

Zimbabwe Election Support Network



Chiwundura National Assembly By-election



15 July 2017

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ZESN is also indebted to volunteers who observed electoral processes, voter registration and Election Day processes, dedicating considerable time and effort. ZESN observers also objectively reported on the processes. Without their effort this and other reports by ZESN on the elections would not have been possible.

ZESN commends the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) whose cooperation is indispensable to our successful election observation.

ZESN also commends citizens of Zimbabwe for voting in a relatively peaceful environment during the by-elections.

ACRONYMS

ACHPR	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
AU	African Union
FZC	Free Zimbabwe Congress Party
GNDEM	The Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
NCA	National Constitutional Assembly Party
PDZ	Progressive Democrats of Zimbabwe Party
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
ZANU-PF	Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic
ZEC	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
ZESN	Zimbabwe Election Support Network

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

President Mugabe set 15 July 2017 as the date for the Chiwundura National Assembly by-election in accordance with Section 39 (2) of the Electoral Act (Chapter 2:13). The seat fell vacant following the death of the National Assembly representative for the Constituency; Mr Kizito Chivamba, who died on 19 April 2017 following a short illness.

Following the invitation of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), ZESN deployed 15 observers (static and mobile) to the 15 July 2017 National Assembly by-election. ZESN relied on reports from its volunteers who observed the pre-electoral period and the Election Day processes.

ZESN was accredited by ZEC to conduct voter education for the by-election. The ZESN team of voter educators addressed gatherings in various wards, and also conducted door to door campaigns.

The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) conducted voter registration and inspection of the voter's roll and at the end of the exercise 18,678 eligible voters had registered. As has become the norm, ZEC created a supplementary voters' roll to accommodate that category of voters whose names were contained in the 2013 voters roll but were unable to register during the 2017 exercise. The supplementary voters' roll contained 25,010. ZESN continues to urge the ZEC to ensure that only one accurate and complete voters' roll is compiled and used in by-elections and general elections.

A range of anomalies in the voter register for the Chiwundura Constituency have been reported by the local media. These anomalies relate to the existence, in the register, of persons with national identity cards with identical names, surnames, date and places of birth, among other anomalies. These anomalies if not rectified will reappear on an even larger scale during the audit of the 2018 voters roll.

The Chiwundura by-election was not well contested, despite the fact that four political parties were contesting the by-election. The contestants and their respective political parties were; Mr Brown Ndlovu of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic (ZANU-PF), Mr Takudzwa Guzete of the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA), Mr Brighton Mudzwiti of FreeZim Congress, and Mr Webster Zulu of Progressive Democrats of Zimbabwe (PDZ).

The political environment in Chiwundura Constituency was relatively tense, especially at the commencement of the campaign season, with numerous reports of political intolerance, vote buying using food aid and isolated incidences of violence in the build-up to the by-election.

Polling day observations

The polling day was generally peaceful with no incidents of violence or altercations that were reported or observed by ZESN. Voting went on peacefully throughout the day at polling stations where ZESN visited or had static observers. Of concern was the low turn-out of 23.6%, the continued use of two voters' rolls, and the anomalies that were unearthed by some stakeholders during the de-duplication exercise. These anomalies include the appearance of persons with the same name and surname, date and place of birth but with different identification numbers and photos on their national identification documents. In addition ZESN noted that 81% of the ballot papers printed were not used in the by-election. Furthermore opposition parties fielded party agents at a fraction of the polling stations thus undermining their ability to effectively track electoral processes on polling day.

ZEC polling officials conducted themselves in a professional manner at all polling stations that ZESN observed. Observer reports revealed that all polling stations successfully completed setup and opening procedures by opening time and had all the required voting

materials. In addition, counting was conducted in line with the prescribed procedures with results being posted outside the polling stations and at the constituency collating centre.

Below are the ZESN recommendations from the by-election. However it is important to note that recommendations below can only be fulfilled when there is adequate political will and commitment by the ZEC and relevant political actors in Government.

Recommendations

1. ZESN calls upon ZEC to issue a public statement on the anomalies with the voter register that have been reported in the media and to clarify whether they pertain to the 2013 voters roll or the current voters' roll for the Chiwundura Constituency.
2. ZEC should prepare a new voters roll for use in the 2018 elections and discontinue the use of the 2013 voters roll so as to enhance stakeholder trust and confidence in the ZEC and in future elections.
3. ZESN urges the Registrar General to investigate irregularities relating to the existence national registration documents which contain details of persons with the same name and surname, date and place of birth but with different identification numbers and photos as well as the invalid identity numbers and to rectify these issues, as they are the institution in charge of issuing the national identification documents.
4. Deliberate efforts should be directed towards targeted voter education for the youths in order to increase their participation in electoral processes.
5. ZEC should ensure the implementation of comprehensive voter education programmes that are aimed at increase citizen participation in electoral processes, in particular voter turn-out.
6. ZEC should avail the demographic data that it collects during polling to stakeholders so that targeted voter education programmes are designed.

7. ZEC should adopt an open data policy to enhance trust and confidence in electoral processes.
8. To improve transparency ZEC should produce a single voters' roll which adheres to principles of voter registration.

2. INTRODUCTION

1. The By-election

In terms of Section 39 (2) of the Electoral Act (Chapter 2:13) President Mugabe set the 15 July 2017 as the date for the Chiwundura National Assembly by-election. The seat fell vacant following the death of the National Assembly representative for the Constituency; Mr Kizito Chivamba, who died on 19 April 2017 following a short illness.

2. The Observer Group

Zimbabwe Election Support Network was formed in 2000 and is a coalition of 34 non-governmental organisations. 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).

Following the invitation of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), ZESN deployed observers to the 15 July 2017 National Assembly by-election. ZESN relied on reports from its volunteers who observed the pre-electoral period and the Election Day processes.

ZESN election observation methodology is based on the Constitution of Zimbabwe and Electoral Laws of the country. ZESN is independent in its findings and conclusions. In addition, ZESN's assessment of the election is also guided by a number of regional and international conventions and declarations which Zimbabwe is signatory to, such as, the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

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

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. Legal framework for the by-election

The Constitution, Electoral Act, Statutory Instruments, and Regulations form part of the Legal framework governing the conduct of by-elections. The Chiwundura by election was held within the period stipulated by the legal framework which sets that polling dates comply with both section 158(3) and 159 of the Constitution, and section 39 of the Electoral Act, both of which require voting in a by-election to be completed within 90 days of the vacancy occurring.

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

3.1. Administration of the Elections:

Section 239 of the Constitution gives the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission the mandate to conduct and supervise elections and election related activities. However, the capacity to deliver this mandate is negatively affected by the inability of Government to avail adequate resources timeously. Despite the perennial funding challenges that ZEC faces the Commission continues to make commendable efforts to enfranchise voters. ZEC largely completed administrative and logistical preparations on time for the by-election; in particular distribution of election materials to polling stations was on schedule.

3.2. Voter Education

In every election, voter and civic education are necessary to ensure that all constituents—men and women alike—understand their rights, political systems, contesting parties messages, and how and where to vote. For an election to be successful and democratic, voters must understand their rights and responsibilities, and must be sufficiently knowledgeable and well informed to cast ballots that are legally valid and to participate meaningfully in the voting process.

ZESN was accredited by ZEC to conduct voter education for the by-election. ZESN's contribution included printing and distribution of voter education materials (3,00 pamphlets and 500 posters) and well as offering 3 voter educators to complement ZEC's own teams which comprised of three voter educators and a supervisor per ward (bringing the total of ZEC teams to at least 36). The ZESN team of voter educators addressed gatherings in various wards, and also conducted door to door campaigns. At the end of the four days that the team was in the field, they managed to reach 4,253 people of voting age (females 2,579 and 1,773 males).

ZESN notes that voter education is a resource intense exercise that ZEC has been unable to effectively deliver, and on a continuous basis, largely due to funding constraints. Conducting voter education close to the dates of an election is not ideal because voter educators from ZEC and accredited Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are forced to compete with political parties for attention of the voter.

Both ZEC and CSOs operating in Zimbabwe continue to implement programming under considerable financial constraints, hence the need for close collaboration between the ZEC and CSOs that seeks to support the formulation of innovative voter education programs that can better leverage on the limited funding.

Voter education content and messaging should be broadened and not just focus on the mechanics of voting but should also be about enhancing knowledge, changing values, attitudes, behaviours and demystifying and allaying fears associated with elections and voting. The curriculum used for voter education should also be responsive to emerging needs and knowledge gaps such as the legal provisions for assisted voters, and the role of traditional leaders. The information should be packaged in a way that appeals to the different categories of voters, including those with visual and hearing impairments.

3.3. Voter Registration and inspection of the voters' roll

Effective voter registration is an important means of ensuring that the right to vote is protected. Voter registration is one of the means of promoting inclusive voting processes, while at the same time safeguarding against ineligible people. Section 155 (2) (a) provides for the government to take all measures and ensure that all eligible citizens, that is to say the citizens qualified under the Fourth Schedule, are registered as voters.

The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) conducted voter registration and inspection of the voter's roll. At the end of the exercise 18,678 had registered. As has become the norm ZEC created a supplementary voters' roll to accommodate that category of voters whose names were contained in the 2013 voters roll but were unable to register during the 2016 exercise. The supplementary voters' roll contained 25,041. ZESN continues to urge the ZEC to ensure that only one accurate and complete voters' roll is compiled and used in by-election and general elections.

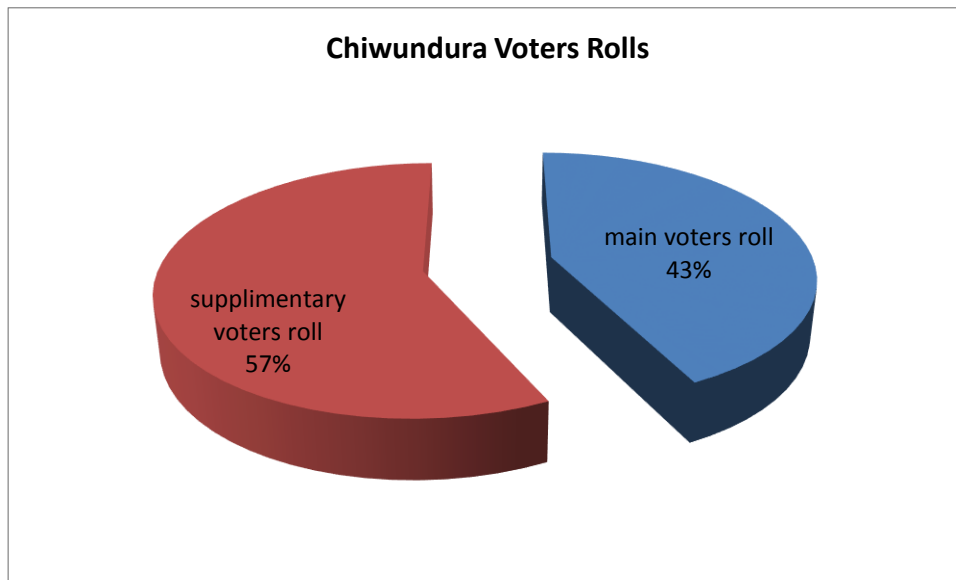


Figure 1: Comparison of Chiwundura Voters rolls

A cursory glance of the two rolls that were used by ZEC during the by-election reveals that a close to half of those who were eligible to cast their vote in the by-election were drawn from the supplementary voters' roll. This demonstrates the need for enhanced voter education to

motivate those citizens that are eligible to register to present themselves at their respective registration centres whenever registration is being undertaken. ZESN realises though, that the effectiveness of voter education efforts by both ZEC and CSOs accredited to deliver the same will only increase when the political environment allows for genuine and credible political contestation.

4. ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

The Fourth schedule of the Electoral Act contains a code of conduct for political parties that when respected, helps create an enabling environment for the conduct of free and fair elections and a climate of tolerance in which electioneering activities takes place without fear or coercion, intimidation or reprisals.

The fourth schedule of the electoral act also requires all political parties and candidates to publicly state that everyone has the right—

- i. to freely express their political beliefs and opinions;
- ii. to freely challenge and debate the political beliefs and opinions of others;
- iii. to freely canvass freely for membership and support from voters;
- iv. to freely attend public meetings convened.

The political environment in Chiwundura Constituency was relatively tense with numerous reports of political intolerance and isolated incidence of violence in the build-up to the by-election. According to a Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP) report, a day prior to the primary elections, a number of ZANU-PF youths who had been paid to carry out campaigns on behalf of contesting candidates clashed near the Sino-Zimbabwe cement company. An MDC-T youth activist, Ashley Mdutshwa, was caught in the crossfire and left seriously injured after he was attacked by the same youths. Mdutshwa is reported to have been stabbed by the ZANU-PF youths at Gambiza business centre on 21 May 2017 for reasons that are still unclear but believed to have been political.

4.1. Nature of the campaigns

The Chiwundura by-election was poorly contested, despite the fact that four political parties were contesting the by-election. The contestants and their respective political parties were Mr Brown Ndlovu of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic (ZANU-PF), Mr Takudzwa Guzete of the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA), Mr Brighton Mudzwiti of FreeZim Congress and Mr Webster Zulu of Progressive Democrats of Zimbabwe (PDZ).

ZESN observed that the environment prior to the election was relatively tense with reports of political intolerance and isolated incidence of violence in the build-up to the by-election. Reports of intimidation of voters and partisan distribution of food aid were also noted, particularly in Ward 14.

Only one party, ZANU PF was visible in terms of campaigns, with some of its rallies addressed by the party's top leaders, such as Vice President Emmerson Mnangagwa and Political Commissar Saviour Kasukuwere. The party also held door-to door campaigns. However, the other contesting parties' campaigns were not very visible according to ZESN members who reside in the Constituency.

ZESN observers reported that during the campaigns prospective voters were threatened with unspecified action should the opposition parties win the by-election. In keeping with trends in past elections, some traditional leaders continue to campaign for the ruling party, in contravention of the traditional leaders act, which forbids their participation in partisan politics. For instance Mr Chenjerai Rukweza of ward 9 was reported to serve a dual role as village headman and also branch chairperson of ZANU-PF.

It would appear that some of the political parties that fielded candidates in this by-election did so just to register their existence to the electorate and possibly gauge how the electorate would receive them. For Instance the NCA candidate, Mr Guzete is reported to have said that the NCA was contesting in this by-election just to gauge its strength in the

constituency¹. The NCA candidates' specific words are quoted as; "We have participated in the past by-elections and we are using this opportunity as a way of advertising our party so winning is a bonus to us but we just embrace the democratic processes of our country,"

4.2. Internal Political Party Democracy

The Chiwundura ZANU-PF primary elections were held amid serious factional clashes². The primary elections were also highly contested with 21 candidates participating. However Mr Pearson Mbalekwa, who won the primaries, will not be the ruling party's candidate for the by-election. Mr Mbalekwa was replaced Mr Brown Ndlovu, who was the first runner-up of the Chiwundura Zanu-PF primary elections.

The media is awash with conflicting reports as to the reasons why Mr Mbelekwa withdrew his candidature. His press statement on the same, cited personal reasons, however the ZANU-PF National Political Commissar is reported to have blocked Mr Mbalekwa's candidature³. Mr Mbalekwa is a former MDC-T national security advisor and former Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) officer. The graph below depicts the results of the ZANU-PF primary elections.

¹ <https://www.zimeye.net/chiwundura-by-election-latest/>

² <https://www.dailynews.co.zw/articles/2017/05/28/mdc-youth-stabbed-in-chiwundura-as-poll-violence-rages-on>

³ <http://www.zbc.co.zw/2017/05/23/zanu-pf-primary-election-winner-withdraws/>

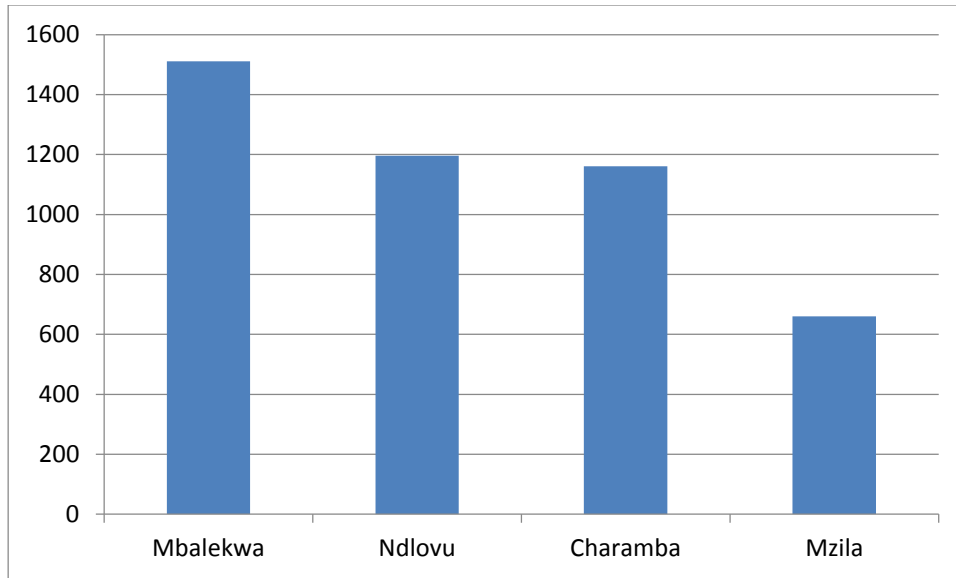


Figure2: The graph only shows votes for the top four of 21 people who contested the ZANU PF primary elections the contenders.

National Constitutional Assembly, Free Zimbabwe Congress, and Progressive Democrats of Zimbabwe (PDZ) did not hold any primary elections, instead their respective party candidates were unilaterally nominated by the leadership of their political parties. Supporters of these parties were not afforded an opportunity to contribute towards the candidate selection process.

From the forgoing it is apparent that internal party democracy is work in progress for the political parties that are contesting this by-election.

5. MEDIA AND ELECTIONS

Media freedom is fundamental in promoting political, civil and political rights and liberties enshrined in the Constitution of Zimbabwe. The media plays a critical role in electoral processes, providing information to voters and a platform to political parties and candidates while serving a watchdog function. As witnessed in previous by-elections, there was a marked difference in the coverage of the by-election by the public and private media. There was very little mention of other political parties and candidates in the public media, with news stories mainly covering rallies and campaign activities that were organised by ZANU-

PF⁴. As the country moves towards the 2018 elections, the ZEC must rigorously enforce the relevant regulations of the Electoral Act to ensure the compliance of the State media as well as to afford all contesting political parties and candidates equitable and balanced access to the media.

6. GENDER EQUALITY AND SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS

6.1. Gender Equality and Special Needs Groups

Active participation of women, youth, civil society organisations and special needs groups in the electoral process constitutes a critical element for the deepening of democracy and human rights in Zimbabwe. ZESN observed that a significant number of women participated in electoral process as voters, election agents, polling officers and citizen observers. While ZEC consistently gathers statistics on sex and age of voters at all the polling stations, this information however is not being shared with other electoral stakeholders. ZESN urges the ZEC to avail statistics that would help stakeholders deepen their understanding of women and men's participation in electoral processes.

6.2. Female Candidates

In keeping with trends in past by-elections, none of the contesting political parties fielded female candidates. This is a cause of concern because the trends are not reflective of the currently demographics in the country where women outnumber men in the overall population of the country as well as membership of political parties. There is need for Parliament and ZEC to devise incentives that can encourage political parties to support the candidature of women especially during the party primary elections.

⁴ <http://www.chronicle.co.zw/zanu-pf-gears-for-chiwundura-by-election/> , <http://www.chronicle.co.zw/campaign-for-chiwundura-by-election-in-full-swing/> , <http://www.herald.co.zw/zanu-pf-hits-chiwundura-by-election-campaign-trail/>

7. ELECTION DAY OBSERVATIONS

The polling day was generally peaceful with no incidents of violence or altercations that were reported or observed by ZESN. Of concern is the low turn-out that marred the by-election and the continued use of two voters' rolls, the anomalies that were unearthed by the Commission during the de-duplication exercise, and excessive printing of ballot papers by ZEC amongst other issues highlighted below;

Voters' roll

ZESN observed the continued use of the two voters' rolls by the Commission. This has become a trend in all the by-elections that ZESN has observed post 2013 harmonized.

Of concern in Chiwundura by-election are the reports of anomalies that were discovered by the Commission during the de-duplication exercise and audit of the Chiwundura voters' roll. ZEC informed the ZESN mobile observer team of the existence of national identification documents (IDs) with almost indical details. For instance some IDs had the same name and surname, date and place of birth but with different identification numbers and photos on their national identification documents. Consequently the de-duplication software flagged such anomalies.

ZESN therefore calls upon the Registrar General and the ZEC to provide clarity on the reported anomalies This clarity will enhance stakeholder confidence in electoral processes and allay fears that have been raised by other stakeholders with regards to possible double registration or electoral malpractices particularly in view of the impending Bio-metric Voter Registration (BVR) process. ZESN urges the ZEC to discard the 2013 voters' roll and prepare a new voters roll for the 2018 Harmonized elections which complies with international principles of voter registration.

Ballot papers

Fidelity Printers and Refiners (Private) Ltd was given the mandate to print 43 800 ballot papers for use in the Chiwundura National Assembly Constituency by-election⁵. The number of ballot papers printed was premised on the total number of registered voters for Chiwundura Constituency which was 43,688. ZESN has previously observed that very few voters on the supplementary roll turn out on polling day to cast their vote hence the use of a supplementary voters roll leads to an unnecessary increase in the budget allocation for ballot papers.

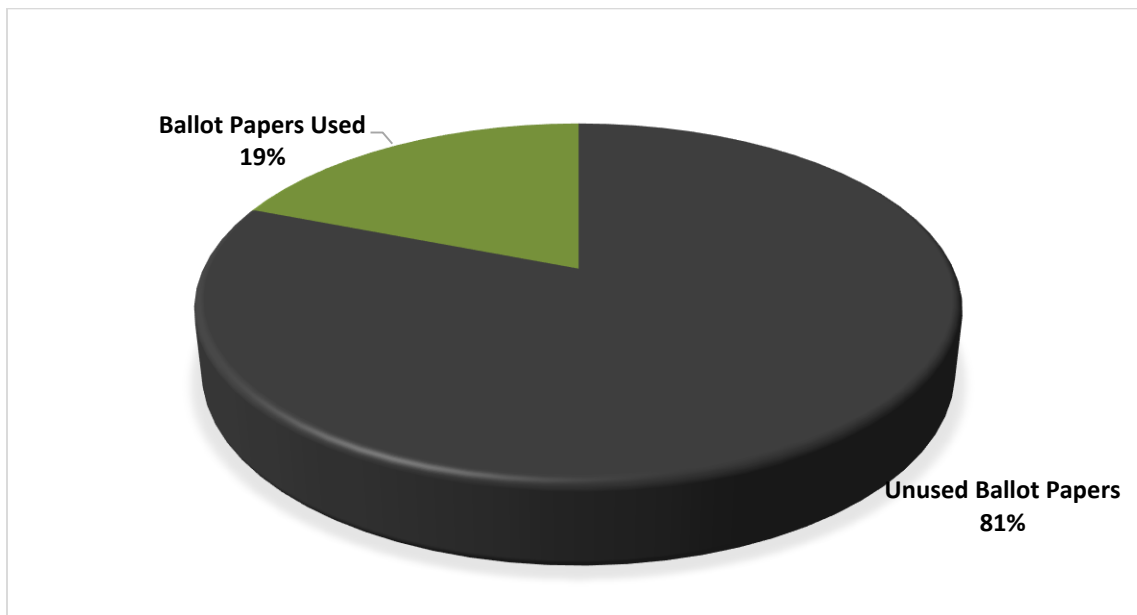


Figure 3: Unused Ballot Papers versus Ballot Papers Used in the by Election

Voter turnout

Chiwundura by-election turnout was 23.6%. By and large, the voter turnout was lower in the urban wards. ZESN observed low participation of the youths in the by-election, a trend that continues to emerge in almost all by-elections observed by ZESN post the 2013 elections.

⁵ *The Herald* 15 July 2017

Assisted voters

ZESN also noted insignificant numbers of assisted voters in most polling stations, attributed to illiteracy, old age and disability. For instance, some very low numbers of assisted voters were recorded. For instance at Fletcher secondary our observer reported that only one person (female) was assisted. The low number of assisted voters could be attributed to the low turnout that was observed in the by-election and the fact that some of the ward are situated in urban areas where literacy rates are higher.

Redirected Voters

At polling stations that ZESN observed, the number of voters who turned up at the wrong polling station and redirected to another were few. It was apparent in the number of redirected voters was higher in instances where different polling stations were cited at the same place, for instance at Mkoba Primary school there were two polling station located at the same school but in different classroom blocks. The two polling stations would be designated 'A' and 'B' hence a voter belong to Mkoba Primary School polling station A could turn up at Mkoba Primary School polling station B. Such phenomenon illustrates the need for robust voter education so that voters know the exact polling station where they are supposed to cast their vote.

Polling Procedures and Conduct of ZEC Polling Staff

ZESN observer reports revealed that all polling stations successfully completed setup and opening procedures by 7AM. At polling stations that ZESN observed, all the required voting materials such as ballot boxes, ballot papers, ZEC official stamp, indelible ink marker pens and the voters' roll were available at the time of opening. All observed polling stations were adequately manned with an average of six polling officials, 50% of them being female.

Political Party Agents

At all polling stations where ZESN had observed, ZANU PF had party agents, while the NCA only deployed at very few polling stations and the other two parties, Free Zimbabwe

Congress and Progressive Democrats of Zimbabwe having no agents at the polling stations where ZESN had static observers and visited by its mobile teams. Section 95 (1a and b) of the Electoral Act provides for one party agent to be placed inside the polling station and an additional two agents within the vicinity of the same polling station. Thus a political party can have up to three agents per polling station. The failure of the some political parties to deploy agents at polling stations denies the parties an opportunity to make informed assessment of the electoral processes.

Voting and Counting

Voting went on peacefully throughout the day at polling stations where ZESN visited or had static observers. In addition, counting was conducted in line with the prescribed procedures with results being posted outside the polling stations and at the constituency collating centre. At all polling stations that ZESN observed closing of polling and counting, party agents who were present signed the V11 forms.

8. BY-ELECTION RESULTS

The ZANU PF candidate received the most number of votes in all the wards and garnered a total of 9,426 votes, which making up 93% of the total valid votes cast. The runner-up, representing the NCA, was a distant second with only 445 votes, representing only 4 % of the total valid votes. Altogether, the three opposition candidates got just 708 votes. These votes are just 7% of the total votes.

An illustration of the final results is shown below.

Candidate	Political Party	Sex	Votes Received
Ndlovu Brown	ZANU-PF	M	9426
Guzete Takudzwa	NCA	M	445
Mudzviti Brighton	Free Zim Congress	M	145
Zulu Webster	PDZ	M	118
Rejected			187
Total Votes Cast			10 321
Total Valid Votes Cast			10 134
Voter Population			43 688
% Poll			23.6%

Table 1: Chiwundura By-election Results

Source: ZEC

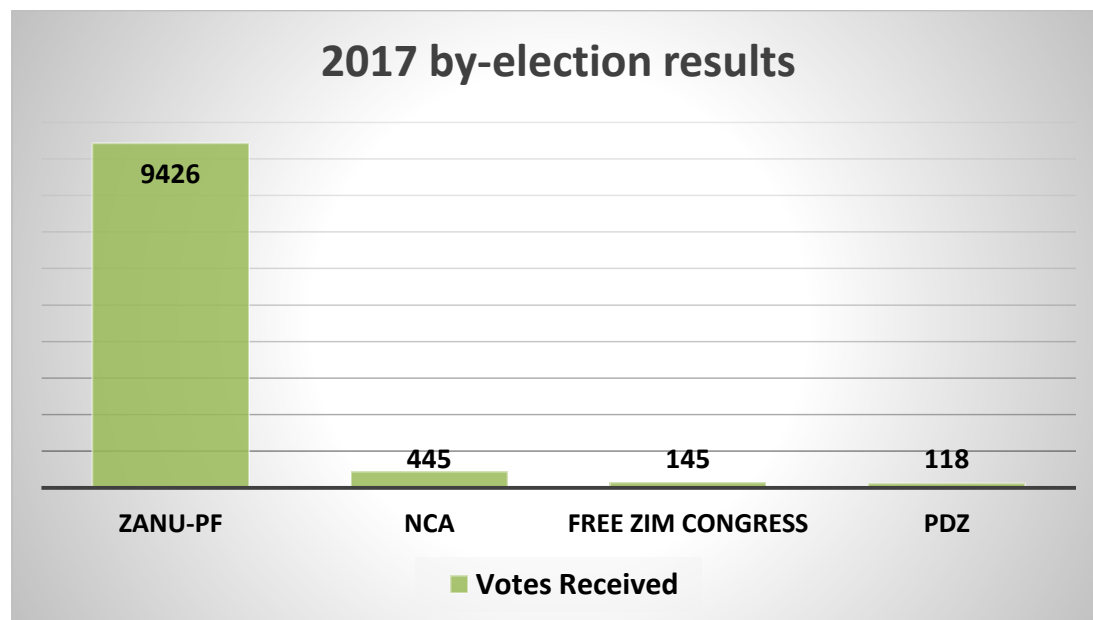
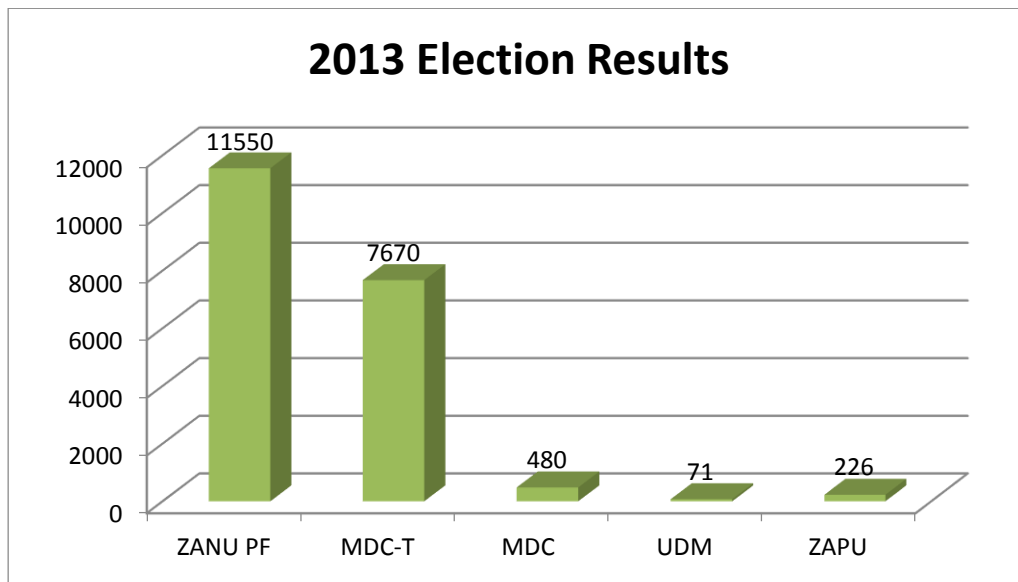


Figure 4: Chiwundura 2017 By-election results

Analysis of Previous Election Results

In elections held in the year 2000, the MDC won the Chiwindura National Assembly seat, the party however lost the seat in subsequent elections held in 2005, 2008 and 2013. In the 2013 elections, ZANU PF increased the number of votes received by 5,686 signifying an increase of 49% compared to votes received in the 2008 election. The MDC-T on the other hand received 1,736 more votes in 2013 as compared to 2008, an increase of 23% in votes received.



Figures: Chiwindura's 2013 election results.

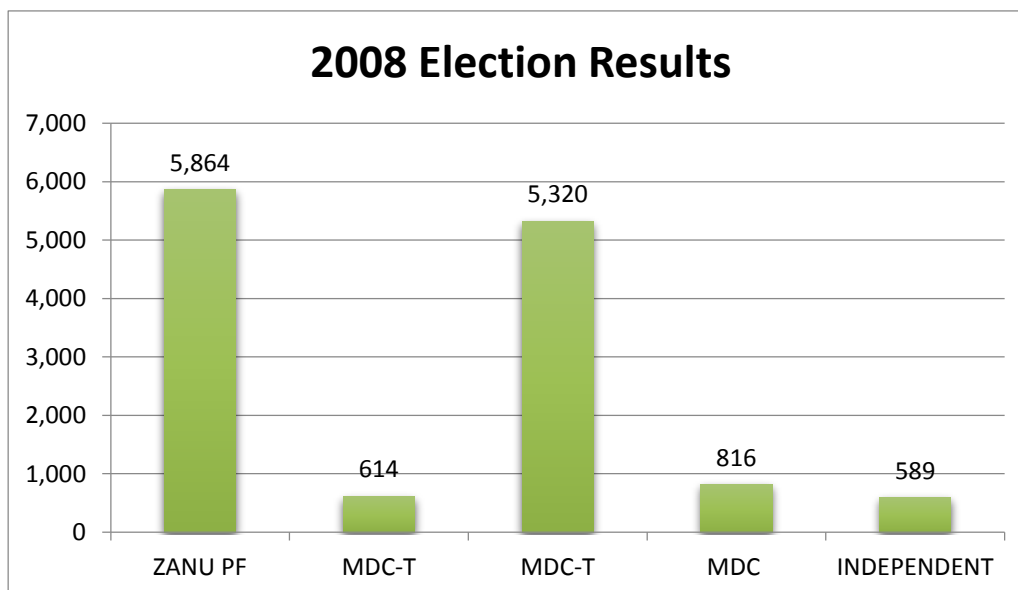


Figure 6: Chiwindura's 2008 election results.

Chiwindura has been predominantly a ZANU PF safe seat since the 2005 elections. In 2008 the MDC-T lost the National Assembly by-election for the same constituency because the party fielded two candidates, who collectively garnered 5,934 votes which outnumbered the 5,864 votes received by the ZANU-PF candidate, albeit by only 70 votes. This represents the closest the party has come to regaining the seat. In 2013, ZANU-PF won the seat with an even bigger margin of 3,880 votes.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations

9. ZESN calls upon ZEC to issue a public statement on the anomalies with the voter register that have been reported in the media and to clarify whether they pertain to the 2013 voters roll or the current voters' roll for the Chiwindura Constituency.
10. ZEC should prepare a new voters roll for use in the 2018 elections and discontinue the use of the 2013 voters roll so as to enhance stakeholder trust and confidence in the ZEC and in future elections.
11. ZESN urges the Registrar General to investigate irregularities relating to the existence national registration documents which contain details of persons with the same name and surname, date and place of birth but with different identification numbers and photos as well as the invalid identity numbers and to rectify these issues, as they are the institution in charge of issuing the national identification documents.
12. Deliberate efforts should be directed towards targeted voter education for the youths in order to increase their participation in electoral processes.

13. ZEC should ensure the implementation of comprehensive voter education programmes that are aimed at increase citizen participation in electoral processes, in particular voter turn-out.
14. ZEC should avail the demographic data that it collects during polling to stakeholders so that targeted voter education programmes are designed.
15. ZEC should adopt an open data policy to enhance trust and confidence in electoral processes.
16. To improve transparency ZEC should produce a single voters' roll which adheres to principles of voter registration.