the finger was allowed to vote. At 95% of the stations

where ZESN had observers, no one was allowed to vote without having their voting identification documents checked.

At 41% of the polling stations where ZESN had observers, between one and five people were turned away and not allowed to vote. This was occasioned by cases such as lack of identification document and also the incidents where the voters turned up at the wrong polling stations. At 38% of polling stations where ZESN had observers, between six and 25 people were turned away while in 10%, more than 25 people were turned away. Figure 17 shows the percentages of voters who were turned away.

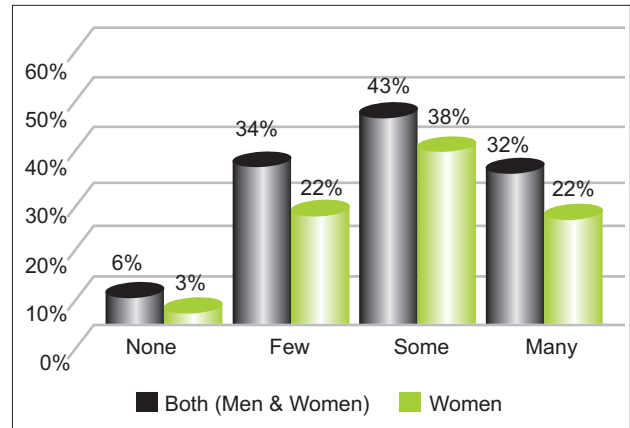
Figure 17: Voters turned away



Mashonaland Central province recorded the highest number of stations (16%) that did not have any voters turned away while Bulawayo Metropolitan (24%) had most centres with people turned away. Matabeleland South Province (60%) had most of the centres with the least people turned away, while Bulawayo Metropolitan province had the highest number (52%) of polling stations where people were turned away.

In only 6% of the polling stations where ZESN had observers, no one was assisted to vote while, in 3% of the polling stations, no woman was assisted to vote. In addition, 34% of the stations recorded between 1-5 people being assisted to vote. At 43% of the polling stations, some (between six and 25) people were assisted to vote while in 32% of the centres many were assisted. Figure 18 shows, the majority of those assisted to vote were women.

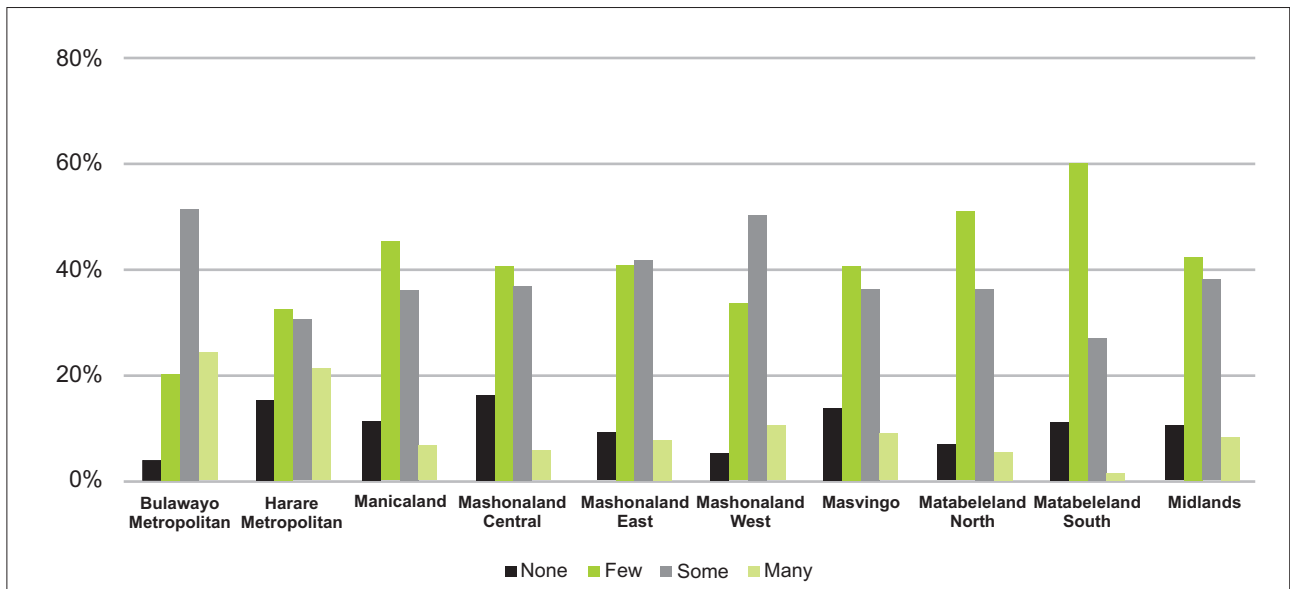
Figure 18: Distribution of Assisted Voters by Sex



Source: MESN

Figure 19 shows the distribution of assisted voters by province.

Figure 19: Distribution of Assisted Voters by Province



Source: ZESN

Counting: According to the law, counting of ballots must be conducted immediately after closing processes at the polling station, and in the presence of election agents, candidates and observers. ZESN observers were permitted to observe counting at polling stations where they were stationed.

At 93% of the sampled polling stations, all party agents present were given a copy of the presidential results form. At most polling stations, the presidential results were posted immediately after counting finished. However, ZESN observed that presidential results were posted less frequently for Bulawayo and Matabeleland North province than other provinces.



Tabulation and Announcement of Results: For the 2018 harmonised elections, presidential results were transmitted directly from district command centres to the National Results Centre. In previous elections, results were transmitted through the ward, constituency, district, and provincial command centres before being sent to the National Results Centre. This results transmission system was developed to enable expeditious announcement of results within the five-day period stipulated by the law.

As parliamentary election results were being announced, the MDC Alliance expressed concern over the delays by ZEC in announcing the presidential election results and alleged that they had unearthed manipulation and rigging⁵⁶. The party held a press conference on 31 July to voice its concerns over delays to announce the presidential election results and claimed that they had won the presidential election. The claims of victory by the MDC Alliance were countered by ZANU-PF which, through the official Twitter handle of President Mnangagwa, indicated that they had

also convincingly won the presidential election thus setting the stage for a disputed electoral outcome.

The results of the 210 constituencies showed that ZANU-PF had won 144 seats representing 68.57% of total seats; the MDC Alliance secured 64 seats representing 30.47% while the National Patriotic Front and independent candidate Temba Mliswa got a single seat each. Table 11 shows the results for the National Assembly elections as announced by ZEC.

Table 11: National Assembly Results

Party	Number of Seats won in 2018	% of seats (2018)	Number of seats won in 2013	Comparison with 2013 (change in seats)
ZANU-PF	144	68.57%	160	-16
MDC Alliance	64	30.47%	49	+15
Independent	1	0.48%	1	-
National Patriotic Front	1	0.48%	N/A	+1
Total	210	100%	210	

Source: ZEC

Compared to the 2013 election, ZANU-PF lost sixteen seats while the MDC Alliance gained fifteen. Table 12 below compares the number of seats held by ZANU-PF and MDC in 2013 and 2018.

Table 12: National Assembly Seats by Province: 2013-2018 Comparison

Province	2013				2018			
	ZANU PF	MDC T	MDC N	Independent	ZANU PF	MDC Alliance	National Patriotic Front	Independent
Harare	6	23	0	0	1	28	0	0
Bulawayo	0	12	0	0	1	11	0	0
Mash West	21	1	0	0	17	4	0	1
Mash East	22	0	0	1	21	2	0	0
Mash Central	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
Midlands	25	3	0	0	22	5	1	0
Manicaland	22	4	0	0	19	7	0	0
Masvingo	26	0	0	0	25	1	0	0
Matabeleland North	7	6	0	0	8	5	0	0
Matabeleland South	13	0	0	0	12	1	0	0
Total	160	49	0	1	144	64	1	1

Source: ZEC

The MDC Alliance, however, could probably have performed much better in the parliamentary elections given that there are 11 constituencies in which the Alliance fielded two candidates and in three of those constituencies the two MDC

Alliance candidates together received the most votes. Had the MDC Alliance fielded only one candidate, the party would probably have won (Bulawayo South, Goromonzi West, and Harare South).

⁵⁶<https://www.timeslive.co.za/news/africa/2018-07-31-tense-count-as-mdc-claim-election-victory-in-zimbabwe/>

Figures 20 and 21 below show the distribution of National Assembly seats after the 2018 and 2013 elections.

Figure 20: Distribution of National Assembly Seats after the 2018 Elections

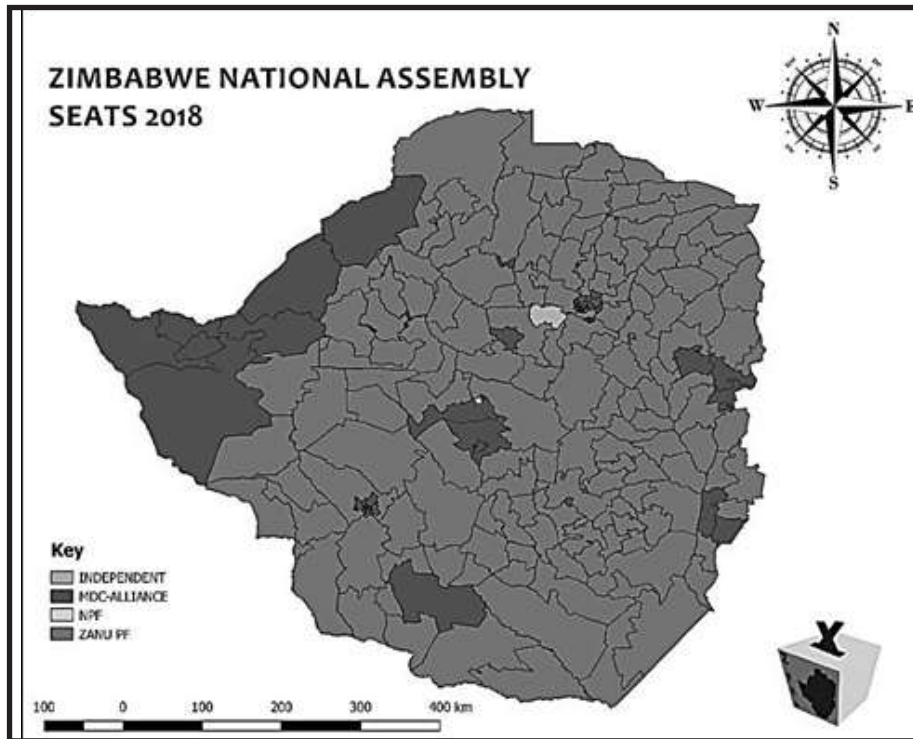
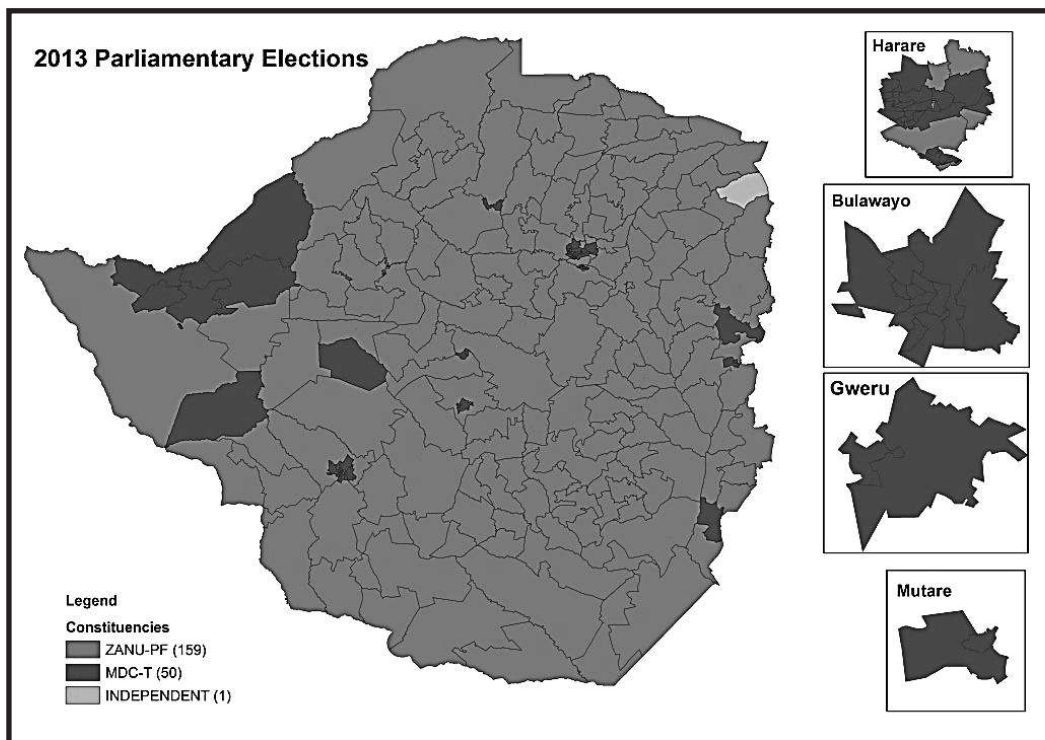


Figure 21: Distribution of National Assembly Seats after the 2013 Elections



The maps above represent the number of parliamentary seats won by political party in the 2018 and 2013 Harmonised elections respectively.

Erroneous declaration of the Chegutu West Constituency election result

The Chegutu West National Assembly election results were erroneously declared by ZEC in favour of the ZANU PF candidate, Dexter Nduna instead of Gift Konjana of the MDC Alliance. In a bid to

reverse the error, Gift Konjana filed an application with the Electoral Court seeking an order for the setting aside and invalidation of the election result. In addition, the petitioner sought an order of the Electoral Court declaring him the winner and duly elected member of the National Assembly for the Chegutu West Constituency.

However, Electoral Court Judge, Justice Maryimba Dube dismissed with costs the electoral petition citing that it did not meet the rules governing election petitions. In particular, Justice Dube noted that the petition did not comply with the requirements of Rule 21. In dismissing the case, the Court ordered the Registrar of the Electoral Court to serve copies of the court order on ZEC and Clerk of the Parliament of Zimbabwe.

Presidential Results

ZEC announced that President Emmerson Mnangagwa had won the election with 50.8% of the vote and MDC Alliance leader Nelson Chamisa came second with 44.3% of the vote. The MDC Alliance quickly rejected the results citing rigging, manipulation of V11 forms and systematic efforts to tamper with the presidential vote.

The allegations of the manipulation of presidential election results were followed by a court application to the Constitutional Court by the MDC Alliance which sought to set aside the results as announced by ZEC. Subsequently, the ZEC

revised the margin of votes received by President Mnangagwa from 50.8% to 50.67% noting that there were some errors and double counting in some constituencies.

Errors in Presidential Election Results

The ZEC Presidential Results for the 10,984 polling stations had some errors albeit marginal to the extent of not affecting the outcome. An analysis of the results for the parliamentary elections and the presidential elections does not show significant discrepancies between the two. There were 4,773,171 total valid votes for the parliamentary elections compared to 4,774,878 for the presidential election - a difference of 43,490 votes or 0.9%. Overall, Nelson Chamisa received 508,458 more votes in the presidential election than MDC Alliance did in the parliamentary elections while Mnangagwa received 22,682 fewer votes in the presidential election than ZANU-PF did in the parliamentary elections. In those constituencies where the number of votes in the presidential election was significantly higher than the parliamentary election (2% or more), Chamisa received 18,224 more votes than Mnangagwa.

There are six sets of two polling stations with identical results which suggest that the results for at least one (or possibly both) polling stations are incorrect which affects the results totals. Table 13 below shows polling stations with identical results:

Table 13: Polling Stations with Identical Results

Polling Stations with Identical Results in ZEC Presidential Results by Polling Station

Province	Constituency	Local Authority	Code	Nelson Chamisa	Emmerson Mnangagwa
Harare	Harare South	Harare Municipality Ward 1	6301HRE0113 B	563	220
Harare	Harare South	Harare Municipality Ward 1	6301HRE0113 D	563	220
Mash Central	Guruve North	Guruve RDC Ward 6	7100GVE0602 A	210	321
Mash Central	Guruve North	Guruve RDC Ward 6	7100GVE0603 A	210	321
Masvingo	Zaka West	Zaka RDC Ward 22	8300ZKA2203	92	160
Masvingo	Zaka West	Zaka RDC Ward 23	8300ZKA2303	92	160
Masvingo	Zaka West	Zaka RDC Ward 22	8300ZKA2204	100	163
Masvingo	Zaka West	Zaka RDC Ward 23	8300ZKA2304	100	163
Masvingo	Zaka West	Zaka RDC Ward 22	8300ZKA2201	139	160
Masvingo	Zaka West	Zaka RDC Ward 23	8300ZKA2301	139	160
Masvingo	Zaka West	Zaka RDC Ward 22	8300ZKA2202	116	352
Masvingo	Zaka West	Zaka RDC Ward 23	8300ZKA2302	116	352
Total Affected				2 440	2 752

Proportional Representation

The proportional representation system was first introduced in the 2013 harmonised elections. Six senators are elected for each of the 10 provinces based on the proportion of seats that each party would have garnered in the National Assembly election in that province. Table 14 shows the number of proportional representation seats per each party:

Table 14: Number of Proportional Representation Seats per Party

Province	No. Of Seats	Political Parties No. Of Seats			Total
		MDC-Alliance	MDC-T	ZANU PF	
Bulawayo	6	3	1	2	6
Harare	6	4	0	2	6
Manicaland	6	3	0	3	6
Mashonaland Central	6	1	0	5	6
Mashonaland East	6	2	0	4	6
Mashonaland West	6	2	0	4	6
Masvingo	6	2	0	4	6
Matabeleland North	6	3	0	3	6
Matabeleland South	6	2	0	4	6
Midlands	6	2	0	4	6
Total	60	24	1	35	60

Source: ZEC

National Chiefs' Council Election

In accordance with Section 37 of the Traditional Leaders Act [Chapter 2:13], ZEC conducted the Chief's election on 11 July 2018 and 35 chiefs were elected into the National Chiefs' Council. Table 15 shows Chiefs who were elected into the Senate.

Table 15: Elected Chiefs in Senate

Province	Full Name	Chieftainship
Manicaland	Shepherd Chengeta Gundu	Makumbe
	Anniás Mapungwana	Mapungwana
Mashonaland Central	Nyabvunzi Clemence	Nembire
	Chigwadzara Chinhenza	Matsiwo
Mashonaland East	Bungu Witness M.	Chikwaka
	Chikukwa Langton	Nechombo
Mashonaland West	Pasipamire Peter	Ngezi
	Mbasera Abel	Chundu
Masvingo	Chauke Felani	Chitanga
	Bwawanda Ranganai	Nhema
Matabeleland North	Nkatazo Siatabwa	Siansali
	Mandlakazulu Khumalo	Mathupula
Matabeleland South	Ndiweni Vuyani	Nyangozonke
	Sindalizwe Dube	Masendu
Midlands	Mkwananzi Zama Nthua	Ngungumbane
	Ntabeni Milton	Ntabeni
PRESIDENT OF CHIEFS AND VICE		
President of Chiefs	Fortune Z. Charumbira	Charumbira
Deputy President of Chiefs	Mtshane Lucas Khumalo	Mtshane

Source: ZEC



16. ZESN's Sample Based Observation Results

As part of its comprehensive effort to observe the 2018 harmonised elections, ZESN trained and deployed over 7,200 observers to every ward, constituency, district and province of the country. Out of these, 750 were sample-based observers. The SBO is an advanced Election Day observation methodology which allows ZESN to independently verify the presidential results as announced by the ZEC and confidently comment on the voting and results tabulation processes. SBOs have contributed to systematic election observation efforts around the world and in 12 countries in Africa such as Cote d'Ivoire (2016), Malawi (2009 and 2014), Zambia (2008, 2011, 2015 and 2016), Ghana (2008, 2012 and 2016), Uganda (2011), and Nigeria (2011, 2012 and 2015). In all cases the SBO accurately projected

the vote tabulation outcomes including presidential results.

SBO observers were deployed to a weighted nationally representative sample of polling stations throughout the country. This random sample was representative in terms of the geography of the country, distribution of polling stations, and the distribution of registered voters across Zimbabwe. SBO observers witnessed the entire voting and counting process at sampled polling stations and recorded the official results as announced by the polling officials. By 12 noon, on 31 July, ZESN had received reports from all 750 sampled polling stations and had verified and analysed their data. Therefore, the SBO report was based on a 100% response rate.

Table 16: ZESN SBO Estimates and ZEC Official Results for the 2018 Presidential Election

Presidential Candidate	SBO Estimate	Margin of Error	SBO Estimated Range	ZEC Announced Official Results (3 August)
Nelson Chamisa (MDC Alliance)	45.8%	+/- 2.0%	43.8% to 47.8%	44.3%
Emmerson Mnangagwa (ZANU-PF)	50.7%	+/- 2.0%	48.7% to 52.7%	50.8%
All Other 21 Candidates	3.5%	+/- 0.2%	3.3% to 3.7%	
Rejected Ballots	1.4%	+/- 0.1	1.3 % to 1.5 %	

Source: ZESN SBO Press Statement

17. Post-Election Environment

The post-election environment was marred by protests in Harare by opposition supporters who alleged manipulation of presidential election results. The heavy-handed response by the security forces, whereby the citizens and protesters were indiscriminately assaulted was widely condemned by both domestic and international observers and the media, in particular the shooting that led to the death of civilians, including some who were reportedly not part of the protesters. In the days that followed, there were reports of unofficial curfews and a crackdown targeted at residents of some high-density suburbs of Harare, such as Dzivarasekwa, Budiro, and Kuwadzana. Reports of political retribution targeted at opposition political agents especially in the rural areas were also received.

There were also cases of the withdrawal of food aid in what has been perceived as retaliatory acts. ZESN LTOs also made efforts to verify social media reports of human rights abuses in their constituencies. Intimidation was reported in 19% of constituencies, although reported incidents dropped to some extent in the last week of August. In Maware village, Makonde constituency ward 9 in Mashonaland West province, there were threats of a follow up exercise by the ruling party to determine who voted for the MDC Alliance.

In light of the forgoing, it is imperative for the ZHRC and the NPRC to investigate these

allegations of human rights violations and bring the perpetrators of electoral related violence to book.

Commission of Inquiry-August 1, 2018

Following sustained calls for investigations into the killings and assault on protesters on 1 August, 2018 by local, regional, and international observers, President Mnangagwa set up a Commission of Inquiry on 29 August, 2018. The Commission is led by the former South African President, Kgalema Motlanthe. Other regional and international members include Mr Rodney Dixon QC, former Commonwealth Secretary General, Chief Emeka Anyaoku of Nigeria, Chief of Defence Forces of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces, General (Retired) Davis Mwanunyangwe. In addition, three locals namely; constitutional lawyer Professor Lovemore Madhuku, University of Zimbabwe Lecturer Professor Charity Manyeruke, and former President of the Law Society of Zimbabwe, Mrs Vimbai Nyemba, are part of the team. Some stakeholders questioned the selection criteria for the local Commissioners arguing that they were aligned to the ruling party thus inhibiting their ability to objectively carry out an independent inquiry. An additional concern highlighted is that there are existing institutions namely the ZHRC and the NPRC whose mandates are similar to the Terms of References of the Commission of Inquiry that could have been engaged to conduct the inquiry.

18. Results

Full results of the 2018 Harmonised elections can be found on this link https://www.zec.org.zw/pages/election_results2018#.

Table 17 is a summary of the distribution of National Assembly (direct election) seats won by political parties. As the table shows, ZANU PF has a two-thirds majority (145) seats, 69%.

Table 17: Distribution of National Assembly Constituencies (Direct Election) by Political Parties

Party/ Independent	Number of Seats
Independent	1
MDC - Alliance	63
ZANU PF	145

Source: ZEC

The Women's Quota seats distribution by political party is indicated in Table 18. As the table shows, ZANU-PF has 35 seats, MDC Alliance 24, and MDC-T 1 seat.

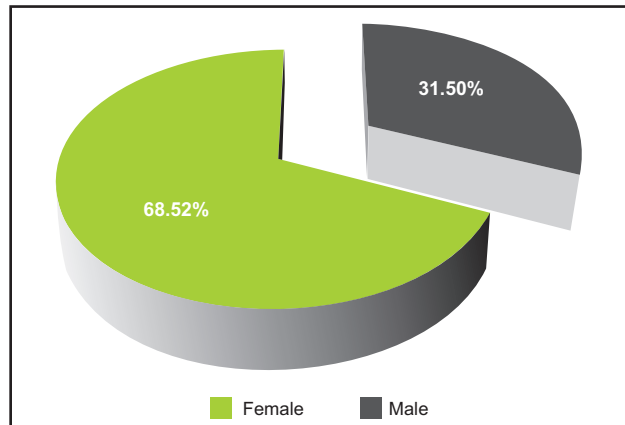
Table 18: Women's Quota Seats by Political Party

Political Party	Number of Seats
MDC Alliance	24
MDC-T	1
ZANU-PF	35
Total	60

Source: ZEC

The distribution of the number of seats in the National Assembly by sex is depicted in Figure 18.1 below.

Figure 22: Number of Seats in the National Assembly by sex



SENATE

In the Senate, 35 seats (44%) are occupied by females and 45(56%) are occupied by males. Table 19 shows the distribution of the number of seats amongst political parties, chiefs, and Senators to represent PWDs. ZANU PF occupies 35 seats, MDC-Alliance has 24, MDC-T has one seat, Chiefs have 18 seats, and Senators to represent PWDs have two seats.

Table 19: Distribution of Seats in Senate

	Number of Seats	%
ZANU PF	35	44%
MDC Alliance	24	30%
MDC-T	1	1%
Chiefs	18	23%
Senators Representing PWDs	2	3%
Total	80	100%

Source: ZEC

⁵⁷Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Commission: www.zec.org.zw

19. Recommendations

Having observed the entire electoral cycle for the 2018 harmonised elections, and noting the existing gaps in electoral law and practice, ZESN makes the following recommendations for consideration by different electoral stakeholders.

Table 20: ZESN Recommendations

Recommendation	Purpose	Targeted Institutions
1. Legal Framework		
1.1	Need for a comprehensive review of Zimbabwe's electoral framework. An all-inclusive electoral reform committee should be set up to deliberate on political, administrative and legal reforms that are needed to enhance the credibility of Zimbabwe's electoral processes.	The Government of Zimbabwe, Parliament, Independent Commissions supporting democracy, Political Parties, Civil Society Organizations
1.2	Ratify and domesticate international legal frameworks that relate to electoral processes, for example The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG)	The Government of Zimbabwe
1.3	Institute comprehensive and timeous electoral law reform that addresses existing flaws, gaps and/or inadequacies in the administration conduct of elections.	Parliament of Zimbabwe
1.4	Add and enforce punitive measures for those who contravene the electoral Code of Conduct.	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
1.5	Strengthen independence of the Chapter 12 Institutions and remove all forms of executive interference.	The Government of Zimbabwe
1.6	Institute mechanisms in the electoral laws that ensure that the right to vote is extended to all citizens including those imprisoned and in the Diaspora.	Parliament of Zimbabwe, The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission

Recommendation		Purpose	Targeted Institutions
2. Voter Registration and Voters' roll			
2.1	Amend the electoral law to instruct the ZEC to inform registrants who are removed from the roll.	To fully align electoral laws with the Constitution	Parliament of Zimbabwe, The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
2.2	Notify persons that are put on the exclusion list and provide a less cumbersome provisions for redress.	To provide effective remedy to the category of voters who are put on the exclusion list.	Parliament of Zimbabwe, The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
2.3	Amend the electoral law to ensure that it provides a specific timeframe for the final voters' roll to be availed to the political contestants.	To enhance transparency in electoral processes. To ensure that the voters' roll is given to political parties before the sitting of the nomination court.	Parliament of Zimbabwe, The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
2.4	Facilitate ease of registration in urban areas in view of lowest registration statistics in Harare and Bulawayo in particular and urban areas in general compared to rural areas.	To make registration rates in urban areas more consistent with official population projections.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
2.5	Provide copies of the polling station voters' roll to party agents at the polling stations.	To enhance transparency in electoral process.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
2.6	Invest in procurement of integrated systems that allow for one gadget to be used for multiple purposes such as enrolling voters, voter verification on election day and transmission of results.	To enhance the efficiency of voter registration and results transmission processes.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
2.7	The results of the de-duplication process need to be publicized.	To enhance transparency in the process of the compilation of the voters' roll.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
2.8	ZEC to focus on continuous voter registration and cleaning of the voters' roll	To improve the effectiveness of the voters' registration process and the quality of the voters' roll.	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission

Recommendation		Purpose	Targeted Institutions
3. Delimitation			
3.1	There is need to rationalize constituencies that are too big and those that are too small.	To ensure that Electoral district boundaries are drawn so that districts are relatively equal in population.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
3.2	There should be stakeholder consultation on delimitation and the process needs to comply with international standards of equal voting strength, representativeness, and community of interest.		The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission

Recommendation		Purpose	Targeted Institutions
4. Election Administration			
4.1	Ensure transparency in ballot paper designing and printing by engaging with electoral stakeholders.	To increase confidence in electoral processes.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
4.2	Ensure that postal voting adheres to the principles of free choice and secrecy of the vote.	To ensure right to vote in secret is not compromised.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
4.3	Special vote should be re-instated to ensure that those unable to vote on election day are not disenfranchised.	To ensure secrecy of the vote.	Parliament of Zimbabwe, The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
4.4	Facilitate easier accreditation process by removing the requirement for accreditation fees to be paid as well as the requirement for observers to physically present themselves at accreditation centers.	To simplify the observer accreditation process.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
4.5	Where extra polling stations are added towards an election, ZEC should widely publicize them.	To enhance transparency in the electoral process.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
4.6	Election administration should conform to open data principles. ZEC needs to establish an effective communication strategy.	To enhance transparency in the electoral process.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
4.7	ZEC should publish audit reports on expenditure on elections administration.	To ensure transparency in elections administration.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission

Recommendation		Purpose	Targeted Institutions
5. Voter Education			
5.1	Voter education should be linked to the secrecy of the ballot and other misinformation by electoral stakeholders.	To enhance effectiveness of electoral education initiatives.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission Accredited Civil Society
5.2	Voter education should be provided on a continuous basis and expand reach to institutions of higher learning and secondary schools and to target first-time voters	To inculcate a culture of citizen participation in electoral processes.	Organizations The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
5.3	Voter education should deliberately emphasise the importance of other elections, apart from the presidential election, particularly local government elections.	To increase the informed participation of the electorate in often underappreciated but critical elections.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, political parties, Civil Society Organisations.

Recommendation		Purpose	Targeted Institutions
6. Political Parties, Campaigns, Regulation of campaign finance			
6.1	Political parties should comprehensively deploy agents to observe key electoral processes.	To enhance transparency of electoral processes.	Political Parties
6.2	There is need for regulation of political parties.	To enhance intra-party democracy, importantly during the primary elections.	Parliament, The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
6.3	Enforce the Traditional Leaders Act and Constitutional provisions on neutrality of traditional leaders.	To make the political playing field more even.	The Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC)
6.4	The law should provide for disclosure and audits of parties sources and use of campaign funding.	To make the political playing field more even.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
6.5	Make Multi-Party Liaison Committees a permanent feature in Zimbabwe's electoral processes.	To strengthen alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission Political Parties

Recommendation		Purpose	Targeted Institutions
7. Women			
7.1	Institute appropriate provisions in electoral law that makes it mandatory for parties to observe quotas' for women.	To ensure adherence to constitutional provisions for gender parity in all spheres of life.	Government of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Gender Commission, Political Parties
7.2	Ensure that there is gender parity in all key decision making positions and institutions.	To ensure adherence to Constitutional provisions on gender representation.	Government of Zimbabwe, Parliament of Zimbabwe, Political parties
7.3	Political parties should be accountable for the pledges they make in support of female participation in political processes.	To ensure adherence to constitutional provisions for gender parity in all spheres of life.	Political parties
7.4	Support the strengthening of political parties to enable them to effectively campaign for public office and when in parliament to effectively play their legislative and oversight roles.	To support the creation of a competitive multiparty system.	Parliament Independent Commissions in Support of Democracy
Recommendation		Purpose	Targeted Institutions
8. Youth			
8.1	There is need to involve youth as candidates and in decision making.		Political parties
Recommendation		Purpose	Targeted Institutions
9. Election Day and Election Results			
9.1	Need for a more transparent results transmission system where presidential results from each polling station are transmitted directly to the nation results collations center.	To enhance confidence in the tallying process.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
9.2	Changes to results should be made in the presence of observers and party agents.	To enhance confidence in the tallying process.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
9.3	ZEC should consider total valid votes cast rather than total votes cast in the counting of election votes and avoid errors that may necessitate the revision of announced results.	To enhance confidence in the tallying process.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
9.4	ZEC should invest in a results transmission system that can transmit results in real-time.	To enhance confidence in the tallying process.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
9.5	ZEC should pursue an open data policy that includes the prompt displaying of election results forms at polling stations, for each polling station, disaggregated by demographic variables and post those forms on its website.	To enhance confidence in the tallying process.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
Recommendation		Purpose	Targeted Institutions
10. Election Dispute Resolution			
10.1	Other electoral dispute resolution mechanisms should be put in place to ensure peaceful resolution of election-related disputes throughout the electoral cycle, including dealing with cases of post-election retribution.	To provide effective remedy to electoral stakeholders whose rights are violated?	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
10.2	Independent Commissions should be strengthened, especially the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) and the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC) to effectively execute their respective roles in electoral matters.	To provide effective remedy to electoral stakeholders whose rights are violated.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
10.3	The law should set a timeframe for the finalization of petitions filed with the court on electoral issues, particularly for the National Assembly and local government elections.	To ensure that there is timely resolution to electoral challenges.	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
10.4	The law should set a timeframe that compels the Judiciary to promptly avail full judgments on electoral court cases.	To enable electoral stakeholders to fully comprehend the court processes and reasons for the judgments.	

Recommendation		Purpose	Targeted Institutions
11. Media and Elections			
11.1	Enforce legal provisions of the existing laws that regulate the conduct of state owned media.	To ensure political parties and candidates receive, equal and balanced coverage by state owned media outlets.	The Government Zimbabwe Electoral Commission and Zimbabwe Media Commission.
11.2	Zimbabwe Broadcasting Authority should be transformed into a truly independent institution that effectively and impartially regulates public, private and community broadcasters.	To ensure political parties and candidates receive, equal and balanced coverage by state owned media outlets.	The Government Zimbabwe Electoral Commission and Zimbabwe Media Commission.
11.3	ZEC should ensure timely media monitoring in future elections and set up adequate mechanisms to ensure compliance with provisions that promote fair, equitable and balanced coverage of political players.	To ensure political parties and candidates receive, equal and balanced coverage by state owned media outlets.	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
11.4	There is need to put in place mechanisms of monitoring hate speech and fake news on social media around the electoral cycle.	To support the improvement of the electoral playing field.	The Government Zimbabwe Electoral Commission and Zimbabwe Media Commission.
11.5	The ZEC media monitoring report should be shared widely	To promote fair and balanced reporting on elections.	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission and Zimbabwe Media Commission.

Recommendation		Purpose	Targeted Institutions
12. People with Disabilities			
12.1	The ZEC should ensure mechanisms are put in place to facilitate voting by people with disabilities and to do so in secrecy.	To ensure secrecy of the vote.	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
12.2	Public buildings should be made accessible to all citizens.	To ensure that citizens with disabilities are able to access buildings where various electoral processes are conducted.	The Government of Zimbabwe

Recommendation		Purpose	Targeted Institutions
13. Election Observation Mission Reports			
13.1	Election observation mission reports should be published timeously, at least within three months after an election and should be made public.	To promote transparency and build confidence in stakeholders, particularly citizens.	SADC, the AU, and COMESA
13.2	Election observer missions should closely monitor implementation of recommendations to ensure that they are effected before the next elections.	To ensure compliance with regional and international standards and best practice.	Election observer missions

20. Conclusion

Notable improvements in law and practice were witnessed during the electoral cycle for the 2018 harmonised elections, including the relatively peaceful campaign season, improved quality of voter education, and provision of voting materials. ZEC engagement with stakeholders, though not adequate, was also an improvement when compared with the 2013 elections. However, the integrity of the 2018 harmonised elections was undermined by an uneven pre-election playing field. Some of the actions which marred the electoral process include widespread intimidation of registrants by political actors who claimed to be able to track individual voting preferences of registrants whose registration slip serial numbers they had recorded. In addition, the partisan role of some traditional leaders who openly engaged in partisan politics, the partisan distribution of food aid, the use of state resources in campaigns, biased reporting by the public media, and the rather ineffective stakeholder engagement by the Commission also marred the electoral processes. The effect of the foregoing was to skew the electoral playing field.

Furthermore, transparency of the electoral process was compromised by the manner in which ZEC managed ballot papers procurement, design and printing and packaging, transmission and announcement of results. These critical processes

were largely not open to political party agents and election observers, making it difficult for stakeholders to measure ZEC's compliance with provisions of the Constitution, the Electoral Act and Regional and International Standards.

The outcome of the election showed that it was a heavily contested plebiscite, with the two major political parties securing the control of rural and urban constituencies respectively. The presidential election was even closer, with the two main protagonists separated by a very small margin. Resultantly, the ruling party is controlling most of the rural constituencies, while the main opposition political party controls most of urban constituencies, creating a deeply divided nation. It is therefore imperative that the government invests in efforts that promote national healing and reconciliation, especially following the tragic deaths of protestors on 1 August 2018, as a result of the unwarranted use of excessive force by the security forces in a bid to break the protests.

At the end of this report we summarise the findings and recommendations of the International Election Observer Missions (IEOMs) who were accredited to observe the elections, as captured in the IOMs' Preliminary Post Election Statements shared on the 1 and 2 August 2018 for ease of reference.



Annex 1: International Election Observation

Prior to the holding of the 2018 harmonized elections, the Zimbabwean government welcomed various regional and international observer missions whom they accredited to observe the pre-election, Election Day and post-election processes. This was one of the indications of an improved political space. More than 46 countries and 15 International organizations were invited to observe this year's elections.

The Southern Africa Development Community-Parliamentary Forum (SADC PF), African Union (AU), European Union (EU), International Republican Institute and National Democratic Institute (IRI/NDI), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Commonwealth, the Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC countries (ECF-SADC), Election Support Network of Southern Africa (ESN-SA), the Council of Elders, The Carter Center, ZCC and the CCJP are among the observer groups which were monitoring the election process. They also issued preliminary statements on pre-election and

Election Day as well as immediate post-election statements.

The various observer missions noted that the 2018 elections were peaceful and well administered, however the ZEC fell short in ensuring women political participation in the electoral processes. ZESN was applauded by the various observer missions for conducting an independent voters' roll audit.

The observer missions highlighted that some of the issues that were brought to the fore by the opposition parties are a result of residual mistrust for ZEC emanating from the previous elections. They concurred that there were delays in the release of the Voters' Roll, lack of pro-active communications strategy as well as lack of transparency in the procurement, printing and layout of ballot papers. The table below shows the key observations and recommendations by the observer missions:

Summary of International Election Observer Missions' (EOMs) Election Reports

1. SADC ELECTORAL OBSERVATION MISSION (SEOM) TO THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE	
Electoral Issue	Recommendation
1. Legal framework	The Mission urges the Government of Zimbabwe to consider expediting alignment of outstanding aspects of the Electoral Law to the new Constitution.
2. Voters Roll	The Mission urges ZEC to endeavour to avail the voter's roll, as and when, required by stakeholders to allow enough time for inspection and verification.
3. Public Communication by ZEC	Given the concerns raised by certain stakeholders on the alleged partiality of the ZEC, the Mission calls on ZEC to consider adopting a pro-active communication strategy which engages stakeholders at every relevant stage of the electoral processes in order to build confidence and a sense of ownership amongst key stakeholders and the general public.
4. Postal voting	The Mission urges the ZEC to conduct sensitisation programs regarding postal voting particularly related to its modalities and management.
5. Diaspora Voting	The Mission advises that, consideration should be given to permit voting by Zimbabweans in the diaspora.
6. Media	The Mission advises the ZEC and the Media Commission to ensure that the Constitution and Electoral Law are enforced with respect to the conduct of the media.
7. Women and gender balance	In line with the Constitution of Zimbabwe, and the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development of 2008, the SEOM encourages all stakeholders to review the political and social environment, with a view to promoting women and gender balance in positions of political leadership.
8. Provisions for persons with disabilities	While the Mission commends ZEC for introducing mechanisms for voters with disabilities to access polling stations, the Government and ZEC are urged to continue to establish user-friendly polling stations to cater for people with disabilities, including the provision of braille ballot papers.

2. AFRICAN UNION ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION (AUEOM) TO ZIMBABWE 30 JULY 2018 HARMONISED ELECTIONS	
Electoral Issue	Recommendation
9. Legal framework	There is need to align and harmonise the electoral laws to comply with the Constitution.
10. Political Environment	Continue to maintain the current open and free political environment, and all stakeholders must refrain from acts that may undermine the integrity of the electoral process or threaten the country's peace and stability.
11. Women's participation	Consider putting in place mechanisms to increase women's participation in the electoral process, particularly as candidates.
12. Media	In light of the partisan and polarised nature of the media in Zimbabwe, consider full implementation of the Broadcasting Service Act and ensure equal access to the State Broadcaster to all contestants during elections.
13. Voters Register	ZEC should avail the final voters register to political parties, candidates and other relevant stakeholders within a reasonable time to allow for a comprehensive voter audit and verification, as well as facilitate effective participation in the process.
14. Multi Party Liaison Committees	ZEC should foster dialogue and consultation with stakeholders to enhance confidence in the electoral process and put measures in place to efficiently operationalise the Multi-Party Liaison Committee meetings to improve communication with stakeholders
3. COMMONWEALTH ELECTION OBSERVER MISSION PRELIMINARY STATEMENT ON ZIMBABWE	
15. Ballot Papers	To enhance the clarity of ballot papers, ZEC may consider printing the ballot papers in colour, as was the case with the Biometric Voters Roll.
16. Media Coverage	Given that media monitoring reverts to ZEC after proclamation, it is recommended that ZEC considers putting in place a strategy to ensure balanced media coverage for all parties and candidates on public owned media (electronic and print).
17. Diaspora Vote	The inclusion of the diaspora in the voting process will be a positive development taking into consideration that the Constitution stipulates that all Zimbabweans have the right to vote.
18. Voting Process	Whereas the capping of voters at polling stations to 1,000 is a positive development, ZEC may consider increasing efficiency in casting of ballots by further reducing the number of voters per polling station.
4. NDI/IRI ZIMBABWE INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVER MISSION FINAL REPORT	
19. Legal Framework	Continue to align the Electoral Act with the 2013 Constitution and secure the status of ZEC as a fully independent constitutional commission.
20. Level Playing Field	Create enforcement mechanisms for ensuring government resources do not serve partisan interests and Introduce effective mechanisms to enforce the constitutional provision 82 prohibiting traditional leaders from engaging in partisan activities.
21. Transparency	Adopt more transparent and consultative procedures to build public trust in the ZEC and ensure the ZEC is widely perceived to be a credible institution. The ZEC should employ a proactive communications strategy to provide critical information to stakeholders and that reinforces public confidence in its impartiality throughout the electoral process.
22. Political Parties Finance	Amend the Political Parties (Finance) Act to promote transparency in political party financing. This includes regulations on reporting and expenditures and that are in line with international conventions.
23. Universal Suffrage	Complete boundary delimitation exercise no less than one year prior to the next election. According to the 2013 Constitution, no constituency should have more than 20 percent variation in registered voters. To ensure inclusive consultation to increase public confidence in the boundary delimitation process, an independent, ad hoc, or permanent commission in charge of drawing the electoral constituency boundaries could be established. Align domestic law with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to ensure the right of all citizens to participate in political life.
24. Election Management and Administration	Ensure ballot design and production is consistent with legal and regulatory framework. The presidential ballot is required by law to be arranged alphabetically, and regulations require that the candidates' names appear in a single column. The ZEC must ensure that ballot design is within the law and that changes to the design of the ballot are done in a consultative, transparent manner and do not provide a clear advantage to any single candidate. The ZEC should also permit the meaningful observation of ballot printing, storage, and distribution processes.

4. NDI/IRI ZIMBABWE INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVER MISSION FINAL REPORT (Cont'd)	
Electoral Issue	Recommendation
	Prohibit the misuse of assisted voting. While actions to record instances of assisted voting to allow for an assistant of the voter's choice were positive developments in the 2018 elections, challenges to the secrecy of the vote and concerns over misuse of the accommodation remain. The ZEC should review and refine the regulations and procedures for assisted voting to limit the practice to very specific circumstances (such as for the visually-impaired) where assisted voting is permitted.
25. Results Management	Adopt and publicize transparent procedures for the tabulation, transmission, and announcement of results. In order to enhance public confidence in the transmission and tabulation process, the ZEC should articulate the results management process in a fully transparent manner, verify the provisional results in real-time and release results in a timely fashion according to international standards. This should be complemented by political party and non-partisan observation of the results tabulation process. The ZEC should also establish clear procedures to permit transmission of polling site forms directly to Harare and publish polling station-level results for all elections, including the publication of V11 and V23a/b forms for presidential elections.
26. Due Process	Foster an independent judiciary that endeavors to adjudicate fairly and justly through due process of law. To combat perceptions of political bias, the judiciary should implement reforms in line with the Bangalore Principles adopted in 2002. These principles provide standards for ethical conduct for judges and guidance to courts in developing frameworks for regulating judicial conduct. Electoral petitions should be fully adjudicated (including all appeals) in a timely fashion with written explanations of court decisions.
27. Complaints mechanisms	Prosecute perpetrators of violence and other forms of political coercion. This includes the individuals responsible for the August 1 shootings of protesters. The chief of police should be required to report on the steps taken to ensure that full investigations are conducted in response to complaints of politically motivated violence, threats, and acts of retribution. Activate the provisions for an Independent Complaints Mechanism as enshrined in the Constitution to allow citizens to have a pathway for recourse if affected by the unprofessional conduct of the security services.
28. Media coverage	Eliminate laws that impede constitutionally protected freedoms. Relevant bodies should initiate legal reforms to eliminate laws such as the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA) and the Public Order and Security Act (POSA) that contravene the provisions in the 2013 Constitution guaranteeing freedom of expression and assembly, free media, and access to information. Foster a diverse, independent media environment representing a variety of political perspectives. To fulfill Section 160J of Zimbabwe's Electoral Act, which states that broadcasters and print publishers must ensure that all political parties and candidates are afforded equal media coverage during an election period, adequate media monitoring and enforcement mechanisms must be established and implemented. The ZEC must be provided with the resources for and be held accountable to establishing an effective Media Monitoring Committee to fairly assess media coverage of political parties and candidates in the election period.
29. Party Conduct	Create an environment in which women can participate equally in the electoral process, without fear of intimidation and harassment. This includes the greater acceptance and promotion of female candidates and in all aspects of governance. Political parties should improve internal democratic structures and rules governing the selection of leaders and candidates, including the conduct of party primaries. Parties should aspire to mainstream women in the party hierarchy and facilitate their recruitment, training, and support as candidates for elected office. Enforce the Electoral Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Candidates. The inclusion of an expanded Code of Conduct was a notable improvement to the Electoral Law under the May 2018 amendments. However, to support a more level playing field for political aspirants and an environment where citizens are free to vote without undue influence or coercion, enforcement of the Code of Conduct is essential. Institutionalize MPLCs as forums for dialogue and dispute resolution among and between political parties and the ZEC. MPLCs should provide political parties with the opportunity to raise concerns and for the ZEC to offer clear direction for redressing concerns at the national and local levels. Build capacity of political parties to institutionalize processes for monitoring elections. Ensure the effective recruitment and training of party agents with emphasis on developing mechanisms for the conduct of effective parallel vote tabulations and the party agent's role in obtaining copies of tally sheets following the completion of the counting process at polling stations.

5. EMINENT PERSONS ELECTION OBSERVER MISSION REPORT

Electoral Issue	Recommendation
30. Voter Registration	The ZEC should consider targeted voter registration drives for young people and those residing in the urban areas. Even though more youth registered compared to 2013, their registration rate is low compared to the older age categories.
31. Media	The ZEC should enhance mechanisms for monitoring the media and its reports or updates should be publicised. The public broadcaster should ensure fair and balanced coverage of all contestants, as well as the different geographical regions in the country. The media should desist from perpetuating hate speech and fake news.
32. Voters Roll	The ZEC should avail the voters roll to stakeholders in time to enhance transparency. The Electoral Laws should be amended to include specific timelines when the voters' roll ought to be made available to stakeholders. Independent external audits should be commissioned by the ZEC to assess the quality of the voters roll; these will go a long way in building public confidence.
33. Assisted Voters	Whilst the law is clear as to whom can be a confidante for an assisted voter, the rules need to be applied procedurally so as not to violate the secrecy of the vote. The ZEC Election Manual should provide adequate details on the procedure for assisted voters, so as not to compromise the secrecy of the vote. The ZEC can also consider other measures to reduce the numbers of assisted voters', including comprehensive voter education, use of braille ballot papers for the visually impaired and more vigilance in determining who can be assisted.
34. Results Management System	The mode of transmission of results from the polling to the national results centre should also be reviewed to speed up the release of election results to maintain credibility. The Commission should consider establishing an electronic results transmission system to promote accuracy in the results announced and transparency.
35. Women in participation in elections	A conducive environment needs to be created to ensure participation of women. The ZEC and political parties should put in place measures to facilitate the increase in the participation of women in elections. Legally binding quotas and enforcement mechanisms should be enacted by Parliament Political parties should devote resources to women candidates to encourage their participation.
36. Inclusiveness	Polling stations should be located in places that are easily accessible for the physically challenged. The ZEC should establish the number of voters' who are visually impaired and will require braille ballot papers; this will reduce the number of voters' needing assistance.

6. European Union Election Observation Mission Report

Electoral Issue	Recommendation
37. Electoral Law	The Electoral Act should be aligned with the 2013 Constitution, in particular those provisions related to the constitutional right to vote (including postal voting for homebound voters and those in hospitals and penitential institutions), reinforcement of the independence of ZEC in relation to responsibility for its own regulations, voter registration, and accreditation of observers, as well as the required approval of regulations
38. Delimitation of Constituencies	Constituency delimitation must be carried out in good time prior to the next elections to ensure equal suffrage in accordance with the Constitution. An Act of Parliament could be adopted developing and elaborating the legal framework for boundary delimitation, to also include provisions for consultations with political parties and civil society and a complaints and appeals mechanism before the parliamentary approval process.
39. Independence of ZEC	ZEC's independence needs to be strengthened, free from governmental oversight in the approval of its regulations.
40. Multi-Party Liaison Committees	There needs to be more frequent MPLC meetings throughout the entire electoral process, so that it is an effective conflict resolution tool for political parties and provides an effective forum for reporting on non-compliance with the Code and for exchanges of views and information with ZEC.
41. Election Management	ZEC's management often lacked inclusivity, transparency or effective external communications. For instance, key meetings were cancelled and key decisions were poorly communicated. ZEC's website was relaunched in July but it lacked key information, including resolutions which complement the Electoral Act which is in breach of constitutional transparency provisions. ZEC should offer effective information on all steps of the electoral preparations with full transparency, making all information of public interest immediately and easily accessible, including resolutions and complete and timely publication of polling station results.

6. European Union Election Observation Mission Report (Cont'd)	
Electoral Issue	Recommendation
42. Voter education	There needs to be a longer and more comprehensive implementation of voter education activities. The relatively short period for voter education did not address concerns that voters, especially in rural areas, required more comprehensive information, for instance regarding voting procedures and the secrecy of the vote. Further, current provisions on voter education are overly restrictive.
43. Voter registration and voters roll	Ensure enhanced voter registration in "under registered" districts of the country to ensure universal and equal suffrage. In order to ensure universal and equal suffrage as well as the right to vote, there is a need to review procedures for the identification of voter addresses (lessening the over-use of pre-commissioned affidavits), to ensure the correct allocation of polling station / ward / constituency for each voter, and to ensure a consistent format for the capturing and registering of voter addresses. Clarify and resolve anomalies identified in voters roll (additionally by official audit and research of voters roll); publish results of deduplication process conducted by ZEC or conduct/finalize a comprehensive new deduplication process including whole voters roll.
44. Traditional Leaders' role in elections	Section 281(2) of the Constitution provides that traditional leaders must act in a politically neutral way. Effective mechanisms should be introduced for monitoring and sanctioning of partisan behaviour by traditional leaders and civil servants, to help ensure the impartiality of state structures in the election.
45. Political Parties (Finance) Act	Promote accountability and transparency of campaign finance and expenditure by introducing explicit regulations on campaign expenditure, including reporting requirements before the nomination process and shortly after the declaration of results. In order for this to be effective there also needs to be a clear mandate for an independent institution - possibly ZEC - to oversee respect for such regulations and to undertake campaign finance audits.
46. Media coverage	Liberalise the electronic media sector, including issuing licenses for community radio stations. There needs to be comprehensive legal reform in order to harmonise current media regulations with the Constitution, in order to adequately safeguard freedom of expression. ZBC needs to be reformed into a truly independent public service broadcaster and state-owned media must abide by their legal obligation to be impartial and provide equitable treatment to all political parties and candidates.
47. Persons with disability	Zimbabwe acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2013, but no legislation has yet been introduced to align domestic law with the commitments in the Convention. Incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into domestic law.
48. Designing and printing of ballot papers	EU observers noted that there was little oversight regarding the security of ballot papers. The security of the ballot from printing, deployment to polling stations and on Election Day should be reviewed and procedures clearly announced for future elections.
49. Results management	The results management process must be coherent and better explained to all stakeholders in order to enhance the transparency, verifiability and integrity of the election. This could include publishing the original V11 and V23a/b returns.
50. Election complaint mechanism	Incorporate provisions for an administrative complaint mechanism within ZEC which will enable voters to seek protection of their rights.
51. Adjudication of pre-election applications filed at the High and the Electoral Courts	Establish reasonable and appropriate time limits in the legal framework for the proceedings, hearing and determination of pre-election applications filed at the High and the Electoral Courts, in order for matters to be completed and court decisions rendered well in advance of Election Day.
52. Right of voters and civil society groups to file petitions challenging the results of the National Assembly or local council elections.	Introduce provisions allowing citizens and civil society organisations to file petitions against the results under reasonable conditions.

Summary of Recommendations of International Election Observer Missions' (EOMs) Preliminary Statements

Governing and Guiding principles for the EOM	Key issues raised	Recommendations
Southern African Development Community Elections Observation Mission		
Clause on civil and political rights	<p>There has been a remarkable improvement in the exercise and protection of civil and human rights compared to 2008.</p> <p>Pre-election and Voting processes were in line with key legal and constitutional provisions and SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections.</p>	
Electoral Commissions Forum of Southern African Development Community Countries		
Principles for Election Management, Monitoring and Observation (PEMMO)	<p>Welcomed gender mainstreaming in the appointment of the ZEC Chairperson and Deputy.</p> <p>Noted political tolerance among party supporters.</p> <p>Applauded the provision of adjustable polling booths to cater for the people with disabilities.</p>	Suggested the broadening of the narrow scope of postal voting to accommodate Zimbabweans living in the Diaspora
Election Support Network of Southern Africa		
SADC Principles governing the conduct of democratic elections PEMMO.	<p>Citizens conducted themselves peacefully during the pre-election period.</p> <p>Noted with sadness, the death of people when the army shot protesting civilians.</p> <p>Political parties should ensure that their supporters are peaceful.</p> <p>The observer mission appreciated the high level of women participation as polling staff.</p> <p>There was poor lighting in the voting booths at some polling stations.</p>	<p>The media should report factual news and assist in promoting a peaceful environment.</p> <p>Assisted voting rules need to be applied procedurally so as not to violate the secrecy of the vote.</p> <p>A review of the results management specifically reducing the number of forms that should be completed.</p>
International Republican Institute/National Democracy Institute		
Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation SADC Principles governing the conduct of democratic elections AU Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.	<p>The layout of polling stations appeared to safeguard voting secrecy.</p> <p>Though few, cases of violence and harassment demonstrated the need for all stakeholders to work diligently to honour the people's will through and beyond elections.</p> <p>Noted with concern the June 23 Grenade attack in Bulawayo which killed 2 people and injured 49.</p> <p>The ZEC failed to tabulate and publicly avail the presidential election results expeditiously.</p> <p>Traditional and social media coverage of women candidates focused on superficial attributes like appearance.</p> <p>The practice to demand voter registration slips from voters in the pre-election period undermined confidence in the secrecy of the vote.</p> <p>There was repression against opposition leaders.</p> <p>Zimbabwe has not yet demonstrated that it has established a tolerant and democratic culture.</p>	<p>All political parties should marshal the will and demonstrate concerted efforts to unify the country.</p> <p>The Judiciary should fulfil its constitutional obligations by being impartial when addressing electoral challenges and provide timely redress for complaints that are lodged.</p> <p>The Police and the military should exercise restraint and ensure that the election process produces a peaceful outcome.</p> <p>Zimbabweans should weigh the Constitutional Court ruling in light of the overall electoral process to determine the credibility of the election.</p>

Governing and Guiding principles for the EOM	Key issues raised	Recommendations
European Union Election Observation Mission		
Declaration of Principles for International Election observation	<p>Noted the improved political climate.</p> <p>Fundamental freedoms such as movement, assembly, and speech were respected during the campaign period.</p> <p>The playing political field was uneven.</p> <p>There was the abuse of state resources by the ruling party during election campaigns.</p> <p>The State media was biased towards ZANU-PF.</p> <p>The Electoral Act empowers the ZEC to monitor the media and identify cases of violations.</p> <p>The ZEC published a simplified electoral calendar, full list of polling stations, list of nominees and list of constituency elections officers.</p> <p>The ZEC availed the election officers' manual to stakeholders.</p> <p>There was intimidation against opposition leaders and supporters.</p>	<p>The rule of law should be upheld in the investigation of violence and vandalism.</p> <p>Further administrative reform measures should be instituted to help improve persons with disabilities' access to a secret ballot.</p> <p>All electoral stakeholders should adhere to the peace pledge.</p> <p>Government should respect the rights of the Zimbabwean people as enshrined in the Constitution.</p> <p>Government should ensure that the Zimbabwe Defence Forces act with restraint in full respect of international human rights norms and their constitutional role.</p>
SADC Parliamentary Forum Elections Observation Mission		
SADC Principles governing the conduct of democratic elections.	<p>ZEC prepared adequately for the elections and all logistical arrangements were done in accordance with the electoral timetable.</p> <p>ZEC was commended for the collaborative approach to voter education whereby ZEC accredited a significant number of CSOs to conduct voter education.</p> <p>ZRP granted authority to all political parties to hold public assemblies including rallies and demonstrations in peace.</p> <p>Higher voter turnout at most polling stations.</p> <p>Fundamental human rights were unhindered during the campaign period and on Election Day.</p> <p>Zimbabwe Republic Police played an important role in providing security to the electorate without interfering with the voting process.</p> <p>Noted that ZESN carried out an independent voters' roll audit.</p>	<p>There is need to promulgate a law to govern the registration and operations of political parties in Zimbabwe.</p> <p>There is need to standardize timelines for the verification of ballot papers.</p> <p>There is need to improve lighting in temporary structures being used as polling stations.</p> <p>ZEC urged to engage stakeholders and take a cue from other SADC countries regards the design, printing, storage and transportation of ballot papers.</p> <p>There is need to strengthen the legal framework governing electoral media coverage in order to enhance fair, balanced and responsible reporting by the media, in particular the public media.</p>
African Union Election Observation Mission		
AU Guidelines for African Union Electoral Observation and Monitoring Missions AU Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	<p>ZEC carried out all electoral processes on time.</p> <p>All parties exercised their rights but however.</p> <p>Low threshold requirement for registration of political parties and candidates to contest the elections.</p> <p>BVR, high involvement of Civil Society Organisations in voter education, election monitoring.</p> <p>Welcomed the presence of party agents on majority of polling stations as positives for the elections.</p>	<p>ZEC was urged to be transparent and speedily in their results announcement processes</p>

Governing and Guiding principles for the EOM	Key issues raised	Recommendations
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa		
COMESA Election Observation Guidelines and Code of Conduct 2013.	<p>ZEC managed to effectively conduct elections despite challenges raised.</p> <p>Political campaigns were peaceful in comparison with previous elections.</p> <p>ZEC was commended for the collaboration it made with accredited CSOs in voter-education which helped increase voter turnout.</p> <p>BVR limited multiple registrations.</p> <p>Local regional and international observers had full access to all polling stations</p> <p>Management of the voting process was strengthened by polling station specific voting.</p>	<p>ZEC was urged to reduce the number of voters per polling station to increase efficiency in casting of ballots.</p> <p>There is need for ZEC to print ballot papers in colour as a way of enhancing clarity of ballot papers.</p> <p>ZEC was urged to include the Diaspora in the voting process in line with the Zimbabwe Constitution which stipulates that all Zimbabweans have the right to vote.</p>
Carter Centre		
Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation Code of Conduct for International Election Observers.	<p>Observer missions were concerned about post-election tensions.</p> <p>Observer missions condemned violence that erupted after the announcement of poll results</p>	<p>Political actors should demonstrate responsible leadership.</p> <p>Government was urged to be exemplary and refrain from inflammatory rhetoric which could incite further violence</p>
Commonwealth		
Revised Commonwealth Guidelines for the Conduct of Election Observation Code of Conduct for International Election Observers.	<p>Expressed profound sadness at the outbreak of violence by the opposition supporters.</p> <p>Condemned the excessive use of force by the security forces.</p> <p>Elections were conducted in the context of some positive reforms.</p> <p>Noted the multiple barriers to women's political representation.</p>	<p>Progress achieved could be undermined if party supporters do not remain peaceful and tolerant</p>
Zimbabwe Council of Churches		
SADC Principles Governing the Conduct of Democratic Elections	<p>Zimbabweans need to seek peaceful and legal redress to electoral disputes as well as exercise restraint.</p> <p>Aggrieved parties should promote peace amongst their supporters.</p> <p>There was an uneven playing field which favoured the incumbents.</p> <p>The ZEC is not independent.</p> <p>The ZEC should urgently release polling station-level results on its website to ensure transparency and accountability.</p>	<p>ZANU-PF should consider and prioritize a formal constitutional recognition for the leader of the main opposition consistent with practices in other developed democracies.</p>
International Election Observation Missions (IEOMs)		
All Guiding Principles for the Respective Observer Missions	<p>Concern over the outbreaks of post-election violence on 1 August.</p> <p>(IEOMs) : (The SADC SEOM, the African Union COMESA, SADC-ECF, SADC-PF, Commonwealth Observer Group, European Union, The Carter Centre and NDI/IRI)</p>	<p>ZANU-PF and MDC Alliance, civil society, faith based organizations and other stakeholders should safeguard the integrity of the political and electoral processes.</p>

Areas of Convergence

- There is national polarization across political, tribal, gender, class, and other distinctions;
- The people of Zimbabwe should be patient as they wait for the official results from the ZEC;
- The ZEC should liaise with political parties to verify the results;
- ZEC should engage with stakeholders after elections to address issues related to the voter register and ballot paper printing;
- Results transmission from the polling station to the national results centre should be reviewed to enhance the release of election results;
- The onus is on the people of Zimbabwe to ultimately determine the credibility of their elections;
- Many polling stations lacked sufficient facilities such as ramps for disabled voters;
- Zimbabweans should demand that government and political leaders honour their will by delivering on ensuring peace and personal security;
- Political contestants and non-partisan observer groups should independently verify the results released by the ZEC;
- Zimbabweans should rely on peaceful expression and avoid acts or threats of retribution against political rivals following the Con-court ruling;
- The country's political leaders should honour voters' aspirations of reconciliation and inclusive and responsive governance;
- Digital media was more open than traditional media but focused excessively on personalities than pertinent electoral issues;
- ZEC should be independent from government so that it exercises power in addressing media violations brought to its attention;
- There were delays in adjudication and several controversial judgments passed brought the independence of the judiciary to question;
- ZEC, BAZ and ZMC fulfilled their mandate to monitor the media;
- Opposition members were targeted by members of the Zimbabwe security forces;
- Further reform to the Electoral Act is required;
- There were delays in the release of the voters' roll;
- The ZEC lacked transparency in its processes;
- The ZEC lacks a proactive communication strategy over concerns raised by political parties;
- The ZEC was implored to engage stakeholders on streamlining the counting process so that it is less tedious;
- The ZEC should engage all stakeholders to reform certain electoral laws during the post-election period;
- Most of the political parties do not have deliberate policies to promote the inclusion of women as candidates as per the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development;
- The observer missions commended the provision in the law for 60 quota seats for women in the National Assembly and the zebra system for Senatorial seats whereby the first candidate should be a woman;
- Multi-liaison parties are not fully utilized by the political parties given the recorded number of cases of inter and intra-party violence;
- Despite an improvements and the amendment of the Electoral Act and other pieces of the legislation, the legal framework governing of the elections is still not properly aligned to the 2013 constitution;
- ZEC failed to implement some of the AUEOM recommendations, for example, to ensure pluralistic media;
- The high accreditation fees charged violates Article 12(3) of 2007 African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance;

- Residual mistrust from previous cycles affected the ZEC's operations;
- There was a proliferation of political parties due to absence of the law governing their establishment, registration, and operation;
- The missions noted that there was violence during primary elections;
- The missions raised concerns over expressions of violence targeted at female political candidates;
- The missions applauded the presence of Red Cross Society to provide assistance when needed;
- The observer missions noted that there was transparency during the voting process and the counting of votes;
- The high observer accreditation fees charged deterred observer groups from deploying observers comprehensively across Zimbabwe;
- Zimbabweans should exercise their political rights peacefully;
- All parties should respect the rule of law;
- The observer missions did not witness any instances of politically motivated violence; and
- The observer missions noted that the Media Monitoring Committee was not effective.



National Assembly Results

MASHONALAND EAST PROVINCE

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
CHIKOMBA CENTRAL	Chandiwana Ngonidzashe Shiri	M	Independent	1456
	Denga Piniel	M	MDC-Alliance	4537
	Mhona Felix Tapiwa	M	ZANU PF	7543
	Mugaduyi Situta	M	Build Zimbabwe Alliance	93
	Mugova Eddington	M	United Democratic Movement	70
	Muwungani Thanks	M	People`s Rainbow Coalition	176
CHIKOMBA EAST	Chivige Raphael	M	People`s Rainbow Coalition	344
	Dahwa Enock Lawrence	M	MDC-Alliance	3595
	Kanhutu Irene Nzenza	F	ZANU PF	7972
	Katsenga Derek	M	Zimbabwe African People`s Union	60
Tangazu Debra	F	Zimbabwe Partnership For Prosperity	104	
CHIKOMBA WEST	Madhveko Jeremia	M	MDC-T	1661
	Madyangove Chrispen	M	People`s Rainbow Coalition	325
	Magawa Anderson	M	Zimbabwe Partinership for Prosperity	309
	Mangwiro John Chamunorwa	M	ZANU PF	17079
	Mutodza Antony	M	MDC-Alliance	5575
GOROMONZI NORTH	Bvute Ozias	M	ZANU PF	17277
	Mapira Bindu Allan	M	People`s Rainbow Coalition	289
	Muriyengwe Brian	M	Zimbabwe Partnership For Prosperity	127
	Samanyanga George	M	MDC-T	1237
	Sauka Ellard	M	MDC-Alliance	5362
GOROMONZI SOUTH	Chauke Grace	F	MDC-T	2443
	Chikudo Rueben	M	MDC-ALLIANCE	32423
	Chimunhu Albert	M	Zimbabwe Labour Party	277
	Chiridza Clive	M	Independent	289
	Chiwashira Licious	M	United African National Council	118
	Chiyangwa Shelton	M	Zimbabwe Partnership for prosperity	190
	Gwanzura Oswell Ndumo	M	Independent	4735
	Kagonye Petronella	F	ZANU PF	18821
	Makoni Dominic Mufudzi	M	Independent	294
	Makore Eugene	M	Independent	224
	Mangate Hazel	F	NCA	127
	Mugariwa Jullean	F	People`s Rainbow Coalition	176
	Muwodziri Thomas	M	Independent	1257
	Vengai Ephraim	F	Independent	77
GOROMONZI WEST	Karimatsenga N B Beatrice	F	Independent	2909
	Machokoto Cryton	M	People`s Rainbow Coalition	425
	Mutodi Energy	M	ZANU PF	12384
	Muzonikwa Ndanga	M	United African National Council	122
	Ronald Paidamoyo			
	Nhamburo Taurai Clifford	M	MDC-Alliance Party	10274
	Tamborinyoka Luke Batsirai	M	MDC-Alliance Party	6691
Tizora Lewis	M	Coalition Democrats	99	
MARONDERA CENTRAL	Chasesa Fred	M	People`s Rainbow Coalition	288
	Kundiona Cleopas	M	ZANU PF	8386
	Makayi Onias	M	Zimbabwe Partnership for prosperity	71
	Makaza Solomon	M	Freezim Congress	34
	Makombe Francis	M	MDC-T	840
	Matewu Caston	M	MDC-Alliance	14604
	Munuhwa Chipso Contlida	F	Independent	189
	Nyika Kingdom	M	Independent	57
MARONDERA EAST	Chakaingesu Musekiwa	M	MDC-Alliance	4604
	Chidhakwa Patrick	M	ZANU PF	18365
	Mandaza Moses	M	Zimbabwe Labour Party	187

MASHONALAND EAST PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
MARONDERA WEST	Kunaka Marceline	F	Zimbabwe Partnership for Prosperity	597
	Maisvoveva Amon	M	MDC Alliance	5400
	Mari Adam	M	People`s Rainbow Coalition	69
	Mavunga Richard Godfrey	M	Independent	559
	Mdokwani Chivero Stanley	M	Independent	90
	Muchetwa Macdonald	M	MDC-T	368
	Mukunyaidze Spiwe Elizabeth	F	ZANU PF	7619
MUREWA NORTH	Chiroto Emmanuel	M	Build Zimbabwe Alliance	544
	Garwe Daniel	M	ZANU PF	16781
	Muchenje Desire	M	NCA	153
	Mutize Golden	M	MDC-Alliance	4910
MUREWA SOUTH	Chawora Jeremy Jonathan	M	MDC-Alliance	1821
	Chodewa Tukisai	M	NCA	129
	Mangondo Noah Takawota Joni	M	Independent	10653
	Matiza Joel Biggie	M	ZANU PF	10808
	Mupanguri Musatye	M	ZAPU	81
	Muparadzi Blessed	M	People`s Rainbow Coalition	50
MUREWA WEST	Chinhiwu Thompson	M	NCA	313
	Chirumiko Emanuel	M	MDC-T	2020
	Jiji Tafirenyika Farai	M	Independent	166
	Magaso Peter	M	People`s Rainbow Coalition	188
	Mudzipuri Taurai	M	Freezim Congress	91
	Mukurazhizha Lesley Manika	M	MDC Alliance	6216
	Nezi Ward	M	Coalition of Democrats	75
	Nhamburo Silence	M	National patriotic front	100
	Sewera Jonah Nyikadzino	M	ZANU PF	12982
	Zamadura Solomon	M	Independent	81
MUTOKO EAST	Musiyiwa Richard	M	ZANU PF	15109
	Samakande Abel	M	MDC Alliance	2189
MUTOKO NORTH	Chinomona Mabel Memory	F	ZANU PF	16902
	Kativhu Shamh	M	Freezim Congress	262
	Mushore Boniface	M	MDC Alliance	3151
MUTOKO SOUTH	Chifeva Rangarirai Joel	M	NCA	223
	Mapengo Mapango	M	MDC-Alliance	2839
	Mburundu Beullah	F	MDC-T	265
	Shumbamhini Hebert	M	ZANU PF	20283
MUDZI WEST	Mudyiwa Magna	F	ZANU PF	14289
	Mutereko Gift	M	MDC Alliance	1147
SEKE	Chikwanha Kudakwashe	M	Independent	578
	Gandiwa Christopher	M	United African National Council	729
	Gava Leah Hazviperi	F	Coalition of Democrats	199
	Gunguwo Rairo Chengetai	F	Independent	346
	Kaseke Charles	M	Zimbabwe Partership for Prosperity	505
	Kashambe Munyaradzi Tobias	M	ZANU PF	18050
	Kunaka Tawineyi	M	MDC-Alliance	16369
	Mabika Silas	M	NCA	189
Marengo Almighty	M	People`s Rainbow Coalition	291	
MARAMBA PFUNGWE	Chakwiza Admire	M	MDC-Alliance	929
	Karumazondo Makuwi Tichawona	M	ZANU PF	24317
	Makope Tonderai	M	Coalition of Democrats	75
	Sandi Wellington	M	People`s Rainbow Coalition	83
WEDZA NORTH	Dzinemunhenza Egypt	M	Forces of Liberation Organization of African National	303
	Makara Tichaona	M	MDC-Alliance	3187
	Musabayana David	M	ZANU PF	13785
WEDZA SOUTH	Archibald Royc	M	People`s Rainbow Coalition	272
	Gukwe Phaniel	M	MDC Alliance	2101
	Machakarika Tinoda	M	ZANU PF	9525
UZUMBA	Kazingizi Peckson	M	MDC Alliance	1850
	Mudarikwa Simbaneuta	M	ZANU PF	21405

MIDLANDS PROVINCE

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
CHIRUMHANZU	Mukashi Simbarashe	M	MDC-Alliance	4855
	Ndiya Shingirirai Michael	M	PRC	247
	Rwodzi Barbara	F	ZANU PF	11144
	Vurawa Casian Kufakunesu	M	APA	81
CHIRIMHANZU ZIBAGWE	Kurasha George	M	NPF	509
	Machando Prosper	M	ZANU PF	19045
	Mlilo Nqobizitha Mahole	M	MDC Alliance	6969
	Mukobvu Rangarirai	M	ZIPP	166
	Mupeta Jacob	M	Independent	561
Nyamadzawo Nyaradzo Agnes	F	PRC	115	
CHIUNDURA	Chimina Livingstone	M	MDC-Alliance	14895
	Guyo Thulisile	F	PRC	443
	Monde Michael	M	BZA	222
	Murondiwa Blessing	M	Independent	3153
	Ndlovu Brown	M	ZANU PF	14678
	Tekede Ronica	F	ZIPP	319
Vika Wilbert	M	APA	79	
GOKWE CENTRAL	Chawatama Johnson	M	CODE	318
	Chinyama Abel Desai	M	ZIPP	434
	Chipa Vushe	M	Independent	190
	Magombedze Tavonga Ranganai	M	PRC	239
	Mangami Dorothy	F	Independent	4496
	Matemadanda Victor	M	ZANU PF	9997
	Mutegwe Ilias	M	MDC-Alliance	8207
Tembo Elika	F	NPF	192	
GOKWE CHIREYA	Chipango Tawanda	M	CODE	433
	Moyo Torerayi	M	ZANU PF	19906
	Nzvenga Robert	M	MDC Alliance	3278
	Tamanikwa Tonderai	M	ZIPP	165
Ziyambi Cletos	M	NPF	171	
GOKWE GUMUNYU	Muchakata Wilfred	M	ZDU	521
	Ngwenya Stephen	M	ZANU PF	15245
	Tafireyi Otis	M	ZIPP	155
	Tagwirei Zachia	M	MDC Alliance	2593
Toga Conrad	M	CODE	79	
GOKWE KABUYUNI	Chikomba Leonard	M	ZANU PF	15695
	Machingura Ireen	F	CODE	316
	Mashanda Mikie	M	NPF	127
	Masotsha Mandlenkosi	M	ZDU	110
	Nyengerai Blessed	M	UDA	87
	Siamponda David	M	MDC Alliance	7195
Tagwirei Phainos	M	Independent	1080	
GOKWE KANA	Choto Ezra	M	NPF	384
	Mudondiro Edwin	M	Independent	586
	Muyambi Lamerck Nkiwane	M	MDC Alliance	2224
	Ncube Owen	M	ZANU PF	12250
	Nemato Tsikadzashe	M	Independent	3416
	Pachavo Honest	M	ZIPP	71
Whende Smart	M	MDC-T	287	
GOKWE MAPFUNGAUTSI	Chikuruwa Linda	F	ZIPP	358
	Karikoga Tawanda	M	ZANU PF	19292
	Marisa Johannes	M	Independent	1737
	Marongwe Emmanuel	M	MDC-Alliance	4199
GOKWE NEMBUDZIYA	Mbiriza Kizito	M	MDC-Alliance	7681
	Muguti Noel	M	NPF	256
	Wadyajena Justice Mayor	M	ZANU PF	13543
GOKWE SENGWA	Gava Thomas Mandizvidza	M	UDF	304
	Mavima Paul	M	ZANU PF	13136
	Ncube Johnson	M	Freedom Movement #1980	176
	Ndlovu Ronald	M	NPF	911
	Nkiwane John	M	ZIPP	81
Sai Judias Peter	M	MDC-Alliance	3246	

MIDLANDS PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
GOKWE SESAME	Chanda Gorden	M	ZANU PF	15067
	Machaona Finiasi Marco	M	TAD	1387
	Mpofu Tachiona	M	CODE	244
	Ndhela Smarks	M	MDC-Alliance	6915
	Nharara Takavarasha	M	NPF	809
GWERU URBAN	Chikohora Trust Tapiwa	M	CODE	828
	Chikore David	M	FreeZim Congress	429
	Chipondeni Tiripayi	M	NPF	219
	Dhlamani Tarisai	M	BZA	345
	Dongo Admire	M	Independent	229
	Dube Brian	M	MDC-Alliane	17896
	Kanengoni Douglas	M	PRC	298
	Mamombe Blessing	M	Independent	295
	Muzondo Wilfred	M	APA	81
	Natare Esau Machinyise	M	ZANU PF	7128
	Ndlovu Nkosikhona	M	Independent	232
Netanyahu Innocent	M	ZIPP	96	
KWEKWE CENTRAL	Chebundo Blessing	M	MDC-Alliance	7127
	Madhonoru Tongai	M	ZIPP	124
	Matambanadzo Masango	M	NPF	7578
	Matina Otto Owen Mhareyashe	M	Independent	57
	Mugabe Kandros	M	ZANU PF	4571
	Muparazi Learnmore	M	PRC	68
Maupa Josiniah	M	Independent	978	
MBERENGWA EAST	Dube Hamadziripi	M	PRC	4089
	Moyo Peace	M	MDC Alliance	835
	Raidza Marko	M	ZANU PF	8606
	Shoko Bothwell Lucent	M	ZIPP	74
	Shumba Welcome	M	SUVOZ	66
MBERENGWA NORTH	Hove Mativenga	M	PRC	457
	Zhou Tafanana	M	ZANU PF	18412
	Zhou Takavafira	M	MDC-Alliance	3484
MBERENGWA SOUTH	Maphosa Swaziin	M	ZIPP	516
	Mpofu Alum	M	ZANU PF	12791
	Nkomo Ishechete Josta	M	APA	116
	Shoko Davies	M	MDC-Alliance	2507
	Shoko Ronald	M	PRC	229
MBERENGWA WEST	Gumbo Joram Macdonald	M	ZANU PF	10337
	Masiya Tyanai	M	MDC-Alliance	2731
	Moyo Vincent	M	MRP	56
	Zhou Hamufadzi	M	PRC	68
MBIZO	Chikwinya Settlement	M	MDC-Alliance	15349
	Chinhava Tangai	M	NPF	544
	Choga Makesure	M	Independent	77
	Fuyana Nqobile	M	Independent	63
	Mangombe Godwin	M	Independent	118
	Mupereri Vongaishe	M	ZANU PF	6164
	Mutasa Mafios	M	NPF	162
	Mutemaringa Givemore	M	Independent	125
	Mvududu Bright	M	Independent	67
	Sambayi Ekbate	M	Independent	1633
	Shinyira Tapfuma	M	ZIPP	141
	Zhavairo Onesimo Tafireyi	M	PRC	162
	MKOBA	Chibaya Amos	M	MDC-Alliance
Kamwemba Margaret		F	MDC-T	795
Makumbe Melania		F	BZA	1307
Mashamba Nelson		M	Independent	187
Mazviro Farai		M	APA	70
Msongelwa Austin		M	FreeZim Congress	47
Muindisi Anos		M	PRC	133
Mutendeudzwa Silas		M	UDA	81
Nhlabati Wilfred Dumezweni		M	NPF	78
Shamu Simbarashe Leonard		M	ZIPP	168
Simbi Charles		M	ZANU PF	6088

MIDLANDS PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
REDCLIFF	Coffee Pindirire	M	PRC	447
	Gотора Edmore	M	ZIPP	245
	Jack Cheneso	F	Independent	458
	Maradze Lovemore	M	Independent	334
	Moyo Brenda	F	NPF	128
	Moyo July	M	ZANU PF	11320
	Mukapiko Dzikamai	M	MDC-Alliance	11739
	Mupandaguta Matthew	M	UDA	79
SHURUGWI NORTH	Chiwisa Yasini	M	ZDU	511
	Connick Macdonald	M	Independent	219
	Manungo Onismus Munyaradzi	M	MDC-Alliance	8694
	Mufiri Francis	M	PRC	170
	Mukarakati Edward	M	ZIPP	195
	Ndebele Tulani	M	NPF	75
	Nyati Ronald Robson	M	ZANU PF	17467
SHURUGWI SOUTH	Mabonga Daniel	M	Independent	1826
	Matangaidze Tapiwanashe Majaya	M	Independent	610
	Mkaratigwa Edmond	M	ZANU PF	12750
	Mutumani Osherd	M	MDC-Alliance	2918
	Phiri Patience	F	ZIPP	170
SILOBELA	Chirapa Langton	M	Independent	320
	Joli Dubizizwe Siphambaniso	M	ZDU	419
	Moyo Celani Matshatsha	M	MRP	266
	Moyo Clement	M	MDC-T	2019
	Mpofu Mtokozisi Manoki	M	ZANU PF	14020
	Ndebele Ephraim Makhele	M	ZAPU	240
	Sibindi Fanuel	M	MDC-Alliance	6061
	Sululu Anadi	M	Independent	548
VUNGU	Chumi Mark	M	MDC-T	1764
	Dube Junior	F	PRC	295
	kona Leonard	M	ZIPP	328
	Lunga Nimrod	M	MDC-ALLIANCE	4889
	Mpofu Ngqabutho	M	MRP	126
	Ncube Brisky Fanuel	M	APA	172
	Ndlovu Lawrence	F	Independent	1267
	Ntonisani Maxwell	M	ZAPU	353
	Sibanda Omega	M	ZANU PF	11350
ZHOMBE	Chamboko Edward	M	ZIPP	905
	Mapfumo Datsun	M	MDC-Alliance	8517
	Mbiba Hlupe	F	FreeZim Congress	151
	Ntini Benison Judah	M	PRC	684
	Samambwa Edmore	M	ZANU PF	13377
	Sitsha Thokozana	M	ZAPU	238
ZVISHAVANE NGEZI	Jeremiah Bridget	F	UDA	238
	Mawite Dumezweni	M	ZANU PF	15338
	Musevenzo Brighton	M	FreeZim Congress	127
	Ndlovu Prince	M	CODE	122
	Timveos Michael Costas	M	MDC-Alliance	13358
ZVISHAVANE RUNDE	Moyo Tafara	M	ZIPP	380
	Mpame Cuthbert	M	ZANU PF	14360
	Mudisi Leopold	M	MDC Alliance	4325

MANICALAND PROVINCE

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
BUHERA CENTRAL	Gudo Mudinzwa Bruce Tawanda	M	NPF	1455
	Kandenga Timothy	M	PRC	827
	Makonya Forget	M	MDC-T	1141
	Matimba Ottiliah	F	MDC-Alliance	5758
	Misi Daisoni	M	CODE	121
	Ngwere Gerber	M	UDM	92
	Nyashanu Matthew	M	ZANU PF	13125
BUHERA NORTH	Chikwiri Munetsi Lasty	M	Independent	88
	Chinamasa Rinashe	M	NPF	212
	Chirume Collen	M	MDC-T	491
	Magarangoma Julius	M	MDC-Alliance	5755
	Mombeyarara Leonard Mukucha	M	ZIPP	99
	Mutomba William	M	ZANU PF	10056
	Nyika Rodwell Tendai	M	Independent	27
Zvareva Lloyd	M	PRC	220	
BUHERA SOUTH	Chinotimba Joseph	M	ZANU PF	13141
	Mabika Edwin	M	MDC-Alliance	6325
	Mudekunye Ngonidzashe	M	Independent	3705
	Sithole Isaya	M	PRC	87
	Mutero Jesmiel	M	ZIPP	59
BUHERA WEST	Chiguware Shephard	M	Independent	275
	Dzuma Soul	M	ZANU PF	11901
	Mashangana Owen	M	PRC	209
	Matewu Jaison Andrew	M	MDC-Alliance	9227
	Mupungu Kelvin Teurayi	M	Independent	407
CHIMANIMANI EAST	Chikukwa Macdonald	M	PRC	711
	Dube Innocent	M	Independent	217
	Gwizah Maibah James	M	CODE	174
	Mahwendapi Batsirayi Enock	M	Independent	228
	Mudhluli Maxwell	M	MDC-Alliance	3034
	Mukwayo Prudence	F	NCA	81
	Muusha Patrick	M	FZC	75
	Sacco Joshua Kurt	M	ZANU PF	16492
CHIMANIMANI WEST	Bata Nomatter	M	CODE	166
	Chauke Alexander	M	ZDU	191
	Jinga Tinashe	M	MDC-T	0
	Kashiri John Wesley	M	PRC	113
	Mambakwe Panganai	M	#1980 Chinhu chedu	66
	Matiashhe Canaan	M	MDC-Alliance	9199
	Matsikenyere Nokuthula	F	ZANU PF	10757
CHIPINGE CENTRAL	Dhlumo Livingstone	M	MDC-Alliance	7606
	Dube Robert	M	MDC-T	1037
	Machingura Raymore	M	ZANU PF	12167
	Muhlupeko Vhurande	M	NCA	146
	Maremudze Notion	M	ZIPP	146
	Mathabuka Shingai	M	PRC	898
CHIPINGE EAST	Mlambo Win Busayi Juyana	M	ZANU PF	8349
	Mlambo Mathias Matewu	M	MDC-Alliance	8967
	Masunungure Lovemore	M	PRC	765
	Mwarera Joseph Taurayi	M	NCA	137
CHIPINGE SOUTH	Chiororo Kudakwashe Freeman	M	Independent	723
	Hlatywayo Clifford	M	MDC-Alliance	7870
	Kumbula Kudakwashe	M	ZIPP	253
	Moyana Jerry Matinaka	M	Independent	2366
	Muhamba Vhula	M	CODE	107
	Mupakati Takawira	M	NCA	238
	Porusingazi Enock	M	ZANU PF	9382

MANICALAND PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
CHIPINGE WEST	Nyamudeza Sibonile	M	MDC-Alliance	8754
	Chimwamurombe Adam	M	ZANU PF	6475
	Mhlanga Robert Peter	M	NCA	410
	Saungweme Lovemore	M	NPF	121
	Chateya Daisy	F	PRC	272
DANGAMVURA/ CHIKANGA	Chipanga Hosia	M	Independent	1385
	Choto Ngoni	M	ZIPP	520
	Jerimani Alec	M	CP	282
	Kadzere Chengetai Richard	M	Independent	327
	Machikwa Emmanuel	M	APA	170
	Maeresera Taziveyi Rajab	M	PRC	266
	Mudehwe Tendayi Lynnet	F	MDC-T	2818
	Mupfumi Isau Fungai	M	ZANU PF	9856
	Mutseyami Chapfiwa Prosper	M	MDC-Alliance	32381
	Nyamande Hatizivi Joachem	M	Independent	899
	Nyazenga Misheck	M	Independent	42
	Rusike Judith	M	ZDU	102
	Tetena Tarisai	M	#1980 CHINHU CHEDU	22
	Tsikiwa Norman	M	Independent	142
Ziduche Mercy	F	NCA	172	
HEADLANDS	Chingosho Christopher Peter	M	ZANU PF	13798
	Chiro Clifford	M	BZA	168
	Chitauro Kingston	M	MDC-T	2190
	Chiunya Vengai Godfrey	M	#1980 Chinhu Chedu	63
	Goneso Canaan	M	ZIPP	79
	Jindu Phillip	M	Independent	299
	Julius Lastone	M	CODE	94
	Kaunye James	M	PRC	165
	Mukaratirwa Albert	M	MDC-Alliance	4880
	Mutowa Chriswell	M	NCA	28
	Sibanda Lawrence	M	Independent	63
	Tandi Keddy Cliff	M	MAAT Zimbabwe	69
	MAKONI CENTRAL	Tekeshe David	M	MDC-Alliance
Chinamasa Patrick Antony		M	ZANU PF	9256
Chasara Nesbert Pfunya		M	UDA	304
Matope Juliet		F	NCA	191
Mukaka Shepherd		M	#1980 Chinhu Chedu	59
MAKONI NORTH	Chigume Paul	M	Independent	435
	Chiro Joseph	M	BZA	186
	Kwanga Virginia	F	NCA	94
	Mabvepi Muwanga	M	CODE	224
	Manyengawana Moses	M	MDC-Alliance	4941
	Munetsi James	M	ZANU PF	12189
	Mupfapairi Brighton	M	Independent	468
Nyawaranda Clever	M	ZIPP	77	
MAKONI SOUTH	Chiwukira Munodaani Gilbert	M	PPPZ	365
	Kutiya John	M	MDC-Alliance	9037
	Mataranyika Dudzai Misheck	M	ZANU PF	11622
	Mukunda David	M	NCA	81
	Mupimbira Misheck	M	FreeZim Congress	108
	Murerawanhu Orbert	M	ZIPP	130
	Mvundura Itayi Washington	M	PRC	131
	Sumunumba Anderson	M	#1980 Chinhu Chedu	67

MANICALAND PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
MAKONI WEST	Chinyadza Webber	M	MDC-T	2507
	Danha Francis	M	#1980 Freedom Movement Zimbabwe	292
	Govha Godfrey Makwasha	M	MDC-Alliance	4530
	Kunze Pahwaringira	F	CODE	43
	Kwanai Josphine	F	NCA	58
	Mukucha Kenneth	M	APC	70
	Muswere Jenfan	M	ZANU PF	7772
	Muteweve Silvester	M	RPZ	51
	Ndlovu Nhlanhla	M	ZIPP	81
	Sambo Macdonald	M	PRC	54
MUSIKAVANHU	Murire Joshua	M	ZANU PF	6559
	Simango Simon	M	PRC	1029
	Sithole Sifiso	M	MDC-Alliance	6162
	Muchauraya Pishai	M	Independent	1855
	Sithole Pambuka Canfred	M	NCA	155
MUTARE CENTRAL	Chitaka Patrick	M	Independent	192
	Gonese Innocent Tinashe	M	MDC-Alliance	11950
	Mauya Emmanuel	M	NCA	106
	Mundembe George	M	Independent	251
	Mushunje Appross	M	ZIPP	62
	Mutasa Musiyiwa	F	ZDU	20
	Porunobva Vengai Allan	M	Coalition of Demo	11
	Rumhungwe Marvin	M	MDC-T	210
	Simpindi Brian Tendai	M	PRC	50
	Saungweme Nancy	F	ZANU PF	5684
	Zimbudzi Nathan	M	FreeZim Congress	33
MUTARE NORTH	Madiro Michael	M	ZANU PF	6511
	Masiyakurima Agrippa Bopela	M	NPF	3229
	Matai Maud Ngonidzashe	F	ZIPP	154
	Matara Pedigree	F	PRC	137
	Munyamana Godfrey	M	MDC-Alliance	3962
MUTARE SOUTH	Gwazaza Oliver	M	Independent	748
	Jambaya Takunda	M	NCA	470
	Machikiti Langton	M	PRC	237
	Mangoyana Haward	M	NPF	449
	Mapudzi Givemore	M	ZIPP	181
	Mlambo Nelson	M	ZDU	105
	Mukundudzi Blessing	M	APA	138
	Ngome Jefry	M	ZANU PF	16495
	Puwai Gamushirai	M	ZIPP	182
	Saunyama Robert	M	MDC-Alliance	10050
Taruvinga Moreblessing	F	#1980 Chinhu Chedu	71	
MUTARE WEST	Marange Israel Smart	M	ZIPP	853
	Marange Rodwell Shambare	M	Independent	550
	Muchimwe Percy Teedzai	M	ZANU PF	17871
	Mudiwa Malvern	M	MDC-Alliance	7920
	Mudiwa Shuah	M	PRC	476
	Munjoma Thomas	M	Independent	964
	Muzama Tariro	M	NCA	116
	Nhaitai Fungai	M	Independent	130
MUTASA CENTRAL	Chikuni Tapiwa Laxon	M	ZDU	297
	Dzoma Enerst Kuziwa	M	NCA	163
	Mapenzi Netsayi	F	MDC-T	819
	Mukura Norman Sarayi	M	ZIPP	99
	Mwashita Richard	M	Independent	58
	Sakapwanya Jetter Kuziwa	M	ZANU PF	9621
	Saruwaka Trevor Jones Lovelace	M	MDC-Alliance	11919
	Tande Confidence	F	FreeZim Congress	30

MANICALAND PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
MUTASA NORTH	Chideya Shepherd Tapuwa	M	ZIPP	712
	Chimhini David Antony	M	MDC-Alliance	11635
	Chiremba John	M	CODE	153
	Madiwa Chipo	F	ZANU PF	11913
	Masamvu James Tawanda	M	Independent	1060
	Mudowaya Shadreck Steven	M	MDC-T	0
MUTASA SOUTH	Mugadza Misheck	M	ZANU PF	12736
	Mukarakate Anyway	M	FreeZim Congress	201
	Munyoro Learmore	M	ZIPP	185
	Murahwa Daniel Ngonidzashe	M	PRC	168
	Nyakunu Walter	M	APA	144
	Sande Patrick	M	ZDU	128
	Tsungu Regai	M	MDC-Alliance	14783
NYANGA NORTH	Chatsanga Sarudzai	M	Independent	1967
	Chibvura Lovemore	M	NPF	362
	kapomba Maxwell	M	PRC	212
	Kicheni Blessing Bruce	M	FreeZim Congress	121
	Matoro Solomon Chenjerai	M	MDC-Alliance	6750
	Sanyatwe Chio	F	ZANU PF	14167
NYANGA SOUTH	Kadzima Talent	F	Independent	3119
	Mandiwanzira Supa Collins	M	ZANU PF	12322
	Mupotsa Nickson	M	#1980 Chinhu Chedu	95
	Ngonzwe Webster	M	MDC-T	1114
	Samanyanga Tonderai Denholm	M	MDC-Alliance	7464

MATEBELELAND SOUTH

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES	
BEITBRIDGE EAST	Mbedzi Handsome	M	Independent	1148	
	Ndlovu Patricia	F	MDC-Alliance	11495	
	Ndou Johane	M	PRC	795	
	Nguluvhe Albert	M	ZANU PF	13949	
BEITBRIDGE WEST	Maboyi Ruth Mavhungu	F	ZANU PF	8421	
	Ndlovu Ronald	M	FreeZim Congress	357	
	Ndou Moffat Cephas	M	PRC	1033	
	Sibanda Brighton Ithuteng	M	MRP	205	
	Singo Enock	M	MDC-Alliance	2883	
BULILIMA EAST	Maplanka Bekezela	F	MDC-T	855	
	Moyo Solani	M	MDC-Alliance	4801	
	Moyo Vincent	M	UMD	256	
	Mpofu Norman	M	Independent	357	
	Ndlovu Nqobizitha Mangaliso	M	ZANU PF	7657	
	Ndlovu Enerst Msongelwa	M	ZAPU	207	
	Ndlovu Herod	M	MRP	156	
	Ndlovu Mzila Moses	M	ANSA	131	
	Ndlovu Washington	M	Independent	165	
BULILIMA WEST	Khupe Lungisani	M	MRP	410	
	Moyo Aleck	M	MDC-T	1312	
	Ndlovu Artwell	M	ZAPU	352	
	Nleya Pepetual Nomcebo	F	ANSA	205	
	Phuti Dingumuzi	M	ZANU PF	6984	
	Tshuma Mduduzi	M	MDC-Alliance	3504	
GWANDA CENTRAL	Dube Patrick	M	MDC-Alliance	10390	
	Gumbo Edison	M	ZANU PF	9460	
	Langa Jackson	M	ZIPP	162	
	Mkwanzani Butholezwe	M	Independent	287	
	Mkandla Thandeko	M	Independent	370	
	Nare Mpiyezwe	M	MDC-T	1140	
	Ndlovu Brian	M	PRC	75	
	Ngubo Tshiyane	M	RPZ	100	
	Ngwenya Nkululeko	M	NPF	26	
	Nkala Cannicious	M	ZAPU	320	
	Nyathi Malwande	M	MRP	215	
	GWANDA NORTH	Dube Mcebisi	M	MRP	271
		Madlela Nqobizitha Charles	M	PRC	302
Moyo Younger		M	MDC-T	1081	
Masiye Micah		M	ZAPU	265	
Ncube lungisani		M	Independent	3510	
Ndlovu Busile		F	RPZ	71	
Sibanda Beki		M	MDC-Alliance	3300	
Sibanda Madodana		M	ZANU PF	4419	
GWANDA SOUTH	Dombo Bhempilo	M	ZIPP	305	
	Moyo Ekem	M	MDC-Alliance	4701	
	Ncube Abedinico	M	ZANU PF	5890	
	Ncube Rabson	M	ZAPU	499	
	Sibanda Almar	F	MDC-T	501	
	Sibanda Vusumuzi	M	Independent	176	
INSIZA NORTH	Bunhu Sibongile	F	ZIPP	442	
	Mabhena Sidumiso	F	MDC-T	2024	
	Moyo Vumani Esau	M	NPF	1825	
	Mpofu Sithembiso	F	ZAPU	411	
	Ncube Phathisani	M	PRC	165	
	Ndlovu Enerst	M	ZAPU	473	
	Siwela Amon	M	RPZ	182	
	Taruvinga Farai	M	ZANU PF	15276	

MATEBELELAND SOUTH (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
INSIZA SOUTH	Dube Kenneth	M	MDC-T	945
	Langa Johnson	M	NPF	262
	Ndlovu Angilacala	M	MDC-Alliance	3245
	Ncube Richard Malele	M	ZAPU	339
	Ncube Zenzo	M	MRP	160
	Sibanda Mandla	M	ANSA	137
	Siwela Wellington	M	RPZ	160
	Sithole Spare	M	ZANU PF	6585
	Tshuma Nkululeko	M	PRC	230
MANGWE	Mangoye -Dhlamini Nketha	M	ANSA	639
	Mguni Obedingwa	M	ZANU PF	7744
	Nyathi Thembinkosi Elexio	F	MDC-T	1335
	Sibanda Matthew	M	ZAPU	812
	Sihlabo Vincent	M	MDC-Alliance	4536
MATOBO NORTH	Dube Nicholas Abson	M	ZAPU	760
	Dube Simangaliphi	F	ZDU	241
	Moyo Edgar	M	ZANU PF	8797
	Moyo Mqondisi	M	MRP	357
	Ncube Mendy	F	UMD	229
	Ndlovu Amon	M	MDC Alliance	4403
	Sibanda Charles	M	NPF	93
	Sibanda Watchy	M	MDC-T	635
	Zulu Kudakwashe Yunusu	M	APA	78
MATOBO SOUTH	Bajjila Sindiswe	F	ZDU	235
	Dube Zanele	M	MDC-Alliance	4206
	Moyo Athaliah	F	MDC-T	481
	Ncube Henry	M	UMD	269
	Ncube Innocent	M	ZAPU	851
	Ncube Soul	M	ZANU PF	6130
	Ndlovu Khethani	M	MRP	106
	Ndlovu Upshy	M	Independent	221
UMZINGWANE	Hadebe Ngqabutho Wellington	M	ZPP.GPM	328
	Mayihlome Levi	M	ZANU PF	11630
	Mnyandu Anele	F	PRC	285
	Moyo Khumbulani	M	MDC-Alliance	6962
	Mpofu Chelesani	M	NPF	154
	Ncube Khawulani	M	MRP	123
	Ndlovu Danisa	M	MDC-T	1005
	Nkala Echem	M	ZAPU	335
	Sibanda Alice Charity	F	UCA	67
	Siwela Nathaniel	M	RPZ	93

MATEBELELAND NORTH PROVINCE

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
BINGA NORTH	Mudenda Cephass Siangoma	M	ZANU PF	7751
	Mudimba Jessie	F	PRC	621
	Munkuli Funwell	M	NCA	403
	Mutanga Robert Baggio	M	ZIPP	384
	Mwemba Peter	M	NPF	191
	Siampuwo Robert	M	Independent	133
	Sibanda Dubeko Prince	M	MDC-Alliance	18428
BINGA SOUTH	Chumanzala Fanuel	M	Independent	7390
	Gabuzza Joel Gabuza	M	MDC-Alliance	10357
	Kamombo Tobias	M	PRC	262
	Mpande Mcabango	M	APA	265
	Mudenda Mackson	M	ZANU-PF	6511
	Mujaka John	M	NCA	104
	Munkombwe Dube	M	MDC-T	1428
	Mwiinde Laison	M	ZIPP	162
	Nkomo Mpilo	M	UDF	144
Nyati Titus	M	ZAPU	355	
BUBI	Bhebhe Benny	M	RPZ	600
	Gumede Zenzele	F	MRP	413
	Mathambo Cecil	M	NPF	627
	Mguni Sonny Key	M	ZANU-PF	16214
	Mlotshwa Thabani	M	ZAPU	413
	Moyo Dumisani	M	MDC-Alliance	5819
	Mpofu Vuyile Jamela	M	Independent	244
	Muyambi Sydney	M	ZIPP	193
	Ncube Mark Harold	M	MDC-T	2218
Nkomo Zakha	M	PRC	175	
HWANGE EAST	Dropa Ferdinard	M	MDC-T	1887
	Mathe Otilia Montfort	F	ZIPP	246
	Mbedzi Dorcas	F	PRC	138
	Mhlanga Ackim	M	MRP	223
	Mpofu Fati	M	ZANU-PF	4972
	Muzamba Richard	M	UDF	140
	Ncube Ndllelede	M	NPF	135
	Sansole Tose Wesley	M	MDC-Alliance	8648
	Sibanda Mangaliso Gibson	M	RPZ	56
Sikuka Alois Sundani	M	Independent	2793	
HWANGE CENTRAL	Chitambira Charles	M	NCA	268
	Dube Reeds	M	ZANU-PF	5063
	Kativhu Shadreck Goliath	M	ZIPP	502
	Kwidini Michael Bale	M	PRC	142
	Molokela-Tsiye Fortune Daniel	M	MDC-Alliance	15702
	Moyo Luzibo	M	ZDU	80
	Mudenda Moses	M	Independent	72
	Muzamba Sam	M	MDC-T	995
	Nkole Tafara	M	CODE	44
	Nkomazana Salani	M	PRC	57
Sibanda Ngwiza	M	BZA	125	
HWANGE WEST	Bimha Tadiwanashe Moses	M	NCA	
	Dube Godfrey	M	MDC-Alliance	
	Dube Morgan	M	MDC-T	
	Jiyane Nkosilathi	M	ZANU-PF	
	Mpofu Paul	M	CODE	
	Mthembo Jose	M	RPZ	
	Nkomo Ditshoni	M	ZAPU	
	Ndiweni Christopher	M	PRC	
	Nkomo Nhlanganiso	M	MRP	
Nyoni Salvation	M	ZIPP		

MATEBELELAND NORTH PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
LUPANE EAST	Bhebhe Majoni	M	RPZ	272
	Gumbo Sithembile	F	ZANU-PF	7875
	Khumalo Dalamuzi	M	MDC-Alliance	5791
	Khumalo Kletus	M	ZRDP	215
	Khumalo Mlungisi	M	MRP	269
	Mkandla Nelson Bhekihlalo	M	National Action Party	151
	Mkwebu Gezekile	M	ZAPU	161
	Mvanya Bright	M	PRC	402
	Ncube Given	M	MDC-T	759
	Ndlovu Morgan	M	ZIPP	104
	Sibanda Njabulo	M	NPF	69
Tshabalala Bongani	M	ZDU	205	
LUPANE WEST	Dube Elvis	M	PRC	204
	Gumbo Japhet	M	FDZ	149
	Khumalo Joseph	M	ZDU	124
	Khumalo Martin	M	ZANU-PF	6163
	Mabhena Wallet	M	NPF	154
	Mpofu Neru	M	RPZ	53
	Ncube Benny	M	ZAPU	287
	Ndlovu Casper	M	MRP	186
	Ndlovu Philani	M	MDC-T	1426
	Sibanda Mxolisi Charles	M	MDC-Alliance	5341
NKAYI NORTH	Mangena Khabani Collen	M	MRP	288
	Ncube Leadership	M	NAP	116
	Nyoni Sithembiso G.G.	F	ZANU-PF	8695
	Ndlovu Mxolisi	M	RPZ	134
	Ndlovu Chief	M	MDC-T	6097
	Ndlovu Lameck	M	PRC	206
	Sibanda Fiso	M	MDC-Alliance	1507
	Sitsha Micha	M	ZRDP	123
	Waison Innocent	M	ZIPP	75
NKAYE SOUTH	Bhebhe Abednico	M	MDC-T	3923
	Hadebe Jabulani	M	MDC-Alliance	6647
	Mathe Stars	F	ZANU-PF	7312
	Mkandla Nomvelo	F	ZRDP	114
	Mpofu Marshall	M	ZAPU	323
	Mpofu Nkosana	M	ZIPP	125
	Mpofu Sifiso	M	NAP	95
	Mpofu Thembisani	M	MRP	314
	Ncube Kufakwezwe	M	NPF	92
	Ncube Mkhokheli	M	ZDU	145
Nyoni Lovejoy	M	RPZ	97	
TSHOLOTSHO NORTH	Khumalo Sibangumuzi Sixtone	M	ZANU PF	7107
	Khumalo Witness	M	MDC-Alliance	4857
	Mahonondo Colbert	M	ANSA	92
	Moyo Khumbulani	M	MRP	188
	Ncube Mthokozisi	M	ZIPP	82
	Ndlovu Allan	M	NPF	117
	Ndlovu Rophas	M	Independent	496
	Nkomo Roselene	F	PRC	336
	Sibanda Mehluhi	M	UDA	57
	Sibanda Mlungisi Michael	M	MDC-T	425
	Sikosana Herbert Mabunu	M	ZAPU	151

MATEBELELAND NORTH PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
TSHOLOTSHO SOUTH	Dube Maxwell	M	MDC-T	1628
	Mathe Thamusanqo	M	ZIPP	254
	Matshazi Lawrence Hastings	M	Independent	1540
	Mlingo Mthabisi	M	ZAPU	486
	Moyo Bongani	M	ZDU	122
	Ndlovu Colin	M	Independent	137
	Nkomo Edward	M	NPF	167
	Nkomo Innocent Zenzo	M	MDC-Alliance	2508
	Nyathi Majaha	M	RPZ	73
	Sibanda Zenzo	M	ZANU-PF	8283
Sebele Sithithibele	F	PRC	131	
UMGUZA	Ncube Khumbulani	M	DOP	99
	Kwembeya Selwin Angirayi	M	FreeZim Congress	367
	Maliga Queen	F	PRC	354
	Mashonganyika Mark Erikias	M	MDC-T	2344
	Mbaiwa Mark	M	ZAPU	624
	Melasi Robson	M	NPF	113
	Moyo Richard	M	ZANU-PF	15331
	Ncube Forgiveness	M	MRP	334
	Ncube Winston M	M	Independent	102
	Nkomo Senzo	M	MDC-Alliance	6653
	Nyoni Nomuhle	F	Independent	176
	Wolfenden Stanely	M	Independent	136

MASVINGO PROVINCE

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
BIKITA EAST	Madhuku Johnson	M	ZANU-PF	10261
	Mudzingwa Bornface	M	MDC-Alliance	8542
	Ngarivhume Jacob Chenedzani	M	MDC-T	638
	Rambe Enerst	M	NCA	76
BIKITA SOUTH	Jabon Jeppy	M	MDC-Alliance	3587
	Mukatawa Tawanda	M	MDC-T	792
	Mukuwe Robert	M	PRC	342
	Nyajena Charles	M	Independent	1815
	Sithole Josiah	M	ZANU PF	10559
Ziki Dennis Anyway	M	NCA	88	
BIKITA WEST	Bhadharai Kudakwashe	M	MDC-Alliance	7409
	Chivasa Madock Tatirai	M	NCA	463
	Katema Benjamin	M	MDC-T	592
	Musakwa Elia	M	ZANU PF	12991
CHIREDDI EAST	Makuni Sure	M	MDC-Alliance	3889
	Masiya Denford	M	ZANU PF	11052
CHIREDDI NORTH	Bhilla Royi	M	ZANU PF	35893
	Chiturumani Joseph	M	NPF	1291
	Machiva Faith	F	ZIPP	635
CHIREDDI SOUTH	Chinhavi Jephias	M	Independent	780
	Gwanetsa Kalisto Killion	M	ZANU PF	9710
	Shumba Stembinkosi	M	MDC T	431
	Tsumele Patrick	M	MDC-Alliance	1936
CHIREDDI WEST	Baloyi Simbarashe	M	Independent	2493
	Bhebhe Livison	M	Independent	335
	Chirwa Darlington	M	Independent	2361
	Majekwana Fungisai	F	ZIPP	220
	Makonese Samson Alphonse	M	NPF	259
	Manganye John	M	Independent	890
	Musikavanhu Dumo Augustine	M	ZANU PF	15759
	Temba Stanely	M	MDC-Alliance	10508
CHIVI CENTRAL	Chinjakanja Joseph	M	MDC-T	892
	Chivhanga Henry	M	MDC-Alliance	4694
	Gwanongodza Ephraim	M	ZANU PF	14186
	Mbangure Clophas	M	ZIPP	214
	Mbenganai Esau	M	NCA	90
	Sharara Brighton	M	PRC	194
CHIVI NORTH	Mapipi Dickson	M	MDC-Alliance	4905
	Mudzivo Owen	M	PRZ	494
	Tongofa Mathias	M	ZANU PF	10627
CHIVI SOUTH	Dzingirai Ivene	M	Independent	1823
	Madzimure Tarisai	F	PRC	226
	Malunguza Sharon	F	RPZ	184
	Mhlolo Paul Thompson	M	MDC-Alliance	3312
	Zivhu Killer	M	ZANU PF	13330
	Zizhou Togarepi	M	ZIPP	248
GUTU CENTRAL	Bikoloni Shillah	F	Build Zimbabwe Alliance	128
	Chitando Wiston	M	ZANU PF	11496
	Mafuratidze Last	M	PRC	163
	Mandingo Enerst	M	MDC-Alliance	3805
	Musoni Crispa Zvovuno	M	MDC-Alliance	1048
	Rugwaro Pias	M	MDC-T	149
GUTU EAST	Chikwama Berta	F	ZANU PF	7203
	Chirume Kuraoga Godfrey	M	MDC-T	1045
	Marwiza Jackson	M	MDC-Alliance	5020

MASVINGO PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
GUTU NORTH	Manyere Juniel	M	MDC-Alliance	3278
	Wakurawarerwa Jonah	M	MDC-T	436
	Simbanegavi Yeukai	M	ZANU PF	8080
GUTU SOUTH	Mudzamiri Thomas	M	NCA	224
	Musendekwa Eriam	M	MDC -Alliance	6052
	Mutero Fanuel	M	MDC-T	259
	Shayanowako Brighton	M	United Party Zimbabwe	72
	Togarepi Pupurai	M	ZANU PF	7938
	Tome Edward	M	Build Zimbabwe Alliance	95
GUTU WEST	Chinama Tauya	M	PRC	442
	Manguma Stanley	M	MDC-Alliance	2998
	Mupini Knowledge	M	MDC-Alliance	536
	Paradza John	M	ZANU PF	14139
MASVINGO CENTRAL	Jeko Ishmael	M	Independent	950
	Mavhaire Moses Tinashe	M	PRC	689
	Mazoredze Garikai	M	UDA	169
	Mhere Edmond	M	ZANU PF	8152
	Pazorora Ranganai	M	BZA	592
	Manhazu Innocent	M	MDC-Alliance	4709
MASVINGO NORTH	Bgwende Tanaka Last	M	PRC	348
	Chigome Stanley	M	RPZ	251
	Chinhema Emily	F	MDC-T	654
	Makwara Pepukai Martin	M	ZIPP	221
	Marapira Davison	M	ZANU PF	11906
	Masocha Progress	M	MDC-Alliance	3355
	Muchuchuti Fortune	M	UDA	49
	Mudzikisi Jerry Pascal	M	Independent	2442
MASVINGO SOUTH	Haruchenjerwi Action	M	Independent	815
	Mabvuure Knowledge	M	BZA	500
	Makota Justin	M	MDC-Alliance	2353
	Maronge Claudios	M	ZANU PF	9228
	Matongo Lovemore	M	MDC-Alliance	1443
	Mavhaire Tawanda Lawrence	M	PRC	2545
	Senda Simon	M	UDA	141
MASVINGO URBAN	Chapfudza Sam	M	Independent	2009
	Chevure Lovemore	M	UDA	316
	Makaranga Hellen	F	PPPZ	89
	Mazarire Taguma Benjamin	M	ZANU PF	12637
	Munhuweyi Phillip Nyeberah	M	MDC-T	2051
	Nyakurita Francis Samuel	M	PRC	162
	Nyashanu Paul	M	Independent	107
	Nyokanhete Jacob	M	MDC-Alliance	17451
	Taderera Michael	M	NPF	196
MASVINGO WEST	Chadzamira Ruvai Ezra	M	ZANU PF	9212
	Madzivire Rosiwita	F	MDC-Alliance	4694
	Makusha Henry	M	PRC	290
	Masvosvere Thomas	M	MDC-T	879
	Mharadza Tachiona	M	Independent	887
	Mutarisi Daniel	M	Independent	231
	Shiri Abraham	M	MRP	77
MWENEZI EAST	Bhasikiti Chuma Kudakwashe	M	MDC-Alliance	3574
	Omar Joosbi	M	ZANU PF	22926
	Mashora Josiya	M	ZIPP	511
	Mhango Turner	M	FreeZim Congress	317

MASVINGO PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
MWENEZI WEST	Dube Isau	M	Independent	544
	Hungwe Amos	M	MDC-Alliance	1312
	Moyo Priscilla	F	ZANU PF	23778
	Zoto Tafadzwa	M	RPZ	243
ZAKA CENTRAL	Chapfidza Jefry	M	Build Zimbabwe Alliance	421
	Chinoputsa Lovemore	M	MDC-Alliance	6940
	Mangoyo Evelyn	F	PRC	140
	Svuure Davison	M	ZANU PF	11784
ZAKA EAST	Chavarika Clemence	M	NCA	280
	Gumbi James	M	MDC-Alliance	3804
	Gumbwanda Katson Ringirisai	M	ZANU PF	8855
	Ngirivani Tavengwa	M	PRC	165
	Nyuni Patrick	M	ZIPP	77
ZAKA NORTH	Darikayi Naboth	M	PRC	455
	Mahenga Hebert Tinashe	M	Indepenent	259
	Mavenyengwa Robson	M	ZANU PF	10570
	Mupindu Simon	M	MDC-Alliance	5508
	Mutimhairi Modrack	M	UDA	118
	Peter John	M	MDC-T	307
	Riekert Phionah	F	NPF	1017
	Toruvanda Prichard	M	ZIPP	124
ZAKA WEST	Dumbu festas	M	MDC-Alliance	3267
	Jasi Happyson	M	ZIPP	233
	Mahleketete Peter	M	PRC	311
	Mugari Elvis	M	NPF	91
	Murambiwa Ophias	M	ZANU PF	8481
	Zivenge William	M	MDC-Alliance	465

MASHONALAND WEST

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
CHAKARI	Eremia Mafios	M	NPF	738
	Mapolisa Isaac	M	Independent	494
	Mateveke Happymore	F	ZIPP	455
	Nkani Andrew	M	ZANU PF	25028
	Phiri Asiyathu	F	MDC Alliance	4202
CHEGUTU EAST	Bvumo Tawanda	M	MDC-Alliance	5092
	Chidende Onias	M	MDC-T	987
	Chindiya Washington	M	Independent	317
	Kapeta Samuel	M	Independent	442
	Kunonga Clever	M	NPF	272
	Muchenga Pardon	M	Independent	126
	Muzariri Agnes	F	ZIPP	196
	Ndoro Matthew	M	BZA	39
	Nhira David	M	Independent	271
	Shamu Webster Kotiwami	M	ZANU PF	15873
Zimani Zvakwana Prosper	M	PRC	333	
CHEGUTU WEST	Bobo Shingirai Canious	M	PRC	180
	Dzingirai Tavonga	M	MDC-T	1796
	Kache Simon	M	UCADPZ	224
	Konjani Gift Machoka	M	MDC-Alliance	10828
	Munatsi Owen	M	NDF	381
	Mundayi Armod Freddie	M	Independent	539
	Museta Kennedy	M	UDA	76
	Nduna Dexter	M	ZANU PF	10932
CHINHOYI	Cheney Ray Antony	M	Independent	460
	Mapfumo Damson Botholomew	M	FCZ	262
	Mataruse Peter	M	MDC-Alliance	17931
	Mbondiya Nelson	M	MDC-T	753
	Mhangwa Leslie Everman	M	PRC	817
	Nyandoro Jacob Israel	M	Independent	290
	Sauramba Last Taguma	M	ZANU PF	9096
	Taderera Audiney	M	NPF	298
	Tigere Onesayi	M	BZA	113
	Viyazhero Lovemore	M	ZIPP	52
HURUNGWE CENTRAL	Banda Everjoy	F	ZIPP	454
	Kuipa Ebba	F	NPF	2118
	Magunje Tawanda R	M	MDC-Alliance	7439
	Manyembere Fidelis	M	PRC	211
	Mutero Tylor	M	Indeendent	495
	Ndiweni Doubt	M	ZANU PF	14281
HURUNGWE EAST	Chongo Batsirai	M	PRC	710
	Gukwa Marko	M	Independent	634
	Mahoka Sarah	F	NPF	4072
	Masenda Ngoni T	M	ZANU PF	21286
	Mhuka Tsitsi	F	ZIPP	204
	Nzimbe Edson	M	NZRP	198
HURUNGWE WEST	Bamu Aleck	M	NPF	403
	Makanyaire Wilson	M	MDC-Alliance	7311
	Makombe Henry	M	ZIPP	264
	Mliswa Mary T	F	ZANU PF	11645
	Rozario Washington	M	PRC	184
HURUNGWE NORTH	Dindingwe John Clever	M	MDC-Alliance	5779
	Gandawa Musavaya Ability	M	ZANU PF	12726
	Kawara Cosmar	M	NCA	506
	Muramba Happiness	M	RZP	346
	Mawarire Mbizvo Jealous	M	NPF	263

MASHONALAND WEST (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
KADOMA CENTRAL	Chinyanganya Muchineripi	M	MDC-Alliance	15278
	Karukwaru Matha	F	UANC	102
	Gaza Gift	M	ZIPP	332
	Kabvara Jeofrey	M	PRC	152
	Mapuranga Lovemore	M	NCA	79
	Matambo Peter Chandafira	M	MDC-T	1122
	Matombo Edison Munyaradzi	M	Independent	1654
	Mavesere Zivanai	M	Independent	2031
	Phiri Fani Phanuel	M	ZANU PF	7382
	Saita Noel	M	NPF	194
Tembo Solomon Isaac	M	Independent	1152	
KARIBA	Houghton John Roland	M	MDC-Alliance	13258
	Mackenzie Evidence Tinotenda	M	Independent	619
	Makuwerere Tapfumaneyi	M	MDC-T	634
	Mhora Dickson	M	ZIPP	213
	Muchiyatahwa Tangisai	M	PRC	308
	Mugadza Patrick Phillip	M	UDM	76
	Murodza Augustine	M	FZC	63
	Shumba Tapson	M	ZANU PF	11951
MAGUNJE	Gandawa Godfrey	M	Independent	5598
	Gatsi Thomas	M	PRC	387
	Kashiri Cecil	M	ZANU PF	6726
	Kusemamuriwo Tonderai	M	MDC-Alliance	5694
	Madiro Henry	M	ZIPP	183
MAKONDE	Muteera Andrew	M	FMZ	523
	Nyakata Christopher	M	NPF	617
	Paradza Kindness	M	ZANU PF	19337
	Tigere Noel	M	MDC-Alliance	4261
MHANGURA	Gorejema Garikai	M	MDC-Alliance	3466
	Kadambe Peter	M	NPF	306
	Masango Chinhamo Precious	F	ZANU PF	26072
	Munaki Aleck	M	FMZ	132
MHONDORO MUBAIRA	Jonga Liveas	M	PRC	437
	Kandambi Tamanikwa	M	NCA	308
	Kapuya Freddy	M	ZANU PF	9418
	Kuveya Farai Marvelous	M	ZDU	306
	Mazani Wilfred Tapiwa	M	ZIPP	101
	Monera Christopher	M	MDC-Alliance	5514
	Nguni Sylvester Robert	M	Independent	3151
MHONDORO NGEZI	Magaya Edgar	M	ZIPP	596
	Mukuhlani Tavengwa	M	ZANU PF	12708
	Munemo Manasseh Munashe	M	MDC-Alliance	6563
	Nomdoka Kurebwa Javengwa	M	Independent	777
	Rusike Vengai	M	MDC-T	584
	Sweva Elson	M	Independent	95
	Tapera Simon	M	PRC	1267
MUZVEZE	Bwanyashuro Nicholas Tererai	M	MDC-Alliance	7109
	Chigwangware Rangarirai	M	MDC-T	1449
	Danda Hamlet	M	Independent	211
	Gendere James	M	NPF	104
	Guzura Johnsai	M	ZIPP	174
	Haritatos Vangelis Peter	M	ZANU PF	23833
	Masaba Nima	M	NGA	73
	Mashongandoro Modock	M	PRC	103
	Nyaromo Nyarai Barbra	F	PDZ	144

MASHONALAND WEST (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
NORTON	Cheteni Abraham	M	NPF	173
	Chigumwe Tapiwa	M	Independent	167
	Hwerengwe Lovemore	M	MDC-T	566
	Matemere Samuel	M	MDC-Alliance	7850
	Mliswa Temba Peter	M	Independent	16857
	Muchemwa Tendai	M	ZIPP	185
	Mudzengi Gerald Obert	M	FZC	56
	Mutsvangwa Christopher Hatikure	M	ZANU PF	4255
SANYATI	Chabuka Simangaliso	F	NPF	122
	Chigoro Nathaniel	M	Independent	257
	Edziwa Xaverabel	M	MDC-Alliance	4752
	Gwatinyanya Florence	F	ZIPP	109
	Kambawa Polite	M	ZANU PF	12082
	Magwizi Baster	M	ZAPU	62
	Nyandoro Gift	M	PRC	176
ZVIMBA EAST	Gava Gumisai Washington	M	Independent	633
	Mangisani Christopher	M	ZIPP	599
	Murefu Maibiri Dominic	M	NPF	275
	Mhende Chester Nhamo	M	Independent	2781
	Mugari Fidelis Zvidzai	M	MDC-Alliance	13283
	Mutsetsema Innocent Dennis	M	UDA	164
	Mutumbami Robson	M	PRC	219
	Tungamirayi Tawanda	M	ZANU PF	14302
ZVIMBA NORTH	Lunesu Joe Godfrey	M	MDC-Alliance	2032
	Chirimanyemba Rosejoy	F	ZIPP	447
	Gonga Nosper	M	MDC-T	860
	Matare Norbert	M	UANC	144
	Chombo Marrian	F	ZANU PF	20308
	Matibiri Edwin	M	Independent	254
	Imbayaro Tecla	F	PRC	249
Kembo Paul Mushonga	M	NPF	159	
ZVIMBA SOUTH	Chidhakwa Walter Kufakunesu	M	Independent	4856
	Chiyangwa Phillip	M	ZANU PF	11819
	Gombingo Walker Ishmael	M	ZIPP	240
	Jamu Christopher Nyamadzawo	M	Independent	436
	Nyamadzawo Nkoswati Alloys	M	MDC-Alliance	3978
	Shayamano Nelson	M	PRC	170
ZVIMBA WEST	Chikazhe Simbarashe Edwin	M	ZIPP	332
	Chitehwe Francis Tichaona	M	Independent	818
	Gombe Donemore	M	NPF	1936
	Katandika Jeniffer	F	BZA	105
	Mapanje Ecock	M	ZDU	64
	Mureverwa Elvis	M	Independent	203
	Maoza Lovejoy	M	Independent	991
	Mbaimbai Ephraim	M	MDC-Alliance	2228
	Tanyanyiwa Mekia	M	Independent	3669
	Zinyakatira Maxwell	M	PRC	155
	Ziyambi Ziyambi	M	ZANU PF	6902

MASHONALAND CENTRAL PROVINCE

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
BINDURA NORTH	Chagweka Takawira	M	PRC	601
	Chindi Darleen	F	NCA	97
	Chinguruve Taonashe Majaji	M	ZIMFIRST	82
	Kasukuvere Tongai	M	NPF	695
	Musanhi Kenneth Shupikai	M	ZANU PF	29888
	Mutambara Agrippah	M	MDC-Alliance	11052
	Sintala Asani	M	FMZ	378
	Yakobe Chiedza	M	MDC-T	595
BINDURA SOUTH	Chinakwetu Justice	M	NPF	351
	Denga Stephen	M	Independent	215
	Gwangwawa Nelson	M	PRC	312
	Gwarada George	M	MDC-Alliance	9298
	Mandova Simbarashe	M	MDC-T	636
	Matangira Toendepi Remigious	M	ZANU PF	19201
	Mhembere Nemia	M	Independent	204
GURUVE NORTH	Dzepasi Girovah	M	ZANU PF	24271
	Kagande Philip	M	NPF	454
	Mashingayidze kenneth	M	FMZ	157
	Mugabe Jekesai	F	PRC	266
	Mupunga Andrew	M	MDC-Alliance	3108
GURUVE SOUTH	Chakaodza Austin Mutandwa	M	Independent	646
	Dube Angeline	F	MDC-Alliance	1758
	Dutirot Patrick	M	ZANU PF	17103
	Mubaiwa Wilbert Archbald	M	Independent	7162
	Mushonga Virimai	M	NPF	93
	Mutematsaka Chriswell	M	PRC	172
	Mutsvene Simbarashe	M	NCA	94
MAZOWE CENTRAL	Chidamba Sydney	M	ZANU PF	12380
	Choundo Benvolio	M	ZDU	158
	Madzudzo Ozigray	M	MDC-T	917
	Mandaza Isaiah	M	ZIPP	84
	Mazorodze Ellen Mberi	F	NPF	134
	Muroyiwa Blessing	M	PRC	130
	Mushonga Shepherd Lenard	M	MDC-Alliance	4024
	Kakora Edward	M	Independent	1556
	MAZOWE NORTH	Lumbe Rambai	M	PRC
Malukula Elias		M	CODE	256
Mugweni Champion Takura		M	ZANU PF	17277
Ndlovu Thulani McMillan		M	MDC-Alliance	2069
Rangangah Shingirai		M	Independent	247
Muchenje Tinashe Stephen		M	MDC-Alliance	1435
MAZOWE SOUTH	Baradzi Lovemore	M	NPF	732
	Chakwera Faith Gamuchirai	F	MDC-Alliance	4539
	Chasi Fortune	M	ZANU PF	16830
	Chidamba Tawengwa	M	ZDU	225
	Chimanikire Gift	M	MDC-Alliance	5278
	Kanengoni Charles	M	PRC	421
MAZOWE WEST	Chimhanzi Thamarie	F	MDC-Alliance	2143
	Dumbura Lloyd	M	PRC	202
	Gumbochuma Moses	M	NPF	699
	Kazembe Kazembe	M	ZANU PF	18349
	Muchihwa Rorana	F	MDC-Alliance	735
	Muchipisa Oscar	M	ZIPP	121
MBIRE	Butau David	M	ZDU	4704
	Karoro Douglas	M	ZANU PF	17071
	McCormick Allan Ivor Corner	M	MDC-Alliance	3009
	Sigauke Tonderai Pinimhidzai J	M	PRC	211

MASHONALAND CENTRAL PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
MOUNT DARWIN EAST	Chaukura Respect	M	MDC-Alliance	2472
	Honzeri Shephard	M	NPF	500
	Kadere Greatman	M	Independent	603
	Kajokoto Cain	M	PRC	934
	Marikisi Norman	M	ZANU PF	20570
MOUNT DARWIN NORTH	Maponga Hamunyari	F	NPF	396
	Moyo Sikhathazile	F	MDC-Alliance	1062
	Munemo Labbany	M	PRC	2230
	Muponora Noveti	M	ZANU PF	16166
MOUNT DARWIN SOUTH	Kabozo Stephen	M	ZANU PF	21248
	Kalonga Tawanda	M	MDC-Alliance	3148
	Mugari letwin	F	PRC	473
	Nhete Tapfumaneyi	M	NPF	653
MOUNT DARWIN WEST	Karima Caleb	M	NPF	888
	Manyika Petiaus	M	Independent	704
	Muradzi Cyril	M	MDC-Alliance	1572
	Musevenzi Julius	M	PRC	1806
	Musoki Advance	M	Independent	139
	Seremwe Bannwell	M	ZANU PF	19488
MUZARABANI NORTH	Kagura Agreement Takawira	M	MDC-Alliance	1161
	Keche Sarudzayi	F	PRC	165
	Mushori Lawrence	M	MDC-T	142
	Zhemu Soda	M	ZANU PF	17098
MUZARABANI SOUTH	Choruwa Tapiwa Talent	M	MDC-Alliance	1604
	Gundasu Mika	M	PRC	416
	Saizi Tapera	M	ZANU PF	23466
RUSHINGA	Chideya Kudakwashe	M	MDC-Alliance	2306
	Hedegwe Gilson	M	PRC	330
	Mashange Wonder	M	NPF	1201
	Nyabani Tendai	M	ZANU PF	22752
SHAMVA NORTH	Chagwambare Danwell	M	ZIPP	267
	Gorerino Oscar	M	ZANU PF	20556
	Humbasha Enock	M	PRC	137
	Mutambara Ester	F	MDC-Alliance	2552
	Nyamangara Presten	M	NPF	23
Nyamidzi Kenneth	M	Independent	213	
SHAMVA SOUTH	Bushu Bramwell	M	ZANU PF	27711
	Chiradza Tawanda	M	NPF	172
	Choga Stephen	M	PRC	96
	Daniel Lovemore	M	MDC-Alliance	2917
	Gwature Cosmas	M	MDC-T	221
	Kadzepe Nigel Evidence	M	MAAT Zimbabwe	83

HARARE PROVINCE

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
BUDIRO	Chirombe Oddrey Sydney	M	MDC-T	4409
	Chitate Nelson Tendai	M	Independent	611
	Gatsi Clayton	M	PRC	212
	Gomwe Godwin Simbarashe	M	ZANU PF	8529
	Lupemba Derek	M	CODE	69
	Machingauta Costa	M	MDC-Alliance	28575
	Mavunga Kudakwashe Evans	M	Independent	78
	Muchakasi Mary	F	NPF	60
	Mudoka Edmore	M	ZIPP	67
	Murwira Taona	M	Independent	61
	Musindo Evelyn Subuzikeni	F	NCA	68
	Shoniwa Ruth	F	Freedom Front	44
	Tavengwa Silas	M	MAAT ZIM	28
CHITUNGWIZA NORTH	Chikasha Tendayi	M	ZANU PF	6262
	Dehwa Happiness	F	UDA	166
	Dzinoreva George Chakaipa	M	ZIPP	102
	Kaseke Rufaro	M	Independent	115
	Maruta Wellington	M	Independent	136
	Mtembo Assan	M	Independent	3312
	Mugadza Isaac	M	Independent	419
	Nyashero Michael	M	BZA	37
	Nyaungwa Desmond Pedzisai	M	MDC-T	1499
	Samuriwo Esabel	F	ZDU	70
	Sithole Godfrey Karakadzayi	M	MDC-Alliance	10756
	Zharare Martins	M	PRC	49
CHITUNGWIZA SOUTH	Jason Shadreck	M	ZIPP	289
	Kaliati Amos	M	MDC-T	3340
	Mafuratidze Goodwell	M	ZANU PF	8434
	Mahamba Chipo Bessie	F	Build Zim Alliance	419
	Makaranga Tichaona	M	PPP	109
	Mashinya Mabie	F	Independent	151
	Mavhunga Maxwell	M	MDC-Alliance	15823
	Nyamusambira Brian Ngonidzashe	M	NPF	76
	Svodziwa Jesca	F	UDA	27
	Tamuka Lawrence Jonathan	M	PRC	58
	Wallace Shaiet	F	UANC	49
DZIVARASEKWA	Chihota Collen	M	Build Zim Alliance	218
	Chimhini George Patrick	M	ZANU PF	9422
	Chinoudza Memory	F	NCA	110
	Gondongwe Tinashe	F	PRC	178
	Muchenje Irene	F	ZAPU	103
	Mufambisi Oliver	M	MDC-T	1984
	Mushoriwa Edwin	M	MDC-Alliance	15134
	Muzanenhamo Ruth	F	UANC	32
	Nkala Simbarashe	M	Independent	155
	Nyaruwata Luke	M	Independent	166
	Vhanga Nicodimus	M	NPF	58
EPWORTH	Charakupa Kudzai Shekelton	M	PRC	419
	Damson Kudzakwashe	M	ZANU PF	16149
	Gosha Felix	M	Independent	462
	Kahanda Calista	F	CODE	249
	Kumukosi Christopher	M	ZDU	151
	Kasvosve Memomry	F	NCA	180
	Kureva Earthrage	M	MDC-Alliance	26082
	Makari Zalerah Hazvineyi	F	Independent	10745
	Mukaadira Lambert	M	Freezim Congress	115
	Mukanhairi Damian	M	MDC-T	2673
	Muroyiwa Tichaona	M	ZIPP	111

HARARE PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
GLEN NORAH	Chikombo Wellington	M	MDC-Alliance	14998
	Jaya Phillipa	F	UDA	183
	Jiri Liberty Tapiwa	M	CODE	49
	Juta Francis	M	Build Zim Alliance	67
	Konde Simon	M	Independent	371
	Kwinjo Godwin Zvikomborero	M	ZIPP	151
	Mangwiro Dumisani	M	NCA	33
	Manomano Simbarashe	M	MDC-T	644
	Muchenyura Tinashe	M	PRC	120
	Mudzengerere Alexio	M	ZANU PF	4025
Story Finess	F	UANC	55	
GLEN VIEW NORTH	Chafa Silvia	F	CODE	100
	Chaparika George	M	PRC	192
	Chasakara Thomas	M	UDM	80
	Chikamveka Reuben	M	MDC-T	1526
	Chiwamba Sitamire Fortunato	F	NCA	28
	Dinar Kennedy	M	MDC-Alliance	10523
	Kamtsamba Kevin Partson	M	ZDU	66
	Machingura Lovemore	M	ZIPP	76
	Mambo Martin	M	ZANU PF	2957
Shana Fungai	M	Independent	59	
GLEN VIEW SOUTH	Chipango Dumisani	M	ZANU PF	3248
	Felizardo Penlodge	M	Build Zim Alliance	112
	Hakata Grandmore	M	Independent	3315
	Howera Hilarion	M	NCA	34
	Huta Norleen	F	CODE	74
	Kahari Joseph	M	MDC-T	452
	Kasema Maxwell	M	Independent	130
	Million Edwin	M	PRC	39
	Rateiwa Crispen	M	ZIPP	100
	Tsvangirayi Java Vimbayi	F	MDC-Alliance	9942
HARARE CENTRAL	Bvirakare Francis	M	PRC	105
	Chinyati Christopher	M	BZA	191
	Mangwende Misheck	M	ZANU PF	5632
	Masarira Linda Tsungirirai	F	MDC-T	2251
	Matsaira Brian	M	Independent	286
	Toure Edith	F	NCA	173
Zwizwai Murisi	M	MDC-Alliance	10876	
HARARE EAST	Biti Laxton Tendai	M	MDC-Alliance	20592
	Gutu Orbert Chaurura	M	MDC-T	1269
	Mabviko Damiano	M	NCA	60
	Mlambo Garikai	M	Independent	798
	Mudavanhu Peter	M	Independent	239
	Mudzumwe Jobert	M	NPF	41
	Mukupe Terence	M	ZANU PF	8593
	Sibanyoni Linda Kushinga	F	Independent	485
Zvenyika Munyoro Itai	M	PRC	381	
HARARE NORTH	Chipangura Shadreck Dzakoromoka	M	CODE	208
	Kangadzi Tito	M	NCA	202
	Kurisa Tarwireyi Arrigyienarrow	M	BZA	166
	Makiseni Gift	M	PRC	146
	Markham Allan Norman	M	MDC-Alliance	16820
	Mazarura Philemon	M	MDC-T	631
	Mudambo Tongesayi	M	ZANU PF	12105
	Nyandoroh Rosemary Zvinaiye M	F	ZDU	404

HARARE PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
HARARE SOUTH	Chigwada Tatenda	M	PRC	679
	Chiwanika Spencer	M	NPF	620
	Jambaya Desmond	M	MDC-T	4016
	Kazetete Robson	M	Independent	1829
	Kurisa Gaylord	M	BZA	150
	Mashayambombe Shadreck	M	MDC-Alliance	21366
	Mharadze Runwork	M	NCA	142
	Mnangagwa Tongai Mafidhi	M	ZANU PF	24503
	Munondo Maxwell	M	Independent	1251
	Ndagurwa Hearvy	M	ZIPP	189
	Nyambuya Nathan Muchazndida	M	Independent	325
	Piki Elliot	M	Independent	393
	Saurombe Tichaona Samuel	M	MDC-Alliance	7816
	Tanyiswa Super	M	Independent	136
HARARE WEST	Hoyi Dephine	F	ZIPP	210
	Machiridza Malcom Tanaka	M	Independent	531
	Majome Fungayi Jessie	F	Independent	4021
	Mamombe Joanah	F	MDC-Alliance	20045
	Mashavave George	M	ZANIU PF	5115
	Mukove Tawanda	M	UANC	81
	Samson Samuel	M	NCA	29
	Tome Vongai	F	PRC	249
Zvimba Eliah	M	MDC-T	814	
HATFIELD	Chengetai Tsungai Ellen	F	NPF	140
	Jirira Sindisiwe Sandra	F	NCA	160
	Kanyangu Richard Mutsa	M	UPZ	142
	Katiyo Jacqueline	F	PRC	166
	Makoni Tonderai Sidney	M	CODE	127
	Manyimwa Wicklord	M	Independent	1194
	Masango Owen	M	Independent	277
	Mashakada Tapiwa	M	MDC-Alliance	18576
	Musukuma Danny	M	ZANU PF	6455
	Mwamuka Jatira Agatha	F	ZDU	128
	Ndoro Tendai Dephine	F	Independent	1128
	Shereni Bornwell	M	Independent	704
	Shoniwa Admire	M	Independent	87
	Tapfumaneyi Lydia	F	ZIPP	52
	Vitrino Keith Tafadzwa	M	MDC-T	1119
HIGHFIELD EAST	Bgwende Gilbert	M	PRC	453
	Chirama Nyaradzo	F	MDC-T	1943
	Chinamano Kudakwashe I.T	M	Independent	726
	Kwenda Onias	M	CODE	106
	Luveve Pennina	F	NCA	43
	Mashnganyika Mike Taka	M	ZANU PF	3648
	Mhizha Wellington	M	Independent	412
	Murai Erick	M	MDC-Alliance	13079
	Mushosho Cephas	M	ZIPP	100
	Ndawana Edina	F	BZA	97
	Shoko Timew Admire	M	UDF	23
HIGHFIELD WEST	Chidziva Happymore	M	MDC-Alliance	11515
	Chitsora Kudakwashe Future	M	CODE	183
	Gwenzi George	M	PRC	150
	Kasawaya Virimai	M	ZANU PF	3473
	Mangachena Musekiwa	M	MDC-T	730
	Marasiro Tsitsi Mercy	F	UDA	164
	Mutikani Claynious	M	ZIPP	44
	Mwendamberi Victor	M	BZA	22
	Ngano Charles	M	NPF	28
	Nyamande Michael Ngoni	M	UANC	113
	Zivambiso Enock	M	NCA	21

HARARE PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
KAMBUZUMA	Agoneka Michael	M	NPF	140
	Chigiji Ereck	M	NCA	152
	Ganje Petronella	F	BZA	75
	Gumbu Fungayi	F	MDC-T	1164
	Muchaya Lewis Johnson	M	Independent	172
	Madzimure Willias	M	MDC-Alliance	10694
	Mazana Netsai	F	PRC	183
	Mugwagwa Innocent Zvidzayi	M	Independent	1153
	Mupandanyama Simbarashe	M	ZANU PF	4269
	Pika Ignatius	M	CODE	64
	Verukayi Annah	F	NPF	75
KUWADZANA	Chimbalanga Jossam	M	Independent	202
	Mafirowanda Wongai	F	Independent	602
	Mafuta Richard	M	NCA	69
	Mukasi Jenifa	F	PRC	198
	Mbewe Maston Zippie	M	Independent	63
	Muchemwa Munashe	M	Independent	197
	Muchenje Piniel Brighton	M	ZIPP	113
	Mudimu Kuda Vincent	M	NPF	38
	Mushayi Miriam	F	MDC-Alliance	19808
	Nhambu Betty	F	ZANU PF	9597
	Nyamupingidza Joseph T.T.	M	MDC-T	1338
KUWADZANA EAST	Chagadama Enerst Kudzaishe	M	ZANU PF	3862
	Chikoore Shylet	F	PRC	160
	Hamandishe Emmerson	M	BZA	114
	Hwende Charlton	M	MDC-Alliance	15390
	Katsande Crispen	M	NCA	84
	Kauzani Ishmael	M	Independent	93
	Magondo Stuart	M	ZIPP	79
	Mangwiro Urayayi	M	Independent	1127
	Mutetwa Taurai	M	UDA	16
	Nyanguwo Teriazzer	F	UANC	25
	Nyanhi Musekiwa Gift	M	Independent	129
MABVUKU TAFARA	Chemusaiziwa Elijah	M	CODE	229
	Chidhakwa James	M	MDC-Alliance	13806
	Chikwanha Joseph	M	MDC-T	1120
	Chiraya Sandra	F	MAAT ZIM	56
	Danda Terrence Tendai	M	BZA	67
	Kawara Moses	M	UANC	46
	Maridadi James	M	MDC-Alliance	1977
	Masimirembwa Godswill	M	ZANU PF	7566
	Muchero Simbarashe	M	ZIPP	60
	Munzara Shasha Joel	M	Independent	0
	Nyamuchena Takudzwa Evans	M	Independent	76
Yotamu Andrew	M	NCA	60	
Zenda Chipso	F	PRC	77	
MBARE	Chamisa Starman	M	MDC-Alliance	12981
	Kundiwona Johanne	M	BZA	158
	MagombedzeEddington	M	ZIPP	108
	Muleya Friday	M	PRC	82
	Savanhu Tendai	M	ZANU PF	9590
	Takaindisa Pascalina	F	MDC-T	702
	Taruvunga Everisto	M	NCA	41
	Tsirare Ian	M	MAAT ZIM	28
MT PLEASANT	Banda Samuel	M	MDC-Alliance	9357
	Chikwanha Andrew Donald	M	CODE	103
	Dumba Worship	M	MDC-T	602
	Mahere Fadzayi	F	Independent	4388
	Murawu Caroline	F	NCA	50
	Passade Jaison	M	ZANU PF	5295

HARARE PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
MUFAKOSE	Chamunorwa Florence	F	Independent	1683
	Chikerema Tinei Stanley	M	ZIPP	79
	Chiseva Agatha	F	Independent	350
	Derera Dunny	M	ZANU PF	2425
	Gahadza Abigal	F	NPF	112
	Jairos Charles	M	MDC-T	1075
	Khozomba Awali	M	BZA	202
	Lumumba Jonathan	M	CODE	108
	Matsunga Susan	F	MDC-Alliance	9087
	Ncube Desire Kudakwashe	M	FREEZIM CONGRESS	105
	Rosi Rosa	F	NCA	79
Zivave Farirai Remmber	M	PRC	135	
SOUTHERTON	Chakaita Godfrey	M	MDC-T	1138
	Chitongo Trevor Nyasha	M	PRC	313
	Chiposi Fungai	M	Independent	639
	Gobvu Abigal Natalie	F	ZIPP	174
	Kunaka Jim	M	NPF	187
	Makahamadze Andrew	M	ZANU PF	3191
	Moyo Peter	M	MDC-Alliance	9073
	Mtekesa Tafadzwa	F	BZA	60
Muponda Cosmas	M	Independent	95	
ST MARY`S	Chimedza John	M	PRC	536
	Goliati Samson	M	BZA	348
	Gudo Maria	F	NCA	89
	Guyo Phillip	M	ZANU PF	7438
	Gwata Garikayi Hillary	M	Independent	4287
	Madimutsa Mambo	M	CODE	93
	Makonola Rhoda	F	ZDU	81
	Mapuranga Hughstess	M	MDC-T	1888
	Mashiri Tsitsi Patience	F	Independent	102
	Takaedza Thelma	F	ZIPP	111
Taruseka Unganai Dickson	M	MDC-Alliance	10219	
SUNNINGDALE	Chimanikire Acknos	M	ZDU	104
	Jayaguru Farai	M	UDA	168
	Kankuni Winnie	F	MDC-Alliance	10599
	Makoni Fortunate	F	NCA	85
	Mateu Israel	M	MDC-T	840
	Matsika Charles	M	ZANU PF	4138
	Mhonda mapango Arthur Kudzayi	M	ZIPP	46
	Mupini Sipiwe	F	PRC	105
Wakatama Hazvineyi Eunice	F	CODE	56	
WARREN PARK	Dizara Andrew	M	DA-UPP	147
	Gore Jimson	M	Independent	202
	Hamauswa Shakespear	M	MDC-Alliance	18725
	Majoko Simbarashe	M	BZA	116
	Makwiza Tazvitya Hilda	F	ZIPP	110
	Mashayamombe Peter	M	PRC	119
	Muchenje Munyaradzi Joel	M	Independent	51
	Mulambo Gwendoline Mwarira	F	NCA	41
	Mupfiga James	M	NPF	58
	Muponda Gilbert Farai	M	ZANU PF	6838
	Mutisi Jacob Kudzayi	M	Independent	156
	Nemaungwe Enerst	M	CODE	18
	Nyakutsikwa Celine Eunice	F	MDC-T	654

HARARE PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
ZENGEZA EAST	Bakare Juliet	F	BZA	196
	Cheraoga Emmanuel	M	PPPZ	179
	Chibura Patson	M	UDA	86
	Chikuruwo Fortune Tichaona	M	FJCZ	46
	Chimbaira Goodrich	M	MDC-Alliance	11658
	Chiunye S Walter	M	ZDU	45
	Gapara Tanaka	M	ZIPP	61
	Gombe Abraham	M	NCA	21
	Katiyo Lloyd	M	MAAT ZIM	16
	Makuzha Joel	M	#1980 Freedom Movement Zimbabwe	45
	Mhike Leornad Tawanda	M	Independent	72
	Moyo Obadiah	M	ZANU PF	8333
	Mudavanhu Chiziviso	F	PRC	128
	Mwariwangu Obey	M	MDC-T	783
Tigere Aggrippa	M	CODE	99	
ZENGEZA WEST	Bomani Marakia	M	Independent	1469
	Chirihoro Peter	M	NCA	136
	Chasi Annie Kudzai	F	MDC-T	1425
	Chidakwa Simon	M	Independent	922
	Marcolus Chiwoneso Annie	F	Independent	365
	Marufu Lisbon Mutizwa	M	ZANU PF	5239
	Mlambala Tsvakai Minesh	M	ZDU	71
	Mugwagwa Hebert	M	Independent	563
	Mutukura Merina	F	ZIPP	113
	Muzenda Blessing	M	PRC	76
	Patsika Clarence Kudzai	M	Independent	50
	Sebesa Marvellous	F	CODE	35
	Saravadoro Renah	F	BZA	57
	Sikhala Job	M	MDC-Alliance	12191
Tazvitya Irene	F	UANC	88	

BULAWAYO PROVINCE

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
BULAWAYO CENTRAL	House Gift	M	ZPM	250
	Manganda Farai Kizito	M	Independent	365
	Manning Edward	M	UMD	86
	Manungo Tavonga	M	NPF	169
	Maphosa tembani	M	ZAPU	429
	Marwaro Naki	F	ZIPP	51
	Mhambi Joshua	M	ZDU	59
	Mhlanga Frank	M	PRC	271
	Moyo Mlungisi	M	ZANU PF	4176
	Moyo Hlahla	M	Independent	129
	Msimanga Nomathamsanqa Felizwe	F	Free ZIM Congress	65
	Ndebele Sehiselo	F	MRP	215
	Ngwenya Kholwani	M	MDC-T	1648
	Sibanda Geneva	M	Independent	45
	Sithole Taurai	M	PPPZ	150
	Watson Nicola Jane	F	MDC-Alliance	11178
Zvihwa Ellen	F	CODE	50	
BULAWAYO EAST	Chabgwera Memory	F	UDA	219
	Dagwaira Keresia	F	ZIPP	215
	Gumbo Mbonisi	M	MRP	292
	Khumalo Alick	M	ZPM	152
	Makulumo Nacisio Elijah	M	NPF	200
	Mguni Nomvula	F	MDC-T	2200
	Moyo Mongiwa Khabelo	M	PRC	141
	Moyo Sikhanyiso welcome	M	ZDU	49
	Muhlwa Rodger	M	ZAPU	602
	Murena Elijah	M	Free ZIM Congress	280
	Ncube Benedict	M	BZA	78
	Ncube Cuthbert	M	ZRDP	263
	Nyoni Ilos	M	MDC-Alliance	9707
	Shora Ernest Makandigona	M	ZANU PF	3941
	Zangare Dumisani	M	UMD	127
BULAWAYO SOUTH	Ante Sheila	F	NPF	73
	Chamboko Tichaona	M	ZIPP	90
	Jones Clayton Camichael	M	PRC	227
	Mangwendeza Muvirimi Francis	M	MDC-Alliance	4155
	Matengu Reuben	M	Independent	102
	Modi Rajeshkumar Indukant	M	ZANU PF	5752
	Mpofu Teki	M	ZDU	136
	Muchemwa Kunashe	M	MDC-Alliance	2249
	Munyaka Goodwin	M	PPPZ	12
	Musvaburi Vimbaishe	F	Independent	132
	Ndhlebe Patricia	F	Free Zim Congress	5
	Ngulube Josphat	M	Independent	701
	Ngwenya Thamsanqa	M	Independent	29
	Phiri Joseph	M	MRP	90
Sibanda Gibson	M	MDC-T	410	
EMAKHANDENI/ ENTUMBANE	Dube Butholezwe	M	NPF	301
	Jaravani Gladwin	M	ZIPP	347
	Makhalima Bioz	M	MRP	289
	Maphosa Mthandazo	M	PRC	205
	Moyo Makeyi Gasper	M	ZDU	111
	Moyo Sambulo	M	UDA	81
	Moyo Sidumiso	F	MDC-T	1451
	Msebele Fesiture	M	ZAPU	708
	Muzungu Shadreck	M	BZA	226
	Ncube Thokoza	M	ZIM FIRST	172
	Tshuma Dingilizwe	M	MDC-Alliance	8398
	Zhou Tafuma	M	ZANU PF	3079

BULAWAYO PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
LOBENGULA	Banda Gift	M	MDC_Alliance	7619
	Dube decent	M	NCA	84
	Gwahara Beauty	F	UDA	70
	Masuku Donovan Clavin	M	ZRDP	145
	Mbewe naison	M	UCA	41
	Moyo Abraham	M	DOP	147
	Mpala Maideyi	F	ZANU PF	3804
	Ncube Alfred	M	MDC_T	1009
	Ncube Shamiso Reinard	M	Independent	269
	Ngirazi Sikholiwe	F	ZDU	71
	Ngulube Presia	F	MRP	230
	Ngwenya Reason	M	BZA	116
	Nkomo Sipepa Samuel	M	PRC	464
	Sibanda Nkosinathi Ashley	M	ZIPP	77
	Sikhosana Micah Michael	M	NPF	248
	Sithole Raphael	M	RPZ	81
	Tshuma Joel	M	ZAPU	411
LUEVE	Banana Nathan Sipho	M	FJCZ	498
	Chiband-Zonde Garikai Paradzai	M	ZANU PF	6689
	Chikowore Hector Tichaona	M	APA	168
	Dhlamini John Zolani Mjoli	M	ZAPU	889
	Donga Lielo	M	Independent	131
	Dube Joshua	M	Independent	122
	Gumbo Patricia	F	NCA	200
	Hove Nkosinathi	M	PRC	707
	Magonya Clark	M	UDA	225
	Mangamiso Bowasi	M	ZIPP	369
	Mojo Percival	M	UMD	110
	Mlilo Sibongumusa	F	Independent	216
	Moyo Bekezela	M	ZIM FIRST	119
	Moyo Tamani	F	MDC-T	3080
	Moyo Thabani	M	Independent	454
	Ndlovu Clearance	M	MRP	658
	Ndlovu Handsome	M	NPF	191
Ndlovu Stella	F	MDC-Alliance	13193	
MAGWEGWE	Banda Eric	M	Free Zim Congress	72
	Dube Ishmael	M	Independent	318
	Dube Nkosinathi	M	Independent	203
	Dube Witness	M	MDC-T	1491
	Gwazemba Nyasha William	M	Independent	69
	Jele Robert	M	MRP	145
	Masuku David Ngoyi	M	APA	128
	Mkandla Nkosana	M	Independent	90
	Matarirano Jones Norris	M	Independent	17
	Mhlanga Jonathan	M	Independent	17
	Mlalazi Fortune Nkosinathi	M	PRC	400
	Moyo Silobani	M	RPZ	15
	Moyo Sukoluhle	F	ZIPP	62
	Mukasa Debrah	F	BZA	13
	Ndebele Anele	M	MDC-Alliance	5650
	Ndlovu Albert Phillip	M	ZAPU	455
	Ndlovu Nigel	M	Independent	139
	Ngwaladi Victor Mpofu	M	NPF	128
	Nkiwane Stephen	M	ZRDP	52
	Nyoni Lameck	M	DOP	77
Sibanda Headman	M	ZANU PF	2366	
Sibanda Zanele	F	ZDU	96	

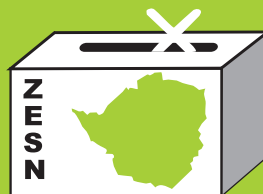
BULAWAYO PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
MAKOKOBA	Bunhu Tedious	M	ZIPP	108
	Dlamini Sifanele	M	BZA	108
	Dube Sidingani	M	ZAPU	358
	Dube Tshinga Judge	M	ZANU PF	3969
	Hlalo Matson Mpofo	M	PRC	929
	Khupe Sibusisiwe	F	MDC_T	1335
	Lawrence Sandra	F	CODE	84
	Masiche Moses Taurayi	M	RPZ	46
	Masuku Nkosinomusa	M	NPF	174
	Mathobela Rooyen	M	Independent	43
	Mguni Ntombizodwa	M	MRP	149
	Nyandoro Tendai Sheldan	M	UMD	97
	Nyoni Danger	M	Independent	192
	Sibanda Picolius Tavaziva	M	UDA	21
	Sibanda Thembelihle	F	ZDU	160
	Sithole James	M	MDC-Alliance	7365
Sithole Thecla	F	UCA	15	
NKETA	Bulayani Esnat	F	PRC	661
	Jele Bekithemba	M	APA	333
	Mapfumo Hilary	M	Free Zim Congress	89
	Mashaba Elifasi	M	ZANU PF	7053
	Masuku Phelela	M	MDC-Alliance	12799
	Mharapara Cecilia	F	UDA	84
	Moyo David Junior Isheanesu	M	ZIPP	192
	Mpinga Brian	M	ERA	133
	Ndlovu Crispen Ju	M	MDC-T	1045
	Nhliziyo Victor	M	ZAPU	495
	Nkomo Sakhile Alice	F	MRP	387
	Sibanda Njabulo Fortune	M	FJCZ	149
	Yakobe Lazarus	M	RPZ	82
	Zikhali Nokulunga	F	ZDU	104
	NKULUMANE	Mabubelo Senzeni	F	ZIPP
Moyo David		M	PRC	1295
Moyo Qinisani		M	Independent	1701
Ndlovu Colson		M	ZAPU	455
Ndlovu David		M	ZANU PF	4261
Ndlovu Dorothy Molly		F	MDC-T	1295
Ndlovu Mbonisi		M	PPPZ	160
Nobela Joe		M	Free Zim Congress	198
Phulu Kucaca Ivumlilo		M	MDC-Alliance	7409
Sibanda Kilian		M	NPF	811
Sibanda Miniyothando		M	RPZ	61
Sibanda Mkaliphi Tanaka		M	ERA	44
Sibanda Sibhekubuhle		M	NCA	20
Whalt Morege		F	ZDU	71
Xaba Partone		M	MRP	333

BULAWAYO PROVINCE (Cont'd)

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE		PARTY	VOTES
PUMULA	Bhebhe Hosea G	M	ZDU	142
	Hlongwane Sifiso George	M	PRC	248
	Hove Marano	M	NCA	64
	Jaison Esnath	M	FreeZim Congress	65
	Mahlangu Sichelesile	M	MDC-Alliance	9241
	Moyo Ndumiso	M	UDA	111
	Mohamba L Nhlanhla	M	Independent	91
	Mpofu Kumbulani	M	ZANU PF	4650
	Ncube Godfrey Malaba	M	UDA	715
	Ncube Losiya	M	Independent	243
	Ncube Petefr	M	ZIPP	92
	Ncube Richard	M	ZAPU	911
	Ncube Xolani	M	MRP	332
	Nkala Nkululeko	M	Independent	838
	Nyathi Paul	M	ZRDP	260
	Nyoni Stanford	M	RPZ	122
	Peresu Zacheous	M	FJCZ	92
	Phugeni Kalpani	M	MDC-T	1917
	Sebata Ulokile	M	MAAT ZP	62
	Sibanda Artwell	M	UMD	103
Tagara Godwin	M	Independent	89	
PELANDABA-MPOPOMA	Bota Simon	M	ZIPP	127
	Cheteni Jimius	M	FreeZim Congress	178
	Dube Bongani Godfrey	M	ZDU	68
	Dube Giyani	M	UMD	80
	Dube Mbalelelwa	M	Independent	55
	Makulumo Cuthbert	M	NPF	88
	Mbewe Kamuzu	M	UDA	33
	Mhlanga Mxolisi	M	MRP	210
	Mkandla Strike	M	ZAPU	410
	Mpofu Elmon	M	Independent	62
	Moyo Charles	M	MDC-Alliance	7059
	Moyo Nhlanhla	M	APA	88
	Nyathi Bekithdmba	M	PRC	246
	Sibanda Jellot Benard	M	RPZ	49
	Sibanda Mbuso	M	MDC-T	1465
	Terera David	M	BZA	92
	Tshuma Joseph	M	ZANU PF	4079

REPORT ON THE 30 JULY 2018 HARMONISED ELECTIONS



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SUPPORT NETWORK

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