

ZIMBABWE ELECTION SUPPORT NETWORK  
[ZESN]

REPORT  
ON THE ZIMBABWE 29 MARCH HARMONISED ELECTION AND 27 JUNE  
2008 PRESIDENTIAL RUN-OFF

Advance Copy

AUGUST 2008

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## Foreword

The Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), is a network of 38 independent, non-partisan, non-governmental organizations promoting democratic elections in Zimbabwe. It has been observing all aspects of elections since its inception in 2000. ZESN utilizes the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Principles and Guidelines Governing the Conduct of Democratic Elections as the yardstick to measure the conduct of an election.

The democratization process in Africa in general and Zimbabwe in particular has taken a long winding road that has resulted in electoral outcomes that have been at best acknowledged and at worst condemned. The oscillating executive decisions on the conduct of elections in respective countries have resulted in Africa being labeled emerging democracies even where the country in particular attained independence three decades ago. Democracy has been associated with elections and yet it is in danger of authoritarian manipulation. Historically, elections have been an instrument of authoritarian control as well as a means of democratic governance.

The relative importance of elections in the democratization process is key in that the success of any democracy depends primarily on the conduct of participatory, competitive politics particularly free and fair elections that render legitimacy to the incumbent. However, elections in themselves are not sufficient to ensure democracy because even military juntas also hold elections to try and buy legitimacy from their victims.

Electoral experiences, especially in Africa suggest their potential double-edged nature. On one hand by organizing periodic elections, governments create some semblance of democratic legitimacy and at the same time by placing those elections under tight authoritarian controls they try to cement their continued hold on power. Their dream is to reap the fruits of electoral legitimacy without running the risks of democratic uncertainty. Balancing between electoral control and electoral credibility, governments situate themselves in a nebulous zone of structural ambivalence.

ZESN however, believes the democratization road must start with inclusive, participatory, free and fair elections. It also believes that elections form a fundamental value upon which democracy can lay its solid foundation. The fundamental concept that electoral reform will ultimately lead to broader political and economic reform is critical. The idea that electoralism alone suffices is fast losing ground as the modern thinking denotes that it should be in tandem with the respect for human freedoms and choices, contestation and participation which ultimately leads to legitimacy.

The March 27, 2008 harmonized election was relatively calm with less incidents of political violence. The polling processes were generally smooth without serious problems. The period leading to the run off witnessed a dramatic down ward shift election in terms of election environment, processes and management which resulted in the election being condemned by regional member states as well as local civil society organisations and individuals, which ultimately led to a contested election.

ZESN's vision is a Zimbabwe where democratic electoral environment and processes are upheld. This vision can only be realized where the political environment is conducive for holding free and fair elections, where citizens are free to form, join and support conflicting parties, candidates and policies,

where they can choose from available alternatives through access to alternative sources of information. Democratic elections can only take place where equal rights of participation are accorded to all full members of a political community and where they are free to express their electoral preferences. Reserved positions, the politics of exclusion, violence and intimidation, repression of civil liberties, unfair access to the media, coercion and fraud as well as preventing elected officials from taking offices or concluding their terms of office are all political machinations that reverse democracy and ultimately development. It is believed that electoral reforms recommended by ZESN in this report will assist the country in fastening the pace of democratization.

## Acknowledgements

ZESN would like to express its profound gratitude to its board that has worked tirelessly to ensure that the organization is guided by prudent policies and regulations and for their promptness in dealing with emerging crises which were in abundance in the run-up, during and after the 2008 harmonized election. Our heart-felt gratitude goes to the National and Provincial Task force members who worked flat out months before and after the election to ensure the smooth implementation of election observation. We would also like to express our appreciation to Long Term Observers and community Educators who worked under very trying and risky times to ensure that the organization receives accurate, verified and up-to date information on political developments during and after the election. We appreciate the role played by Short Term Observers and drivers who risked their lives by observing the harmonized election the Presidential run-off. We are eternally grateful to our development partners who ensured that our dreams are realized and who were flexible given the political environment that obtained in Zimbabwe. Our appreciation goes to ZESN Secretariat for their hard work, efficiency and effectiveness in managing all the programmes. We express our deepest sadness to our ZESN Observer Elliot Machipisa who was killed in cold blood in Hurungwe for his desire and dream to see a democratic Zimbabwe. He left behind a wife and two daughters aged six and eight. Last but definitely not the least we appreciate and congratulate every voter on the Zimbabwe voters roll who exercise their right to choose in every election. We all hope that the electoral reforms recommended by ZESN if adopted would lead to a more democratic state.

## ACRONYMS

AIPPA	: Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act
AU	: African Union
FPTP	: First Past the Post
GNU	: Government of National Unity
MDC	: Movement for Democratic Change
MISA	: Media Information in Southern Africa
NASCOH	: National Associations for the Care of the Handicapped
NCA	: National Constitutional Assembly
NGOs	: Non Governmental Organizations
POSA	: Public Order and Security Act
SADC	: Southern African Development Community
SADC-EU	: Southern African Development Community –European Union
UPP	: United People's Party
USA	: United States of America
ZANU PF	: Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front
ZDP	: Zimbabwe Democratic Party
ZEC	: Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
ZESN	: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network
ZLHR	: Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights
ZPPDP	: Zimbabwe People's Democratic Party
ZYA	: Zimbabwe Youth in Alliance
ZNA	: Zimbabwe National Army
ZUPCO	: Zimbabwe United Passenger Company

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

While the 29 March Harmonized Election and 27 the June Presidential Run Off have come and gone, they are poised to leave an indelible imprint in Zimbabwe's post independence electoral history. The limelight and controversy they generated within regional and global contexts have no local electoral parallels save those witnessed during the legendary 1980 Independence Election.

They set in motion a chain of events which if not urgently addressed are set to see the current socio-economic meltdown in the country worsening to unprecedented levels. For the first time in its history, Zimbabwe went for almost half a year without a popularly elected Government in place, for that matter at a time when bold decisions were needed to bail out the country from its socio-economic meltdown.

Controversial as they were, the elections marked a significant departure from past electoral experiences. For the first time since independence in 1980, Zimbabwe conducted four elections rolled in one, hence "harmonized" elections. Until 2005, presidential and parliamentary elections were held separately with presidential elections after every five years and parliamentary elections after every six years.

In contrast to the overly restrictive electoral frameworks under which past elections were conducted, the 29 March and 27 June Elections were conducted under a visibly reconstituted electoral framework following the Electoral Laws Amendment Act [2008] and amendments to POSA, AIPPA and the Public Broadcasting Act.

Also, votes were to be counted at polling stations, presiding officers obliged to record them on Return Forms [VfIs] and post them outside polling stations before submitting them to constituency centers, electoral changes that visibly enhanced transparency and accountability in the counting and tabulation of election results.

Equally instructive is to note that while in past elections a presidential candidate with the highest number of votes, even if below 50% of the total vote cast would be eligible for presidency, the 29 March's new electoral dispensation mandated the presidential candidate to meet a stipulated 50% + 1 vote. Also unlike in previous elections, the electoral framework explicitly provided for a run-off and also outlined the specific frameworks that will apply in the event of this scenario, thus attaching a precautionary measure never attached before to any election.

The electoral administrative framework was also reconstituted with the dissolution and placing of the functions initially undertaken by the Delimitation Commission, the Electoral Supervisory Commission under the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission with the Registrar-General of Elections and the Election Directorate directly under it. However, as shown in the section below, the electoral framework is still fraught with several gaps, in need of urgent intervention.

While the run up to the 29 March Harmonized Elections and the polling day itself were relatively calm, post poll scenarios cast an incomparable trend. For the first time in the nation's post independence electoral history, the electorate had to contend with an anxiety-laden six-week delay in the release of the presidential poll.

The delay was so unprecedented that the regional body, SADC, was galvanized into convening an emergency meeting in Lusaka [Zambia] to drum up pressure for the release of presidential results in Zimbabwe. As if this delay was not nerve-racking enough, the Zimbabwean voter was in for yet another electoral first when ZEC, the body tasked for the overall management of elections, ordered a recount of results in 23 constituencies before the release of the presidential poll, a decision that generated animated debates and speculations within and across the globe.

When the results were finally released on 2 May 2008, it took almost two weeks to have the run-off date announced on 15 May 2008 during which the run up to the run off degenerated into a run over leaving in its wake a trail of destruction, houses burnt down, many people displaced and homeless, many children orphaned, and community relations torn asunder. Freedom of assembly and movement were heavily restricted with rural areas virtually sealed off from opposition rallies, the opposition leadership subjected to sporadic arrests and detentions, their campaign activities under total blackout on national electronic and press media. Hate speech, incitement of violence, and threats of war characterized electoral campaigns, with the ruling party presidential candidate threatening to go back to war if he lost the election to the MDC presidential candidate, whom he considered a puppet of the West.

The intensity with which this retributive violence was perpetrated was so shocking that a week to the 27 June run-off saw Thabo Mbeki, the South African President making spirited effort to cancel the run-off, urging ZANU PF and the MDC to bury their hatchets and start negotiating for a Government of National Unity [GNU], a suggestion which however did not carry the day as Zimbabwe defiantly went ahead with the Election. Calls for the cancellation of the run off were also echoed by African luminaries such as Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu and Kofi Annan, as well as from the UN Secretary General, Britain and United States of America.

On 21 June 2008, the MDC presidential aspirant withdrew from the race alleging gross retributive state violence against his supporters, a development that relegated the election to a one-horse run off.

The Polling Day was characterized by poor voter turnout in urban areas, an extraordinarily high number of spoilt ballots [39 975 in the March Election against 131 481 in the June Election] with a significant number reportedly carrying insulting messages, an unusually high number of assisted voters, and recording of serial numbers, incidents that point to a banal breach of voter rights and secrecy. In most rural constituencies, voters were reportedly herded to polling stations by traditional leaders, instructed to vote for the ruling party candidate and also ordered to record their ballot papers' serial numbers and after polling give them to the local leaders. Soldiers and police presence was reportedly heavy such that in some cases their presence reportedly overshadowed that of voters.

In stark contrast to the six week delay that accompanied the release of the 29 March elections, the 27 June results were speedily released and within 24 hours, the winner had been sworn in as President of Zimbabwe at a function whose regional and international presence however least resembled past experiences.

The 27 June "run-off" received round condemnation in both process and outcome with a number of countries such as Botswana, Zambia, Britain and the United States openly

declaring their rejection of the elections, terms such as “farce” and “sham” generally used to characterize it. The Government of Botswana openly called for the expulsion of Zimbabwe from the SADC and the AU while the African National Congress youth league Chairman Julius Malema called the run off “a joke of the worst order”.

Reports by the Pan African Parliament Observer Team, the African Union Observer Mission, the Botswana Observer Team, and the SADC Election Observer Mission [SEOM] Preliminary Report also roundly condemned the election process and outcome as generally “not giving rise to the conduct of free, fair and credible elections”, “falling short of accepted AU standards”, “not representing the will of the people of Zimbabwe”, “not conforming to SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections”, among other characterizations. The Group of Eminent African leaders that include Nelson Mandela also expressed visible disquiet on the conduct of elections, generally describing the election as illegitimate and in fact a dark patchy in Africa’s electoral history.

### **Observed Electoral Gaps and the way forward**

Such a highly agitated electoral environment hardly suffices for free and fair elections. The two political parties must engage in power-sharing talks in order to find a lasting solution to the political impasse. Such dialogues should however be guided by the “will of the people” as anything short of that constitutes a truce and not a permanent settlement. The message of zero tolerance to political violence must also cascade from the top leadership structures to the grassroots, with political leaders publicly denouncing political violence in both words and action.

While Zimbabwe continues to conduct its elections within the Westminster system of first past the post [FPTP] based on the “winner- take-all” model, the solution to the political stalemate in Zimbabwe lies in an electoral paradigmatic shift to more inclusive, accommodating, win-win electoral systems based on proportional representation [for Senate] and Mixed Electoral Models [for the Lower House].

On voter registration and inspection of the Voters’ Roll, it was noted with concern that the exercise started late with little time allocated for voter registration and inspection; that the voters roll is not up to date and that the problem of ghost voters remains a problem and that in some cases, insufficient and incorrect information was provided to citizens about the registration process. Voter registration must be approached as an ongoing process, stringent requirements which discourage people from registering as voters must be done away with, and that the voter registration exercise be sufficiently publicized to ensure maximum voter participation.

While the Electoral Act obliges ZEC to conduct voter education it was disturbing to note that voter education started late and in some cases with reports of “little voter education” having been conducted by ZEC by the time of elections. ZEC should be availed with adequate resources for voter education and that adequate monitoring mechanisms should be put in place to ensure that voter education is conducted in a uniform, professional and non-partisan manner. ZEC should also provide more space to NGOs to provide gap filling voter education.

Although ZEC now has direct responsibility over the delimitation exercise, its management of the delimitation process was far from satisfactory. Insufficient time was allowed for people and parliamentarians to participate in the process. The final Delimitation Report was tabled in Parliament very late in the electoral process leaving little time to educate the public on

changes to boundaries [ward and constituencies]. Delays in the finalization of the delimitation exercise resulted in voter registration and inspections being done before the exercise leading to costly re-runs of primaries in several constituencies. ZEC must be obliged to give public notice before embarking on a delimitation exercise and “so far as is practicable within the time available” entertain representations from political parties and other interested parties who are likely to be affected by it

While the nomination exercises were largely transparent, it was noted with concern that some nomination papers were in some cases rejected or disqualified on the basis of avoidable reasons such as inadequate papers, candidates being nominated by persons who are not registered as voters and in some cases prospective candidates’ names not appearing on the voters’ roll. To avoid such unnecessary rejections of nomination papers, prospective candidates should ensure that their papers are in order well in advance. Information on ward and constituency boundaries should also be timely availed so that nominees are identified from the correct wards.

While in the run up to the 29 March Election there was visible effort to accord some reasonable access to the media to all political parties, it was distressing to note that in the run up to the run-off the state media prominently featured ruling party political advertisements and messages to the total exclusion of MDC T. In those few instances where reference was made to the MDC T, the messages were ZANU PF sponsored and intended to disparage, de-campaign and discredit the opposition candidate in all forms. Ideally before the next elections in Zimbabwe, more broadcasters [independent radio and television stations] should be allowed to start operating so that the public can receive a greater diversity of information and viewpoints. The Electoral Commission should also be more proactive in its monitoring of public broadcasters during the election period to ensure that they observe these provisions.

Accreditation of local and international observers is too restricted. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice still wield veto powers on which groups should be accredited. The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission must have the decisive say on which observers to accredit without any ministerial veto power as is currently the case. ZEC should also accredit sufficient numbers of local and international observers to allow comprehensive observation of elections and at the same time guaranteeing the security of independent and domestic election observers.

Postal voting in Zimbabwe remains controversial, shrouded in secrecy and inaccessible to observers. It is strongly recommended that the doctrine of secrecy that is applied to other electoral processes must also apply to postal voting. The Electoral Commission should also be given the power to establish a system that allows Zimbabweans living outside the country [diaspora voters] to vote by post if they are unable to return to Zimbabwe to cast their votes. On the issue of voting of assisted voters, it is noted with deep concern that reports of literate voters being forced to profess illiteracy and seek Assisted Voter status continue to be received. Measures must be promptly put in place to stop this abuse. The secrecy of their ballot is also questionable. To safeguard the secrecy of their ballot and also avoid intimidation and possible future retribution, they should be assisted to vote by a trusted friend or relative.

The partisan role of the police, army and prison officers remains a major electoral concern. Cases where acts of violence have been committed either directly by state services or in

their full view have also been fully documented. Security forces should conduct themselves in a professional and non-partisan manner and should not serve the interests of individual political parties. While the presence of police officers at polling stations is to maintain order, deployment of large numbers of security forces at polling stations could lead to voter intimidation.

Also disturbing is the growing partisan role of traditional leadership in politics. Reports of traditional leaders who were actively involved in political campaigns, campaigning for the ruling party, threatening known or suspected opposition supporters with eviction from their fiefdoms or, ordering opposition supporters facing threats of eviction to pay a fine of an ox in order to be forgiven were widespread. Such practices are in total breach of their traditional god-fatherly role in their communities. Traditional leaders must remain apolitical, embracing all their subjects regardless of their political persuasion and allowing their subjects to exercise their freedom of choice and association.

The Electoral Court is not well capacitated to hear and make timely resolutions to all election-related appeals within six months of the date of their submission with most pre-election petitions finally cleared after elections. For the Electoral Court to resolve disputes expeditiously before the election takes place there is need for competent, effective, independent and impartial Judiciary and electoral institutions. There is also need to complement the judges of the Electoral Court with staff, equipment and adequate resources.

Sound election administration is critical in building political party confidence in the conduct of elections. However ZEC's management of the delimitation, nomination, voter education, voter registration and inspection processes and release of the 29 March presidential results was cause for concern. ZEC's neutrality and ability to work without being influenced by political parties is highly suspect yet such impartiality and autonomy is needed to enlist the confidence of the electorate, political parties, and civic society. ZESN therefore recommends that an independent and more professional, all-inclusive, accountable and politically independent Election Management Body be established to run elections. The Body should be appointed with the participation of opposition parties and key stakeholders. Such a Body should be financed from the Consolidated Fund with its accountability to parliament and not to the Minister or President which is currently the case.

#### The Political Impasse

To resolve the political impasse that has been dogging Zimbabwe since the emergence of the MDC in 2000, the political leadership of the main political parties urgently engage in hard talk and "will of the people" driven power sharing talks drawing lessons similar experiences in other countries.

However, promising as it is, power-sharing is no stroll in a garden park. Finding a solution to the Zimbabwe crisis is not going to be easy given the tangent stance of the main political actors. How far each of the principals is prepared to climb down from their positions and how far the mediator will manage the process will be decisive in determining either the collapse or the success of the negotiations.

Particular sticky issues are the basis of the proposed power-sharing. Is the basis the 27 June poll or 29 March poll results? This question is particularly burning given that both contenders have hard-line positions on this sticky issue. How the mediator will handle this tricky question without shortchanging the will of the people will prove a test case of his mediation

management capacity.

Also imperative is the need to agree on who will head the proposed power-sharing arrangement? Who will wield executive/ceremonial powers? How are ministerial responsibilities to be shared? How is the issue of violence to be addressed? Is the arrangement a transition to elections or an end in itself? These questions are particularly tricky given the ideological and personality differences and mistrust between the two main political actors. Against this background ZESN and all peace loving citizens fervently hope that the traditional obstacles that have been standing in the way of the SADC-brokered talks since 2004 will be kept at bay.

When all is said and done, the 27 Presidential Run Off in Zimbabwe was a sad story of an election without democracy. This election experience suggests that while the idea of democracy is intimately linked to elections, in practice the two do not necessarily add up. Even undemocratic regimes hold periodic elections in order to give some semblance of democratic legitimacy.

## CHAPTER ONE HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF ELECTIONS

### **Historical Background**

Elections do not occur in social vacuum. They take place within specific historical and political contexts. Unfolding historical and political developments directly and indirectly influence the electoral processes of the country. In fact, they constitute the macro environmental contexts within which elections are conducted.

Political and historical contexts define the play field, determine the rules and the play of the game as well as the policy issues that inform and underpin election campaigns. Electoral processes and practices at a given time, mirror political scenarios aground. Where the political climate is tense, agitated, and polarized, election campaigns have generally been marred with violence. Understanding of the politics and history of the country is therefore critical in unraveling the political behavior of election contenders.

Also instructive to note is that the liberation struggle was a protracted search for the right to majority enfranchisement, a basic citizen democratic right that is exercised through periodic elections. Periodic elections not only allow citizen participation in political processes but also allow the country's citizens to define their socio-economic destiny by choosing a government of their choice. A freely exercised vote therefore expresses the political will of the people in a given country. The 1980 Election undertaken within the framework of the 1979 Lancaster House Constitution provided Zimbabwe's eight million black majority citizens with the first experience to exercise their political right of enfranchisement. The 1980 Election therefore symbolizes a departure from exclusionary politics.

Through that first election, monitored and observed by the regional and global community, black Zimbabweans expressed their collective will through the ballot box, a political will that led to the first government of Zimbabwe, a Government of National Unity [GNU] comprising ZANU [with 57 parliamentary seats], ZAPU [with 20 parliamentary seats], UANC [with 3 parliamentary seats] with 20 parliamentary seats [constitutionally reserved for Whites until 1987 in the Lancaster Constitution. In this case, a GNU that is based on the vote [will of the people] is not a novelty in Zimbabwe.

Since 1980, elections have been a very visible feature of post independence politics in Zimbabwe, hence the 1985 Election, the 1990 Election, the 1995 Election, the 2002 Election and the 2005 Elections. These elections have to be situated within first and second decade political developments such as the civil conflict in Matebeleland and Midlands [1982-87], the Unity Accord between ZANU and ZAPU in 1987, the emergence of ZUM and its vigorous opposition to the idea of one party legislation in the 1990s, the emergence of vibrant opposition party in 2000, rejection of the Draft Constitution, the shift to Fast Track Land Reform Program, human rights issues and manner of implementation of the reform program estranged relations with the West, adoption of SADC Principles and Guidelines on Democratic Elections in 2004, among others.

The interplay of historical and political factors during this period also had a direct bearing on voting trends. While the first three elections had sustained voter interest, the period 1985 to 1995 was generally characterized by voter apathy. From an estimated turnout of 94 % in 1980, the proportion declined steadily over the years to 84% in 1985 and 47% in 1990. The

emergence and participation of ZUM in the 1995 elections somehow galvanized voter interest, though it was short lived.

### **The Post 2000 Era**

The post 1999 saw a resurgence of more competitive party politics with increases in voter turnout in the 2000 election in quantitative terms. Out of 5.04 million registered voters, about 2.5 million voted in the election. The post 2000 era therefore marked a watershed in voter turnout trends. The Constitution Reform process and the 2000 Referendum revived interest in national politics. The NO VOTE result in a way revealed that ZANU PF was not as invincible as was generally supposed. The 2000 election also marked a watershed in that it put to an end the de facto one-party state situation when the MDC won 57 out of the 120 directly elected seats. The election signaled stiff competition between ZANU PF and MDC.

On a negative note, the 2000 and 2002 elections also marked descent into widespread violence, coercion and intimidation with over 150 people reportedly killed [ZPP Report, 2006]. The run up to the 2002 presidential elections was one of the most politically volatile post independence election eras ever experienced in Zimbabwe. It experienced the highest record of gross forms of violence in comparison with the 2005. Topping the list in terms of election violations were the four provinces of Manicaland, Mashonaland East, Masvingo and the Midlands with Mashonaland West and Central as serious hot spot contenders. These provinces are incidentally ruling party strongholds.

Election violence also took the form of hate speech and hate politics from both main presidential contenders, however with ruling party candidates on the lead, ruling party political rallies generally laced with slogans such as *Pasi ne MDC*, fist pointing, use of military language, swearing, labeling of other contestants as enemies of the state, sellouts and stooges of the West, betrayers of the revolution and declarations by the service chiefs that they would not salute any presidential winner who does not have war liberation war credentials.

This escalation in violence in the run up to the 2002 presidential elections has to be understood within the context of the emergence of the MDC and its visible inroads into areas that had hitherto been ruling party strongholds. Organized violence may have been utilized as a political weapon designed to fence off rural areas from opposition penetration. Also instructive is to note that the 2002 presidential elections had occurred hot on the heels of a shocking *NO VOTE* referendum, a vote out-turn which the ruling party interpreted as part of a grand imperialist strategy by the MDC, the white commercial farmer and the British to stab the ZANU PF-initiated land acquisition agenda on the back. Thus, within ruling party thinking, the *NO VOTE* was a warning signal that its "liberation agenda" was under siege.

It was in these contexts that restrictive pieces of legislation such as the Public Order and Security Act [POSA] and Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act [AIPPA], developments which political analysts liken to the Smith Regime which relied on an array of repressive measures [for instance, the notorious Law and Order [Maintenance] Act] which had given virtually unlimited powers to the government to search private homes, ban or restrict public gatherings, ban publications and break labor strikes, among other things.

The resuscitation of the land issue and its quick conversion into an election campaign political good tensed up the political temperature and polarized society as criticism of land implementation was treated as total rejection of the land redistribution agenda and what the

liberation war was fought for. Relations between the government and UK, USA and organizations such as the Commonwealth and European Union also took a worse turn.

However on a positive note, the era was witness to the adoption of the SADC Principles and Guidelines governing the conduct of democratic elections in 2004, although compliance with these Guidelines has remained a major electoral challenge in Zimbabwe. The period also witnessed the re-introduction of the Upper House [Senate], a development which however resulted in a split in the MDC into MDC T and MDC over whether or not to participate in Senate elections, with the former being anti-Senate while the latter was pro-Senate.

### **The Post 2005 Election**

The 2008 Elections were conducted against a background of deep-rooted political and economic meltdown. On the economic front, Zimbabwe was grappling with its worst economic recession characterized by runaway inflation of over 1 million percent, acute basic commodity, drugs fuel, and foreign currency shortages, and flight of skilled manpower and power cuts.

On the political front, the elections came at a time when all that has been tried to solve the Zimbabwean crisis through “smart” sanctions, SADC-brokered negotiations appeared to be floundering. The SADC-brokered talks between the two political parties mediated by the South African president Thabo Mbeki that had been going on and off since 2004 had reportedly reached a stalemate. South Africa’s policy of engagement or quiet diplomacy was increasingly under threat, the South African president accused of treating ZANU PF with kid gloves. There was a growing feeling within the MDC, civic groups and some African Heads of States to view the Zimbabwe crisis as an African issue rather than a mere SADC issue. In October 2007, Senegalese President Wade had recommended a shift to multilateral mediation by African Heads of State, arguing that Mbeki should not be the only one to handle the Zimbabwean crisis, a recommendation which was rejected by both Mbeki and Mugabe who argued that there should not be any other initiative other than the SADC one.

There were also increasing calls for the two main political parties, ZANU PF and the MDC, to abandon their hard-line positions. ZANU PF as the ruling party was exhorted to realize that it needs the help of the MDC, all patriotic Zimbabweans and the international community to untangle itself from the political mess aground. They were called upon to involve elements from the ruling party, the two formations of the MDC, other opposition groups, civic society organizations, churches, labor unions, student movements and the business community. This “third way” initiative gained currency against growing realization that the two main contending factions, ZANU PF and MDC, were experiencing deep seated internal feuding that posed a threat to their political survival and their political will to hold on to on-going talks.

### **Political Actors**

While the 29 March Harmonized Elections saw around eight political parties [ZANU PF, MDC T, MDC, Mavambo, UPP, FDU, PUMA, ZDP, and ZPPDP] and independents registering for elections, the contest was mainly between ZANU and the MDC T as the visibility of the other political parties remained on paper. However, the MDC as the main opposition election contender was home to factional and leadership feuding. Allegations of political in-fights within MDC were vindicated when a simple issue of whether or not to participate in the senatorial elections of 2005 left the MDC split into an “anti-Senate” MDC Tsvangirai and a pro-Senate MDC Mutambara wing. Despite spirited calls to forge a re-union, MDC participated in the 29 March 2008 Elections a divided house, a development that proved costly to both factions as ZANU PF was quick to capitalize on these divisions and captured some seats in what were

generally perceived to be strong MDC strongholds. The period also saw the MDC abandoning its traditional strategy of mass action to one of engagement with its political rivalry, ZANU PF. Confrontation as a strategy to dislodge ZANU PF has not been effective because of repressive legislation, a highly partisan police and state security service.

The ruling party entered the 29 March Election virtually a limping party with widespread reports of brewing fissures and cracks within the party. It was in essence a party at war with itself. These internal rumblings though muffled, reportedly gravitated around the succession issue, a leadership crisis that has been simmering as far back as late 1990s, with the famous "Mugabe must go" Mavhaire parliamentary motion and the Mkoba MP, Fredrick Shaba's "Mugabe must not continually succeed himself", among others. Flashes of these sentiments were also manifest during the provincial consultations on Constitutional Reforms in 1999.

In the run up to the December 2007 Special Congress, ZANU PF power struggle had reportedly intensified with an alleged faction calling for the endorsement of President Mugabe as the ruling party's presidential election candidacy while another alleged rival faction was reportedly calling for the replacement of President Mugabe as the ruling party's presidential election candidacy. A statement by ZANU PF spokesman, a week before the special Congress that the congress would "have the election of the *presidency* as the main thing", to some extent indicates that the posts of President and his deputies as well as party chair were going to be reviewed.

Also of significance were the November-December 2007 solidarity marches organized by war veterans led by Jabulani Sibanda in the ten provinces across the country in support of Robert Mugabe as the ruling party presidential candidate. War veterans, reportedly used this as an opportunity to lobby for a parliamentary quota system for the ex-combatants, arguing that they had been marginalized for too long.

A competitive edge was added to the electoral landscape when the ZANU PF politiburo member Simba Makoni announced that he would contest the presidency as an independent candidate. Makoni's announcement caught the country by surprise considering that ZANU PF had given the nation the impression that President Mugabe had been unanimously endorsed as the party's candidate. Simba Makoni's entrance into the presidential race gave the electorate broader choice of representatives in this election, some link the current political impasse to this development arguing the entry into the presidential race has divided the votes from both the MDC and ZANU PF leading to the run off.

There were also media reports that former Minister of Information, Jonathan Moyo and former Harare South legislator Margaret Dongo had filed court papers challenging the nomination court date that had been set by President Mugabe. The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission also announced that the inspection of the voters' roll would be conducted between 1 and 7 February 2008, however later extended to 14 February 2008. Inspection was to be conducted countrywide at an estimated 5000 inspection centers.

## Emerging Political Issues

Also of electoral significance were the SADC brokered talks aimed at forging working relations between the two main political actors, ZANU PF and the MDC. The need for the two political parties to forge unity was as far back as 2002. With continued socioeconomic meltdown in the post 2005 era, the two political parties came under renewed pressure to engage each other for the sake of development. While negotiations have been on and off, of electoral significance were agreements made to pass the Zimbabwe Constitutional Amendment No. 18 of 2007 which resulted among other things, in electoral law reforms relating to delimitation of boundaries, voter registration, tabulation of election results and media coverage, among others.

However, the adoption of Constitutional Amendment No. 18 of 2007 generated much debate with MDC stakeholders threatening to disown the MDC for failing to consult them prior to agreement. NGOs such as ZESN, Zimbabwe Restoration of Human Rights, NCA, Crisis Zimbabwe Coalition, MISA, ZLHR etc issued communiqués expressing disquiet over its adoption. In fact, for a number of civic groups, the agreement amounted to a “climb-down” on the part of the MDC.

Of general concern to civic groups and the attentive public were aspects of the Bill which sought to allow Parliament to elect a new President to replace one who dies, resigns or is removed from office without specifying any particular majority by which a new President must be elected. This change, as argued by ZESN, was undemocratic as it goes against constitution [section 28(2)] that an executive president must be elected by popular vote. No reason, including the fact that elections are expensive, cannot justify a provision that would allow an executive President to hold office without a popular mandate.

The Bill also sought to change the composition of the Senate and House of Assembly. The Senate then comprised 66 Senators, of whom 50 were elected on a constituency basis, 10 being chiefs and six appointed by the President. The change in the Bill therefore meant enlarging the Senate from 50 to 93 of whom 60 were to be directly elected on a constituency basis, 10 provincial governors, 18 chiefs and five appointed by the President. Before the Bill, the House of Assembly consisted of 120 elected members, 10 provincial governors, eight chiefs and 12 presidential appointees. Under the Bill the House was going to have 210 members all of whom were directly elected by the people on a constituency basis.

This increase in the number of seats in Parliament was viewed as an undesirable and fiscally unjustifiable development which was poised to escalate the expenses of running parliament. A reduction in the number of MPs who owe their seats to the President is most welcome. Both Houses of Parliament must be elected with the President appointing none to their seats. The fundamental point was that the Executive must not be allowed to appoint any members of the Legislature and governors at all.

The main political actors also agreed to scrap the post of Executive Mayor in towns and cities, a development that received mixed views within civil society, some arguing that the MDC had been duped by ZANU PF as they interpreted the decision as essentially a way of diluting the MDC power base in the main cities and towns which since 2000 had fallen to the MDC.

However, while the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment No 18 had its own grey areas, it gave birth to a number of positive electoral changes, for instance changes in the polling process that made it mandatory to post poll results at polling stations using V 11, 12, V13

forms, increased access of opposition to national electronic and print media, political tolerance, and amendments to POSA and AIPPA which increased accessibility of all areas by the opposition towards March Harmonized elections.

### **Relations with the West**

The 29 March 2008 Election also came at a time when relations between Zimbabwe with the Commonwealth, Britain, USA, just to mention a few, were at their lowest. Following the fast-track land reform program and violent campaigns for the 2000 general elections and the 2002 presidential election, a verbal cold war has erupted between Zimbabwe and the western countries with Britain and the USA accused of meddling into the internal affairs of Zimbabwe and through supporting the opposition MDC plotting to effect "regime change". Since 2005 election campaigns in Zimbabwe have generally gone under the tag Anti-Blair/Bush Elections creating that the actual contest is between Zimbabwe, Britain and the USA. Implied here was that the MDC was an inconsequential puppet party. This deterioration in relations with western countries has seen Zimbabwe diverting its erstwhile reliance from the West to Eastern world adopting a Look East Policy, a policy that has seen Zimbabwe relying more and more on China, India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia

Also instructive to note is that while over the years, SADC countries have demonstrated their solidarity with Zimbabwe [for instance, by calling the Commonwealth and the European Union to lift targeted "smart" sanctions against Zimbabwe, or refusing to attend SADC-EU ministerial meetings that excluded Zimbabwe] the post 2005 era witnessed growing uneasiness with political developments in Zimbabwe with Zambia, Botswana and even Tanzania openly expressing their disquiet with the situation in Zimbabwe. The unfolding scenario is one of a country and a leadership that is increasingly facing isolation.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND ELECTORAL FRAMEWORKS

#### Introduction

The effectiveness and fairness of elections in any country largely hinges on how well the legal framework is constituted. The legal framework must provide for a climate in which voters can freely participate in the electoral process. An election is the only opportunity in one's life when national citizens can exercise their democratic right to define their social, economic and political destiny through the ballot box.

To this end, the legal framework must empower relevant bodies to conduct rigorous observation and monitoring of all stages of the electoral process. It must also provide for an impartial and professional enforcement of the laws by law enforcement agencies. In short, a well constituted legal framework is critical in building voter confidence in the electoral process.

However, legislation alone is not enough as voters need to see how any newly crafted laws are enforced before, during, and after elections. The political parties contesting the elections also need to test the efficacy of the new laws and satisfy themselves that they are being properly implemented.

#### Legal Framework

The term *legal framework* refers to the constitutional and legislative provisions governing the conduct of elections in the country at a given period. The term therefore covers the Constitution of Zimbabwe, the Electoral Act [Chapter 2:11], the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission Act [Chapter 2:12] as amended by the Electoral Laws Amendment Act of 2008 and other relevant regulations. These legal frameworks provide parameters for the conduct of elections, the delimitation of constituency boundaries and the operation of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission.

The Electoral Act, among other things, provides for a Registrar-General of Voters and constituency registrars, the registration of voters, the preparation, compilation and maintenance of voters rolls, the qualifications of voters, the nomination and election of candidates to Parliament, the office of President and local authorities. The Electoral Act also establishes the Electoral Court and provides for its functions, which include the hearing and determination of election petitions. The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission Act establishes the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission and provides for its functions in detail. The ZEC therefore has a statutory existence.

#### Institutional Framework

The adoption of Constitution of Zimbabwe No 18 of 2008 had provisions for the amendment of the electoral elect, changes that saw most functions traditionally undertaken by the Delimitation Commission, Electoral Supervisory Commission and the Registrar-General placed under the

Zimbabwe Electoral Commission. Under this framework, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission is mandated to:

- Prepare for, conduct and supervise all elections and referendums and to ensure that such elections are conducted freely, fairly, transparently and in accordance with the law;
- Supervise the registration of voters being conducted by the Registrar of Voters;
- Compile voters' rolls and registers;
- Ensure the proper custody and maintenance of voters' rolls and registers;
- Design, print and distribute ballot papers, approve the form of and procure ballot boxes, and establish and operate polling centers;
- Conduct voter education; accredit observers of elections and referendums;
- Give instructions to the Registrar-General of Voters in regard to the exercise of its functions;
- Instruct other persons in the employment of the state or local authority in order to ensure efficient, proper, free and fair conduct of elections, and
- Exercise any other functions the Electoral Law and any other law may impose that on the Commission.

In addition to these functions set out in the Constitution, the Commission is enjoined to undertake research into electoral matters, to promote co-operation between the Government and political parties and other bodies concerned with elections, and also to inform the public about all issues relating to elections.

Its composition is detailed in section 61 of the Constitution rather than in the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission Act. Amendments were made by the Electoral Laws Amendment Act to reflect this fact. This transformed the Commission into a constitutional body rather than one which owes its existence to an Act of Parliament. This in principle makes the Commission more independent.

In terms of the Electoral Laws Amendment Act of 2008 [Section 17 of ZEC Act as amended], employees of the Police Force, Defense Forces and Prison Service can no longer be seconded as staff of the Commission except where their services are required for the provision of security.

The pool of persons who can be seconded to the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission has been expanded. Now not only persons employed by the Public Service Commission may be seconded, the Electoral Commission can also call upon the Health Services Board and responsible authorities of any statutory or local government body to make their employees available for election service.

However, the Commission's over reliance on public service employees may have a peeling effect on its operational effectiveness and autonomy. Seconding persons such as recently retired members of the armed forces will circumvent this provision. Even though these persons have resigned from their military positions, there is a perception that the management of elections has been heavily militarized.

The law should also explicitly exclude members of intelligence services as members of these forces are now viewed as being politically partisan. Use of such personnel in connection with elections is also intimidatory.

None of the changes made by the Act will have much effect on the functioning of the Commission unless the Commission's members are perceived to be politically independent, efficient and dedicated to ensuring that elections are held in accordance with the law. The importance of the impartiality, all-inclusiveness, competence and accountability of the Commission is emphasized. The method of appointment of Commissioners should be changed to reassure political parties and the electorate that Commissioners will be impartial. ZEC should be appointed with the participation of opposition parties and key stakeholders. The selection process of commissioners should be transparent and engender confidence in all stakeholders. These selection processes should also ensure that gender marginalized and special needs groups and youth participation or representation is achieved.

Adequate, competent and qualified personnel should also staff ZEC. It is necessary to ensure the independence of the ZEC including financial autonomy. Commissioners could each be given areas of responsibility to enhance accountability. The law could require the commissioners to divide among themselves responsibility for the Commission's different activities so that each commissioner would be responsible for a particular activity and in this way promote equal participation by all Commissioners. An alternative way of distributing functions between Commissioners would be to give each Commissioner the responsibility for a particular province.

#### **Electoral Framework**

Elections in Zimbabwe have since independence been conducted within the *first past the post* [FPTP] electoral system, a practice that was inherited from the Westminster-type plurality or single member district [SMD] system, in which the candidate with the highest number of votes wins. Implied in this framework is that a winner with less than 51 percent of voters in constituency may be elected. However, the growing perception is that such "winner-take-all" or "zero sum" electoral frameworks are no longer consistent with the unfolding political and leadership challenges. This exclusionary approach generates tension in an environment. The solution to the political stalemate in Zimbabwe lies in an electoral paradigmatic shift to more inclusive, accommodating, win-win electoral systems based on proportional representation [for the Senate] and mixed electoral systems [for the parliament].

While in past elections a presidential candidate with the highest number of votes, even if below 50% of the electorate would be eligible for presidency, in the 29 March Election, for a presidential candidate to be eligible, he/she had to garner not only the traditional majority vote, but also a stipulated 50% + 1 vote. In the event of failure to meet the requirement, the Act provided for a run-off. However, the system remains *winner-take all*.

Amendments to relevant pieces of legislation such as the Public Order and Security Act [POSA], Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act [AIPPA] and the Broadcasting Act have also added a competitive edge to the electoral environment. However these amendments were rather piecemeal and also lacking in citizen input. Furthermore, there was a reversal to some of the reforms made on the eve of the 29 March Election through a presidential proclamation. A case in point was the reversal of the reform requiring police officers to be stationed 100ms from polling stations. Compliance has also been on the low side as MDC "Freedom Marches" on 23 January 2008 were cancelled.

## Legality of the 27 June Run- Off Election Date

According to the presidential results released on 2 May 2008 by the ZEC, no candidate achieved an absolute majority of the votes cast. Section 110 [3] of the Electoral Act [Chapter 2:13] stipulates that in such circumstances a run off election “shall be held within 21 days after the previous election”. ZEC however delayed the run off election until June 2008 purporting to be doing so in terms of section 192[5] of the Electoral Act and by that delay extended the retention of power by President.

There have been different interpretations of the section of the Act where it is stated that “ a second election shall be held within twenty-one days after the previous election” with some [including the MDC] arguing that the “previous election day” refers to the 29 March 2008 while others [ ZEC, Government and ZANU PF] interpret it as May 2 , that is, the day when presidential results were released.

Statutory Instrument 73A/2008 gazetted by ZEC on 15 May 2008 made provision for the Presidential Run-Off Election to be held within 90 days of 2 May [the day of the declaration of the Presidential Election results] implying that the run –off would have to be held on or before 31 July 2008.

On 16 May, through Statutory Instrument 78, ZEC also announced that the run –off would take place on 27 June 2008 appearing to have invoked the powers given to it by the section of the Electoral Act read with section 195 [5] [a] thereof in order to extend the 21 day period for the runoff stipulated by section 110[3] of the Electoral Act. ZEC announced the dates through a statutory instrument which it described as the Electoral [Alteration of sections 39 [20][b] and 110[3] of the Electoral Act] Notice published in the Government Extraordinary of 15 May 2008. The regulations were reportedly published with the approval of the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs.

However analysis of the Electoral Act suggests that ZEC has no legal mandate to change the date of elections as its powers under section 192 appear regulatory in nature. By publication of Statutory Instrument 73A [extending the period from 21 days to 90 days], ZEC effectively amended or side-stepped the terms of section 110[3] which state that “a second election shall be held within a period of twenty-one days”. It is further noted that Statutory Instrument 73A reportedly obliges that a second election be held within 90 days “from the date of the announcement of the results of the first poll of the election of a President”.

## CHAPTER THREE

### ELECTORAL PROCESSES AND ENFORCEMENT GAPS

Electoral processes are the procedural and regulatory frameworks through which elections are undertaken. They provide details on the conduct of delimitation of boundaries, voter registration, voter education, nomination of candidates, media coverage, accreditation of observers, conflict management, polling, postal voting, counting of votes and tabulation of results. In short, they explain how elections are actually conducted. One has to be firmly grounded in electoral processes in order to identify unfolding electoral malpractices.

Also critical to the success of any election is the sound enforcement of electoral provisions. How the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission has enforced provisions relating to delimitation of boundaries, voter registration, voter education, nomination of candidates, among other issues, is therefore of critical concern in this chapter. Thus, besides exposing electoral gaps, the chapter in essence assesses ZEC's institutional capacity to prepare for the 29 March Elections.

#### **Voter Registration and Inspection Processes**

The Electoral Act establishes the Office of the Registrar-General of Voters and gives it extensive powers to deal with the registration of voters, prepare the voters roll and take measures to prevent election fraud. Under the new electoral framework registration is continuous with citizens entitled to apply for enrolment at any time. Voters rolls are not regarded as closed for new registrations in any election until the day before nomination day in the election concerned. Persons who claim registration on a particular voter's roll are expected to produce any satisfactory documentary evidence reasonably proving where they live. In this way the Act makes the process of establishing residence difficult particularly for urban residents in high density suburbs.

The Commissioner is obliged to provide on payment of a fee one electronic copy of a voters roll to each political party contesting an election. The copy has to be provided within seven days after the calling of the election concerned which in essence means that the copy may never be entirely up to date since additional voters may be registered until the day before nomination day in the election. Also, while it is a requirement that printed copies of voters' rolls must be made available to interested parties on payment of a reasonable fee, it is trite to note that there does not seem to be any requirement that the fee for the electronic copy of the roll must be reasonable. Furthermore while the Electoral Laws Amendment Act requires the Commission to provide printed copies of voters roll on request at any time, its obligation to provide electronic copies is restricted to the period after an election has been called.

Voter registration and the inspection of the voters roll countrywide at an estimated 5000 inspection centers was initially announced as beginning on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of February 2008 and ending on the 7<sup>th</sup> of February. This would have been the shortest inspection period for a general election since 1980 had it not been extended to the 14<sup>th</sup> of February 2008 and the nomination court date to 15 February 2008. The Election date however remained unchanged with 5 612 464 aspiring voters were on the voters' roll. A ZEC briefing indicated that 300 voters were added to the voters' roll, how they were distributed remained unknown. Former Minister of Information Jonathan Moyo and former Harare South legislator Margaret Dongo filed an urgent chamber application in the High Court challenging the nomination court date that had been set by President Mugabe, arguing that the President had unlawfully set the nomination court date before the finalization of the delimitation report which is not in compliance with section 61A of

the Constitution. It also claimed that Proclamation of electoral boundaries was further defective in that it did not include the boundaries of wards yet the nomination process must be conducted based on ward voters' rolls. However, while this case was overtaken by events [with the subsequent of the nomination court], the effects of such an oversight should not be underestimated. For instance, ZANU PF primary elections for councilors held in Gwanda on 30 January 2008 using the old ward boundaries had to be re-done on 4 February 2008.

Further to this, a number of challenges were faced during inspection and registration processes. In some provinces, the absence of adequate material was experienced as people wishing to register were turned away as stationery was not available at the inspection centers. In Harare, some people that registered as voters were not given registration slips and were asked to collect these from ZEC Head Offices in Harare. Proof of residence continued to be a problematic requirement for some prospective voters, especially the youth. Political parties reportedly received voters' rolls a few days before elections while NGOs like ZESN received them after the elections. Insufficient and incorrect information was provided to citizens about the registration process, little time allocated for the inspection of the voters roll while in some cases, upon registration, some potential voters were not provided with registration slips [green passes]. Since voter registration is continuous and the rolls are stored electronically, it is strongly recommended that they be available to political parties and relevant election observers at any time in both printed and electronic form.

Also, while the Electoral Laws Amendment Act [2008] empowers the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, rather than the Registrar-General to be responsible for keeping and maintaining voters' rolls, a clearer demarcation needs to be made between the functions of the Commission and the Registrar-General in regard to voter registration. For instance, while the Commission will "keep and maintain" the rolls, the function of registering voters and updating the rolls remains with constituency registrars, who are under the control of the Registrar-General. In practice, the office of the Registrar-General has remained visible in the preparation and inspection of the voters' roll. On 31 January 2008, the Registrar-General, Tobaiwa Mudede, was quoted saying that his office would be training and deploying staff to oversee the inspection of the voter's roll. A complete transfer of all functions to ZEC in order to ensure its efficiency and independence is recommended.

### **Delimitation Processes**

The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission is now responsible for delimiting constituencies and other electoral boundaries. The Electoral Commission is obliged to give public notice before embarking on a delimitation exercise and entertain representations from political parties and other interested parties who are likely to be affected by its decisions. The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission Act specifically requires the Commission to keep the public informed about constituencies and other electoral boundaries, a mandate which the Commission did not fulfill as the electorate had not been given any of this vital information prior to the inspection period. Only at inspection centers was one able to access information pertaining to the wards and constituencies.

With the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment No.18 in 2007, it was mandatory to undertake a fresh delimitation exercise. Parliamentary constituencies had been increased from 150 to 210 while the senate's directly elected members were increased from 50 to 60 with six senators per province. Since the 29 March Elections also included local elections, ZEC had an onerous task of ensuring that no local authority ward falls into two or more House of Assembly

constituencies. A change to ward-specific voters' roll meant that that a voter can only vote in the ward in which he or she is resident and registered to vote.

Besides these structural problems, the delimitation exercise suffered many implementation snags. Voter registration and inspections were conducted before the finalization of the delimitation exercise. Insufficient time was given for people to make inputs into the delimitation process. While the preliminary delimitation report was tabled in parliament for noting on 17 January 2008, only one copy of the Delimitation report was made available to parliamentarians in the papers office of parliament. The final Delimitation Report was tabled in Parliament very late in the electoral process, leaving ZEC little time to educate the public on changes to ward and constituency [House of Assembly and Senate] boundaries. Delays in the delimitation of boundaries [wards and constituencies] also created confusion for the nomination processes within political parties, in some cases forcing re-runs of some primaries. Contrary to Section 61A [8] of the Constitution, Parliament is entitled to debate the report and make recommendations for changes to the setting of constituency boundaries. By end of January 2008, the President had not published the final constituency boundaries as required by the Constitution and the Electoral Act.

Several legal issues flowed from this defective process. The nomination date was set 15 days after the date of the proclamation setting the date of the elections as 29 March 2008 contrary to the Electoral Act which requires that the nomination date must not be less than 14 days and not more than 21 days after the proclamation. The object of fixing a minimum period between the proclamation and the nomination day is to give political parties an opportunity to decide who should represent them in each constituency since they can only do so if they know where the constituencies are going to be. At the time of the proclamation, political parties were not given adequate opportunity to see the preliminary report, a development that made a mockery of the nomination process. It also makes a mockery of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission Act which requires the Commission to keep the public informed about constituencies and other election boundaries. The electorate had not been given any of this vital information prior to the inspection period. Only at inspection centers was one able to access information pertaining to the ward and constituency. In future, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission which is now responsible for delimiting constituencies and other electoral boundaries must be obliged to give public notice before embarking on a delimitation exercise and "so far as is practicable within the time available" entertain representations from political parties and other interested parties who are likely to be affected by its decisions.

### **Nomination Processes**

The Electoral Law provides for nomination procedures at presidential, parliamentary and local authority level. A candidate for election to the office of President must submit a nomination paper signed by not fewer than ten persons who are registered on the voters' rolls for constituencies within each province. The form specifies a distinctive symbol which the candidate wishes to appear on the ballot paper in conjunction with his or her name; and if the candidate is to stand or to be sponsored by any political party, specify that fact, together with the name of the political party and an abbreviation of such name which the candidate wishes to appear on the ballot paper.

In the case of election to Parliament a parliamentary candidate, must submit a nomination paper signed by not fewer than ten people who are registered on the voters roll for the constituency for which the candidate seeks election. For local election candidates, aspiring councillors must be endorsed by at least five people whose names appear on the voters roll for the ward concerned. In all elections, nomination papers may be lodged with the Commission at

any time after the publication of the notice of election and the closing of the nomination court on the day, fixed as nomination day.

A deposit must also be paid upon nomination, which is forfeited if the poll takes place and the number of valid votes cast for an unsuccessful candidate is less than one-fifth of the number of valid votes cast for the successful candidate. The Nomination Court sat on the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2008 with ZESN fielding observers in all venues of the nomination court sittings of the presidential, senatorial, parliamentary and local government candidates.

Four presidential candidates had lodged in their nomination papers by close of day with ZANU PF's Robert Mugabe filing his papers through Emmerson Mnangagwa, MDC's Morgan Tsvangirai lodged through Nelson Chamisa and Simba Makoni [an Independent] filling his papers in person while another independent candidate, Langton Towungwana managed to file his papers before the nomination court closed at 1600hrs. Four prospective candidates had their papers rejected by the court, namely, Daniel Shumba of the United People's Party, Ndlovu of the Peace Action Freedom for All, William Gwata of the Christian Democratic Party and Advocate Justin Chihota] had their papers rejected by the court, for among other reasons, late submission. In the case of Daniel Shumba and Advocate Chihota, it was due to inadequate documents.

However while nomination processes were largely transparent, several defects were noted. Since little time was given between the proclamation and the nomination day, political parties were not given an opportunity to decide who should represent them in each constituency. The nomination date was set before the finalisation of the delimitation exercise, yet the nomination process must be conducted based on ward voters' roll.

There were concerns with multiple candidates from same political parties attempting to file nomination papers, developments that resulted in sporadic intra-party violence at nomination courts. Also common was the rejection or disqualification of nomination papers on avoidable reasons such as inadequacy of papers, candidates being nominated by persons who are not registered as voters, or the prospective candidate's name not appearing on the voters'. The use of manual systems [use of hard copies of the voters' rolls to verify registration of candidates and supporters], limited use of computers, and use of small, often cramped venues as nomination courts invariably limited public access to the nomination process.

By the end of the nomination process, ZANU PF had fielded 217 candidates in the 210 House of Assembly constituencies. It had managed to field candidates in all but two [Mtoko North and Mkoba] of the published 208 constituencies. However the nomination results for Glen View North and Muzarabani South did not appear on the official results schedule released by ZEC. The list also showed that apart from failing to field candidates in two constituencies, ZANU PF had nine constituencies where they fielded more than one candidate. Two candidates were nominated for each of Sunningdale, Makoni North, Makoni West, Chivi North, Gutu South, Masvingo Central, Zaka Central, Mtoko East and Gutu West while three candidates were nominated for Glen View South.

The MDC faction managed to field 200 House of Assembly candidates while failing to field candidates in 17 constituencies [Chitungwiza North, Harare West, Makoni North, Dangamvura-Chikanga, Murehwa West, Mtoko East, Chakari, Masvingo Central, Mwenezi West, Zaka North, Tsholotsho North, Tsholotsho South, Gwanda South, Gwanda North, Matobo South and Chirumanzu-Zibabgwe]. The formation also had double entries in 11 constituencies [Chirumanzu, Gweru Urban, Vhungu, Shurugwi North, Zvishavane-Runde, Zvishavane-Ngezi,

Mtoko North, Shamva North, Marondera West, Murehwa North and Glen View South]. The MDC Mutambara faction managed to field 152 House of Assembly candidates while independent candidates around the whole country add up to 105.

### **Voter and Civic Education Processes**

Under the current Electoral Act, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission has primary responsibility for conducting a programme of voter education. The Commission is obliged to commence a programme of voter education not later than 90 days before the polling day of an election and to conduct accurate and unbiased voter education. In conducting its program the Commission is also expected to ensure that those it employs have sound knowledge of the electoral laws and processes and that they remain scrupulously impartial and do not show bias for or against any particular political party. The Electoral Act also provides for civic participation in voter education. Interested civic organizations are obliged to furnish ZEC with copies of all the proposed voter education materials and ensure that the materials is not misleading or biased in favour of any political party. Voter education is provided by citizens or permanent residents domiciled in the country, operating through an authorized organization. However, the Act bans foreign funding.

However in the 29 March Election, voter education started late and also with reports of “little voter education” having been conducted by ZEC by the time of elections. Voter education efforts were also reportedly compromised by resource constraints, inadequate training of voter educators, and insufficient and incorrect information on the electoral process as well as contradictory information on how voters requiring assistance would be treated. For instance, some cases ZEC brochures reportedly stated that proof of residence would be required on polling day, in addition to identification documents, misleading information that caused undue alarm to prospective voters given the challenges experienced in securing proof of residence.

This gap was filled by the visible participation in civic education of local NGOs with ZESN playing a lead role. Besides the newspaper adverts, there was no visible, prior awareness or publicity campaign to brief the electorate on this critical component of the electoral process. ZESN conducted public outreach workshops countrywide coupled with radio and television adverts in which it was encouraging people to register as voters. It also used both independent and private media to flight newspaper adverts.

However ZESN adverts deemed to be direct voter education were scrapped from the electronic and print media following a letter from ZEC asserting that the law only allowed the conducting of voter education by institutions authorized to do so by ZEC. The letter was copied to media houses and the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Services. Civic education adverts inserted by civil society organizations such as National Associations for the Care of the Handicapped [NASCOH] were also taken off the air after a few days after ZEC’s intervention.

### **Polling Procedures**

Sections 28 [3] and 58[1] of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment Act No. 18 require presidential, parliamentary, senatorial and local authority elections to be held simultaneously. Under this framework, voters are entitled to vote even if they are not registered on the ward voters roll, so long as they can produce a voters’ registration certificate (which, presumably, must show that they are entitled to be registered on the roll]. Before being issued with a ballot paper, a registered voter is required to produce a voters’ registration certificate or proof of identity. It is however trite to not that few if any voters were issued with voter’s registration certificates.

The Electoral Act also allows polling to be held over one or more days with polling days as public holidays, ideally fixed to coincide with a weekend. Before polling begins, every presiding officer has to count the number of ballot papers received at his/her polling station, and the count is to take place in the presence of candidates, election agents and observers. However, the number of voting compartments and ballot boxes to be provided in each polling station is no longer fixed in the Act but left to the discretion of the presiding officer. It is however recommended that the law should go further and require the Commission to disclose the total number of ballot papers printed for each election.

### **Postal Voting**

In terms of the Electoral Act, postal voting is restricted to disciplined force members and electoral officers who will be absent from their constituencies on electoral duties, and officials who are absent from the country on Government service, and spouses of such persons. However, over the years, postal voting in Zimbabwe has remained controversial, shrouded in secrecy, inaccessible to observers, riddled with allegations of intimidation, malpractice and non-transparency. In the 27 June 2008 run-off, members of the security forces reportedly voted in the presence, and under the directions of Commanding Officers, with juniors allegedly instructed to vote for the ZANU PF presidential candidate or risk losing their jobs. This practice constitutes a banal breach to the basic principles that underpin electoral practices. It is strongly recommended that the doctrine of secrecy that is applied to other electoral processes must also apply to postal voting. The Electoral Commission should also be given the power to establish a system that allows Zimbabweans living outside the country to vote by post if they are unable to return to Zimbabwe to cast their votes.

### **Counting of Votes and Tabulation of Poll Results**

The Electoral Laws Amendment made several minor changes to the way in which votes are counted and the results of elections are collated and announced. When the votes have been counted at a polling station, the presiding officer will have to record them on a return and post them up outside the polling station before sending them to the constituency elections officer. This must be done in the presence of the candidates and their agents and will certainly go some way towards ensuring transparency in the counting process, so long as candidates and political parties are able to deploy agents at every polling station to witness the counting of votes.

### **Procedures for Recounts**

Section 67A of the Electoral Act gives candidates and political parties the right to a recount of votes if they can satisfy the Commission that there are reasonable grounds to believe that there was a miscount that affected the result. The Act provides that "Within forty-eight hours after a constituency elections officer has declared a candidate to be duly elected in terms of section 66(1), any political party or candidate that contested the election in the ward or constituency concerned may request the Commission to conduct a recount of votes in one or more of the polling stations in the constituency."

It also stipulates that the request for a recount made by political party or candidate be in writing signed by an appropriate representative of the political party or candidate making the request. The request must specifically state the number of votes believed to have been miscounted and, if possible, how the miscount may have occurred as well as how the results of the election have been affected by the alleged miscount.

Section 67 A [4] also stipulates that the Commission, may on its own initiative, order a recount of votes in any polling stations if it considers there are reasonable grounds for believing that the

votes were miscounted and that, if they were, the miscount would have affected the result of the election.

However, information pertaining to the ground upon which the vote recount was ordered was largely sketchy and conflicting. The claim by ZANU PF that its candidate requested the recount citing various irregularities raises the question whether these complaints were lodged within the confines of the section 67A of there was reportedly no documentary evidence provided despite requests for this. Without such evidence, the recounting of votes for Senatorial, House of Assembly and Local Authority seats would be unlawful.

However, in GN 58A/2008, it is apparent that the recount was ordered by ZEC by virtue of its powers in terms of section 67A [4]. Even in the event that ZEC ordered the recounts, the need for certainty and finality of the electoral process would require that this, too, be done within 48 hours of the declarations made to duly elect candidates.

In respect of the presidential recount, the common view was that as there are no provisions for a presidential recount in the Electoral Act, if ZEC were to follow the practice used for recounts of parliamentary constituencies, a recount could only be ordered after the announcement of the results. Candidates would then have 48 hours within which to request for a recount on the grounds indicated in the Act.

There was also concern about the storage and security of ballot boxes and electoral material since Election Day. Section 70 of the Electoral Act states that once votes have been counted at polling stations ballot papers and related documents be placed in sealed packets and delivered to the constituency elections officer. The constituency elections officer is obliged to store these in places designated by the Chief Elections Officer.

#### **Media Coverage of Elections**

Under the Electoral Act, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission is obliged to monitor broadcasters during the election period to ensure that they observe these provisions. The Act empowers the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, with the approval of the Justice Minister, to pass regulations governing electoral reporting by the public media. Ideally, a fair and balanced allocation of time between each political party and independent candidate; each political party and independent candidate is allowed a reasonable opportunity to present a case through the broadcasting service concerned.

While advertisements from different political parties appeared though late in state controlled media as well as air time was also made available to different political parties on state controlled radio and television stations, the news in the state controlled media continued to be extremely biased in favor of the ruling party. Also disquieting is that although there have been reforms to the laws governing media in Zimbabwe, there continues to be no independent radio or television stations.

#### **Accreditation of Observers**

Under the new provisions of the Electoral Laws Amendment Act 2008, all observers are accredited by the Electoral Commission's Observation Accreditation Committee. Previously the Minister of Foreign Affairs was responsible for the invitation of individuals representing foreign countries, international, regional organizations, and foreign eminent persons to observe elections in Zimbabwe. However, while in terms of the Electoral Laws Amendment Act 2008 such persons can apply to Electoral Commission and Observer Committee for accreditation, it is instructive to note that the Committee cannot accredit a person if the Foreign Minister objects

to such person observing the election. In this way, the law gives back veto powers to the Minister.

In the case of local organizations and eminent persons from within Zimbabwe, it is the Minister of Justice Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, who in addition to veto powers, has the right to invite such persons to observe the election. However, many credible international organizations that are signatories to *Declaration of Principles for International Observers* were refused accreditation.

Also, accreditation was only conducted in Harare and Bulawayo placing great hardship on individuals who wanted to serve the people of Zimbabwe by being a non-partisan election observer. While ZEC accredited both domestic and international observers, the accreditation and arrival of SADC observers appeared to coincide with an improvement in the pre-election environment. The Electoral Commission must accredit sufficient numbers of local and international observers to allow comprehensive observation of elections. This function should lie solely in the hands of ZEC, which should not indulge in cherry-picking observers.

While ZESN had identified 11 808 observers to participate in the March 2008 Harmonized Elections, due to logistical challenges, only 8 667 observers were accredited and deployed to observe the election in the 9 111 polling stations announced by ZEC. All ZESN observers were accredited by the ZEC and signed a ZESN Code of Conduct obliging them to observe elections in a non-partisan manner. Other domestic observers were fielded by the churches and the Law Society.

### **Civil Society Organisations**

Civil society organisations provide critical gap filling roles in the electoral process. They in particular have a critical role to play in the provision of civic education. ZESN reportedly conducted community workshops countrywide coupled with radio and television adverts in which it was encouraging people to register as voters. ZESN also used both independent and private media to flight newspaper adverts.

However, ZESN adverts deemed to be direct voter education were scrapped from the electronic and print media following a letter from ZEC asserting that the law only allowed the conducting of voter education by institutions authorized to do so by ZEC.

Civic education adverts inserted by civil society organizations such as National Associations for the Care of the Handicapped [NASCOH] were also taken off the air after a few days after ZEC's intervention. In Manicaland, GOAL was denied access to the community as it was perceived to be in cohorts with opposition MDC. In Harare Central, the theatre group, Vhitori Entertainment conducted theatre performances encouraging people to register as voters. In Bulawayo, Radio Dialogue held community radio simulations encouraging people to go and vote while CCJP, ZimRights CIVNET, and Global Arts Trust also carried out civic education throughout the country. The Crisis Coalition held a "Rock Da Vote" musical concerts urging the youths to register as voters while the Women's Trust held workshops and Women Can Do It media campaigns urging women's participation in the elections.

### **Conflict Management**

As provided in the Electoral Act, the Electoral Court has jurisdiction over the hearing of appeals and petitions. The Court is obliged to resolve expeditiously disputes before the election has taken place. The current Electoral Act requires the Court to determine election petitions within

six months of the date of its presentation. The determination of pre-election disputes should be done fairly but within a very tight time frame. In practice, electoral petitions have not been solved within the set time frame. There is also need to ensure that a competent, well-resourced, effective, independent and impartial judiciary and electoral institutions is in place. The Electoral Court should be given adequate jurisdiction to resolve disputes before the election has taken place. While other mechanisms like multi-liaison committees were set up, they remained invisible in both intent and practice.

### Electoral Offences

Section 133A of the Electoral Laws Amendment Act 2008 introduced new provisions that spell out in detail what constitutes the offence of intimidation. Inflicting or threatening to inflict bodily harm, causing or threatening to cause bodily harm or abducting a person are electoral offences if the person doing these things compels a person or persons generally to vote for a political party or to refrain from voting or to attend a political meeting. They also constitute electoral offences if they are committed by a person who, in order to compel another person to vote for a political party, withholds or threatens to withhold any assistance to which that other person is entitled or illegally does or threatens to do anything to the disadvantage of another person.

However for these provisions to be effective they will need to be properly enforced by the law enforcement agencies. Where complaints of political intimidation are made to the Electoral Commission, the Commission should be given powers to direct the Commissioner-General of Police to ensure that an urgent and proper investigation is conducted into the complaints. It is also instructive to note that electoral processes can hardly be understood in isolation from the legal framework.

### Polling Stations

ZEC published the list of polling stations on 8 March 2008. Below is a table showing the number of polling stations and the average number of registered voters by province:

**Provinces, Constituencies and Registered Voters**

Province	Registered Voters	Polling Stations	Average Number of Registered Voters per Polling Station	Assembly Constituencies	Average Number of Registered Voters per Assembly Constituency
Bulawayo	313,459	207	1,514,3	12	26,121,6
Harare	766,478	379	2,022,4	29	26,430,3
Manicaland	709,664	1,150	617,1	26	27,294,8
Mashonaland Central	448,477	774	579,4	18	24,915,4
Mashonaland East	624,630	1,038	601,8	23	27,157,8
Mashonaland West	582,989	1,100	530,0	22	26,499,5
Masvingo	699,199	1,202	581,7	26	26,892,3
Matabeleland North	345,264	545	633,5	13	26,558,8
Matabeleland South	342,280	528	648,3	13	26,329,2
Midlands	739,510	1,289	573,7	28	26,411,1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,571,950</b>	<b>9,132</b>	<b>687,5</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>26,533,1</b>

However, the list contained significant errors and relatively few polling stations in Bulawayo and Harare provinces. The polling station information for Matebeleland North appeared to be scrambled, with polling stations located in the wrong constituency. For instance, Victoria Pre-School polling station is listed in Ward 1 of Binga Rural District Council [RDC] when its actual location is in Victoria Falls Municipality. ZESN called on ZEC to urgently print a corrected list of polling stations to ensure that all registered voters know their polling stations on Election Day.

There were also significant discrepancies in the number of registered voters per polling station for different provinces. It was particularly disquieting that the number of registered voters per polling station in Bulawayo and Harare was more than twice that of the other provinces [see table]. The situation is similar in Gweru and Mutare municipalities where the average number of registered voters per polling station was 1,234,8 and 1,277,3 respectively. As a result the average voter in Harare province would need to be processed in 22 seconds and some cases in as little as 9 seconds [Chitungwiza Ward 2-9,281 registered voters and 2 polling stations]. The average number of voters was supposed to be consistent by both constituency and ward. Accordingly ZESN encouraged ZEC to increase the number of polling stations in Bulawayo and Harare provinces as well as other urban centres so that all registered 5, 571,950 voters would have reasonable opportunity to vote on 29 March.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRE-29 MARCH ELECTION CAMPAIGNS AND POLLING RESULTS

#### Introduction

The pre-election or run up phase is a very integral phase of every electoral process. While election observers and monitors tend to be preoccupied with events a few days before and after the polling day, the election outcome is in essence the cumulative interplay of scenarios several months prior to the polling day. Underscored here is that an election outcome cannot be meaningfully unraveled outside its pre-election day dynamics. Such approaches, besides reducing elections to events on the polling day, seriously compromise capacity to capture and unravel the entire dynamics of electoral processes, often leading to premature conclusions. Cognisant of this, ZESN has over the years conducted country-wide, rural-focused, and, long term pre and post election observation systems that have enabled it to pick architectural and practice gaps that may pose serious threats to future elections. To this end, this chapter 5 will focuss on analyzing the political environmental climates, identifying the main political contestants and their campaign styles.

#### Electoral Environment

While incidents of violence were reported in both rural and urban areas, on the whole the pre-29 March electoral environment was generally peaceful and calm with some encouraging semblance of political tolerance with youths from various contesting political parties and independents donning their own party regalia and freely mingling while traditional “no go areas” for opposition political parties were also fairly open to opposition politics.

Up to December 2007, political campaigns were largely on the low side with solidarity marches organized by the war veterans in support of Robert Mugabe as the ruling party presidential candidate, as major election related activities. Other notable election related political activities include the convening of the ZANU PF extraordinary Congress on 4<sup>th</sup> of December 2007, announcement of the preliminary results of the delimitation exercise by the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, announcement of 29 March 2008 as the Election day as well as the reiteration by the President that election observers from “unfriendly” countries would not be allowed to observe the 2008 elections.

Also of political significance was that the South African brokered negotiations between the MDC and ZANU PF had reportedly reached a stalemate with haggling over the election date and the adoption of a new constitution before the elections. The MDC insisted that elections be deferred until a new constitution was in place while the ZANU PF delegation maintained their stance to go ahead with the elections under the current constitution. MDC threats to boycott the election if its demands were not met were dismissed and ridiculed by ZANU PF as fear of “obvious defeat”.

On the MDC side, there were speculations of a possible election pact or re-unification between the MDC [Mutambara] and the MDC [Tsvangirai] factions, developments which however did not come to fruition as the two factions entered the 29 March Election race divided. Also notable was the announcement by ZANU PF politiburo member Simba Makoni that he would contest the presidency as an independent candidate, media reports that former Minister of Information Jonathan Moyo and former Harare South legislator Margaret Dongo had filed court papers

challenging the nomination court date that had been set by President Mugabe as well as the announcement by ZEC that the inspection of the voters' roll would be conducted countrywide at an estimated 5000 inspection centers between 1 and 7 February 2008, which was however later extended to 14 February 2008. The inspection of the voters' registration was however to be done before the finalization of the delimitation process.

### Political Campaigns

Although campaigns started on a low note, there were also reports of coercion during the mobilization for the solidarity marches countrywide, use of inflammatory and threatening language with the service chiefs allegedly stating publicly that they would not salute anyone but the ruling party president Robert Mugabe.

ZANU PF launched its election manifesto on 29<sup>th</sup> February 2007 in Harare at a ceremony attended by its leadership at all levels, adopting a door to door political campaign approach in high density areas such as Mufakose, Dzivarasekwa, Mbare, among others. In most provinces, ZANU PF rallies were used as an opportunity to distribute farm equipments by the Reserve Bank and government, scenarios that were generally viewed as abusive of state resources. In rural areas there were reports of people who were frog marched or bused to ZANU PF star rallies. ZANU PF campaign issues revolved around its resolve to continue with the unfinished issues of the liberation struggle, land is the economy and the economy is land, black economic empowerment, the need for patriotism and protection of national sovereignty and the need to mobilize against what it called "regime change" machinations of the West. In its campaigns, Zimbabwe's socio-economic crises were projected as a result of "sanctions" purportedly engineered by the MDC. The election was also cast as a contest between Zimbabwe and the British and the USA and in the process relegating opposition political contestations to mere extensions of British and American interests. In this way ZANU PF presented its fundamental drive as that of defending the liberation agenda which it claimed to be under siege from "within" and "without".

The MDC T officially launched its election campaign on 20 January 2008 at Zimbabwe Grounds in Highfield reiterating its resolve not to participate in any election before the adoption of a new constitution, the need to fight state-engineered corruption, economic revival, need for people driven Constitution, good governance, among others. As in past elections, the MDC T is still struggling to shrug off the "pro-West" and "anti-land reform" tags.

MDC election campaigns started on a low note with reports of intra-party politicking and intra party skirmishes leading to the emergence of two leadership structures within the MDC-T in Sanyati constituency and Mashonaland West. An attempt by the MDC T on 23 January to conduct a march for a new constitution called *Freedom March* was denied by the police on the ground that it was likely to turn out violent. The MDC appealed to the courts as provided for in the amended Public Order and Security Act [POSA]. This was in stark contrast to the ZANU PF *Million Man March* where marchers were provided with police escort. In Gokwe Nembudziya, MDC T was allegedly denied use of school halls and grounds for rallies by responsible authorities although ZANU PF was reportedly allowed the use of these premises.

In Mazowe West, the MDC [T] was reportedly denied access to the community hall for their rally by local authorities in charge of the property- allegedly out of fear of victimization by ruling party structures for allowing the opposition access to communities in the area. There were also reports of vote buying in ZANU PF ahead of the primary elections with aspiring candidates

allegedly supplying voters with scarce commodities at heavily discounted prices, supplying Net One cell phone lines for free and payment of school fees to children in contested constituencies.

Incidents of political intolerance were also reported. For instance, one war veteran leader Joseph Chinotimba in response to Simba Makoni's announcement to contest in the presidential race reportedly said "

*We are now going to campaign vigorously for President Mugabe. I feel sorry for Makoni, ayirasa [he has lost the plot]. From today to the nomination date we will have finished with them. Mupanduki kana achinge apanduka anoziva zvinoita ZANU PF [loosely translated it means when an enemy comes out in the open he knows what ZANU PF will do].*

While it could not be established whether this was the official ruling party position, it remains mindboggling how an individual who had exercised his constitutional right to stand for political office could be regarded as an enemy. Such disturbing inclinations to political intolerance were also echoed in the Zimbabwe Ex-Political Prisoners, Detainees and Ristrictees' Association's statement where Makoni was denounced as a "sellout" and a "rebel". Such inclinations were also reflected from the Herald political reporter Ceasar Zvayi who contemptuously equated Makoni's decision to a "loud fart all silently agree never happened" at the same time likening the MDC leader to a cowardly dog.

### Primary Elections

Highly contested and intrigue-ridden primary elections were held for most constituencies in the country's ten provinces with both the MDC and ZANU PF generally reflecting inability to conduct primary elections in a transparent manner. Decisions by the two main political parties not to conduct primary elections in some constituencies where there were sitting MPs sparked intra party politics with prospective candidates arguing that their parties were imposing candidates.

In the MDC T camp clashes erupted when the party decided not to hold primary elections in constituencies where there were sitting MPs except for Mabvuku-Tafara and Budiriro constituencies in Harare. Aspiring candidates in these constituencies felt that the move was undemocratic and registered as independents. The party's primary election for Mount Pleasant was abandoned after serious misunderstandings, only to be resolved at the party's headquarters. ZANU PF also ruled out primaries in some of its constituencies such as Chimanimani West and Gutu South while the MDC Mutambara primary elections in Nkayi were also conducted amid outcries that they were fraught with massive irregularities and allegations that some senior party members were using nepotism and dictatorship in support of certain candidates.

Where primaries were conducted, in most cases, aspiring candidates failed to accept primary election results leading to the nomination of more than one candidate in a number of constituencies in the MDC T. In ZANU PF, this led to constituencies such as Makoni West, Masvingo and Masvingo Central fielding two ZANU PF tickets. In the Chivi-Mwenezi senatorial seat, Josaya Hungwe and Samuel Mumbengegwi locked horns in a re-run after Mumbengegwi had contested the initial primary election result.

It is also instructive to note that in provinces such as Mashonaland East, Manicaland and Mashonaland Central, ZANU PF had a handful of constituencies where primary elections were not conducted because “candidates were uncontested”. There were also media reports of some senior ZANU PF members winning primary elections “unopposed” following the disappearance of CVs of other aspiring candidates, cases where ZANU PF candidates dragged their party to court after reportedly being barred from contesting in the primaries by the party’s provincial disciplinary committee, as well as reports of violent clashes between ZANU PF supporters during primary elections in areas such as Kadoma and Norton.

On a positive note, ZANU PF also abandoned its traditional selection process of making supporters stand behind the leader of their choice for the secret ballot, a development that could have contributed to the downfall of some of the party’s heavyweights.

### **Use of Public Resources**

There were reports of widespread misuse of public resources for political campaigns by the ruling party. Government vehicles, offices and other ancillary services were allegedly used for political purposes. In Harare East, a City of Harare vehicle normally used for clamping badly parked cars in the city centre was allegedly used at a primary election at Courtney Selous Primary School. Harare council and community halls were also reportedly used by ZANU PF for primary elections.

The Grain Marketing Board [GMB] was reportedly used to prop up ruling party campaigns. In some provinces, GMB maize was allegedly used to entice voters to vote for some ruling party both primaries and general elections. During the solidarity marches in Harare, two motor vehicles belonging to the Chitungwiza Town Council were reportedly used to ferry ZANU PF supporters to the “Million Man” March while in Mashonaland East and Central, ZUPCO buses were reportedly used to ferry people to Harare for the solidarity marches. The farm mechanization and the subsidized Grain Marketing Board maize allocation programs have been implemented largely on a partisan basis with ruling party supporters as main beneficiaries. *Operation Maguta*, a government farming program coordinated by the ZNA was reportedly conducted on party lines in most provinces with reports of Gokwe Nembudziya District Administrator reportedly assuring people who had received ploughs that they would not repay the loan if the ruling party won the election while at a Unity Gala that was held at Zimbabwe Grounds in Highfield, the presenter reportedly took advantage of the occasion to urge the viewers and revellers to vote for President Mugabe in 2008.

### **Involvement of Security Forces**

There were widespread incidents in which state operatives allegedly played partisan roles by applying the law to unlawfully to detain opposition members as well as denying them clearance to hold rallies. In Hurungwe North, the police are said to have detained two men on the 26<sup>th</sup> of February 2008 for five days, allegedly for holding a house meeting for MDC candidates. In Mashonaland provinces the police denied MDC T officials clearance to hold rallies arguing that there were inadequate police personnel to provide security.

Provincial reports generally showed that most cases reported to the police by the known or suspected MDC supporters were rarely investigated, developments that may have seen a number of cases going unreported. Prison Services Commissioner Retired General Paradzai Zimhondi that he would not salute either Tsvangirai or Simba Makoni in the event one of them

won the presidential election was clearly in defiance of civil service ethics of impartiality. Such partisan and intimidatory inclinations were also manifest in most statements by Commissioner-General Augustine Chihuri.

### **Traditional Leaders**

The role of traditional leadership in the politics of Zimbabwe continued to be controversial. Traditional leaders were reportedly playing partisan roles in the election mainly to prop up the ruling party, for instance, by directly campaigning for the ruling party with Chiefs Sogwala, Gobo, Ruya, and Ntabeni of Silobela reportedly refusing opposition rallies or party regalia in their areas. In Guruve South, a Bira Svikiro [spirit medium] reportedly urged the community to vote wisely and shun leaders that will return the country to the whites while in Mashonaland East, some chiefs and village heads reportedly urged people to vote for the ruling party if they did not wish to be evicted from their respective villages. Such reports were also made in Manicaland where Chief Chifodya of Nyanga allegedly campaigned for the ruling party while in Zaka West, kraal head Nedowa allegedly campaigned on behalf of the ruling party MP candidate and even forcing people to buy party cards. The kraal head was also reportedly the vice chairperson of ZANU PF in the area. These developments were particularly disturbing given that chiefs are mandated by Government to distribute inputs provided by government. Some traditional leaders however reportedly remained neutral, urging people to vote for candidates of their choice.

### **29 March Harmonized Poll**

#### **Polling**

Across Zimbabwe, polling stations were reportedly opened largely without serious problems that could pose a risk to the rights of the voter. This general pattern was also applicable in both rural and urban areas. At most polling stations ballot boxes were shown to be empty to all stakeholders before they were closed and sealed.

According to ZESN observers, 85% opened without any problem, 13% had minor problems and only 2% had major problems like shortage of voting materials that affected the right of Zimbabweans to vote. Such shortages were observed at Gatche Gatche polling station in Kariba which ran out of ballot papers twice. In Harare and some parts of the country some constituencies were affected by inadequate lighting. In some cases [for instance Makoni Central] deployment of large numbers of security officers at polling stations to maintain law and order was intimidatory to the voter.

Although most polling stations visited by ZESN observers opened on time, Glenview South Constituency at Glenview 3 Primary School and DRC Shopping Centre polling station in Hwange Central Constituency opened late. At Haig Park School, Barham Green and Maphisa, some polling agents were reportedly turned away allegedly because ZEC had not accredited them. At Haig Park School, this was resolved after the intervention of MDC T senior officials.

#### **Voting**

The voting process generally took place without serious logistical hurdles although there were a number of polling stations where minor problems were reported. According to ZESN surveys voting at 71% polling stations reportedly went without any problems, 26% with minor problems while 3% had major problems. Major problems involved aspiring voters going to wrong wards, voters being turned away due to wrong identification documents [drivers' licences / photocopied

IDs], failure to produce foreign citizenship renunciation certificates or eligible voters with identification documents allegedly being turned away.

Voting problems were generally linked to inconsistencies in voters' rolls and in the application of procedures by ZEC at the various polling stations. For example, in Harare Central, voters were reportedly allowed to vote with registration certificates while in Mbare polling stations reportedly would not allow that. In Mazoe South Constituency of Sunningdale Polling Station there were some campaign materials within 100 metres. In one Mt Pleasant case, parents and children were reportedly registered in different wards and constituencies.

However incidents where polling stations ran out of ballot papers and indelible ink were generally rare with most reports pointing that voters had their names checked in the voters roll before they were permitted to vote. Voters were also closely checked for indelible ink on their fingers.

### Closing of Polling Stations

ZESN observers generally agreed with the official vote count at all of the polling stations. All political party polling agents also agreed with the official vote count. At the close of poll, everyone in the queue at 1900hrs was permitted to vote. Closing of polling stations and the counting process largely took place without problems. By 30<sup>th</sup> March 2008 ZESN was encouraging the ZEC to conduct the tabulation of election results as quickly as possible. The announcement of results in a timely, transparent and accountable manner was critical in reducing tensions following an election.

### ZESN Poll Projections

On 31 March, ZESN had announced the findings of an electoral observation effort using information gathered by accredited observers from a representative random sample of polling stations across the ten provinces of the country. This Sample Based Observation [SBO] is a proven methodology used worldwide to build confidence in the electoral process, reportedly used in over 20 countries including Zambia, Madagascar and Malawi. Official vote counts were collected from a representative random sample of 435 polling stations across the ten provinces of the country. The sample was stratified by province and urban/rural areas to ensure that the findings were representative.

On the basis of this, ZESN projected the MDC presidential candidate Morgan Tsvangirai receiving the highest number of votes in the 29 March 2008 presidential elections, the ruling party, Robert Gabriel Mugabe receiving the second-highest number of votes with independent candidate Simba Makoni receiving the third highest number of votes. ZESN poll projections were as below:

Presidential Poll Projections-29 March 2008 Harmonized Elections

CANDIDATE	PROJECTED % VOTE	MARGIN OF ERROR	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
MAKONI, HERBERT STANLEY SIMBA	8.2%	1.1%	7.1 to 9.3
MUGABE, ROBERT GABRIEL	41.8%	2.6%	39.2 to 44.4
TOWUNGAN, LANGTON	0.6%	0.1%	0.5 to 0.7
TSVANGIRAI, MORGAN	49.4%	2.4%	47.0 to 51.8

When the presidential results were finally released on 2 May 2008, the results fall within the ZESN projections especially when the margins of error are taken into account. ZESN projections had  $\pm 2.4\%$  and  $\pm 2.6\%$  margins of error for Tsvangirai and Mugabe respectively.

*After the announcement* of the presidential results by ZEC, ZANU PF was quick to accept the results while the MDC appeared uninterested.

ZESN however could not verify the presidential results that were announced by ZEC on 2 May 2008 as the ZEC National Command Center was closed on the 6<sup>th</sup> of April and only opened on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May for tabulation of Presidential results. The fact that ZESN was not aware of the chain of custody of the ballot materials during the aforementioned period further rendered substantiation of ZEC figures impossible. What remains however clear was that the delay raised fundamental questions about the autonomy, impartiality, credibility and transparency of ZEC.

Transparency in the verification, collation and tabulation of Presidential results was highly suspect as party agents who are required by the law to be present were not invited to witness the process. The Second Schedule of the Electoral Act, section 2[2] and [3] provides that verification, collation and tabulation of constituency returns be done in the presence of candidates, their chief election agents and observers.

ZEC also failed to avail information on the final number and distribution of polling stations, distribution of postal votes, distribution of registered voters at close of inspection on 14 February 2008 which again made it difficult for the network to ascertain and analyze the overall distribution of results. However, the announcement of presidential results confirmed that ZESN projections were accurate especially when the margins of error are taken into account. ZESN projections had  $\pm 2.4\%$  and  $\pm 2.6\%$  margins of error for Tsvangirai and Mugabe respectively.

Under the unfolding circumstances ZESN re-emphasized the need for Zimbabwe to adhere to and implement minimum conditions set out in Southern African Development Community [SADC] *Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections*. As the political contenders re-gearred themselves for a second encounter, ZESN called for zero tolerance on the prevailing political violence, particularly exhorting all political leaders to denounce political violence publicly. ZESN also urged the police to act swiftly and decisively in dealing with the perpetrators in accordance with the law. Also emphasized was that the conditions prevailing prior to the 29 March poll serve as minimum requirements for the run off. Further discouraged by ZEC were any changes to the electoral legal framework through the use of the Presidentially Powers [Temporary Measures] legislation or any other instrument. Commendable reforms, particularly the posting of results outside polling stations and constituency tabulation centers should not be eroded.

An election, as many a time emphasized by ZESN, presents citizens with the opportunity to take the destiny of their nation into their hands. ZESN therefore urges all Zimbabweans who are registered to vote out in their numbers and exercise that democratic right freely. Above all, ZESN also urged the authorities to respect the will of the people of Zimbabwe.

## Counting and Tabulation of Election Results

Vote counting was done at polling stations as specified in the Electoral Act. The results were recorded on a Return [V11] and then posted outside the polling station by presiding officers before they were sent to the constituency election officers. The counting, recording and posting of results were reportedly done in the presence of the candidates and their agents. Since most political parties had deployed agents at polling stations, this process ensured transparency in the counting process. However there were noted inconsistencies in the application of this legal requirement [to post result outside polling stations and constituency centers] as by 1 April, election results in Zvimba North, Zvimba West and Makonde constituencies were not posted outside as per law.

## The Release of Results and Analysis

The release of the results of this election, especially Presidential Results, remains one of the most nerve-racking experiences in Zimbabwe's post independence electoral history. House of Assembly and Senatorial election results slowly trickled in while a complete information blackout was imposed on the release of presidential results. Anxiety heightened as talk of recounts emerged when presidential results had not been released two weeks after the election. The presidential results were announced on 2 May 2008, five weeks after the polls. This delay was particularly distressing given that in line with the new electoral law, election results had been posted outside polling stations at the end of polling and had since then become public information as people could simply collate them and predict the winner in the elections, scenarios that prompted celebrations [mainly by MDC winning candidates] before the official announcement of election results by ZEC. House of Assembly results were as below:

House of Assembly Results

CANDIDATE	PARLIAMENTARY SEATS
MDC T	99 SEATS
ZANU PF	97 SEATS [2 Uncontested]
MDC	10 SEATS
INDEPENDENT	1 SEAT
TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS	207 SEATS [ 3 by-Elections]

For the first time in Zimbabwe's post independence electoral history, an opposition party emerged with a two-seat lead in parliament. Opposition presence in parliament was even more pronounced when the 99 MDC T seats were combined with the 10 from the breakaway MDC faction. In a democracy such a structured parliament looks set to encourage robust debates and serious scrutiny of policy enforcement.

Analysis of these parliamentary results glaringly point to visible inroads by the opposition into traditional rural strongholds of the ruling party with the ruling party losing almost 30% of its rural vote to the MDC while the opposition maintained its urban vote. Even where ZANU PF is in the majority in terms of seats spread, closer analysis of votes cast reflect threatening thin margin scenarios suggesting that ZANU PF had a big challenge in reversing the 13%-plus vote deficit to the MDC and independent candidate and win the run-off.

In Masvingo Province, 14 seats out of the 26 contested parliamentary seats were won by the MDC with ZANU PF retaining 12 pointing to another big upset for the ruling party given the history of this province as a ZANU PF stronghold. Opposition challenge was even more

pronounced in the presidential results where Morgan Tsvangirai emerged with 145 198 votes against Robert Gabriel Mugabe with 156 672 votes.

In the Midlands, ZANU PF was on a clean parliamentary lead with 19 seats out of the 27 contested parliamentary seats while 8 went to the MDC. A by-Election will be conducted in Redcliff. In remote, drought-prone and rural Mberengwa [incidentally a hot spot zone], ZANU PF won with very huge margins. In fact, since independence Mberengwa has consistently remained a ZANU PF stronghold. It is however instructive to note that while ZANU PF won all seats in the 9 Gokwe constituencies, most seats were tightly contested with small margin wins.

In Manicaland Province, the MDC T emerged on the lead having won 19 of the 26 contested parliamentary seats while the ZANU PF retained the 7 rural constituencies of Buhera North, Chimanimani East, Chipinge Central, Chipinge East, Headlands, Mutare South, and Nyanga South-areas that incidentally are leading hot spot zones. It is however instructive to note that even in these 7 constituencies, ZANU PF won by very thin margins.

In Bulawayo Metropolitan Province, all the 11 contested parliamentary seats went to the opposition, MDC T while in Matebeleland North only 4 rural constituencies out of the 13 contested parliamentary seats were retained by ZANU PF leaving the opposition with 8 seats and the Tsholotsho seat falling to an independent. This pattern was also visible in presidential elections where the ruling party candidate emerged with 42 825 votes while Morgan Tsvangirai got 70 611 votes. However, it is trite to note the prevalence of voter apathy in this province. Equally important is to note that while the opposition is in the majority, ZANU PF presence is still visible in some parts of the province. Matebeleland North is still a highly contested zone with Tsholotsho a fiercely contested constituency as the ruling party is yet to stomach the painful reality of it falling in the hands of an independent, for that matter, one who rebelled from the ruling party.

As in Matebeleland North, ZANU PF remained politically visible in the rural constituencies of Matebeleland South where it won 5 of the 12 contested parliamentary seats. In metropolitan Harare which is incidentally home to the ruling party headquarters and the State House, ZANU PF retained only 1 seat in Harare South. In Mashonaland Central [incidentally a traditional no go area for the opposition] while 3 seats [Bindura South, Mazowe Central and Mazowe South] went to the opposition. However close analysis of votes spread show visible small margin scenarios.

In Mashonaland East [another traditional hot spot zone] 7 of the 34 contested parliamentary seats went to the MDC leaving ZANU PF in a comfortable lead with 27 seats, however with the thin margin scenario visibly evident. In UZUMBA, Mutoko South and Mudzi, incidentally hot beds of violence, ZANU PF won big with the Uzumba parliamentary going uncontested.

Clearly evident from these election results is that while the opposition urban support base is relatively secure, this is no longer the case for the ruling party in its traditional strongholds. The opposition challenge which in the past was largely confined to the urban areas and had given the impression that rural areas were the unchallenged political enclaves of the ruling party has since been busted. The contestation that was initially confined to urban areas has since shifted to rural areas.

#### Senatorial Results

CANDIDATE	SENATORIAL SEATS
MDC TSVANGIRAI	30 SEATS
ZANU PF	24 SEATS

MDC	6 SEATS
TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS	60 SEATS

While the opposition was also in control of the house of senate, presidential appointive powers remain a concern as they deny voters their fundamental right to choose leaders of their own choice. The appointive prerogative is prone to abuse and patronage, practices that pose a major threat to transparency and good governance in electoral processes.

### Local Authority Election Results

In local authorities [municipalities, town councils, and rural district councils], elections are ward-contested. Consistent with local election trends since the emergence of MDC in post 2000, all municipalities, town councils and town boards remain opposition strongholds, with the MDC generally winning almost all the seats in these wards. While ZANU PF is in the majority in most rural district wards, the ruling party hardly enjoys comfortable leads. Thin margin scenarios are manifest in RDCs, a pointer to strong opposition in-roads in the rural areas, even at local authority level. In the Matebeleland region, the opposition MDC T won virtually all seats in both rural and urban-based wards. Provincial and ward vote spread was shown as below:

#### Provincial and Ward Vote Spread

Province	Political Party	Total No of Wards Won in 9 Provinces
Harare	MDC T	73
	ZANU PF	4
Bulawayo	MDC T	23
	MDC	6
MANICALAND	MDC T	168
	ZANU PF	74
	INDEPENDENT	2
MASHONALAND CENTRAL	MDC	2
	ZANU PF	109
	MDC T	42
MASVINGO	MDC T	101
	ZANU PF	66
	MDC	2
	UPP	1
MASHONALND WEST	INDEPENDENT	1
	MDCT T	90
	ZANU PF	56
	MDC	2
MATEBELELAND NORTH	MDC	85
	MDC T	58
	ZANU PF	23
	INDEPENDENT	2
MASHONALAND EAST	ZANU PF	101
	MDC T	72
	MDC	2
MIDLANDS	ZANU PF	116
	MDC T	113
	MDC	2

#### Legend

- Total Number of Wards in the country: 1958
- Total Number of Wards Won by ZANU PF in 9 Provinces 549
- Total Number of Wards Won by MDC T in 9 Provinces 740
- Total Number of Wards Won by UPP in 9 Provinces 1
- Total Number of Wards Won by MDC in 9 Provinces 101
- Total Number of Wards Won by Independents 5
- Number of Uncontested Seats 411
- Number of Appointed Seats 6

## **Access to Electoral Processes and Participation by Groups With Special Needs**

914 women participated in the 29 March Elections, 118 in the House of Assembly elections, 56 in Senatorial elections, and 740 in Council elections. Of those who contested in the House of Assembly elections 30 were successful while 20 were successful at senatorial levels. It is also instructive to note that among the 16 appointed chiefs there are no women, that out of the 3 appointed senatorial seats [from a total of 5 that should be appointed], there are also no women while out of the 8 provincial Governors who have so far been appointed, only 2 are women. The net impression is that women representation is still visibly on the low side considering that women constitute 52 % of the population. No disability or special needs groups or marginalized groups were appointed in both houses of assembly.

## **Petitions and Recounts**

Failure to agree and accept election results led to candidates filling election petitions by both MDC and ZANU PF losing candidates. In terms of Section 167 of the Electoral Act any candidate may file an election petition with the Electoral Court complaining of the undue return or election of any candidate for various reasons including corrupt illegal practices. ZANU PF was challenging results in 53 constituencies while MDC T was contesting in 52 constituencies. In its petitions, ZANU PF alleges, among other issues, that MDC bribed election officials while the MDC T on the other hand alleged that ZANU PF used vote buying tactics and intimidation resulting in voters failing to freely choose candidates of their choice. Constituencies in which petitions were filed include Mutoko South, Bindura North, Umguza, Zimbabwe North, Murehwa North and Masvingo.

In the wake of these petitions, the Zimbabwe Election Commission ordered a recount [of presidential, parliamentary and senatorial and local authority results] through a notice (GN 58A/2008 of 12th April stating that in terms of section 67A of the Electoral Act that the Commission was of the opinion that reasonable grounds exist for believing that a miscount of votes occurred that would have affected the result of the elections concerned. The need for these recounts was attributed to inconsistencies noted between the V11 and V23 forms submitted by election officials to the ZEC national command centre.

Recounting officially started on 19 April 2008 despite MDC efforts to block the recounting through litigation. It was disquieting to note that the exercise took place before the initial presidential results were announced and remained shrouded in secrecy and controversy in spite of calls from various stakeholders including ZESN to have the results released.

The opening of votes started late in most centers, reportedly as late as 1830hrs in areas such as Lupane. Some of the delays were reportedly caused by disputes between polling officials and MDC party agents who alleged that ballot boxes had been tampered with. Disturbing reports of inconsistencies were experienced in Chiredzi North where a total of four polling stations and a total of 184 ballots were reportedly unaccounted for.

At Chigonono Polling station, ballots for the Senate and House of Assembly reportedly ran out resulting in more ballots being cast for Local Government and Presidential elections. In the same constituency, 7 Senate ballots were reportedly discovered in the House of Assembly ballot box and another 7 House of Assembly ballots found in the Senate box. These mix ups of ballot papers, inconsistencies and differences in figures raised a lot of questions about the training capacity, competence and integrity of the polling officials in effectively running elections in a truly transparent and independent manner.

## **Emerging Issues on Counting of Votes**

Issues of concern were identified by various stakeholders including political parties, civic organizations and the public at large. Information pertaining to the ground upon which the vote recount was ordered was reportedly sketchy as well as conflicting. The question was whether these complaints were lodged within the confines of the section 67A of the Electoral Act [section 67 A (1) and (2) of the Electoral Act] which states that a written request for the recount be submitted within 48 hours of the declaration of a candidate to be duly elected.

In respect of the presidential recount, the common view was that as there are no provisions for a presidential recount in the Electoral Act, if ZEC were to follow the practice used for recounts of parliamentary constituencies, a recount could only be ordered after the announcement of the results. Candidates would then have 48 hours within which to request for a recount on the grounds indicated in the Act.

Equally contentious was the chain of custody [storage and security] of ballot boxes and electoral material since Election Day. Section 70 of the Electoral Act states that once votes have been counted at polling stations ballot papers and related documents are placed in sealed packets and delivered to the constituency elections officer, who in turn store them in places designated by the Chief Elections Officer. It was therefore important to note the state of the election material when it was opened and whether any allegations of tampering were made.

Also at issue was the declaration of results. In GN 58A/2008, ZEC stated that after the recount the constituency elections officers would declare the new winners as the case may be, implying that this candidate would be declared duly elected, effectively ousting any winner previously declared. This was particularly disquieting as nothing in section 67A of the Electoral Act expressly provided for changing the previously declared result of an election in the event that a recount produces a different result from the original count. One interpretation is that this means that only the Electoral Court has jurisdiction to reverse a previously declared winner on the strength of a recount. The MDC had filed an urgent application in the High Court to prevent the declaration of new winners after the recount, a petition that was however rejected by the High Court.

## **PRESIDENTIAL RESULTS**

The release of presidential results was a bone of contention for the electorate. Since 30<sup>th</sup> March 2008, ZEC had informed the electorate that presidential results would be announced in due course but before this came to pass, the electorate was baffled to hear that ZANU PF claims of election being rigged by the opposition MDC. How an opposition party could have rigged the elections has remained one of the most puzzling electoral experience. These experiences however implied that one of the contesting parties had privy to the results before ZEC announced them.

The MDC Tsvangirai filed a petition with the High Court demanding that ZEC releases presidential results while SADC convened an emergency meeting in Lusaka on Zimbabwe to resolve the unfolding crisis. The withholding of presidential elections had increased tension in Zimbabwe and exacerbated the reign of terror being experienced in rural areas. These experiences also raised lethargy and disillusionment with the efficacy of voting and the whole electoral processes in Zimbabwe.

### **Presidential Poll Results-29 March 2008 Harmonized Elections**

CANDIDATE	NUMBER OF VOTES	ACTUAL PERCENT VOTE
MAKONI HERBERT STANLEY SIMBA	207 470	8.3%
MUGABE, ROBERT GABRIEL	1 079 730	43.2%
TOWUNGANA, LANGTON	14 503	0.6%
TSVANGIRAI MORGAN	1 195 562	47.9%
TOTAL VALID VOTES	2 497 265	100%
SPOILED BALLOTS	39 975	
TOTAL VOTES CAST	2 537 240	
PERCENTAGE POLL		42.7%

Since all candidates had failed to meet the 50% +1 vote requirement, the Electoral Act demanded that a Run Off be undertaken within 21 days as outlined in Section 110 of the Electoral Act.

As was manifest in parliamentary results, closer analysis of votes spread point to visible thin margin scenarios. In Mashonaland West, while out of the 255 161 total valid vote cast in the presidential elections, Robert Gabriel Mugabe won 134 750 [52.8 %] against Morgan Tsvangirai's 107 345 [42.1 %], the visibility of the opposition is very high as out of the 22 constituencies in the province, the opposition had majority votes in 9 constituencies, namely, Chegutu West, Chinhoyi, Hurungwe West, Kadoma Central, Kariba, Magunje, Mhondoro-Mubaiwa, Mhangura, and Norton. While in all the 4 Zvimba constituencies, the ruling party candidate emerged with the majority, competition is also visibly manifest, especially in Zvimba West and Zvimba East.

In Manicaland, Morgan Tsvangirai was on the lead with 212 029 votes while Robert Mugabe had 141 592 votes. In the Midlands, results reflect tight contest scenarios with Robert Mugabe winning 166 831 votes while Morgan Tsvangirai had 153 288 votes. The impression is that people who may have voted for their party candidates at parliamentary level may have switched to the MDC or independent presidential candidate. Scenarios in the Midlands province suggest that it is a ZANU PF stronghold at parliamentary level, the case is not necessarily assured at the presidential level. The presidential vote may be a pointer to possible emerging fissures within the ruling party which if not well managed could tilt the presidential vote to the opposition.

In Mashonaland East, the ruling party presidential candidate Robert Mugabe was on the lead with 160 965 votes while Morgan Tsvangirai had 119 661 votes. This trend was also manifest in Mashonaland Central where Robert Mugabe led with 157 626 votes while Tsvangirai had 75 722 votes, almost half of the ruling party presidential candidate. As was the case at parliamentary, senatorial and local election levels, in Hararre, the MDC presidential candidate emerged in the lead with 227 166 votes while Robert Gabriel Mugabe 61 215 votes, almost close to the new presidential candidate Simba Makoni who had 25 234 votes. Provincial presidential vote distribution was as below:

PROVINCIAL PRESIDENTIAL VOTE SPREAD						
	Simba Makoni	Mugabe	Robert	Towungana	Tsvangirai Morgan	Total Valid Votes

Province		Gabriel	Langton		Cast
BULAWAYO	35510	11118	400	49 657	96 685
HARARE	25234	61215	380	22766	313995
MANICALAND	13 579	141592	1948	112029	369098
MASHONALAND CENTRAL	6788	157 626	1129	75722	241265
MASHONALAND EAST	10777	160965	1331	119661	292734
MASHONALAND WEST	11860	134730	1226	107345	255161
MASVINGO	12032	156672	2343	145 198	316245
MATEBELELAND NORTH	35895	42825	1781	70611	151112
MATEBELELAND SOUTH	36213	46156	1929	34885	119185
MIDLANDS	19632	166831	2036	153288	341787
TOTALS	207470	1,079,730	14,503	1,195,562	2,497,265
PERCENTAGE OF VOTE CAST	8.3%	43.2%	0.6%	47.9%	100

## CHAPTER FIVE

### THE RUN UP TO THE 27 JUNE PRESIDENTIAL RUN OFF

#### Introduction

While the run up to the 29 March 2008 harmonized elections was relatively calm, scenarios in the post election period cast an incomparable trend. Following the release of the four-week delayed presidential results on 2 May 2008, the run up to the 27 June run off degenerated into a run over leaving in its wake a trail of destruction, houses burnt down, many people displaced and homeless, orphaned and homeless children and communities torn asunder.

As chronicled in SADC and AU Election Observer Mission Reports as well as ZPP June and July 2008 Post Violence Monitoring Reports, among other reliable sources; freedom of assembly was heavily violated while opposition campaigns were under total blackout on ZTV, the opposition leadership subjected to sporadic arrests and detentions while their campaign vehicles and buses were reportedly impounded.

In most rural areas, freedom of movement was severely restricted as "clearance" had to be sought even for those seeking medical attention outside. With the creation of base camps in some provinces, harassment and abuse of rural communities became widespread with rural people reportedly being asked to bring food stuff to sustain operations at these base camps while young girls provided housekeeping services.

Children were not also spared as they painfully watched their parents, sisters and brothers beaten, their family homes burnt to the ground, their teachers publicly humiliated, and their learning activities disrupted as some schools were reportedly closed and turned into base camps.

With a few weeks to the 27 June run off, evocations of war reportedly became rampant in ZANU PF campaign rallies as well as state owned print and electronic media. Campaigns by the ZANU PF presidential candidate, Robert Mugabe were awash with threats of war with statements such as "Zimbabwe was won through the bullet and not through the ballot" allegedly reiterated in ZANU PF campaign messages. The threat of post election war reverberated across the country with Major General Engelbert Rugeje, among others, reportedly quoted saying "This country came through the bullet, not the pencil. Therefore it will not go by your X [voting mark] of the pencil----" at the funeral wake of late national hero, Retired Lieutenant General Amoth Chimombe in Zaka East [*Financial Gazette*, June 10-25 2008].

#### Statistical Incidents Spread

April alone witnessed 4359 incidents of violence indicating a 470% increase in monthly recordings from pre election levels of 795 [ZPP May 2008 Report]. By May, election violence had shot up to 6288 in May with June and July records however showing election violence stubbornly retreating to 3735 and 1123 respectively. By July, a cumulative total of 17 605 incidents had been recorded. To date recorded and verified cases are as follows; 171 deaths, 9148 assaults and 16 rape cases.

## Trends and Patterns of Violence

In Mashonaland East, a reign of terror was allegedly unleashed on MDC supporters at the All Souls Mission in Mutoko, a development that reportedly saw some victims seeking refuge in nearby mountains painfully watching as their homesteads were burnt to the ground and property looted while those badly injured and in need of medical care were reportedly denied access to hospitals as nurses were allegedly under instructions not to admit them.

The post era was also witness to fresh farm invasions in some parts of Masvingo, Mashonaland West and Manicaland provinces. In Masvingo, war veterans invaded Goddard Farm while in Mashonaland West a Kadoma farm belonging to Van Kirk and Cleveshay farm in Muzveze area were also invaded. Although invaders were reportedly ordered to vacate the farm immediately, this development left the few remaining white commercial farmers living in fear of the unknown given the unpredictability of war veterans.

Cases of extortion were also reportedly rampant across the country as villagers who had “repented” of their support for the MDC T or returned to the village after elections were asked to bring a cow or goat or money as “pardon” or “returnee” fee.

Harare residents experienced increasing levels of political coercion, residents in several high density areas reportedly being frog marched to rallies and night pungwes while commuter operators were instructed to have the ruling ZANU PF candidate’s poster and T shirts. Such regalia and other party artifacts became symbols used by people for safety and protection from the youths that wrecked havoc in high density areas. Vendors in areas such as Glenview in Harare were given ZANU PF T shirts and it was compulsory to wear them to keep their market stalls. Bases have been scattered all over urban areas.

Violation of human rights extended to the denial of information to citizens as residents were reportedly asked to take down their satellite dishes in an operation code named *Operation Burutsa Dish* [*Operation Take Down Your Satellite Dish*], the rationale of this operation being that citizens were at risk of being exposed to the wrong news from outside Zimbabwe.

Towards the 27 June Run Off, invasion of privacy had reportedly scaled new heights with the “police” reportedly asking people to hand over their cell phones at roadblocks so that they would scroll through messages. This nefarious practice was reportedly prominent in Uzumba where “police” manning roadblocks were allegedly demanding from commuters cell phones so as to find out if there were any political messages in the phone.

Few weeks to the election also witnessed sporadic detentions of the MDC T presidential candidate, disruptions of MDC campaign activities and impounding of their campaign vehicles, arrest of MDC Secretary General, Tendai Biti charged with treason and the arrest of at least 10 newly elected opposition legislators on various charges, developments that were clearly in disregard of the mandate and honor which is normal accorded to an elected Member of Parliament. A convoy of British and US diplomatic staff investigating reports of election violence were reportedly stopped by a police roadblock in Bindura, the tyres of their vehicles slashed and one of their drivers hauled from one of their diplomatic cars and beaten up.

## Harassment of Rights Defenders

Human Rights NGOs also bore the brunt of retributive violence. There was widespread harassment of human rights lawyers, journalists and others who were thought to be either sympathetic to the opposition or did not give adequate coverage to the ruling party.

At the national public broadcaster, seven senior journalists were reportedly sent on forced leave, their suspension occurring amid earlier reports that ZANU PF had demanded a total monopoly of the radio and television airwaves in the run-up to the poll. The decision also came hard on the heels of the sacking of ZBC's chief executive, Henry Muradzikwa, for allegedly failing to provide sufficient support for ZANU PF's campaign in the March 29 elections, and defying ministerial orders to deny the MDC favorable coverage.

Also disquieting was the decision to suspend PVO and NGO field operations in a circular dated 4 June 2008, a suspension effected allegedly because organizations were breaching the terms and conditions of their registration. This clamp down on civil society involvement in politics has unfortunately shifted the focus of civil society from their humanitarian mandates as they grappled with survival issues at a time when the need is at its most. Civil society offices were raided, lawyers fled while journalists were raided.

### **ZESN under Siege**

ZESN also came under fire, accused of rigging elections and working in cohorts with MDC. Incidentally since the time ZESN announced projections for the presidential election on 31 March 2008 which had clearly showed Morgan Tsvangirai securing more votes than Robert Gabriel Mugabe, its members, staff, management and leadership reportedly became subject to a campaign of intimidation by the government. For the 29 March Election, the Minister of Justice, Parliamentary and Legal Affairs approved ZESN accreditation of 11 808 observers and 8 667 observers were duly accredited by the ZEC. Furthermore, ZESN observers had also received training and signed a code of conduct which bound them to conduct themselves in a partisan manner.

Following the outcome of the Senate and House of Assembly results as well as speculations around presidential results, a number of ZESN observers were reportedly beaten while some had their houses torched. Among those victimized was the ZESN Director, Rindai Chipfunde-Vava who was detained for 45 minutes at the Harare International Airport on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2008. ZESN National offices were also raided by the police on 25 April 2008 allegedly searching for subversive material that would be used to unseat the government unconstitutionally. The police reportedly ordered all staff members to vacate their offices, sit in the boardroom and comply with their requests like giving passwords for computers, unlocking all offices and providing information they needed. After a thorough perusal of ZESN Documents, files and scanning of computers, the police confiscated a number of ZESN documents. They also took its program Manager who was subsequently detained at Harare Central Police Station for 6 hours by police for questioning. The home of ZESN's National Director was also raided by the police on 25<sup>th</sup> of April while ZESN's Chairperson, Noel Kututwa and the National Director were required for three days running from [28 to 30 April 2008] to make themselves available at Harare Central Police Station to answer questions and furnish the police with statement explaining a number of issues. The two were also questioned extensively specifically on ZESN election monitoring and observation of 28 March 2008 Harmonized Elections. Particular focus was on the Network's projections of the presidential results. Police further requested the two to provide written statements of ZESN's voter education program explaining their duties and roles, ZESN's relations with ZEC before, during and after the election, ZESN's relationship with the National Democratic Institute [NDI] and also ZESN's financial statements and vouchers, actual number of ZESN accredited observers, its establishment and funding partners amongst a plethora of other things.

Various statements were subsequently made by politicians and members of ZANU PF, including Patrick Chinamasa and Emmerson Mnangagwa, alleging that ZESN is a pro-MDC organization and was used by to bribe ZEC officials during the 29 March 2008 harmonized elections as well as campaigning for the opposition under the guise of voter education, allegations vehemently rejected by ZESN as unfounded and bent on discrediting and intimidating ZESN. ZESN links these attacks to the announcement of projections of the presidential election results on 31 March 2008 projecting that Morgan Tsvangirai securing more votes than Robert Mugabe, although ZEC's presidential results fall within ZESN'S projected percentages and margins of error.

On 17 April 2008, the home of ZESN observer in Chahwanda area in Mt Darwin was allegedly torched by a known ex-officer of Kasoso village while a vehicle belonging to ZESN was reportedly confiscated by ZANU PF supporters at Kotwa centre on 13 May 2008. The vehicle, a Toyota land cruiser had been deployed by ZESN to go and rescue three of its observers who had been seriously beaten by suspected ZANU PF supporters and needed urgent assistance.

By the time of the run- off, one death recorded of ZESN observer Elliot Machipisisa of Hurungwe, 74 ZESN observers had moved in with relatives, 113 had been displaced and had sought and got assistance in Harare, 12 had been assaulted, 16 had their homes burnt, 4 had their property damaged while 71 were reported harassed and intimidated.

### **Use of State Resources**

Use of state resources for campaigning purposes was reportedly widespread. GMB played an active role in ZANU PF campaigns. The distribution of maize from GMB and farm implements was increased giving unfair advantage to the incumbent as distribution was generally done at ruling party rallies. Government vehicles and other facilities were also used by ZANU PF to campaign while the same privilege was not awarded to the MDC, further making the electoral terrain very uneven.

### **Voter and Civic Education**

In contrast to the run up to the 29 March election there was no active voter and civic education weeks after the announcement of the un-off date. ZEC is mandated with the provision of voter education and determines who can provide voter education. There was need to educate people on what was happening, why there was need for a second round of presidential elections. Voter and civic education are critical if the electorate were to make informed choices and hence should be taken seriously.

A number of questions have remained unanswered because of the absence of voter education. Particularly in need of explanation were how the procedures for the run-off differed from those of the 29 March election, whether there was going to be a new voters' roll, whether voters who had initially registered for the 29 March election were the only one to vote in the run-off, whether voting was to be ward- based or national, whether votes were to be counted at polling stations immediately after the closing of the poll and the results posted outside polling stations for public information [using form V.11]. For instance, the public only got to know very late that the procedures governing the two elections were the same, and that only registered voters were eligible to vote, that voting was ward based.

## Accreditation of International and Local Observers and Journalists

### International Observers

The exercise was conducted by ZEC and commenced at the Harare and Bulawayo Polytechnics on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of June. Despite an earlier statement that international observers who observed the 29 March election did not need a new invitation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, all international and regional observers were accredited again. International observers accredited for the run off were the Pan African Parliament and SADC Observer Team, UCF, AU and ECOWAS. SADC increased its observers from 200 to 413. The MDC T expressed disappointment in the SADC team which had declared that it had not received reports of violence. The team visited politically volatile areas with views to collect information and observe electoral processes in the country's ten provinces within the 210 constituencies.

A United Nations envoy sent to Zimbabwe to investigate the unrest in the country arrived on the 16<sup>th</sup> of June 2008 and began talks with the various stakeholders in the election. However the UN presence was discredited in state media particularly the Herald as a mere formality, which would not have any effect. Other observer mission such as the Pan African Parliament [PAP] began their mission on the 14<sup>th</sup> of June with an 18 member team African Union [AU] deployed its observer team on the 15<sup>th</sup> of June 2008 and ECOWAS had presence in the country to observe the run- off.

### Local Observers

Local observers were required to apply for an invitation from the Minister of Justice before seeking accreditation. Up to 11 June, only international and regional observers and the media had been accredited. The late invitation of civil society organizations had a negative impact on the invitation of observers, their accreditation and deployment. However ZEC's decision to scale down the numbers of local observers that were placed by the Minister of Justice Legal and Parliamentary Affairs was a disturbing development.

Twenty days before the 27 June run-off, most local observers had not received invitations for accreditation. Limits were placed on the number of people that ZESN could field to the ministry for accreditation, the number effectively reduced from over 8667 in the harmonized election to 500 in the presidential run –off, a development that posed a serious risk to the ability of civil society to monitor and observe elections in order to identify anomalies in the electoral process especially on polling day. Since ZEC had reportedly published polling stations in excess of 9231, this warranted more observers as the Electoral Act provided for 2 election observers per organization per polling station, a situation which would amount to the accreditation of 27 000 observers. These deliberate late invitations prevented local observers to monitor the initial stages of the electoral processes such as postal ballots and the closing of postal ballots. Also questionable was why the accreditation of foreign observer missions was extended while the same privilege was denied to local observers. As a result ZESN did not field any accredited observers for the run off.

The National Multi-Party Liaison Committee was set up by ZEC and composed of two major political parties and a declaration condemning political violence was drawn up and signed by the two main political parties. ZEC increased the number of candidates' election agents permitted inside each polling station from one to two per candidate, a development that could have enhanced the legitimacy of the election. Training of 64 000 constituency election officers

continued up to the 22<sup>nd</sup> June with the ZEC Committee on Media Monitoring stating that it would continue to monitor election coverage by the media according to Section 16G of the ZEC Act which obliges ZEC to carry out such monitoring to ensure that parties, candidates, and broadcasters, print publishers and journalists observe the fair coverage provisions of the ZEC Act and regulations. However, it was disturbing to note that although media coverage and reporting was heavily biased in favor of the incumbent, ZEC neither publicly condemned the act or take serious measures to curb the act.

### **Election Administration**

Sound election administration is a critical in building political party confidence in the conduct of elections. ZEC set up 9232 polling stations and engaged more than 64000 polling officers to monitor the June 27 presidential run-off and three house of assembly by-election. However, ZEC, the body that runs elections in Zimbabwe only began voter education on radio at the end of the week ending 20 June. ZEC also depends on the personnel of other government departments to carry out its electoral processes on polling day reportedly recruited 64 000 staff. In previous elections it had relied on civil servants especially teachers to carry out these functions. Alleged use of youth militias and war veterans by ZEC as polling officers and presiding officers in the 27 June elections could have seriously compromised the secrecy of the ballot box as their neutrality was highly questionable.

Also at issue is the independence and neutrality of ZEC and its ability to work without being influenced by political parties. It is vital for an election commission to be impartial and to instill the confidence of the electorate, political parties and civic society. Calls for the reconstitution of ZEC were commonly heard from most stakeholders and observers.

ZEC has not been more forthcoming as to the progress that has been made with regard to the preparations of the run-off. In addition, the institution did not give the public information on the number of ballot papers they had printed and distribution pattern.

### **Media Coverage of Political Parties**

Media plays a pivotal role in the democratization of elections informing the public of what politicians are offering in terms of their plans, programs and policies. However in its analysis of political party media coverage, the Media Monitoring Project of Zimbabwe [MMPZ] established that in Zimbabwe, the ethics of good journalism have been violated as reporting on election issues was done in a partisan way that exposes the orientations of the reporters. The public has not been allowed to form their own political opinions based solely on the political candidate's submissions. The print media in Zimbabwe have not been able to establish and maintain contact with rural communities yet these are the areas that need more explanation on political programs. The role of the media is to expose violations, investigate allegations of electoral fraud, to be balanced and neutral. While ZEC has a media monitoring department that is mandated to ensure that all parties to an election are able to access state owned media without discrimination and ensuring equality of opportunity, this proved to be moribund as only ZANU PF campaign messages have been advertised.

### **Voice Distribution on ZBC**

As further revealed by MMPZ, voice distribution on state owned media in the week before the election from 22<sup>nd</sup> of June to the 27<sup>th</sup> of June 2008 was as follows: ZANU PF [101%], Government [19%], ZEC [6%], War Veterans [9%], and, ZRP [26%]. Since ZBC is the sole source of news to most Zimbabweans and denying, the MDC T access to public media denies

them an opportunity to sell themselves to the people. This also denies the electorate an opportunity to make informed choices on the candidates.

#### **Vote Distribution in Government Press**

In its analysis of voice Distribution in government press a week before the election, MISA findings were as follows: Diplomats [20%], ZANU PF [41%], ZRP [14%], MDC [8%] and government [8%]. While the MDC T has been written about in government press, it is interesting to note that all the publicity in government press has been very negative. MDC T has been portrayed as “violent thugs”, “puppets of the west” and other such negative insinuations. All media coverage for the MDC T on state owned print and electronic media has been negative. State media coverage was heavily skewed in favor of ZANU PF.

#### **Voice Distribution in the Private Media**

MMPZ analysis of voice distribution in the private media revealed ZANU PF with 34%, diplomats with 7%, MDC with 26%, ZRP with 9%, ZEC with 1% while other parties had 3% coverage. MDC T received more coverage in private papers yet these are not accessed by most of the public due to prohibitive costs and unavailability. For many Zimbabweans, external broadcasters provided more reliable news than the highly polarized state owned media.

#### **Withdrawal of the MDC Presidential Candidate**

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2008, MDC T announced that it was considering withdrawing from the race as a result of the uneven electoral playing field. The MDC T presidential aspirant had been detained five times in a space of two weeks, MDC Secretary General Tendai Biti detained while campaign buses and vehicles were impounded effectively rendering the campaign impossible. The police explained that the detentions of the MDC presidential candidate as security or routine checks. The pronouncement to withdraw was met by the ZANU PF candidate with cynicism as an attempt to discredit the election, which ZANU PF alleged it was sure to win.

On 22 June 2008, the MDC presidential candidate officially withdrew from the presidential race after disruptions of his rally by armed forces and suspected ZANU PF supporters, which he was scheduled to hold in Harare on the date in question. The youth militias barred people from attending the rally, threatening unspecified actions.

This decision generated mixed reviews however with the bulk generally sympathetic with the MDC decision which they described as prudent in the face of the orgy of retributive violence that had been unleashed on his supporters. Some supporters however felt betrayed and abandoned, mostly in view of the retribution visited upon them. To ZEC, the government of Zimbabwe and ZANU PF, the MDC T presidential candidate remained officially in the race despite his written withdrawal submission alleging that his withdrawal was unlawful and therefore not effective. There was a legal debate that ensued as some legal minds held that the withdrawal was legal as 21 day period referred to the 1<sup>st</sup> round of elections and not the run-off, some argued that the MDC T participation was automatic since they had participated in the first round of elections.

#### **Calls for the Postponement of the Run Off**

A week before the 27 June Election, the South African President [who is the commissioned SADC mediator between ZANU PF and MDC] had flown into the country in a bid to postpone

the election, exhorting the two political actors to go for a Government of National Unity [GNU], a proposal that was however rejected by ZANU PF arguing that they were only amenable to negotiations after the poll.

South African ruling ANC president Jacob Zuma had also called for the postponement of elections saying "the run-off is no longer a solution, you need a political arrangement first and then elections down the line" while former South African President Nelson Mandela had also described the run up scenarios as "tragic failure of leadership". The Government of Botswana had also issued a threat not to recognize the ZANU PF presidential candidate as the legitimate leader of Zimbabwe.

The SADC chairperson Levy Mwanawasa also called for the postponement of elections to avert what he called a "regional catastrophe", sentiments that were also echoed by the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, the UN Security Council and Western governments. Two members of the Troika organ, Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete and King Mswati of Swaziland had met in Mbabane, Swaziland and issued a communique "that it is the considered opinion of the organ summit that holding the election under the current circumstances may undermine the credibility and legitimacy of its outcome", views which were also shared by Jean Ping, the Chairman of the African Union Commission who had said "This development [Tsvangirai's withdrawal] and the increasing acts of violence in the run-up to the second round of the presidential election are a matter of grave concern to the Commission of the AU".

Amid this cacophony of condemnation from regional peers and international civic groups and the United Nations, the Government of Zimbabwe had pushed ahead with the Election ridiculing those criticizing the decision to go ahead with the poll as "making idiotic noises that would not bother us".

## CHAPTER SIX

### THE 27 JUNE PRESIDENTIAL RUN OFF

#### The Electoral Framework

Every election is governed by electoral laws that provide the parameters for the conduct of elections. While in the case of the June presidential run-off the law provided that the procedures that governed the conduct of the Harmonized Election still hold for the June 27 Presidential poll, some changes, modifications were introduced with regard to some procedures such as V11 and V23 forms and the number of polling stations. According to statutory instrument 82A of 2008, V11 and V23 forms were now to be signed by the presiding officer and ward election officers respectively in the presence of candidates or their election agents. Party agents were also to sign as witnesses, all parties agreeing before signing the forms. V11 forms were to be signed at the polling station while V23 forms were to be signed at ward level.

Changes were also made with regard to the allocation of polling stations per province, some provinces receiving substantial increases while others were reduced. However, as shown below, there were more of increases than decreases.

#### Polling Stations in the Run Off

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTES	NUMBER OF CONSTITUENCIES	POLLING STATIONS MARCH 29 ELECTION	NEW POLLING STATIONS	DISPARITY
MATEBELELAND NORTH	345,264	13	751	765	14+
BULAWAYO	313,459	12	239	249	2+
MATEBELELAND SOUTH	342,280	13	638	639	1+
MASHONALAND WEST	582,589	22	1138	1166	28+
MIDLANDS	739,510	28	1333	1376	43+
MANICALAND	709,664	26	1144	1147	3+
MASHONALAND CENTRAL	488,477	18	822	832	10+
MASHONALAND EAST	624,630	23	1040	1068	27+
MASVINGO	699,199	26	1213	1198	15-
HARARE	766,478	29	792	791	1-
TOTAL			9111	9231	

#### By-Elections

The nomination court was convened on the 30<sup>th</sup> May 2008 to consider nomination papers for the three constituencies that were due for by-elections, namely Redcliff, Gwanda South and Pelandaba-Mpopoma. Nomination court proceedings reportedly progressed without any major logistical hiccups, however with some candidates disqualified on the basis of not being registered in the constituency while Paul Siwela, an independent candidate who had filed papers for the March 29 poll withdrew his candidature for unspecified reasons. Also noticeable were names new candidates who initially had not filed for the March 29 poll by-Elections. The by-Election profile was as shown below:

### By- Election Candidates and Contested Constituencies

CONSTITUENCY	CANDIDATE NAME	POLITICAL PARTY
REDCLIFF	Sengweni Tapera Isheunesu Muza Aaron Chenhara Karigamombe Girimond	MDC T ZANU PF MDC T MDC
GWANDA SOUTH	Orders Mlilo Nephath Mdhlongwa Elizabeth Ndhlovu	ZANU PF MDC T MDC
PELANDABA-MPOPOMA	Sikhanyiso Duke Ndhlovu Dumani Gweru Samuel Khumalo Samuel Mahlamvana Ndhlovu Chamunorwa Mahachi Leonard Nkala Job Sibanda Fungai Mutukwa	ZANU PF MDC MDC T  UPP ZDP PUMA INDEPENDENT INDEPENDENT

Interestingly, the MDC-T proceeded to field two candidates in Redcliff despite the fact that this had cost the party a number of seats in the March 29 polls. ZANU PF emerged with two seats in the Gwanda and Redcliff constituencies, the MDC T with 1 seat in the Pelandaba-Mpopoma constituency. The by-election outcome may have been influenced by confusion surrounding the withdrawal of the MDC presidential candidate, double candidature, split between the two MDC factions as well as the general climate of retribution and fear that prevailed during this election.

### Polling Day Scenarios

While the polling day projected a seemingly calm atmosphere, beneath this façade of calmness was a noticeable voter intimidation characterized by the ordering of voters to record the serial numbers on their ballot papers and later submit that information to functionaries of the ruling ZANU PF. In rural polling stations, Chiefs/Headman were reportedly used to record the names of their subjects who were then required, against their will, to go and queue behind their chief/headmen on voting day and vote in a pre-determined sequence and in the process creating an unfortunate impression to the voters that they could be detected if they did not vote for ZANU PF.

According to the 251 ZESN short term observers [STOs] and 210 long term observers [LTOs] who had been deployed in the 210 constituencies, the forcing of people to go to polling stations and voting for the ruling party candidate was the main incident. The threats and strategies that were crafted in the run up to ensure that all voters comply and vote for the ZANU PF presidential candidate were reportedly followed to the letter, voters under specific instruction to bring the serial numbers of their ballot papers, suspected and known opposition supporters ordered to profess illiteracy even if they could write, as well as registering their names with ZANU PF officials after voting.

Incidents of intimidation and harassment within and around the polling stations were more widespread in Manicaland, Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East and entailing placing of a gun on a table within one polling station or telling people where to place their vote as they entered polling stations.

## Analysis of 27 June Poll Results

Interestingly, the haste with which the 27 June presidential poll results were processed and released cast a sharp contrast to the 29 March presidential poll. While it had taken 6 weeks to process and release the results of the March elections, the results were announced within 24 hours of polling and within 24 hours of the election, the winner, ruling party presidential candidate Robert Mugabe inaugurated and in the evening leaving for the African Union Summit in Egypt scheduled to begin on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2008.

### Run-Off Presidential Results by Province

PROVINCE	ROBERT MUGABE	MORGAN TSVANGIRAI	REJECTED/SPOILT VOTES	TOTAL VOTES
BULAWAYO	21127	13291	9166	43584
MASH WEST	25699	18459	10821	285979
MASVINGO	321404	12804	7940	343948
MAT NORTH	84185	40099	9907	134 191
MAT SOUTH	92654	21687	7353	121694
MIDLANDS	302407	33555	19438	355400
MANICALAND	323284	29561	17525	370370
HARARE	156478	48307	36547	241232
MASH CENTRAL	276912	4066	3409	284387
MASH EAST	315119	11171	7675	333965
TOTAL	2 150 269	233 000	129 781	2 514 750

## The Spoilt Ballot Vote Phenomenon

Polling results were characterized by an extraordinarily high number of spoilt ballot papers with some reportedly carrying insulting language. Most spoiled papers were recorded in urban areas and incidentally in some of the provinces in which the MDC T had performed well in the March Harmonized Elections.

According to the SADC Election Observer Mission, some spoiled ballot papers had expressions like *God bless the country, Let there be free and fair elections, No to dictatorship*, statements that reflect general dissatisfaction with the way the elections were conducted. In some instances, voters reportedly crossed the boxes for both presidential candidates and added the message that the two should govern the country together. Most of the hate messages were reportedly directed at the ZANU PF presidential candidate. When compared with the 29 March poll as shown below, the 27 June results cast an incomparable contrast.

### Comparison of the 29 March 27 June and Election Results

PROVINCE	MUGABE				TSVANGIRAI			
	MARCH	JUNE	DIFFERENCE		MARCH	JUNE	DIFFERENCE	SPOILT
BULAWAYO	11118	21127	20009		49657	13291	36366	9166
HARARE	61215	156478	95263		227166	48307	178859	36547
MANICALAND	141592	323264	181692		212029	29561	182468	17525
MASH.CENTRAL	157626	276912	119286		75722	4066	71656	3409
MASH EAST	160965	315119	154154		119661	11717	107944	7675
MASH WEST	134730	256699	121969		107345	18459	88886	10821
MASVINGO	156672	321404	164732		145198	12804	132394	9740
MAT NORTH	42825	84185	41360		70611	400099	30512	9907
MAT SOUTH	46156	92654	46498		34885	21687	13198	7353
MIDLANDS	166831	302407	135576		153288	33555	119733	19438
						233546		

TOTAL	1 079 730	2 150 269	1 070 539		1 195 562	233 000	962 562	131 481
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In the March elections Tsvangirai polled 1 195 562 votes against Mugabe's 1 079 730 while in the June Elections the opposition candidate got a paltry 233 000 votes compared to the 2 150 269 votes won by the ruling party candidate, a gap which was somehow unusual given the performance of the MDC candidate in the March poll. 131 481 spoiled ballot papers were recorded in the June Run Off compared to the 39 975 ballot papers spoiled in the 29 March Elections, again showing a disturbing increase in spoilt ballots.

Provincial spread of spoilt ballots showed Harare with the highest number of 36 547, Midlands as second with 19 438 spoilt ballots, Manicaland third with 17 525, Mashonaland West fourth with 10 821, Matebeleland North fifth with 9 907, Masvingo 9 740, Bulawayo 9 166, Mashonaland East 7 675, Matebeleland South 7 353 and Mashonaland Central with the lowest 3 409.

Statistical spread also reflect significant drop in Tsvangirai's votes in some of the provinces in which he had performed well in the March Elections, examples being Harare where Tsvangirai had 220 160 votes in March and 48 307 in June, Mashonaland East where Tsvangirai polled 4 066 in June compared to the 119 661 votes he won in the March Election. This unusual trend was also reflected in Bulawayo and Mashonaland West.

Voter turnout was recorded as 42, 37% compared to 42.7% for March 29<sup>th</sup> 2008. There were also significant changes in the voting patterns especially in the provinces that recorded massive political violence and intimidation. In provinces that experienced a lot of violence [Mashonaland Central], the number of spoilt ballots was significantly low pointing to possible guided voting.

All in all, the unusually high number of "spoilt ballot" papers and the "unpalatable messages" reflect features of a ballot protest. It is like the Zimbabwean electorate was angrily hitting back or communicating a message or venting their frustrations through the ballot paper. Several interpretations emerge from these scenarios. Could it have been a protest against Tsvangirai's pull out from the run off [given the retribution they had suffered in his name] or a protest against Mugabe [given that most derogatory messages were reportedly directed against him]? These voters may have used the ballot as a way of protesting against ZANU PF intimidation and retribution. For this spoiling the ballot paper was silent resistance in action. For those directing their anger at Tsvangirai, it could have been due to disappointment with his decision to pull out, a not so far- fetched possibility given the mixed reaction to his withdrawal. For these people, the withdrawal amounted to being abandoned by a leader in the pitch of a battle.

#### **Reviews of the 27 June Presidential Run Off**

The 27 June Election drew extensive condemnation, regionally and internationally. The SADC Election Observer Mission [SEOM Report expressed concern that that "the prevailing environment impinged on the credibility of the electoral process" and on the basis of these findings concluded that the "election did not represent the will of the people of Zimbabwe".

The Pan-African Parliament Election Observer Mission Report, after highlighting its grave concern on countrywide traces of politically motivated violence, underlined that "the current atmosphere prevailing in the country did not give rise to the conduct of free, fair and credible elections" and urged that "conditions should be put in place for holding of free, fair, and credible elections as soon as possible in line with the African Union Declaration on the Principles Governing Democratic Elections". The Report went on to urge the SADC leaders working

together with the AU to engage the broader political leadership in Zimbabwe into a “negotiated transitional settlement”.

The Botswana Observer Team roundly condemned the election before concluding that “the Presidential run-off was not free and fair, did not express the will of the people of Zimbabwe”. The Government of Botswana openly called for the expulsion of Zimbabwe from the SADC and the AU adding that it does not recognize the leadership in Zimbabwe while the African National Congress youth league Chairman Julius Malema called it “a joke of the worst order”.

The Group of Eminent African leaders that include Nelson Mandela also expressed visible disquiet on the conduct of elections, generally describing the election as illegitimate and in fact a dark patchy in Africa’s electoral history. However, the manner in which some African leaders reacted to the election led to the questioning of the relevance and utility of the SADC protocols and guidelines governing the conduct of elections in Southern Africa. It seems that SADC leaders signed and ratified the principles governing the conduct of election as lip service but are reluctant to enforce them in their respective countries as demonstrated by the Zimbabwean case where the SADC principles were blatantly violated.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Electoral Environment

While the pre 29 March election political environment was relatively calm with evident semblance of political tolerance to the campaigns by different parties in both rural and urban areas, scenarios in the run up to the 27 June Presidential run- off cast an incomparable trend.

The electoral environment was generally tense with countrywide restrictions on freedom of assembly and freedom of movement. Rural areas were virtually sealed off from opposition rallies, the opposition leadership subjected to sporadic arrests and detentions, and their campaign vehicles and buses reportedly impounded.

Holding of rallies was a preserve of the ruling ZANU-PF, whilst the MDC-T political rallies were reportedly systematically disrupted by the ZANU PF militia and youth, mostly with the police as passive witnesses. Liberation-war style bases were set up throughout the country where those known or suspected to be in opposition politics went through a “political re-orientation” program.

Hate speech, incitement of violence, and threats of war characterized electoral campaigns-with the ruling party presidential candidate threatening to go back to war if he lost the election to the MDC presidential candidate, whom he considered a puppet of the West. All in all, the political environment resembled that of a country in a civil war.

Politically motivated violence escalated in the post election era to an overall figure of 17 605 by July with an incident spread of 171 cases of murder, 16 cases of rape, 9 148 cases of assaults, 827 cases of MDPs, 352 of torture, 9590 of harassment, 2165 of displacement and 137 of discriminations. Perpetrators of violence were reportedly making brisk capital out of the political plight of their victims through charging fees such as returnee fee, pardon fee, registration fees, among others. Zesn advocates for zero tolerance of violence and the application of principles and the law on everyone alike.

Election reviews by SADC Election Observer Mission [SEOM], the Pan-African Parliament Observer Mission, the African Union Observer Mission, and the Botswana Observer Team strongly suggest an election that was grossly flawed in both process and outcome. It was described as an election marred by politically motivated violence, overwhelming lack of access to the public media by the opposition, restrictions on accreditation of local observers, politicization of security forces, and gross lack of respect for the electoral process, among other vices. The Pan African Parliament Observer Mission concluded that the *atmosphere prevailing in the country did not give rise to the conduct of free, fair and credible elections and exhorted that conditions should be put in place for the holding of free, fair and credible elections in line with the African Union Declaration on the Principles Governing Democratic Elections*. The SADC Observer Mission concluded that the *elections did not conform to SADC Principles, that the prevailing environment impinged on the credibility of the electoral process and was therefore did not represent the will of the people* while the AU Observer Mission concluded that the Election process *fell short of accepted AU standards and urged both parties to engage in constructive dialogue*. The Botswana Observer Team concluded that the *credibility and integrity*

*of the election process was compromised, and not free and fair and does not represent the will of the people of Zimbabwe.*

Observations by local, regional and international observers are consistent with the pre and post election monitoring and observation findings by ZESN. The election outcome does not reflect the will of Zimbabweans and neither does it meet regional and international standards.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Electoral Architecture

#### Legal Framework

While some amendments were made to the Electoral Act in the pre 29 March era [for instance, those requiring posting of election results outside polling stations and constituency tabulation centers] and other relevant pieces of legislation such as POSA, AIPPA and the Broadcasting Act- these reforms were however piecemeal rather than comprehensive and also enacted without much citizen input. Furthermore, there was a reversal to some of the reforms made on the eve of the 29 March Election through a presidential proclamation. A case in point was the reversal of the reform requiring police officers to be stationed 100ms from polling stations. Such changes to the electoral legal framework through the use of the Presidential Powers [Temporary Measures] legislation or any other instrument must be discouraged.

#### Election Systems

While Zimbabwe continues to conduct its elections within the Westminster system of *first past the post* [FPTP] based on the “winner- take-all” model, the unfolding political and leadership challenges in Zimbabwe can hardly be solved through such winner-take all, zero sum frameworks. Besides being exclusionary, they generate tension in an environment already pregnant with tension and agitation. The solution to the political stalemate in Zimbabwe lies in an electoral paradigmatic shift to more inclusive, accomodating, win-win electoral systems based on proportional representation and mixed electoral systems.

### Election Administration

Sound election administration is a critical in building political party confidence in the conduct of elections. ZEC set up 9232 polling stations and engaged more than 64000 polling officers to monitor the June 27 presidential run-off and three house of assembly by-election.

However, the delays that accompanied the release of election results, especially presidential results, do not reflect positively on ZEC’s election management capacity and autonomy. Its management of the delimitation, nomination, voter education, voter registration and inspection processes particularly raised concern. Information on the delimitation exercise was not adequately provided. The public and parliamentarians were not given adequate time to debate and make inputs in the exercise. Delays in the delimitation of boundaries [constituencies and wards] saw voter registration and inspections and setting of the nomination date being done before the finalization of the delimitation exercise.

ZEC also overly depends on the personnel of other government departments to carry out its electoral processes on polling day. In the run up to the 27 June elections ZEC had reportedly relied on civil servants especially teachers to carry out these functions. Alleged use of youth militias and war veterans by ZEC as polling officers and presiding officers in the 27 June

elections could have seriously compromised the secrecy of the ballot box as their neutrality was highly questionable.

Its independence, neutrality and ability to work without being influenced by political parties is highly suspect. It is vital for an election commission to be impartial and to instill the confidence of the electorate, political parties and civic society. ZEC obviously needs calls an urgent institutional surgery and complete overhaul.

ZESN therefore recommends that an independent and more professional Election Management Body be established to run elections. The body must be politically independent, efficient and dedicated to ensuring that elections are held in accordance with the law. The importance of the impartiality, all-inclusiveness, competence and accountability of the Body is emphasized. The method of appointment of Commissioners should be changed to reassure political parties and the electorate that Commissioners will be impartial. The Body should be appointed with the participation of opposition parties and key stakeholders. The selection process of commissioners should be transparent and engender confidence in all stakeholders. These selection processes should also ensure that gender, special needs groups and youth participation or representation is achieved.

Adequate and qualified personnel should also staff the Body. It is necessary to ensure the independence of the Body including financial autonomy. Commissioners could each be given areas of responsibility to enhance accountability. The law could require the commissioners to divide among themselves responsibility for the Commission's different activities so that each commissioner would be responsible for a particular activity and in this way promote equal participation by all Commissioners. An alternative way of distributing functions between Commissioners would be to give each Commissioner the responsibility for a particular province.

## **Electoral Operations**

### **Voter Registration and Inspection of the Voters' Roll**

While a number of changes were made for instance, that voters should simply produce "any satisfactory documentary evidence reasonably proving where they live" was a restrictive requirement, the voter registration exercise was hampered by a number of logistical problems, namely that the exercise started late, that some inspection centers lacked adequate stationery, that in some cases, insufficient and incorrect information was provided to citizens about the registration process, that little time was allocated for the inspection of the voters roll, that in some cases, upon registration, some potential voters were not provided with registration slips [green passes], and that in some cases conflicting information was provided on documents required to enable one to register as a voter. To improve voter registration and inspection in future elections, it is recommend that:

- Voter registration should be approached as an ongoing process.
- Stringent requirements which discourage and disable people from registering as voters should be done away with.
- The voter registration exercise should be sufficiently publicized to ensure that every citizen who desires to participate in elections is able to do so.
- Adequate resources [time, human and financial] should be allocated towards the voter registration exercise to enable ZEC undertake its voter registration mandates.

- The number of polling stations in urban areas should be increased to allow for adequate and equitable access to the polls.
- ZEC ensure that all voters registered during the inspection period as well as during the mobile voter registration exercises are urgently issued with voter registration certificates so that they are not disenfranchised.
- There should be a complete transfer of the management of the electoral process including preparing of the voters' roll to the ZEC. This should not only be in the law but also in practice.
- The Registrar General and the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission should play a more pro-active role to ensure that every eligible voter is registered instead of making the process slow and frustrating for aspiring voters.
- The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission should ensure that the Registrar General assigns full-time staff to register all aspiring voters at all his offices countrywide.

### **Voter Education**

While the Electoral Act obliges ZEC to conduct voter education and also clearly states that the "the Commission must commence a program of voter education not later than 90 days before the polling day of an election", voter education started late with reports of "little voter education" having been conducted by ZEC by the time of elections. Voter education efforts were also compromised by resource constraints, inadequate training of voter educators, insufficient or incorrect information on the electoral process [especially, the delimitation exercise], the manner in which the harmonized elections would be conducted, the practical implication on the voter of having four elections in one day, the number of ballot boxes, the number and color coding of ballot papers, as well as contradictory information on how voters requiring assistance would be treated. For instance, some cases ZEC brochures reportedly stated that proof of residence would be required on polling day, in addition to identification documents- misleading information that caused undue alarm as prospective voters given the challenges experienced in securing proof of residence. This was against the background that ZESN was refused permission by ZEC to provide supplementary voter education. To strengthen the voter registration exercise, it is recommended that:

- In future ZEC avail adequate resources for voter education.
- Adequate monitoring mechanisms should be put in place to ensure that voter education is conducted in a uniform, professional and non-partisan manner.
- A comprehensive voter education and information exercise should be conducted in order to reduce cases of voters going to wrong polling stations or wards on voting day.
- More space should be given to NGOs to provide gap filling voter education. This is particularly critically given ZEC's apparent lack of continuity to undertake the exercise in all provinces.

### **Delimitation**

While a new delimitation exercise was conducted in advance of the 29 March 2008 Election, there was insufficient time for people to participate in the process. A preliminary Delimitation Report was not tabled as envisioned in the law, to provide an opportunity for formal input by the political parties. The final Delimitation Report was tabled in Parliament very late in the electoral process. This left little time to educate the public on changes to ward and constituency [House

of Assembly and Senate] boundaries. It also caused confusion for the nomination process within political parties, in some cases forcing re-runs of some primaries. Parliamentarians were not given adequate opportunity to debate the Delimitation report and make any recommendations for changes to the setting of constituency boundaries. Failure to allow this debate and to hear the recommendations of the parliamentarians flies in the face of the letter and spirit of the constitutional provisions. In future, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission which is now responsible for delimiting constituencies and other electoral boundaries must be obliged to give public notice before embarking on a delimitation exercise and “so far as is practicable within the time available” entertain representations from political parties and other interested parties who are likely to be affected by its decisions, stick to universal principles of representatives, equal voting strength and serviceability, independence and professionalism.

## **Nominations**

While nomination processes were largely transparent, there are concerns with multiple candidates from same political parties attempting to file nomination papers, developments that resulted in sporadic intra-party violence at nomination courts. Nomination papers were rejected or disqualified due among other factors to, inadequate papers, candidates being nominated by persons who are not registered as voters, the prospective candidate's name not appearing on the voters' roll or on the basis that the candidate was alien. Problems also arose from the use of a manual system [use of hard copies of the voters' rolls to verify registration of candidates and supporters], limited use of computers, and use of small, often cramped venues as nomination courts invariably limited public access to the nomination process. To strengthen nomination processes and practices, it is recommended that:

- In order to avoid that disappointment of failing to lodge their papers, prospective candidates should ensure that their papers are in order well in advance. The provisions of the law, which allow filing of papers before nomination day, could also be used.
- Political parties should also ensure that their candidates have the correct particulars that qualify them as candidates so that rejection of nomination papers on clearly justifiable grounds is reduced.
- Adequate funding should be allocated to Electoral Commission to ensure efficient management of nomination processes.
- ZEC should ensure that citizens receive relevant education of the electoral process to enable them to exercise rights such as standing for election.
- Adequate information should be disseminated on the requirements of candidates for all contested seats to be done in time to reduce rejection of nomination papers.
- Timely availability of information on ward and constituency boundaries so that nominees are identified from the correct wards and constituencies.
- Adequate dissemination of voter information so that prospective candidates know the actual venues of the nomination courts.
- Uniform, collective and timely announcement of nominated candidates to avoid speculative reporting by the media and other stakeholders.

## **Access to State Media**

While the pre-29 March era witnessed some visible effort to allow advertisements and air time to different political parties on state controlled radio and television stations [though late and still biased in favor of the ruling party], the post era cast an incomparable contrast. Contrary to

provisions in Section 3 of the Electoral Act to ensure that there was “reasonable access to the media” by both parties, the state media prominently featured ruling party political advertisements and messages to the total exclusion of MDC T. In those few instances where reference was made to the MDC T, the messages were ZANU PF sponsored and intended to disparage, de-campaign and discredit the opposition candidate in all forms. The rules of accreditation that had been relaxed in the pre-era were reversed with severe restrictions on accreditation of both local and international observers. Against these findings, it is recommended that:

- Ideally, before the next elections in Zimbabwe, more broadcasters [independent radio and television stations] should be allowed to start operating so that the public can receive a greater diversity of information and viewpoints.
- Public broadcasters should also be obliged to “afford all political parties and independent candidates such free access to their broadcasting services as may be prescribed” in the regulations.
- The regulations must provide for the total time allocated to each political party or candidate, the duration of each broadcast by the party or candidate, and the times when the areas to which such broadcasts are to be transmitted.
- The Commission should be more proactive in its monitoring of broadcasters during the election period to ensure that they observe these provisions.
- The Print media should not promote political parties or candidates that encourage violence or hatred against any class of persons in Zimbabwe
- That the print media should avoid in their reports language encouraging racial, ethnic or religious prejudice or hatred or inciting violence or likely to lead to undue public contempt towards any political party, candidate or class of persons in Zimbabwe.

### **Polling Day**

The Polling Day was characterized by poor voter turnout in urban areas, an extraordinarily high number of spoilt ballots [39 975 in the March Election against 131 481 in the June Election] with a significant number reportedly carrying insulting messages, an unusually high number of assisted voters, and recording of serial numbers- incidents that point to a banal breach of voter rights and secrecy.

In most rural constituencies, voters were reportedly herded to polling stations by traditional leaders and allegedly instructed to vote for the ruling party candidate. They were also ordered to record their ballot papers’ serial numbers and would after polling give them to the local leaders. Soldiers and police presence was reportedly heavy, in some cases their presence overshadowing that of voters.

### **Postal Voting**

Postal voting in Zimbabwe has also remained controversial, shrouded in secrecy, inaccessible to observers, riddled with allegations of intimidation, malpractice and non-transparency. In the run-off, members of the security forces such as police, the army and prison officers reportedly voted in the presence, and under the directions of Commanding Officers who instructed their juniors to vote for the ZANU PF candidate or risk losing their jobs. This practice constitutes a banal breach to the basic principles that underpin electoral practices. It is strongly

recommended that the doctrine of secrecy that is applied to other electoral processes must also apply to postal voting.

### **Conflict Management**

The jurisdiction of the Electoral Court is restricted to the hearing of appeals and petitions under the Electoral Act. The Act requires the Court to determine election petitions within six months of the date of its presentation. Over the years, the Electoral Act has not been able to clear pre and post election disputes within the very tight time frame stipulated. In future, to enable the Electoral Court to resolve disputes expeditiously before the election takes place there is need for a competent, effective, independent and impartial Judiciary and electoral institutions. There is also need to complement the judges of the Electoral Court with staff, equipment and adequate resources. The Court should be given jurisdiction to resolve disputes before the election has taken place.

### **Electoral Stakeholders**

#### **Political Parties**

Towards run off, the holding of rallies was a preserve of the ruling ZANU-PF, whilst the MDC-T political rallies were reportedly systematically disrupted by the ZANU PF militia and youth, mostly with the police as passive witnesses. Hate speech, incitement of violence, and threats of war characterized electoral campaigns-with the ruling party presidential candidate threatening to go back to war if he lost the election to the MDC presidential candidate, whom he considered a puppet of the West. As a result, the 27 June poll, which was supposed to be a run-off, turned out to be a one-horse race after the withdrawal of the MDC presidential candidate on 22 June citing escalating state-sponsored violence against his supporters. Given these observations, it is recommended that:

- Political parties must walk the talk of political tolerance. The message of zero tolerance to political violence must cascade from the top leadership structures to the grassroots with the political leaders particularly exhorted to publicly denounce political violence in both words and action.
- For the sake of national social healing those who were involved in the perpetration of violence must be investigated and the law enforced without any interference from the two main political parties.
- All political parties, the electronic and print media must be barred from using inflammatory language and hate speech. The Electoral Laws Amendment Act 2008 [Section 133A] which specifies electoral offences and the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections must be enforced with vigour, culprits facing disqualification or huge fines.
- To boost political tolerance, political parties are urged to practice effective internal democracy such that intra party violence that poses the greatest threat to the conduct of elections can be reduced if not avoided. They should abstain from imposing candidates.
- Political parties should also desist from imposing candidates, vote buying and manipulating state functions and resources for political gain. They should abstain from vote buying or any other dishonest or unethical election campaign conduct.

#### **Election Observation**

While under the new provisions of the Electoral Laws Amendment Act 2008, observers are accredited through the Electoral Commission's Observation Accreditation Committee and not

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [as previously was the case], it is instructive to note that the Committee cannot accredit a person if the Foreign Minister objects to such person observing the election which in essence means that the law gives veto powers to the Minister. ZEC is therefore not responsible for determining which groups to accredit. Rather, the Minister for Justice, Parliamentary and Legal Affairs and the Minister of Foreign Affairs respectively first approve applications by domestic and international organizations. This has shortchanged many credible international organizations that are signatories to Declaration of Principles for International Observers. Further, the fact that accreditation was only conducted in Harare and Bulawayo, placed greater hardships on individuals who wanted to serve the people of Zimbabwe by being a non-partisan election observer.

Local observers were required to apply for an invitation from the Minister of Justice before seeking accreditation. Up to 11 June, only international and regional observers and the media had been accredited. Limits were placed on the number of people that ZESN could field to the ministry for accreditation, the number effectively reduced from over 8667 in the harmonized election to 500 in the presidential run –off, a development that posed a serious risk to the ability of civil society to monitor and observe elections in order to identify anomalies in the electoral process especially on polling day. Late invitations of civil society organizations also had a negative impact on the invitation of observers, their accreditation and deployment. Equally disturbing was ZEC's decision to scale down the numbers of local observers that were placed by the Minister of Justice Legal and Parliamentary Affairs was a disturbing development. Also questionable was why the accreditation of foreign observer missions was extended while the same privilege was denied to local observers. As a result ZESN did not field any accredited observers for the run off. Since ZEC had published polling stations in excess of 9231, this warranted more observers. To improve election observation, it is recommended that the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission have the decisive say on which observers to accredit without any ministerial veto power as is currently the case, decentralize to districts, easy way of accreditation, and sponsoring the security of NGOs and human rights defenders. The Electoral Commission must also accredit sufficient numbers of local and international observers to allow comprehensive observation of elections. This function should lie solely in the hands of the ZEC and should be done without any cherry-picking of observers. The security of independent and domestic election observers must be guaranteed.

### **NGOs and Human Rights Defenders**

Human Rights NGOs also bore the brunt of retributive violence. There was widespread harassment of observers, human rights lawyers, journalists and others who were thought to be either sympathetic to the opposition or did not give adequate coverage to the ruling party. Civil society and the work they do should be accorded more respect as it is important for democratic principles to take root in Zimbabwe. Attacks on civil society organizations in Zimbabwe should be condemned as they are a violation of the right of Zimbabweans to have a voice.

### **Security Forces**

Reports of police, army and prison officers playing partisan roles recur throughout the ten provinces. Cases where acts of violence have been committed either directly by state services or in their full view have also been fully documented. The police in line with their mandates of impartial application of law must act swiftly and decisively in dealing with the perpetrators in accordance with the law. It is therefore recommended that:

- Security forces should conduct themselves in a professional and non-partisan manner and should not serve the interests of individual political parties. The

police, army, prison officers and CIOs must not be political or partisan as this would interfere with their law enforcement mandates.

- Security forces should still conduct themselves in a professional and non-partisan manner and should not serve the interests of individual political parties.
- Although the presence of police officers at polling stations is to maintain order, ZESN is concerned that the deployment of large numbers of security forces at polling stations could lead to voter intimidation.

### **Traditional Leaders**

The role of traditional leadership in the politics of Zimbabwe remains a highly contested terrain. There were widespread reports of the involvement of traditional leaders in political campaigns, campaigning for ZANU PF, threatening known or suspected opposition supporters with eviction from their fiefdoms, ordering opposition supporters facing threats of eviction to pay a fine of an ox in order to be forgiven. Such practices are in breach of their traditional god-fatherly role in their communities. It is therefore recommended that traditional leaders remain apolitical and should embrace all their subjects regardless of their political persuasion. They should allow their subjects to exercise their freedom of choice and association. They should not align with any political party.

### **Diaspora Voters**

The Electoral Act currently restricts postal voting to disciplined force members and electoral officers who will be absent from their constituencies on electoral duties, Government officials who are absent from the country on Government service, and spouses of such persons. It is recommended that the Electoral Commission should be given the power to establish a system that allows Zimbabweans living outside the country [diaspora] to vote by post if they are unable to return to Zimbabwe to cast their votes.

### **Assisted Voters**

While the Electoral Law Amendment 2008 stipulates that illiterate and physically handicapped voters should be assisted to vote by two electoral officers or employees of the Commission, rather than by the presiding officer of the polling station in the presence of a policeman [as was previously provided by the Act], these provisions have however also been affected by the Presidential Powers [Temporary Measures Amendment of Electoral Act] Regulations 2008 which stipulates that illiterate or handicapped voters will be assisted by the presiding officer in the presence of two other electoral officers and a police officer on duty. It is recommended that the law should go further and require the Commission to disclose the total number of ballot printed for each election. Only a trusted friend or relative to safeguard the secrecy of their ballot and avoid intimidation should assist assisted voters. In the 27 June Elections, reports of literate people being assisted to vote were widespread. There is therefore need to ensure that this abuse is immediately stopped.

### **Conclusion**

The fact that the 27 June presidential run-off has come and gone without effectively resolving the political impasse in the country raises fundamental questions about the way forward. The question is particularly pertinent given that the country has been running since March with no

formal government in place at a time when hard decisions are desperately needed to bail out the country from its socioeconomic meltdown.

The two political parties engage in a dialogue in order to find a lasting solution to the political impasse. Such a dialogue should however be guided by the “will of the people” as anything short of that constitutes a truce and not a permanent settlement. There is no substitute for negotiations. Lessons must be drawn from power-sharing experiences in other countries, the most recent being the Kenyan case. Experiences must also be drawn from Zimbabwe’s first Government of Unity as well as the Government of Unity following the 1987 Unity Accord.

While disagreement over the outcome of the elections rages on realities on the ground compel the incumbent and the MDC leader to urgently engage each other or call for a fresh election under a conducive environment and conditions that guarantee respect of the will of the people. It is time for hard talk. However, promising as it is, the power sharing route is no stroll in a garden park. Finding a solution to the Zimbabwe crisis is not going to be easy given the tangent stance of the main political actors. How far each of them is prepared to climb down and how far the mediator will slowly nudge them from their positions, will be decisive in determining either the collapse or the success of the negotiations.

The fact that these negotiations are a follow-up to the 29 March and 27 June Elections makes the negotiation process even more protracted and delicate as it is imperative for negotiators to agree on what basis power sharing is based. Is it based on the 27 June poll or 29 March poll results? This question is particularly burning given that both contenders have hard-line positions on this sticky issue. How the mediator will handle this tricky question without shortchanging the will of the people will prove a test case of his mediation management capacity. It is also imperative to agree on who will head the proposed power sharing. Is the nation heading for an MDC or ZANU PF-headed Government? Who will wield executive/ceremonial powers? How are ministerial responsibilities to be shared? These questions are particularly tricky given the ideological and personality differences and mistrust between the two main political actors.

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## ANNEXURES

### ANNEXURE 1: March 29 Presidential Election Results

CANDIDATE	PARTY	NUMBER OF VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Morgan Tsvangirai	MDC-T	1 195 562	47.9%
Robert Mugabe	ZANU-PF	1 079 730	43.2%
Simba Makoni	INDEPENDANT	207 470	8.3%
Towungana	INDEPENDANT	14 503	0.6%

### ANNEXURE 2: March 29 House of Assembly Election Results

#### Bulawayo Metropolitan Province

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Total Votes</i>
Bulawayo Central			
	Dumani Gifton	FDU	74
	Dzukuso Frank Hlabati	Independent	191
	Kwembeya Selwin Angirayi	Independent	63
	Ncube Clement Bishop	ZANU PF	908
	Ncube Japhet Gwante Ndabeni	MDC	3553
	Payne Arnold Carl	PUMA	162
	Sibanda Dorcas Staff	MDC Tsvangirai	3786
		% Poll	30.26
Bulawayo East	Khumalo Thabitha	MDC Tsvangirai	3587
	Makulumo Nacisio Elijah	ZANU PF	1031
	Matshazi Dumiso	FDU	147
	Moyo Stanley	UPP	80
	Ndhlovu Sakiwe	Independent	471
	Takaendisa Francis	Independent	114
	Toffa Yasimin	MDC	2525
		% Poll	32.51
Bulawayo South	Cross Edward Graham	MDC Tsvangirai	2764
	Kamambo Tobias	UPP	58
	Mpofu Jethro William	MDC	1605
	Ndiweni Marylin Nobuhle	Independent	112
	Nleya Jimmy	ZANU PF	483
		% Poll	21.33%
Emakhandeni - Entumbane	Bancinyane Wilson	PUMA	130
	Dube Cornelius Raphael Essalph	MDC Tsvangirai	3886
	Mkwanda Judith	ZANU PF	965
	Moyo Mtheteli	UPP	57
	Nkomo Stephen	FDU	135
	Nyathi Paul Themba	MDC	2308
		% Poll	27.29
	Moyo Merika	UPP	132
	Sibanda Alexias Nja Mackson	PUMA	96
Lobengula	Dube Christopher Mdingwa	ZANU PF	1148

	Masuku Dingilwazi	ZANU PF	1923
	Nkomo Samuel Sipepa	MDC Tsvangirai	3850
		% Poll	26.34%
Luveve	Mdlongwa Esaph	MDC	3 178
	Moyo Getrude	ZANU PF	940
	Moyo Reggie	MDC Tsvangirai	3 325
	Mujuru Kidwell	Independent	697
	Phiri Simba	FDU	146
		% Poll	32.80
Magwegwe	Manga Mpendulo	UPP	198
	Ncube Fletcher Dulini	MDC	2434
	Ndlovu Bekezela	Independent	193
	Ndlovu Molly	ZANU P.F	785
	Sibanda Felix Magalela	MDC Tsvangirai	2979
		% Poll	25.30
Makokoba	Ncube Welshman	MDC	2475
	Dube Tshinga Judge	ZANU PF	1407
	Khuphe Thokozani	MDC Tsvangirai	4123
	Masunga Tevera	ZDP	41
	Sibanda Tonny	UPP	113
		% Poll	30.02
Nketa	Dube Sikhumbuzo Bongani	ZAPU FP	195
	Moyo Khisimusi	UPP	68
	Moyo Seiso	MDC Tsvangirai	4 371
	Mpofu Charles	Independent	1 473
	Ngwenya Coustin	ZANU PF	1 356
	Sternlord Ndlovu	MDC	2129
		% Poll	37.08
Nkulumane	Mahlangu Tamsanga	MDC Tsvangirai	3976
	Moyo Lilian	UPP	160
	Ncube Ophar	ZANU PF	1163
	Sibanda Gibson Jama	MDC	2732
	Mabusa Doubt	Independent	418
		% Poll	31.08
Pelandaba – Mpopoma BY - ELECTION	Gwetu Milford	MDC	By- election
	Khumalo Samuel Sandla	MDC Tsvangirai	
	Mahachi Chamunorwa	ZDB	
	Mutukwa Fungai	Independent	
	Ndhlovu Samuel Mahlamvana	UPP	
	Ndlovu Sikhanyiso Duke	ZANU PF	
	Sibanda Job	Independent	
	Siwela Paul	FDU	
		% Poll	
Pumula	Mhlanga Albert	MDC Tsvangirai	3443
	Mhlophe Nkanyiso	MDC	2751
	Ncube Godfrey Malaba	ZANU PF	1220
	Sibanda Lovemore	FDU	126
	Sibanda Paul	UPP	-100
		% Poll	29. 68

Harare Metropolitan Province

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Total Votes Cast</i>
Budiriro	Chimbiri Henry	MDC	971
	Dzinotyiweyi H Amos Murima	MDC Tsvangirai	11880
	Hokoyo Gladys Pluck	ZANU PF	2276
		% Poll	48.04%
Chitungwiza North	Kunaka Joyce	ZANU PF	2073
	Mhashu Fidelis	MDC (Tsvangirai)	7539
	Murapa Martin	UPP	47
	Shumba Tamiratararo	MDC	734
		% Poll	37.40
Chitungwiza South	Chigumba C Chikavanga	ZANU PF	4597
	Gombera Costa	ZDP	32
	Manyepxa C Farai	Independent	110
	Mutore Rosemary	MDC	660
	Ngwindingwindi Foreward	ZPPDP	92
	Shoko Misheck	MDC Tsvangirai	6243
		% Poll	39.98
Dzivaresekwa	Masaiti Evelyn	MDC Tsvangirai	6374
	Mushoriwa Edwin	MDC	763
	Sipani Hungwe Omega	ZANU PF	2769
		% Poll	43.70
Epworth	Jembere Eliah	MDC Tsvangirai	6220
	Midzi Amos Benard Muvengwa	ZANU PF	4758
	Muzambwa Chitauo Elvis	Independent	317
	Chopamba Michael	Independent	59
	Chimhau Tonderai Victor	UPP	81
		% Poll	37.46
Glen Norah	Dzirutwe Gift Lovemore Tapiwa	MDC Tsvangirai	7030
	Maeresera Pedzisai Peter	ZANU PF	1139
	Mashumba Kudzanai	MDC	757
	Moyo Donvant	Independent	235
	Mubaiwa Jeremiah Reggies	ZPPDP	29
		% Poll	41.23
Glen View South	Mashonganyika Ida	ZANU PF	1273
	Madzore Paul	MDC Tsvangirai	9158
	Muzadzi Moreprecision	VP	43
		ZDP	34
	Kamupini Lovemore	Independent	243
		% Poll	38.70
Harare Central	Gwata William	CDP	81
	Mbanje Norman	ZIYA	97
	Makoni Marshall	Independent	373
	Zwizwai Murisi	MDC Tsvangirai	5944
	Nyandoro Estella	ZANU PF	1705
	Sagomba Evans	Independent	194
	Zimuto Maxwell	MDC	824
		% Poll	34.92%
Harare East	Biti Tendai Laxton	MDC Tsvangirai	8377
	Mangondo Noah Takawota Joni	ZANU PF	2587

		% Poll	35.94
Harare North	Kamutsungira Faith	UPP	226
	Makone Theresa Maonei	MDC Tsvangirai	6710
	Mukumbudzi Gladman	Independent	441
	Zvandasara Justice	ZANU PF	3135
		% Poll	40.10%
Harare South	Bunjira Ronia	MDC Tsvangirai	4389
	Nago Joram	MDC	819
	Nyanhongo Hubert Magadzire	ZANU PF	7111
		% Poll	49.90
Harare West	Chidzambwa Louis	ZANU PF	1605
	Majome Jessie Fungai	MDC (Tsvangirai)	7938
	Mushayi Miriam	MDC	1079
	Nyakuweka Forgiveness	Independent	366
		% Poll	39.85
Hatfield	Chivandira WSD Tito	Independent	589
	Chuma Kennedy Boaz	ZANU PF	1450
	Mashakada Tapiwa	MDC Tsvangirai	9375
	Ngirande Morgan	ZDP	54
		% Poll	39.48
Highfield East	Manyonda Dorcas	ZANU PF	1756
	Moyo Elinah	MDC	1233
	Mungofa Pearson Tachivei	MDC Tsvangirai	8216
	Mtembo Assan	ZDP	41
	Zidducheh Rufus	Independent	249
		ZPPDP	34
		% Poll	37.86
Highfield West	Chiyangwa Charles Tatenda	ZPPDP	74
	Hove Simon Ruvuke	MDC Tsvangirai	7532
	Kuchekwa Kizito	ZANU PF	1328
	Misihairambwi Mushonga Priscila	MDC	907
		% Poll	38.37
Kambuzuma	Chinyowa Samuel	ZANU PF	963
	Madzimure Willias	MDC Tsvangirai	4771
	Ndabambi Roseline Nyarai	MDC	431
		Independent	154
		% Poll	29.36
Kuwadzana	Deketeke Abraham	ZANU PF	2048
	Dizara Andrew	UPP	198
	Matibenga Lucia Gladys	MDC Tsvangirai	8763
	Mututwa Robert	ZDP	58
		% Poll	46.91
Kuwadzana East	Chamisa Nelson	MDC Tsvangirai	8381
	Madzima Dudzai	Independent	150
	Muvindi Ndaiziveyi Zorodzai	UPP	85
	Zimowa P Kadzimba	ZANU PF	1388
		% Poll	41.20
Mabvuku/Tafara	Gwaze Gilbert	Independent	261
	Kara Ayob	ZANU PF	1901
	Madamombe Shephard	MDC Tsvangirai	7677
	Mandaza Kudzanai	MDC	968

	Mubawu Timothy	Independent	543
	Mutemaringa Kuraone	UPP	93
		% Poll	37.37
Mbare	Denga Piniel	MDC Tsvangirai	7520
	Madzegwara Godwin	ZDP	65
	Mhanda Wilfred	Independent	111
	Mupini Spiwe	MDC	1295
	Savanhu Tendai	ZANU PF	6121
		% Poll	48.10
Mt Pleasant	Chaora Paul Arthur Zvikomborero	CDP	152
	Midzi Alice Hilda	ZANU PF	1738
	Timba Jameson Zvidzai	MDC Tsvangirai	3875
	Steveson Lottie Getrude Dicky	MDC	1426
		% Poll	31.57
Mufakose	Mupariwa Paurina	MDC Tsvangirai	5731
	Kuretu Victor Panganai	ZANU PF	1252
	Mubaiwa Batsirai	MDC	696
		% Poll	35.77
Southerton	Chikunguru Tonderai	UPP	99
	Chimanikire Gift	MDC Tsvangirai	6093
	Gore Onismo	ZANU PF	1434
	Mushonga Linus Paul	MDC	900
		% Poll	37.28
St Mary's	Arumero Phillip	UPP	171
	Kumalo Marvellous	MDC Tsvangirai	6508
	Mashonganyika Muzvondiwa	ZPPDP	25
	Sibanda Edias	ZDP	39
	Sikhala Job	MDC	1183
	Pasipamire Christopher Musekiwa	ZANU PF	2464
		% Poll	37.04
Sunningdale	Chaibva Gabriel	MDC	834
	Chataika Edward Mungwari	ZANU PF	980
	Kachidza Blessing Ronald	UPP	87
	Machisa Thomas	ZANU PF	634
	Matienga Margaret	MDC Tsvangirai	7071
	Muchenje Trevour	VP	63
		% Poll	42.41
Warren Park	Goredema Luxmore Murambiwa Samuel	ZANU PF	1894
	Gwanzura Chenjerai	Independent	289
	Kachara Robert	ZPPDP	23
	Manjeya Elijah	MDC	1049
	Mudzuri Elias	MDC Tsvangirai	9652
	Semwayo Reketayi Mushiwokufa	ZANU	59
		% Poll	41.30
Zengeza East	Chambaira Goodrich	MDC	1322
	Gwekwete Wilfred Ngoni	ZANU PF	3042
	Musundire Alexio Leon	MDC Tsvangirai	7570

	Tivatyi Rainos	UPP	107
		% Poll	39.80
Zengeza West	Gwiyo Collen Cephas	MDC Tsvangirai	7987
	Mutambara Guseni Oliver Arthur	MDC	1045
	Nyaruwata Urayayi Patrick	ZANU PF	2666
	Maxwell Simbayi	UPP	105
Glenview North		% Poll	40.95%
	Mangwende Sabina	ZANU PF	627
	Munengami Fani	MDC Tsvangirai	7800
	Museza Facemore	ZDP	663
	Tangayindini Lenos Simango	MDC	617
	Kampin Lovemore	VP	34
		% Poll	38,13

Manicaland Province

Constituency	Candidate	Party	
Buhera Central	Chapinga Daniel	Independent	2100
	Kumbirai Manyika Kangai	ZANU PF	7092
	Matimba Tangwara	MDC Tsvangirai	8763
		% Poll	55.55
Buhera North	Magarangoma Julius	MDC Tsvangirai	6835
	Mutomba William	ZANU PF	7511
		% Poll	53.28
Buhera South	Chinotimba Joseph	ZANU PF	7613
	Nemadziva Naison	MDC Tsvangirai	8833
		% Poll	56,38
Buhera West	Matinenga Eric	MDC Tsvangirai	8527
	Muzhingi Stanlake	Independent	290
	Zengeya Tapiwa	ZANU PF	6773
		% Poll	50.98
Chimanimani East	Tinarwo Mwazviwanza Naison	MDC Tsvangirai	6525
	Undenge Samuel	ZANU PF	6915
		% Poll	44,67
Chimanimani West	Karenzi Lynette	MDC Tsvangirai	8558
	Munacho Thomas Alvar Mutezo	ZANU PF	7108
		% Poll	55.97
Chipinge Central	Chitima Alice Mwaemura	ZANU PF	6377
	Sithole Samson	MDC Tsvangirai	5862
		% Poll	48.81
Chipinge East	Mhlanga Timothy Mapungwana	ZANU PF	4121
	Mlambo Mathias Matewu	MDC Tsvangirai	1738
		% Poll	42.05
Chipinge South	Dhliwayo Gideon	ZANU Ndonga	343
	Hobwana Helani Aaron	MDC	1974
	Makuyana Meki	MDC Tsvangirai	8428
	Porusingazi Enock	ZANU PF	5085
	Tafamba Alfred	PAFA	309
		% Poll	48.72
Chipinge West	Goko Gideon Chinosara	ZANU PF	4410
	Nyamudeza Sibonile	MDC Tsvangirai	6968
	Tuso Muromoyawo Daniel	MDC	956

		% Poll	48,67
Musikavanhu	Matanga Tobias Zephaniah	ZANU PF	3041
	Mutseyami Chapfiwa Prosper	MDC Tsvangirai	9766
	Vutuza Gondai Paul	ZANU Ndonga	413
		% Poll	59.16
Headlands	Chikafu Levison Batorava	Independent	1291
	Mutasa Didmus Noel Edwin	ZANU PF	7257
	Tsimba Fambirayi Reginald	MDC Tsvangirai	4235
		% Poll	46.20
Makoni Central	Chinamasa Patrick Antony	ZANU PF	4035
	Kusano Dunmore	Independent	1305
	Nyamande John	MDC Tsvangirai	7060
		% Poll	46.68
Makoni North	Mahere Chipo Sheila Rose	ZANU PF	3657
	Mangoma Elton Steers	MDC Tsvangirai	5055
	Nemayire Bongayi	ZANU PF	3482
		% Poll	44,29
Makoni South	Chipanga Tongesayi Shadreck	ZANU PF	5230
	Eliot Patson	MDC	1550
	Gurure Daniel	Independent	791
	Muchauraya Pishai	MDC Tsvangirai	6501
		% Poll	43.46
Makoni West	Chinyadza Webber	MDC Tsvangirai	6187
	Kawonza Justin George	Independent	414
	Made Joseph Mtakwese	ZANU PF	2585
	Madechiwe Collias	ZURD	112
	Nation Chiororo Madongorere	ZANU PF	2394
		% Poll	44.93
Mutare Central	Gonese Innocent Tinashe	MDC Tsvangirai	7284
	Mbengo Dorothy	Independent	117
	Munowenyu Brian Garikai Trinity	ZANU PF	2322
	Mutare Moses	ZPPDP	21
	Rusanga Gift	MDC	639
		% Poll	37.83
Dangamvura Chikanga	Binari Yard	ZANU PF	3654
	Maeresera Taziveyi Rajab	Independent	310
	Mutsekwa Giles Tariyafero	MDC Tsvangirai	9965
	Muza Nomore	MDC	1073
		% Poll	49.62
Mutare North	Chikumba Tafara	Independent	548
	Chiwara Gabriel	MDC Tsvangirai	7054
	Pemhenayi Charles Fungayi	ZANU PF	9158
		% Poll	51.70
Mutare South	Chiri Gideon Chamuka	Independent	362
	Gombakomba Sarah Faith	MDC	2089
	Kanzama Fred	ZANU PF	7606
	Saunyama Robert	MDC Tsvangirai	5705
		% Poll	47.82
Mutare West	Chikukurudzi Ruth	Independent	536
	Mudiwa Shuah	MDC Tsvangirai	7597
	Mushowe Christopher Chindoti	ZANU PF	7577

		% Poll	49.26
Mutasa Central	Makokowe Pius	MDC	1381
	Mangwende Eunice Tambudzai	Independent	357
	Muchinguri Oppah Charm Zvipange	ZANU PF	4746
	Saruwaka Trevor Jonesi Lovelace	MDC Tsvangirai	9228
		% Poll	53.30
Mutasa North	Chimhini David Antony	MDC Tsvangirai	9396
	Maposa Munyaradzi	MDC	1677
	Nyambuya Michael Reuben	ZANU PF	4882
		% Poll	48.20
Mutasa South	Dumbura Shellington	ZANU PF	3409
	Kagurabadza Misheck Tofamangwana	MDC Tsvangirai	8207
	Maunga Bangani	Independent	412
		% Poll	43.99
Nyanga North	Chibvura Nichodimus Antimalaria	ZANU PF	3931
	Mazambani David	Independent	637
	Mwonzora Douglas Togaraseyi	MDC Tsvangirai	8312
	Nyawupembe Siboniso Tarisayi	Independent	249
		% Poll	42.10
Nyanga South	Chimbetete Willard Manyowa	MDC Tsvangirai	5513
	Kadzima Paul	ZANU PF	8029
		% Poll	43.06

Mashonaland Central Province

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Party</i>	
Bindura North	Mabika Peter	MDC Tsvangirai	5465
	Manyika Eliot Tapfumaneyi	ZANU PF	9093
	Dokotera Normington	UPP	346
	Yotamu Anderson	MDC	1277
		% Poll	48.39
Bindura South	Nyaunde Bednock	MDC Tsvangirai	6059
	Dengu Canisio	ZANU PF	5752
	Chioreso Lawrence	MDC	1129
		% Poll	43.25%
Guruve North	Mabaranga Cletus	ZANU PF	10807
	Mapfudzeni Marias	UPP	350
	Mupunga Andrew	MDC Tsvangirai	4421
		% Poll	49.59%
Guruve South	Chininga ET Chindori	ZANU PF	9284
	Mwapenya Tichaona	MDC Tsvangirai	4298
	Paganga Vakanai	UPP	350
		% Poll	45.84%
Mazowe Central	Muringai Martin Mathias	MDC	1094
	Mushonga Shepherd Lenard	MDC Tsvangirai	5573
	Chimutengwende Chenhamo CC	ZANU PF	4136
	Chinogurei Gedion	UPP	119
	Munongerwa Edson	ZPPDP	79
		% Poll	41.56%
Mazowe West	Mandaza Ibo Day Joseph	Independent	446
	Chirongwe Richard	ZANU PF	5148

	Kabodora Gilbert	MDC Tsvangirai	2410
		Poll	34.37%
Mazowe South	Chitenga Modern	MDC Tsvangirai	3599
	Zinyemba Margrate	ZANU PF	3086
	Chitengu Chritopher	MDC	1401
	Dendamera Edwin	UPP	178
		% Poll	31.81
Mazowe North	Chigonero Biggie Township	MDC Tsvangirai	2508
	Mhandu Cairo	ZANU PF	5466
	Gonye Michael Hatigare	Independent	13
	Simbai Clive	MDC	717
		% Poll	38.17
Mbire	Mazikani Paul Hebert	ZANU PF	9610
	McCormick Alan Ivor Cordner	MDC Tsvangirai	6137
		% Poll	46.85%
Mt Darwin South	Kasukuwere Saviour	ZANU PF	9105
	Tawodzera Maxwell	Independent	380
	Mugariri Joel	MDC Tsvangirai	2698
	Nyamunda Edmore	UPP	115
		% Poll	47.87%
Mt Darwin North	Mukwengwe Timothy	MDC Tsvangirai	3507
	Mafios Itai Dickson	ZANU PF	11046
		% Poll	47.87
Mt Darwin East	Mfuka Braine	UPP	267
	Famba Takuriramunashe	Independent	5040
	Tonde David Nepera	MDC Tsvangirai	2566
	Ndoro Betty	ZANU PF	12122
		% Poll	55.29%
Mt Darwin West	Mujuru Joice Teurai Ropa	ZANU PF	13236
	Gora Madzudzo	MDC Tsvangirai	1792
	Shanya Joseph	MDC	887
		% Poll	53.94
Muzarabani North	Mushore Luke	ZANU PF	7691
	Dzambara Edwin	MDC	973
	Gunzvenzve Authur	MDC Tsvangirai	3913
		% Poll	48.29
Rushinga	Dokora Lazarus	ZANU PF	14264
	Ndaradzi Samuel	MDC Tsvangirai	3772
	Guveya Bobie	UPP	578
		% Poll	56.35%
Shamva North	Mubaya Cassius	UPP	105
	Goche Nicholas Tasunungurwa	ZANU PF	10385
	Chidavaenzi Isaac Shupiko	Independent	526
	Matibiri Anderson	MDC Tsvangirai	1354
	Katawara Sanudi	MDC	1173
		% Poll	48.42
Shamva South	Ziteya Samuel Kingstone	ZANU PF	8956
	Madiro Beauty Sevvia	Independent	405
	Chikeya Jennuphar	MDC Tsvangirai	2669
		%Poll	46.61

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Party</i>	
Chikomba Central	Chibizhe Norma Susan Makazviona Naume	ZANU PF	4698
	Jiri Moses	MDC Tsvangirai	6062
		% Poll	43.39
Chikomba West	Bimha Michael Chanaka	ZANU PF	9173
	Mutodza Antony	MDC Tsvangirai	4606
		% Poll	41.96
Chikomba East	Bango William	MDC Tsvangirai	4729
	Govo Tawanda	UPP	241
	Mbwembwe Edgar	ZANU PF	4759
		% Poll	42.57
Goromonzi West	Nyamupinga Biata Beatrice	ZANU PF	6193
	Makone Ian Muteto	MDC Tsvangirai	5931
		% Poll	42.17
Goromonzi South	Dongo Greenbete Zvanyanya	MDC Tsvangirai	6456
	Mbondiah Memory	Independent	395
	Mhlanga Spakamile Sallanny	MDC	1341
	Musoko Lloyd	Independent	149
	Njawe Gordon	ZANU PF	5305
		% Poll	44.49
Goromonzi North	Nyamuchengwa Godfrey	MDC Tsvangirai	4845
	Zhanda Paddy Tendayi	ZANU PF	5626
		% Poll	35.71
Marondera Central	Huni Richard	Independent	55
	Kay James Jaim Hamilton	MDC Tsvangirai	8022
	Marimo Abel	Independent	187
	Murwira Peter	ZANU PF	3170
	Nyika Kingdom	MDC	602
		% Poll	42.89
Marondera West	Chihota Constance	MDC	1580
	Guzha Edward	Independent	753
	Mucheche Petros	MDC Tsvangirai	2132
	Mutinhiri Ambrose	ZANU PF	4284
	Ndati Parthias	MDC Tsvangirai	922
		% Poll	40.67
Marondera East	Gahadzikwa Isaac	Independent	321
	Mutinhiri Tracy	ZANU PF	6514
	Muzungu Aaron	MDC	788
	Nkomo Sibonakaliso	MDC Tsvangirai	2268
		% Poll	37.33
Murehwa North	Mutize Golden	MDC Tsvangirai	6468
	Parirenyatwa David Pagwesese	ZANU PF	7104
	Joshua Siwela	Independent	319
		% Poll	44.63
Murehwa West	Ward Nezi	MDC Tsvangirai	7324
	Zemura Lilian	ZANU PF	6313
		% Poll	42.23
Murehwa South	Katemauswa Grescy	UPP	287
	Masunzambwa Mathias	MDC Tsvangirai	3410
	Pasihomusha Matiza Biggie Joel	ZANU PF	9032
		% Poll	45.72

Mutoko East	Samakande Abel	MDC Tsvangirayi	5238
	Nyakudanga O.	ZANU PF	7328
		% Poll	47.92
Mutoko North	Chinomona Mabel Memory	ZANU PF	6922
	Mandaza Shupikayi Memory	MDC	1065
	Matty Kazingizi	MDC Tsvangirai	3163
	Simbarashe Hilary	Independent	3025
		% Poll	46.46%
Mutoko South	Gwatidzo Fungai	UPP	200
	Gweshe Silas	MDC Tsvangirai	2897
	Muchena Olivia Nyembezi	ZANU PF	10795
	Mushore Alois	MDC	762
		% Poll	54.24
Mudzi South	Kadera John	MDC	2735
	Kanomakuyu Milton	MDC Tsvangirayi	2735
	Mariwo Chamanga	UPP	182
	Navaya Eric	ZANU PF	8202
		% Poll	50.31
Mudzi North	Chokumanyara Enock	UPP	329
	Jombo Charowa Jimmy	MDC Tsvangirayi	6593
	Kachepea Newton	ZANU PF	8041
		% Poll	48.37
Mudzi West	Chengahomwe Simon	MDC Tsvangirayi	2408
	Dziike Oswell	MDC	953
	Gonye Wilson	UPP	163
	Katsande Aqualinah	ZANU PF	9407
		% Poll	51.22
Seke	Chiota Phineas Chivazve	ZANU PF	7337
	Mamombe Admore	MDC	1371
	Mazuru Mathias	MDC Tsvangirayi	4238
	Savanhu Barney Mapondera	Independent	295
		% Poll	44.95
Uzumba	Mudarikwa Simbaneuta	ZANU PF	13396
	Machinga Florence	MDC Tsvangirayi	2156
	Pairemanzi Simbarashe	MDC	814
		% Poll	50.61
Maramba-Pfungwe	Chimunhu Chengetenai	MDC Tsvangirayi	1947
	Masunika Dumisani	Independent	426
	Musvaire Washington	ZANU PF	14916
		% Poll	
Wedza North	Munjeyi Gibson	ZANU PF	6267
	Mutandwa Thomas	MDC Tsvangirayi	3586
		% Poll	41.13
Wedza South	Goto Rosemary	ZANU PF	4478
	Muzhingi Stella Fadziso	MDC Tsvangirayi	4188
	Mujeyi Edmond	Independent	647
		% Poll	40.55

Mashonaland west Province

Constituency	Candidate	Party	Total Votes Cast
Chegutu East	Shamu Webster Kotiwani	ZANU PF	9222
	Makeleni Moreblessing	MDC	1218

	Konjana Gift Machoka	MDC Tsvangirai	2724
		% Poll	39.77
Chegutu West	Mafa John	ZANU PF	3713
	Matibe Takalani Prince	MDC Tsvangirai	6772
	Ngwenya Tagwireyi	MDC	750
		% Poll	40.26
Norton	Musumbu Edward	MDC Tsvangirai	6070
	Mutsvangwa Christopher Hatikure	ZANU PF	4516
	Gumede Lister	MDC	946
		% Poll	41.44
Mhondoro – Mubaira	Nguni Sylvester Robert	ZANU PF	6906
	Monera Christopher	MDC	1702
	Kaungwa Bright	MDC Tsvangirai	5076
		% Poll	44,18
Hurungwe North	Gudo Maireva	MDC	932
	Mukuwatsine Stanford	MDC Tsvangirai	2928
	Chanetsa Peter Tapera	ZANU PF	5639
		% Poll	37.23
Hurungwe Central	Beremauro Godfrey	ZANU PF	4997
	Haurobi Biggie H.	MDC Tsvangirai	1399
	Gumbo Godfrey Munhuwei	MDC	494
		% Poll	26.10%
Hurungwe East	Mahoka Sarah	ZANU PF.	9465
	Mugarisanwa Temba Chamunoda	MDC Tsvangirai	1573
		% Poll	36.35
Magunje	Ndambakuwa Franco	ZANU PF.	4587
	Mutsunge Timothy	MDC Tsvangirai	4264
	Mbonga Pondayi	UPP	294
	Murodza Augustine	MDC	1609
		% Poll	39.82
Hurungwe West	Boni Mary Stella	ZANU PF	4203
	Ngandini Edgar	UPP	413
	Chambati Tall Severino	MDC Tsvangirai	5582
		% Poll	37.67
Sanyati	Matore Edgar	MDC Tsvangirai	3346
	Chaderopa Fungai	ZANU PF.	6415
	Kadhlela John	Independent	210
	Dhliwayo Chikomborero	MDC	1002
		% Poll	47.38
Mhondoro – Ngezi	Mangwiro Rombo	MDC Tsvangirai	5689
	Matonga Bright	ZANU PF.	7191
		% Poll	48.03
Chakari	Chakabvapasi Moscow	MDC (Tsvangirai)	2595
	Ziyambi Zachariah Wurayayi	ZANU PF.	8543
		% Poll	46.95
Muzvezve	Haritatos Peter	ZANU PF.	7742
	Makosa Ketayi	MDC Tsvangirai	3906
		% Poll	45.13
Kadoma Central	Phiri Fani Phanuel	ZANU PF.	2738
	Matamisa Editor E.	MDC Tsvangirai	8180
		% Poll	37.22
Kariba	Mundiya Jairos	UPP	486

	Makiyi Elizabeth	MDC	1382
	Machacha Cleopas	MDC Tsvangirai	7090
	Mackenzie Isaac	ZANU PF.	5502
		% Poll	44.66
Mhangura	Kagoti Clever	MDC	713
	Mombeshora Douglas T.	ZANU PF	11042
	Zungura David	MDC Tsvangirai	1647
		% Poll	43.50
Makonde	Paradza Kindness	Independent	2928
	Mhlani Sibangilizwe	MDC	709
	Kapesa Risipa	ZANU PF.	6526
	Karemba Jefat	MDC Tsvangirai	1254
		% Poll	38.57
Chinhoyi	Fombo Enock	UPP	115
	Mgijima Sibongile Philda	MDC	846
	Garadhi Stewart	MDC Tsvangirai	6995
	Chimuka Bowas	Independent	263
	Sikanyika Robert	ZANU PF.	3512
		% Poll	39.94
Zvimba North	Mudimu Ernest	MDC Tsvangirai	1701
	Chombo Ignatius M.C.	ZANU PF.	6784
	Magama Shelton	MDC	944
		% Poll	35.60
Zvimba East	Mutsvangwa Joseph	MDC Tsvangirai	3554
	Zhuwao Patrick	ZANU PF.	5197
		% Poll	32.32
Zvimba West	Danda Knox Solomon	MDC Tsvangirai	3801
	Samukange Nelson Tapera C	ZANU PF	7281
		% Poll	41.48
Zvimba South	Chinanzvavana Concilia	MDC Tsvangirai	2907
	Chidakwa Kufakunesu Walter	ZANU (PF)	6752
		% Poll	35.87

Masvingo Province

Constituency	Candidate	Party	
Bikita East	Mutsauri Walter	ZANU PF	5373
	Marima Edmore	MDC Tsvangirai	7784
	Makaza Matthew	Independent	444
		% Poll	46.76
Bikita South	Gumbere Luka	Independent	299
	Makonya Wilson	ZANU PF	5284
	Varandeni Jani	MDC Tsvangirai	6916
		% Poll	42.18%
Bikita West	Musakwa Elia	ZANU PF	7029
	Shoko Heya	MDC Tsvangirai	7048
		% Poll	46.52%
Chiredzi North	Tafamba Onilia	PAFA	336
	Ndava Ronald	ZANU PF	18413
	Mutambu John	MDC Tsvangirai	2679
		% Poll	58.03
Chiredzi South	Baloyi Ailess	ZANU PF	5147

	Zanamwe Nehemiah Samuel	MDC	1271
	Chirove Joseph	MDC Tsvangirai	2205
		% Poll	33.49
Chiredzi West	Musareva Earnest	PAFA	67
	Samson Aliginia	ZANU PF	4542
	Mungwadzi Godfrey	Independent	619
	Mashiri Robson	MDC	565
	Mare Moses	MDC Tsvangirai	6259
		% Poll	36.43%
Chiredzi East	Mafamu Dennis	PAFA	159
	Sithole Abraham	ZANU PF	5593
	Chingombe Samson	MDC	1122
	Chirhomo Walter	MDC Tsvangirai	2267
		% Poll	34.69
Chivi Central	Mangwana Munyaradzi Paul	ZANU PF	8228
	Mukwidzi Tinashe	Independent	452
	Chivhanga Henry	MDC Tsvangirai	6471
		% Poll	48.62
Chivi North	Huruba Tranos	ZANU PF	6567
	Taba Ropafadzo	Independent	309
	Makokisi Solomon	MDC	1201
	Chiondegwa Bernard	MDC Tsvangirai	4678
		% Poll	46.87
Chivi South	Zivurawa Sabelo	Independent	379
	Dzingirayi Ivane	ZANU PF	7778
	Zivuku Benson	UPP	408
	Chengeta Steven	MDC Tsvangirai	4234
		% Poll	38.91
Gutu Central	Matuke Lovemore	ZANU PF	4767
	Chirume Oliver	MDC Tsvangirai	6398
		% Poll	45.30
Gutu East	Chikwama Bertha	ZANU PF	4688
	Revai Tichaona	Independent	277
	Makamure Ransome	MDC Tsvangirai	6306
	Magumise Johnson	Independent	231
		% Poll	47.07
Gutu North	Machinya Frank	ZANU PF	4343
	Maramwidze Edmore Hamandishe	MDC Tsvangirai	5045
		% Poll	43.64%
Gutu South	Mahofa Shuvai Ben	ZANU PF	3559
	Muchovo Benaya	MDC	1570
	Mukonoweshuro Eliphas	MDC Tsvangirai	5757
	Marandure Jacob	Independent	334
		% Poll	43.33
Gutu West	Mandebvu Noel Tarirai	ZANU PF	5054
	Masanganise Mutero Johane	ZANU PF	2384
	Manguma Stanley	MDC Tsvangirai	4082
		% Poll	49.49
Masvingo Central	Magogo Andrew	Independent	1255
	Mhere Edmond	ZANU PF	4790
	Mukwazhe Munodei Kisinoti	ZDP	289
	Chitando Jeffereson	MDC Tsvangirai	4905

	Mutume Mike	UPP	250
		% Poll	41.72
Masvingo North	Mudenge Isack Stanislaus	ZANU PF	4799
	Chidoda Alois Makamure	UPP	333
	Sitemere Wilstaff	MDC Tsvangirai	4450
	Govo Simbarashe	Independent	760
		% Poll	44.41%
Masvingo South	Chinoda Willington	Independent	500
	Mzembi Walter	ZANU PF	6365
	Matongo Lovemore	MDC Tsvangirai	3707
		% Poll	39.43
Masvingo Urban	Mudzumwe Jobert	MDC	440
	Omar Joosbi	ZANU PF	4135
	Muzenda Ray	Independent	390
	Masekesa Lucia	MDC Tsvangirai	544
	Matutu Tongai	MDC Tsvangirai	9162
	Tavarera Tinashe	UPP	151
		% Poll	44.34
Masvingo West	Mbudzi Kudzai Sevias	Independent	917
	Mbetu Jabulani	ZANU PF	4122
	Maradza Tachiona	MDC Tsvangirai	4513
	Shava Jephias	UPP	136
		% Poll	43.66
Mwenenzi East	Bhasikiti Kudakwashe	ZANU PF	9698
	Murambwe Ananias	MDC Tsvangirai	2477
	Chidlamakonho Tavengwa	Independent	588
		% Poll	42.44
Mwenenzi West	Masukume Neddie Pilot Sacks	ZANU PF	12636
	Tedeous Douglas	MDC	1577
		% Poll	42.54
Zaka West	Chekero Moses	PAFA	347
	Muzenda Wellington	Independent	307
	Makonese Faith Ruvimbo	ZANU PF	4030
	Dumbu Festus	MDC Tsvangirai	4734
		% Poll	42.97
Zaka Central	Rufurwokuda News	Independent	289
	Mahora Leonard	MDC	1255
	Mudzuri Harison	MDC Tsvangirai	5972
	Tachiona Nyaradzo	ZANU PF	4974
		% Poll	44.26
Zaka East	Batai Zivai	PAFA	327
	Mukanduri Samson Tapera	ZANU PF	4953
	Chikwanda Jestiyas Shadreck	MDC Tsvangirai	4053
		% Poll	41.26%
Zaka North	Chivore Boniface	ZANU PF	4873
	Mudavanhu Ernest	MDC Tsvangirai	7313
	Mazorodze Shepherd	Independent	490
		% Poll	43.49

Matabeleland North Province

Constituency	Candidate	Party	
Binga North	Mudimba Joe	ZANU PF	2946
	Sibanda Nene Patrick	MDC Tsvangirai	16335

		% Poll	59,01
Binga South	Gabhuza Joel Gabbuza	MDC	9818
	Mudenda Andrew Muzuwane	ZANU PF	1766
	Tshuma Sikhumbuzo	Independent	2136
		% Poll	49,66
Bubi	Goosen Alex Peter	MDC	3755
	Jourbert David Andrew	MDC Tsvangirai	2334
	Sibanda Clifford Cameroon	ZANU PF	7413
		% Poll	41,92
Umguzha	Masuku Edmond Lulindo	MDC	2120
	Mbayiwa Conelius	MDC Tsvangirai	2846
	Mbayiwa Mark	Independent	555
	Mpofu Obert Moses	ZANU PF	7065
	Ngulube C Masotsha	UPP	226
		% Poll	38,60
Hwange East	Mapfuwa Spiwe	ZANU PF	3320
	Moyo Valleta	MDC	2387
	Sansole Tose Wesley	MDC Tsvangirai	5140
		% Poll	49,93
Hwange Central	Dube Reeds	ZANU PF	1396
	Morgan Komichi	MDC Tsvangirai	1556
	Sansole Jealous	MDC	1276
	Tshuma Brian	MDC Tsvangirai	3226
		% Poll	41,05
Hwange West	Dube Grace	ZANU PF	2840
	Mabhena Gift	MDC Tsvangirai	6318
	Sibindi Thembikosi	MDC	3561
		% Poll	50,04
Lupane East	Mguni Njabuliso	MDC	5424
	Mhlanga Kenneth Khiwa	MDC Tsvangirai	1352
	Ndlovu Girls	ZANU PF	3368
		% Poll	40,11
Lupane West	Khumalo Martin	ZANU PF	3311
	Ncube Vigilance	MDC	3044
	Ndlovu Sylvester	MDC Tsvangirai	2005
		% Poll	37,09
Nkayi North	Mlilo Thembinkosi	MDC Tsvangirai	1075
	Moyo Talent	MDC	4234
	Ncube Mhlonipheki	FDU	687
	Nyoni Sithembiso G.G.	ZANU PF	4634
	Sigawuke Sigongweni	UPP	172
		% Poll	41,87
Nkayi South	Bhebhe Abednico	MDC	5958
	Mguni Tshata	ZANU PF	3198
	Sithole Agrippa	MDC Tsvangirai	1478
		% Poll	38,75
Tsholotsho North	Dube Alice	ZANU PF	2085
	Moyo Jonathan Nathaniel	Independent	3532
	Ncube Mgezelwa Robert	MDC	3305
		% Poll	32,45
Tsholotsho South	Dube Maxwell	MDC	5651
	Sibanda Zenzo	ZANU PF	3328

		% Poll	29,86
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Matabeleland South Province

Constituency	Candidate	Party	
Beitbridge East	Kembo C.D Mohadi	ZANU PF	4741
	Muranwa Siphuma	MDC Tsvangirai	2194
	Ncube Lovemore	MDC	1111
		% Poll	28.35
Beitbridge West	Metrine Mudau	ZANU PF	4239
	Mukwena Petros Tukishi	MDC	1278
	Tshili Enos Chibi	MDC Tsvangirai	1520
		% Poll	32.14
Gwanda Central	Bhebhe Mtokozi Donald	MDC Tsvangirai	1354
	Dube Patric	MDC	4323
	Margarine Khumalo	ZANU PF	3340
	Magomatema Sibanda	Independent	657
	Ncube Gift	PUMA	94
		% Poll	40.77%
Gwanda South BY-ELECTION	Makwati Glory Joseph Tlou	MDC	By- Election
	Mdlongwa Nephath	MDC	
	Mlilo Orders Shakespeare	ZANU PF	
		% Poll	
Gwanda North	Matutu Leonard	ZANU PF	3273
	MnkandlaThandeko	MDC	3645
	Sibanda Beki	MDC Tsvangirai	2509
		% Poll	41.61
Insiza North	Dube Leslie	MDC Tsvangirai	1595
	Langa Andrew	ZANU PF	6733
	Moyo Qhubani	MDC	2361
		% Poll	45.65
Insiza South	Hove Patrick	ZANU PF	4006
	Moyo Petros	PUMA	179
	Ncube Siyabonga	MDC	5252
	Tshuma Robert	MDC Tsvangirai	890
		% Poll	41.14
Matobo North	Dube Kotsho L.	ZANU PF	3102
	Moyo Lovemore	MDC Tsvangirai	3503
	Ndlovu Albert	MDC	1566
	SibandaMarvellous	Independent	432
		% Poll	37.32%
Matobo South	Ndebele Gabriel	MDC Tsvangirai	3226
	Nkomo Nicholas	ZANU PF	2858
	Sibanda Clemency	MDC	1452
		% Poll	32.42
Umzingwane	Damasane Sipambekile E Abigal	ZANU PF	4357
	Khumalo Nomalanga Mzilikazi	MDC	5739
	Moyo Sibusiwe	MDC Tsvangirai	1689
		% Poll	36.20
Bulilima East	Mpofu Norman	MDC	3180
	Ndlovu Mathias Sigfoza	ZANU PF	3104
	Themba Ndlovu Phikeleli	MDC Tsvangirai	2181
		% Poll	23.61
Bulilima West	Ndlovu Moses	MDC	396

	Ndlovu Ready	MDC Tsvangirai	1658
	Nleya Lungisani	ZANU PF	3359
		% Poll	32.40
Mangwe	Moyo Mkhosi Edward Tshotsho	MDC	3928
	Ncube Luke Daniel	MDC Tsvangirai	2294
	Ncube Mafesi Rolendi	ZANU PF	2627
		% Poll	26.74

Midlands Province

Constituency	Candidate	Party	
Chirumhanzu-Zibagwe	Dzingisai Thomas Michael	MDC Tsvangirai	894
	Fika Edward	MDC	406
	Masendeke Mudavanhu F	MDC Tsvangirai	1548
	Munangagwa Emmerson D	ZANU PF	9645
		% Poll	50.72
Chirumhanzu	Chimahwinya Anthon Urayai	MDC Tsvangirai	4219
	Hotera Svondo Michael	MDC Tsvangirai	1319
	Maramba Phares Hakuna	ZANU PF	4613
	Munhende George	MDC	1021
		% Poll	41.99%
Gokwe-Nembudziya	Buka Flora	ZANU PF	8650
	Mahachi Josphat	MDC	704
	Mbiriza Kizito	MDC	5396
	Muguti Noel	MDC Tsvangirai	1071
		% Poll	55.37
Gokwe-Chireya	Kanyayi Kenneth	Independent	786
	Masiyiwa Chemist	MDC	1160
	Sango Ronias	MDC Tsvangirai	3983
	Sindi Cephas	ZANU PF	10166
		% Poll	56.22
Gokwe-Kabuyuni	Chikomba Leonard	ZANU PF	7156
	Muguti Costin	MDC Tsvangirai	7234
		% Poll	49.86
Gokwe-Gumunyu	Magaya Farai	MDC	1502
	Chemhere Lovemore	MDC Tsvangirai	3649
	Mushoriwa Ephrem	ZANU PF	6594
		% Poll	50.15
Gokwe	Ganyani Linet	MDC Tsvangirai	4533
	Mangami Dorothy	ZANU PF	5570
	Penduka Limmu	MDC	1273
		% Poll	47.86
Gokwe Sengwa	Siachingoma Bernard	MDC	1196
	Mteto Cowboy	MDC Tsvangirai	3835
	Sai Shaddy	ZANU PF	7063
		% Poll	47.57
Gokwe Sesame	Maposhere Darcus	ZANU PF	8849
	Mangena Cliffet	MDC Tsvangirai	8281
		% Poll	51.07%
Gokwe Kana	Gwatiringa Boniface	MDC	1456
	Muteto Freeman	MDC Tsvangirai	4898
	Ngwenya Busy	ZANU PF	5837
		% Poll	42.12
Gokwe Mapfungautsi	Mudzingwa Walter	Independent	501

	Mupukuta Lovemore	ZANU PF	8005
	Mutsananguri Owen	MDC	1590
	Nyoni Misheck	MDC Tsvangirai	4814
	Ruhwaya Admire	Independent	489
		% Poll	46.74
Zhombe	Ncube Daniel Mackenzie	ZANU PF	5122
	Nyathi John Edson	MDC	2289
	Tazviona Rodger	MDC Tsvangirai	5445
		% Poll	40.55
Silobela	Chidhakwa Givemore	Independent	527
	Ndebele Thomas Themba	Independent	935
	Sibanda Charles	MDC	679
	Sibanda Godwin	MDC Tsvangirai	642
	Sululu Anadi	MDC Tsvangirai	4624
	Tapfuma Douglas	ZANU PF	4137
		% Poll	40%
Redcliff BY-ELECTION	Chinhara Aaron	MDC	BY- ELECTION
	Makaha Ignatius	ZDP	
	Malinga Mate Abedinigo	MDC	
	Moyo Anastasia	Independent	
	Muza Isheunesu	ZANU PF	
	Sengweni Tapera	MDC Tsvangirai	
		% Poll	
Mbizo	Chikwinya Settlement	MDC Tsvangirai	6006
	Gore Peter Remi	Independent	418
	Madziva Innocent	MDC	889
	Zhavairo Tafireyi Onesimo	ZANU PF	2454
		% Poll	38.38%
Kwekwe Central	Chebundo Blessing	MDC Tsvangirai	5081
	Chinamasa Million	Independent	51
	Kagwende Petros	MDC	664
	Matambanadzo Masango	ZANU PF	2501
	Nyarota Jethro Munhundiripo	Independent	286
		% Poll	35.89
Vungu	Gasela Renson	MDC	2160
	Madubeko Josephat	ZANU PF	4287
	Moyo Mark	MDC Tsvangirai	2518
	Sabola David	MDC Tsvangirai	1023
		% Poll	37.7
Mkoba	Chibaya Amos	MDC Tsvangirai	8590
	Machana Phillemon	Independent	373
	Mlambo Lyson	MDC	619
	Mudavanhu Anatolia Pfumbudzayi	ZANU PF	2334
	Nhidza Edson	Independent	158
		% Poll	37.93
Gweru Urban	Makombe Josiah	MDC Tsvangirai	2024
	Mukahlera Timothy Lancaster	MDC	687
	Rutsvara Rodrick	MDC Tsvangirai	4302
	Size Enos	ZANU PF	2836
		% Poll	33.82
Chiwundura	Chakara Perpetua	Independent	589
	Chivamba Kizito	ZANU PF	5864

	Marimazhira Therersa	MDC Tsvangirai	614
	Mutendeudzwa Sailas	MDC	816
	Zvidvai Sesel	MDC Tsvangirai	5320
		% Poll	41.30
Mberengwa East	Hlongwane Makhosini	ZANU PF	7292
	Shumba Tandiwe	MDC	616
	Shumba Tariro	MDC Tsvangirai	1251
		% Poll	42.04%
Mberengwa West	Gumbo Joram Macdonald	ZANU PF	5508
	Dube Gwatipedza	MDC Tsvangirai	2912
	Silape Calvin Trust	Independent	315
		Poll%	39.27%
Mberengwa North	Mangena Jabulani	ZANU PF	9722
	Hove Mfandaidza	MDC Tsvangirai	2352
		% Poll	46.85
Mberengwa South	Hove Mugeza	MDC Tsvangirai	1309
	Mlilo Sam	MDC	885
	Shirichena Ellina	ZANU PF	8291
		% Poll	37.36%
Shurugwi North	Marisi Mabasa Francis	MDC	1006
	Mchenje Sipwe Muchaneta	MDC Tsvangirai	2052
	Mhaka Amon	MDC Tsvangirai	2012
	Nhema Chenayimoyo Distan Francis	ZANU PF	6453
		% Poll	44.56%
Shurugwi South	Mbengo Fenesi Frank	Independent	1946
	Muzondiwa Manners	MDC	754
	Ndhlovu Anastancia	ZANU PF	5068
	Ngugama Batsiranayi	MDC Tsvangirai	553
	Tembo Cosmas	MDC Tsvangirai	1977
		% Poll	47.55
Zvishavane Runde	Mavima Lawrence David	ZANU PF	9690
	Mudzingwa Denias	MDC	1415
	Nyoni Michael	MDC Tsvangirai	2010
		% Poll	45.28
Zvishavane Ngezi	Matshalaga Obert	ZANU PF	4632
	Mbalekwa Meeting Pearson	MDC Tsvangirai	3133
	Timveos Michael Costas	MDC Tsvangirai	3786
		% Poll	39.03%

ANNEXURE 3: March 29 Senatorial Election Results

Senatorial Candidates

Bulawayo Metropolitan Province

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>%Poll</i>
Emganwini	Dube Legion	Independent	899	34,01%
	Ncube Sipiwe	MDC Tsvangirai	8839	
	Ndlovu Rittah	MDC	5229	
	Ndlovu Varnish	UPP	169	
	Sikhosana Absalom	ZANU PF	2909	
Gwabalanda	Mkwananzi Jethro	ZAPU FP	734	29,93%
	Moyo Andrea	F.D.U.	303	
	Ncube Bhatholomew M. Zikhali	UPP	149	
	Ndlovu Thabiso	MDC	5632	
	Sibanda Agnes	MDC Tsvangirai	7469	
	Tshuma Billie Mtheliso	ZANU PF	1434	
Khumalo	Coltart David	MDC	8021	31,60%
	Mabuya Richard	UPP	241	
	Madlela Agrippa Hlangabeza S.	Independent	498	
	Malinga Joshua Teke	ZANU PF	2002	
	MangenaJoubert	MDC Tsvangirai	6077	
	Sobhuza Norman Gumbi	PUMA	99	
Mabuthweni	Dube Gladys Tambudzo	MDC Tsvangirai	8667	2746
		Independent	221	
	Khumalo Sithembile	UPP	321	
	Nhliziyo Tryphina	ZANU PF	2309	
	Nyoni Greenfield	MDC	3726	
Masotsha-Ndlovu	Bayayi Fanuel	MDC	5426	
	Chitsa Enna	MDC Tsvangirai	6225	27,46%
	Ndlovu Dennis	ZANU PF	1889	
	Ngwenya Abednigo Masiza	UPP	277	
	Pambano Felix Adam	Independent	421	
Mzilikazi	Msipa Sibangilizwe	MDC	4217	31,14%
	Moyo Austen	Independent	418	
	Mpande Losper	Independent	416	
	Mpofu Matson Hlalo	MDC Tsvangirai	9157	
	Satiya Canisia	ZANU PF	1785	

Harare Metropolitan Province

Constituency	Candidate	Party	Votes	%Poll
Chikomo	Bganya Cornelius Mandizwidza	ZANU PF	11681	41,08%
	Dongo Margaret	Independent	3562	
	Femai Morgan	MDC Tsvangirai	34484	
	Guchutu Mathias Matambudziko	MCD	308	
	Musauki Paul	ZPPDP	134	
	Sibanda Colu mbas	MDC	5122	
Chisipite	Gaidzanwa Rudo Barbra	Independent	2774	36,67%
	Gutu Obert Chaurura	MDC Tsvangirai	28021	
	Jacob-Zvorwadza Pauline Hazvineyi	ZANU PF	8496	
Chitungwiza	Chakanyuka Mary Evelyn	ZANU PF	14133	38,94%
	Makore James	MDC Tsvangirai	37138	
	Nhamburo Pasi	UPP		
	Takapera Zarous	MDC	4413	
Chizhanje	Chamunorwa Frank Charles	MDC	2087	33,31%
	Holland Sekai Masikana	MDC Tsvangirai	13701	
	Tungamirai Pamela Christine	ZANU PF	4034	
Hwata	Kambewa Tineyi Chivizhe	Independent	2354	32,92%
	Mawungwa Annah	ZPPDP		
	Muchihwa Rorana	MDC Tsvangirai	67131	
	Musinami Mavis Bibiana	MDC	6719	
	Tawengwa Charles Zvidzayi	ZANU PF	14182	
Mvurachena	Chikukwa Rutendo Miriam	ZANU PF	7984	
	Chung Fay King	Independent		
	Makuyana Cephas	MDC Tsvangirai	13942	44,12%

Manicaland Province

Constituency	Candidate	Party	Votes	%Poll
Buhera	Makono Egneti	ZANU PF	3012	
	Tsongirirai Samuel Muzerengwa	MDC Tsvangirai	34023	53,66
Chimanimani	Mudhluyi Mwaemureyi	MDC Tsvangirai	30221	49,26%
	Mutsvangwa Monica	ZANU PF	30520	
Chipinge	Kumbula Tarugarira Wilson	ZANU NDONGA	2196	
	Muyambo Estery	ZANU PF	23102	
	Rimbi Josiah Mukayi	MDC Tsvangirai	40500	48,24
Makoni	Mutangadura Ethel Tafara	MDC Tsvangirai	24494	
	Mutigwa Vaida Matilda	MDC	9836	
	Sakupwanya Stanley Urayayi	ZANU PF	28477	45,14%
Mutare	Chabuka Keresencia	MDC Tsvangirai	31 490	
	Mupfumi Esau	ZANU PF	17734	
	Sithole Daniel	Independent	2951	
	Tekere Edgar Zivanai	Independent	1835	46,28
Mutasa-Nyanga	Chimene Mandi Manditawepi	ZANU PF	18747	
	Chitaka Patrick	MDC Tsvangirai	37 488	
	Mutasa Chendisaita Lincoln	Independent	2031	46,69

Mashonaland Central Province

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>%Poll</i>
Bindura-Shamva	Chando Misheck	ZANU PF	35 400	
	Muronzi Martha	MDC Tsvangirai	19400	46,64
Guruve-Mbire	Chibagu Getrude	ZANU PF	32126	
	Mashingaidze Kudzai Patrick	UPP	11 052	47,91
Mazowe	Dete Agnes Angelina	ZANU PF	19 294	
	Mawodzwa Alexander Marimo	MDC Tsvangirai	14 193	39,49
	Njanji Raphael	MDC	3754	
Mount Darwin	Chimbudzi Alice	ZANU PF	34139	52,75%
	Chiyangwa Joshua	MDC Tsvangirai	6551	
	Dzvingwe John Fannel	MDC	3130	
Muzarabani	Manyeruke Jenia	ZANU PF	16731	
	Zulu Magirito Mudziviri	MDC Tsvangirai	5 933	44,52

Mashonaland East Province

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>%Poll</i>
Chikomba-Seke	Mabhiza Gladys	ZANU PF	25266	42,60%
	Murumbi Kineri	MDC Tsvangirai	13502	
	Nyazika Edward	MDC Tsvangirai	8690	
Marondera-Wedza	Chifamba Jane	MDC Tsvangirai	17370	43,50%
	Marimo Wilfred Manarai	Independent	1996	
	Molai Penelope	MDC	6994	
	Sekeramayi Sydney Tigere	ZANU PF	24571	
Goromonzi	Gwaradzimba Vincent	MDC Tsvangirai	15287	40,73%
	Marimo Cloudios	MDC	4460	
	Murewa Herbert Muchemwa	ZANU PF	16156	
Murewa	Jani Shepherd	MDC Tsvangirai	17401	44,57%
	Makunde Tendayi	ZANU PF	22429	
Mutoko	Chabvamuperu Patrick	MDC Tsvangirai	15345	49,48%
	Jacob Edmond	ZANU PF	26134	
UMP-Mudzi	Kabayanjiri Oriah	ZANU PF	54 116	
	Mutsenhu Chihono Ignatious	MDC Tsvangirai	18 396	
	Pairemanzi Steward	UPP	1577	51,51

Mashonaland West Province

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>%Poll</i>
Chegutu	Madzongwe Edna	ZANU PF	23032	41,13%
	Moyo S Jacob Mabonde	MDC	4267	
	Suka Hilda Mafudze	MDC Tsvangirai	14275	
	Paneairi Violet	MDC Tsvangirai	7897	
Hurungwe	Ndoro Edward Mangarayi	MDC Tsvangirai	23786	39,35%
	Marumahoko Reuben	ZANU PF	30162	
Kadoma	Gava Chiratidzo	ZANU PF	32463	44,85%
	HotyoFlora	MDC Tsvangirai	13172	
	Wozheli Elisa	MDC Tsvangirai	11758	
Kariba	Masaba John	MDC Tsvangirai	7157	39,21%

	Murevanemwe Nurse	ZANU PF	5552	
Makonde	Dakwa Boison E.	UPP	1111	
	Katyamaenza Virginia	ZANU PF	22352	
	Matekenya Edwin	MDC Tsvangirai	11072	
	Mupambwa Locardia	MDC	2654	
	Muchenje Viginia	ZANU PF	26274	36,33%
Zvimba	Mujambuki Fidelis Chiramba	MDC Tsvangirai	12651	

Masvingo Province

Constituency	Candidate	Party	Votes	%Poll
Bikita	Chabaya Cecilia	ZANU PF	17920	25,14%
	Kokerai Rugare	MDC Tsvangirai	22303	
Chiredzi	Kusemwa Oliver Ngosana	MDC	4623	42,07%
	Maluleke Titus Hatlani	ZANU PF	33910	
	Mungoni LynosTarirai	MDC Tsvangirai	12780	
Gutu	Makamure Empire Kufachikati	MDC Tsvangirai	28975	45,44%
	MudyahotoTapuwa	Independent	2050	
	Zinavashe Vitalis Musungwa Gava	ZANU PF	23638	
Masvingo Mandava	Chaimiti Vuramai Alois	MDC Tsvangirai	23332	42,64%
	Kundishora Antony Pedzisai	UPP	765	
	Mahachi Renson Nhamoinesu	Independent	1882	
	Mandaba Minah Imelda Nhachi	ZANU PF	22529	
	Sibanda Hilda	MDC	6399	
Mwenezi-Chivi	Hungwe Josiah Dunira	ZANU PF	44829	43,82%
	Mutisi Noah	MDC Tsvangirai	20700	
	Muzenda Mainroad	Independent	2223	
Zaka	Chingombe Amoth	ZANU PF	18578	30,13%
	Marava Misheck	MDC Tsvangirai	24202	
	Mufuka Moffat	Independent	1296	

Matabeleland North Province

Constituency	Candidate	Party	Votes	%Poll
Binga	Madolo Hebert Sinampande	MDC Tsvangirai	28 355	
	Mwembe Veronica Munkuli	ZANU PF	4 400	54,28%
Bubi-Umguza	Mbambo Lot	ZANU PF	15 053	
	Jacob Thabani Mabikwa	MDC	5 683	
	Moyo Moses	MDC Tsvangirai	5 816	40,51%
Hwange	Kwidini Michael	MDC	6334	45,28%
	Ndlovu Jabulani	MDC Tsvangirai	18329	
	Nkandla Molly	ZANU PF	7327	
Lupane	Dlomo Charles Temba	MDC Tsvangirai	4 036	
	Khumalo Dalumuzi	MDC	7 929	
	Moyo Headman	ZANU PF	6 430	38,57%
Nkayi	Dube Esau	ZANU PF	7946	38,64%
	Makhula Robert Rabson	MDC	9181	

	Mpofu Sifiso	Independent	1719	
	Ndhlovu Belita	MDC Tsvangirai	2636	
Tsholotsho	Gaule Believe	MDC	8 702	
	Gumede Clever Mukuthu	MDC Tsvangirai	3 769	
	Moyo Josephine	ZANU PF	5 409	31,10%

Matabeleland South Province

Constituency	Candidate	Party	Votes	%Poll
Beitbridge	Moyo Alfred Magama	MDC	2 579	
	Gamani Joseph Siziba	MDC	3 451	
	Mohadi Tambudzani Budagi	ZANU PF	9 100	30
Bulilima-Mangwe	Moyo Eunice Nomthandazo	ZANU PF	9303	27,20%
	Tapela Lutho Addington	MDC	10354	
	Moyo Vicent	MDC Tsvangirai	6752	
Gwanda	Dube Japhet	ZANU PF	11873	39,25%
	Nkiwane Julieth	MDC Tsvangirai	5334	
	Tlou Readus	MDC	9310	
	Ncube Sithembile Judith	UPP	1213	
Insiza	Reid Molly	MDC	7681	43,31%
	Ndlovu Naison	ZANU PF	10535	
	Sibanda Venson	MDC Tsvangirai	2763	
Matobo	Nyathi Ananias Sithomi	ZANU PF	6083	35,11%
	Masuku Killion	MDC	3434	
	Mlotshwa Sithembile	MDC Tsvangirai	6695	
Umzingwane	Dube Kembo	MDC	4954	36,39%
	Sibanda Kemos Jamela	MDC Tsvangirai	2658	
	MathuthuThemba	ZANU PF	4227	

Midlands Province

Constituency	Candidate	Party	Votes	%Poll
Gweru-Chirumanzi	Kombayi Patrick	MDC Tsvangirai	31120	40,38%
	Moyo Leonard	MDC	7379	
	MuzendaTitsi Veronica	ZANU PF	2975	
Gokwe-North	MtingwendeTariro	ZANU PF	33132	.....
	Nyathi Liah	MDC Tsvangirai	24974	
Gokwe-South	Machaya Jaison Max Kokerai	ZANU PF	36 382	
	Mandizvidza Thomas Gava	MDC Tsvangirai	23 555	
	Muyambi Godwin	MDC	8 339	47,24
Kwekwe	Madokera Henry	MDC Tsvangirai	26479	
	Muchengeti Clarissa Vongai	ZANU PF	19059	
	Mutoti Brian	Independent	2005	
Gokwe-Gumunyu	Magaya Farai	MDC	1502	
	Chemhere Lovemore	MDC Tsvangirai	3649	
	Mushoriwa Ephrem	ZANU PF	6594	
		% Poll		50.15
Gokwe	Ganyani Linet	MDC Tsvangirai	4533	
	Mangami Dorothy	ZANU PF	5570	
	Penduka Limmu	MDC	1273	
		% Poll		47.86

Gokwe Sengwa	Siachingoma Bernard	MDC	1196
	Mteto Cowboy	MDC Tsvangirai	3835
	Sai Shaddy	ZANU PF	7063
		% Poll	47.57
Gokwe Sesame	Maposhere Darcus	ZANU PF	8849
	Mangena Cliffet	MDC Tsvangirai	8281
		% Poll	51.07%
Gokwe Kana	Gwatiringa Boniface	MDC	1456
	Muteto Freeman	MDC Tsvangirai	4898
	Ngwenya Busy	ZANU PF	5837
		% Poll	42.12
Gokwe Mapfungautsi	Mudzingwa Walter	Independent	501
	Mupukuta Lovemore	ZANU PF	8005
	Mutsananguri Owen	MDC	1590
	Nyoni Misheck	MDC Tsvangirai	4814
	Ruhwaya Admire	Independent	489
		% Poll	46.74
Zhombe	Ncube Daniel Mackenzie	ZANU PF	5122
	Nyathi John Edson	MDC	2289
	Tazviona Rodger	MDC Tsvangirai	5445
		% Poll	40.55
Silobela	Chidhakwa Givemore	Independent	527
	Ndebele Thomas Themba	Independent	935
	Sibanda Charles	MDC	679
	Sibanda Godwin	MDC Tsvangirai	642
	Sululu Anadi	MDC Tsvangirai	4624
	Tapfuma Douglas	ZANU PF	4137
		% Poll	40%
Redcliff BY-ELECTION	Chinhara Aaron	MDC	BY- ELECTION
	Makaha Ignatius	ZDP	
	Malinga Mate Abedinigo	MDC	
	Moyo Anastasia	Independent	
	Muza Isheunesu	ZANU PF	
	Sengweni Tapera	MDC Tsvangirai	
		% Poll	
Mbizo	Chikwinya Settlement	MDC Tsvangirai	6006
	Gore Peter Remi	Independent	418
	Madziva Innocent	MDC	889
	Zhavairo Tafireyi Onesimo	ZANU PF	2454
		% Poll	38.38%
Kwekwe Central	Chebundo Blessing	MDC Tsvangirai	5081
	Chinamasa Million	Independent	51
	Kagwende Petros	MDC	664
	Matambanadzo Masango	ZANU PF	2501
	Nyarota Jethro Munhundiripo	Independent	286
		% Poll	35.89
Vungu	Gasela Renson	MDC	2160
	Madubeko Josephat	ZANU PF	4287
	Moyo Mark	MDC Tsvangirai	2518
	Sabola David	MDC Tsvangirai	1023
		% Poll	37.1
Mkoba	Chibaya Amos	MDC Tsvangirai	8590

	Machana Phillemon	Independent	373
	Mlambo Lyson	MDC	619
	Mudavanhu Anatolia Pfumbudzayi	ZANU PF	2334
	Nhidza Edson	Independent	158
		% Poll	37.93
Gweru Urban	Makombe Josiah	MDC Tsvangirai	2024
	Mukahlera Timothy Lancaster	MDC	687
	Rutsvara Rodrick	MDC Tsvangirai	4302
	Size Enos	ZANU PF	2836
		% Poll	33.82
Chiwundura	Chakara Perpetua	Independent	589
	Chivamba Kizito	ZANU PF	5864
	Marimazhira Therersa	MDC Tsvangirai	614
	Mutendeudza Sailas	MDC	816
	Zvidvai Sesel	MDC Tsvangirai	5320
		% Poll	41.30
Mberengwa East	Hlongwane Makhosini	ZANU PF	7292
	Shumba Tandiwe	MDC	616
	Shumba Tariro	MDC Tsvangirai	1251
		% Poll	42.04%
Mberengwa West	Gumbo Joram Macdonald	ZANU PF	5508
	Dube Gwatipedza	MDC Tsvangirai	2912
	Silape Calvin Trust	Independent	315
		Poll%	39.27%
Mberengwa North	Mangena Jabulani	ZANU PF	9722
	Hove Mfandaidza	MDC Tsvangirai	2352
		% Poll	46.85
Mberengwa South	Hove Mugeza	MDC Tsvangirai	1309
	Mlilo Sam	MDC	885
	Shirichena Ellina	ZANU PF	8291
		% Poll	37.36%
Shurugwi North	Marisi Mabasa Francis	MDC	1006
	Mchenje Sipwe Muchaneta	MDC Tsvangirai	2052
	Mhaka Amon	MDC Tsvangirai	2012
	Nhema Chenayimoyo Distan Francis	ZANU PF	6453
		% Poll	44.56%
Shurugwi South	Mbengo Fenesi Frank	Independent	1946
	Muzondiwa Manners	MDC	754
	Ndhlovu Anastancia	ZANU PF	5068
	Ngugama Batsiranayi	MDC Tsvangirai	553
	Tembo Cosmas	MDC Tsvangirai	1977
		% Poll	47.55
Zvishavane Runde	Mavima Lawrence David	ZANU PF	9690
	Mudzingwa Denias	MDC	1415
	Nyoni Michael	MDC Tsvangirai	2010
		% Poll	45.28
Zvishavane Ngezi	Matshalaga Obert	ZANU PF	4632
	Mbalekwa Meeting Pearson	MDC Tsvangirai	3133
	Timveos Michael Costas	MDC Tsvangirai	3786
		% Poll	39.03%

ANNEXURE 4: March 29 Local Authority Election Results

LOCAL AUTHORITY RESULTS – 29 MARCH 2008 CONTESTED WARDS

LOCAL AUTHORITY RESULTS

BULAWAYO PROVINCE

Local Authority	Ward	Name	Party	Votes	Winner
Bulawayo Municipality	1	Jassat Ishmael	ZANU PF	199	
	1	Kerr Beauty	MDC	578	
	1	Manning Edward	MDC Tsvangirai	752	Manning Edward
	2	Manga Mlungisi	U.P.P	149	
	2	Mkwananzi Stephen	MDC	1032	
	2	Mpofu Amen	MDC Tsvangirai	2172	Mpofu Amen
	2	Phiri Rose	ZANU PF	524	
	3	Kanjoma Emmanuel	ZANU PF	841	
	3	Moyo Martin Kizack	MDC Tsvangirai	2090	Moyo Martin Kizack
	3	Ngwenya Michaki	MDC	1235	
	3	Penduka Godfrey	Independent	177	
	4	Malaba Paul	MDC	1669	Malaba Paul
	4	Mbizo Stephen	ZANU PF	320	
	4	Sansole Ega Washington	MDC Tsvangirai	1534	
	4	Tawira Zindonga Jeffrey	Independent	251	
	5	Chiponda Chari Isiah Charles	ZANU PF	376	
	5	Ferguson John Gardner Munro	MDC	1784	Ferguson John Gardner Munro
	5	Mlotshwa Jethro Sibhidhli	MDC Tsvangirai	1154	
	5	Sibanda Nozipho Emma	U.P.P	77	
	6	Bent Jennifer	MDC	2319	Bent Jennifer
	6	Gumende Nomalanga	ZANU PF	318	
	7	Dube Sidingani	MDC	1058	
	7	Lutango Getrude	U.P.P	50	
	7	Masuku Sibangani	ZANU PF	587	
	7	Sithole James	MDC Tsvangirai	1474	Sithole James

8	Kamamba Dzingai	ZANU PF	621	
8	Moyo Ndabezinhle	Independent	164	
8	Mpofu Sifiso	MDC	1090	
8	Musonda Shilla	MDC Tsvangirai 1	1477	
8	Sibanda Mackenzei Julius	MDC Tsvangirai 2	1488	Sibanda Mackenzei Julius
8	Sithole Rachel	U.P.P	49	
9	Dube Duduzile	MDC	993	
9	Dube Ebbie	ZANU PF	707	
9	Mpofu Elmon	MDC Tsvangirai	2802	Mpofu Elmon
9	Muringa Tabengwa	Independent	246	
10	Dube Prince	MDC Tsvangirai	2640	Dube Prince
10	Nyathi Peter	MDC	1411	
10	Sibanda Petros	ZANU PF	610	
11	Diadla Nduna Mzitshwa	MDC Tsvangirai	1256	Diadla Nduna Mzitshwa
11	Ndimande Benard	MDC	1094	
11	Nsingo Cotilia	ZANU PF	468	
12	Khoza Thembeni	MDC Tsvangirai	2219	Khoza Thembeni
12	Ntini Christopher	MDC	943	
12	Tshuma Tadubana	ZANU PF	808	
13	Simela Esnarth Vonono Magajana	MDC	877	
13	Siziba Lot	MDC Tsvangirai	1874	Siziba Lot
13	Tshuma Joseph	ZANU PF	583	
14	Dube Angela	MDC	863	
14	Dube Resistant	ZANU PF	448	
14	Sibanda Davison Tayison	U.P.P	93	
14	Zilazila Ndlovu Phinias	MDC Tsvangirai	1780	Zilazila Ndlovu Phinias
15	Mabaleka Israel	MDC	1173	Mabaleka Israel
15	Moyo Annah	ZANU PF	258	
15	Nxumalo Simeon Menziwa	MDC Tsvangirai	843	
16	Dube Janet	MDC Tsvangirai 1	696	
16	Ncube Solomon	MDC	1092	Ncube Solomon
16	Nyathi Lotshiwe	ZANU PF	328	
16	Sibanda Nephat	MDC Tsvangirai 2	713	
17	Mangena Peter	MDC	980	
17	Ncube Ephraim	MDC Tsvangirai	1118	Ncube Ephraim
17	Pasipanodya Ottilia	ZANU PF	405	
18	Dube Oscar	MDC	1291	
18	Gwelo Kritewell	ZANU PF	436	

18	Ndhlovu Benjamin	MDC Tsvangirai	1731	Ndhlovu Benjamin
19	Dube Fani Joe	MDC	1202	
19	Moyo Ntando	ZANU PF	436	
19	Zana Clyton	MDC Tsvangirai	1382	Zana Clyton
20	Mabandla Kelboy	MDC	651	
20	Ndlovu David	ZANU PF	790	
20	Rafomoyo Eanerst	MDC Tsvangirai	1104	Rafomoyo Eanerst
20	Thomas Christian	Independent	90	
21	Matengu Rueben	MDC Tsvangirai	2849	Matengu Rueben
21	Mpala John	MDC	1332	
21	Mpofu Mika Parira	ZANU PF	574	
21	Mutoti Terence Munashe	U.P.P	159	
21	Ndiweni Tymon	P.U.M.A	103	
22	Moyo Thaba Patrick	MDC Tsvangirai	1618	Moyo Thaba Patrick
22	Ndlovu Donald	MDC	966	
22	Ngozo Zeria	ZANU PF	426	
23	Dube Phillip	MDC Tsvangirai	1157	
23	Ngwenya Sikhululekhile	ZANU PF	473	
23	Nyathi Ngwalo	MDC	1186	Nyathi Ngwalo
24	Keswa Litshe	MDC	1338	
24	Khumalo Lydia	ZANU PF	594	
24	Mangena Gideon	MDC Tsvangirai	1674	Mangena Gideon
25	Donga Robert	MDC	730	
25	Moyo Sibonginkosi	ZANU PF	676	
25	Ndlovu Joseph	Independent	676	
25	Ndlovu Edward	MDC Tsvangirai	1690	Ndlovu Edward
26	Hlabani Norman	MDC Tsvangirai	1152	Hlabani Norman
26	Moyo Benjamini	MDC	662	
26	Ndlovu Freedom	ZANU PF	354	
27	Khumalo Siboniso	MDC Tsvangirai	795	Khumalo Siboniso
27	Moyo Mbuso	Independent	282	
27	Sibanda Rodger	MDC	631	
27	Tshuma Silibaziso	ZANU PF	412	
28	Mathe Stars	ZANU PF	863	
28	Moyo Canny	MDC	901	
28	Ndhlovu Collet	MDC Tsvangirai	1382	Ndhlovu Collet
29	Lubimbi Monicah	MDC Tsvangirai	1523	Lubimbi Monicah

29	Mahlangu Garreth	MDC	1193
29	Nkomo Shadreck	ZANU PF	419

#### HARARE PROVINCE

Local Authority	Ward	Name of Candidate	Party	Votes	Winner
Chitungwiza	1	Thole Peter	MDC	134	Puzo Adam
	1	Saungweme Douglas	ZANU (PF)	236	
	1	Geza Raphael	Independent	71	
	1	Puzo Adam	MDC Tsvangirai	718	
	1	Mushango Paul	MDC	27	
	2	Nota Darlington	ZANU (PF)	806	Nota Darlington
	2	Munyafe Gift	MDC	203	
	2	Gomo Stephen	MDC Tsvangirai	535	
	2	Magunda Aleck	MDC Tsvangirai	259	
	2	Mutoti Phillip	MDC	149	
	3	Mazhindu Brighton	MDC Tsvangirai	849	Mazhindu Brighton
	3	Chipadza Constantine	MDC	152	
	3	Dube Nyikadzino	ZANU (PF)	354	
	3	Kaseke Obvious	UPP	11	
	4	Manyonganise Boniface	MDC Tsvangirai	1276	Manyonganise Boniface
	4	Machingauta Dominicor	ZANU (PF)	483	
	4	Adam Shepherd	MDC	242	
	4	Mazhande Moses	Independent	141	
	5	Muridzi Enerst	MDC Tsvangirai	817	Muridzi Enerst
	5	Madzinga Fungai	Independent	37	
	5	Maswata Tendekayi	ZANU (PF)	685	
	5	Kuvarega Majorie	MDC	105	
	6	Nyikadzino Stephen	MDC	158	Urayayi Patrick
	6	Shumba Allen	ZANU (PF)	802	
	6	Urayayi Patrick	MDC Tsvangirai	1746	
	7	Mlambo Charamba	ZANU (PF)	427	Kazuru Tinashe
	7	Manyozo Charles	MDC	41	
	7	Mutundu Daniel Kudakwashe	MDC Tsvangirai	570	
	7	Kazuru Tinashe	MDC Tsvangirai	693	
	8	Kahuni Martha	ZANU (PF)	323	
	8	Chinorwadza Oscar	UPP	17	
	8	Madzinga Tobias Supuzani	MDC	238	

8	Muchawaya Obert	MDC Tsvangirai	1492	Muchawaya Obert
9	Tembo Marengu	MDC Tsvangirai	1096	Tembo Marengu
9	Zanga Moses	ZANU (PF)	389	
9	Mlambo Prosper R. Zvichapera	MDC	122	
10	Muderede Philip Muchapondwa	MDC Tsvangirai	1055	Muderede Philip Muchapondwa
10	Machoko Manners	ZANU (PF)	333	
10	Muchawaya Morgan	MDC	171	
11	Kanyama Tinei	MDC Tsvangirai	1193	Kanyama Tinei
11	Mabamba Fredrick	ZANU (PF)	478	
12	Chapwanya Chamunorwa	ZANU (PF)	546	
12	Mutingwende Rangarirai	MDC Tsvangirai	1390	Mutingwende Rangarirai
12	Magaya Taurai	MDC	433	
13	Bere Letina	MDC	124	
13	Mhurushomana Lazarus	ZANU (PF)	409	
13	Mudumeni			
13	Tsikwa Nyahuye Moses	MDC Tsvangirai	1019	Tsikwa Nyahuye Moses
14	Chitombo Deddia	MDC	123	
14	Tigere Agrippa	MDC Tsvangirai	495	
14	Marange Israel	MDC Tsvangirai	1226	Marange Israel
14	Muvhami Moyo Benjamin	ZANU (PF)	851	
15	Bhunhu Lloyd	ZANU (PF)	940	
15	Mombe Jameson	MDC	131	
15	Mutyosa Alington	Independent	39	
15	Mazonde Mike	Independent	18	
15	Mafunga Idah	MDC Tsvangirai	1712	Mafunga Idah
16	Usayiwevu Lorraine	MDC Tsvangirai	1839	Usayiwevu Lorraine
16	Jadagu Grace Tsitsi	ZANU (PF)	518	
16	Sakarombe Lizzy	UPP	46	
16	Mukashi Michael	MDC	381	
17	Rukweza Jacob	MDC Tsvangirai	1241	Rukweza Jacob
17	Zavare Shorai	MDC Tsvangirai	1141	
17	Mthethwa Sekai Juliet	MDC	192	
17	Madafi Lillian	ZANU (PF)	458	
18	Matika Against	MDC	107	
18	Makuvaza Donald	MDC Tsvangirai	1337	
18	Mafuratidze Goodwell	ZANU (PF)	1697	Mafuratidze Goodwell
19	Chikosha Margret	ZANU (PF)	431	
19	Makura Charles	MDC	123	

	19	Rangarira Ellen R	Independent	87	
	19	Chipiyo Tawengwa Philimon.	MDC Tsvangirai	1795	Chipiyo Tawengwa Philimon.
	20	Nengomashe Gift	MDC	356	
	20	Keri Peter	MDC Tsvangirai	1099	Keri Peter
	20	Chapfika Tichaona	ZANU (PF)	748	
	21	Usada Booker Washington F	MDC Tsvangirai	2286	Usada Booker Washington F
	21	Kafumu Peter	MDC	292	
	21	Dizah Margret	ZANU (PF)	632	
	22	Tsuro Similar	MDC	91	
	22	Chikwira Element	MDC	98	
	22	Musiyiwa Canaan	ZANU (PF)	1001	
	22	Mangoma Godfrey	MDC Tsvangirai	1567	Mangoma Godfrey
	23	Chiriri Wendy	MDC Tsvangirai	1059	Chiriri Wendy
	23	Dube Pheneas	ZANU (PF)	816	
	23	Mangwadu Mabie	MDC	99	
	23	Wakatama Shame	MDC Tsvangirai	813	
	24	Makwara Clara M.	MDC Tsvangirai	1851	Makwara Clara M.
	24	Rusere Reuben	ZANU (PF)	992	
	24	Nyemba Michael	MDC	200	
	25	Mutsvangwa Richard	MDC	102	
	25	Nhidza Herbert	MDC	81	
	25	Mkwesha Leonard	MDC Tsvangirai	773	Mkwesha Leonard
	25	Luke Luke Maworeri	ZANU (PF)	720	
Epworth	1	Masiwa Cecilia	ZANU (PF)	604	
	1	Navaya Fungai	MDC Tsvangirai	1334	Navaya Fungai
	2	Kawisi Delani	MDC Tsvangirai	880	Kawisi Delani
	2	Matambo Nyama Dainois	ZANU (PF)	503	
	3	July Gift	MDC Tsvangirai	646	July Gift
	3	Nyagura Agnes	ZANU (PF)	485	
	4	Bande Didymus	MDC Tsvangirai	842	Bande Didymus
	4	Chalete Handreck Andrew	ZANU (PF)	718	
	5	Tavengwa Daniel	MDC Tsvangirai	730	Tavengwa Daniel
	5	Kamba Victor Zebediah	Independent	53	
	5	Tandi Ogi	ZANU (PF)	453	
	6	Maruba Pademore	Independent	85	
	6	Zibwe Major	ZANU (PF)	628	

Harare Municipality	6	Tawa Richard	MDC Tsvangirai	682	Tawa Richard
	7	Mapfumo William	MDC Tsvangirai	1367	
	7	Mawira Joana	ZANU (PF)	1382	Mawira Joana
	1	Mamhova Brain	MDC Tsvangirai	3552	
	1	Hasha Trouble	MDC Tsvangirai	1840	
	1	Njiri Evelyn	ZANU (PF)	6844	Njiri Evelyn
	2	Kavunika Ruth Rufaro	MDC Tsvangirai	4110	Kavunika Ruth Rufaro
	2	Pepereke Ronald Joseph	MDC	671	
	2	Muvuti Darknetty Deliwe	ZANU (PF)	1314	
	3	Gorekore Paul	MDC Tsvangirai	4681	Gorekore Paul
	3	Mutyoramwendo Douglas	ZANU (PF)	3272	
	4	Muleya Friday	MDC Tsvangirai	4301	Muleya Friday
	4	Murwira Peter	ZANU (PF)	2940	
	5	Macharangwanda Paula	MDC Tsvangirai	2122	Macharangwanda Paula
	5	Mariwo Tarisai Grace	ZANU (PF)	463	
	6	Nyatsuro Charles Joshua	MDC Tsvangirai	2144	Nyatsuro Charles Joshua
	6	Musara Timothy	ZANU (PF)	850	
	7	Kapare Masiye	MDC Tsvangirai	2038	Kapare Masiye
	7	Laban Michael Richard	Independent	293	
	7	Chiwola Brighton	MDC	339	
	7	Pamhare Collins	ZANU (PF)	1279	
	8	Mudavanhu Peter	MDC Tsvangirai	1801	Mudavanhu Peter
	8	Gumbo Mavis	ZANU (PF)	525	
	9	Mutizwa Musarurwa Stewart	MDC Tsvangirai	2589	Mutizwa Musarurwa Stewart
	9	Murambasvina Fisher	MDC Tsvangirai	1863	
	9	Nyamutsamba Egypt Francis	Independent	677	
	9	Sithole Peter Gonya	ZANU (PF)	1403	
	10	Macheza Musa	MDC Tsvangirai	3498	Macheza Musa
	10	Musvevereke Matsveru	MDC	310	
	10	Changadzo Lovemore	ZANU (PF)	884	
	11	Tigere Christopher	MDC Tsvangirai	3620	Tigere Christopher
	11	Kunaka Jim	ZANU (PF)	895	
	12	Chingombe Clement Mugove	MDC Tsvangirai	3821	Chingombe Clement Mugove
	12	Dangarembizi Veronica	ZANU (PF)	748	
	12	Jabulani Charlie	MDC	414	

13	Moyo Peter	MDC Tsvangirai	3364	Moyo Peter
13	Ruzani Leonard	UPP	49	
13	Makwanya Boniface	ZANU (PF)	549	
14	Muzuva Thomas Musarurwa	MDC Tsvangirai	5180	Muzuva Thomas Musarurwa
14	Mhishi Tandiwe	Independent	223	
14	Magaya Taurayi Jesiya	ZANU (PF)	940	
15	Jonga Regina	ZANU (PF)	1639	
15	Musevenzi Julius	MDC Tsvangirai	8491	Musevenzi Julius
15	Kadyamarunga Godfrey Damiso	Independent	284	
16	Mudavanhu Lancelot Sunshine M.	MDC Tsvangirai	4881	Mudavanhu Lancelot Sunshine M.
16	Mashavave George	ZANU (PF)	899	
17	Moyana Brain	MDC	394	
17	Nyimbo Doisi	ZANU (PF)	605	
17	Dumba Warship	MDC Tsvangirai	2288	Dumba Warship
18	Vengesai Exevia	MDC Tsvangirai	2367	Vengesai Exevia
18	Dzembe Juliet	ZANU (PF)	653	
18	Mandaza Jonathan Takundwa	Independent	273	
20	Takura Caspar	MDC Tsvangirai	3126	Takura Caspar
20	Deyera Fanuel	ZANU (PF)	758	
21	Gengezha Enias	MDC Tsvangirai	3474	Gengezha Enias
21	Mupfumi Douglas	UPP	341	
22	Musagwiza Pumulani	MDC Tsvangirai	4732	Musagwiza Pumulani
22	Mbizvo Last	ZANU (PF)	819	
23	Zibute Cephas	MDC Tsvangirai	4438	Zibute Cephas
23	Chibvongodze Cephas Ray	MDC	724	
23	Ndoro James Benga Shadreck M	ZANU (PF)	816	
24	Mbadzi Job	MDC Tsvangirai	4176	Mbadzi Job
24	Mushananga Bobby	Independent	167	
24	Mukuze Fanuel	ZANU (PF)	784	
25	Machetu Sulas	MDC Tsvangirai	5373	Machetu Sulas
25	Matambanadzo Angeline	ZANU (PF)	1076	
26	Katsande Maxwell	MDC Tsvangirai	5454	Katsande Maxwell
26	Nyamweda Godknows	MDC	456	
26	Tavengwa Amon	ZANU (PF)	1180	

27	Gomba Hebert	MDC Tsvangirai	4632	Gomba Hebert
27	Pachiti Justin	ZANU (PF)	800	
28	Chikombo Wellington	MDC Tsvangirai	3352	Chikombo Wellington
28	Kahari Winnet Alice D	ZANU (PF)	433	
29	Marange Peter Gandidzanwa	MDC Tsvangirai	2296	Marange Peter Gandidzanwa
29	Muchemwa Biggie	MDC	247	
29	Svova Anesu Mike	ZANU (PF)	331	
30	Kuzvinzwa Percy Excellent	ZANU (PF)	1183	
30	Chifodya Victor	MDC Tsvangirai	8592	Chifodya Victor
31	Mashambanhaka Gilbert	MDC Tsvangirai	4032	Mashambanhaka Gilbert
31	Muvuti Gladys	ZANU (PF)	624	
32	Madzokere Tungamirai	MDC Tsvangirai	5210	Madzokere Tungamirai
32	Makufa David	ZANU (PF)	848	
33	Chirombe Oddrey Sydney	MDC Tsvangirai	7549	Chirombe Oddrey Sydney
33	Mudziwepasi Ephraim Taurayi	ZANU (PF)	1348	
34	Jonathan Tavarwisa	MDC Tsvangirai	2615	Jonathan Tavarwisa
34	Mutumwa Ellen Aleen	ZANU (PF)	542	
35	Mbira Langton Gwinyai	MDC Tsvangirai	3933	Mbira Langton Gwinyai
35	Ncube Christine	ZANU (PF)	835	
36	Kariwo Joyce	MDC Tsvangirai	1905	Kariwo Joyce
36	Zhakata Wilbert	ZANU (PF)	513	
36	Mrandu Tinashe	Independent	78	
37	Mangwiro Urayayi	MDC Tsvangirai	8603	Mangwiro Urayayi
37	Mudyiwa Kuchimani Kingston	ZANU (PF)	1496	
38	Janjazi Wilton	MDC Tsvangirai	4320	Janjazi Wilton
38	Chisuko Stenford	ZANU (PF)	1113	
39	Zaranyika Johnson	MDC Tsvangirai	2470	Zaranyika Johnson
39	Kakomba Andrew	ZANU (PF)	586	
39	MgutshiniTrynos	MDC	279	
40	Karimakwenda Herman Tonderai	MDC Tsvangirai	4385	Karimakwenda Herman Tonderai
40	Mhute Keri	ZANU (PF)	2195	
41	Bango Charity	MDC Tsvangirai	4337	Bango Charity
41	Mugoni Tapuwa Shingirai	ZANU (PF)	875	

42	Gora Tendai	MDC Tsvangirai	1284	
42	Chiroto Emmanuel	MDC Tsvangirai	2768	Chiroto Emmanuel
42	Tshuma Lwazi Knowledge	MDC	352	
42	Bwititi Albertina Rosemary	ZANU (PF)	2686	
43	Charumbira Panganayi	MDC Tsvangirai	5293	Charumbira Panganayi
43	Nkani Andrew	ZANU (PF)	1068	
44	Masunda Resias	MDC Tsvangirai	2401	Masunda Resias
44	Chiradza Solomon	ZANU (PF)	536	
45	Mandere Girisoti	MDC Tsvangirai	1753	Mandere Girisoti
45	Nyamukapa Moses Matovi	ZANU (PF)	826	
46	Zhuwau Francisco	MDC Tsvangirai	1308	Zhuwau Francisco
46	Morrice Right	ZANU (PF)	712	
46	Takuzira Addmore	ZIYA	18	

#### MANICALAND PROVINCE

Local  
Authority  
Buhera Rural  
District  
Council

Ward	Name	Party	Votes	Winner
1	Tsodzo Godlucky	ZANU PF	744	Tsodzo Godlucky
1	Wurayayi Musanjeya	MDC	690	
3	Maposa Forbias	MDC Tsvangirai	771	
3	Mubaiwa Togara	ZANU PF	791	Mubaiwa Togara
4	Mudadiwa Frank	ZANU PF	595	
4	Mukucha Josam	MDC Tsvangirai	958	Mukucha Josam
5	Chifadza Kanukai Wilbert	ZANU PF	1229	
5	Makuvise Pauls	MDC Tsvangirai	1517	Makuvise Pauls
6	Nyawo James	ZANU PF	790	
6	Chiriga Nobert	MDC Tsvangirai	1524	Chiriga Nobert
7	Gopo Nyasha Daniel	ZANU PF	667	
7	Mukute Tariro Enias	MDC Tsvangirai	989	Mukute Tariro Enias
9	Magagani Foster	ZANU PF	822	
9	Gombarume Ellias M	MDC Tsvangirai	957	Gombarume Ellias M
10	Mafoti Trymore	ZANU PF	1343	Mafoti Trymore
10	Mudhiriza Austin	MDC Tsvangirai	896	
11	Chisango Thomas	ZANU PF	917	Chisango Thomas
11	Munemo One	MDC Tsvangirai	582	

12	Mhlanga James	ZANU PF	1189	Mhlanga James
12	Muchingami Sweden	MDC Tsvangirai	972	
13	Tembedza Lawrence	MDC	1030	
13	Jagada Jacobs	ZANU PF	1124	Jagada Jacobs
14	Magogo Timothy Kudzanayi	ZANU PF	981	
14	Chemere Sanangurai Albert	MDC Tsvangirai	1257	Chemere Sanangurai Albert
15	Makichi Dambson	ZANU PF	1430	Makichi Dambson
15	Shumbayaonda Benjamin	MDC Tsvangirai	1197	
16	Chimbari Patrick	ZANU PF	1134	Chimbari Patrick
16	Garikayi Ivy	MDC Tsvangirai	1128	
17	Wadzenenga Titus Mandinyenga	ZANU PF	786	Wadzenenga Titus Mandinyenga
17	Tirivavi Tawengwa Fellix	MDC Tsvangirai	635	
18	Jiri Wisdom Tarisai	ZANU PF	858	
18	Mugombe Paul	MDC Tsvangirai	1000	Mugombe Paul
19	Musakaruka Ngoni	ZANU PF	988	Musakaruka Ngoni
19	Misi Daison	MDC Tsvangirai	844	
20	Nangatidza Felix	ZANU PF	1000	Nangatidza Felix
20	Mafuratidze Abmal	MDC Tsvangirai	994	
21	Tipi Vengayi Isaac	ZANU PF	924	Tipi Vengayi Isaac
21	Mandishe Benjamin	MDC Tsvangirai	907	
22	Muchuchu Munyunga	MDC Tsvangirai	1158	
22	Muzilikazi Anxious	ZANU PF	1575	Muzilikazi Anxious
23	Newunze Abraham	ZANU PF	632	
23	Zvavamwe Tongesayi	MDC Tsvangirai	1740	Zvavamwe Tongesayi
24	Mawondo Ernest Manomano	ZANU PF	868	
24	Nendanga Bodias	MDC Tsvangirai	1358	Nendanga Bodias
25	Mangezi John	ZANU PF	1025	
25	Gwara Douglas	MDC Tsvangirai	1075	Gwara Douglas
26	Muchuwa Kudakwashe	ZANU PF	1930	Muchuwa Kudakwashe
26	Mafongoya Amos Tagwireyi	MDC Tsvangirai	545	
27	Madziturira Chapeyama Kenneth	ZANU PF	1528	Madziturira Chapeyama Kenneth
27	Mupamhadzi Darikayi Jairos	MDC Tsvangirai	870	

Chimanimani Rural District Council	28	Chimombe Boas	ZANU PF	847	
	28	Chikuni Beyonder	MDC Tsvangirai	1672	Chikuni Beyonder
	29	Siyabona Stellah	ZANU PF	907	
	29	Marukutu Pinias	MDC	1516	Marukutu Pinias
	30	Machando Enias Phainus	ZANU PF	182	
	30	Muchabaya Caiphas	MDC	770	Muchabaya Caiphas
	31	Ruzha Zvogodini Albert	ZANU PF	640	
	31	Mutibura Mberikunashe Naison	MDC Tsvangirai	817	Mutibura Mberikunashe Naison
	32	Tengwa Rapingwa	ZANU PF	767	
	32	Musarurwa Kenias	MDC Tsvangirai	919	Musarurwa Kenias
	33	Muchini Norman Njobo	ZANU PF	414	
	33	Mashava Peter	MDC Tsvangirai	1087	Mashava Peter
	1	Makaya Beta Misheck	ZANU PF	813	Makaya Beta Misheck
	1	Mangezi George	MDC Tsvangirai	294	
	2	Muisa Daniel	ZANU PF	536	Muisa Daniel
	2	Muishi Robbie	MDC Tsvangirai	460	
	3	Mwamboti Ziweya Alec Kuchafaani	ZANU PF	758	
	3	Tsandukwa Douglas	MDC Tsvangirai	838	Tsandukwa Douglas
	4	Munjoma Ambasi Carolyn	MDC Tsvangirai	1097	Munjoma Ambasi Carolyn
	4	Saungweme Peter	ZANU PF	1029	
	5	Tashora Osha Mandipaza	ZANU PF	787	
	5	Tichaenzana Chibuwe	MDC Tsvangirai	802	Tichaenzana Chibuwe
	6	Chokera Itai	MDC Tsvangirai	492	
	6	Mutsengiwa Wonder	ZANU PF	550	Mutsengiwa Wonder
	7	Gaba Enock	MDC Tsvangirai	505	
	7	Mugebe Elijah	ZANU PF	1041	Mugebe Elijah
	8	Dirikwe Charles	MDC Tsvangirai	1051	Dirikwe Charles
	8	Mutama Chamatowo Johnson	ZANU PF	879	
	9	Masasi Wonder	ZANU PF	256	Masasi Wonder
	9	Rusinga Tendai	MDC Tsvangirai	230	
	10	Musatukwa David	MDC Tsvangirai	145	

Chipinge Rural District Council	10	Njanji Eddie	ZANU PF	407	Njanji Eddie
	11	Mudzani Morton	ZANU PF	366	Mudzani Morton
	11	Raisi Naison	MDC	59	
	12	Chisamba Mike	MDC Tsvangirai	542	Chisamba Mike
	12	Mungana Tobarirepi Mike	ZANU PF	482	
	14	Chimene Micah	ZANU PF	416	Chimene Micah
	14	Mandevhana John Muchandibaya	MDC Tsvangirai	389	
	15	Masaiti Josphat John	ZANU PF	322	
	15	Munengu Martin Samuel David	MDC Tsvangirai	692	Munengu Martin Samuel David
	16	Bangani Constance	ZANU PF	1084	Bangani Constance
	16	Murambatsvina Judy	MDC Tsvangirai	873	
	17	Chakandinakira Noah	MDC Tsvangirai	797	Chakandinakira Noah
	17	Mukosi Mary	ZANU PF	719	
	18	Chimene Peter	ZANU PF	349	
	18	Mukazhi Tangai Edward	MDC Tsvangirai	563	Mukazhi tangai Edward
	19	Hlukuzo Pedzayi	ZANU PF	540	
	19	Mhlanga Stephen	MDC Tsvangirai	702	Mhlanga Stephen
	20	Mhuka Partson Nyepai	ZANU PF	751	
	20	Nhachi Zakeu	MDC Tsvangirai	1495	Nhachi Zakeu
	21	Mukondomi Sydney Pinimidzai	ZANU PF	581	
	21	Mutumbura Davis Ruxton	MDC Tsvangirai	592	Mutumbura Davis Ruxton
	22	Makuza Lameck	MDC Tsvangirai	788	Makuza Lameck
	22	Matyi Samuel	ZANU PF	579	
	23	Dhumakwezu Joel	MDC Tsvangirai	854	Dhumakwezu Joel
	23	Sozwana Seda Herbert	ZANU PF	365	
	1	Masuka Isaac Tyetyetye	MDC Tsvangirai	895	Masuka Isaac Tyetyetye
	1	Muzimba Albert Magumise	ZANU PF	761	
	2	Nhambura Tennyson Chisarire	MDC Tsvangirai	1187	Nhambura Tennyson Chisarire
	2	Vhurande Usuwana	ZANU PF	386	
	3	Masunungure Joseph Muchato Muhandu	MDC Tsvangirai	1968	Masunungure Joseph Muchato Muhandu
	3	Muhle Sharpson	ZANU PF	1008	

4	Chitungwa James Tinonesana	MDC Tsvangirai	926	
4	Makuyana Godfrey	ZANU PF	956	Makuyana Godfrey
5	Chijokwe Mathias	MDC Tsvangirai	425	
5	Machuwaire Phebeon	ZANU PF	461	Machuwaire Phebeon
6	Chamwakaona Admire	MDC Tsvangirai	422	
6	Muzamano Phineas Banganisayi	ZANU PF	1418	Muzamano Phineas Banganisayi
7	Musekeya Bothwell	MDC Tsvangirai	455	
7	Sigauke Lordwins	ZANU PF	715	Sigauke Lordwins
8	Muyayiso Phillip	ZANU PF	918	Muyayiso Phillip
8	Takaya Luckson	MDC Tsvangirai	707	
9	Machona Munyoro	MDC Tt	339	
9	Mudzokora Enock	ZANU PF	802	Mudzokora Enock
10	Sithole Jairos	MDC Tsvangirai	298	
10	Sithole Tennyson	ZANU PF	582	Sithole Tennyson
11	Musaeni Richard	MDC Tsvangirai	88	
11	Seenza Edgars	ZANU PF	393	Seenza Edgars
12	Dhlakama Harry	MDC Tsvangirai	349	
12	Sambo Dakarayi	ZANU PF	839	Sambo Dakarayi
13	Makuyana Peter Machipisa	MDC Tsvangirai	384	
13	Museri Chipso	ZANU PF	886	Museri Chipso
14	Mapungwana Daniel	MDC Tsvangirai	854	Mapungwana Daniel
14	Mhlanga James	ZANU PF	180	
15	Mhlanga Ronald Mwaruta	MDC Tsvangirai	923	Mhlanga Ronald Mwaruta
15	Mtetwa Misheck	ZANU PF	434	
16	Dzambahosi Mark	ZANU Ndonga	44	
16	Mudyano Jack Tichatonga	ZANU PF	1068	
16	Sithole Rephias	MDC Tsvangirai		2328 Sithole Rephias
17	Maremudze John	MDC Tsvangirai	1792	Maremudze John
17	Mhlanga Chaita	ZANU PF	809	
18	Mlambo Patience	MDC Tsvangirai	1297	Mlambo Patience
18	Mugadza Martha	ZANU PF	501	
19	Machipisa Naison	ZANU PF	632	

19	Mlambo Patience	MDC Tsvangirai	1296	Mlambo Patience
20	Kurenzvi Newman Chitsva	ZANU PF	1028	
20	Zaba Washington	MDC Tsvangirai	2754	Zaba Washington
21	Dube Hamulaleli Cain	ZANU Ndonga	29	
21	Mlambo Douglas	ZANU PF	618	
21	Mwaputsenyika Marcus	MDC Tsvangirai	1554	Mwaputsenyika Marcus
22	Machoba Elisha	ZANU Ndonga	71	
22	Mfote Masirande	MDC Tsvangirai	1829	Mfote Masirande
22	Mhlanga Obisha	ZANU PF	768	
23	Gaza Muzvidzo Samuel	ZANU PF	324	
23	Hlatywayo Edmore	ZANU Ndonga	42	
23	Madhoyo Majehwa Hebert	MDC Tsvangirai	1489	Madhoyo Majehwa Hebert
24	Kumbula Readmore	ZANU Ndonga	191	
24	Muyambo Timothy	ZANU PF	1536	
24	Sithole Zechias	MDC Tsvangirai	2284	Sithole Zechias
25	Gonera Mathew	MDC Tsvangirai	2248	Gonera Mathew
25	Mariya Benson	ZANU PF	404	
25	Sithole Shadreck	ZANU Ndonga	45	
26	Busangabanye Misheck	ZANU PF	1536	
26	Mlambo Hapson	MDC Tsvangirai	2675	Mlambo Hapson
26	Simango Shadreck	ZANU Ndonga	80	
27	Chigadza Bigi	MDC Tsvangirai	711	
27	Sithole Phineas Wirelesi	ZANU PF	885	Sithole Phineas Wirelesi
28	Dube Jairos	ZANU Ndonga	38	
28	Masiya Edmore	ZANU PF	1166	
28	Mukombe Mirriam	MDC Tsvangirai	2098	Mukombe Mirriam
29	Dhliwayo Joseph	ZANU PF	1018	
29	Machazire Sheperd	ZANU Ndonga	62	
29	Masaiti Hardwork	MDC Tsvangirai	1743	Masaiti Hardwork
30	Chauke Semende	MDC Tsvangirai	807	Chauke Semende
30	Chauki Margaret	ZANU PF	137	
1	Mbandure Maxwell Mwaitinyi	ZANU PF	175	
1	Nyakuchena Zivanai	MDC Tsvangirai	257	Nyakuchena Zivanai
2	Chihururu Constance	MDC Tsvangirai	552	Chihururu Constance

Makoni Rural District Council	2	Gabaza Jimmy	Independent	25	
	2	Magwimbi Agnes	ZANU PF	124	
	3	Mudhluli Sarah	MDC Tsvangirai	472	Mudhluli Sarah
	3	Simango James	ZANU PF	218	
	4	Dube Bothwell	ZANU PF	149	
	4	Machingura Solomon Chadamoyo	MDC Tsvangirai	616	Machingura Solomon Chadamoyo
	5	Dhliwayo Noah	MDC Tsvangirai	398	Dhliwayo Noah
	5	Munhummwe Tendai	ZANU PF	230	
	6	Makangara Livingstone	ZANU PF	273	
	6	Mutimwiyi Lovemore	MDC Tsvangirai	470	Mutimwiyi Lovemore
	7	Mgido Elijah	MDC Tsvangirai	402	Mgido Elijah
	7	Mutunzi Samuel	ZANU PF	225	
	8	Chikandiwa Charles	ZANU PF	186	
	8	Muganhiri Evans	MDC Tsvangirai	318	Muganhiri Evans
	1	Machingura Martin	MDC (Tsvangirai)	439	
	1	Manzonzo Tarisai Leonard	ZANU PF	843	Manzonzo Tarisai Leonard
	2	Majachani Florence	ZANU PF	938	Majachani Florence
	2	Zimuto Christopher	MDC (Tsvangirai)	540	
	3	Masungu Andrew	MDC (Tsvangirai)	1059	Masungu Andrew
	3	Muparutsa Agatha	ZANU PF	648	
	4	Kandawasvika Emilia	ZANU PF	76	
	4	Moyo Getrude	MDC (Tsvangirai)	85	Moyo Getrude
	5	Muzembe Tarcisios	MDC (Tsvangirai)	1249	Muzembe Tarcisios
	5	Zowa Gilbert	ZANU PF	1151	
	6	Nyamana Hasar	MDC (Tsvangirai)	219	
	6	Zvinzweku Josphat	ZANU PF	1347	Zvinzweku Josphat
	7	Chigwaza Pascalia	ZANU PF	1655	Chigwaza Pascalia
	7	Magodo Jennifa	MDC (Tsvangirai)	842	
	8	Nyanhete Peter Claver	MDC (Tsvangirai)	796	
	8	Tamayi Bernard	ZANU PF	1176	Tamayi Bernard
	9	Chapwanya Moses	ZANU PF	1153	Chapwanya Moses
	9	Shingirai Antony	MDC (Tsvangirai)	775	

10	Chimbira Shepherd Siyayi	ZANU PF	633	
10	Dziruni Morris David	MDC (Tsvangirai)	725	Dziruni Morris David
13	Furati Wisdom	MDC (Tsvangirai)	198	Furati Wisdom
13	Tembani Gilbert Grey	ZANU PF	135	
14	Madongorere Marian	MDC (Tsvangirai)	517	
14	Mapfumo Cyril Mupfururi	ZANU PF	829	Mapfumo Cyril Mupfururi
15	Chigona Cleopas	MDC (Tsvangirai)	1659	Chigona Cleopas
15	Mangezi Jane	ZANU PF	810	
16	Chitura Lucia	ZANU PF	998	
16	Muchabayiwa Josias Kapenzi	MDC (Tsvangirai)	2112	Muchabayiwa Josias Kapenzi
17	Bakare Samuel	ZANU PF	1070	Bakare Samuel
17	Mavhera Naboth	MDC (Tsvangirai)	368	
18	Museka Thomas Yemurayi	ZANU PF	425	
18	Pachao Erick	MDC (Tsvangirai)	694	Pachao Erick
19	Makoni Muchawamba Stephen	ZANU PF	461	
19	Pangiti Wisdom	MDC (Tsvangirai)	551	Pangiti Wisdom
20	Masango Samuel Togara	ZANU PF	562	
20	Mutanda Charles Hapagarwi	MDC (Tsvangirai)	1033	Mutanda Charles Hapagarwi
21	Makurumidze Moses	ZANU PF	301	
21	Radzokota Whisper	MDC (Tsvangirai)	650	Radzokota Whisper
22	Katupira Clara	MDC (Tsvangirai)	722	Katupira Clara
22	Mupingo Dennis	ZANU PF	269	
23	Kawadza Charles	MDC (Tsvangirai)	1245	Kawadza Charles
23	Masunda Alfred	ZANU PF	619	
24	Mutambirwa Sarah	MDC Tsvangirai	479	
24	Nyambiya Basil	ZANU PF	1001	Nyambiya Basil
25	Gumunyu Dennys	MDC (Tsvangirai)	1082	Gumunyu Dennys
25	Nyatanga Gilbert	ZANU PF	648	
26	Matanhire Elizabeth	MDC (Tsvangirai)	1466	Matanhire Elizabeth
26	Murahwa Edinah	ZANU PF	739	
27	Makaure Loveness	MDC (Tsvangirai)	1050	Makaure Loveness
27	Muchineuta Rameous	ZANU PF	825	

	28	Chiguwari Antony	MDC (Tsvangirai)	794	Chiguwari Antony
	28	Matanhire Stanlake	ZANU PF	405	
	29	Bakare Mudzingwa	MDC (Tsvangirai)	787	Bakare Mudzingwa
	29	Maruni Casper Pamhidzai	ZANU PF	189	
	31	Mushori Raymond	ZANU PF	1030	Mushori Raymond
	31	Mutizhe Eliot	MDC (Tsvangirai)	327	
	32	Chitsa Mununudzi	MDC (Tsvangirai)	214	Chitsa Mununudzi
	32	Moyo Musa	ZANU PF	117	
	33	Mukuwapasi Clever	Independent	53	
	33	Murambadare Alex Morgan	ZANU PF	168	
	33	Muvirimi Maphios	MDC (Tsvangirai)	318	Muvirimi Maphios
	34	Chipunza Fradrick	MDC (Tsvangirai)	281	
	34	Masangura Shaillet	ZANU PF	674	Masangura Shaillet
	35	Matimati Boniface	MDC (Tsvangirai)	598	
	35	Munetsi James	ZANU PF	1569	Munetsi James
	36	Mugodo Enock	ZANU PF	76	
	36	Mapuranga Brian	MDC Tsvangirai	536	Mapuranga Brian
	36	Mhuruyengwe Zacharia	ZANU PF	493	
	37	Chiripamberi William Taurai	ZANU PF	1148	Chiripamberi William Taurai
	37	Rwapunga Tarisai	MDCTsvangirai	261	
	38	Mutasa David Matambura	ZANU PF	557	Mutasa David Matambura
	38	Nyamuzereza Ireen	MDC Tsvangirai	149	
	39	Bunu Tangai	MDC Tsvangirai	621	Bunu Tangai
	39	Tswatswa Tawanda	ZANU PF	601	
Mutare Municipality	1	Gushure Dudzayi Lovemore	ZANU PF	375	
	1	Nyamupangedengu Thomas	MDC Tsvangirai	1589	Nyamupangedengu Thomas
	2	Gambwe Cecilia	ZANU PF	330	
	2	Mutari Florence Pamela	MDC Tsvangirai	1359	Mutari Florence Pamela
	3	Chikwanha Augustine Tapfumaneyi	ZANU PF	471	
	3	Jerison George	MDC Tsvangirai	1371	Jerison George
	3	Namarare Florence	Independent	41	
	4	Akino Edinah	ZANU PF	494	

4	Gombakomba Johane	Independent	142	
4	Rumhungwe Sailas	MDC Tsvangirai	1511	Rumhungwe Sailas
5	Chipara Morgan	MDC Tsvangirai	1747	Chipara Morgan
5	Maziva Peter	ZANU PF	381	
6	Mabika Tarwireyi	ZANU PF	406	
6	Sithole Gift	MDC Tsvangirai	902	Sithole Gift
7	Gweru Attaliah	MDC Tsvangirai	978	Gweru Attaliah
7	Masenjele Joyce	ZANU PF	495	
8	Mujeketwa Achim	ZANU PF	284	
8	Nhamarare Lovemore Tatenda	MDC Tsvangirai	1287	Nhamarare Lovemore Tatenda
9	Dube Chrispen	MDC Tsvangirai	1328	Dube Chrispen
9	Mutindori Alice	ZANU PF	382	
10	Chikondora Cosmas	ZANU PF	176	
10	Upare Exavia	MDC Tsvangirai	414	Upare Exavia
11	Kapungu Albert Lovemore	MDC Tsvangirai	1356	Kapungu Albert Lovemore
11	Madanhi Weston	ZANU PF	292	
12	James Brian Leslie	MDC Tsvangirai	1899	James Brian Leslie
12	Nyakuwanikwa Charles	ZANU PF	658	
13	Dhliwayo Dakarai	ZANU PF	196	
13	Kasiyamhuru Maxwell Kervin Kudzanayi	MDC Tsvangirai	321	Kasiyamhuru Maxwell Kervin Kudzanayi
14	Chikara Ryson	ZANU PF	487	
14	Masaka Itayi	MDC Tsvangirai	1736	Masaka Itayi
15	Mukorera Admire	MDC Tsvangirai	959	Mukorera Admire
15	Zhakata Lovemore	ZANU PF	482	
16	Matsito Edmore	ZANU PF	556	
16	Mupfura Richard	MDC Tsvangirai	2187	Mupfura Richard
17	Nengome Nhamo	ZANU PF	466	
17	Nezomba Noel	MDC Tsvangirai	1960	Nezomba Noel
18	Mubatanhema Sangani	MDC Tsvangirai	923	Mubatanhema Sangani
18	Mutore Godwin	Independent	75	
18	Razunguzwa Florence	ZANU PF	362	
19	Matsatsa Gibson	ZANU PF	197	
19	Pahla Enock	MDC Tsvangirai	312	Pahla Enock

Mutare Rural  
District  
Council

1	Mwaramba Washington	MDC Tsvangirai	529	
1	Nyika Tamper Hamufari	ZANU PF	1372	Nyika Tamper Hamufari
2	Stanford Taderera	MDC Tsvangirai	298	
2	Enos Nyamayago Muzivi	ZANU PF	650	Enos Nyamayago Muzivi
3	Maone Claudius	MDC Tsvangirai	391	
3	Mundagowa Godfrey	ZANU PF	1524	Mundagowa Godfrey
4	Muchiruka Martin	MDC Tsvangirai	657	Muchiruka Martin
4	Mwazikana Peter	ZANU PF	476	
5	Tonderai Gopito	MDC Tsvangirai	718	Tonderai Gopito
5	Musabayana Magna Muchaembera	ZANU PF	333	
6	Mwedzi Willie	MDC Tsvangirai	822	
6	Muteedzi Christopher Charles	ZANU PF	836	Muteedzi Christopher Charles
8	Elisha Taurayi Matiyi	MDC Tsvangirai	351	
8	Ndoro Misheck	ZANU PF	353	Ndoro Misheck
9	Takabika Lazarus	MDC Tsvangirai	725	Takabika Lazarus
9	Mushipe Bennie	ZANU PF	677	
10	Justin Marange	MDC Tsvangirai	781	Justin Marange
10	Machedye Dennis	ZANU PF	616	
11	Gogode Samuel	MDC Tsvangirai	681	
11	Ndoro Chateu Lawrence	ZANU PF	878	Ndoro Chateu Lawrence
12	Dadare Ruth	MDC Tsvangirai	670	
12	Tsoriyo Magareth	ZANU PF	805	Tsoriyo Magareth
13	Chamba Petudzai Misheck	MDC Tsvangirai	439	
13	Dhoropa Peter Zorodzai	ZANU PF	605	Dhoropa Peter Zorodzai
14	Samupindi Ernest	MDC Tsvangirai	557	
14	Kashiri Fungai	ZANU PF	624	Kashiri Fungai
15	Desha Jonathan	MDC Tsvangirai	1261	Desha Jonathan
15	Mvududu Grace	ZANU PF	909	
15	Musimwa Anges	MDC Tsvangirai	655	
16	Mawoyo Sonina	MDC Tsvangirai	1153	
16	Mangezi Luke	ZANU PF	1329	Mangezi Luke

17	Maposa Susan	ZANU PF	503	
17	Saungweme Paul	MDC Tsvangirai	654	Saungweme Paul
18	Chinasire Phibeon	MDC Tsvangirai	660	
18	Mudedede Booker	ZANU PF	1105	Mudedede Booker
19	Mushohwe Andrew	MDC Tsvangirai	628	
19	Muzivi Pindukai Thomas Super	ZANU PF	643	Muzivi Pindukai Thomas Super
20	Musere Rodrick	MDC Tsvangirai	507	
20	Zimunya Aaron Innocent	ZANU PF	747	Zimunya Aaron Innocent
21	Mukwindidza Jonathan	MDC Tsvangirai	479	
21	Rugohwo Geofrey	ZANU PF	574	Rugohwo Geofrey
22	Chinoona Happy	MDC Tsvangirai	374	
22	Nyamhere David	ZANU PF	1395	Nyamhere David
23	Mupethe George	MDC Tsvangirai	558	
23	Kagurabadza Abigal	ZANU PF	747	Kagurabadza Abigal
24	Tsarukanai Mavhiza	MDC Tsvangirai	678	Tsarukanai Mavhiza
24	Muchingami Barnabus Shamwari	ZANU PF	563	
25	Mavusa Oddie Dick	MDC Tsvangirai	463	
25	Senga Hapana	ZANU PF	679	Senga Hapana
26	Zinyau Mercy	ZANU PF	467	Zinyau Mercy
26	Chikonzo Margaret Kuda	MDC Tsvangirai	297	
27	Sambare Hebert	MDC Tsvangirai	596	
27	Dimhira Mwaambakare	ZANU PF	649	Dimhira Mwaambakare
28	Zvinoira Moses	MDC Tsvangirai	672	Zvinoira Moses
28	Kuzipa Daina	ZANU PF	497	
29	Tichafara Kusena	MDC Tsvangirai	596	Tichafara Kusena
29	Makaza Jealous	ZANU PF	554	
30	Benny Matambudze	MDC Tsvangirai	928	Benny Matambudze
30	Mudhengezi Irene	ZANU PF	814	
31	Murauro M'clean	MDC Tsvangirai	490	Murauro M'clean
31	Muyambo Soddie	ZANU PF	286	
32	Chatupa Robert	MDC Tsvangirai	503	Chatupa Robert
32	Gupa Josphat	ZANU PF	406	

Mutasa Rural District Council	34	Manyenyekeni Arthur	ZANU PF	1933	Manyenyekeni Arthur
	34	Dzobo Maxwell	MDC Tsvangirai	707	
	35	Rumhungwe Tendai	MDC Tsvangirai	906	Rumhungwe Tendai
	35	Gutukunehwa Annie	ZANU PF	366	
	36	Jarawani Teddius	MDC Tsvangirai	333	
	36	Binde Thomas	ZANU PF	474	Binde Thomas
	1	Musuka Maria	ZANU PF	553	
	1	Tapuwa Machel Ruwanza	MDC Tsvangirai	1253	Tapuwa Machel Ruwanza
	3	Aidini John	ZANU PF	526	Aidini John
	3	Nyaruwata Paul	MDC Tsvangirai	436	
	3	Ndarira Thomas	ZANU PF	471	
	3	Nyakunuwa Amos	MDC Tsvangirai	1263	Nyakunuwa Amos
	4	Mhatitsa Eniah	ZANU PF	418	
	4	Bhosi Gwarimbo	MDC Tsvangirai	795	Bhosi Gwarimbo
	5	Nyabereka Takari	ZANU PF	700	
	5	Chiremba John	MDC Tsvangirai	1094	Chiremba John
	6	Nyamahono Tabeth	ZANU PF	483	
	6	Kavhuru Stephen Edward	MDC Tsvangirai	838	Kavhuru Stephen Edward
	7	Duri Abraham	ZANU PF	520	
	7	Machingura Lovemore	MDC Tsvangirai	1551	Machingura Lovemore
	8	Kamhungira Taurai Aaron	MDC Tsvangirai	1042	Kamhungira Taurai Aaron
	8	Nyamukondiwa Amos	ZANU PF	253	
	9	Chanaiwa Caswell	ZANU PF	372	
	9	Kunhai Lovemore	MDC Tsvangirai	722	Kunhai Lovemore
	10	Matingo Michael Simon	ZANU PF	219	
	10	Mbona Owen	MDC Tsvangirai	903	Mbona Owen
	11	Nyatsanza Lazarus	ZANU PF	596	
	11	Chadzingwa Lillyn	MDC Tsvangirai	1825	Chadzingwa Lillyn
	12	Chinyowa Hellen	ZANU PF	481	
	12	Peter Emson Charariza	MDC Tsvangirai	1217	Peter Emson Charariza
	13	Nyasvimbo Hatirarami Vitalis	MDC Tsvangirai	954	Nyasvimbo Hatirarami Vitalis
	13	Amaria Manyota	ZANU PF	386	

14	Ndiraya Patience Mildred	MDC Tsvangirai	593	Ndiraya Patience Mildred
14	Ndiraya Gin	ZANU PF	279	
15	Howera Shepherd	MDC Tsvangirai	750	Howera Shepherd
15	Mwando Finayi Gideon	ZANU PF	406	
16	Mwashita Richard	MDC Tsvangirai	516	Mwashita Richard
16	Makoni Alice	ZANU PF	283	
17	Mandisodza Pension	MDC Tsvangirai	971	Mandisodza Pension
17	Mapenzauswa Cripps Eric	ZANU PF	521	
18	Nyakatsapa Oliver	ZANU PF	318	
18	Ringoziwa Lucky	MDC Tsvangirai	584	Ringoziwa Lucky
19	Rondozai Cephas	ZANU PF	705	
19	Sangoya Shadreck	MDC Tsvangirai	881	Sangoya Shadreck
20	Chizaza Maude	MDC Tsvangirai	554	Chizaza Maude
20	Mutasa Petros	ZANU PF	456	
21	Chuma Maria Joyce	ZANU PF	371	
21	Mudiwa Faith	MDC Tsvangirai	1209	Mudiwa Faith
22	Tauzeni Pedzisai	MDC Tsvangirai	452	Tauzeni Pedzisai
22	Musakwa Immaculate	ZANU PF	244	
23	Mandigora Rosemary	ZANU PF	634	Mandigora Rosemary
23	Masunda James	MDC Tsvangirai	356	
24	Muchirahondo Dingani Herbert	ZANU PF	716	
24	Teterai Neverson	MDC Tsvangirai	1131	Teterai Neverson
25	Dombropoulos Peter	ZANU PF	360	Dombropoulos Peter
25	Madhina Tendai Gibson	MDC Tsvangirai	160	
26	Nyangani Michael	MDC Tsvangirai	618	Nyangani Michael
26	Muchena Thomas	ZANU PF	335	
27	Derera Tapera David	ZANU PF	153	
27	Munetsi Rosemary	MDC Tsvangirai	276	Munetsi Rosemary
28	Mahachi Ribson	ZANU PF	210	
28	Maarira George	MDC Tsvangirai	527	Maarira George
29	Manhare Peter Marodza	ZANU PF	150	
29	Matiwa Pedzisai	MDC Tsvangirai	222	Matiwa Pedzisai

Nyanga Rural District Council	30	Kembo Elias	MDC Tsvangirai	664	Kembo Elias
	30	Sanhewe Charles	ZANU PF	300	
	31	Bvunzawabaya Monica	MDC Tsvangirai	504	Bvunzawabaya Monica
	31	Samanga Tendayi	ZANU PF	229	
	1	Mawodza Caroline	ZANU PF	201	
	1	Teta Munyaradzi	MDC Tsvangirai	576	Teta Munyaradzi
	2	Mhanje Misheck	MDC Tsvangirai	673	
	2	Mhiyepiye Robert	ZANU PF	708	Mhiyepiye Robert
	3	Manda Edward	ZANU PF	344	
	3	Sadowera Godfrey	MDC Tsvangirai	879	Sadowera Godfrey
	4	Dohwe Francis	MDC Tsvangirai	1114	Dohwe Francis
	4	Kaerezi Gift	ZANU PF	460	
	5	Katerere Fidelis	MDC Tsvangirai	783	Katerere Fidelis
	5	Nyamhengura Fungai	ZANU PF	249	
	6	Chapatarongo David	MDC Tsvangirai	684	Chapatarongo David
	6	Nyakakweto Idah	ZANU PF	271	
	8	Maradzamunda Cecilliah	ZANU PF	259	
	8	Mwonzora Munyaradzi	MDC Tsvangirai	455	Mwonzora Munyaradzi
	9	Nyanhongo Rewai Phenea	MDC Tsvangirai	666	Nyanhongo Rewai Phenea
	9	Tsvamuno Kennedy	ZANU PF	411	
	10	Baipai Edith	MDC Tsvangirai	703	Baipai Edith
	10	Katerere Tinei	ZANU PF	284	
	11	Chatindo Peter Kenneth	ZANU PF	530	
	11	Muzimu Wellington Netsai	MDC Tsvangirai	539	Muzimu Wellington Netsai
	12	Mandikuwaza Passmore	MDC Tsvangirai	665	Mandikuwaza Passmore
	12	Masunungure Monica	ZANU PF	333	
	13	Mapfurira Silas	ZANU PF	374	Mapfurira Silas
	13	Mawadza Paul Tennyson Jonathan	MDC Tsvangirai	225	
	14	Dodzo Ben	MDC Tsvangirai	530	Dodzo Ben
	14	Kafikira Henry	ZANU PF	267	
	15	Mhaka Barnabas	ZANU PF	563	

	15	Nyarugwe Peter	MDC Tsvangirai	1112	Nyarugwe Peter
	16	Gumbo Bernard	MDC Tsvangirai	172	
	16	Machado Josephine	ZANU PF	377	Machado Josephine
	18	Maposa Jonah Kamunhu	ZANU PF	390	
	18	Nyarukowa Clifford	MDC Tsvangirai	831	Nyarukowa Clifford
	19	Muchadeyi Alexander Madanha	MDC Tsvangirai	722	Muchadeyi Alexander Madanha
	19	Sawunyama Barbarah	ZANU PF	326	
	20	Muromowenyoka Tapiwa	Independent	291	Muromowenyoka Tapiwa
	20	Saruchera Tendayi Victor	ZANU PF	211	
	22	Maambira Beniah	MDC Tsvangirai	411	Maambira Beniah
	22	Mapondera Florence	ZANU PF	315	
	26	Sanyamandwe Hellen	ZANU PF	162	
	26	Tongoona Violah	MDC Tsvangirai	538	Tongoona Violah
	28	Hlabiso Shadreck	ZANU PF	111	Hlabiso Shadreck
	28	Zamba David	MDC Tsvangirai	51	
	29	Bangwayo Zaccheaus	ZANU PF	379	
	29	Matesva Moses	MDC Tsvangirai	381	Matesva Moses
	30	Chitepo Loveness	ZANU PF	336	
	30	Nyagura Adios Wilbert	MDC Tsvangirai	460	Nyagura Adios Wilbert
	31	Maambira Hasmore	MDC Tsvangirai	253	
	31	Marisa Fatima	ZANU PF	270	Marisa Fatima
Rusape Town Council	1	Muzariri Simbarashe	ZANU PF	315	
	1	Shumba Edna	MDC Tsvangirai	400	Shumba Edna
	2	Kamunda Philip	MDC Tsvangirai	335	Kamunda Philip
	2	Nyatoro Joseph	ZANU PF	222	
	3	Bhaya Dennis	MDC Tsvangirai	235	Bhaya Dennis
	3	Chawasarira Amon	ZANU PF	209	
	4	Chidza Elizabeth	MDC Tsvangirai	439	Chidza Elizabeth
	4	Nemaire Cyril	ZANU PF	249	
	5	Gomana Kidwell	MDC Tsvangirai	355	Gomana Kidwell
	5	Murembwe Maude Christine	ZANU PF	227	
	6	Kazembe Mike	ZANU PF	399	

6	Mhande Peter	MDC Tsvangirai	307	
6	Pambureni Blessmore	MDC Tsvangirai	414	Pambureni Blessmore
7	Manyengawana Everisto	ZANU PF	121	
7	Mberikunashe Bvurudzai Zephaniah	MDC Tsvangirai	132	Mberikunashe Bvurudzai Zephaniah
8	Chipere Teddy	MDC Tsvangirai	523	Chipere Teddy
8	Mulauzi Evans	Independent	74	
8	Nyakuyedzwa Happiness Faith	ZANU PF	429	
9	Chifomboti Lovemore	MDC Tsvangirai	306	Chifomboti Lovemore
9	Munetsi Peter Pswarayi	ZANU PF	91	
10	Auya Plaxedes	ZANU PF	120	
10	Sahumani Kilian	MDC Tsvangirai	323	Sahumani Kilian

#### MASHONALAND CENTRAL PROVINCE

Local Authority Bindura Municipality	Ward	Name	Party	Votes	Winner
	1	Huchu Josephine	ZANU PF	220	
	1	Mafiosi Elizabeth	MDC Tsvangirai	528	Mafiosi Elizabeth
	2	Mtandadzi Theresa	ZANU PF	166	
	2	Madamombe Tinashe Malvern	MDC Tsvangirai	180	Madamombe Tinashe Malvern
	3	Machiridza Matias	ZANU PF	137	
	3	Mafukidze Makesure	MDC Tsvangirai	207	Mafukidze Makesure
	4	Chikovera Joice	ZANU PF	139	
	4	Matanhire Ivory	MDC Tsvangirai	179	Matanhire Ivory
	5	Chitumba Dorothy Chipso	ZANU PF	201	
	5	Wakatama Daniso	MDC Tsvangirai	444	Wakatama Daniso
	6	Chirimanyemba Tavengwa	ZANU PF	215	
	6	Mazembe Christopher	MDC Tsvangirai	549	Mazembe Christopher
	7	Gadaga Ishmael	ZANU PF	150	
	7	Muchemwa Rindai	MDC Tsvangirai	262	Muchemwa Rindai
	8	Matsambire Edith	ZANU PF	343	
	8	Mudadi Washington Vengai	MDC Tsvangirai	774	Mudadi Washington Vengai
	9	Zengenene Dominic	ZANU PF	223	
	9	Chikuwanyanga Aniko	MDC Tsvangirai	464	Chikuwanyanga Aniko

Bindura RDC	10	Makombe Wellington	ZANU PF	240	Dokotera Norbert
	10	Dokotera Norbert	MDC Tsvangirai	721	
	11	Chitehwe Wellington Mandasi	ZANU PF	310	Kaseke Rickson
	11	Kaseke Rickson	MDC Tsvangirai	499	
	12	Guruwo Steady	ZANU PF	185	Nyakudya Tichaona
	12	Nyakudya Tichaona	MDC Tsvangirai	505	
	6	Chitakunye Gillison	MDC Tsvangirai	1396	Chitakunye Gillison
	6	Munemo Dickson	ZANU PF	451	
	7	Chizanga Naome	ZANU PF	712	Chizanga Naome
	7	Shikirivhawo Shorai	MDC Tsvangirai	117	
	9	Mandizha Joyce Josiphine	ZANU PF	390	Kahari Shepherd
	9	Kahari Shepherd	MDC Tsvangirai	424	
	10	Machizere Flater Babula	ZANU PF	534	Machizere Flater Babula
	10	Zonda Masimbiti	MDC Tsvangirai	513	
	11	Chigwande Fisher	ZANU PF	368	Mashorokoto Saymore
	11	Mashorokoto Saymore	MDC Tsvangirai	543	
	12	Chando Lovemore	MDC Tsvangirai	373	Chando Lovemore
	12	Mutero Moud	ZANU PF	299	
	13	Zvarimwa Lovemore Mukototsi	ZANU PF	415	Zvarimwa Lovemore Mukototsi
	13	Mkwesha Sylvester	MDC Tsvangirai	318	
	14	Mumbamarwo Susan	ZANU PF	467	Mumbamarwo Susan
	14	Chari Benny	MDC Tsvangirai	442	
	15	Berejena Shaky Cosmas	ZANU PF	309	Mangezvo Chenjerayi
	15	Mangezvo Chenjerayi	MDC Tsvangirai	310	
	16	Nyamuranga Dainah	ZANU PF	453	Mhembere Nemia
	16	Mhembere Nemia	MDC Tsvangirai	709	
	17	Chidziva Tawoneyi	ZANU PF	458	Mbira Acron
	17	Mbira Acron	MDC Tsvangirai	647	
	18	Fanuel Tapfumaneyi Tafadzwa Chiutare	MDC Tsvangirai	390	Fanuel Tapfumaneyi Tafadzwa Chiutare
	18	Togarepi Eizabeth Marufu	ZANU PF	225	
Chaminuka RDC	1	Chiodza Eswart Ophias	ZANU PF	914	Chiodza Eswart Ophias
	1	Ndoro Clatwell Joram	MDC Tsvangirai	201	

2	Kanyerere Tsikai	ZANU PF	486	Kanyerere Tsikai
2	Gerema Farai	MDC Tsvangirai	30	
3	Kawara John Tore	MDC	227	
3	Gwangwava Gunzvi	ZANU PF	1160	Gwangwava Gunzvi
4	Chiyimbira Paul	ZANU PF	289	Chiyimbira Paul
4	Chikurunhe Haulage	MDC Tsvangirai	176	
5	Kariwo Alexander	ZANU PF	913	Kariwo Alexander
5	Ngirina Yohane Chenai	MDC Tsvangirai	169	
6	Bhuka Green	ZANU PF	838	Bhuka Green
6	Chawasarira Faithful	MDC Tsvangirai	218	
8	Chikowore Shylet Chuma	ZANU PF	670	Chikowore Shylet Chuma
8	Rwere Abigail	MDC Tsvangirai	226	
9	Chirimuuta Pamhidzayi	ZANU PF	916	Chirimuuta Pamhidzayi
9	Mutirwa Jerry	MDC Tsvangirai	461	
10	Kambiyawo Esimi	ZANU PF	713	Kambiyawo Esimi
10	Timothy James	MDC Tsvangirai	222	
11	Nyamusekwa Mathew	MDC Tsvangirai	330	
11	Gonoremvuu Kumunda Douglas	ZANU PF	539	Gonoremvuu Kumunda Douglas
12	Nyamadzawo Epon	MDC Tsvangirai	231	
12	Mhene Lizzie	ZANU PF	737	Mhene Lizzie
13	Chimusasa Fletcher	MDC Tsvangirai	183	
13	Sani Gara	ZANU PF	579	Sani Gara
14	Dzapasi Clever	ZANU PF	1627	Dzapasi Clever
14	Chinodakufa Design	MDC Tsvangirai	124	
16	Nyamangara Lilian	ZANU PF	873	Nyamangara Lilian
16	Chinodakufa Takundwa	MDC Tsvangirai	113	
18	Soka Clyton	MDC Tsvangirai	156	
18	Ganye Norma	ZANU PF	668	Ganye Norma
19	Kaphazi Ndaipa	MDC Tsvangirai	72	
19	Zihowa Willard	ZANU PF	774	Zihowa Willard
20	Emmanuel Maxwell	MDC Tsvangirai	102	
20	Manhabara Killion	ZANU PF	711	Manhabara Killion

	21	Zebediah Erina	MDC Tsvangirai	29	
	21	Nhamburo Misheck	ZANU PF	399	Nhamburo Misheck
	22	Mupesa Evelyn	ZANU PF	340	Mupesa Evelyn
	22	Chikeya Phoebe	MDC Tsvangirai	292	
	23	Chindoko Rodreck	ZANU PF	86	Chindoko Rodreck
	23	Maviki Lawrence	MDC Tsvangirai	48	
	24	Tamira Asyberry	MDC Tsvangirai	148	Tamira Asyberry
	24	Mangwende Rosinah	ZANU PF	143	
	25	Kaingidza Adam	ZANU PF	581	Kaingidza Adam
	25	Muronzi Cyril	MDC Tsvangirai	64	
	28	Mwale Shadreck	ZANU PF	204	Mwale Shadreck
	28	Maruva Happiness	MDC Tsvangirai	140	
	29	Chikeya Louis	MDC Tsvangirai	637	
	29	Chinofura Mockyard	ZANU PF	775	Chinofura Mockyard
	29	Muroiwa Givemore	Independent	151	
Guruve RDC	1	Mupatutsa David Collins	MDC Tsvangirai	246	
	1	Moyo Tsitsi	ZANU PF	1214	Moyo Tsitsi
	4	Kafungura Lencio	ZANU PF	1059	Kafungura Lencio
	4	Kanengoni Keda	MDC Tsvangirai	192	
	4	Kudyahakudarikwe Wonder Francis	Independent	69	
	5	Richard Chimuka	Independent	107	
	5	Mathew Mupfurutsa	ZANU PF	886	Mathew Mupfurutsa
	5	Matekenya Matambanadzo	MDC Tsvangirai	501	
	6	Kizito Mupunga	ZANU PF	684	
	6	Austin Nhamoyebonde	MDC Tsvangirai	690	Austin Nhamoyebonde
	7	Chigame Jane	ZANU PF	826	
	7	Velemu Tendai Mashard	MDC Tsvangirai	863	Velemu Tendai Mashard
	8	Chituwu Ezekiel	MDC Tsvangirai	401	
	8	Mutahwarira Tapererwa Anold	ZANU PF	859	Mutahwarira Tapererwa Anold
	11	Gwande Sekai	MDC Tsvangirai	424	
	11	Machumi Samuel	ZANU PF	1150	Machumi Samuel
	13	Ngoni Jeke	ZANU PF	1154	Ngoni Jeke
	13	Chingwaro Knox	MDC Tsvangirai	146	

	14	Pasipanodya Tasi	ZANU PF	615	Pasipanodya Tasi
	14	Chigonero Edith	MDC Tsvangirai	409	
	17	Malandu Weddington	MDC Tsvangirai	50	
	17	Philda Mungwariri	ZANU PF	246	Philda Mungwariri
	20	Gwaze Bhoyidho	ZANU PF	558	Gwaze Bhoyidho
	20	Chimera Emmalist	MDC Tsvangirai	532	
	21	Nhamoyebonde Courage	MDC Tsvangirai	97	
	21	Musauki Johannes	ZANU PF	1656	Musauki Johannes
	22	Manyati David	MDC Tsvangirai	489	
	22	Muriro Stone	ZANU PF	625	Muriro Stone
	23	Kambirimi Power	ZANU PF	884	Kambirimi Power
	23	Kamuzonde Kudakwashe	MDC Tsvangirai	219	
	24	Madzviti Thomas Vimbikai	MDC Tsvangirai	338	
	24	Mupesa Givemore	ZANU PF	806	Mupesa Givemore
Mazoe RDC	1	Mubaira Facina	ZANU PF	535	Mubaira Facina
	1	Mashanga Newone Nyowani	MDC Tsvangirai	481	
	2	Musonza Andrew	ZANU PF	778	Musonza Andrew
	2	Munaki Trymore	MDC Tsvangirai	341	
	3	Chopamba Eswell	ZANU PF	721	Chopamba Eswell
	3	Muzuka Willard	MDC Tsvangirai	3900	
	4	Chinhamhora Ngirande	ZANU PF	590	Chinhamhora Ngirande
	4	Mandaza Joseph	MDC Tsvangirai	440	
	5	Kunaka Ephraim	ZANU PF	666	Kunaka Ephraim
	5	Chindove Edmore	MDC Tsvangirai	580	
	6	Kwachara Patrick	ZANU PF	369	
	6	Nyaunga Saul	MDC Tsvangirai	577	Nyaunga Saul
	7	Demberere Naison	ZANU PF	558	
	7	Bosha Patrick	MDC Tsvangirai	687	Bosha Patrick
	8	Mufandaedza Daniel	ZANU PF	612	
	8	Nyamukanga Amon Daro	MDC Tsvangirai	1117	Nyamukanga Amon Daro
	9	Gatsi Howard	ZANU PF	466	
	9	Musarara Wadzanayi	MDC Tsvangirai	871	Musarara Wadzanayi

10	Mutukwa Norman	ZANU PF	446	
10	Musemwa Martin	MDC Tsvangirai	869	Musemwa Martin
11	Dhlamini Fleming	ZANU PF	770	
11	Chironga Tayengwa	MDC Tsvangirai	868	Chironga Tayengwa
12	Nyakudya Enock	ZANU PF	666	
12	Tawanda Mbiswa	MDC Tsvangirai	966	Tawanda Mbiswa
13	Chinhema Cyprain	ZANU PF	687	
13	Murambwa Vincent	MDC Tsvangirai	759	Murambwa Vincent
16	Dutiro Esayi	ZANU PF	195	
16	Choto Mike	MDC Tsvangirai	349	Choto Mike
17	Chinyemba Daniel	ZANU PF	561	
17	Makwara Clarkson	MDC Tsvangirai	631	Makwara Clarkson
18	Mazambara Faith	ZANU PF	421	Mazambara Faith
18	Mukuzo Bernard Robert	MDC Tsvangirai	299	
20	Lumbe Elliot	Independent	192	
20	Dombo Francisca	ZANU PF	473	
20	Tedza Alexander Tanaka	MDC Tsvangirai	564	Tedza Alexander Tanaka
21	Machacha Dorothy	ZANU PF	439	Machacha Dorothy
21	Sheldon Roseline	MDC Tsvangirai	170	
22	Hunda Rosemary	ZANU PF	218	
22	Marambakuwanda Chrispen	MDC Tsvangirai	555	Marambakuwanda Chrispen
24	Chiwanza Ottilia	ZANU PF	672	Chiwanza Ottilia
24	Hwenga Cleophas	MDC Tsvangirai	226	
26	Mazhambe Shereni	ZANU PF	527	Mazhambe Shereni
26	Maponga Keresiya	MDC Tsvangirai	140	
27	Mudavanhu Richard	ZANU PF	1095	Mudavanhu Richard
27	Konekele Emmanuel	MDC Tsvangirai	198	
28	Murengwa Vincent	ZANU PF	881	Murengwa Vincent
28	Samhu Tonderai Petros	MDC Tsvangirai	869	
29	Maswi Maideyi	ZANU PF	959	Maswi Maideyi
29	Chigonero Rachel	MDC Tsvangirai	161	
32	Manongwa Maud	ZANU PF	552	Manongwa Maud

	32	Kabaya Peter	MDC Tsvangirai	162	
	33	Kudangirana Jonathan	ZANU PF	423	
	33	Badzarigere Aleck Jona	MDC Tsvangirai	695	Badzarigere Aleck Jona
Mbire RDC	2	Chimukoro Chengera	Independent	343	
	2	Jasi Liziwe	ZANU PF	645	Jasi Liziwe
	2	Mande Chrispen	MDC Tsvangirayi	329	
	3	Djoko Isaac	ZANU PF	518	Djoko Isaac
	3	Manyika Christmas	MDC Tsvangirayi	265	
	4	Chirenga Jessman	MDC Tsvangirayi	632	
	4	Dhoro Koni	ZANU PF	899	Dhoro Koni
	5	Gatsi Esaki	MDC Tsvangirayi	475	
	5	Zhuwaki Givemore	ZANU PF	811	Zhuwaki Givemore
	7	Chiponda Barbara	ZANU PF	459	Chiponda Barbara
	7	Cosan Vellem	MDC Tsvangirayi	313	
	8	Chatora Munorwei	ZANU PF	939	Chatora Munorwei
	8	Nyazombi Everweek	MDC Tsvangirayi	516	
	9	Koshiwa Jonasi	ZANU PF	455	
	9	Mutaiwa Tapiwa	MDC Tsvangirayi	551	Mutaiwa Tapiwa
	10	Makuwerere Sam	ZANU PF	939	Makuwerere Sam
	10	Nhau Dereck	MDC Tsvangirayi	381	
	12	Chidongo Robson	ZANU PF	830	Chidongo Robson
	12	Muyengwa Tafurai	MDC Tsvangirayi	562	
Muzarabani RDC	13	Natsakulaya Elwin	MDC Tsvangirayi	379	
	13	Chamutsakwari Plaxcedes	ZANU PF	556	Chamutsakwari Plaxcedes
	15	Kamwaza Friday	MDC Tsvangirayi	710	Kamwaza Friday
	15	Mahembe David	ZANU PF	507	
	16	Makombe Orbert	ZANU PF	605	Makombe Orbert
	16	Sithole Herbert	MDC Tsvangirayi	137	
	17	Munyamabare Mahamba	MDC Tsvangirayi	212	
	17	Zuze Temba	ZANU PF	425	Zuze Temba
	1	Muswaka Fedelis	MDC	559	
	1	Sipanera Aleck	ZANU PF	1205	Sipanera Aleck

	2	Hwatura Farirai	MDC Tsvangirai	424	
	2	Ururu Oliver	ZANU PF	713	Ururu Oliver
	3	Honde Kannedy	ZANU PF	465	Honde Kannedy
	3	Taramusi Samuel	MDC Tsvangirai	357	
	4	Chiweshe George	ZANU PF	662	Chiweshe George
	4	Makosa Ronald	MDC Tsvangirai	630	
	5	Dangiri Enock	MDC Tsvangirai	389	
	5	Mtunda Rawson	ZANU PF	737	Mtunda Rawson
	6	Chinyanya Jaison	MDC Tsvangirai	180	
	6	Machingura Martha	ZANU PF	500	Machingura Martha
	7	Karenga Godfrey	MDC Tsvangirai	207	Karenga Godfrey
	7	Nyamandi Lovemore	ZANU PF	204	
	9	Chiwashira Alphonse	ZANU PF	395	Chiwashira Alphonse
	9	Chiwashira Tendai	MDC Tsvangirai	222	
	17	Gono Wirimai	MDC Tsvangirai	249	
	17	Pfotso Proud	ZANU PF	1416	Pfotso Proud
	18	Gweru Wellington	MDC Tsvangirai	124	
	18	Katsiru Godfrey	ZANU PF	726	Katsiru Godfrey
	23	Charevenganga Hlanai	MDC Tsvangirai	210	
	23	Mavedzenge Amon	ZANU PF	355	Mavedzenge Amon
	24	Munda Regis	ZANU PF	813	Munda Regis
	24	Ziona Tongai	MDC	486	
	27	Nyafesa Abiyosi	MDC Tsvangirai	409	
	27	Sosa Godfrey	ZANU PF	813	Sosa Godfrey
Pfura RDC	1	Chitonho Nyasha	ZANU PF	676	Chitonho Nyasha
	1	Munemo Benson	MDC Tsvangirai	257	
	2	Maponga Hamunyari	ZANU PF	2364	Maponga Hamunyari
	2	Sandurudzai Tendai	MDC Tsvangirai	899	
	3	Mavhunga Karisa	ZANU PF	659	Mavhunga Karisa
	3	Makesure Emmanuel	MDC Tsvangirai	358	
	7	Motsi Juliet	ZANU PF	810	Motsi Juliet
	7	Nyakudya Rubby Rabie	MDC Tsvangirai	371	

8	Chipikiri Lonwell	ZANU PF	1544	Chipikiri Lonwell
8	Charuma Givers	MDC Tsvangirai	560	
9	Mutyambizi Mabasa	ZANU PF	349	Mutyambizi Mabasa
9	Marira Bonface	MDC Tsvangirai	196	
10	Shayarimo Mark	ZANU PF	1868	Shayarimo Mark
10	Muchemwa Cowen	MDC Tsvangirai	547	
13	Musanhi Robson	ZANU PF	142	
13	Chamisa Honest	MDC Tsvangirai	163	Chamisa Honest
14	Pawandiwa Taurai	ZANU PF	1924	Pawandiwa Taurai
14	Chigumbu Dennis	MDC Tsvangirai	498	
15	Kasanga Gutu	ZANU PF	2044	Kasanga Gutu
15	Muropa Raudeni	MDC Tsvangirai	332	
16	Karidzagundi Kenneth	ZANU PF	1180	Karidzagundi Kenneth
16	Moses Kudakwashe	MDC Tsvangirai	411	
21	Maromo Makachiveyi	ZANU PF	180	Maromo Makachiveyi
21	Muradzi Cyril	MDC Tsvangirai	96	
22	Katanha Nickson	ZANU PF	2099	Katanha Nickson
22	Zimbiti Crosper	MDC Tsvangirai	132	
23	Kusema Siuya	ZANU PF	726	Kusema Siuya
23	Hore Oliver	MDC Tsvangirai	455	
24	Kamoyo Solomon	MDC Tsvangirai	548	
24	Karisa John	ZANU PF	1866	Karisa John
25	Mudyandarira Obedinigo	ZANU PF	163	
25	Chimutsa Tonderai	MDC Tsvangirai	201	Chimutsa Tonderai
26	Mutsvandiani Tapera	MDC Tsvangirai	625	
26	Kwisho James Banda Kennedy	ZANU PF	698	Kwisho James Banda Kennedy
28	Samuriwo Susan	ZANU PF	200	Samuriwo Susan
28	Murombo Jesman	MDC Tsvangirai	115	
29	Mutune Maduwuro Jeffiter	MDC Tsvangirai	261	Mutune Maduwuro Jeffiter
29	Mhembere Simon	ZANU PF	169	
30	Zirobwa Victor	MDC Tsvangirai	141	
30	Nyamutumbu Peter	ZANU PF	157	Nyamutumbu Peter

Rushinga RDC	33	Arishandi Vengai	MDC Tsvangirai	358	
	33	Mutopa Wilbert	ZANU PF	1369	Mutopa Wilbert
	34	Ravu Nancy	ZANU PF	1298	Ravu Nancy
	34	Chatyoka Hamaruoko	MDC Tsvangirai	453	
	36	Chibondo Veronica	ZANU PF	1496	Chibondo Veronica
	36	Madzivanzira Egnos	MDC Tsvangirai	423	
	37	Kamuti Tatsunga	ZANU PF	738	Kamuti Tatsunga
	37	Pasimupindu Gabriel	MDC Tsvangirai	292	
	39	Maromo Tapiwa	MDC Tsvangirai	26	
	39	Ngapasare Richard Zindava	ZANU PF	1084	Ngapasare Richard Zindava
	40	Madyavanhu Cross	MDC Tsvangirai	68	
	40	Jeke Doniah	ZANU PF	1267	Jeke Doniah
	4	Tamayi Brendah	ZANU PF	686	Tamayi Brendah
	4	Jangwa Takesure	MDC Tsvangirai	264	
	5	Kanamura Nyamita	ZANU PF	524	Kanamura Nyamita
	5	Tsongora Willard	MDC Tsvangirai	173	
	7	Mutonho Lackson	ZANU PF	988	Mutonho Lackson
	7	Manaka Vimbai	MDC Tsvangirai	398	
	9	Muropa Carnal	ZANU PF	699	Muropa Carnal
	9	Mazvidza Rosen	MDC Tsvangirai	176	
	10	Murefu Collen	ZANU PF	943	Murefu Collen
	10	Chivhere Tichaona	MDC Tsvangirai	307	
	13	Mupindu Fidelis	ZANU PF	847	Mupindu Fidelis
	13	Murombo Toverenga	MDC Tsvangirai	216	
	14	Chibundu Shake	ZANU PF	624	Chibundu Shake
	14	Manyika Morris	MDC Tsvangirai	165	
	15	Kairo Canaan	ZANU PF	730	Kairo Canaan
	15	Rundare Aaron	MDC Tsvangirai	220	
	20	Mafunga Maja	ZANU PF	363	Mafunga Maja
	20	Muwengwa Eddison	MDC Tsvangirai	67	
	22	Nyambani Musafare	ZANU PF	1118	Nyambani Musafare
	22	Mhembere Anywhere	MDC Tsvangirai	210	

25	Matope Chipo	ZANU PF	631	Matope Chipo
25	Majoni Romeo	MDC Tsvangirai	230	

#### MASHONALAND EAST PROVINCE

Local Authority	Ward	Name	Party	Votes	Winner
Chikomba RDC	1	Kadenge Crispen	ZANU PF	556	Kadenge Crispen
	1	Madhuveko Jeremiah	MDC Tsvangirai	108	
	2	Jera Stanley	ZANU PF	153	
	2	Katsidzira Munesu Moses	MDC Tsvangirai	328	Katsidzira Munesu Moses
	3	Chiduwo Custon	ZANU PF	199	
	3	Nyagumbo Maxwell Phillip	MDC Tsvangirai	295	Nyagumbo Maxwell Phillip
	4	Kondo Bernard	MDC Tsvangirai	245	
	4	Mapiravana Peter Takawira	ZANU PF	257	Mapiravana Peter Takawira
	5	Matarutse Emmanuel	MDC Tsvangirai	591	Matarutse Emmanuel
	5	Vambe Glory Fani	ZANU PF	471	
	6	Bidi Shepherd	ZANU PF	196	
	6	Chako Chenjerai	MDC Tsvangirai	533	Chako Chenjerai

7	Mbera Patrick	MDC Tsvangirai	150	
7	Zingori Moses	ZANU PF	1937	Zingori Moses
8	Manjere Wilfred Munyaradzi	ZANU PF	1672	Manjere Wilfred Munyaradzi
8	Mlambo Luke	MDC Tsvangirai	213	
9	Chivandire Joakimu	ZANU PF	279	Chivandire Joakimu
9	Nhoto Chomumwe	INDEPENDENT	27	
9	Reza Amos	MDC Tsvangirai	458	
10	Mudzimu Pardon Kunakirwa	ZANU PF	218	Mudzimu Pardon Kunakirwa
10	Mushaya Junias	MDC Tsvangirai	131	
11	Madyambina Hatinahama	MDC Tsvangirai	238	Madyambina Hatinahama
11	Nyakuriwa Jeremiah	ZANU PF	184	
12	Kamtande Isaac	MDC Tsvangirai	171	
12	Munyati Reginald Kufa Mutandwa	ZANU PF	196	Munyati Reginald Kufa Mutandwa
13	Chakoreka Elijah	ZANU PF	28	
13	Gwelo Edward	MDC Tsvangirai	44	Gwelo Edward
14	Gorimani Naftal Munyengwa	ZANU PF	172	
14	Makumbe Newton	MDC Tsvangirai	320	Makumbe Newton
15	Chinjekure Lucy	ZANU PF	650	
15	Ndaveni Takesure	MDC Tsvangirai	711	Ndaveni Takesure
16	Chikara Evelyn	ZANU PF	619	
16	Taruvinga Rumbidzai	MDC Tsvangirai	922	Taruvinga Rumbidzai
17	Muringani Shepherd	ZANU PF	670	
17	Mutizwa Stembiso	MDC Tsvangirai	937	Mutizwa Stembiso
19	Chipangura Bothwell Jewu	ZANU PF	374	
19	Juru Tichaurawa Onwell	MDC Tsvangirai	456	Juru Tichaurawa Onwell
20	Gandiwa Charles	ZANU PF	641	
20	Nzuwa Alford Tongoona	MDC Tsvangirai	691	Nzuwa Alford Tongoona
22	Kwenda Manase Vengesayi	MDC Tsvangirai	585	Kwenda Manase Vengesayi
22	Patsanza Clinic	ZANU PF	476	
23	Mufuga Tongesai Godwin	ZANU PF	794	
23	Mushonga Fungai	MDC Tsvangirai	925	Mushonga Fungai
24	Mandizvidza Tapfumaneyi Joel	MDC Tsvangirai	711	Mandizvidza Tapfumaneyi Joel

	24	Sibanda Judith	ZANU PF	483	
	25	Gwena Virginia	MDC Tsvangirai	1103	Gwena Virginia
	25	Masvaure Willard	ZANU PF	818	
	26	Jokonya Stella	MDC Tsvangirai	528	
	26	Mabhodha Samson	ZANU PF	752	Mabhodha Samson
	27	Mudeveri Edmore	MDC Tsvangirai	862	
	27	Watambwa Lawrence	ZANU PF	1045	Watambwa Lawrence
	28	Chigu Takawira Jephath	ZANU PF	363	
	28	Mutizwa Kenia	MDC Tsvangirai	610	Mutizwa Kenia
	29	Patsika Tawanda Dueray	ZANU PF	765	Patsika Tawanda Dueray
	29	Rusere Jenipher	MDC Tsvangirai	697	
	30	Masendeke Dickson Edson	ZANU PF	614	Masendeke Dickson Edson
	30	Ruzvidzo Mbizvo	MDC Tsvangirai	432	
GOROMONZI RDC	1	Handiseni Vengayi Felix	ZANU PF	915	
	1	Mudimu Archboard	MDC Tsvangirai	1059	Mudimu Archboard
	2	Ngwerume Thomas	ZANU PF	1159	
	2	Shongedza Dominic	MDC Tsvangirai	1224	Shongedza Dominic
	3	Murisa Richard	MDC Tsvangirai	507	
	3	Sanyika Brighton	ZANU PF	685	Sanyika Brighton
	4	Kombe Paraziwa Wonder	ZANU PF	1059	
	4	Nhamburo Martha	MDC Tsvangirai	1853	Nhamburo Martha
	5	Chinhanga Padiyasi	MDC Tsvangirai	724	
	5	Mbape Rhoda	ZANU PF	795	Mbape Rhoda
	6	Chaza Lovemore	ZANU PF	635	Chaza Lovemore
	6	Mubaiwa Gerald	MDC Tsvangirai	438	
	8	Muchineripi Miriam	ZANU PF	230	Muchineripi Miriam
	8	Ndoro Musarurwa John	MDC Tsvangirai	123	
	10	Gwamura Stuart	ZANU PF	1085	Gwamura Stuart
	10	Mushonga Boden	MDC Tsvangirai	549	
	11	Kamvura Tichaona John	ZANU PF	1036	Kamvura Tichaona John
	11	Munetsi Maxwell	MDC Tsvangirai	724	
	12	Chipikiri Samuel	MDC Tsvangirai	986	Chipikiri Samuel

	12	Munyongani Augustine Fungai	ZANU PF	849	
	14	Mhone Blessing	ZANU PF	526	
	14	Msana Kennedy	MDC Tsvangirai	853	Msana Kennedy
	15	Chari Tendai	MDC Tsvangirai	676	Chari Tendai
	15	Zindoga Gerald	ZANU PF	409	
	16	Majuru Kudzai	ZANU PF	862	
	16	Tamwaramwa Edwin Garikayi	MDC Tsvangirai	911	Tamwaramwa Edwin Garikayi
	17	Kawocha Brian Kudakwashe	MDC Tsvangirai	172	
	17	Kunyetete Peter	ZANU PF	535	Kunyetete Peter
	18	Kachanga Jailas	ZANU PF	885	Kachanga Jailas
	18	Makwaza Johannes	MDC Tsvangirai	656	
	19	Gutu Edward Muzanenhano	ZANU PF	75	Gutu Edward Muzanenhano
	19	Kahari Time	MDC Tsvangirai	31	
	20	Mugadza Romeo	MDC Tsvangirai	428	Mugadza Romeo
	20	Seremani Asan	ZANU PF	418	
	21	Sandinga Amon	MDC Tsvangirai	104	
	21	Vito Patricia Veneke	ZANU PF	384	Vito Patricia Veneke
	22	Chitsva Freddy Nyepayi	ZANU PF	712	Chitsva Freddy Nyepayi
	22	Mashumba Christian	MDC Tsvangirai	324	
	23	Karuru Solomon	MDC Tsvangirai	79	
	23	Muzanenhano Claude	ZANU PF	212	Muzanenhano Claude
	24	Maonjeka Fungai	MDC Tsvangirai	260	
	24	Mtunzi Nkosana	ZANU PF	268	Mtunzi Nkosana
	25	Magayisa Bamusi	ZANU PF	1154	Magayisa Bamusi
	25	Ngwenya Heaman Tyson	MDC Tsvangirai	795	
MANYAME RDC	1	Manhombo Takawira Claver	ZANU PF	772	Manhombo Takawira Claver
	1	Muhamba Daniel	MDC	164	
	1	Tangwara Blessing	MDC Tsvangirai	664	
	2	Rubatika Masimba	ZANU PF	643	Rubatika Masimba
	2	Zhanje Shepherd	MDC Tsvangirai	571	
	3	Madzima Darlington Tendai	ZANU PF	590	Madzima Darlington Tendai
	3	Mandaza Edmore	MDC Tsvangirai	504	
	3	Zhangazha Muronzi Clement	MDC	81	

Marondera Municipality	4	Chatsika Charles	MDC	1045	Chatsika Charles
	4	Hutete Isaac	ZANU PF	871	
	5	Tendayi Beneniah	ZANU PF	482	Tendayi Beneniah
	5	Zhakata Anselem	MDC Tsvangirai	310	
	6	Msonza Rebecca	ZANU PF	367	
	6	Muronzi Victor	MDC Tsvangirai	387	Muronzi Victor
	7	Maumbe Samuel Tarwirei	ZANU PF	641	Maumbe Samuel Tarwirei
	7	Ndemera Kennedy	MDC Tsvangirai	513	
	8	Chitehwe Prosper Muchineripi	MDC	251	
	8	Kumire Mudyiwa Lovemore	ZANU PF	449	
	8	Munhunepi Tichaona	MDC	592	Munhunepi Tichaona
	11	Chimwanja Clever	ZANU PF	101	Chimwanja Clever
	11	Mandiki Noel	MDC	98	
	11	Tachuana Fortune Sikumbuzo	MDC	27	
	1	Matenga Fambai Michael	ZANU PF	321	
	1	Razunguza Johannes Fungayi	MDC Tsvangirai	597	Razunguza Johannes Fungayi
	2	Hukura Maritha	MDC Tsvangirai	636	Hukura Maritha
	2	Chisango Pasi Godfrey	ZANU PF	299	
	3	Kwaramba Mapepa	ZANU PF	246	
	3	Mazhata Obey Kundiuraya	MDC Tsvangirai	564	Mazhata Obey Kundiuraya
	4	Chimoka Lukas	ZANU PF	387	
	4	Mandaza Leonard	MDC Tsvangirai	718	Mandaza Leonard
	5	Marange Caleb	MDC Tsvangirai	647	Marange Caleb
	5	Watyoka Nelson	ZANU PF	353	
	6	Mazambani Cephas	MDC Tsvangirai	756	Mazambani Cephas
	6	Tsuro Elia Tafirenyika	ZANU PF	278	
	7	Govere Charity	ZANU PF	345	
	7	Matangira Dominic	MDC Tsvangirai	698	Matangira Dominic
	8	Chikono Euphia	ZANU PF	495	
	8	Mudzongo Carlos	MDC Tsvangirai	1057	Mudzongo Carlos
	9	Nyandoro Farai	MDC Tsvangirai	688	Nyandoro Farai
	9	Sabilika Onias	ZANU PF	396	

Marondera RDC	10	Gamu Harold	ZANU PF	458	
	10	Muhlwa James Norman Emmanuel	MDC Tsvangirai	860	Muhlwa James Norman Emmanuel
	11	Gulab Ashokkumar Chhagan	ZANU PF	143	
	11	Muzambi Felix	MDC Tsvangirai	183	Muzambi Felix
	12	Bakaimani Potifa	MDC Tsvangirai	668	Bakaimani Potifa
	12	Munjaranji Joel	ZANU PF	284	
	2	Masibango Peter	ZANU PF	213	Masibango Peter
	2	Kasunzuma Langton	MDC Tsvangirai	163	
	4	Kaserera Shepherd	ZANU PF	387	
	4	Nhiwatiwa Jane	MDC Tsvangirai	416	Nhiwatiwa Jane
	8	Chivese Richwell	MDC Tsvangirai	96	
	8	Tsvetu Stanslus	ZANU PF	1086	Tsvetu Stanslus
	9	Kanyai Knight Tazvitya	MDC Tsvangirai	117	
	9	Mudiriza Charles Chingasiyeni	ZANU PF	136	Mudiriza Charles Chingasiyeni
	10	Hapaguti Sylvester	MDC Tsvangirai	736	Hapaguti Sylvester
	10	Manyaira Joyce	ZANU PF	419	
	11	Makururu Adam Chinembiri	MDC Tsvangirai	576	
	11	Mazhazha Mathew	ZANU PF	631	Mazhazha Mathew
	12	Tapfumanei Maketo	MDC Tsvangirai	510	
	12	Shonhiwa Felix Chikondeni	ZANU PF	641	Shonhiwa Felix Chikondeni
	12	Ndoro Oliver	INDEPENDENT	111	
	13	Muranda Felistas Chiedzo	ZANU PF	473	Muranda Felistas Chiedzo
	13	Saraoga Two Boy Randazha	MDC Tsvangirai	405	
	14	Makirimira Uchirai	MDC Tsvangirai	847	Makirimira Uchirai
	14	Tirikoti Edward Tichaona	ZANU PF	542	
	16	Makahamadze Lazarus	MDC Tsvangirai	341	
	16	Zvichauya Patricia	ZANU PF	628	Zvichauya Patricia
	17	Gwena Francis Big	MDC Tsvangirai	407	
	17	Timbe Tongayi Timothy	ZANU PF	450	Timbe Tongayi Timothy
	18	Bakasa Caleb	MDC Tsvangirai	440	
	18	Gотора Hibron	ZANU PF	521	Gотора Hibron
	19	Machekanyanga Samuel	MDC Tsvangirai	473	Machekanyanga Samuel
	19	Masara Killian Tonderai	ZANU PF	252	

MUDZI RDC	20	Chapendama Bright Tavengerwei	MDC Tsvangirai	430	Chapendama Bright Tavengerwei
	20	Mushawatu Reya	ZANU PF	371	
	22	Mangure Christopher	ZANU PF	871	Mangure Christopher
	22	Mukucha Shem Musekiwa	MDC Tsvangirai	153	
	1	Madzinga Toddy	ZANU PF	801	
	1	Nyazwigo Golden	MDC Tsvangirai	899	Nyazwigo Golden
	2	Chiutsa Geavers	ZANU PF	1576	Chiutsa Geavers
	2	Janyario Simbarashe	MDC Tsvangirai	1191	
	3	Chimukoko David	ZANU PF	2221	Chimukoko David
	3	Maguma James	MDC Tsvangirai	680	
	4	Magauze Kumbirai	ZANU PF	2883	Magauze Kumbirai
	4	Mupambwa Tonderai	MDC Tsvangirai	454	
	5	Kapfunde Stanley	MDC Tsvangirai	547	
	5	Nyakuba Peter	ZANU PF	1703	Nyakuba Peter
	6	Chengahomwe Nesta	MDC Tsvangirai	321	
	6	Gawa Itai	ZANU PF	1933	Gawa Itai
	7	Mutsenhu Margret	ZANU PF	1773	Mutsenhu Margret
	7	Saine Pedzisai	MDC Tsvangirai	960	
	8	Mapara Braster	MDC Tsvangirai	943	
	8	Tsanga Getrude	ZANU PF	1508	Tsanga Getrude
	9	Kambambaira Alois	ZANU PF	1266	Kambambaira Alois
	9	Nyamayauta Tonderai	MDC Tsvangirai	550	
	11	Gomo Tichaona	MDC Tsvangirai	1094	Gomo Tichaona
	11	Karima John	ZANU PF	908	
	12	Kanjere David	ZANU PF	1987	Kanjere David
	12	Katsande Nyakuchena	MDC Tsvangirai	1091	
	13	Chimubweza Wax	ZANU PF	1275	Chimubweza Wax
	13	Karima Elisha	MDC Tsvangirai	499	
	14	Lovemore Navaya	MDC Tsvangirai	397	
	14	Nyamukondiwa John	ZANU PF	2073	Nyamukondiwa John
	15	Kaukonde Zvayi	ZANU PF	1689	Kaukonde Zvayi
	15	Mudzengerere Boyd Kaboido	MDC Tsvangirai	805	

Murewa RDC	16	Chikonyora Kudzanai	ZANU PF	917	Chikonyora Kudzanai
	16	Chizura Noah	MDC Tsvangirai	782	
	17	Machiya Norah	ZANU PF	744	
	17	Mahachi Fungai	MDC Tsvangirai	861	Mahachi Fungai
	18	Kativhu Kingston	MDC Tsvangirai	380	
	18	Kuona Cecilia	ZANU PF	629	Kuona Cecilia
	1	Banza Peace	MDC Tsvangirai	372	
	1	Dzvinyangoma Resta	ZANU PF	866	Dzvinyangoma Resta
	2	Motsi Moses	ZANU PF	782	Motsi Moses
	2	Nyahada Graham	MDC Tsvangirai	344	
	4	Dzapasi Rodrick Muchineripi	ZANU PF	773	Dzapasi Rodrick Muchineripi
	4	Rusanga Linah	MDC Tsvangirai	630	
	5	Gonzo Mapfumo Elson	ZANU PF	426	
	5	Mahachi Marshall	MDC Tsvangirai	475	Mahachi Marshall
	6	Kanyemba Inviolata	ZANU PF	179	Kanyemba Inviolata
	6	Muronda Sylvester Nyikadzino	MDC Tsvangirai	104	
	7	Mabunhu Tawanda	ZANU PF	143	Mabunhu Tawanda
	7	Naina Patrick	MDC Tsvangirai	112	
	8	Chirimumimba Elisha	MDC Tsvangirai	1034	Chirimumimba Elisha
	8	Maguma Abel	UPP	45	
	8	Pasirayi Taurayi	ZANU PF	962	
	9	Chisango Netsayi	ZANU PF	482	Chisango Netsayi
	9	Siwela Busisiwe	MDC Tsvangirai	411	
	10	Mafuse Langton	MDC Tsvangirai	522	
	10	Matara Christmas	ZANU PF	839	Matara Christmas
	11	Matemah Andrew Zinyati	ZANU PF	1104	Matemah Andrew Zinyati
	11	Munemo Phillip	MDC Tsvangirai	1031	
	12	Chitiga Rangarirai	MDC Tsvangirai	996	Chitiga Rangarirai
	12	Sewera Jonah Nyikadzino	ZANU PF	908	
	14	Dengezi Simplisio	MDC Tsvangirai	670	
	14	Maliki Israel	ZANU PF	1019	Maliki Israel
	15	Madziva Godfrey	ZANU PF	628	Madziva Godfrey

	15	Makombe Jealous	MDC Tsvangirai	627	
	16	Chinyani Lisburn	ZANU PF	842	Chinyani Lisburn
	16	Sanyangore Aloys Chandisarewa	MDC Tsvangirai	808	
	17	Marimo Alice	ZANU PF	323	
	17	Sakutukwa Wilson	MDC Tsvangirai	566	Sakutukwa Wilson
	18	Kadiri Dairai Charity	ZANU PF	571	Kadiri Dairai Charity
	18	Manyange David	MDC Tsvangirai	416	
	19	Masawi Tobias	MDC Tsvangirai	364	Masawi Tobias
	19	Masore Mandiwoneyi	ZANU PF	317	
	21	Mashaire Packens	MDC Tsvangirai	552	
	21	Nyamuchaya Clement Dudzai	ZANU PF	575	Nyamuchaya Clement Dudzai
	25	Mudare Takawira	MDC Tsvangirai	601	
	25	Tandayi Geshem	ZANU PF	846	Tandayi Geshem
	26	Mangwiro Passmore	MDC Tsvangirai	633	Mangwiro Passmore
	26	Zuva Rescah	ZANU PF	630	
	27	Muchazivepi Michael-Cave	MDC Tsvangirai	919	Muchazivepi Michael-Cave
	27	Shamba Clifford	ZANU PF	636	
	28	Mukomberanwa Tonderayi	ZANU PF	665	Mukomberanwa Tonderayi
	28	Zhanje Muchabaiwa Miles	MDC Tsvangirai	650	
	29	Kohli Rodreck Enock	MDC Tsvangirai	238	
	29	Kamwendo Josephat	ZANU PF	583	Kamwendo Josephat
	30	Femayi Shepherd	ZANU PF	717	
	30	Maka Frank	MDC Tsvangirai	764	Maka Frank
Mutoko RDC	1	Mapfumo Concillia	ZANU PF	923	Mapfumo Concillia
	1	Mapondera Francis	MDC Tsvangirai	461	
	2	Chindenga Muwanikwa	ZANU PF	1340	Chindenga Muwanikwa
	2	Muchemwa Blessed	MDC Tsvangirai	254	
	3	Chipuriro Simbai	MDC Tsvangirai	653	
	3	Modikai Tsitsi	ZANU PF	972	Modikai Tsitsi
	4	Chabikisa Senzi	ZANU PF	660	Chabikisa Senzi
	4	Mhembere Zvikomborero	MDC Tsvangirai	437	
	5	Dende Kwanisai	ZANU PF	590	Dende Kwanisai

5	Kabunze Batsirai	MDC Tsvangirai	545	
6	Chibvuura Solomon	MDC Tsvangirai	321	
6	Kabasa Taurai	ZANU PF	535	Kabasa Taurai
7	Nyabote Rambidzai	ZANU PF	960	Nyabote Rambidzai
7	Zinoro Clever	MDC Tsvangirai	612	
8	Manyuchi Togarepi	MDC Tsvangirai	690	Manyuchi Togarepi
8	Matimura Godfrey	ZANU PF	639	
9	Kanjanda Susan	ZANU PF	411	
9	Mutukwa Gideon	MDC Tsvangirai	488	Mutukwa Gideon
10	Mabvuta Robert	ZANU PF	743	Mabvuta Robert
10	Mudzengerere Innocent	MDC Tsvangirai	429	
11	Maremera Mary	ZANU PF	451	
11	Nyakudanga Misheck	MDC Tsvangirai	768	Nyakudanga Misheck
12	Musanhi Denford	MDC Tsvangirai	556	Musanhi Denford
12	Shambare Chipso Robina	ZANU PF	530	
13	Kapanga Thomas	ZANU PF	504	
13	Mudiwakure Simon	MDC Tsvangirai	563	Mudiwakure Simon
14	Dzamara Martin	MDC Tsvangirai	520	
14	Mazarura Betty	ZANU PF	736	Mazarura Betty
15	Chayambuka Jonathan	ZANU PF	957	Chayambuka Jonathan
15	Nyahando Givemore	MDC Tsvangirai	356	
16	Karumazondo Christopher	ZANU PF	967	Karumazondo Christopher
16	Nyamukondiwa Chengetanai	MDC Tsvangirai	727	
17	Kazizi Severinoh Xavier	ZANU PF	971	Kazizi Severinoh Xavier
17	Mudzimba Amos	MDC Tsvangirai	813	
18	Chinawa Rosemary	ZANU PF	1389	Chinawa Rosemary
18	Nyamacherenga Michael	MDC Tsvangirai	789	
19	Mburundu Tafirenyika	ZANU PF	1622	Mburundu Tafirenyika
19	Zenda Zenda Stephen	MDC Tsvangirai	764	
20	Kadiki Annah	ZANU PF	775	
20	Kativhu Shamh	MDC Tsvangirai	1186	Kativhu Shamh
21	Madzinga Tichaona	MDC Tsvangirai	100	

	21	Matema Luke Tsatsi	ZANU PF	155	Matema Luke Tsatsi
	22	Chipunza William	ZANU PF	244	Chipunza William
	22	Kanyongo Dandiro	MDC Tsvangirai	150	
	23	Jinjika Tarirai	ZANU PF	252	Jinjika Tarirai
	23	Nhakwe Bertha	MDC Tsvangirai	104	
	24	Magura Rachel	ZANU PF	213	Magura Rachel
	24	Ngoma Christopher	MDC Tsvangirai	107	
	25	Mutyambizi Brian	MDC Tsvangirai	304	
	25	Mwenye Shingirai	ZANU PF	2150	Mwenye Shingirai
	26	Chikoto Gilbert	MDC Tsvangirai	354	
	26	Muvirimi Brighton	ZANU PF	1303	Muvirimi Brighton
	27	Chitava Charles	MDC Tsvangirai	323	
	27	Jakarasi Ignatius	ZANU PF	2325	Jakarasi Ignatius
	28	Masendeke Jane	ZANU PF	1504	Masendeke Jane
	28	Mundete Chamunorwa	MDC Tsvangirai	337	
	29	Chidziwa Gloaf Webster	ZANU PF	2439	Chidziwa Gloaf Webster
	29	Gatsi Livingstone	MDC Tsvangirai	401	
Ruwa Local Board	1	Bhebhe Bongani	ZANU PF	301	
	1	Masvingise Sengai	MDC Tsvangirai	654	Masvingise Sengai
	2	Chisangowerota Matambudziko	MDC Tsvangirai	566	Chisangowerota Matambudziko
	2	Gwanzura Oswell Ndumo	ZANU PF	230	
	3	Ndlovu Lazarus	MDC Tsvangirai	422	Ndlovu Lazarus
	3	Nhimba Fraderick	ZANU PF	107	
	4	Chinyenya Abigal	ZANU PF	108	
	4	Chitumba Bichard	MDC Tsvangirai	415	Chitumba Bichard
	4	Muzengi Crispen	INDEPENDENT	64	
	5	Gukwe Stellah	ZANU PF	127	
	5	Mbira Mayepudzo	MDC Tsvangirai	399	Mbira Mayepudzo
	6	Chapera Doctor	ZANU PF	163	
	6	Katuka Mapitse	MDC Tsvangirai	440	Katuka Mapitse
	7	Murime James	ZANU PF	180	
	7	Mushayavanhu Pinias Rabson	MDC Tsvangirai	607	Mushayavanhu Pinias Rabson

Zvataida / Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe RDC	8	Muwodzeri Thomas	MDC Tsvangirai	854	Muwodzeri Thomas
	8	Sosono Tarwireyi	ZANU PF	115	
	9	Chikweru Jasper Jairos	MDC Tsvangirai	368	Chikweru Jasper Jairos
	9	M'thimukulu Kanyisa	ZANU PF	113	
	2	Kadamunde Special	ZANU PF	1884	Kadamunde Special
	2	Mungodo Peter	MDC Tsvangirai	297	
	8	Pfupa Booker	MDC Tsvangirai	329	
	8	Sekete Juliet	ZANU PF	2090	Sekete Juliet
	9	Chikwaka Alice	ZANU PF	1579	Chikwaka Alice
	9	Mapondera Freeman	MDC Tsvangirai	303	
	10	Chahwanda Stanley	MDC Tsvangirai	214	
	10	Matanhire Lovemore	ZANU PF	1595	Matanhire Lovemore
	11	Kanodeweta Tazvitya	MDC Tsvangirai	226	
	11	Nyakabau Tiriwashoma	ZANU PF	1986	Nyakabau Tiriwashoma
	12	Manguwo Zvikomborero	ZANU PF	1561	Manguwo Zvikomborero
	12	Muskwe Ednah	MDC Tsvangirai	467	
	13	Kademete Livingstone	ZANU PF	1510	Kademete Livingstone
	13	Mango Mafadzwanei	MDC Tsvangirai	441	
	15	Chidavaenzi Taurai Stephen	MDC Tsvangirai	415	
	15	Mupaya Robert	ZANU PF	1525	Mupaya Robert
Hwedza RDC	2	Mugodhi Nhamo	MDC Tsvangirai	245	
	2	Ushe Lydia	ZANU PF	1199	Ushe Lydia
	3	Mutswiri Dzingai Solomon	ZANU PF	732	Mutswiri Dzingai Solomon
	3	Mutowa Seviria	MDC Tsvangirai	139	
	4	Makamba Goni Samson	ZANU PF	680	Makamba Goni Samson
	4	Nyahwedegwe Paradzai Edmond	MDC Tsvangirai	239	
	5	Mureverwi Eusebia	ZANU PF	641	
	5	Sharaunga Mary	MDC Tsvangirai	1068	Sharaunga Mary
	6	Matopodzi Ernest	ZANU PF	566	
	6	Muzuwa Hakurotwi Wilfred	MDC Tsvangirai	1070	Muzuwa Hakurotwi Wilfred
	7	Choto Ellah	MDC Tsvangirai	808	Choto Ellah
	7	Masenda Enock Christopher	ZANU PF	716	

9	Gutsa Sheperd	ZANU PF	1210	Gutsa Sheperd
9	Murasiranwa Farai	MDC Tsvangirai	899	
13	Karima Leonard Joel	ZANU PF	325	
13	Muyengwa Charles	MDC Tsvangirai	384	Muyengwa Charles
14	Chiraramiro Tichawona	MDC Tsvangirai	229	
14	Chitsaka Godfrey	ZANU PF	320	Chitsaka Godfrey
15	Mugodhi Anderson	MDC Tsvangirai	334	Mugodhi Anderson
15	Mungure Kingstone Jangines	ZANU PF	186	

#### MASVINGO PROVINCE

Local Authority	Ward	Name	Party	Votes	Winner
Bikita RDC	1	Makunde Pius	ZANU PF	435	Makunde Pius
	1	Saineti George	MDC Tsvangirai	426	
	2	Kunaka Atanasia	MDC Tsvangirai	1327	Kunaka Atanasia
	2	Zindove Jerusalem Roy	ZANU PF	723	
	3	Chinyama Sadza Matthews	ZANU PF	722	Chatigu Danson Muchono
	3	Chatigu Danson Muchono	MDC Tsvangirai	1055	
	4	Manyurure Gwashira	ZANU PF	826	Manyurure Gwashira
	4	Macheke Vandah	MDC Tsvangirai	659	
	5	Makuvaza Chaitwa	ZANU PF	787	Makuvaza Chaitwa
	5	Chipengo Enest	MDC Tsvangirai	672	
	6	Mukanga Urayayi	MDC Tsvangirai	816	Mukanga Urayayi
	6	Shungu Anisto	ZANU PF	536	
	7	Zimondi Daniel Ignansio	MDC Tsvangirai	784	Zimondi Daniel Ignansio
	7	Fumisai Fanuel	ZANU PF	640	
	8	Chizema Makwava Jorum	ZANU PF	641	Murambiwa Kefas
	8	Murambiwa Kefas	MDC Tsvangirai	891	
	9	Munhande Peter	ZANU PF	829	Moyo Zororo
	9	Moyo Zororo	MDC Tsvangirai	965	
	10	Chabaya Popotai Adam	ZANU PF	703	Chabaya Popotai Adam
	10	Mabhoko Wilson	MDC Tsvangirai	569	

11	Chabvepi Stanley	ZANU PF	654	
11	Rukweza Tinofa Monarch	MDC Tsvangirai	985	Rukweza Tinofa Monarch
12	Wafawarova Tidios Mataruse	ZANU PF	604	Wafawarova Tidios Mataruse
12	Mukari Blandina	MDC Tsvangirai	519	
13	Nyangara Ranganai Cuthbert	MDC Tsvangirai	1324	Nyangara Ranganai Cuthbert
13	Mulaudzi Mercy	ZANU PF	697	
14	Ganyani Richard	ZANU PF	466	
14	Manyangadze Elisha	MDC Tsvangirai	936	Manyangadze Elisha
15	Museti Deredzai John	ZANU PF	781	
15	Dzinodya Samson	MDC Tsvangirai	1158	Dzinodya Samson
16	Matambandini Fanuel	ZANU PF	665	
16	Tagarirofa Shayanowako P	MDC Tsvangirai	1003	Tagarirofa Shayanowako P
17	Muchararadza Jacob	MDC Tsvangirai	1243	Muchararadza Jacob
17	Chipare Chipiwa	ZANU PF	308	
19	Mutamiri Aaron	ZANU PF	712	
19	Matsangatsanga Jefta	MDC Tsvangirai	749	Matsangatsanga Jefta
20	Ziwacha Martin	ZANU PF	783	
20	Mutiraengwa Honest	MDC Tsvangirai	926	Mutiraengwa Honest
20	Mtiwiwa Livingstone	Independent	77	
21	Mudyiwa Muza	ZANU PF	497	
21	Chinofunga Femberai Christopher	MDC Tsvangirai	548	Chinofunga Femberai Christopher
22	Benyu Rovandai Evaristo	ZANU PF	1029	Benyu Rovandai Evaristo
22	Jinjika Joseph	MDC Tsvangirai	727	
24	Mufundirwa Farai	MDC Tsvangirai	374	
24	Munyorro Chipo	ZANU PF	440	Munyorro Chipo
25	Masuka Wurayai Elias Roy	ZANU PF	670	Masuka Wurayai Elias Roy
25	Meke Remeredzai	MDC Tsvangirai	358	
27	Matonhodze Robert	ZANU PF	23	
27	Musariri Ponziano	MDC Tsvangirai	43	Musariri Ponziano
28	Zvinoitavamwe Solomon	ZANU PF	255	
28	Mtetwa Melody	MDC Tsvangirai	361	Mtetwa Melody
29	Makura Clara	ZANU PF	300	Makura Clara

Chiredzi RDC	29	Pakayi John Zvokuona	MDCTsvangirai	234	
	30	Munyoro David Tizai	ZANU PF	152	
	30	Magezani Elias	MDC Tsvangirai	153	Magezani Elias
	31	Mugombwi Stanslaus Gwese	ZANU PF	613	
	31	Maposa Moses	MDC Tsvangirai	776	Maposa Moses
	32	Madya Albert	ZANU PF	547	
	32	Chinanga Zvondiwa	MDC Tsvangirai	616	Chinanga Zvondiwa
	3	Mashulani Rabson	ZANU PF	453	Mashulani Rabson
	3	Mundau Aaron	MDC Tsvangirai	282	
	4	Maluleke Josias	MDC Tsvangirai	406	
	4	Munyengeri Murawu	ZANU PF	671	Munyengeri Murawu
	5	Sibanda Aleck	MDC Tsvangirai	551	Sibanda Aleck
	5	Chiposa Musisinyani Langton	ZANU PF	548	
	6	Chitsange Phineas	MDC Tsvangirai	220	
	6	Chauke Morgan Tsamwisi	ZANU PF	866	Chauke Morgan Tsamwisi
	9	Mukachana Chauke	ZANU PF	911	Mukachana Chauke
	9	Chirove Kenias	MDC Tsvangirai	226	
	10	Makondo Leonard	ZANU PF	1397	Makondo Leonard
	10	Billiard Gasva	MDC Tsvangirai	343	
	11	Makondo Hathlani	ZANU PF	1419	Makondo Hathlani
	11	Ponyoka James	MDC Tsvangirai	655	
	12	Runhare Joab	MDC Tsvangirai	36	
	12	Ndebele Andrew	ZANU PF	88	Ndebele Andrew
	15	Gilbert Ishmael	MDC Tsvangirai	1065	Gilbert Ishmael
	15	Dube Kossana	ZANU PF	475	
	18	Bere Takunda Paul	ZANU PF	588	
	18	Nyajena Charles	MDC	1105	Nyajena Charles
	25	Matsilele Lisimati Edward	ZANU PF	487	Matsilele Lisimati Edward
	25	Hanyani Sihakele	MDC Tsvangirai	193	
	27	Nhondova Shadreck Calisto	ZANU PF	435	Nhondova Shadreck Calisto
	27	Moyo Sunday	MDC Tsvangirai	266	
	28	Magombedze Peter	ZANU PF	712	Magombedze Peter

Chiredzi Town	28	Mlambo Marko	MDC Tsvangirai	518	
	30	Thodhlana Edwin	ZANU PF	567	Thodhlana Edwin
	30	Maengedze Herbert	MDC Tsvangirai	534	
	31	Murairo Kusari	MDC Tsvangirai	496	Murairo Kusari
	31	Chigwere Jeskia	ZANU PF	417	
	1	Chipembere Benadett	ZANU PF	153	
	1	Mazuru Emmanuel	MDC Tsvangirai	188	Mazuru Emmanuel
	3	ChirobeTrust	MDC	80	
	3	Makamba Tarusenga	ZANU PF	317	
	3	Temba Stanley	MDC Tsvangirai	523	Temba Stanley
	4	Dirwayi Lovemore	ZANU PF	339	
	4	Chebundo Gabriel	Independent	40	
	4	Chiduwa Panganai	MDC Tsvangirai	842	Chiduwa Panganai
	5	Chigava Francis Nhando	ZANU PF	289	
	5	Zivhave Dusty	MDC Tsvangirai	588	Zivhave Dusty
	6	Chapfuwa Moses	MDC	32	
	6	Mutsvangwa Claver	MDC Tsvangirai	315	Mutsvangwa Claver
	6	Sumbani Mary	ZANU PF	193	
	7	Mahiya Jim	ZANU PF	145	
	7	Nyashero Michael	MDC Tsvangirai	247	Nyashero Michael
Chivi RDC	1	Dera Koline Faith	ZANU PF	745	
	1	Hungwe Leonard Musindo	MDC Tsvangirai	785	Hungwe Leonard Musindo
	2	Magwizi Cleopas	ZANU PF	577	Magwizi Cleopas
	2	Masunda Shingairai	ZANU PF	501	
	2	Makusha Julius	MDC Tsvangirai	556	
	3	Mudzivo Owen	ZANU PF	724	Mudzivo Owen
	3	Gonye Ida	MDC Tsvangirai	684	
	4	Bwereketayi Musah	ZANU PF	0	
	4	Jimias Davies	ZANU PF	706	Jimias Davies
	4	Chireya Brightworth	MDC Tsvangirai	427	
	5	Mukungunugwa Grace	ZANU PF	651	Mukungunugwa Grace
	5	Chivanga Joe Nhamo	MDC Tsvangirai	568	
	6	Chinyakata Loveness	ZANU PF	279	Chinyakata Loveness
	6	Badza Barriemore	MDC Tsvangirai	209	

7	Masvinu Taurai	ZANU PF	483	Masvinu Taurai
7	Chipedza Miidzo	MDC Tsvangirai	439	
8	Maronga Thandiwe	ZANU PF	130	
8	Madhakasi Meria	ZANU PF	533	Madhakasi Meria
8	Mundanga Onias	MDC Tsvangirai	513	
13	Bhogo Munyaradzi	ZANU PF	611	Bhogo Munyaradzi
13	Tsuro Koke	MDC Tsvangirai	522	
14	Tarukwasha Strover	ZANU PF	1007	Tarukwasha Strover
14	Maviya Gwavuya	ZANU PF	233	
14	Hlabanai Simon	MDC Tsvangirai	444	
15	Mukamuri Ezekiel Muchemeranwa	ZANU PF	830	Mukamuri Ezekiel Muchemeranwa
15	Marufu Gladys	MDC Tsvangirai	702	
16	Mutambisi Painos Kundai	ZANU PF	684	
16	Mudamburi Jatiel	ZANU PF	288	
16	Manika Leonard	MDC Tsvangirai	740	Manika Leonard
18	Chipunza Farayi	ZANU PF	683	
18	Runopanwa Wilson	MDC Tsvangirai	766	Runopanwa Wilson
20	Mavuto Enias	ZANU PF	576	
20	Musiwa Ranganai	MDC Tsvangirai	913	Musiwa Ranganai
21	Mutapwa Misheck	ZANU PF	832	Mutapwa Misheck
21	Zvakamwe Hatiwandi	MDC Tsvangirai	537	
25	Chimoto Christopher	ZANU PF	758	
25	Ndekere Amato	MDC Tsvangirai	848	Ndekere Amato
28	Mutsamba Samson	ZANU PF	761	Mutsamba Samson
28	Muzonikwa Musomeri Alfred	ZANU PF	684	
30	Gwarega Ongai	ZANU PF	373	
30	Matuvhunye Bornwel	MDC Tsvangirai	464	Matuvhunye Bornwel
31	Posvo Isaac	ZANU PF	608	Posvo Isaac
31	Mapope Shadreck	MDC Tsvangirai	328	
32	Magavadani James	ZANU PF	727	Magavadani James
32	Machava Rolisa	MDC Tsvangirai	418	
1	Mudziwapasi David	ZANU PF	2399	Mudziwapasi David

1	Garabha Leonard	MDC Tsvangirai	248	
2	Zambara Nicholas	ZANU PF	467	Zambara Nicholas
2	Mupuranga Kingston	MDC Tsvangirai	409	
3	Mago Takawira	ZANU PF	1057	Mago Takawira
3	Mukomondera Amon	MDC Tsvangirai	210	
4	Mashavira Mashatise Jadson	ZANU PF	361	Mashavira Mashatise Jadson
4	Mavetera Artwell	MDC Tsvangirai	348	
5	Mutsau Pedzisai	ZANU PF	359	
5	Mazambani Maxwell	MDC Tsvangirai	676	Mazambani Maxwell
6	Beta Masayiti	ZANU PF	728	Beta Masayiti
6	Marisa Pondiwa Isaac	MDC Tsvangirai	566	
8	Hamandishe Marambanyika Ronias	ZANU PF	1028	
8	Toperesu Emmanuel	MDC Tsvangirai	1231	Toperesu Emmanuel
9	Zinyemba Enias Magaya	ZANU PF	490	
9	Madondo Obert Tendeukai	MDC Tsvangirai	915	Madondo Obert Tendeukai
10	Nyanzara Aswell	ZANU PF	709	
10	Chinhenga Raimond	MDC Tsvangirai	1019	Chinhenga Raimond
11	Wutete Tukai	ZANU PF	604	
11	Dhobha Gertude	MDC Tsvangirai	1187	Dhobha Gertude
12	Musara Florence	ZANU PF	785	
12	Chitsa Eneritha	MDC Tsvangirai	1258	Chitsa Eneritha
13	Wutungwa Vitalis Dzikite Mashingaidze	ZANU PF	782	
13	Masvingise Tichaoneka	MDC Tsvangirai	1446	Masvingise Tichaoneka
14	Maswa Rosemary	ZANU PF	508	Maswa Rosemary
14	Manyange Jeben	MDC Tsvangirai	303	
15	Ndonga Handina Elliot	ZANU PF	972	
15	Guvava Charles	MDC Tsvangirai	1833	Guvava Charles
16	Kubiku Raphinos	ZANU PF	1014	Kubiku Raphinos
16	Majaru Simpson	MDC Tsvangirai	990	
18	Gonese Tinashe	ZANU PF	654	
18	Mhuru Darlington	MDC Tsvangirai	768	Mhuru Darlington
19	Mutanga Eria	ZANU PF	463	

19	Chagwiza Costance	MDC Tsvangirai	1005	Chagwiza Costance
22	Kachote Athanasia Betserai	ZANU PF	430	
22	Muzenda Begison	MDC Tsvangirai	495	Muzenda Begison
23	Mannie Charles	ZANU PF	842	
23	Tungamirai Francis Ziwhiwhi	MDC Tsvangirai	1202	Tungamirai Francis Ziwhiwhi
24	Mubaiwa Sarapiya	ZANU PF	580	
24	Chironda Sesedzai	MDC Tsvangirai	949	Chironda Sesedzai
25	Zidya Chenhamo Charles	ZANU PF	422	
25	Makonye Aaron	MDC Tsvangirai	748	Makonye Aaron
26	Matsunge Kedias	ZANU PF	707	Matsunge Kedias
26	Tonhodzai Fideles	MDC Tsvangirai	564	
27	Chindanya Solomon	ZANU PF	414	
27	Tangemhare Jeffrey	MDC Tsvangirai	1074	Tangemhare Jeffrey
28	Nhema Johnson Diba	ZANU PF	662	Nhema Johnson Diba
28	Musara Honesty	MDC Tsvangirai	478	
29	Tavhanya Ileen	ZANU PF	700	Tavhanya Ileen
29	Musundire Evergelista Chipso	MDC Tsvangirai	400	
30	Hungwe Locadia	ZANU PF	527	
30	Chidanhika Lazarus	MDC Tsvangirai	687	Chidanhika Lazarus
31	Ndawi Julia	ZANU PF	352	
31	Madzingo Thompson Joseph	MDC Tsvangirai	849	Madzingo Thompson Joseph
32	Chagweda Alex Shangwa	ZANU PF	979	Chagweda Alex Shangwa
32	Bheja Charles	MDC Tsvangirai	316	
33	Madzingo Titos	ZANU PF	226	
33	Mafuratidze Last	MDC Tsvangirai	521	Mafuratidze Last
34	Nemashakwe Jepson	ZANU PF	505	
34	Matindiike Wickliff	MDC Tsvangirai	547	Matindiike Wickliff
36	Bote Nelson	ZANU PF	685	
36	Mafudze Julius T.Mhike.	MDC Tsvangirai	832	Mafudze Julius T.Mhike.
37	Shoniwa Ephraim Shingayi	ZANU PF	502	
37	Madzana Agostino	MDC Tsvangirai	556	Madzana Agostino
38	Chiname Idzai Marian	ZANU PF	419	

	38	Jinga Daniel Nenji	MDC Tsvangirai	515	Jinga Daniel Nenji
	39	Simbi Linah	ZANU PF	354	Simbi Linah
	39	Rutavi Painos	MDC Tsvangirai	347	
	40	Jokwe Cathrine	ZANU PF	421	
	40	Ngwaru Sifile	MDC Tsvangirai	602	Ngwaru Sifile
	41	Nzembe Kaiton	ZANU PF	306	
	41	Man'ombe Febiano	MDC Tsvangirai	381	Man'ombe Febiano
Masvingo Municipality	1	Muzenda Moris	ZANU PF	318	
	1	Shoko John	UPP	9	
	1	Maridza Selina	MDC Tsvangirai	794	Maridza Selina
	1	Zvevhu Innocent	Independent	81	
	2	Matose Jephitha Munyaradzi	ZANU PF	417	
	2	Gono Johannes	MDC Tsvangirai	836	Gono Johannes
	2	Chanyuka Peter	UPP	25	
	2	Gomba Tinashe Hatidani	ZANU PF	89	
	3	Paradza Vitalis	MDC	108	
	3	Tagu Patrick	MDC Tsvangirai	1013	Tagu Patrick
	3	Chipinda Edison	Independent	110	
	3	Mabasa Yeukai	ZANU PF	334	
	3	Moyana Munovapeyi Lukas	UPP	36	
	4	Mavende Rebecca	MDC	133	
	4	Nyika Juliana	ZANU PF	427	
	4	Muchuchuti Dzikamai	MDC Tsvangirai	1438	Muchuchuti Dzikamai
	5	Chimenya Daniel	ZANU PF	286	
	5	Chakabuda Femias Foroma Joshua	MDC Tsvangirai	1131	Chakabuda Femias Foroma Joshua
	5	Museza Paul	UPP	24	
	6	Madzima Josphat	ZANU PF	378	
	6	Mlambo Edward Dubekile	Independent	45	
	6	Mubaiwa William	UPP	18	
	6	Vasivenyu Onias David	MDC Tsvangirai	1081	Vasivenyu Onias David
	7	Tsere Naison Imbayarwo	ZANU PF	568	
	7	Mutumbami Luckson	MDC Tsvangirai	1424	Mutumbami Luckson
	7	Hunduza Passmore	UPP	44	
	7	Masilo Langton	Independent	87	
	8	Gapare Misheck	MDC Tsvangirai	385	Gapare Misheck
	8	Chivhanga Namatirai	ZANU PF	318	
	8	Mukandi Jotam	MDC	30	

Masvingo RDC	9	Maunganidze Rungamai	ZANU PF	227	Valentine Charles
	9	Valentine Charles	MDC	758	
	9	Mukono Tendai	Independent	60	
	10	Josiya Grace	ZANU PF	1083	Josiya Grace
	10	Mutangirwa Tungamirai	MDC Tsvangirai	768	
	1	Chawatama Escot	MDC Tsvangirai	731	Chawatama Escot
	1	Navhaya Clarence	ZANU PF	442	
	1	Mabiza Taddeous	UPP	265	
	2	Njiva Michael	ZANU PF	510	
	2	Chauruva Elizabeth	UPP	71	
	2	Dzimba Shaw	MDC Tsvangirai	909	Dzimba Shaw
	3	Singadi Sovereign	UPP	245	
	3	Gubwe Leornard	ZANU PF	359	Gubwe Leornard
	5	Makopa Muchemi Aleck	ZANU PF	293	
	5	Ncube Elizabeth	MDC Tsvangirai	1209	Ncube Elizabeth
	6	Mapwashike Rumbidzai	MDC Tsvangirai	761	
	6	Mufunda Irine	ZANU PF	767	Mufunda Irine
	7	Mashanda Karifinos	MDC Tsvangirai	163	
	7	Machokoto Joyce	ZANU PF	267	Machokoto Joyce
	9	Tabe Tsivai	ZANU PF	631	
	9	Muvondori Linah	ZANU PF	651	Muvondori Linah
	9	Vurayai Robson	MDC Tsvangirai	103	
	10	Maponde Charles	MDC Tsvangirai	558	
	10	Takunyai Jethro	ZANU PF	881	Takunyai Jethro
	11	Madembo Mureza Eddias	ZANU PF	417	
	11	Mutongo Mangoro Andrew	MDC Tsvangirai	521	Mutongo Mangoro Andrew
	11	Vushe Richard	Independent	32	
	12	Togarepi Munyaradzi	ZANU PF	916	
	12	Kurehwa Gwamadongo Miriam	MDC Tsvangirai	981	Kurehwa Gwamadongo Miriam
	13	Muzondo Mugabe Trust	ZANU PF	674	
	13	Mhike Bernard Ephias	MDC Tsvangirai	766	Mhike Bernard Ephias
	14	Ngadya Joramu	MDC Tsvangirai	659	Ngadya Joramu
	14	Chirongoma Tranos	ZANU PF	503	
	14	Matsuro Last	INDEPENDENT	62	

	15	Gangata Simon Joram	ZANU PF	602	
	15	Maname John	UPP	659	Maname John
	16	Majoni Joshua	UPP	206	
	16	Tabarirwa Robert	MDC Tsvangirai	888	Tabarirwa Robert
	16	Kutadzaushe Witfree George	ZANU PF	736	
	17	Charova Tawanda	ZANU PF	798	
	17	Mamuto Kenneth	MDC Tsvangirai	857	Mamuto Kenneth
	19	Mutsago Richard	ZANU PF	394	
	19	Mugadziwa Evelyn	MDC Tsvangirai	411	Mugadziwa Evelyn
	20	Chakwa Bright	MDC Tsvangirai	427	
	20	Mazorodze Heartson Raymond	ZANU PF	549	Mazorodze Heartson Raymond
	23	Shumba Killian Mujere	ZANU PF	546	
	23	Muzembi Charles	MDC Tsvangirai	658	Muzembi Charles
	24	Tichagwa Ephison	ZANU PF	756	Tichagwa Ephison
	24	Havurovi Munoda	UPP	59	
	24	Maramba Gracia	MDC Tsvangirai	381	
	27	Chakauya Linia	ZANU PF	679	Chakauya Linia
	27	Mavengano Marthin	MDC Tsvangirai	275	
	28	Maregere Willie Allaniel	ZANU PF	843	Maregere Willie Allaniel
	28	Maregere Vengesai	MDC Tsvangirai	233	
	29	Bangweni Johannes	ZANU PF	1246	Bangweni Johannes
	29	Rusenga Kefasi	MDC Tsvangirai	504	
	31	Zvoushe Hebert	ZANU PF	318	
	31	Chimbindi Maria	MDC Tsvangirai	413	Chimbindi Maria
	33	Khumbula Phillip	ZANU PF	508	
	33	Mudzingwa Servius	MDC Tsvangirai	815	Mudzingwa Servius
	34	Ruzive David	ZANU PF	685	Ruzive David
	34	Chiwara Tawanda	MDC Tsvangirai	207	
	35	Jerera Haruzivi	ZANU PF	134	
	35	Neshanje Siyai	MDC Tsvangirai	767	Neshanje Siyai
Mwenezi RDC	2	Sigogo Munyaradzi	ZANU PF	609	Sigogo Munyaradzi
	2	Chigurugudu Kenneth	MDC	429	

Zaka RDC	5	Dziva Timitia	MDC	578	
	5	Zezai Eliah	ZANU PF	961	Zezai Eliah
	6	Ncube Joram	ZANU PF	793	Ncube Joram
	6	Sithole Vuthlari	MDC	138	
	12	Zakaria Maparara	ZANU PF	474	Zakaria Maparara
	12	Muchoko Rennias	ZANU PF	434	
	2	Foto Stephen	MDC Tsvangirai	645	Foto Stephen
	2	Chimombe Vincent Toranai	ZANU PF	467	
	3	Chikato Michael	MDC Tsvangirai	553	
	3	Mapuranga Cornelius Mazorodze	ZANU PF	608	Mapuranga Cornelius Mazorodze
	4	Chipisa Innocent	MDC Tsvangirai	1088	Chipisa Innocent
	4	Makono Smart	ZANU PF	732	
	5	Chibete Boniface	MDC Tsvangirai	1026	Chibete Boniface
	5	Njaravani Timothy	ZANU PF	430	
	6	Peter John	MDC Tsvangirai	643	Peter John
	6	Chomukura Gumbwi	ZANU PF	416	
	7	Maposa Evelyn	MDC Tsvangirai	217	
	7	Tinarwo Rasmus	ZANU PF	376	Tinarwo Rasmus
	8	Vova Josaya	MDC Tsvangirai	1132	Vova Josaya
	8	Chipato Elias	ZANU PF	730	
	9	Chapanda Leonard	MDC Tsvangirai	535	
	9	Mutandavari Moses	ZANU PF	808	Mutandavari Moses
	10	Tavengwa Miriri	MDC Tsvangirai	819	Tavengwa Miriri
	10	Vangirayi Rangarirayi	ZANU PF	736	
	11	Chikozho Nyasha	MDC Tsvangirai	1069	Chikozho Nyasha
	11	Dzinosara Heseman	ZANU PF	518	
	13	Chawatama Rose	MDC Tsvangirai	534	Chawatama Rose
	13	Sigwadya Alois	ZANU PF	527	
	15	Taderera Isaac	MDC Tsvangirai	1237	Taderera Isaac
	15	Sarukore Christmas	ZANU PF	932	
	16	Chishiri Edmore	MDC Tsvangirai	497	
	16	Chabata Menard	ZANU PF	561	Chabata Menard

17	Machipisa Albert	MDC Tsvangirai	381	
17	Watadza Chrispen	ZANU PF	445	Watadza Chrispen
18	Madende Dzingai Flavian	MDC Tsvangirai	824	Madende Dzingai Flavian
18	Gomo Eliot	ZANU PF	526	
19	Imbayerwo Peter	MDC Tsvangirai	1289	Imbayerwo Peter
19	Chikwenhere Milton	ZANU PF	788	
20	Kuzipa Eliot	MDC Tsvangirai	706	
20	Masarakufa Anthony M Dube	ZANU PF	713	Masarakufa Anthony M Dube
21	Chikorose Obed	MDC Tsvangirai	737	Chikorose Obed
21	Mutanda Jemitias	ZANU PF	688	
22	Makuchete Phainos	MDC Tsvangirai	668	Makuchete Phainos
22	Homba Obert	ZANU PF	287	
23	Mungoni Cleophas Mazhindu	MDC Tsvangirai	607	Mungoni Cleophas Mazhindu
23	Mukotami Paul	ZANU PF	563	
24	Chitapa Henry	MDC Tsvangirai	1153	Chitapa Henry
24	Kufakunesu Manasa Chakanaka Muparadzi	ZANU PF	449	
25	Muzochireva Patrick	MDC Tsvangirai	714	
25	Maho Calisto Mutema	ZANU PF	859	Maho Calisto Mutema
26	Nososo Mudota Mujeke	MDC	560	
26	Chikohora Mebo	ZANU PF	819	Chikohora Mebo
27	Tamba Ernest	MDC Tsvangirai	499	
27	Chinaka Bernard	ZANU PF	988	Chinaka Bernard
28	Dembure Albert	MDC Tsvangirai	636	
28	Chikuni Benjamin	ZANU PF	683	Chikuni Benjamin
31	Chikupe Joanah	ZANU PF	588	
31	Svudu Festus	MDC Tsvangirai	701	Svudu Festus
33	Mada Cletus	MDC Tsvangirai	636	Mada Cletus
33	Manatsa Zivanai Rangarirai	ZANU PF	607	
34	Magate Gatawa James	MDC Tsvangirai	479	Magate Gatawa James
34	Mombo Bernhilda	ZANU PF	395	

MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE

Local Authority	Ward	Name	Party	Votes	Winner
Chegutu Municipality	1	Gwanzura Leo	MDC Tsvangirai	135	Gwanzura Leo
	1	Chakara Never	ZANU PF	57	
	2	Mangota Collen	MDC Tsvangirai	208	Mangota Collen
	2	Muchenje Luciana	ZANU PF	103	
	3	Gondoma Joshua	MDC Tsvangirai	444	Gondoma Joshua
	3	Gasura Lancelot Tichaona	ZANU PF	170	
	4	Jani Thomas	Independent	96	Jaji Joyce Sinodia
	4	Jaji Joyce Sinodia	MDC Tsvangirai	508	
	4	Zinzende Chamunorwa	ZANU PF	200	
	5	Muziwanyara Steven	MDC Tsvangirai	246	Muziwanyara Steven
	5	Reza Samson	MDC	16	
	5	Bhobho Hilda	ZANU PF	107	
	6	Wadzingenyama Noel Nelson	MDC Tsvangirai	686	Wadzingenyama Noel Nelson
	6	Musvibe Agnes	ZANU PF	226	
	7	Ticharwa Edias	MDC Tsvangirai	749	Ticharwa Edias
	7	Chasauka Tendai	ZANU PF	366	
	8	Tembo Moffart	Independent	27	Maganga Raymond Tapiwa
	8	Maganga Raymond Tapiwa	MDC Tsvangirai	546	
	8	Pasira Biggie	ZANU PF	219	
	9	Dzeka Edward	MDC Tsvangirai	527	Dzeka Edward
	9	Mapuranga Shorai	MDC	56	
	9	Kunonga Clever	ZANU PF	243	
	10	Mbizira Tapfumaneyi	MDC Tsvangirai	566	Mbizira Tapfumaneyi
	10	Ngara Alone	ZANU PF	188	
	11	Kudhlande Alice	MDC Tsvangirai	720	Kudhlande Alice
	11	Penhiwa Tracey	ZANU PF	150	
	12	Tembo Patrick	MDC Tsvangirai	813	Tembo Patrick
	12	Kadzombe Trust	ZANU PF	252	
Chegutu RDC	1	Ndewere Stanford	ZANU PF	590	Ndewere Stanford
	1	Savanhu Wilbert	MDC Tsvangirai	414	
	2	Chakanetsa Lloyd Bvumai	MDC Tsvangirai	1554	Chakanetsa Lloyd Bvumai
	2	Machavango Dennis	ZANU PF	1246	
	3	Chaipa Locadia	MDC Tsvangirai	732	Chaipa Locadia

3	Mayishome Lois	ZANU PF	553	
3	Chindiya Washington	Independent	94	
4	Rukarwa Brian	ZANU PF	1134	
4	Musiwa David	MDC Tsvangirai	1186	Musiwa David
5	Mutyambizi Alexio	ZANU PF	595	Mutyambizi Alexio
5	Mude Pfavai	MDC Tsvangirai	509	
8	Kaseke Silent	ZANU PF	888	
8	Muzanenhemo Simbilicio	MDC	118	
8	Marasamhuka Peter	MDC Tsvangirai	901	Marasamhuka Peter
11	Chenjerei Wilfred	MDC Tsvangirai	328	
11	Mubatapasango Nickson	ZANU PF	878	Mubatapasango Nickson
12	Charakatenda Farai	ZANU PF	936	Charakatenda Farai
12	Mahano Revai	MDC Tsvangirai	153	
13	Madimba Farai	MDC Tsvangirai	112	
13	Shumba Gift	ZANU PF	285	Shumba Gift
14	Musevenzi Emmanuel	ZANU PF	497	Musevenzi Emmanuel
14	Kezias John	MDC Tsvangirai	148	
16	Mbangani Etheridge Mufungelwa	ZANU PF	272	Mbangani Etheridge Mufungelwa
16	Zwambila Sylvester Zwelibanzi	MDC Tsvangirai	137	
17	Marecha Michael	ZANU PF	202	Marecha Michael
17	Kamudyariwa Stewart	MDC Tsvangirai	193	
18	Kenema Gladys	ZANU PF	260	Kenema Gladys
18	Mutemasango Rollex Tom	MDC Tsvangirai	79	
19	Mutatabikwa Paulson	MDC Tsvangirai	164	Mutatabikwa Paulson
19	Maisiri Violet	ZANU PF	143	
20	Chipondera Sekai	ZANU PF	1269	Chipondera Sekai
20	Chikwanha Tineyi Clery	MDC Tsvangirai	314	
21	Munyayi Nyembezi	ZANU PF	470	Munyayi Nyembezi
21	Mutarini Pisto	MDC	275	
22	Pfute Laura	ZANU PF	1206	Pfute Laura
22	Watsauka David	MDC Tsvangirai	282	
23	Mupfudza Ngoni	ZANU PF	785	Mupfudza Ngoni
23	Marenje Everisto	MDC Tsvangirai	188	

	25	Jena Sinodia	ZANU PF	801	Jena Sinodia
	25	Mpala Dumisani Newman	MDC Tsvangirai	80	
	26	Chiguvare Patrick Tauya	MDC Tsvangirai	148	
	26	Chipango Agnes	ZANU PF	754	Chipango Agnes
	28	Saringu Joylene	MDC Tsvangirai	182	
	28	Tambaoga Emmanuel	ZANU PF	199	Tambaoga Emmanuel
	29	Hativagone Audrey	ZANU PF	431	Hativagone Audrey
	29	Pfende Jonathan	MDC Tsvangirai	194	
Chinhoyi Municipality	2	Muchongwe Muranganwa	ZANU PF	274	
	2	Mutsunge Tafireyi Nicholas	MDC Tsvangirai	503	Mutsunge Tafireyi Nicholas
	3	Chakweza Chipo Gift	ZANU PF	744	
	3	Nyambi Wheele	MDC Tsvangirai	1349	Nyambi Wheele
	4	Mhizha Brighton	MDC Tsvangirai	696	Mhizha Brighton
	4	Musokota Letiwina	ZANU PF	420	
	5	Gotami Simeon	MDC Tsvangirai	560	Gotami Simeon
	5	Hlupeko Clifford	ZANU PF	299	
	6	Charuza Owen	MDC Tsvangirai	472	Charuza Owen
	6	Mujenge Tongai	ZANU PF	295	
	7	Chekununga Tendai	Independent	179	
	7	Dick James Matty	UPP	3	
	7	Mapfumo Damson Botholomew	MDC Tsvangirai	554	Mapfumo Damson Botholomew
	7	Mavunga Prosper	ZANU PF	400	
	8	Nyamhondoro Claudius Zezayi	MDC Tsvangirai	908	Nyamhondoro Claudius Zezayi
	8	Nyathi Ennia	ZANU PF	343	
	10	Tafirenyika Martha	ZANU PF	136	
	10	Zinduru Divis Pondai	MDC Tsvangirai	273	Zinduru Divis Pondai
	12	Dube Busani	MDC Tsvangirai	585	Dube Busani
	12	Gorejena Rangarirai Roy	MDC	82	
	12	Mangadze Mary	ZANU PF	245	
	13	Musiwa Clara	ZANU PF	216	
	13	Ngwabi Ngobizitha	Independent	153	
	13	Nyangairo Blackmore	MDC Tsvangirai	403	Nyangairo Blackmore
	14	Madzinga Marian	ZANU PF	345	

Hurungwe RDC	14	Mlotshwa Chipo	MDC Tsvangirai	497	Mlotshwa Chipo
	15	Mangwanya Innocent	ZANU PF	193	
	15	Rabi Benny	MDC	215	Rabi Benny
	6	Zuze Rodger	MDC Tsvangirai	522	Zuze Rodger
	6	Masango Misheck	ZANU PF	1469	Masango Misheck
	7	Mukumbi Shakespeare Runyararo	MDC Tsvangirai	566	
	7	Matesanwa Jelous	ZANU PF	1080	Matesanwa Jelous
	8	Chavhuruma Paddington	MDC Tsvangirai	1270	Chavhuruma Paddington
	8	Kapuya Morgan Felix	ZANU PF	860	
	11	Chinhanhu Ruth	MDC Tsvangirai	1784	Chinhanhu Ruth
	11	Kawara Walter Christon	ZANU PF	1256	
	23	Jingura Chamunorwa	MDC Tsvangirai	709	Jingura Chamunorwa
	23	Mofi Edith Adfah	ZANU PF	661	
	24	Booramuponda Godwin	MDC Tsvangirai	1040	Booramuponda Godwin
	24	Mupanduki Joseph	ZANU PF	703	
Kadoma Municipality	1	Chaguta Jonathan	MDC Tsvangirai	417	Chaguta Jonathan
	1	Phiri Luka	ZANU PF	394	
	2	Gave Tiriwaribu	ZANU PF	333	
	2	Gore Michael	MDC Tsvangirai	805	Gore Michael
	3	Mudzingwa Esnati Fungayi	ZANU PF	335	
	3	Pasipamire Bothwell Rangarirai	MDC Tsvangirai	626	Pasipamire Bothwell Rangarirai
	4	Mandipota Fastmove	MDC Tsvangirai	436	Mandipota Fastmove
	4	Mavura Godfrey	ZANU PF	250	
	5	Chenyika Victor	MDC	116	
	5	Chipazi Elizabeth	ZANU PF	152	
	5	Ndlovu Sithembile	MDC Tsvangirai	634	Ndlovu Sithembile
	6	Kazaza Clever	MDC Tsvangirai	951	Kazaza Clever
	6	Nhunge Brown	ZANU PF	264	
	7	Mafuta Willard	MDC Tsvangirai	475	Mafuta Willard
	7	Sindi Baster	ZANU PF	239	
	8	Matambo Peter Chandafrica	MDC Tsvangirai	731	Matambo Peter Chandafrica
	8	Mutemi Emmanuel	ZANU PF	395	

	9	Masukume Abnel	ZANU PF	141	
	9	Nyamukondiwa Action	MDC Tsvangirai	263	Nyamukondiwa Action
	10	Chinyanganya Muchineripi	MDC Tsvangirai	663	Chinyanganya Muchineripi
	10	Chikohora Agrippa	Independent	43	
	10	Machiya Isaac	ZANU PF	135	
	10	Nechishanyi Danymore	ZANU PF	63	
	11	Musapurwa Domnic Regis	ZANU PF	192	
	11	Zimbovora Nelson	ZANU PF	168	
	11	Gava Hubert	MDC Tsvangirai	705	Gava Hubert
	12	Chirwa Otilia	ZANU PF	169	
	12	Moyo Joyce	MDC Tsvangirai	366	Moyo Joyce
	13	Munemo Spiwe	MDC Tsvangirai	480	Munemo Spiwe
	13	Nhamo Innocent Boniface	ZANU PF	262	
	14	Kapfudza Biggy	ZANU PF	388	
	14	Sibanda Masarakufa	MDC Tsvangirai	654	Sibanda Masarakufa
	15	Mugwira Tinashe	MDC Tsvangirai	740	Mugwira Tinashe
	15	Muza Wonder	ZANU PF	246	
	17	Gutu Loice	ZANU PF	58	
	17	Jochore Erasmus	MDC Tsvangirai	367	Jochore Erasmus
	17	Muradi Chipso	ZANU PF	111	
Kariba Town Council	1	Matunga Joyce	ZANU PF	251	
	1	Dzapasi Jessie	MDC Tsvangirai	636	Dzapasi Jessie
	2	Bazondile Weston Lawrence	ZANU PF	270	
	2	Mukoyi Edson	MDC Tsvangirai	767	Mukoyi Edson
	3	Mudzamiri Memory	ZANU PF	82	
	3	Gasura Choice	ZANU PF	237	
	3	Misihairabwi Simbarashe	MDC Tsvangirai	783	Misihairabwi Simbarashe
	4	Chikukwa Lucia	ZANU PF	87	
	4	Ndoro Tracy	MDC Tsvangirai	361	Ndoro Tracy
	5	Sibhula Lenos	ZANU PF	117	
	5	Musemburi Elizabeth	MDC Tsvangirai	316	Musemburi Elizabeth
	6	Chari Everson	ZANU PF	117	
	6	Katewe George	MDC Tsvangirai	295	Katewe George
	7	Chigayo Alois Esmael Njoma	ZANU PF	123	

Karoit Town Council	7	Hwindiri Nicholas	MDC Tsvangirai	175	Hwindiri Nicholas
	8	Biningu Proud	ZANU PF	152	
	8	Matura Kudakwashe	MDC Tsvangirai	162	Matura Kudakwashe
	1	Masakure Elijah	MDC Tsvangirai	279	Masakure Elijah
	1	Mukayani Chomusawona	ZANU PF	143	
	2	Mutambirwa David	MDC Tsvangirai	157	Mutambirwa David
	2	Sungamoyo Stanford	ZANU PF	74	
	3	Majinjiwa Modester	MDC Tsvangirai	245	Majinjiwa Modester
	3	Jena Stewart	ZANU PF	122	
	3	Chikomberanwa			
	3	Malipangamisa B	MDC	11	
	4	Chiwaya Lavender	MDC Tsvangirai	351	Chiwaya Lavender
	4	Chisaka Anywhere	ZANU PF	166	
	4	Simango Jannet	MDC	54	
	5	Chikava Dionysius Justinus	ZANU PF	196	
	5	Chingwende Nicholas	MDC Tsvangirai	340	Chingwende Nicholas
	5	Madhimba Pasi	MDC	48	
	6	Mbonga Jackson	MDC Tsvangirai	239	Mbonga Jackson
	6	Gabah Fanuel	ZANU PF	122	
	7	Miriki James	MDC Tsvangirai	222	Miriki James
	7	Karengesha Dickson	ZANU PF	96	
	7	Kupakuwana Traver	MDC	24	
	8	Pemhiwa Caspell	MDC Tsvangirai	162	Pemhiwa Caspell
	8	Ndoro Eric Sibanda	ZANU PF	51	
	9	Usai Abigale	MDC Tsvangirai	464	Usai Abigale
	9	Rwere Tendai	ZANU PF	167	
Makonde RDC	10	Lungisani Rueben	ZANU PF	199	
	10	Chiwaya Solomon Musikiwa	MDC Tsvangirai	485	Chiwaya Solomon Musikiwa
	3	Gwera Story	MDC Tsvangirai	87	
	3	Matigi Scholastica	ZANU PF	757	Matigi Scholastica
	7	Mhlanga Jeniffer Nomsa	ZANU PF	293	
	7	Matsikandove Stanford	MDC Tsvangirai	307	Matsikandove Stanford
	10	Gomwe Evos Masimba	ZANU PF	501	Gomwe Evos Masimba
	10	Rupere Mary	MDC Tsvangirai	165	

Mhondoro - Ngezi RDC	11	Muzwidzwa Davet	ZANU PF	1074	Muzwidzwa Davet
	11	Chinavainzwa Emmanuel	MDC Tsvangirai	247	
	11	Masango James Masango	Independent	888	
	16	Magetsi Ronald	ZANU PF	537	Magetsi Ronald
	16	Hove Menias	MDC Tsvangirai	509	
	17	Chigwaze Christina	ZANU PF	462	Chigwaze Christina
	17	Kamotso Angeline	MDC Tsvangirai	331	
	18	Nyamasoka Phineas Cheutsi	ZANU PF	413	
	18	Magunda Richard	MDC Tsvangirai	415	Magunda Richard
	1	Takawira Joseph	ZANU PF	552	
	1	Denhere Elias Thomas	MDC Tsvangirai	602	Denhere Elias Thomas
	2	Matonhodze Pio Temba	MDC Tsvangirai	213	
	2	Mapiye Cletos	ZANU PF	528	Mapiye Cletos
	3	Sigudu Charles	MDC Tsvangirai	708	Sigudu Charles
	3	Chinguwa Joseph	ZANU PF	539	
	4	Mubaiwa Shadreck	ZANU PF	944	Mubaiwa Shadreck
	4	Hombe Dorothy	MDC Tsvangirai	697	
	5	Pepukai Chengeta Ephraim	ZANU PF	1002	Pepukai Chengeta Ephraim
	5	Chikowore Carloline	MDC Tsvangirai	469	
	6	Musutu Langton	ZANU PF	599	
	6	Matizanadzo Sylvester	MDC Tsvangirai	661	Matizanadzo Sylvester
	8	Tawu Last	MDC Tsvangirai	233	Tawu Last
	8	Mutekwe Edson	ZANU PF	152	
	9	Mutero Isaac Marambakudya	MDC Tsvangirai	359	
	9	Mangezi Ruka Smart	ZANU PF	861	Mangezi Ruka Smart
	10	Garikai Alice Ntombizodwa	ZANU PF	647	Garikai Alice Ntombizodwa
	10	Gava Regis	MDC Tsvangirai	189	
	11	Nomboka Javangwe Kurebwa	MDC Tsvangirai	672	
	11	Zijena London	ZANU PF	1178	Zijena London
	13	Chikoto Blessing	ZANU PF	1926	Chikoto Blessing
	13	Machaka Orlipha	ZANU PF	728	
	15	Chauruka Betty	ZANU PF	531	
	15	Kenas Bartson	ZANU PF	598	Kenas Bartson

	16	Madoda Gilbert	ZANU PF	385	
	16	Matare Edina	ZANU PF	418	Matare Edina
Norton Town Council	1	Nerutanga Solomon Shingirayi	MDC Tsvangirai	553	Nerutanga Solomon Shingirayi
	1	Dube Florence	ZANU PF	161	
	2	Zinyemba Muhlava Enita	MDC Tsvangirai	57	Zinyemba Muhlava Enita
	2	Kambarami Bybit Lydia	ZANU PF	44	
	3	Rutsate Mollen	MDC	239	Rutsate Mollen
	3	Ndowa Peter	ZANU PF	136	
	5	Marukutira Nyemudzai	MDC Tsvangirai	394	Marukutira Nyemudzai
	5	Utaumire John	ZANU PF	242	
	6	Mufahore Precious	MDC Tsvangirai	255	Mufahore Precious
	6	Matipano Albert Bafana	ZANU PF	168	
	7	Mapfumo Sabastain	ZANU PF	480	
	7	Bukisani Admire	MDC Tsvangirai	660	Bukisani Admire
	8	Gumede Sipho Christfall	MDC	94	
	8	Maigurira Alice	ZANU PF	278	
	8	Zinyemba Albert	MDC Tsvangirai	490	Zinyemba Albert
	9	Masawi Joice	ZANU PF	208	
	9	Chinake Voice	MDC Tsvangirai	501	Chinake Voice
	9	Mushayabasa Tafirenyika	MDC	34	
	10	Mupotaringa Mutemo Baxtone	ZANU PF	375	
	10	Mugadza Edwin	MDC Tsvangirai	836	Mugadza Edwin
Nyaminyami RDC	11	Ndiya Digmore Knowledge Smart	ZANU PF	259	
	11	Takawira Vupenyu Egar	MDC Tsvangirai	636	Takawira Vupenyu Egar
	12	Chigodora Patience	MDC Tsvangirai	658	Chigodora Patience
	12	Matambo Spiwe	ZANU PF	349	
	13	Mujedi Benard	MDC Tsvangirai	338	Mujedi Benard
	13	Mombeyarara Kudakwashe	ZANU PF	240	
	3	Mapokwe Adam	Independent	159	
	3	Siamkwali Clifford	ZANU PF	380	
	3	Charlie Julius	MDC Tsvangirai	912	Charlie Julius
	4	Siamkanga Kenner	Independent	28	
	4	Mufwepi David	MDC Tsvangirai	578	Mufwepi David

Sanyati RDC	4	Chisengere Emmerson	ZANU PF	260	
	4	Sianyongola Innocent	MDC	215	
	4	Munenga Richwell	Independent	143	
	5	Musiyiwa John	MDC Tsvangirai	359	
	5	Matimbidzire Rodgers	ZANU PF	409	Matimbidzire Rodgers
	7	Chikwata Gomba	ZANU PF	181	
	7	Chidhakwa Ophius Manenga	MDC Tsvangirai	193	Chidhakwa Ophius Manenga
	8	Ruwanika Mika	ZANU PF	813	Ruwanika Mika
	8	Vhelemu Ian Douglas	MDC Tsvangirai	618	
	9	Sichaya Stuart	MDC Tsvangirai	388	
	9	Mackenzie Bucha	ZANU PF	461	Mackenzie Bucha
	9	Wachi Joyne	Independent	12	
	10	Buta Leonard	ZANU PF	249	Buta Leonard
	10	Siachazangwa Chanzi	MDC	237	
	12	Chapingiza Ephrai	MDC Tsvangirai	313	
	12	Chinyamandana Christopher	ZANU PF	667	Chinyamandana Christopher
	1	Muchemenyi Angeline	ZANU PF	1194	Muchemenyi Angeline
	1	Sabao Cephas	MDC Tsvangirai	326	
	6	Chishaya Tigere	ZANU PF	651	Chishaya Tigere
	6	Gandi Samuel	MDC Tsvangirai	258	
	8	Ruzvidzo Chamunorwa	ZANU PF	576	Ruzvidzo Chamunorwa
	8	Chida Luckmore	MDC Tsvangirai	329	
	9	Murombo Savy	ZANU PF	330	
	9	Jengwa Simon	MDC Tsvangirai	422	Jengwa Simon
	10	Gora Addah Idah	ZANU PF	884	Gora Addah Idah
	10	Maforimbo Philip	MDC Tsvangirai	489	
	11	Muchekeni Isaac	ZANU PF	848	Muchekeni Isaac
	11	Wozhele Synthea	MDC Tsvangirai	663	
	12	Velemu Musolin	ZANU PF	610	Velemu Musolin
	12	Mazhata Morris	MDC Tsvangirai	395	
	12	Bornwell Mazivanhanga	MDC Tsvangirai	314	
	14	Remba Forgiveness	ZANU PF	266	Remba Forgiveness
	14	Muteshe Washington	MDC Tsvangirai	132	

Zvimba RDC	15	Chinyaure Norman	ZANU PF	183	Chinyaure Norman
	15	Muhaso Obedience	MDC Tsvangirai	106	
	17	Tachiona Tawanda	ZANU PF	930	Tachiona Tawanda
	17	Sitiki Reuben	MDC Tsvangirai	283	
	18	Madaka Edmore	ZANU PF	331	Madaka Edmore
	18	Tafirenyika Lameckson	MDC Tsvangirai	280	
	8	Magama Andrew	ZANU PF	803	Magama Andrew
	8	Chambara Albert Rhodes	MDC Tsvangirai	379	
	10	Magaya Edmore	ZANU PF	441	Magaya Edmore
	10	Mukundwa Washington	MDC Tsvangirai	403	
	12	Chipunza Ernest	ZANU PF	587	Chipunza Ernest
	12	Mukumbirofa Alexander	MDC Tsvangirai	463	
	15	Annalia Chengu	ZANU PF	780	
	15	Shiri Abraham	MDC Tsvangirai	815	Shiri Abraham
	17	Chiminya Nimrod Willard	ZANU PF	909	Chiminya Nimrod Willard
	17	Luwesi Joe Godfrey	MDC Tsvangirai	362	
	19	Mugabe Caroline Tsitsi	ZANU PF	1005	Mugabe Caroline Tsitsi
	19	Boroma Richard Kwedyo	MDC Tsvangirai	316	
	22	Zvirongwe Lancelot	ZANU PF	369	
	22	Tembo Fanny	MDC Tsvangirai	384	Tembo Fanny
	23	Nizira Peter	ZANU PF	311	
	23	Chinanzvavana Manuel	MDC Tsvangirai	430	Chinanzvavana Manuel
	32	Barton Chamanembo	ZANU PF	542	Barton Chamanembo
	32	Biton Andrew Nyabunze	MDC Tsvangirai	236	
	35	Lovemore Zigudo	ZANU PF	1405	
	35	Taonei Eliphigio Tauya	MDC Tsvangirai	1434	Taonei Eliphigio Tauya

#### MATEBELELAND NORTH PROVINCE

Local Authority	Ward	Name	Party	Votes	Winner
Binga RDC	1	Saina Muntanga	ZANU PF	201	
	1	Million Mudenda	MDC Tsvangirai	582	Million Mudenda
	2	Siabbubi Muzamba	ZANU PF	231	
	2	Puntu Muzamba	MDC Tsvangirai	1010	Puntu Muzamba

3	Joseph Munsaka	ZANU PF	285	
3	Phineas Ngwenya	MDC Tsvangirai	1400	Phineas Ngwenya
4	Simeon Dede Mudenda	MDC Tsvangirai	936	Simeon Dede Mudenda
4	Nikela Nkomo	ZANU PF	73	
5	Siapota Wankie Muleya	ZANU PF	500	
5	Saimon Mugande	MDC Tsvangirai	1117	Saimon Mugande
6	Part Malambo Siasayi	MDC Tsvangirai	1538	Part Malambo Siasayi
6	Adam Mudenda	ZANU PF	652	
7	Andrews Binga	ZANU PF	294	
7	Juma Mleya	MDC Tsvangirai	1178	Juma Mleya
8	Mathias Mudenda	MDC Tsvangirai	956	Mathias Mudenda
8	Gear Muleya	ZANU PF	134	
9	Mathias Siyanzoka	ZANU PF	387	
9	Micho Munkuli	MDC Tsvangirai	1514	Micho Munkuli
10	Raphael Munkuli Silyabana	ZANU PF	165	
10	Simunene John Sikabotu	MDC Tsvangirai	1147	Simunene John Sikabotu
11	Mackson Mudimba	MDC Tsvangirai	1118	Mackson Mudimba
11	Judas Muleya	ZANU PF	156	
12	Van Muleya	MDC Tsvangirai	798	Van Muleya
12	Thomas Mugande	ZANU PF	255	
13	David Maswabi Nyati	ZANU PF	104	
13	Isaac Muzamba	MDC Tsvangirai	953	Isaac Muzamba
14	Charles Mudenda	ZANU PF	333	
14	Simon Mwembe	MDC Tsvangirai	2331	Simon Mwembe
15	Siamulamfu Richard Mwembe	ZANU PF	192	
15	Phanuel Mudimba	MDC Tsvangirai	1177	Phanuel Mudimba
16	Richard Mwembe	MDC Tsvangirai	1200	Richard Mwembe
16	Winter Mleya	ZANU PF	170	
17	Alec Mudenda	ZANU PF	245	

Bubi RDC	17	Themba Munkombwe	MDC Tsvangirai	1888	Themba Munkombwe
	18	Muleya Chivumbo	MDC Tsvangirai	934	Muleya Chivumbo
	18	Munkombwe James	ZANU PF	241	
	19	John Muleya	ZANU PF	139	
	19	Lawrence Mungombe	MDC Tsvangirai	1234	Lawrence Mungombe
	20	Crispen Munkuli	MDC Tsvangirai	1070	Crispen Munkuli
	20	Kenne Mumpande	ZANU PF	147	
	21	Marko Dube	ZANU PF	633	
	21	Duoglas Nyoni	MDC Tsvangirai	1547	Duoglas Nyoni
	22	Chiyabi Sanganisa Mwembe	ZANU PF	200	
	22	Fanta Muchimba	MDC Tsvangirai	447	Fanta Muchimba
	23	Faddy Chiabe	ZANU PF	202	
	23	Richard Chizarira Dube	MDC Tsvangirai	973	Richard Chizarira Dube
	24	Keneth Kapoka	ZANU PF	127	
	24	Lackson Ndhlovu	MDC Tsvangirai	414	Lackson Ndhlovu
	25	Alison S. Nyathi	MDC Tsvangirai	547	Alison S. Nyathi
	25	Pollina Mugande	ZANU PF	31	
	4	Donnie Sibanda	ZANU PF	323	
	4	Fannie Sibanda	MDC	465	Fannie Sibanda
	5	Johnson Dube	ZANU PF	154	Johnson Dube
	5	Esinath Ndlovu	MDC	133	
	7	Tomson Zondo	MDC	367	Tomson Zondo
	7	Enock Masuku	ZANU PF	328	
	9	Mathambo Cecil	ZANU PF	114	Mathambo Cecil
	9	Mpofu Decock	MDC	98	
	11	Mbizo David Siwela	ZANU PF	280	Mbizo David Siwela
	11	Nicholas Sibanda	MDC	126	
	11	Timothy Tshuma	MDC Tsvangirai	279	
	15	Bekezela Khabo	ZANU PF	168	
	15	Joel Nguqu Mabhena	MDC	227	Joel Nguqu Mabhena

	16	Memory Linyani	MDC	270	Memory Linyani
	16	Odwell Ngwenya	ZANU PF	71	
	18	Samuel B Makwananzi	MDC	286	Samuel B Makwananzi
	18	Edimont Nyoni	ZANU PF	144	
	19	Villiot Vanasi Nkomazana	ZANU PF	239	Villiot Vanasi Nkomazana
	19	Othilia Mlandwa	MDC	216	
	22	Siqeduthando Ncube	ZANU PF	189	Siqeduthando Ncube
	22	Sibongile Bhebe	MDC Tsvangirai	162	
	22	Julius Divaga	MDC	41	
Hwange Local Board	1	Mpofu Minias	ZANU PF	60	
	1	Dhlakama Leonard	MDC Tsvangirai	241	Dhlakama Leonard
	2	Gumbo Joyce	ZANU PF	24	
	2	Munhenga Admire	MDC Tsvangirai	117	Munhenga Admire
	3	Rice Fungai	ZANU PF	20	
	3	Ndlovu Cosmas	MDC Tsvangirai	122	Ndlovu Cosmas
	4	Kawara M.P	MDC	74	
	4	Kwenda Absolom	MDC Tsvangirai	87	Kwenda Absolom
	4	Mutizwa Egnés	ZANU PF	45	
	5	Dube Chemist	ZANU PF	135	Dube Chemist
	5	Mhlanga Lewis	MDC	37	
	5	Shumba Shylet	MDC Tsvangirai	132	
	6	Ncube Baron	ZANU PF	135	
	6	Mumpande Andrew	MDC Tsvangirai	325	Mumpande Andrew
	6	Chaka Sehlule	MDC	38	
	7	Maposa Wilson	ZANU PF	195	Maposa Wilson
	7	Chemusaita Sipwe	MDC	65	
	8	Ncube Norman	MDC Tsvangirai	353	Ncube Norman
	8	Lwanga Precious	MDC	48	
	8	Nkomo Florence	ZANU PF	86	
	8	Mpofu Nkosana	Independent	44	
	9	Ndlovu Portia	ZANU PF	117	

	9	Chipembere Trinity	MDC	105	
	9	Ndlovu Chrispen	MDC Tsvangirai	1095	Ndlovu Chrispen
	10	Ncube John	ZANU PF	42	
	10	Ndlovu Robert	MDC Tsvangirai	309	Ndlovu Robert
	10	Tshuma Sifiso	MDC	49	
	11	Chuma Moffat	ZANU PF	64	
	11	Mumkululi Kikili Joseph	MDC Tsvangirai	636	Mumkululi Kikili Joseph
	12	Ngwenya Sithembinkosi	ZANU PF	45	
	12	Nkomazana Salani	MDC Tsvangirai	521	Nkomazana Salani
	13	Dube Sylvia	MDC	55	
	13	Ncube Winnie	MDC Tsvangirai	577	Ncube Winnie
	13	Nkomo Public	ZANU PF	79	
	15	Charinya Dannis	ZANU PF	110	
	15	Shumba Kudakwashe P	MDC	338	Shumba Kudakwashe P
Hwange RDC	2	Sibanda Creamson	MDC Tsvangirai	591	Sibanda Creamson
	2	Ndlovu Khulumani	MDC	174	
	2	Ncube Japhet	ZANU PF	415	
	3	Mkandla Never	MDC Tsvangirai	288	
	3	Dube Sam	MDC	347	
	3	Nyoni Alec	ZANU PF	497	Nyoni Alec
	4	Tshuma Timothy Dumulomo	MDC	566	Tshuma Timothy Dumulomo
	4	Weza Eliot	ZANU PF	247	
	5	Mainoti Michael	MDC	568	Mainoti Michael
	5	Siachuma Sama Benson	ZANU PF	396	
	6	Sithole Sayijeni Christopher	MDC	466	Sithole Sayijeni Christopher
	6	Sibanda Victoria	ZANU PF	279	
	7	Ndlovu Jabulani Mangena	MDC	614	Ndlovu Jabulani Mangena
	7	Ncube Agatha	ZANU PF	261	
	8	Nyathi Siyikiwe	MDC Tsvangirai	315	Nyathi Siyikiwe
	8	Bhebhe Ephraim	MDC	56	
	8	Ncube Yusani	ZANU PF	250	

	9	Ncube Bushe	MDC Tsvangirai	293	Ncube Bushe
	9	Mlotshwa Shirley	ZANU PF	185	
	10	Ncube Francisca	MDC Tsvangirai	890	Ncube Francisca
	10	Phiri Lewis	ZANU PF	284	
	11	Ngwenya Mathew	MDC Tsvangirai	171	
	11	Mafu Ebress Majoni	MDC	17	
	11	Mudenda John Sylvester	ZANU PF	217	Mudenda John Sylvester
	12	Nyoni Mukali	MDC	182	
	12	Tshuma Shupani	ZANU PF	73	
	12	Chibuswa Aloisio	Independent	192	Chibuswa Aloisio
	13	Ndlovu Givy	MDC	370	Ndlovu Givy
	13	Sibelo David	ZANU PF	148	
	14	Sibanda Esinathi	ZANU PF	282	
	14	Mumpande Yothamu	MDC	490	Mumpande Yothamu
	14	Sibanda Temba	MDC Tsvangirai	399	
	15	Lisutu Olpha Mujele	MDC Tsvangirai	402	Lisutu Olpha Mujele
	15	Mathe Road Felix	MDC	309	
	15	Mathe Michael	ZANU PF	353	
	16	Ncube Mathias Innocent	MDC Tsvangirai	649	Ncube Mathias Innocent
	16	Sibanda Jorum	MDC	380	
	16	Ngwenya D Lawrence	ZANU PF	204	
	17	Sibelo Alphonse	MDC	416	
	17	Dingani Sipelile	ZANU PF	591	Dingani Sipelile
	18	Chonzi Farai	MDC Tsvangirai	390	Chonzi Farai
	18	Sibanda Vusumuzi	ZANU PF	335	
	19	Gumbo Andrew Benjamin	MDC Tsvangirai	335	Gumbo Andrew Benjamin
	19	Sangarwe Grace	ZANU PF	146	
	20	Shoko George	MDC Tsvangirai	576	Shoko George
	20	Dube Jeniffer	MDC	289	
	20	Tshuma Mathew	ZANU PF	141	
Lupane RDC	1	Albert Mukwananzi	MDC	247	Albert Mukwananzi
	1	Ezekiel Mlotshwa	ZANU PF	239	

2	Xolani Mhlophe	MDC	241	Xolani Mhlophe
2	Bhekithemba Dladla	ZANU PF	134	
3	Nyoni Philip Mtshiywa	ZANU PF	247	Sampson Sivela Mpofu
3	Setilla Sikhanyiso Moyo	MDC Tsvangirai	184	
3	Sampson Sivela Mpofu	MDC	557	
5	Neru Mpofu	MDC	462	Neru Mpofu
5	Sicelo Moyo	ZANU PF	356	
6	Robert Sibanda	MDC	422	Robert Sibanda
6	Abednigo Joseph Mpala	ZANU PF	322	
7	Richard Ndhlovu	MDC	214	Richard Ndhlovu
7	Brown Ndlovu	ZANU PF	179	
8	Domen Moyo	MDC	379	Domen Moyo
8	Joseph Mpofu	ZANU PF	250	
9	Sibangilizwe Ncube	MDC	448	Sibangilizwe Ncube
9	Rex Mangisi Nkomo	ZANU PF	395	
10	Andrew Magodla Tshaba	MDC	656	Andrew Magodla Tshaba
10	Bhareta Ncube	ZANU PF	171	
11	Headman Tshuma	MDC Tsvangirai	178	Sithembubuhle Sibanda
11	Luka Phillip Ngwenya	MDC	369	
11	Sithembubuhle Sibanda	ZANU PF	374	
12	Mordicayi Mnkandla	MDC	395	Janet Mpofu
12	Janet Mpofu	ZANU PF	535	
13	Emely Ncube	ZANU PF	234	Libert Sabelo Nyoni
13	Libert Sabelo Nyoni	MDC	613	
14	Sithabile Moyo	MDC	385	Sithabile Moyo
14	Maruta Gumbo	ZANU PF	178	
15	Leonard Hlakaniphani Moyo	ZANU PF	261	Mdladla Mhlanga
15	Mdladla Mhlanga	Independent	347	
15	Simephi Mahlangu	MDC	337	
16	Maxwell Ncube	ZANU PF	267	

	16	Zett Ncube	MDC	550	Zett Ncube
	17	Gift Tshuma	ZANU PF	381	
	17	Nah Khumalo	MDC	412	Nah Khumalo
	18	Kayeni Dube	MDC	449	Kayeni Dube
	18	Collen Nxumalo	MDC Tsvangirai	107	
	18	Lourance Mbewe	ZANU PF	209	
	19	Esau Sibanda	MDC	565	Esau Sibanda
	19	Reuben Sibanda	ZANU PF	195	
	20	Matama Nkomo	MDC	551	Matama Nkomo
	20	Sayijeni Sibanda	ZANU PF	293	
	21	Denson Kulu Ncube	MDC	512	Denson Kulu Ncube
	21	Petro Mlindzwa Sibanda	ZANU PF	359	
	22	Mganyulwa Stephen Ngwenya	MDC	357	Mganyulwa Stephen Ngwenya
	22	Elizabeth Dlamini	ZANU PF	107	
	22	Cornelius Tshuma	MDC Tsvangirai	121	
	23	Elizabeth Moyo	MDC	177	
	23	Miriam Nsingo	ZANU PF	236	Miriam Nsingo
	26	Major Mpala	MDC Tsvangirai	64	Major Mpala
	26	Ndhlovu John	MDC	42	
	26	Siluzi Silas Ndimande	ZANU PF	22	
	28	Mnconywa Tshuma	MDC Tsvangirai	65	
	28	Maxwell Mtunzana	MDC	375	Maxwell Mtunzana
	28	Shadreck Mazibisa	ZANU PF	80	
Nkayi RDC	1	Jonathan Viri Ndhlovu	ZANU PF	334	
	1	Newman Magutshwa	MDC	591	Newman Magutshwa
	2	George Maposa	MDC	382	
	2	Raphael Tshuma	ZANU PF	475	Raphael Tshuma
	3	Edward Dube	ZANU PF	276	
	3	Thokozani Mpofu Sileya	MDC	482	Thokozani Mpofu Sileya
	4	Howard Mpofu	ZANU PF	386	
	4	Dube Mgijima	MDC	415	Dube Mgijima

5	Zaphania Nkomo	ZANU PF	318	
5	Zephaniah Sibanda	MDC	958	Zephaniah Sibanda
6	Goodenough Layi Mpunzi	ZANU PF	427	
6	Nyathi Bernard	MDC	503	Nyathi Bernard
7	Dennis Z Sibanda	ZANU PF	485	Dennis Z Sibanda
7	Edmors Ndlovu	MDC	389	
8	Ncube Joan	ZANU PF	427	Ncube Joan
8	Amos Ngwenya	MDC	340	
9	Elias Sibanda	ZANU PF	409	Elias Sibanda
9	Reuben Ncube	MDC	242	
10	Jameson J Mnethwa	ZANU PF	434	Jameson J Mnethwa
10	Max Dube	MDC	320	
13	Nyoni Jabulani	MDC	200	
13	Paulos Mdatsha Mlotshwa	ZANU PF	271	Paulos Mdatsha Mlotshwa
14	Busani Sithole	MDC	575	Busani Sithole
14	Alice Ndhlovu	ZANU PF	426	
16	Bekithemba Ncube	ZANU PF	92	
16	Jabulani Ncube	MDC	625	Jabulani Ncube
17	Isaih Mlalazi	MDC	374	Isaih Mlalazi
17	Florence Moyo	ZANU PF	363	
18	Reuben Moyo	MDC	483	Reuben Moyo
18	Thembelani Ndlovu	ZANU PF	122	
19	Mpokiseng Sibanda	MDC	558	Mpokiseng Sibanda
19	Norman Ndebele	ZANU PF	234	
20	Angelina Ndlovu	ZANU PF	188	
20	Maria Ndlovu	MDC	400	Maria Ndlovu
22	Thabani Moyo	MDC	620	Thabani Moyo
22	Mateu Ncube	MDC Tsvangirai	244	
23	Brenda Mpofu	MDC	441	Brenda Mpofu

	23	Lactogen Ndlovu	ZANU PF	243	
	24	Jacob Sibanda	ZANU PF	320	
	24	Tshuma Dennis	MDC	606	Tshuma Dennis
	25	Silibaziso Gertrude Mhlanga	MDC	503	Silibaziso Gertrude Mhlanga
	25	Khawulisa Hlabangana	UPP	14	
	25	Star Matham Ndlovu	ZANU PF	204	
	27	Lewis Moyo	MDC	486	Lewis Moyo
	27	Qotshiwe Dube	ZANU PF	130	
	28	Ndlovu Tshipisa Tapson	MDC	269	Ndlovu Tshipisa Tapson
	28	Cillopasi Moyo	ZANU PF	119	
	29	Kufakwezwe Ncube	MDC	281	Kufakwezwe Ncube
	29	Magret Sibanda	MDC Tsvangirai	128	
	29	Msolina John Mpofu	ZANU PF	235	
	30	Ndlovu Vote	ZANU PF	95	
	30	Senelani Albert Gumpo	MDC	218	Senelani Albert Gumpo
Tsholotsho RDC	1	Moses Ngwiza Zikhali	ZANU PF	326	
	1	Jeremiah Marko Sibanda	MDC	408	Jeremiah Marko Sibanda
	2	Israel Ndlovu	MDC	632	Israel Ndlovu
	2	Sibongile Ngwenya	ZANU PF	255	
	3	Obert Andrew Tshuma	ZANU PF	326	
	3	Aaron Mshasha Nyoni	MDC	724	Aaron Mshasha Nyoni
	4	Patrick Nyoni	ZANU PF	284	
	4	Francis Angelbert Dube	MDC	431	Francis Angelbert Dube
	5	Sibongile Nyoni	ZANU PF	247	
	5	Bee Paul Ndebele	MDC	644	Bee Paul Ndebele
	6	Kossam Ndlovu	ZANU PF	341	
	6	Abel Jango Dube	MDC	720	Abel Jango Dube
	7	Bulu Eliot Nkomo	ZANU PF	535	Bulu Eliot Nkomo
	7	Mhlabeni Ndlovu	MDC	227	
	7	Endes Dube	MDC Tsvangirai	218	

	9	Smile Sibanga Ncube	ZANU PF	294	Petros Mahonondo
	9	Petros Mahonondo	MDC	709	
	9	Getrude Dlamini	MDC Tsvangirai	114	
	10	Molly Dube	ZANU PF	224	Willard Moyo
	10	Willard Moyo	MDC	469	
	11	Jero Ndlovu	ZANU PF	112	Victor Gambo Sithole
	11	Victor Gambo Sithole	MDC	259	
	12	Velaphi Mlingo	ZANU PF	245	Rodah Ncube
	12	Rodah Ncube	MDC	631	
	12	Sibonakaliso Ndlovu	MDC Tsvangirai	182	
	13	Violet Mkwebu	ZANU PF	159	Mabhetshu Gabriel Ncube
	13	Mabhetshu Gabriel Ncube	MDC	603	
	14	Bhani Annah Ngwenya	ZANU PF	257	Julias Tshuma
	14	Julias Tshuma	MDC	425	
	15	Dorah Msimanga	ZANU PF	588	Christopher Nkomo
	15	Christopher Nkomo	MDC Tsvangirai	761	
	22	Owen Dube	ZANU PF	246	Warning Lupahla
	22	Warning Lupahla	MDC	706	
Umguza - Bubi	1	Mhlanga Alexander	ZANU PF	341	Mangunda Blessing T
	1	Mangunda Blessing T	MDC	346	
	2	Mary Marlene Shelton	ZANU PF	1747	Mary Marlene Shelton
	2	Stephen Goderde	Independent	772	
	3	Thomas M Nyilika	ZANU PF	359	Bonile H Hadebe
	3	Bonile H Hadebe	MDC	363	
	4	Mthenjwa Ndaba	ZANU PF	159	Mxolisi Ndlovu
	4	Mxolisi Ndlovu	MDC Tsvangirai	326	
	4	Elen Mpofu	MDC	192	
	5	Kimpton Sibanda	MDC	428	Kimpton Sibanda
	5	Vail Mangaba	ZANU PF	227	
	6	Dumisani D Ndiweni	ZANU PF	263	Sipho Ngwenya
	6	Sipho Ngwenya	MDC	474	

Hwange - Victoria Falls	7	Chiperechenhamo Leonard Z	ZANU PF	229	Mpofu Themba
	7	Mpofu Themba	MDC	413	
	11	Ketty Ncube	ZANU PF	213	Mlilo Edward Khamba
	11	Masumu F Ncube	MDC Tsvangirai	176	
	11	Mlilo Edward Khamba	MDC	529	
	12	Judia Ngwenya	MDC Tsvangirai	210	Johannes Sibanda
	12	Johannes Sibanda	ZANU PF	305	
	16	Mbuva Ellen	ZANU PF	646	Mbuva Ellen
	16	Ndlovu Caspon Crispin	Independent	197	
	16	Campion Mlotshwa	MDC	638	
	18	Qiniso Ncube	MDC	78	Mandla Khumalo
	18	Nkomo Mbuso	MDC Tsvangirai	124	
	18	Mandla Khumalo	ZANU PF	174	
	1	Whisper Mpala	MDC	58	Benard Nyamambi
	1	Benard Nyamambi	MDC Tsvangirai	152	
	1	Vatema Rangarirai Tatenda	ZANU PF	32	
	2	Stanford Mwela	MDC Tsvangirai	155	Stanford Mwela
	2	Fletcher Mathema	MDC	79	
	2	Cynthia Khumalo	ZANU PF	86	
	3	Dimore Mangombe	MDC Tsvangirai	84	Dimore Mangombe
	3	John Sianaga	ZANU PF	63	
	4	Domitira Show Ndlovu	ZANU PF	57	Patricia Muchekesi
	4	Patricia Muchekesi	MDC Tsvangirai	481	
	4	Siphiwe Lyster Ngwenya	MDC	110	
	5	Pearce Kwidini	MDC	89	Paulos Chiliwede
	5	Bekezela Sibanda	ZANU PF	109	
	5	Paulos Chiliwede	MDC Tsvangirai	347	
	6	Nenela Moyo	ZANU PF	123	Ndlovu Simon Chikwada
	6	Mhabezi Ncube	MDC	58	
	6	Ndlovu Simon Chikwada	MDC Tsvangirai	225	
	7	Bernard Ngwiza Ncube	MDC	45	Givemore Mvhiringi
	7	Givemore Mvhiringi	MDC Tsvangirai	286	
	7	Brethren Manzongo	Independent	20	

7	Raphael Ncube	ZANU PF	110	
8	Ngkosilathi Jiyane	MDC Tsvangirai	365	Ngkosilathi Jiyane
8	Thabani Ngwenya	ZANU PF	128	
8	Stephen Ndlovu	MDC	34	
9	Clement Vutu Mathe	MDC	191	
9	Davison Ndhlovu	ZANU PF	180	
9	Nkululeko Nyoni	MDC Tsvangirai	492	Nkululeko Nyoni
10	Taruvunga Makoti	MDC Tsvangirai	278	Taruvunga Makoti
10	Fanuel Sibindi	MDC	147	
10	Roy Dube	ZANU PF	158	
11	Dubeko Sibanda	MDC Tsvangirai	752	Dubeko Sibanda
11	Johnson Ndlovu	Independent	136	
11	Dennis Ndlovu	ZANU PF	230	
11	Million Moyo	MDC	453	

PROVINCE	ROBERT MUGABE	MORGAN TSVANGIRAI	REJECTED/SPOILT VOTES	TOTAL VOTES
BULAWAYO	21127	13291	9166	43584
MASH WEST	25699	18459	10821	285979
MASVINGO	321404	12804	7940	343948
MAT NORTH	84185	40099	9907	134 191
MAT SOUTH	92654	21687	7353	121694
MIDLANDS	302407	33555	19438	355400
MANICALAND	323284	29561	17525	370370
HARARE	156478	48307	36547	241232
MASH CENTRAL	276912	4066	3409	284387
MASH EAST	315119	11171	7675	333965
TOTAL	2 150 269	233 000	129 781	2 514 750