ZIMBABWE ELECTION SUPPORT NETWORK

FINAL REPORT OF THE 2018

VOTERS' ROLL AUDIT

2018

ABOUT THE ZIMBABWE ELECTION SUPPORT NETWORK

The Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN) is a coalition of 36 non-governmental organizations formed to co-ordinate activities pertaining to elections. The major focus of the Network is to promote democratic processes in general and free and fair elections in particular. ZESN was also established to standardize the NGOs' election-related activities and methodology, as well as to ensure wider geographical coverage and co-ordination of activities. The broad aim of the Network is therefore to enhance the electoral process in Zimbabwe in order to promote democracy and good governance in general, and free and fair elections in particular, whilst adhering to internationally acceptable standards. The vision of ZESN is a Zimbabwe where a democratic electoral environment and processes are upheld and its mission is to promote democratic elections in Zimbabwe.

The objectives of ZESN are:

- To enhance citizen participation in issues of governance and democracy
- To promote democratic free and fair electoral processes through objectively and impartially monitoring and observing elections
- To promote the creation of a legal framework and an election culture for free and fair elections.
- To effectively gather, disseminate and communicate objective information about elections and other democratic processes.

In pursuing its vision, mission and objectives, ZESN is guided by the following values:

- Democratic, free and fair elections
- Secrecy of the ballot
- Democracy
- Mutual respect and tolerance
- Respect for human rights
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Peace
- Informed citizen participation
- Non-discrimination
- Gender equality
- Gender sensitivity
- Non-partisanship

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ZESN expresses its heartfelt gratitude to the field enumerators and supervisors who dedicated time and effort to conduct the field tests. ZESN is also indebted to its Technical Partners the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and independent consultants from Kenya and Zimbabwe who assisted with the Computer Audit. ZESN also greatly appreciates financial support from the European Union, without which it would have been impossible to conduct the Audit. ZESN is indebted to its Secretariat who spent relentless hours working on the project.

CONTENTS

ZIMBABWE ELECTION SUPPORT NETWORK 1

FINAL REPORT OF THE 2018 1

VOTERS' ROLL AUDIT 1

2018 1

ABOUT THE ZIMBABWE ELECTION SUPPORT NETWORK 2

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 3

LIST OF ACROYNMS 6

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 7

LEGAL FRAMEWORK 10

Requirements for Registration 10

Registration and Inspection of the Voters' Roll 12

De-duplication process 13

OBJECTIVES 13

MEASUREMENT CRITERIA 13

METHODOLOGY 14

Computer Audit 14

People-to-list 14

List-to-people 14

SAMPLING 15

List-to-people 15

People-to-list 17

QUALITY CONTROL AND DATA ANALYSIS 20

Quality control 20

Data Collection and Analysis 20

LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES 20

COMPUTER AUDIT OF THE 2018 PRELIMINARY VOTERS' ROLL (PVR) 22

DESCRIPTION 22

Number of Registrants 22
Registrants by Geography 22
Registrants by Age on 30 July 2018 26
ACCURACY 32
Missing Data 32
Unclean Data 32
Too Young or Too Old Registrants 32
Potentially Incorrect Date of Birth 32
Potential Duplicates 34
Mismatching Information 34
Multiple Registrants with the Same Location (Address) 36
Locations (Addresses) with Registrants Registered in Two or More Wards 40
CURRENCY (UP-TO-DATENESS) 40
Registrants 40
Registrants by Geography 41
Registrants by Gender 51
Registrants by Age 54
COMPLETENESS 59
Number of registrants 59
Registrants by Geography 59
Registrants by Gender 69
Registrants by Age 72
ANALYSIS OF THE FINAL VOTERS' ROLL 74
DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED VOTERS BY AGE 74
MULTIPLE REGISTRATION CASES IN THE FINAL VOTERS' ROLL 77
COMPARISON OF THE FVR WITH ZIMSTATS CENSUS DATA 80
COMPARISON OF THE FVR WITH PRELIMINARY VOTERS ROLL (PVR) 84
LIST-TO-PEOPLE 85
PEOPLE-TO-LIST 92
PERCEPTIONS ON VOTER REGISTRATION 95
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 105

LIST OF ACROYNMS

BVR	Biometric Voter Registration
EA	Enumeration Areas
FVR	Final Voters' Roll
ICs	Inspection Centers
PVR	Preliminary Voters' Roll
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
PPS	Probability Proportionate to Size
VRA	Voters' Roll Audit
ZEC	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
ZESN	Zimbabwe Election Support Network

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ZESN conducted an audit of the 2018 Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) voters' rolls. The audit was conducted to provide independent non-partisan information on the quality of the 2018 PVR and the 2018 FVR to all stakeholders, including: the ZEC, political parties, civic organizations, and citizens. The methodology of the voters' roll audit encompassed conducting computer audits, people-to-list and list-to-people field tests. ZESN examined accuracy, currency and completeness of the voters' rolls provided.

ZESN conducted the audits for voters roll released in electronic format by the Zimbabwe Election Commission (ZEC) on 16 June 2018 and the 25th of July 2018. ZESN notes that unlike in past elections the ZEC, provided an electronic copy of the 2018 FVR to stakeholders in accordance with the Electoral Act (Chapter 2:13) as provided for in Section 21 (7) which prescribes that where a voters' roll is provided in electronic form ……, *its format shall be such as allows its contents to be searched and analyzed*.

The 2018 FVR will play a critical role in the conduct of the 2018 harmonized elections. It will be used to determine who is able to vote and who is not on Election Day. Errors on the 2018 FVR regardless of whether they are intentional or not could prevent eligible individuals from voting, or enable illegal voting. Further systematic problems that affect particular groups of individuals can fundamentally undermine the credibility of an election. While no voters' roll is perfect, if the 2018 FVR is widely perceived as accurate, current, and complete it will enhance confidence in the overall process for the 2018 harmonized elections.

Understanding the quality of the 2018 FVR is particularly important given serious challenges identified with the 2013 preliminary voters roll (PVR). Analysis of the 2013 PVR showed a clear pattern of over registration in rural areas and with older voters and under registration in urban areas and with younger voters. These issues undermined the credibility of the 2013 harmonized elections.

In terms of accuracy, the 2018 PVR has complete data for all registrants and few obviously duplicate registrants, but potential errors were identified related to identifying information (in particular date of birth data for registrants in Mashonaland Central). In terms of currency, the overall number of registrants decreased form -3%. The percentage of new, first time registrants is 43%. Urban registrants increased from 28% to 33%, but registrants for Bulawayo decreased by -14%. Female registrants increased from 52% to 54%. The number of registrants 18 to 22 increased by 372% and those 23 to 27 increased by 83% while the number of registrants 93 to 97 decreased by -91% and those 98 or older decreased -94%.

The analysis also compared the 2018 FVR voters' roll, with the 2018 PVR and ZimStats 2018 projected census figures. On the whole, the registered voter population of 5,695,706 is lower than both the eligible voters deduced from the2012 census population (6,805,455) as well as those from the 2018 census projections (7,224,128). However, there is a marginal increase of 0.21% in the number of registrants from 5 683 936 reported in the 2018 PVR to 5 695 706 in the FVR. However, the majority (80.40%) of these additions are found in Mashonaland West province. Of the total adult population of registrants contained in the FVR, roughly 54% are women and 46% are men. The majority (68%) of registered voters reside in rural Zimbabwe compared to 32% who stay in urban areas. The analysis managed to flag out a number of records that belong to suspected multiple registered individuals. There are also a few strange cases where the FVR registrants are more than the official 2018 adult population projection.

In addition, ZESN also conducted complementary field tests audit of the 2018 FVR. The field test audit had two components: a list-to-people test which involves randomly identifying individuals from across the country on the 2018 FVR and then deploying enumerators to locate the sampled individuals and verify their registration information; and a people-to-list test in which enumerators randomly select individuals from across the country and request their registration information and then compare this to what is in the 2018 FVR. From the field tests ZESN notes that there is a high level of consistency in entering data of registrants on the voters' roll. ZESN could not locate 8.3% of respondents, who were unknown at address given in the voters' roll.

The findings of these audits provide an overall assessment of the 2018 FVR. Overall, ZESN's audit found that the 2018 FVR is an improvement over the 2013 PVR, but that challenges remain. ZESN's computer audit found a wide variety of mistakes in the 2018 PVR and 2018 FVR. While every voters' roll contains inaccuracies, more could have been done to clean the 2018 FVR. ZESN's computer audit found that while registration rates for urban and young voters on the 2018 FVR have increased significantly from the 2013 PVR, concerns remain about under registration in urban areas and with younger voters relative to registration rates for rural and older voters. While the ZEC allocated additional BVR kits to rural areas that lead to high registration rates for rural and older voters, the ZEC did not, despite requests, make similar efforts to ensure higher registration rates for urban and young voters. This disparity undermines the inclusiveness of the elections.

However, registration rates for urban areas and younger registrants continue to lag behind those of rural areas and older registrants in both the 2018 FVR and 2018 PVR – though not as much as in the 2013 PVR.

Recommendations

The ZEC released the 2018 FVR too late in the process to address any shortcomings identified for the 2018 harmonized elections. Had the 2018 PVR been released in electronic format earlier or had the ZEC made more detailed information available in electronic format at the end of each phase of the BVR process then a computer audit could have been conducted much earlier and recommendations could have been offered in a timely fashion to enhance the inclusiveness of the BVR process and the quality of the resulting 2018 FVR. This could have helped build public confidence not only in the 2018 FVR, but also in the ZEC itself in advance of Election Day.

Based on our analysis of the 2018 FVR, ZESN offers the following recommendations for future voter registration processes:

- The ZEC should equitably distribute BVR kits to urban and rural areas,
- The ZEC should ensure that all eligible voters are given the opportunity to register to vote as the current voters' roll exclude 21% of potential voters.
- The ZEC and civic organizations should conduct more targeted voter education and voter registration activities targeting young voters between the ages of 18 to 32;
- The ZEC should provide more timely detailed registration information in electronic format for each phase of the BVR process;
- The ZEC should compare registration information across voters' rolls to identify possible errors;
- The ZEC should also explain what constitutes a material or immaterial error on the voters' roll, in order to prevent disenfranchisement of registrants whose registration details might have errors;
- The ZEC should consider posting voters' rolls outside inspection centres to allow for public scrutiny for removal of ineligible voters by reason of non-residence, or death;
- The ZEC should further clean the voters' roll by, investigating all unusual entries and removing duplicate entries;
- Achieving a credible voters' roll should be possible if ZEC continues to invest in good data management and analysis skills to deal with complex nature of the voters' roll data;
- ZEC needs to check out strange instances where the registered voters exceed projected population figures especially for age groups above 39 years.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The 2013 Constitution ushered in a new dispensation in electoral management in Zimbabwe, by moving critical voter registration activities from the Registrar General to the ZEC. According to Section 239 of the Constitution the ZEC has the function to conduct elections and they must 'ensure that those elections …are conducted effectively, freely, fairly, transparently and in accordance with the law.' This section also mandates ZEC to register voters, compile voters' rolls and registers and to ensure the proper custody and maintenance of voters' rolls and registers.

According to section 36A of the Electoral Act Chapter 2:13 the President on advice of the Commission 'may at any time proclaim in the Gazette order that there shall be a new registration of voters'. Hence, on the 9th of September of 2017 the then President, R.G. Mugabe proclaimed that BVR would start on the 14th of September of 2017. BVR technology uses physical features, which are unique to every individual for purposes of identification. These physical features include fingerprints, facial scans, voice recognition and other features, which are unique to each person … the BVR system helps to create a more accurate system of identification and eliminates the problem of duplications, which has blighted previous voters' rolls and elections.'[1] The ZEC went further to issue Statutory Instrument (S.I) 85 of 2017 'Electoral (Voter Registration) Regulations' to set out the voter registration regulations and procedure.

Requirements for Registration

According to schedule four of the Constitution a person can register as a voter if they are 18 years or over and a Zimbabwean citizen. The Constitution allows for additional requirements to be added by the Electoral law but these must be consistent with section 67 of the Constitution which guarantees every citizens' right to participate in electoral processes. Therefore, in accordance with Schedule four, the Electoral Voter Registration Regulations provided for additional regulations. Section 4 of the regulations states:

> *4. For the purposes of registering as a voter any one of the following documents which legibly show that the claimant is a citizen of Zimbabwe of or over the age of eighteen years shall constitute proof of identity and citizenship-*
> *(a) a national identity document, that is to say, an identity document in terms of section 7(2) of the National Registration Act [Chapter 10:17]; or*
> *(b) a.. waiting pass", that is to say, a notice in writing in terms of section 7(1) of the National Registration Act [Chapter 10:17], which includes a photograph of the bearer; or*

[1] ZESN Biometric Voter Registration Observation Report Available http://www.zesn.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/ZESN-BVR-Observation-Report.pdf

(c) a valid Zimbabwean passport.

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

5. (1) For the purposes of registering as a voter the following documents shall constitute proof of residence-
(a) title deeds or a certificate of occupation;
(b) a lodgers permit issued by the relevant local authority;
(c) rates, water, electricity, telephone or credit store statements on which is shown the claimant's name and physical address;
(d) a statement from the landlord, parent or friend of the claimant confirming that the claimant resides at the stated place of residence accompanied by any of the documents in paragraph(a), (b) or(c) in the name of the landlord, parent, friend or such other person at whose residence the claimant resides;
(e) a statement confirming that the claimant resides at the stated place of residence made by the head of a school, hospital or other public institution where the claimant resides;
(f) a statement confirming that the claimant resides at the stated place of residence made by or on behalf of the person in whose name a mining location is registered in the area where the claimant resides;
(g) a statement by the claimant's employer confirming his or her address;
(h) a confirmation letter by the relevant councillor, village head, headman or Chief confirming that the claimant resides in the ward he or she claims to reside in;
(i) a continuation letter by farm owner or resettlement officer confirming that the claimant resides in the ward he or she claims to reside in;
(j) an offer letter proving that the claimant is in lawful occupation of the land to which the offer letter relates;
(k) a hospital bill or a clinic or hospital card or an envelope with post office markings reflecting the claimant's address.

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

said documents. Many raised the issue that it was cumbersome and discouraged some from registering to vote.[2]

Registration and Inspection of the Voters' Roll

Section 17 of the Electoral Act states that, 'Voter registration shall be conducted on a continuous basis so as to keep the voters' roll up to date.' This means that voter registration should happen throughout the electoral cycle. Once the roll has been compiled the Act stipulates that it is open to be inspected by anyone. Section 21 stipulates that the voters' roll is a public document and open to inspection by the public, free of charge during ordinary office hours. While inspecting without removing it a person is free to make notes and the commission shall within a reasonable period provide any person who requests it and pays the prescribed fee, with a copy of the voters roll, including a consolidated roll.[3]

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

The inspection process as conducted by ZEC fell short of the requirements of the Act. The law clearly stipulates that the voter's roll is a public document and open to inspection by the public. However, during the inspection period ZESN observers noted that:

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

[2] Available https://www.herald.co.zw/residents-say-no-to-proof-of-residence-for-bvr/
[3] Section 21 of the Electoral Act

Form (VR 3) were missing 15% of the time. This was high especially at the beginning of the inspection period.[4]

De-duplication process

The Act states in Section 32 that The Commission shall ensure that no person is registered as a voter more than once on the voters roll for any one polling station. However, in the event that 'the Commission is satisfied that a voter is registered more than once on the voters' roll for any polling station, the Commission shall remove the duplicate or multiple names of the voter so that the name of that voter appears only once, and on the appropriate polling station voters' roll.'[5]

The Act further states that no notice is required to be given of the Commission's action before or after removing any duplicate or multiple names of any voter. Section 35 states that if a voter is aggrieved by the removal from the Act, they can appeal against the decision to a designated magistrate in their province. The history of duplicates with previous voters' rolls makes this development welcome. It is imperative that the ZEC removes all duplicates on the voters' roll and keep a clean voters' roll which is accessible. However, 'the stipulation that no notice has to be given is contrary to the tenets of administrative justice as a voter should have the opportunity to make representations before his/her name is removed from the roll, and not after. Though there is an option of appealing to a designated magistrate of the province, depending on timing it may be too late to get the name enlisted back on the voters' roll.[6]

OBJECTIVES

The voters' roll audit was guided by the following objectives:

- To increase trust and citizen confidence in the conduct of the 2018 elections
- To increase credibility of the 2018 BVR voters' roll
- To independently verify the quality of the 2018 voters' rolls

MEASUREMENT CRITERIA

Accuracy relates to the rate of error in entering data on the individual voter, that is, name, date of birth, gender, identification number, etc.

[4] http://www.zesn.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/ZESN-Report-on-the-Inspection.pdf
[5] Section 32 of the Electoral Act 2:13
[6] Analysis of the Electoral Amendment act of 28 may 2018 and Outstanding Reforms ahead of the 30 July 2018 elections'

Completeness relating to the proportion of eligible voters included on the voters' roll

Currency relates to whether the information on the voters' roll is updated, for example through transfers for those who have moved to a new location and removals of records of persons who are no longer eligible to be voters for example are deceased, non-residents or multiple registration.

METHODOLOGY

A Voters' Roll Audit (VRA) is a systematic and scientific assessment of the quality of the voter registry. An audit is a method that is used by independent election observers around the world and has been proven reliable and accurate internationally. Verification of the accuracy of a voter registry in the form of a VRA can help to detect and deter electoral fraud, correct administrative errors and promote broad public confidence in the process on Election Day and beyond. The goal of this VRA is to increase citizen trust and public confidence in the conduct of the 2018 harmonised elections and to increase credibility of the 2018 BVR voters' roll.

Computer Audit

One method for examining the accuracy, comprehensiveness/ completeness and currency of the voter register is a computer audit. The computer audit was used to assess both the internal and external consistency of the voters' roll. The computer test analysed variables that include registration by age of voters on election day, gender, province and setting (urban and rural) by making comparison with national population figures and by making a comparison with the 2013 PVR.

People-to-list

The people-to-list test, involves selecting individuals at random and then determine if those individuals are listed in the voters' roll and if so, whether the information is correct. A representative sample is used to select individuals. The test captures people who should be on the voters' roll, but whose names are missing. The test also determines what proportion of the eligible voting population is on the voter registry.

List-to-people

The list-to-people test identifies the extent to which the voters' roll is bloated with the names of non-existent or ineligible voters. The test captures people who are on the voters' roll but should not be. The test ensured that every name on the voters' roll was that of an actual person eligible to vote and that his/her information, such as address, was correct and

up-to-date. This method involved randomly selecting names from the voters' roll and then sending out enumerators to locate the selected individuals, confirm their existence and the accuracy of the registration information (name, gender, date of birth, identification number etc.) of the individual.

SAMPLING

List-to-people

A nationally representative sample of 1,200 was drawn from the voters' roll from a sample universe of 5,683,936 million registered Zimbabweans. The field tests were conducted using the 2018 PVR. The sample was stratified by province and rural/urban domains. The sample was allocated using Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) into the 10 provinces of Zimbabwe. The total number of people in the voters' roll in each province was used to allocate (measure of size) a sample of 1,200 individuals in the ten provinces of Zimbabwe. Within each province the allocated sample was further allocated into rural and urban areas using the proportions of populations in the rural and urban areas of the province in the voters' roll.

Allocation of the sample: Province and Rural/ Urban

PROVINCE	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	TOTAL SAMPLE	URBAN SAMPLE	RURAL SAMPLE	TOTAL PERCENTAGE Targeted	% sampled individuals
BULAWAYO	258,690	0	258,690	**55**	55	0	5	5
HARARE	900,300	0	900,300	**190**	190	0	15	16
MANICALAND	128,959	604,334	733,293	**155**	27	128	13	13
MASH CENTRAL	23,609	508,255	531,864	**112**	5	107	9	9
MASH EAST	63,614	569,512	633,126	**134**	13	121	11	11
MASH WEST	155,853	489,121	644,974	**136**	33	103	11	11
MASVINGO	58,501	558,,703	617,204	**130**	12	118	11	11
MAT NORTH	44,113	294,738	338,851	**71**	9	62	6	6
MAT SOUTH	38,847	225,313	264,160	**56**	8	48	5	5
MIDLANDS	206,012	555,462	761,474	**161**	43	118	14	13
Total	**1,878,498**	**3,805,438**	**5,683,936**	**1,200**	**395**	**805**	**100**	**100**

After the sample was further classified into rural and urban domains in each province, then constituencies were randomly selected from which individuals were randomly selected.

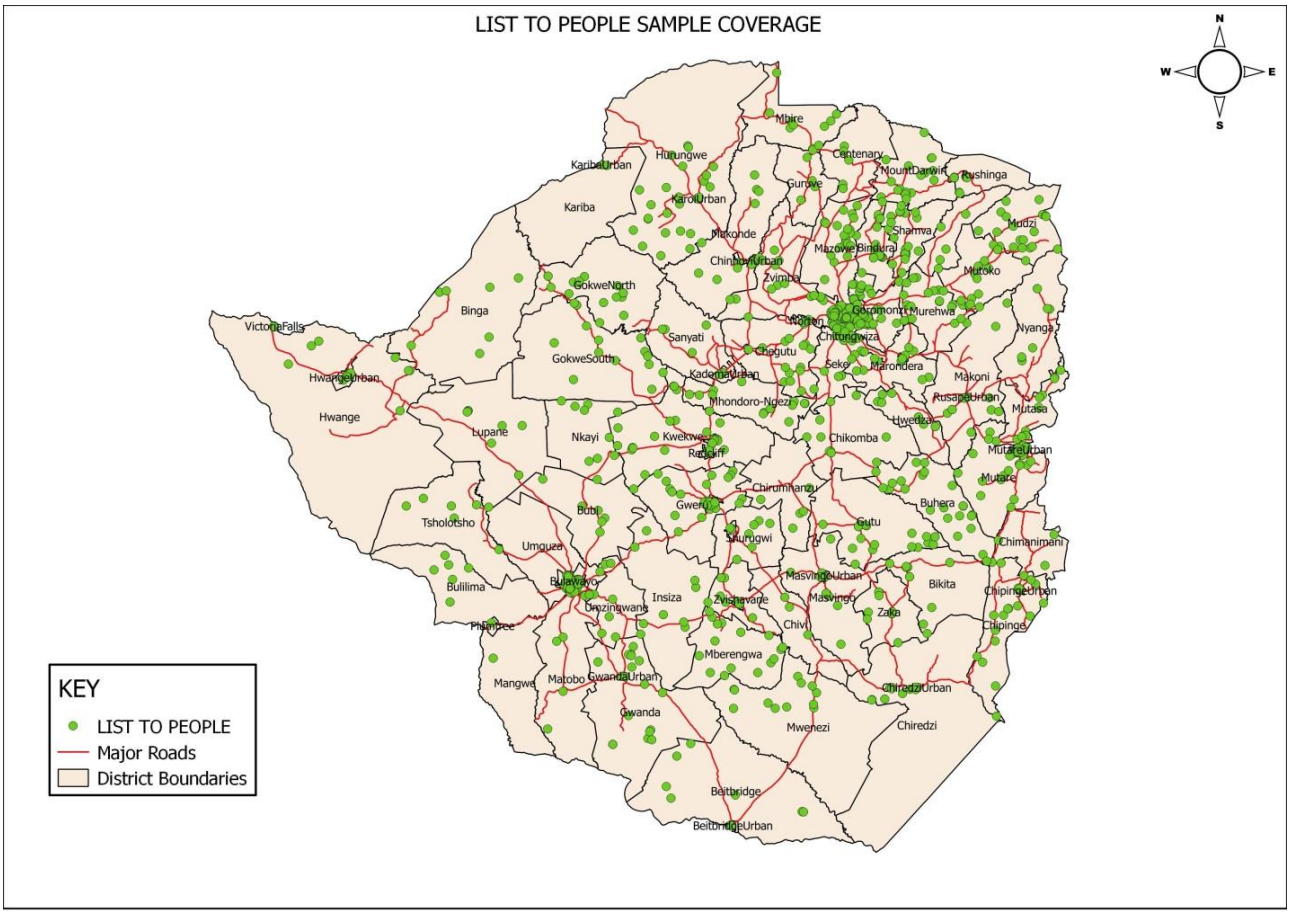
Stratification reduces the likelihood that registered individuals from particular provinces or belonging to particular districts and constituencies are left out of the sample.

Stratifying further into constituency would not make much sense since the sample is small. Because the number of people within such a constituency would be the measure of size it meant that smaller constituents might not get anything. With a sample size of 1,200, ZESN is able to make inferences of the population of registered voters with a margin of error of margin +/-3% at a 95% confidence level.

To ensure that the list-to-people sample was representative in terms of gender - 54% of individuals selected were women and 46% were men. The list-to-people sample was also stratified by urban/rural with 67% of sampled names selected from rural areas and 33% selected from urban areas.

ZESN therefore reached 1,063 respondents, 481 males and 582 females.

Geographical Coverage: List-to-people



Map illustrating coverage of the list-to-people test

People-to-list

The sample was based on the projected population of adult Zimbabweans aged 18 plus (see table 2 below), that is the voting population up to 2018. The 2012 population census data was used as the base population to project the 2018 voting population. The survey sample was designed to be representative of Zimbabwe and is stratified by urban and rural strata, province and district. The sample was allocated using PPS; the measure of size being the 2018 18+ projected population of provinces.

PPS was also used to select enumeration areas (EAs) from Zimbabwe Sampling Frame (developed after the 2012 census). The measure of size for EAs during selection was number of persons as per the projected population census. The table below outlines the allocation of enumeration areas for the 10 provinces.

Allocation of Enumeration Areas

Province	Urban EAs	Rural EAs	Total
BULAWAYO	11	0	11
MANICALAND	5	19	24
MASH CENTRAL	1	16	17
MASH EAST	3	17	20
MASH WEST	6	16	22
MAT NORTH	1	9	10
MAT SOUTH	1	9	10
MIDLANDS	7	16	23
MASVINGO	2	18	20
HARARE	34	2	36
TOTAL	**71**	**122**	**193**

193 enumeration areas across the country were selected at random. For each sampled enumeration area, enumerators were instructed to identify eight individuals for the people-to-list using the lucky draw method. For the people-to-list enumerators were instructed to identify 50% female and 50% male respondents. In total, the people-to-list sample should have included 1,544 respondents of whom 722 were women and 722 were men. In reality, the enumerators were able to conduct a total of 1,518 interviews for the people-to list test of which 55% of the respondents were women and 45% were men.

The table below shows the number of actual interviews conducted for each province.

Number of interviews conducted

PROVINCE	% registrants	Sampled Individuals	% Sampled Individuals
BULAWAYO	5	90	6
HARARE	16	300	20
MANICALAND	13	191	13
MASH CENTRAL	9	138	9
MASH EAST	11	168	11
MASH WEST	11	150	10
MASVINGO	11	170	11
MAT NORTH	6	60	4
MAT SOUTH	5	81	5
MIDLANDS	13	170	11
TOTAL	**100**	**1,518**	**100**

Primary sampling units (PSU)

At the first stage the sampling frame is made up of EAs. EAs are the smallest geographical units that consist of about 100 households. Each EA has a unique 10-digit geo-code that reflects the province, district, ward and land use sector in which it is located. For the purpose of survey, the sampling frame excludes non-household population, people residing on state land (national parks, safari areas, etc.) and in institutions, and these account for less than one percent of the population.

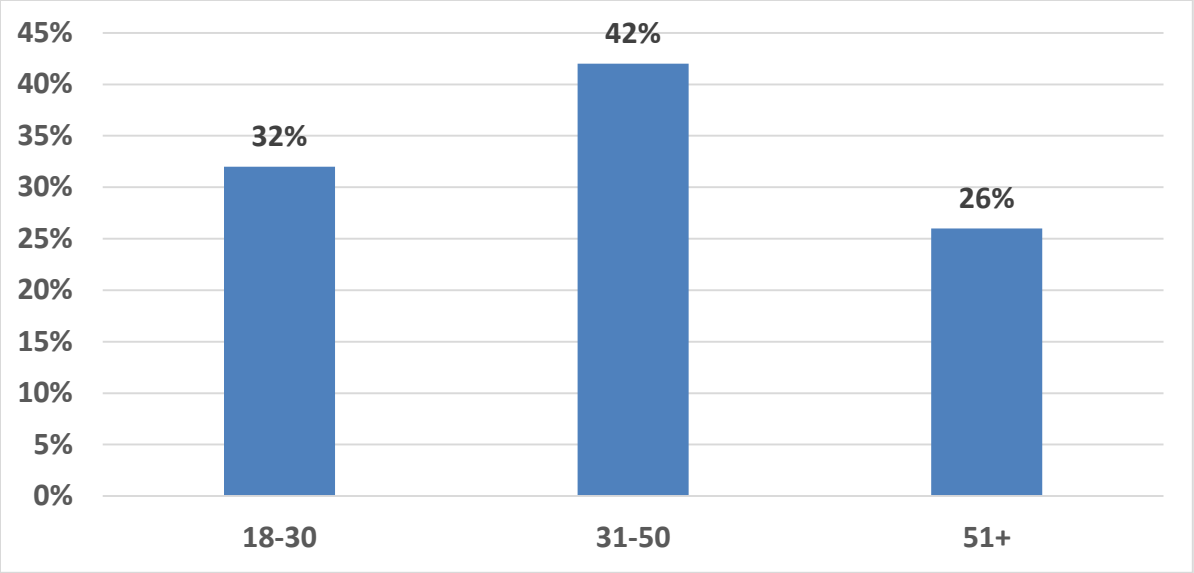
Secondary sampling units (SSU)

Two approaches were considered. The first one requires that, prior to every survey, a list of households in the selected EAs is established. This is used as the frame for the second stage systematic selection of households. However, because, there was no list of households for this stage of sapling, Systematic Random Sampling was used to select 8 households in each EA. The enumerators used a 5/8 interval to randomly select households in the urban areas. This entailed skipping the 5 households, with counting starting from the right for the first house and the second house the enumerators would skip 8 households. In the rural areas because of distance and that the households are not linear, the enumerators skipped every 3rd house. Respondents were selected using simple random sampling or lucky draw.

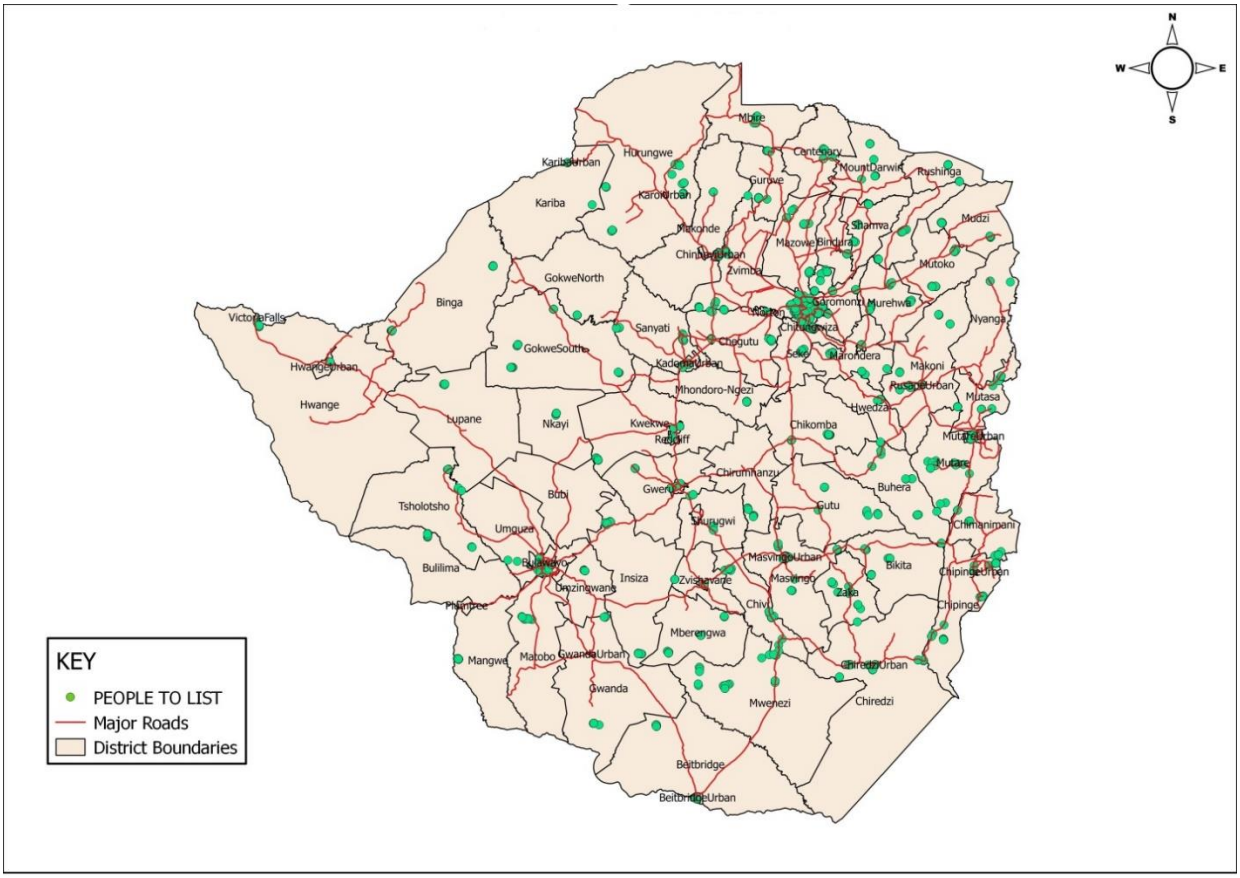
Respondents age: People-to-list

The people-to-list test ended up targeting 32% of respondents in the 18-30 cohort, 42% in the 31-50 category and 26% of the respondents belong to the 51+ age grouping.

Respondents age



Geographical Coverage: People-to-list



Map illustrating EAs where people-to-list interviews were conducted

QUALITY CONTROL AND DATA ANALYSIS

Quality control

In order to ensure quality control, the following measures were taken:

- Each team was allocated a supervisor who had to assist with identification of EAs. The Supervisor also had to randomly back-check households where interviews were conducted. This proved useful as a means of ensuring that enumerators comply with sampling procedures for both households and individuals.
- Teams conducted daily de- briefing sessions to discuss field challenges, what went well, lessons learnt and to plan for the next areas. Supervisors had to submit a daily field work report at the end of the day informing ZESN on any field work related problems and challenges.
- ZESN also conducted spot checks to assess whether there was proper identification of EAs, sampling and other challenges
- The database was constantly monitored and enumerators and supervisors were requested to verify any inconsistent data.

Data Collection and Analysis

Field enumerators where deployed for 8 to 12 days to conduct field work. Data collection was done using Open Data Kit (ODK) Collect.

Data was analysed using R[7], Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) v 24, Excel, QGIS and ARCGIS 10.3 to produce graphs, tables, charts and maps.

LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES

During data collection, ZESN faced a number of constraints that posed difficulties in the data collection exercise. These included:

i. **Locating voters'- list-to-people**

It was difficult to locate registrants who had migrated/moved to other areas, as it was difficult to obtain details of their new location. It was also difficult to locate female registrants, especially those residing in the rural areas, who are primarily called by their husbands surnames or by names of their first-born children, as a customary practice, yet they are registered in their maiden names. In most cases the ZESN team of enumerators

[7] R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics. It compiles and runs on a wide variety of UNIX platforms, Windows and MacOS, < https://www.r-project.org>

would seek the assistance of the village head, with a register of people resident in his/ her village.

ii. **Political Context**

Whilst, space has opened up in the past months, the data collection was carried out during an election period. In places where campaigns and rallies were being conducted by political parties it was difficult to locate both people-to-list and list-to-people respondents, as they would be attending political party campaign and rally events. Additionally, not all communities were receptive to the ZESN enumerators, for example Mudzi in Mashonaland East.

The ZESN enumerators, also encountered incidences were respondents requested them to seek permission to conduct the interviews from Village heads, chiefs and ward chairpersons of political parties. Hence the enumerators ended up spending more time than planned, in the affected areas seeking for approval.

iii. **Limited time**

The data collection was conducted within a limited timeframe, therefore piloting could not be conducted and a smaller sample was selected for both field tests.

iv. Missing data

The absence of data effectively reduced the sample for analysis. ZESN, had targeted 1,544 and managed to obtain responses from 1,518 for the people-to-list test. For the list-to-people ZESN had targeted 1,200 and managed to locate 1,063.

COMPUTER AUDIT OF THE 2018 PRELIMINARY VOTERS' ROLL (PVR)

DESCRIPTION

Number of Registrants

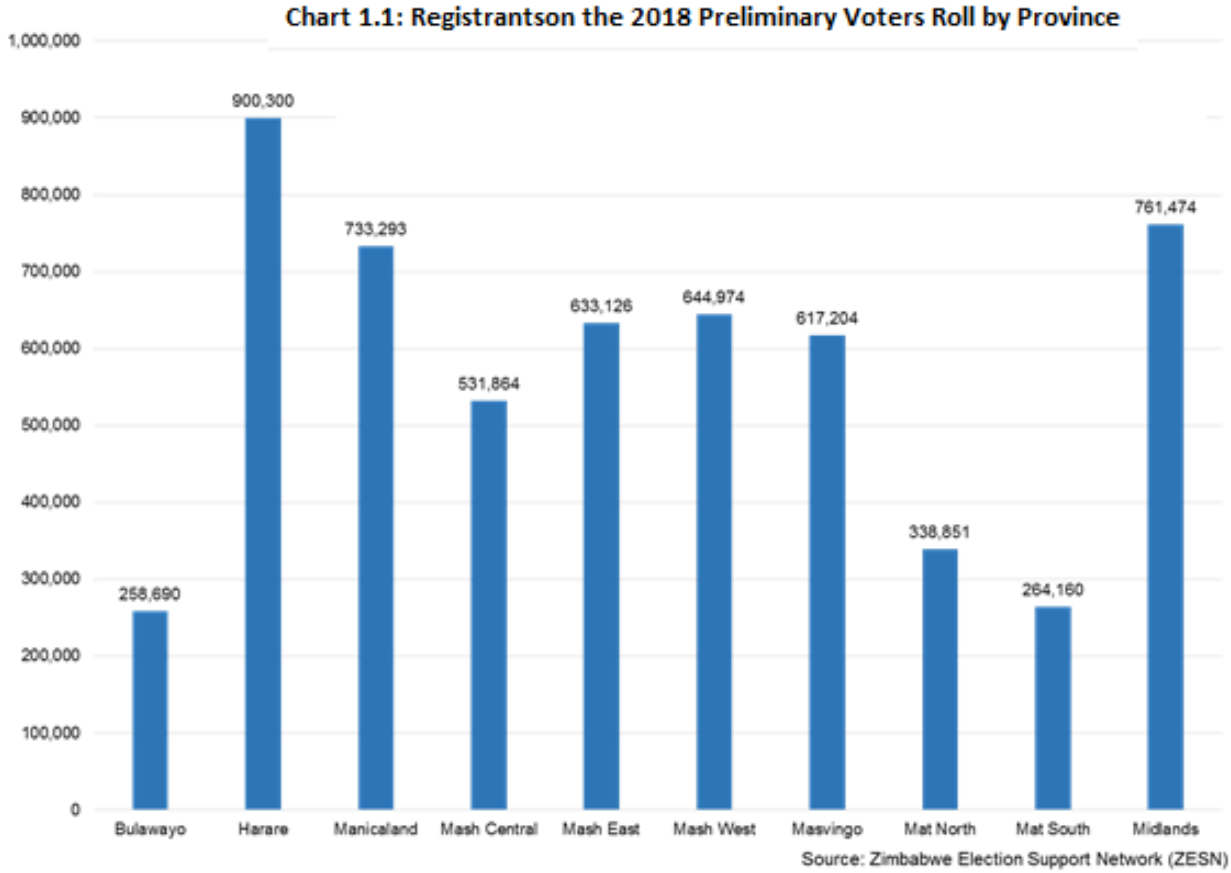
The total number of registrants in the excel files provided by the ZEC containing the 2018 PVR is 5,683,936. The figure cited by the ZEC at the launch of the 2018 PVR was 5,681,604. Thus, there are 2,332 more registrants in the excel files than the aggregate figure announced by the ZEC - a discrepancy of less than 0.1%. The list of polling stations contains 5,695,379 registrants meaning there are 11,443 more registrants on the list of polling station than on the 2018 FVR a difference of 0.2%.

Registrants by Geography

Table 1.1: Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters List by Province and Rural/Urban

Province	Total	Rural	Urban	Percent Rural	Percent Urban
Bulawayo	258,690	0	258,690	0%	100%
Harare	900,300	0	900,300	0%	100%
Manicaland	733,293	604,334	128,959	82%	18%
Mash Central	531,864	508,255	23,609	96%	4%
Mash East	633,126	569,512	63,614	90%	10%
Mash West	644,974	489,121	155,853	76%	24%
Masvingo	617,204	558,703	58,501	91%	9%
Mat North	338,851	294,738	44,113	87%	13%
Mat South	264,160	225,313	38,847	85%	15%
Midlands	761,474	555,462	206,012	73%	27%
Total	**5,683,936**	**3,805,438**	**1,878,498**	**67%**	**33%**

Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)



Registrants by Gender

Table 1.2: Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters List by Province and Gender				
Province	**Female**	**Male**	**Percent Female**	**Percent Female**
Bulawayo	138,303	120,387	53%	47%
Harare	457,122	443,178	51%	49%
Manicaland	415,074	318,219	57%	43%
Mash Central	279,843	252,021	53%	47%
Mash East	343,651	289,475	54%	46%
Mash West	326,790	318,184	51%	49%
Masvingo	356,512	260,692	58%	42%
Mat North	189,903	148,948	56%	44%

Mat South	150,426	113,734	57%	43%
Midlands	409,888	351,586	54%	46%
Total	**3,067,512**	**2,616,424**	**54%**	**46%**

Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 1.2 Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Lists by Province and Gender with Percentage Difference

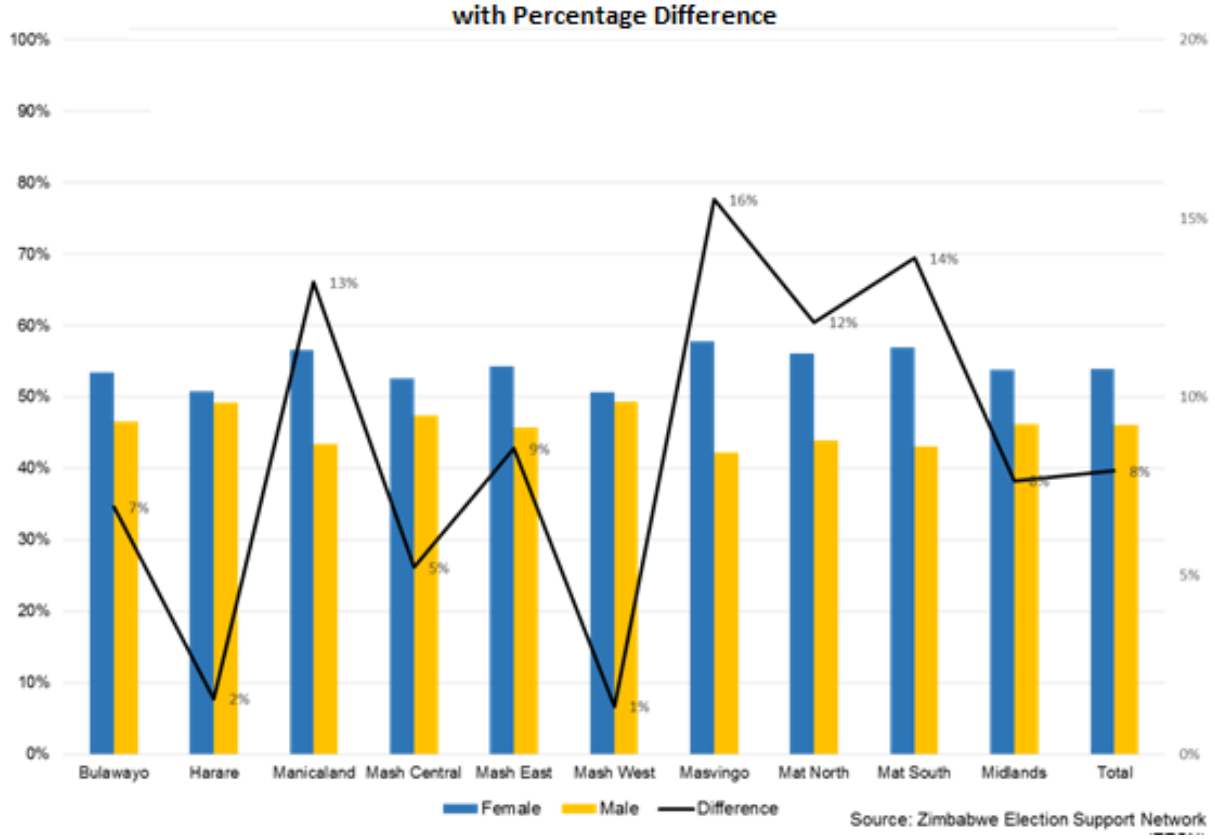


Table 1.3: Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters List by Rural/Urban and Gender				
Province	**Female**	**Male**	**Percent Female**	**Percent Female**
Rural	2,094,953	1,710,485	55%	45%
Urban	972,559	905,939	52%	48%
Total	**3,067,512**	**2,616,424**	**54%**	**46%**

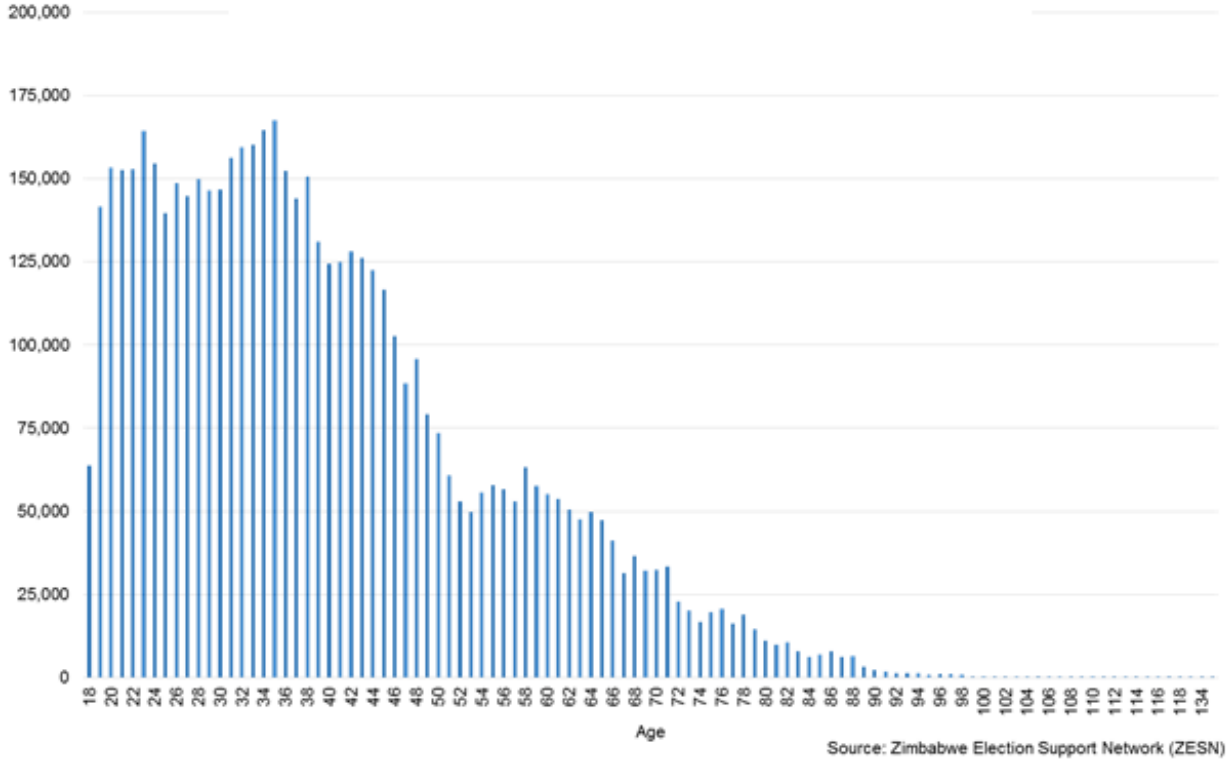
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Table 1.4: Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters List by Province, Rural/Urban, and Gender								
Province	**Rural**				**Urban**			
	Female	**Male**	**Percent Female**	**Percent Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Percent Female**	**Percent Male**
Bulawayo	0	0	0%	0%	138,303	120,387	53%	47%
Harare	0	0	0%	0%	457,122	443,178	51%	49%
Manicaland	346,840	257,494	57%	43%	68,234	60,725	53%	47%
Mash Central	267,420	240,835	53%	47%	12,423	11,186	53%	47%
Mash East	310,569	258,943	55%	45%	33,082	30,532	52%	48%
Mash West	243,730	245,391	50%	50%	83,060	72,793	53%	47%
Masvingo	326,076	232,627	58%	42%	30,436	28,065	52%	48%
Mat North	167,804	126,934	57%	43%	22,099	22,014	50%	50%
Mat South	131,083	94,230	58%	42%	19,343	19,504	50%	50%
Midlands	301,431	254,031	54%	46%	108,457	97,555	53%	47%
Total	**2,094,953**	**1,710,485**	**55%**	**45%**	**3805438**	**972,559**	**52%**	**48%**

Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network(ZESN)

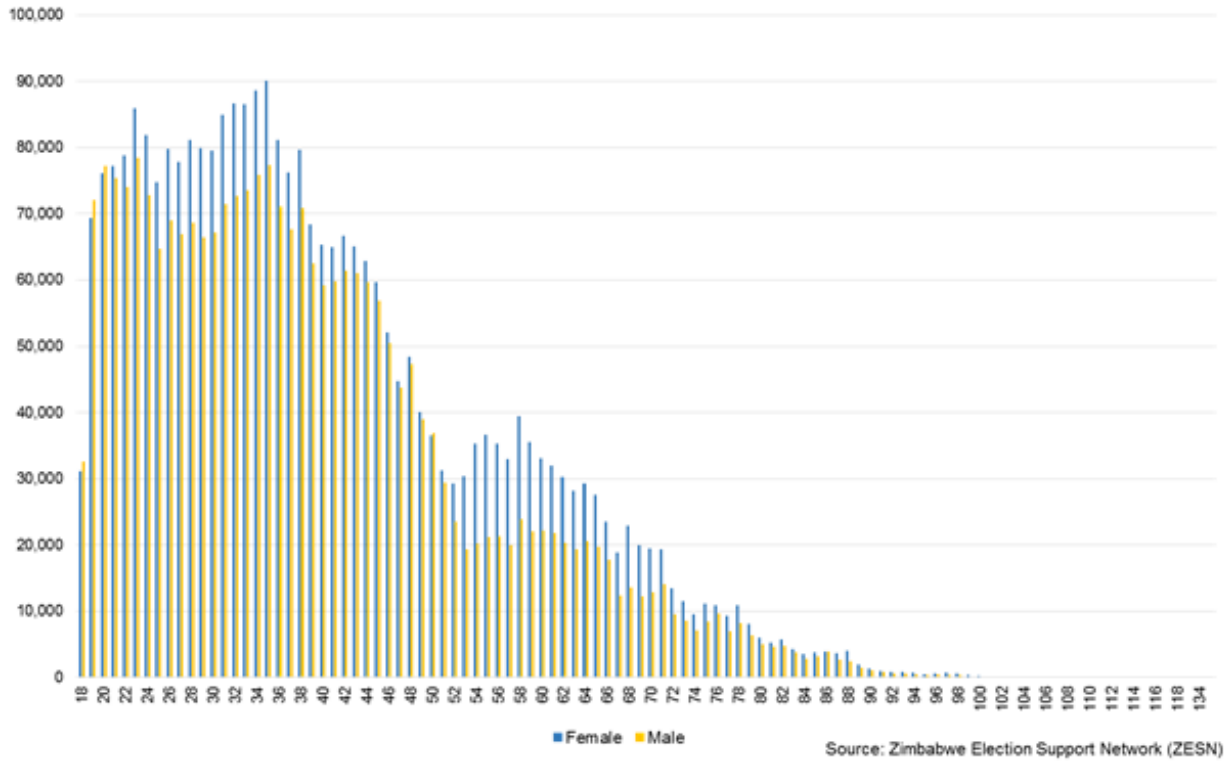
Registrants by Age on 30 July 2018

Chart 1.3: Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters List by Age



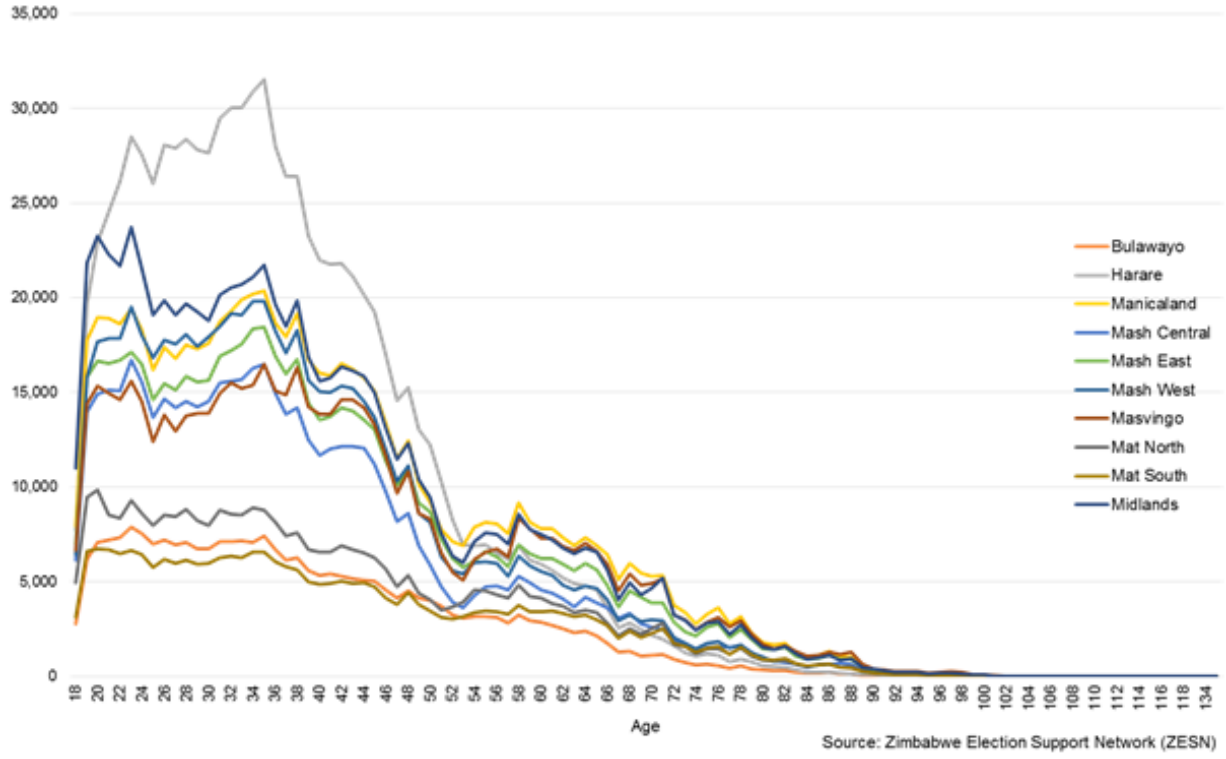
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 1.4: Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary voters Roll by Age and Gender



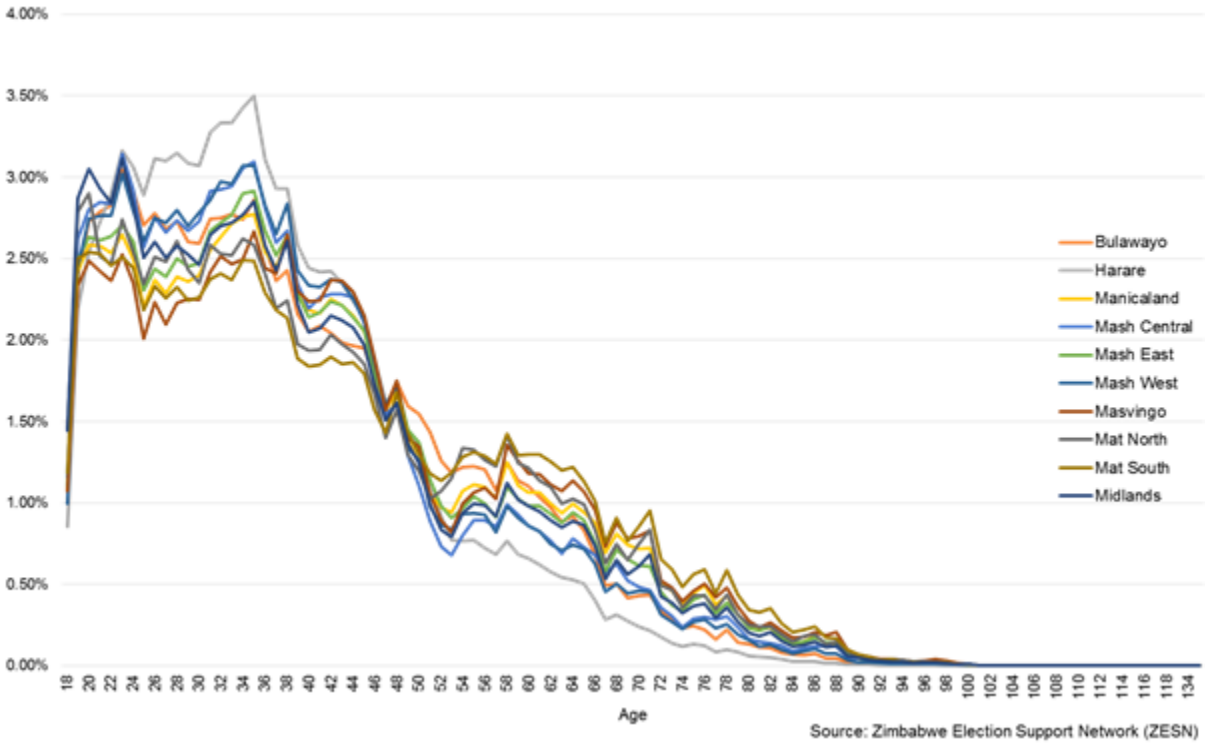
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 1.5: Registant on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province



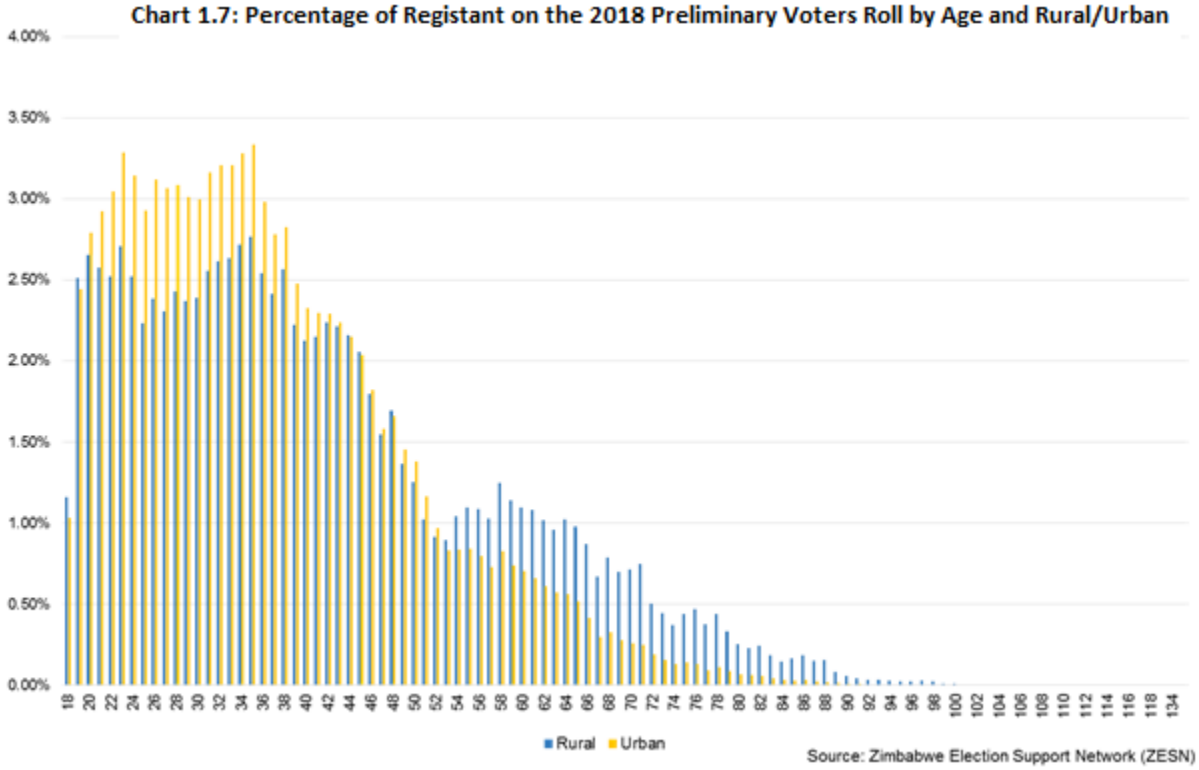
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 1.6: Percentage on the 2018 Prliminary Voters Roll by age and Province



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 1.7: Percentage of Registant on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Age and Rural/Urban

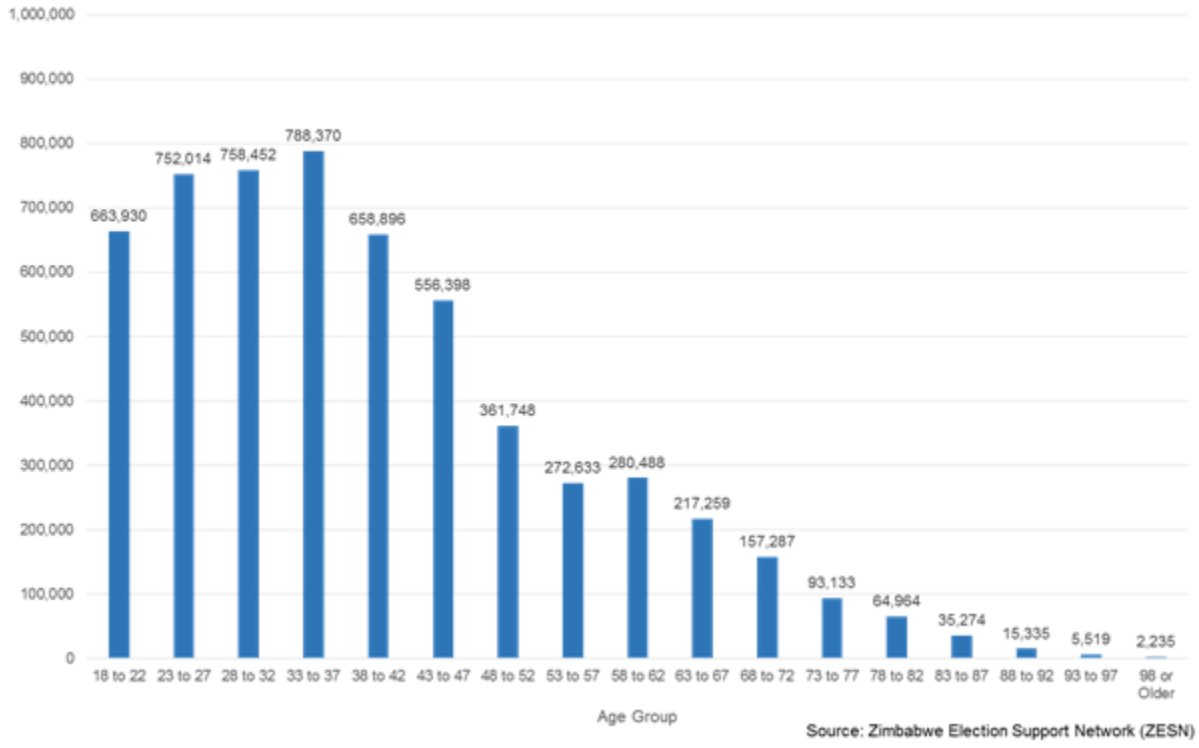


Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Table 1.5 Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Age Group		
Age Group	**Registrants**	**Percent Registrants**
18 to 22	663,930	12%
23 to 27	752,014	13%
28 to 32	758,452	13%
33 to 37	788,370	14%
38 to 42	658,896	12%
43 to 47	556,398	10%
48 to 52	361,748	6%
53 to 57	272,633	5%
58 to 62	280,488	5%
63 to 67	217,259	4%
68 to 72	157,287	3%

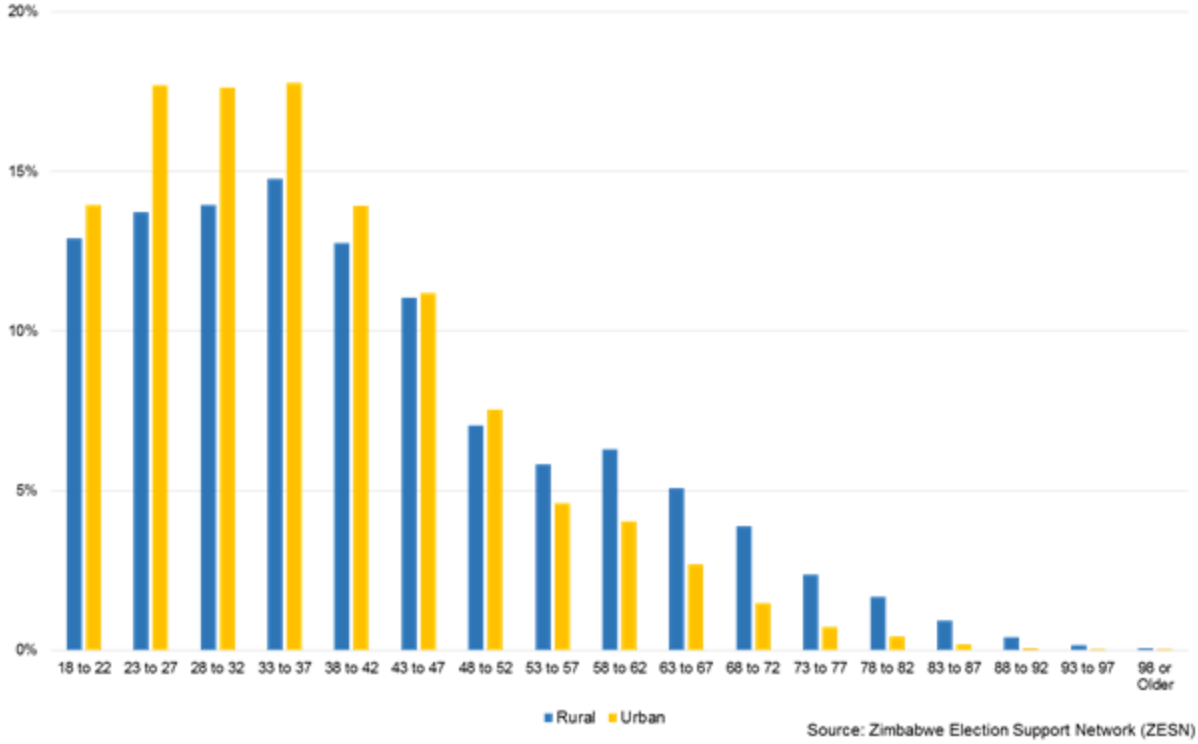
73 to 77	93,133	2%
78 to 82	64,964	1%
83 to 87	35,274	1%
88 to 92	15,335	0%
93 to 97	5,519	0%
98 or Older	2,235	0%
	5,683,935	

Chart 1.8:Registant on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Age Group



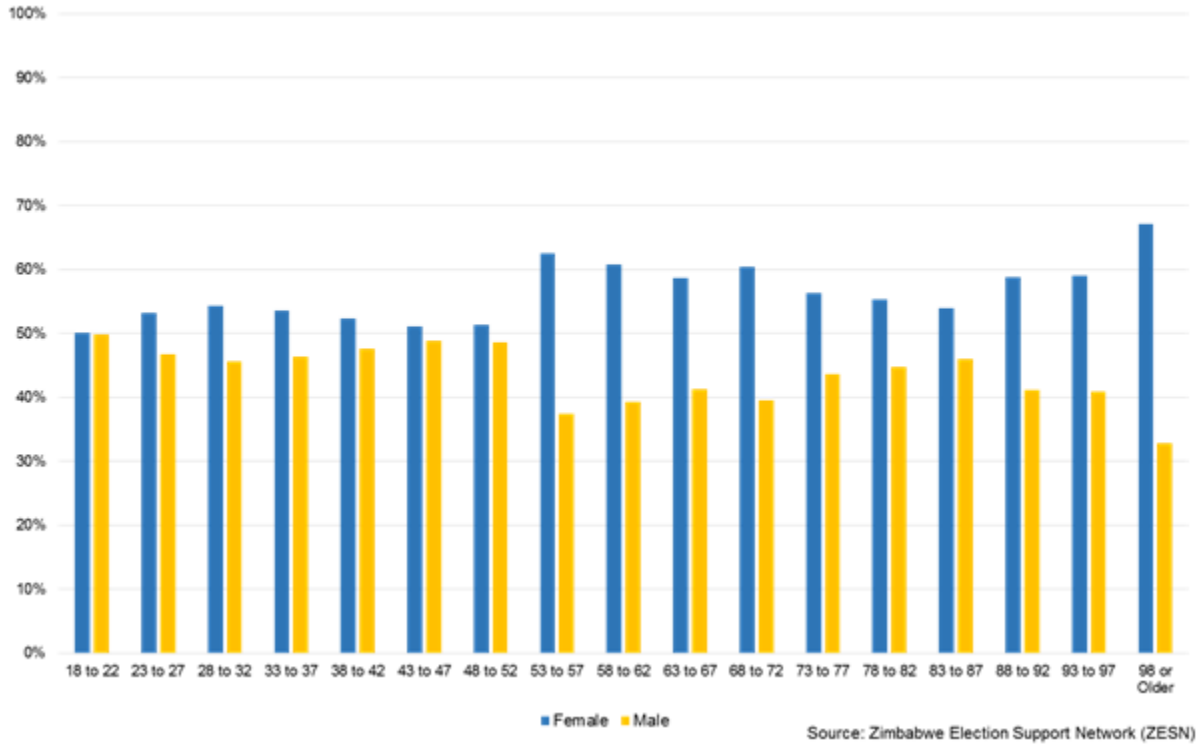
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 1.9: Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters roll by Age and Rural/Urban



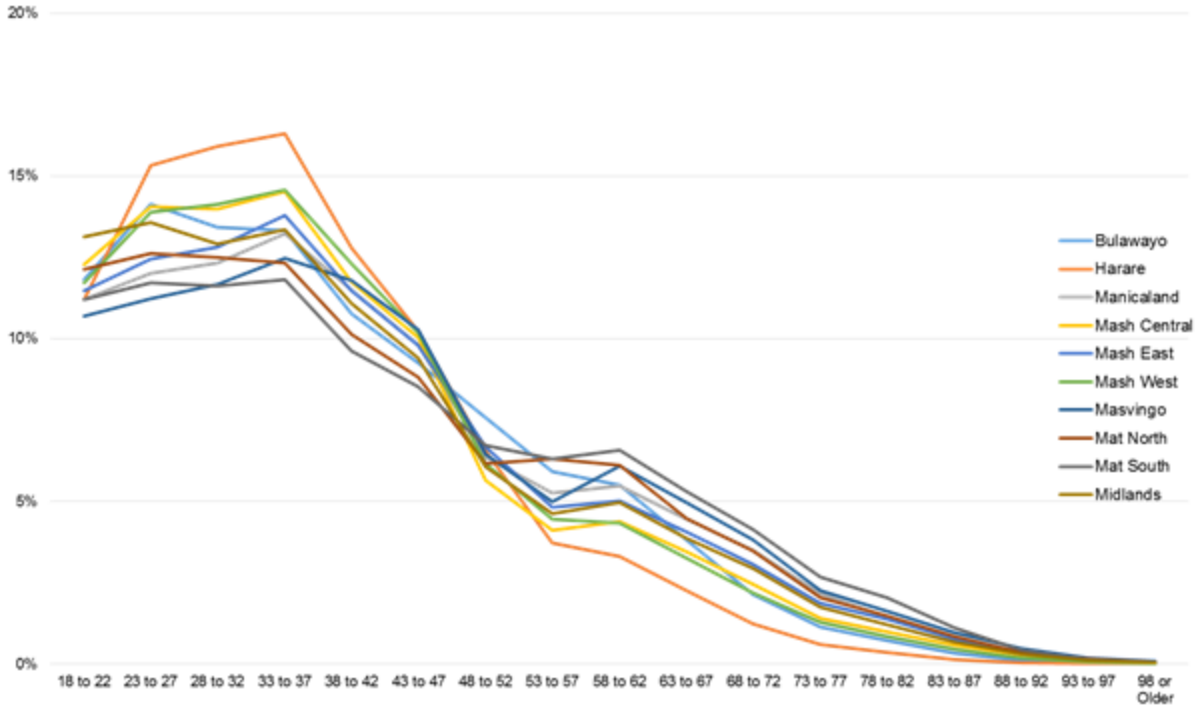
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 1.10: Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Age Group and Rural/Urban



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 1.11: Percentage on the 2018Preliminary Voters Roll by Age Group and Province



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

ACCURACY

Missing Data

For each registrant, the 2018 PVR files should contain 14 pieces of information: 1) serial number (unique to the province), 2) surname, 3) forenames, 4) national ID number, 5) gender, 6) date of birth, 7) address, 8) polling station code, 9) polling station name, 10) ward, 11) local authority, 12) constituency, 13) district, and 14) province. The serial number is purely for record keeping and has no intrinsic meaning. The next six (surname, forenames, national ID number, gender, date of birth, and address) serve to identify the registrant while the remaining seven identify where the registrant is assigned to vote. None of this information is missing for any of the 5,683,936 registrants included in the 2018 PVR.

Unclean Data

ID numbers fall into 2 categories - those which are 13 characters long (90.3%) and 14 characters long (9.7%). There are two registrants with ID numbers that are 15 rather than 14 characters long: namely 63-1025317-H45 and 63-1190341-G07. This is due to extra spaces at the end of these IDs. ID 63-1025317-H45 has 101 spaces after the number suggesting a data entry error and the lack of a validation check during data entry or storage.

Too Young or Too Old Registrants

There is one registrant on the 2018 PVR who will not be 18 by 30 July 2018 (national ID number 48-173243-V48 with date of birth of 20 September 2000). There are 944 registrants who are 100 years old or older.

Potentially Incorrect Date of Birth

18% (1,021,227) of individuals potentially have the wrong date of birth recorded on their official documents. These registrants were born during 13 days of the year (01 January, 02 February, 03 March, 04, April, 05 May, 06 June, 07 July, 08 August, 09 September, 10 October, 11 November, 12 December and 25 December) (see Chart 2.1). The expected percentage of registrants born on these 13 days is 3.5%. Thus, the actual percentage is more than five times the expected percentage. The number of registrants born on these 13 select days is 7.5% only approximately twice the expected percentage. While this problem with wrong dates of birth is the responsibility of the Office of the Registrar and not the ZEC, it makes it more difficult to identify and remove duplicate records.

Chart 2.1: Registant on the 2018 Preliminary voters Roll by Day of Birth

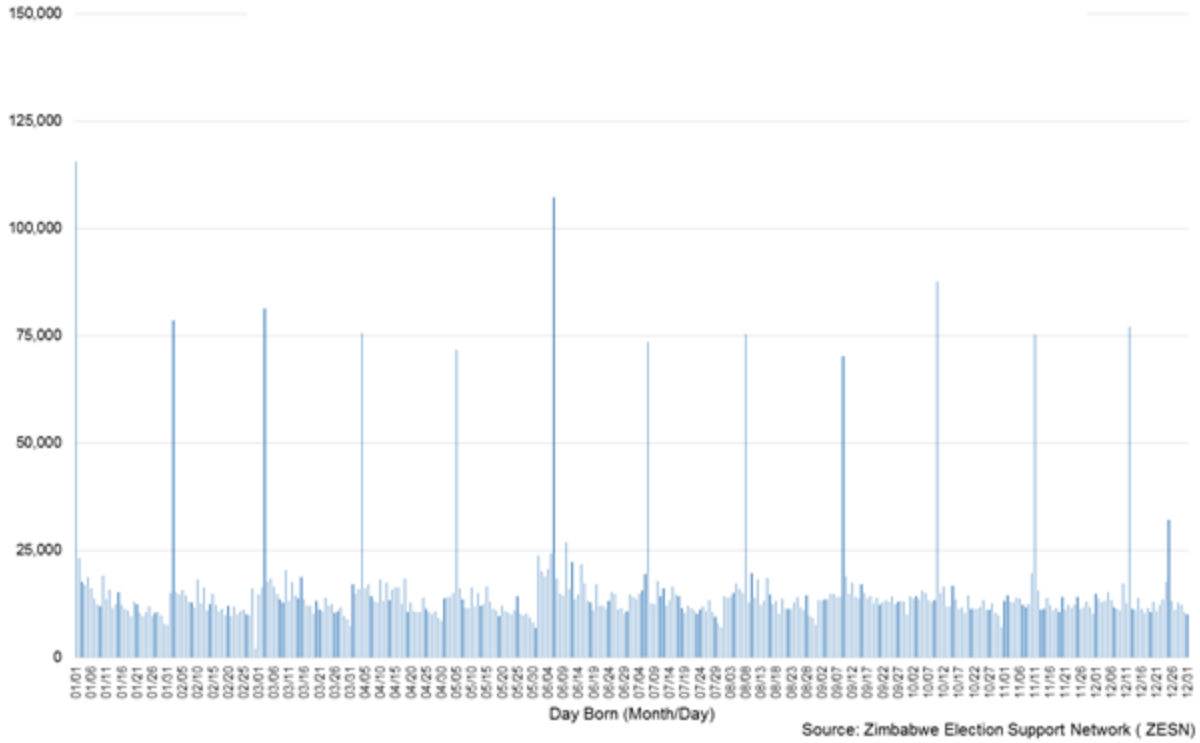


Table 2.1 Registrants for 13 Select Days and All Other Days for All Provinces and All Provinces Excluding Mashonaland Central				
Day(s)	All Provinces		All Provinces Excluding Mashonaland West	
	Registrants	Percent	Registrants	Percent
01 January	115,526	2.0%	57,022	1.1%
02 February	78,490	1.4%	29,432	0.6%
03 March	81,363	1.4%	27,698	0.6%
04 April	75,585	1.3%	24,137	0.5%
05 May	71,763	1.3%	22,915	0.5%
06 June	107,257	1.9%	40,321	0.8%
07 July	73,489	1.3%	21,453	0.4%
08 August	75,347	1.3%	21,073	0.4%

Table 2.1 Registrants for 13 Select Days and All Other Days for All Provinces and All Provinces Excluding Mashonaland Central				
Day(s)	**All Provinces**		**All Provinces Excluding Mashonaland West**	
	Registrants	**Percent**	**Registrants**	**Percent**
09 September	70,285	1.2%	18,476	0.4%
10 October	87,715	1.5%	34,076	0.7%
11 November	75,217	1.3%	24,720	0.5%
12 December	77,047	1.4%	22,787	0.5%
25 December	32,143	0.6%	32,143	0.6%
Select Days (13)	**1,021,227**	**18.0%**	**376253**	**7.5%**
All Other Days (353)	4,662,709	82.0%	4,651,709	92.5%
Total all Days (366)	**5,683,936**		**5,027,962**	

Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Potential Duplicates

There are 81 (less than 0.01%) records of registrants with the same National ID Card number as other records.

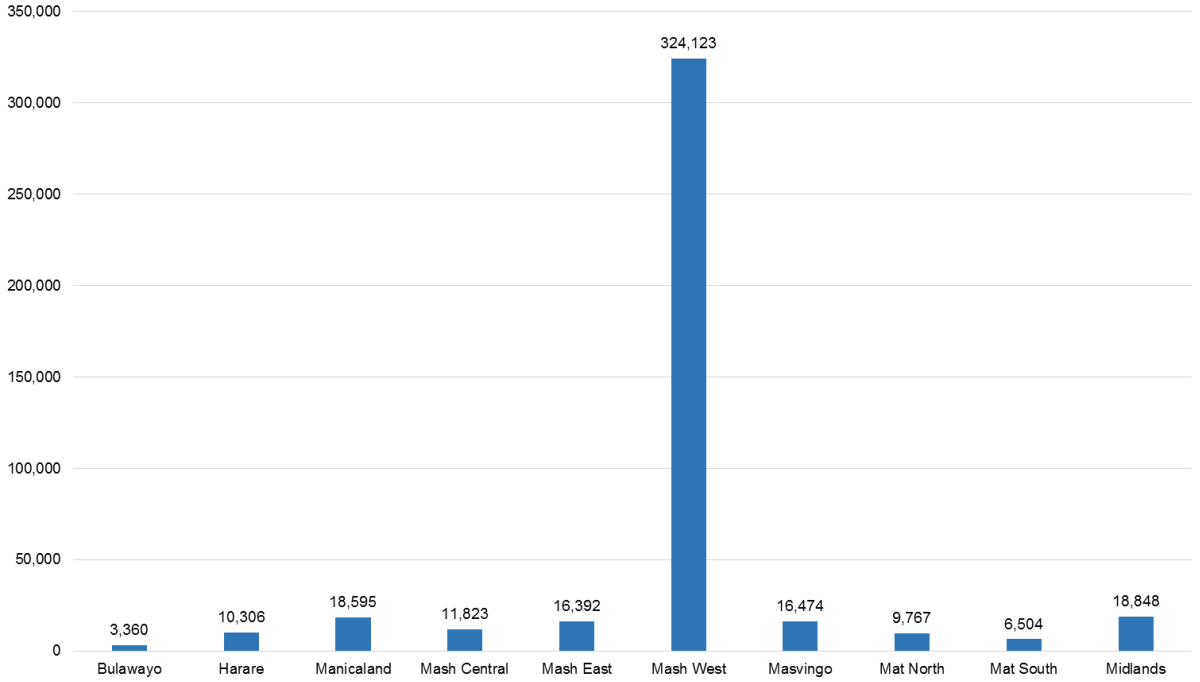
There are 4,693 (0.08%) records of registrants with the same surname, forenames, gender, and date of birth as other records.

Mismatching Information

The 2018 PVR was matched against the 2013 PVR to compare identifying information between the two voters' rolls. A total of 3,213,780 (57%) of the 5,683,936 registrants on the 2018 FVR are also on the 2013 PVR.

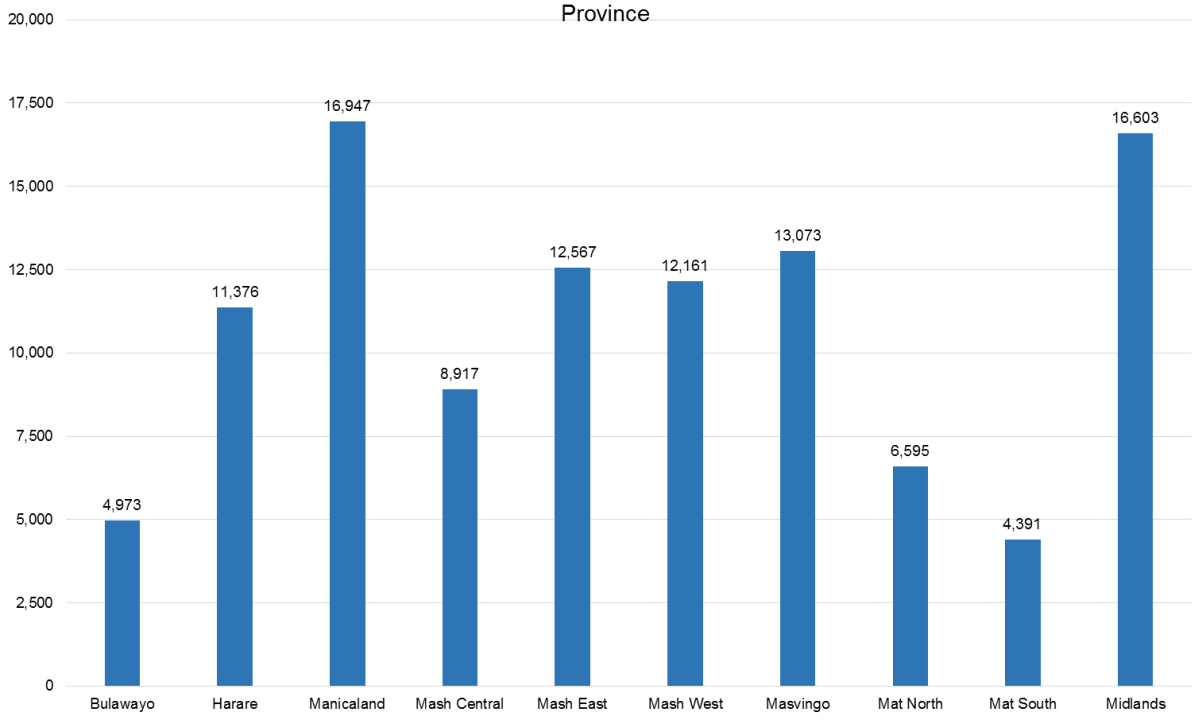
436,192 (14%) of the matched registrants had different dates of birth. However, of these 324,123 (74%) are from Mashonaland West province. Only 112,069 (3%) of the matched registrants from the other nine provinces have different dates of birth. This suggests that the challenge with the date of birth information for Mashonaland West was introduced with the 2018 PVR and did not exist in the 2013 PVR. 107,603 (3%) of matched registrants had different surnames. 29,456 (0.9%) of the matched registrants had different genders.

Chart 2.3: Matched Registrants with Different Dates of Birth on the 2018 FVR and 2013 PVR by Province



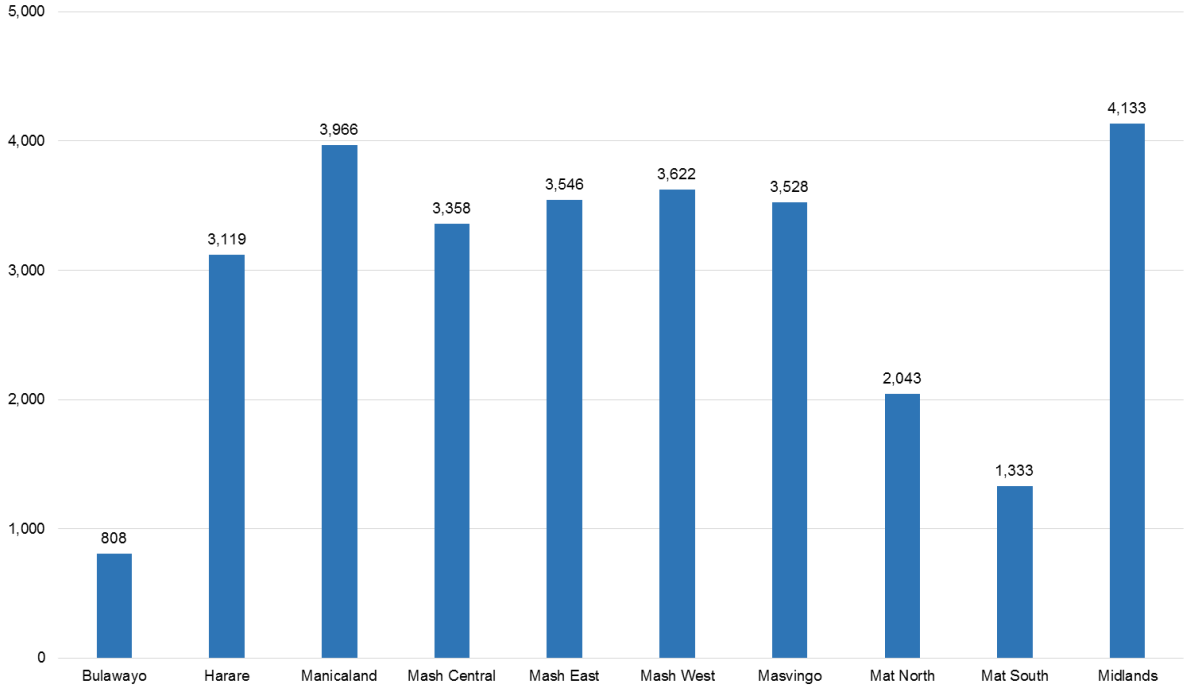
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 2.4: Matched Registrants with Different Surnames on the 2018 FVR and 2013 PVR by Province



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 2.5: Matched Registrants with Different Genders on the 2018 FVR and 2013 PVR by Province



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Multiple Registrants with the Same Location (Address)

Number of Locations, Registrants per Location, and Locations with more than 100 Registrants by Province						
Province	**Registrants**	**Locations**	**Registrants per Location**	**Locations with more than 100 Registrants**	**Total Registrants at Locations with more than 100 Registrants**	**Percent Registrants at Locations with more than 100 Registrants**
Bulawayo	258,690	217,220	1.2	3	543	0%
Harare	900,300	753,231	1.2	19	4,650	1%
Manicaland	733,293	245,839	3.0	981	176,754	24%
Mash Central	531,864	165,341	3.2	665	106,247	20%
Mash East	633,126	275,112	2.3	566	88,657	14%
Mash West	644,974	317,259	2.0	284	49,580	8%

Masvingo	617,204	227,156	2.7	246	34,287	6%
Mat North	338,851	124,167	2.7	309	51,954	15%
Mat South	264,160	85,542	3.1	393	79,666	30%
Midlands	761,474	336,196	2.3	327	48,490	6%
Total	5,683,936	2,747,063	2.1	3,793	640,828	11%

Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Urban Locations (Addresses) with more than 100 Registrants sorted by Registrants			
Local Authority	**Constituency**	**Location**	**Registrants**
Harare Municipality Ward 1	Harare South	Churu Farm, Churu Farm, Harare	1,117
Harare Municipality Ward 9	Harare East	Unknown, Unknown, Greendale, Harare	417
Harare Municipality Ward 1	Harare South	Churu Farm New Stands, Churu Farm, Harare	329
Harare Municipality Ward 9	Harare East	Chikurubi Camp, Greendale, Harare	270
Harare Municipality Ward 9	Harare East	Chikurubi Maximum Camp, Greendale	266
Bulawayo Municipality Ward 3	Bulawayo East	Hq1 Brigade, Unnamed, Khumalo Barracks, Bulawayo	264
Gweru Municipality Ward 2	Gweru Urban	Thornhill Airbase, Thornhill Airbase, Gweru	250
Harare Municipality Ward 9	Harare East	Chikurubi, Greendale, Harare	249
Mutare Municipality Ward 12	Mutasa South	3 Brigade, Chikanga, Mutare	242
Harare Municipality Ward 9	Harare East	Chikurubi Maximum Camp, Greendale, Harare	236

Urban Locations (Addresses) with more than 100 Registrants sorted by Registrants			
Local Authority	**Constituency**	**Location**	**Registrants**
Harare Municipality Ward 13	Southerton	Harare Hospital, Lobengula Road, Southerton, Harare	232
Harare Municipality Ward 7	Mount Pleasant	KG 6, KG 6, Harare	226
Gweru Municipality Ward 2	Gweru Urban	Thornhill Airbase, Thornhill Airbase, Gweru Town	208
Mutare Municipality Ward 13	Dangamvura/Chikanga	Mutare Prison Farm, Mutare Prison Farm	182
Harare Municipality Ward 6	Harare Central	Parirenyatwa Hospital, Mazowe, Avenues, Harare	175
Bulawayo Municipality Ward 3	Bulawayo East	1HQ Brigade, Unnamed, Kumalo Barracks, Bulawayo	173
Harare Municipality Ward 9	Harare East	Chikurubi, Unnamed, Greendale, Harare	172
Harare Municipality Ward 6	Harare Central	Parirenyatwa, Mazoe, Avenues, Harare	162
Masvingo Municipality Ward 10	Masvingo Urban	Headquaters, 4 Infantry Brigade, Masvingo	148
Mutare Municipality Ward 16	Dangamvura/Chikanga	Federation Chikanga, Mutare, Chikanga T/Ship, Mutare	145
Harare Municipality Ward 9	Harare East	Training School, Pangula, Chikurubi, Harare	139
Chipinge Town Council Ward 8	Chipinge Central	Makocheredze Village, Headman Chikwanda, Chief Mutema, Chipinge	133
Bindura Municipality Ward 1	Bindura North	ZRP Old Camp, Matepatepa Road, Low	122

Urban Locations (Addresses) with more than 100 Registrants sorted by Registrants			
Local Authority	**Constituency**	**Location**	**Registrants**
		Density, Bindura	
Gweru Municipality Ward 4	Gweru Urban	ZMA Camp, ZMA Camp, Gweru	122
Harare Municipality Ward 9	Harare East	Training School, Pangoula, Chikurubi, Harare	118
Kariba Municipality Ward 7	Kariba	Boat Squadron, Mopane Avenue, Heights	114
Chinhoyi Municipality Ward 10	Chinhoyi	ZRP Central, Town Centre, Chinhoyi	112
Harare Municipality Ward 6	Harare Central	Parirenyatwa, Mazowe, Avenues, Harare	112
Harare Municipality Ward 7	Mount Pleasant	ZRP Camp, Unnamed Street, ZRP Morris Depot, Harare	110
Harare Municipality Ward 1	Harare South	Chedgelow Farm, Unnamed, Chedgelow Farm, Harare	109
Bulawayo Municipality Ward 3	Bulawayo East	Hq1 Brigade, Unnamed, Paddonhurst, Bulawayo	106
Harare Municipality Ward 7	Mount Pleasant	ZRP Morris Depot, Mount Pleasant, Harare	106
Chitungwiza Municipality Ward 1	St Marys	ZRP St Mary's, St Mary's, Chitungwiza	105
Gweru Municipality Ward 2	Gweru Urban	Thornhill Airbase, Josiah Tungamirai, Gweru Town	101
Ruwa Local Board Ward 7	Goromonzi South	Stand Number 2940, Chiremba Street, Ruwa Suburb	100

Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Locations (Addresses) with Registrants Registered in Two or More Wards

Table 2.4 Locations (Addresses) with Registrants Registered in Multiple Wards				
Province	**Locations with Registrants Registered in Multiple Wards**	**Registrants Registered at Locations with Registrants**	**Registrants**	**Percent Registrants Affected**
Bulawayo	1,391	2,003	258,690	1%
Harare	11,105	17,034	900,300	2%
Manicaland	4,836	72,600	733,293	10%
Mash Central	2,523	30,459	531,864	6%
Mash East	3,216	29,984	633,126	5%
Mash West	3,394	17,002	644,974	3%
Masvingo	3,493	30,309	617,204	5%
Mat North	2,722	24,794	338,851	7%
Mat South	1,467	20,270	264,160	8%
Midlands	3,493	19,543	761,474	3%
Total	**37,640**	**263,998**	**5,683,936**	**5%**

CURRENCY (UP-TO-DATENESS)

Registrants

While the 2018 FVR's 5,695,706 final figure of registrants had a net increase of 11,770 registrants from the PVR – the reality is that there were 3 types of changes conducted on the Voters Register between the publishing of the 2018 PVR and the 2018 FVR. These were 12,181 additions (0.21% of the PVR) 8,321 amendments (0.15% of the PVR) to the voters' data, 374 removals (0.01% of the PVR).

The 2018 PVR has 5,683,936 registrants a decrease of -205,164 (-3%) from the 5,890,175 registrants on the 2013 PVR. However, of 5,683,855 registrants on the 2018 FVR 2,240,750 (47%) are new registrants and 3,213,780 (53%) were registrants on the 2013 PVR.

Of the 5,683,936 registrants on the 2018 PVR, 2,471,156 (43%) are new who were not on the 2013 PVR and hence are first time registrants.

Registrants by Geography

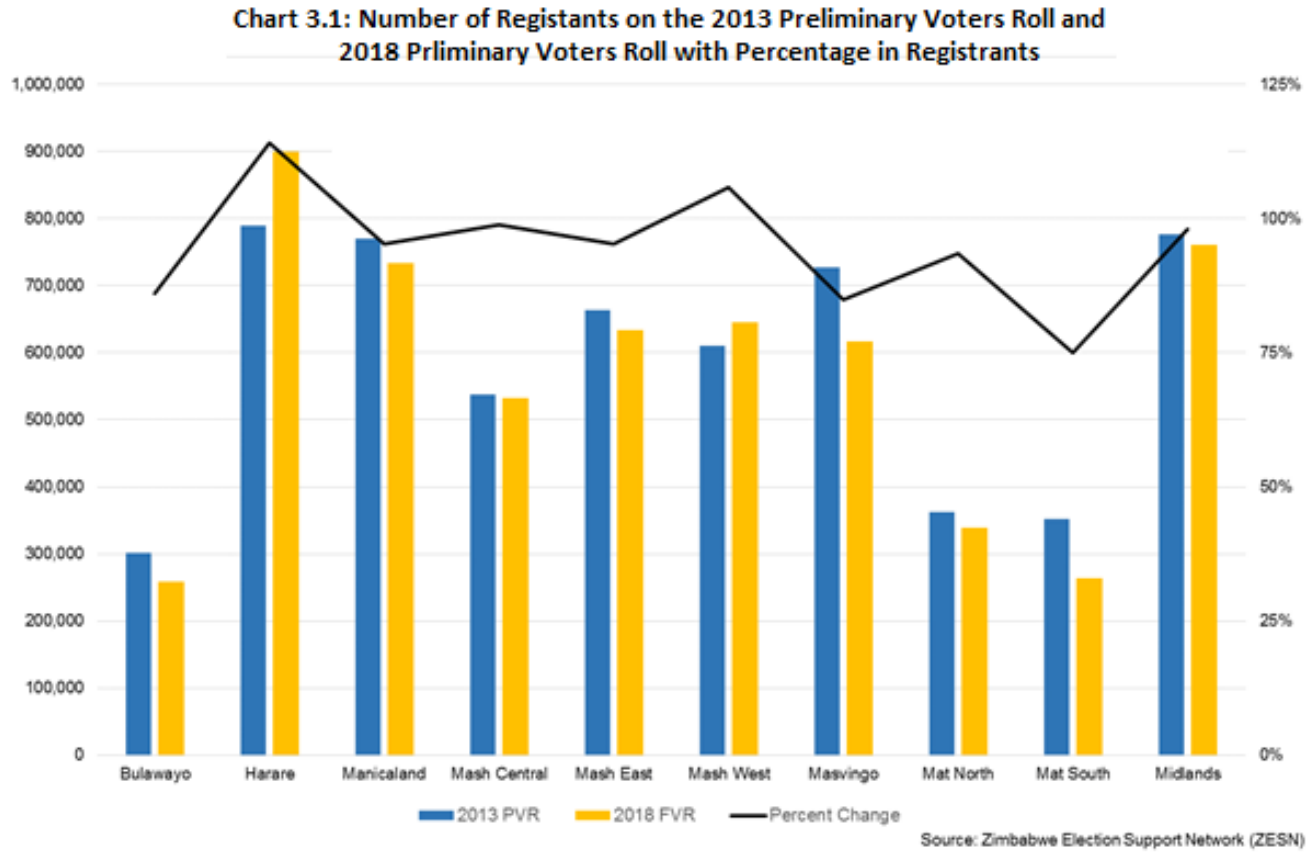
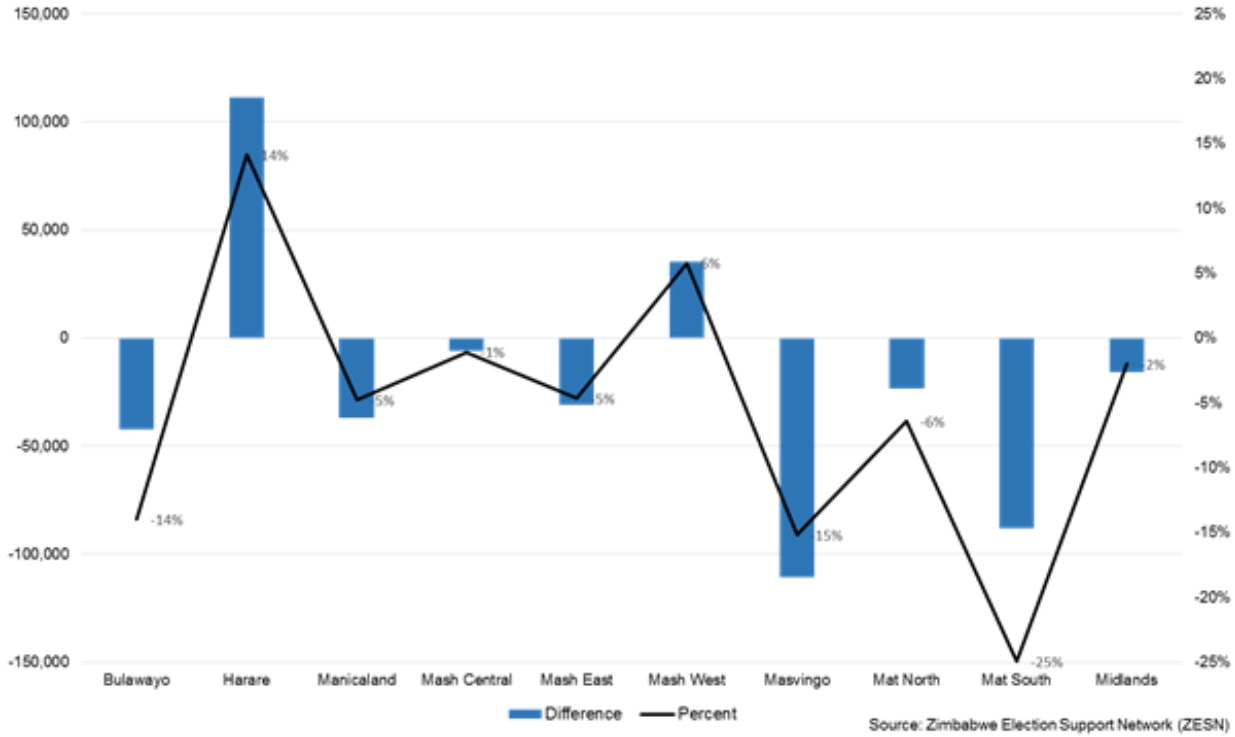
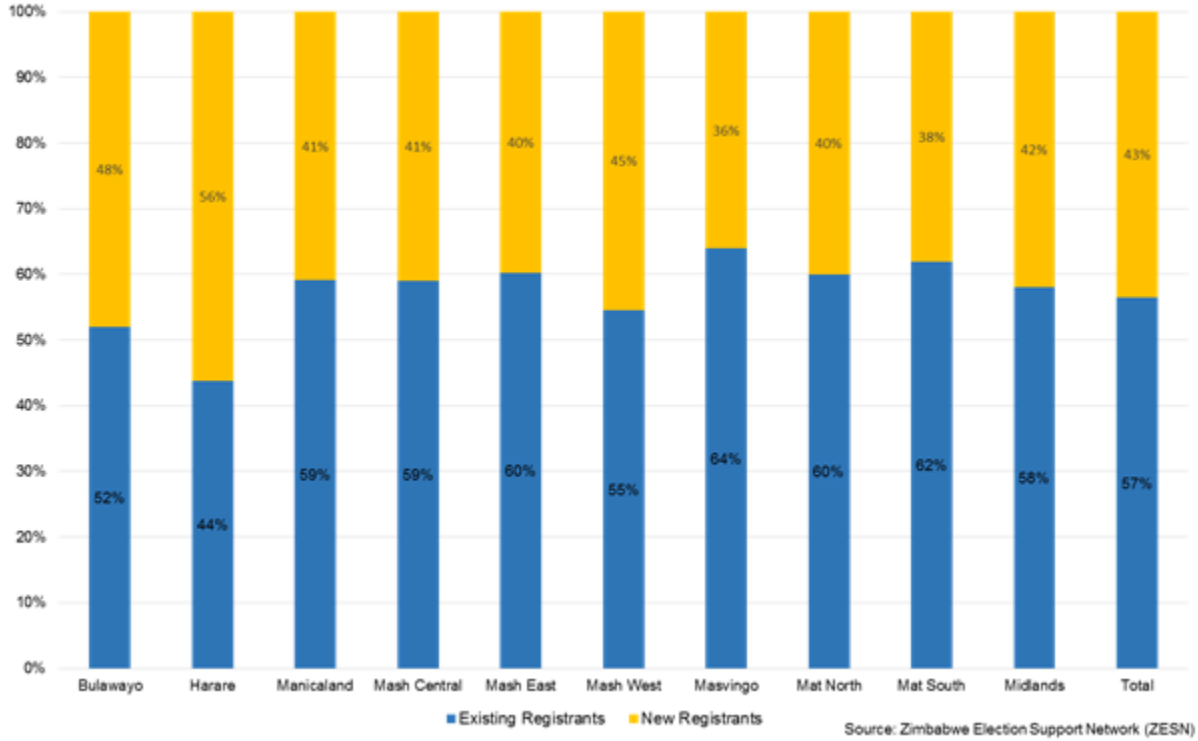


Chart 3.2: Difference in Registration from 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll to 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province with Percentage Change



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 3.3: Percent Existing and new Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Table 3.1: Registrants on the 2103 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Rural/Urban						
Rural/Urban	**2013 PVR**	**2018 FVR**	**2013 PVR Percent**	**2018 FVR Percent**	**Absolute Change**	**Percent Change**
Rural	4,241,895	3,805,438	72%	67%	-436,457	-10%
Urban	1,648,280	1,878,498	28%	33%	230,218	14%
Total	5,890,175	5,683,936			-206,239	-4%

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 3.4: Rural Registrants on the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province with Pecentage Change in Registrants

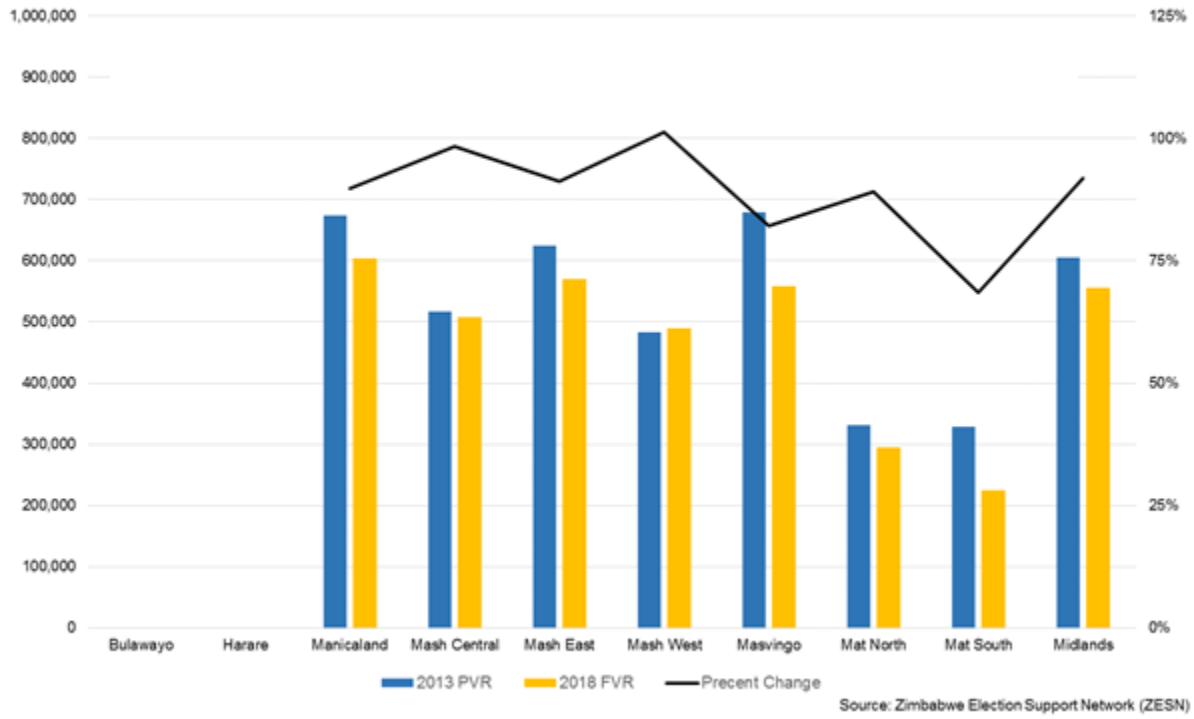
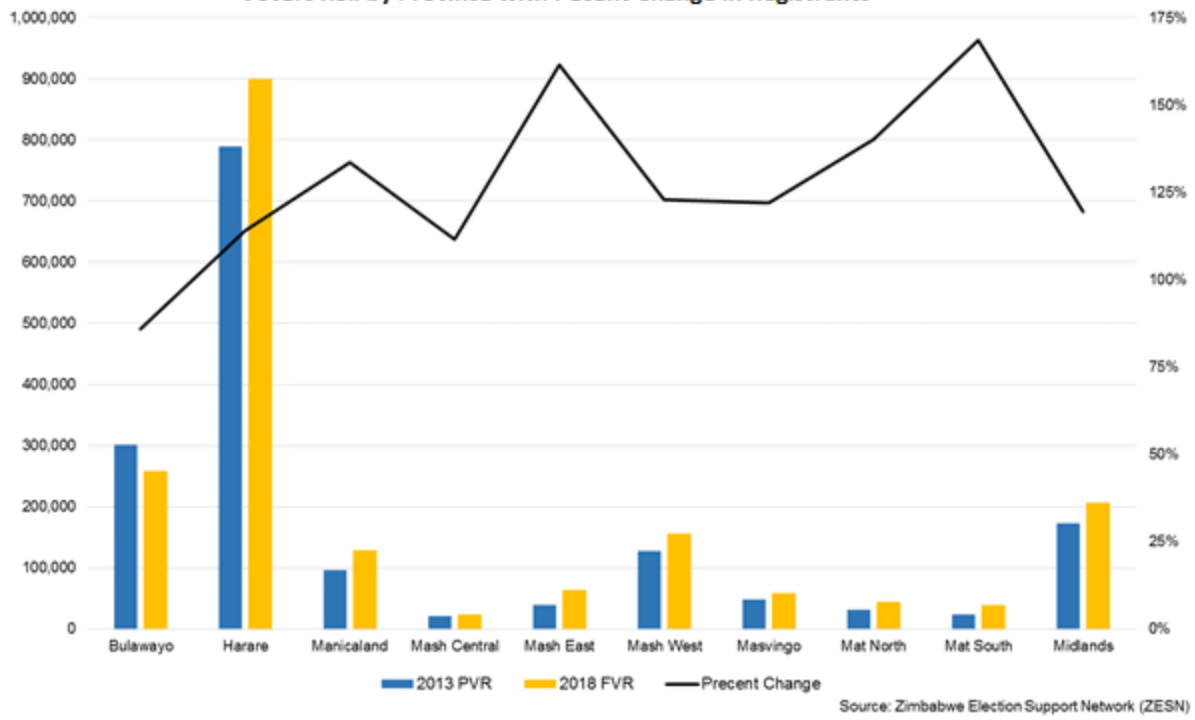


Chart 3.5 Urban Registrants on the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province with Pecent Change in Registrants



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Table 3.2: Rural Registrants on the 2103 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province						
Rural/Urban	**2013 PVR**	**2018 FVR**	**2013 PVR Percent**	**2018 FVR Percent**	**Absolute Change**	**Percent Change**
Bulawayo						
Harare						
Manicaland	673,577	604,334	16%	16%	-69,243	-10%
Mash Central	516,549	508,255	12%	13%	-8,294	-2%
Mash East	624,787	569,512	15%	15%	-55,275	-9%
Mash West	482,927	489,121	11%	13%	6,194	1%
Masvingo	679,739	558,703	16%	15%	-121,036	-18%
Mat North	330,681	294,738	8%	8%	-35,943	-11%
Mat South	328,904	225,313	8%	6%	-103,591	-31%

Midlands	604,731	555,462	14%	15%	-49,269	-8%
Total	4,241,895	3,805,438			-436,457	-10%

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

Table 3.3: Urban Registrants on the 2103 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters' Roll by Province

Rural/Urban	2013 PVR	2018 FVR	2013 PVR Percent	2018 FVR Percent	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Bulawayo	300,743	258,690	18%	14%	-42,053	-14%
Harare	788,959	900,300	48%	48%	111,341	14%
Manicaland	96,460	128,959	6%	7%	32,499	34%
Mash Central	21,159	23,609	1%	1%	2,450	12%
Mash East	39,354	63,614	2%	3%	24,260	62%
Mash West	126,805	155,853	8%	8%	29,048	23%
Masvingo	47,961	58,501	3%	3%	10,540	22%
Mat North	31,469	44,113	2%	2%	12,644	40%
Mat South	23,050	38,847	1%	2%	15,797	69%
Midlands	172,320	206,012	10%	11%	33,692	20%
Total	1,648,280	1,878,498			230,218	14%

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

Table 3.4: Existing and New Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Rural/Urban

Rural/Urban	Existing Registrants	New Registrants	Existing Registrants Percent	New Registrants Percent
Rural	2,336,887	1,468,497	73%	59%

Urban	876,893	1,001,578	27%	41%
Total	3,213,780	2,470,075		

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

List of Local Authorities whose Registrants Increased by More than 33% from the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll to the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll						
Province	**Local Authority**	**Rural Urban**	**2013 PVR**	**2018 FVR**	**Change**	**Percent**
Mash East	Ruwa Local Board	Urban	12,466	34,544	22,078	177%
Mat South	Beitbridge Town Council	Urban	8,235	20,495	12,260	149%
Harare	Epworth Local Board	Urban	35,703	72,286	36,583	102%
Mash West	Mhondoro-Ngezi RDC	Rural	30,652	53,862	23,210	76%
Mat North	Victoria Falls Municipality	Urban	13,094	21,555	8,461	65%
Midlands	Gokwe Town Council	Urban	7,254	11,252	3,998	55%
Mat South	Gwanda Municipality	Urban	8,518	12,376	3,858	45%
Mash West	Kadoma Municipality	Urban	34,562	49,051	14,489	42%
Mash Central	Bindura Municipality	Urban	16,915	23,609	6,694	40%
Midlands	Shurugwi Town Council	Urban	8,771	12,158	3,387	39%
Manicaland	Mutare Municipality	Urban	73,611	101,955	28,344	39%
Midlands	Zvishavane Town	Urban	18,134	24,853	6,719	37%

List of Local Authorities whose Registrants Increased by More than 33% from the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll to the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll						
Province	**Local Authority**	**Rural Urban**	**2013 PVR**	**2018 FVR**	**Change**	**Percent**
	Council					

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

Table 3.6: List of Local Authorities whose Registrants Decreased by More than 33% from the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll to the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll						
Province	**Local Authority**	**Rural Urban**	**2013 PVR**	**2018 FVR**	**Change**	**Percent**
Mash Central	Mvurwi Town Council	Urban	4,244		-4,244	-100%
Mat South	Bulilima RDC	Rural	56,189	25,885	-30,304	-54%
Mat South	Mangwe RDC	Rural	36,850	21,076	-15,774	-43%
Mat North	Tsholotsho RDC	Rural	57,237	37,502	-19,735	-34%

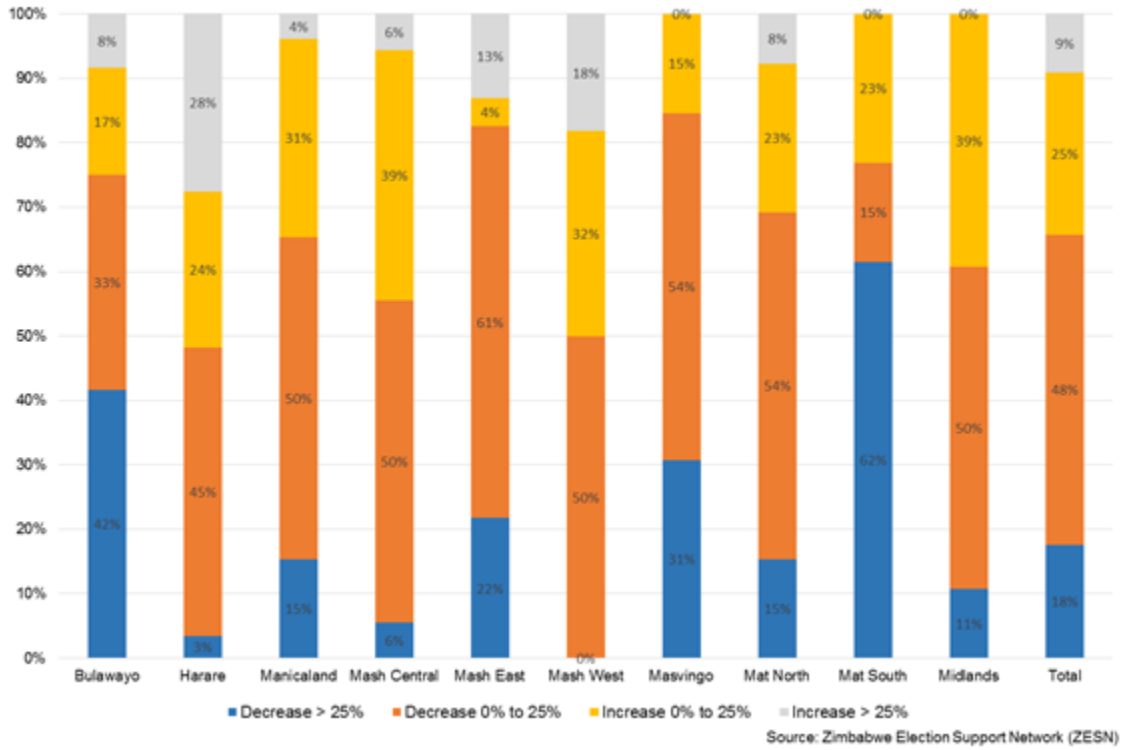
Note: Mvurwi Town Council is not included in the 2018 FVR.

Table 3.7: List of Local Authorities for which Existing Residents comprise more than 66% of Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll						
Province	**Local Authority**	**Rural Urban**	**Existing Registrants**	**New Registrants**	**Existing Registrants Percent**	**New Registrants Percent**
Mash Central	Rushinga RDC	Rural	26,417	10,473	72%	28%
Mat South	Bulilima RDC	Rural	18,142	7,743	70%	30%
Mash East	Zvataida RDC	Rural	37,869	16,978	69%	31%
Mash East	Wedza RDC	Rural	21,129	9,516	69%	31%
Masvingo	Gutu RDC	Rural	61,482	28,534	68%	32%

Table 3.7: List of Local Authorities for which Existing Residents comprise more than 66% of Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll						
Province	**Local Authority**	**Rural Urban**	**Existing Registrants**	**New Registrants**	**Existing Registrants Percent**	**New Registrants Percent**
Mash East	Mudzi RDC	Rural	43,995	21,201	67%	33%
Mash East	Chikomba RDC	Rural	37,318	18,390	67%	33%
Mash East	Mutoko RDC	Rural	48,346	23,910	67%	33%
Masvingo	Bikita RDC	Rural	46,716	23,486	67%	33%

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 3.6; Distribution of Constituencies by Change in Registrants from 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll too 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province



List of Constituencies whose Registrants Increased by More than 33% from the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll to the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll					
Province	**Constituency**	**2013 PVR**	**2018 FVR**	**Change**	**Percent**
Harare	Harare South	36,214	76,037	39,823	110%

List of Constituencies whose Registrants Increased by More than 33% from the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll to the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll					
Province	**Constituency**	**2013 PVR**	**2018 FVR**	**Change**	**Percent**
Harare	Epworth	35,703	72,286	36,583	102%
Mash East	Goromonzi South	36,789	73,159	36,370	99%
Manicaland	Dangamvura/Chikanga	30,680	60,714	30,034	98%
Harare	Kuwadzana	22,659	38,396	15,737	69%
Harare	Budiriro	30,890	50,484	19,594	63%
Mash East	Seke	30,575	44,744	14,169	46%
Mash West	Muzvezve	27,846	40,094	12,248	44%
Harare	Dzivarasekwa	22,971	32,337	9,366	41%
Mash West	Chakari	25,815	36,334	10,519	41%
Bulawayo	Luveve	24,846	34,872	10,026	40%
Mash West	Zvimba East	27,493	38,437	10,944	40%
Mash West	Kadoma Central	25,873	36,104	10,231	40%
Harare	Harare West	26,297	35,984	9,687	37%

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

List of Constituencies whose Registrants Decreased by More than 33% from the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll to the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll					
Province	**Constituency**	**2013 PVR**	**2018 FVR**	**Change**	**Percent**
Mat South	Bulilima East	37,330	18,039	-19,291	-52%
Mat South	Mangwe	33,963	18,910	-15,053	-44%
Mat South	Bulilima West	28,043	15,988	-12,055	-43%
Mat South	Insiza South	24,901	14,736	-10,165	-41%
Masvingo	Chiredzi South	26,567	16,261	-10,306	-39%
Bulawayo	Magwegwe	24,024	14,838	-9,186	-38%
Bulawayo	Pelandaba-Mpopoma	26,505	17,078	-9,427	-36%

List of Constituencies whose Registrants Decreased by More than 33% from the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll to the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll					
Province	**Constituency**	**2013 PVR**	**2018 FVR**	**Change**	**Percent**
Mat South	Gwanda South	23,341	15,275	-8,066	-35%
Mash East	Mudzi West	26,987	17,651	-9,336	-35%
Mat North	Tsholotsho North	27,363	17,860	-9,503	-35%
Mash East	Wedza South	21,654	14,336	-7,318	-34%
Harare	Mbare	43,169	28,478	-14,691	-34%
Mat North	Tsholotsho South	29,874	19,642	-10,232	-34%

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

Table 3.10: List of Constituencies for which Existing Residents comprise more than 66% of Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll					
Province	**Constituency**	**Existing Registrants**	**New Registrants**	**Existing Registrants Percent**	**New Registrants Percent**
Mash East	Mudzi West	12,726	4,925	72%	28%
Masvingo	Gutu East	11,461	4,574	71%	29%
Mash Central	Rushinga	21,384	8,562	71%	29%
Masvingo	Gutu North	10,109	4,085	71%	29%
Mash East	Chikomba East	10,282	4,273	71%	29%
Mash East	Chikomba Central	11,931	5,001	70%	30%
Mash East	Maramba Pfungwe	19,647	8,262	70%	30%
Mash East	Wedza South	10,069	4,267	70%	30%
Mat South	Bulilima West	11,181	4,807	70%	30%
Mash East	Mutoko East	13,669	6,014	69%	31%
Manicaland	Buhera North	13,894	6,201	69%	31%
Mash	Mt Darwin East	19,308	8,627	69%	31%

Table 3.10: List of Constituencies for which Existing Residents comprise more than 66% of Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll					
Province	**Constituency**	**Existing Registrants**	**New Registrants**	**Existing Registrants Percent**	**New Registrants Percent**
Central					
Mat South	Insiza South	10,184	4,552	69%	31%
Masvingo	Bikita South	14,387	6,504	69%	31%
Midlands	Chirumanzu	13,365	6,111	69%	31%
Masvingo	Gutu West	14,868	6,906	68%	32%
Mash East	Uzumba	18,222	8,716	68%	32%
Masvingo	Gutu South	11,938	5,727	68%	32%
Masvingo	Chiredzi North	29,814	14,418	67%	33%
Mash East	Mutoko North	15,716	7,603	67%	33%
Masvingo	Masvingo Central	12,531	6,123	67%	33%
Mash East	Mudzi North	16,631	8,176	67%	33%
Midlands	Zvishavane Runde	15,236	7,497	67%	33%
Manicaland	Chimanimani West	15,692	7,772	67%	33%
Masvingo	Mwenezi West	23,285	11,607	67%	33%
Mash West	Zvimba West	14,164	7,076	67%	33%
Mat South	Matobo South	10,236	5,121	67%	33%

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

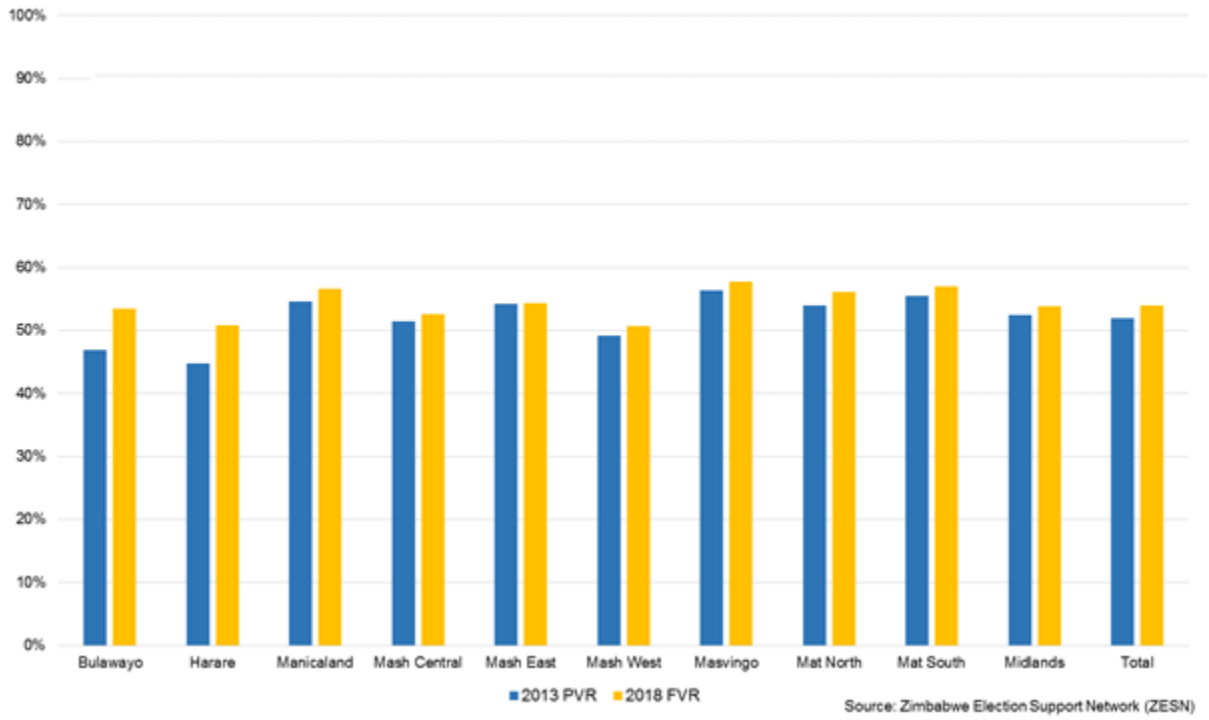
Registrants by Gender

Table 3.11: Registrants on the 2103 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Gender						
Gender	**2013 PVR**	**2018 FVR**	**2013 PVR Percent**	**2018 FVR Percent**	**Absolute Change**	**Percent Change**
Female	3,059,196	3,067,512	52%	54%	8,316	0%
Male	2,830,970	2,616,424	48%	46%	-214,546	-8%

Unknown	7	0			-7	-100%
Total	5,890,173	5,683,936			-206,237	-4%

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 3.7: Percent Women Registants 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll By Province



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Table 3.12: Female Registrants on the 2103 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province

Rural/Urban	2013 PVR	2018 FVR	2013 PVR Percent	2018 FVR Percent	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Bulawayo	141,202	138,303	47%	53%	-2,899	-2%
Harare	353,486	457,122	45%	51%	103,636	29%
Manicaland	420,564	415,074	55%	57%	-5,490	-1%
Mash Central	276,626	279,843	51%	53%	3,217	1%

Mash East	359,722	343,651	54%	54%	-16,071	-4%
Mash West	299,583	326,790	49%	51%	27,207	9%
Masvingo	410,203	356,512	56%	58%	-53,691	-13%
Mat North	195,344	189,903	54%	56%	-5,441	-3%
Mat South	195,313	150,426	55%	57%	-44,887	-23%
Midlands	407,153	409,888	52%	54%	2,735	1%
Total	3,059,196	3,067,512	52%	54%	8,316	0%

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

Table 3.13: Male Registrants on the 2103 Preliminary Voters' Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters' Roll by Province

Rural/Urban	2013 PVR	2018 FVR	2013 PVR Percent	2018 FVR Percent	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Bulawayo	159,541	120387	53%	47%	-39,154	-25%
Harare	435,473	443178	55%	49%	7,705	2%
Manicaland	349,473	318219	45%	43%	-31,254	-9%
Mash Central	261,082	252021	49%	47%	-9,061	-3%
Mash East	304,419	289475	46%	46%	-14,944	-5%
Mash West	310,148	318184	51%	49%	8,036	3%
Masvingo	317,494	260692	44%	42%	-56,802	-18%
Mat North	166,805	148948	46%	44%	-17,857	-11%
Mat South	156,639	113734	45%	43%	-42,905	-27%
Midlands	369,896	351586	48%	46%	-18,310	-5%
Total	2,830,970	2,616,424	48%	46%	-214,546	-8%

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

Table 3.14: Existing and New Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters' Roll by Gender				
Rural/Urban	**Existing Registrants**	**New Registrants**	**Existing Registrants Percent**	**New Registrants Percent**
Female	1,733,670	1,333,791	54%	54%
Male	1,480,110	1,136,284	46%	46%
Total	3,213,780	2,470,075		

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

Registrants by Age

Table 3.15: Registrants on the 2013 Preliminary Voters' Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters' Roll by Age Group				
Age Group	**2013 PVR**	**2018 FVR**	**Difference**	**Percent Change**
18 to 22	140,740	663,930	523,190	372%
23 to 27	410,799	752,014	341,215	83%
28 to 32	772,893	758,452	-14,441	-2%
33 to 37	897,250	788,370	-108,880	-12%
38 to 42	852,324	658,896	-193,428	-23%
43 to 47	590,690	556,398	-34,292	-6%
48 to 52	453,648	361,748	-91,900	-20%
53 to 57	435,898	272,633	-163,265	-37%
58 to 62	335,831	280,488	-55,343	-16%
63 to 67	264,837	217,259	-47,578	-18%
68 to 72	182,001	157,287	-24,714	-14%
73 to 77	164,230	93,133	-71,097	-43%
78 to 82	127,275	64,964	-62,311	-49%
83 to 87	97,606	35,274	-62,332	-64%
88 to 92	70,177	15,335	-54,842	-78%

Table 3.15: Registrants on the 2013 Preliminary Voters' Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters' Roll by Age Group				
Age Group	**2013 PVR**	**2018 FVR**	**Difference**	**Percent Change**
93 to 97	58,431	5,519	-52,912	-91%
98 or Older	35,541	2,235	-33,306	-94%

Source: Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 3.8: Number of Registrants on the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll and the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Age Group

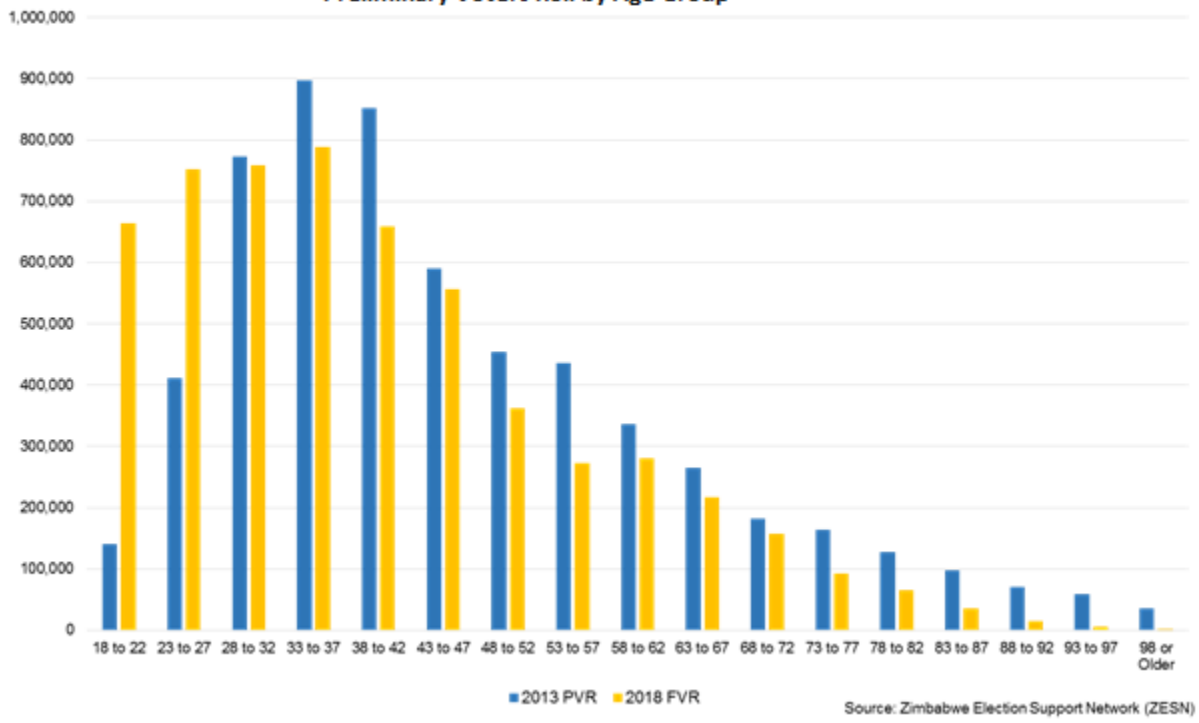
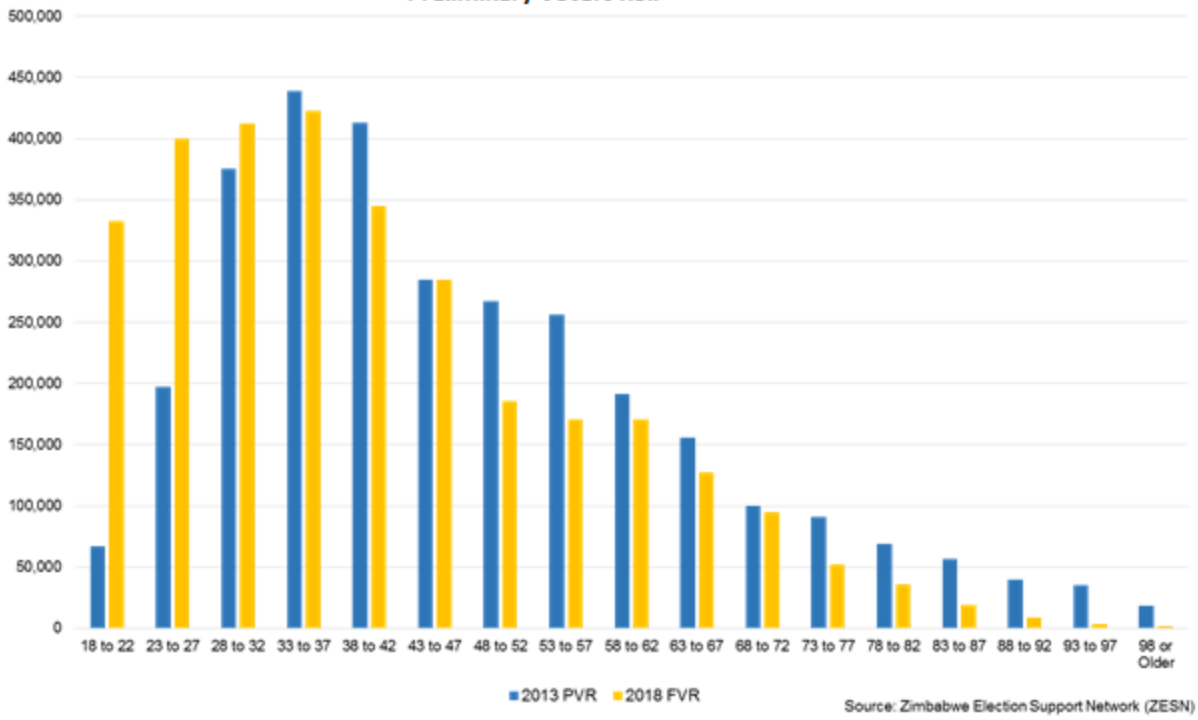
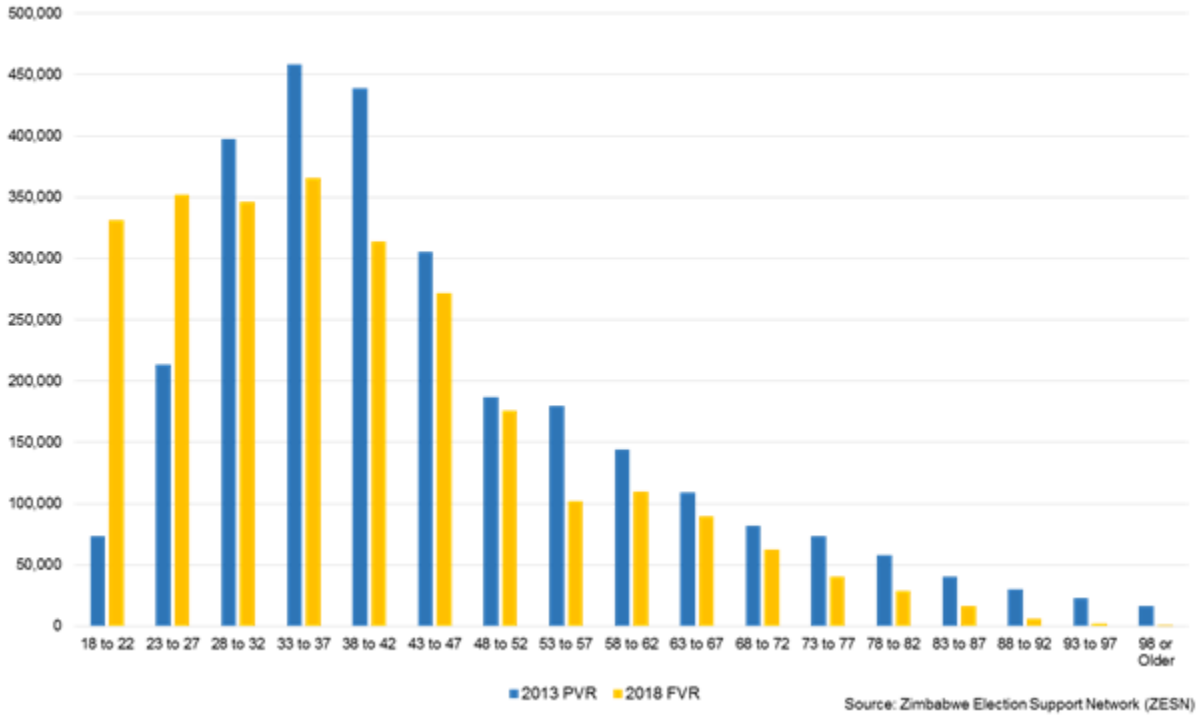


Chart 3.9: Number of Female Registantson the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll and the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll



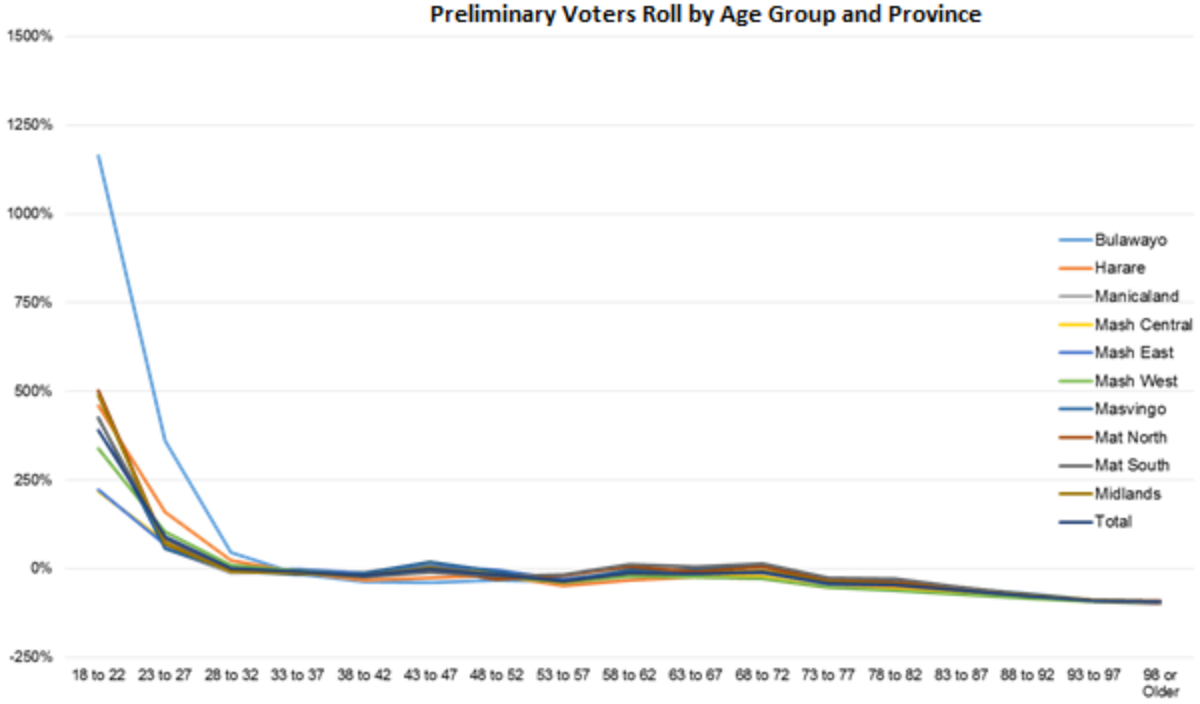
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 3.10: Number of Male Registrants on the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll and the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Age Group



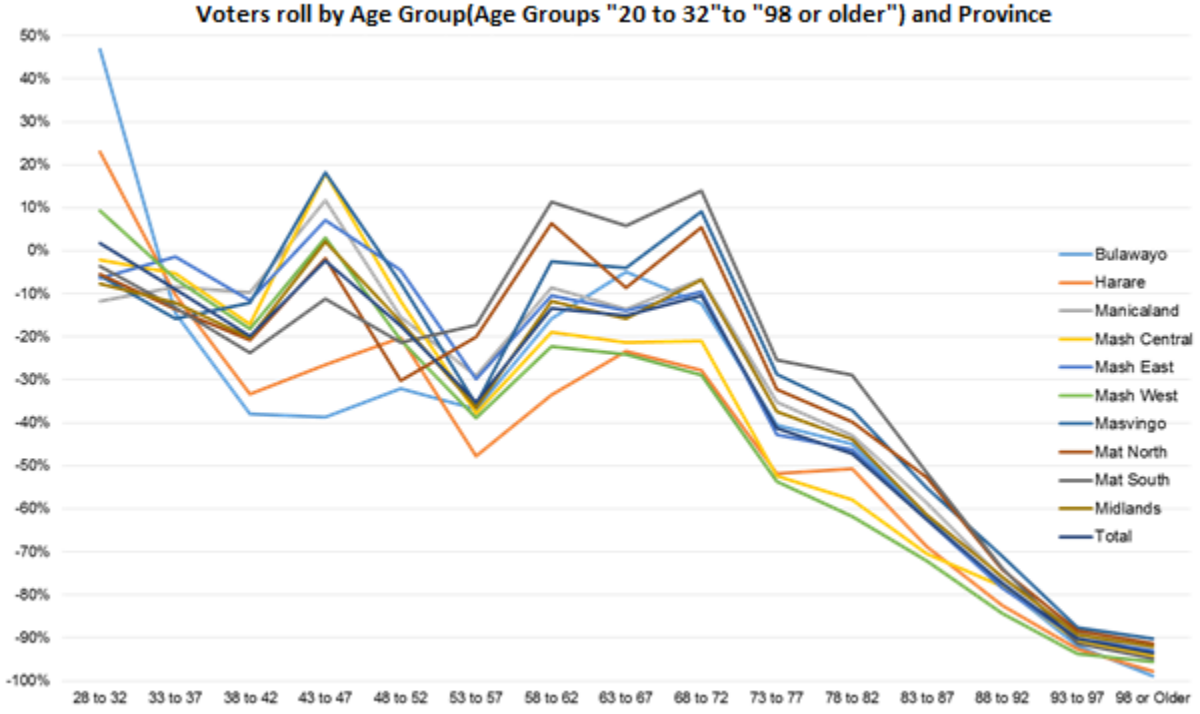
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 3.11: Percentage Change in Registrants from 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll to 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Age Group and Province



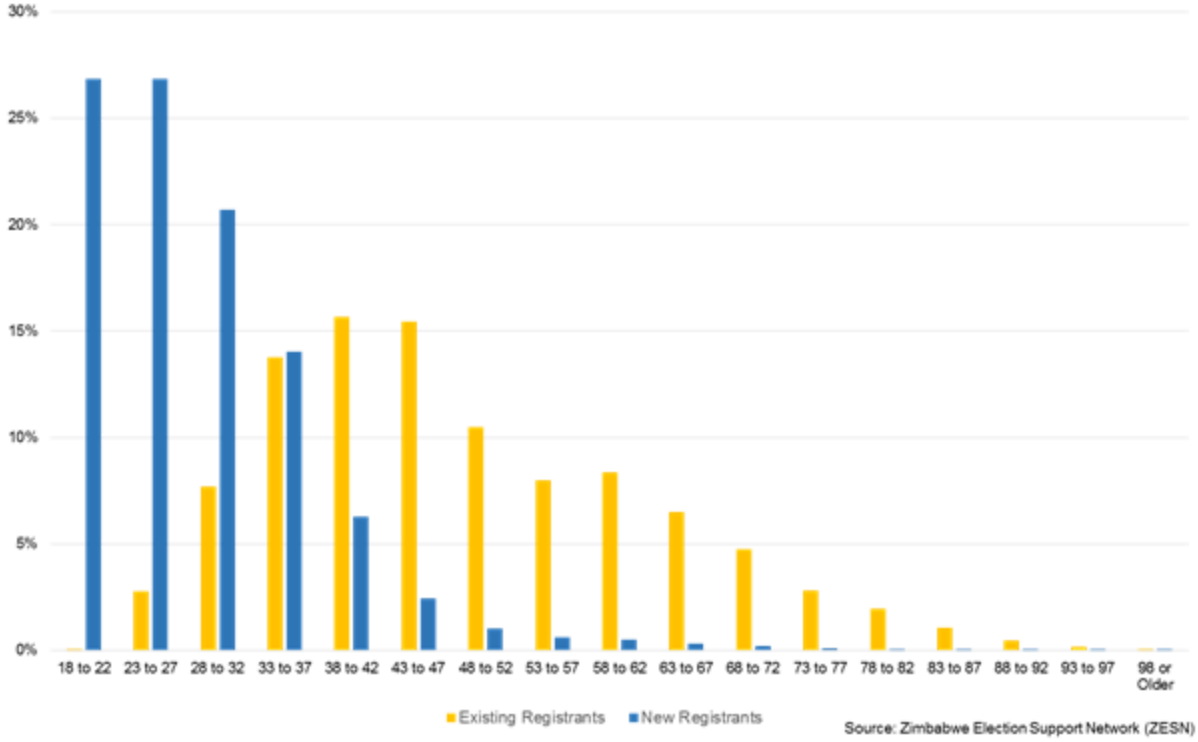
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 3.12: Pecent Change in Registrants from 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll to 2018 Preliminary Voters roll by Age Group(Age Groups "20 to 32"to "98 or older") and Province



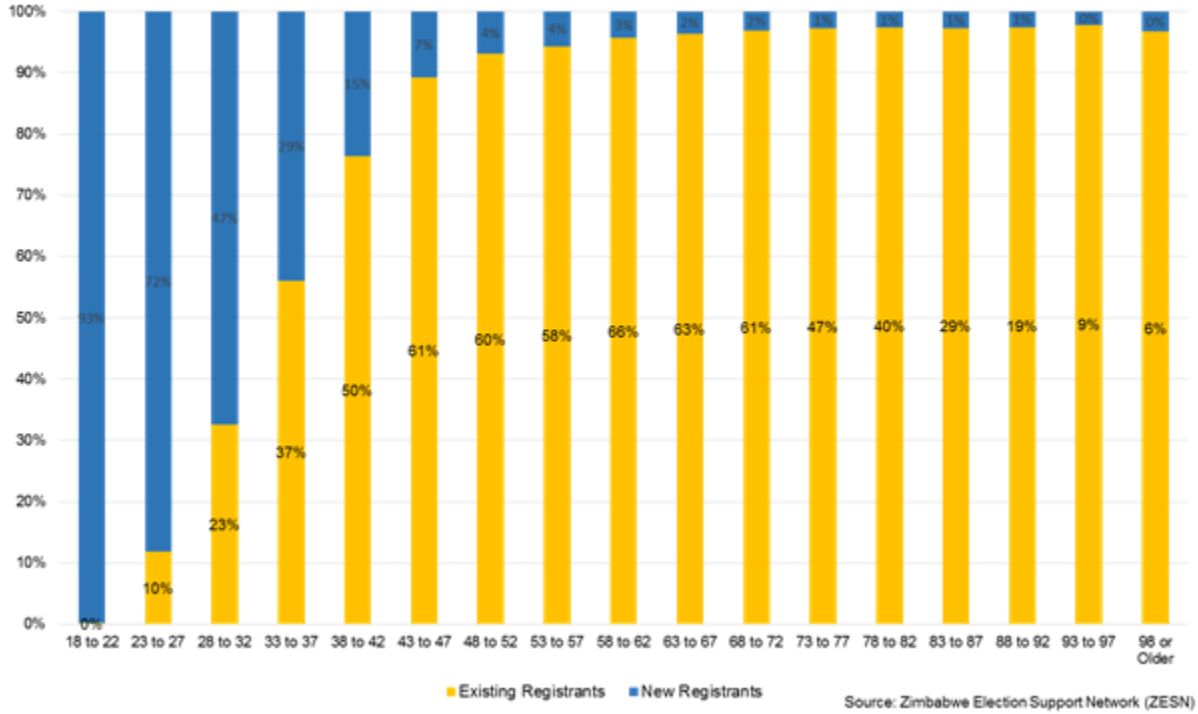
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 3.13: Existing and New Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Age Group



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 3.14: Percent Existing and New Registrants on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Age Group



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

COMPLETENESS

Number of registrants

Based on census data, 79% of eligible registrants (5,683,855 of 7,224,128) are registered and included in the 2018 PVR. The registration rate for the 2013 PVR was 86% (5,890,175 actual registrants of 6,873,510 eligible registrants).

Registrants by Geography

Chart 4.1: Estimated Eligable Registrants from Census Data and Actual Registrants from the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province with Registration Rate

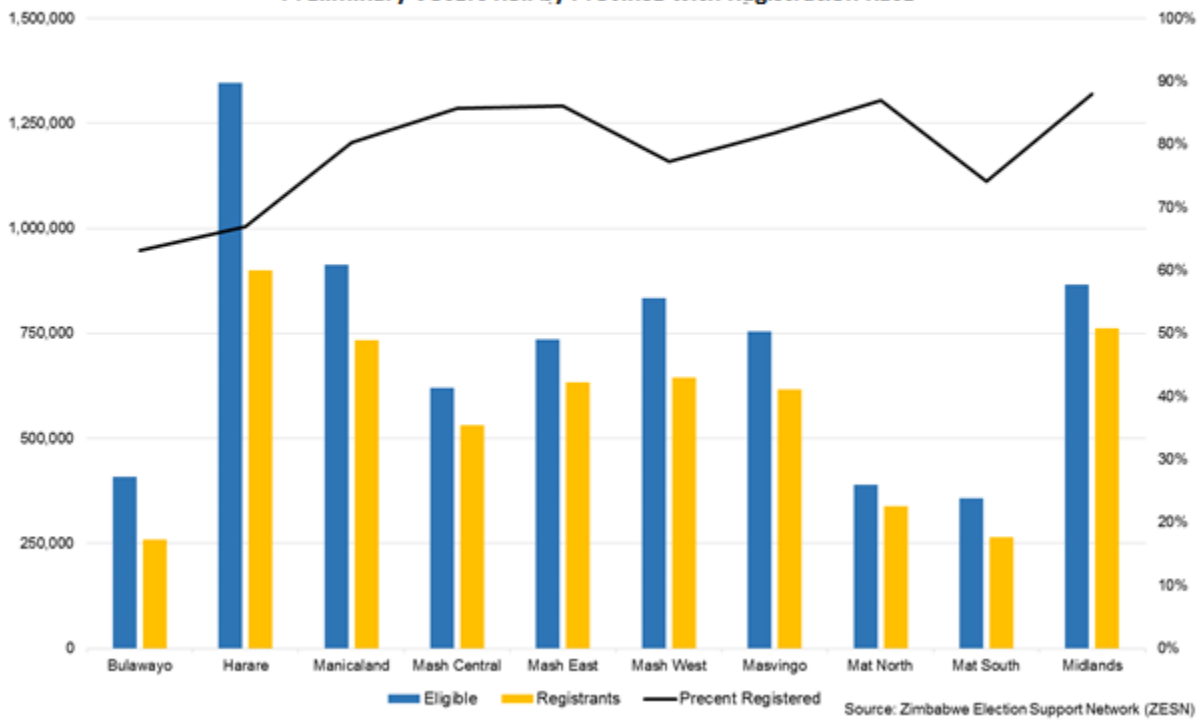


Table 4.1: Registration Rates for the 2013 Preliminary Voters' Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province						
Province	**Estimated Eligible 2013**	**Actual Registrants 2013**	**2013 Registration Rate**	**Estimated Eligible 2018**	**Actual Registrants 2018**	**2018 Registration Rate**
Bulawayo	389,520	300,743	77%	409,389	258,690	63%
Harare	1,280,499	788,959	62%	1,345,818	900,300	67%
Eight Non-	5,203,491	4,800,473	92%	5,468,921	4,524,946	83%

Metropolitan						
Manicaland	868,462	770,037	89%	912,762	733,293	80%
Mash Central	590,174	537,708	91%	620,279	531,864	86%
Mash East	700,079	664,141	95%	735,790	633,126	86%
Mash West	793,917	609,732	77%	834,414	644,974	77%
Masvingo	717,704	727,700	101%	754,314	617,204	82%
Mat North	370,683	362,150	98%	389,592	338,851	87%
Mat South	339,279	351,954	104%	356,586	264,160	74%
Midlands	823,193	777,051	94%	865,185	761,474	88%
Total	**6,873,510**	**5,890,175**	**86%**	**7,224,128**	**5,683,936**	**79%**

Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

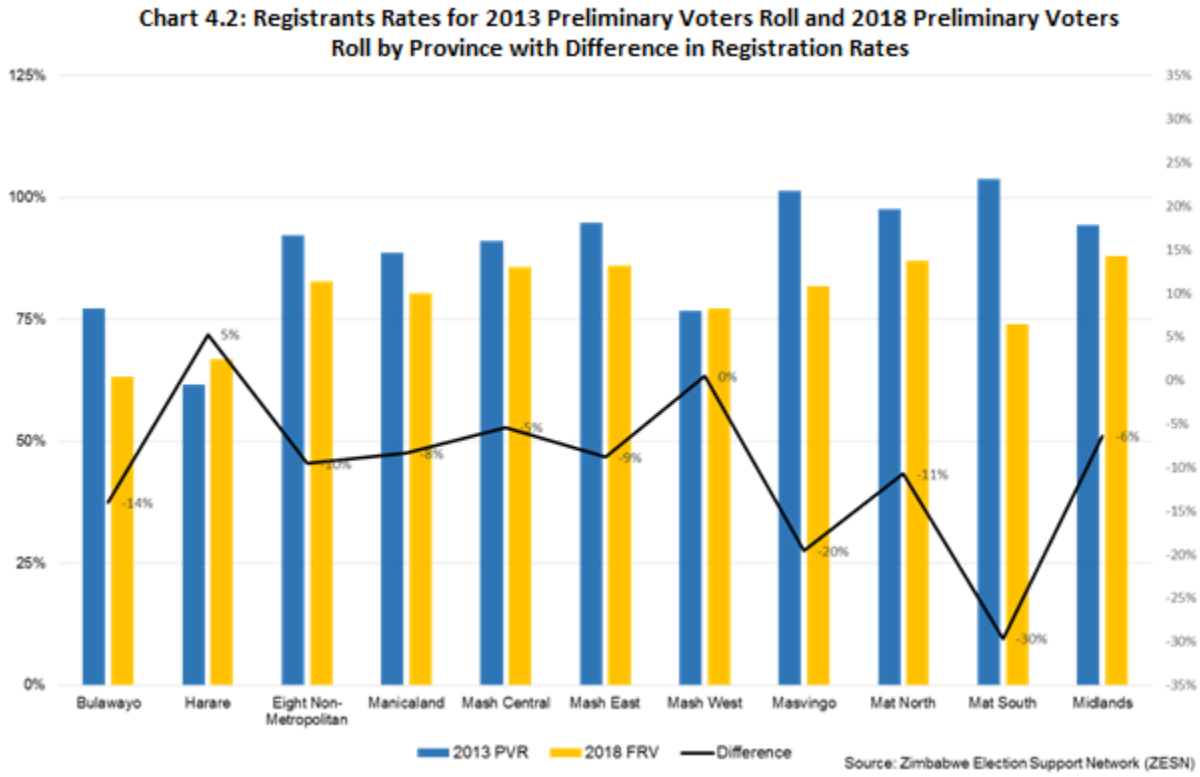


Table 4.2: Registration Rates for the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary

Voters Roll by Rural/Urban						
Rural/Urban	Estimated Eligible 2013	Actual Registrants 2013	2013 Registration Rate	Estimated Eligible 2018	Actual Registrants 2018	2018 Registration Rate
Rural	4,376,029	4,241,895	97%	4,599,251	3,805,438	83%
Urban	2,497,481	1,648,280	66%	2,624,877	1,878,498	72%
Total	6,873,510	5,890,175	86%	7,224,128	5,683,936	79%

Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 4.3: Estimated Eligable Registant from Census Data and Actual Registants from the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll for Rural Areas only by Province

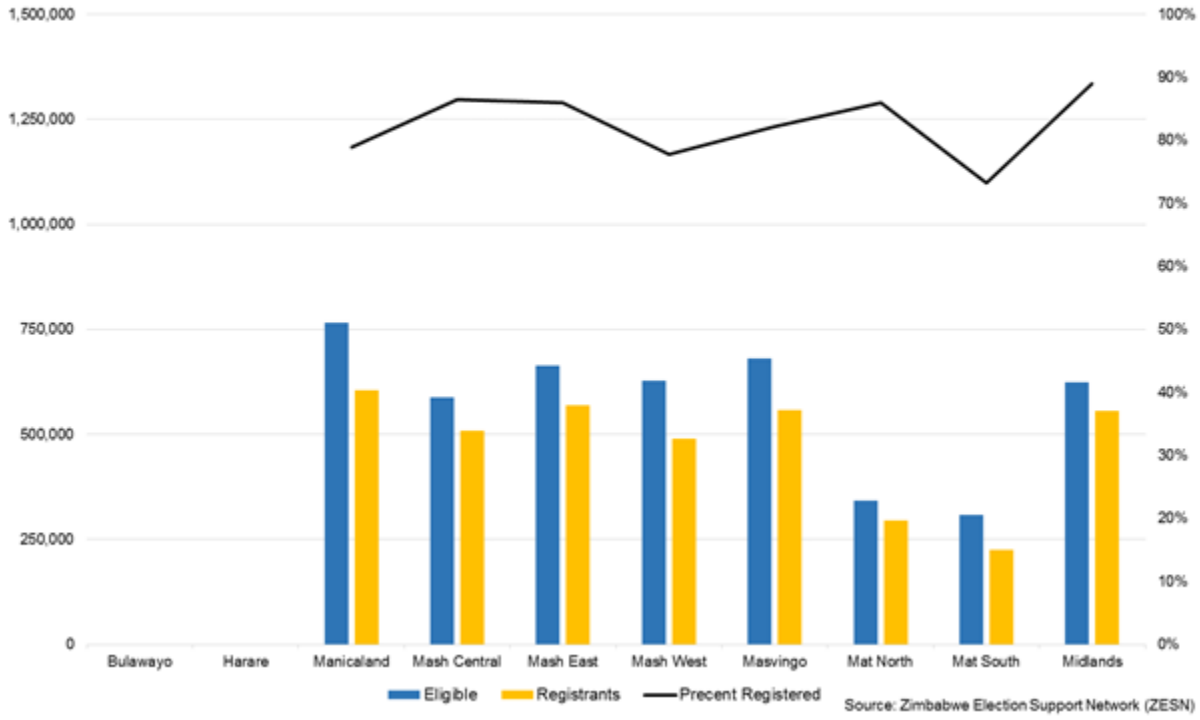
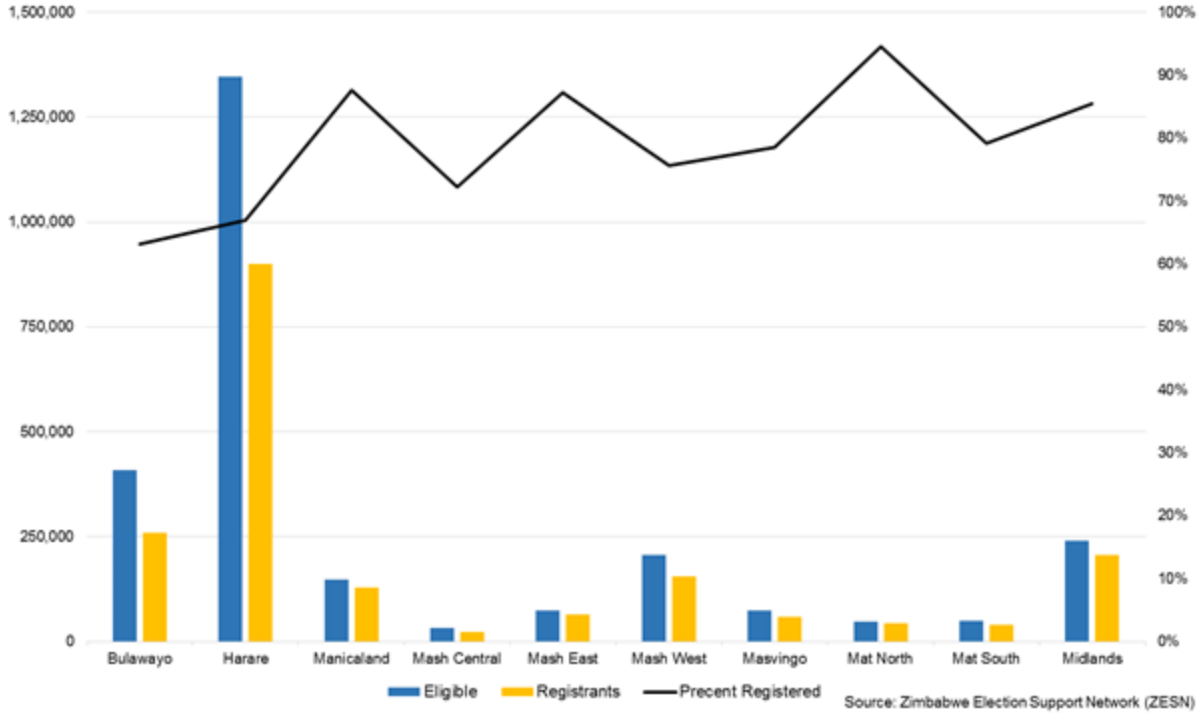
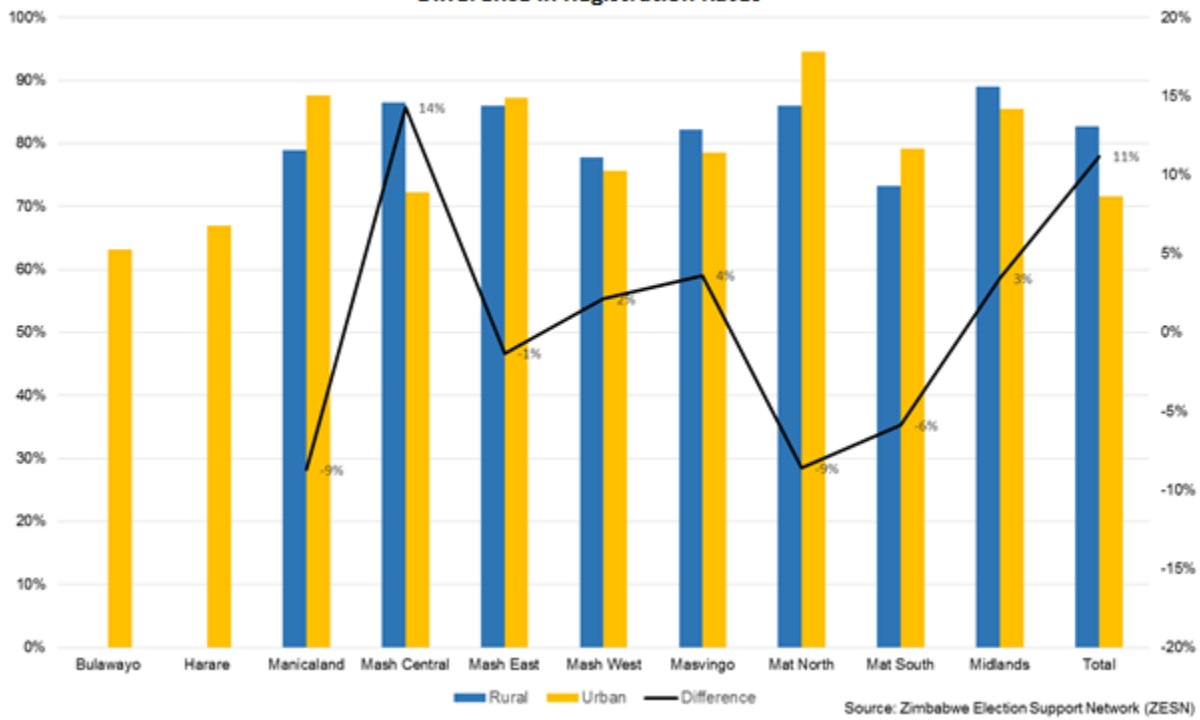


Chart 4.4: Estimated Eligable Registrants from Census Data and Actaul Registrants from the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll from Urban Areas only by Provinces with Registarion Rate



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 4.5: 2018 Preliminary Voters Role Registration Rate Rural/Urban and Province with Difference in Registration Rates



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

List of Local Authorities with 2018 Preliminary Voters' Roll Registration Rates above 90%					
Province	**Local Authority**	**Rural Urban**	**Estimated Eligible**	**Actual Registrants**	**Percent Registered**
Mat North	Hwange RDC	Rural	35,904	37,076	103%
Midlands	Tongogara RDC	Rural	42,496	43,017	101%
Mat North	Binga RDC	Rural	69,647	69,592	100%
Mash East	Ruwa Local Board	Urban	34,825	34,544	99%
Midlands	Vungu RDC	Rural	50,991	50,513	99%
Mat North	Victoria Falls Municipality	Urban	22,081	21,555	98%
Mash Central	Rushinga RDC	Rural	38,127	36,890	97%
Mash East	Zvataida RDC	Rural	56,699	54,847	97%
Mash East	Mudzi RDC	Rural	67,629	65,196	96%
Midlands	Takawira RDC	Rural	44,130	41,844	95%
Mash East	Mutoko RDC	Rural	76,644	72,257	94%
Mat South	Gwanda Municipality	Urban	13,159	12,376	94%
Mash West	Sanyati RDC	Rural	61,387	57,279	93%
Mash Central	Chaminuka RDC	Rural	66,580	61,883	93%
Mat North	Hwange Local Board	Urban	24,570	22,558	92%
Masvingo	Mwenezi RDC	Rural	76,446	70,161	92%
Mat North	Nkayi RDC	Rural	50,244	45,931	91%
Mash West	Mhondoro-Ngezi RDC	Rural	59,247	53,862	91%
Mash Central	Pfura RDC	Rural	112,284	101,835	91%

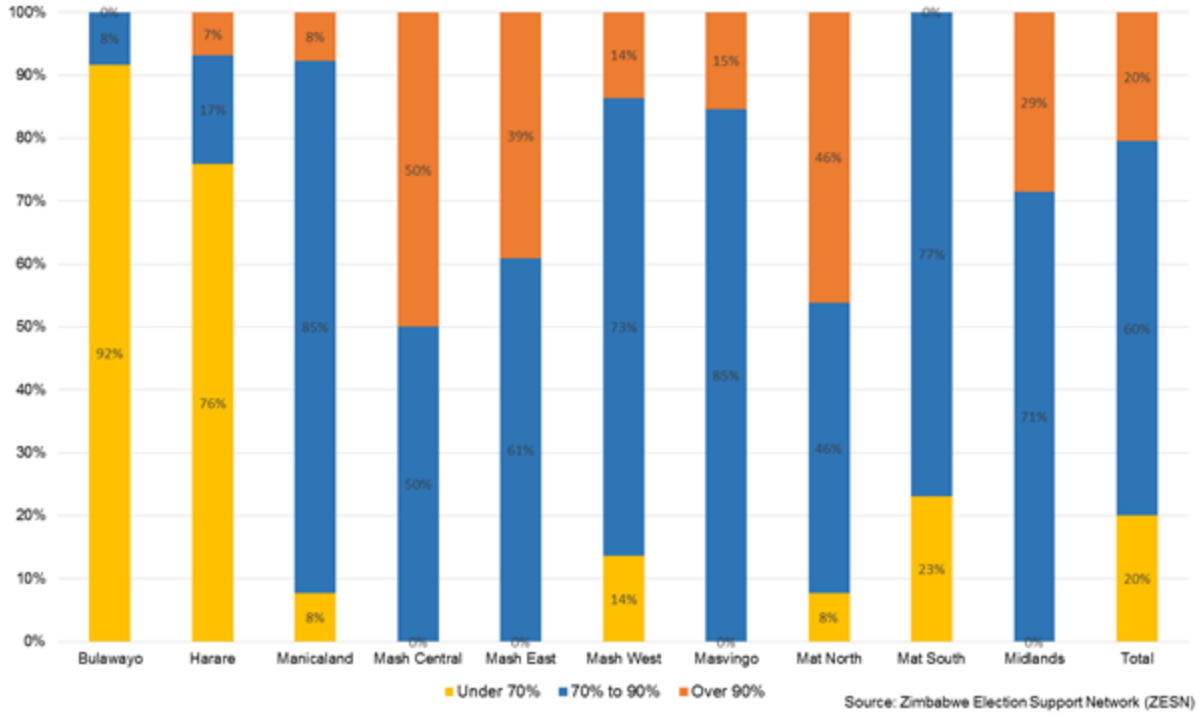
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Table 4.4: List of Local Authorities with 2018 Preliminary Voters' Roll Registration Rates under 70%					
Province	**Local Authority**	**Rural Urban**	**Estimated Eligible**	**Actual Registrants**	**Percent Registered**
Mash Central	Mvurwi Town Council	Urban	6,326		0%
Mat South	Bulilima RDC	Rural	44,209	25,885	59%
Bulawayo	Bulawayo Municipality	Urban	409,389	258,690	63%
Harare	Harare Municipality	Urban	1,030,067	683,881	66%
Mash West	Norton Town council	Urban	40,065	26,570	66%
Mat South	Mangwe RDC	Rural	31,902	21,076	66%
Harare	Chitungwiza Municipality	Urban	216,503	144,133	67%
Mash West	Hurungwe RDC	Rural	172,136	117,632	68%
Mat North	Tsholotsho RDC	Rural	54,562	37,502	69%

Note: The registration rate for Mvurwi Town Council in Mashonaland East province is 0% because no registrants are listed on the 2018 Final Voters Roll for this local authority.

Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 4.6: Distribution of Constituencies by 2018 Preliminary Voters roll Registration Rate and Province



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

List of Constituencies with 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll Registration Rates over 90%				
Province	**Constituency**	**Estimated Eligible**	**Actual Registrants**	**Percent**
Harare	Mbare	23,784	28,478	120%
Harare	Harare South	67,035	76,037	113%
Mat North	Hwange East	20,213	21,378	106%
Mat North	Binga South	34,794	35,995	103%
Mash East	Maramba Pfungwe	27,318	27,909	102%
Midlands	Chirumanzu/Zibagwe	32,764	33,158	101%
Mash Central	Mazowe North	25,046	24,876	99%
Midlands	Shurugwi North	33,262	33,023	99%
Mash East	Goromonzi South	73,771	73,159	99%

List of Constituencies with 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll Registration Rates over 90%				
Province	**Constituency**	**Estimated Eligible**	**Actual Registrants**	**Percent**
Mat North	Hwange West	32,663	32,329	99%
Mash West	Chakari	36,733	36,334	99%
Manicaland	Dangamvura/Chikanga	61,688	60,714	98%
Mash East	Mutoko South	29,778	29,255	98%
Mash East	Mudzi West	18,171	17,651	97%
Mash East	Mudzi South	23,502	22,738	97%
Masvingo	Mwenezi East	34,477	33,257	96%
Mat North	Binga North	34,916	33,597	96%
Midlands	Vungu	26,695	25,684	96%
Midlands	Shurugwi South	23,162	22,152	96%
Mash Central	Rushinga	31,383	29,946	95%
Mash East	Mudzi North	26,018	24,807	95%
Mash Central	Guruve North	34,004	32,095	94%
Mash Central	Mt Darwin South	30,962	29,185	94%
Mash Central	Mt Darwin East	29,708	27,935	94%
Mash West	Muzvezve	42,719	40,094	94%
Masvingo	Zaka East	17,063	15,994	94%
Midlands	Gweru Urban	36,966	34,564	94%
Mash Central	Shamva North	29,027	27,101	93%
Midlands	Gokwe-Gumunyu	23,018	21,454	93%
Mat North	Nkayi South	26,424	24,628	93%

List of Constituencies with 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll Registration Rates over 90%				
Province	**Constituency**	**Estimated Eligible**	**Actual Registrants**	**Percent**
Mash East	Mutoko North	25,092	23,319	93%
Mash Central	Shamva South	37,613	34,782	92%
Mat North	Hwange Central	29,754	27,482	92%
Midlands	Silobela	31,626	28,956	92%
Mash East	Uzumba	29,433	26,938	92%
Masvingo	Gutu Central	22,268	20,352	91%
Masvingo	Zaka West	17,392	15,891	91%
Mash Central	Mt Darwin West	31,416	28,696	91%
Mash East	Seke	49,122	44,744	91%
Mash West	Zvimba West	23,392	21,242	91%
Manicaland	Nyanga North	31,094	28,211	91%
Midlands	Mberengwa West	17,424	15,791	91%
Mash Central	Bindura North	53,832	48,756	91%

Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Table 4.6: List of Constituencies with 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll Registration Rates under 70%				
Province	**Constituency**	**Estimated Eligible**	**Actual Registrants**	**Percent**
Harare	Hatfield	70,887	35,403	50%
Harare	Harare West	69,093	35,984	52%
Harare	Warren Park	58,925	31,522	53%
Harare	Harare Central	42,146	22,495	53%

Table 4.6: List of Constituencies with 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll Registration Rates under 70%				
Province	**Constituency**	**Estimated Eligible**	**Actual Registrants**	**Percent**
Harare	Glenview North	33,907	17,983	53%
Harare	Glenview South	37,625	20,275	54%
Harare	Mount Pleasant	41,232	23,206	56%
Harare	Kuwadzana East	44,364	24,799	56%
Bulawayo	Bulawayo Central	41,424	23,096	56%
Bulawayo	Bulawayo East	38,329	21,697	57%
Bulawayo	Pelandaba-Mpopoma	29,297	17,078	58%
Bulawayo	Magwegwe	25,045	14,838	59%
Bulawayo	Lobengula	29,074	17,758	61%
Harare	Highfield West	31,663	19,255	61%
Harare	Southerton	28,373	17,251	61%
Bulawayo	Pumula	40,296	25,159	62%
Mat South	Bulilima West	25,675	15,988	62%
Harare	Highfield East	38,567	23,797	62%
Harare	St Marys	46,614	29,453	63%
Mat South	Bulilima East	28,562	18,039	63%
Bulawayo	Emakhandeni-Entumbane	29,474	18,582	63%
Bulawayo	Nkulumane	34,968	21,896	63%
Bulawayo	Bulawayo South	26,801	16,752	63%
Harare	Glen Norah	37,462	24,080	64%
Mash West	Hurungwe North	36,349	23,358	64%
Mat North	Tsholotsho South	30,732	19,642	64%
Harare	Zengeza West	41,052	26,739	65%
Mat South	Mangwe	29,104	18,910	65%

Table 4.6: List of Constituencies with 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll Registration Rates under 70%				
Province	**Constituency**	**Estimated Eligible**	**Actual Registrants**	**Percent**
Harare	Sunningdale	28,947	18,733	65%
Mash West	Norton	50,181	33,352	66%
Mash West	Hurungwe East	47,196	31,310	66%
Harare	Zengeza East	39,616	26,039	66%
Bulawayo	Makokoba	27,235	18,291	67%
Harare	Mufakose	26,966	18,078	67%
Harare	Budiriro	75,648	50,484	67%
Bulawayo	Nketa	43,091	28,671	67%
Harare	Chitungwiza North	39,684	27,154	68%
Harare	Kuwadzana	56,388	38,396	68%
Harare	Mabvuku-Tafara	42,405	29,434	69%
Harare	Harare East	54,548	37,816	69%
Manicaland	Musikavanhu	28,060	19,377	69%
Manicaland	Chipinge South	37,383	25,620	69%

Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Registrants by Gender

Table 4.7: Female Registration Rates for the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province						
Province	**Estimated Eligible 2013**	**Actual Registrants 2013**	**2013 Registration Rate**	**Estimated Eligible 2018**	**Actual Registrants 2018**	**2018 Registration Rate**
Bulawayo	221,123	141,202	64%	223,334	138,303	62%
Harare	687,404	353,486	51%	694,278	457,122	66%
Manicaland	501,872	420,564	84%	506,891	415,074	82%
Mash Central	320,293	276,626	86%	323,496	279,843	87%

Table 4.7: Female Registration Rates for the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province						
Province	**Estimated Eligible 2013**	**Actual Registrants 2013**	**2013 Registration Rate**	**Estimated Eligible 2018**	**Actual Registrants 2018**	**2018 Registration Rate**
Mash East	390,271	359,722	92%	394,173	343,651	87%
Mash West	419,215	299,583	71%	423,407	326,790	77%
Masvingo	428,780	410,203	96%	433,067	356,512	82%
Mat North	209,897	195,344	93%	211,996	189,903	90%
Mat South	194,581	195,313	100%	196,527	150,426	77%
Midlands	462,867	407,153	88%	467,496	409,888	88%
Total	**3,836,302**	**3,059,196**	**80%**	**3,874,665**	**3,067,512**	**79%**

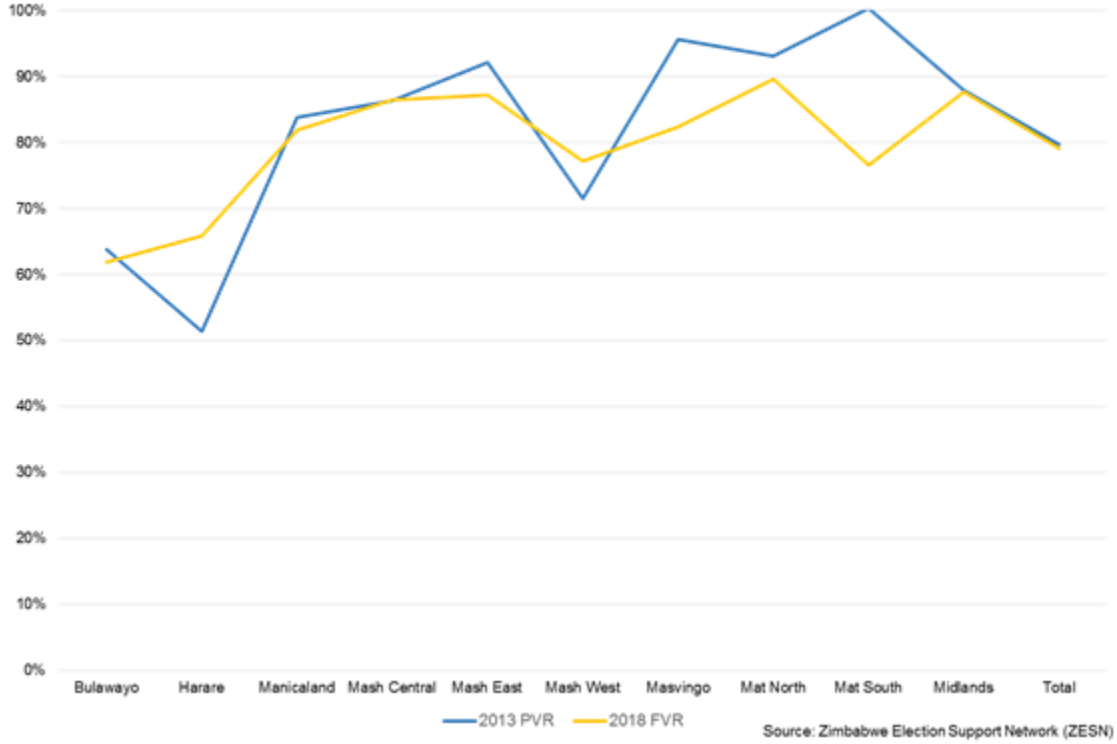
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Table 4.8: Male Registration Rates for the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province						
Province	**Estimated Eligible 2013**	**Actual Registrants 2013**	**2013 Registration Rate**	**Estimated Eligible 2018**	**Actual Registrants 2018**	**2018 Registration Rate**
Bulawayo	184,213	159,541	65%	186,055	120,387	86%
Harare	645,089	435,473	69%	651,540	443,178	67%
Manicaland	401,853	349,473	79%	405,871	318,219	86%
Mash Central	293,845	261,082	86%	296,783	252,021	88%
Mash East	338,234	304,419	86%	341,616	289,475	89%
Mash West	406,937	310,148	78%	411,007	318,184	75%
Masvingo	318,066	317,494	82%	321,247	260,692	99%
Mat North	175,837	166,805	85%	177,596	148,948	94%
Mat South	158,474	156,639	72%	160,059	113,734	98%
Midlands	393,751	369,896	89%	397,689	351,586	93%

Table 4.8: Male Registration Rates for the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll and 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province						
Province	Estimated Eligible 2013	Actual Registrants 2013	2013 Registration Rate	Estimated Eligible 2018	Actual Registrants 2018	2018 Registration Rate
Total	3,316,299	2,830,970	85%	3,349,462	2,616,424	78%

Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

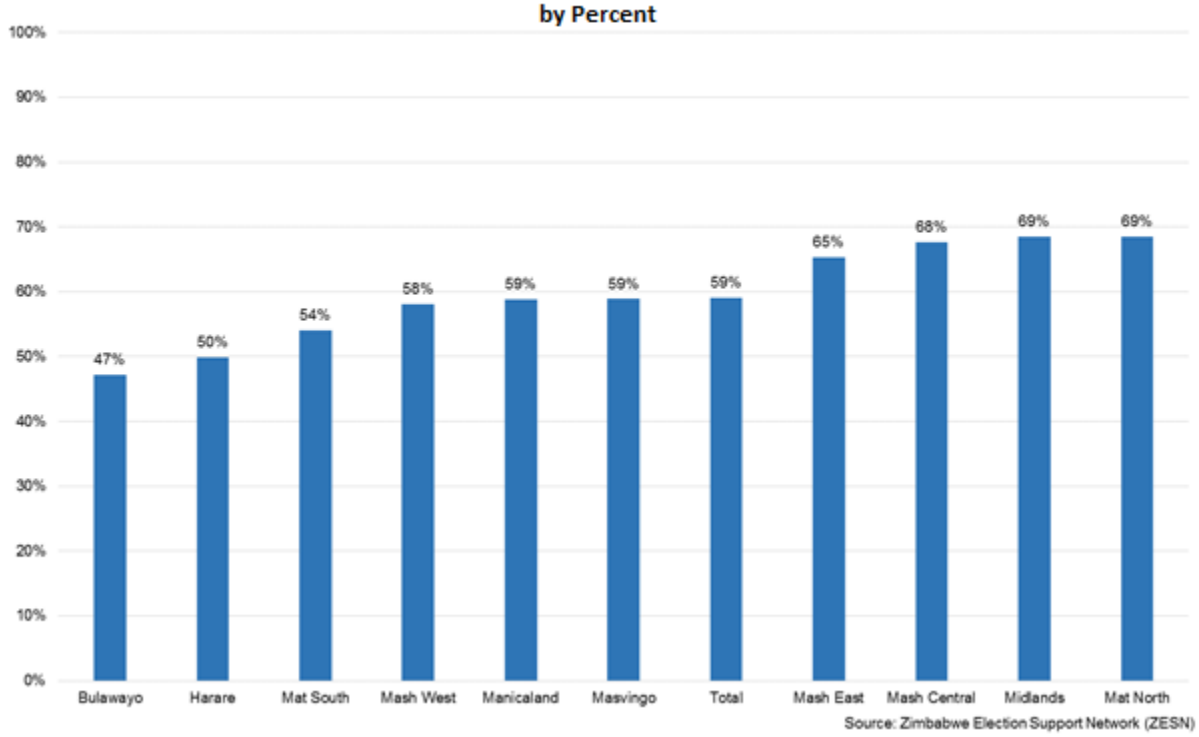
Chart 4.7: Female Registration Rates for the 2013 Preliminary Voters Roll and the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

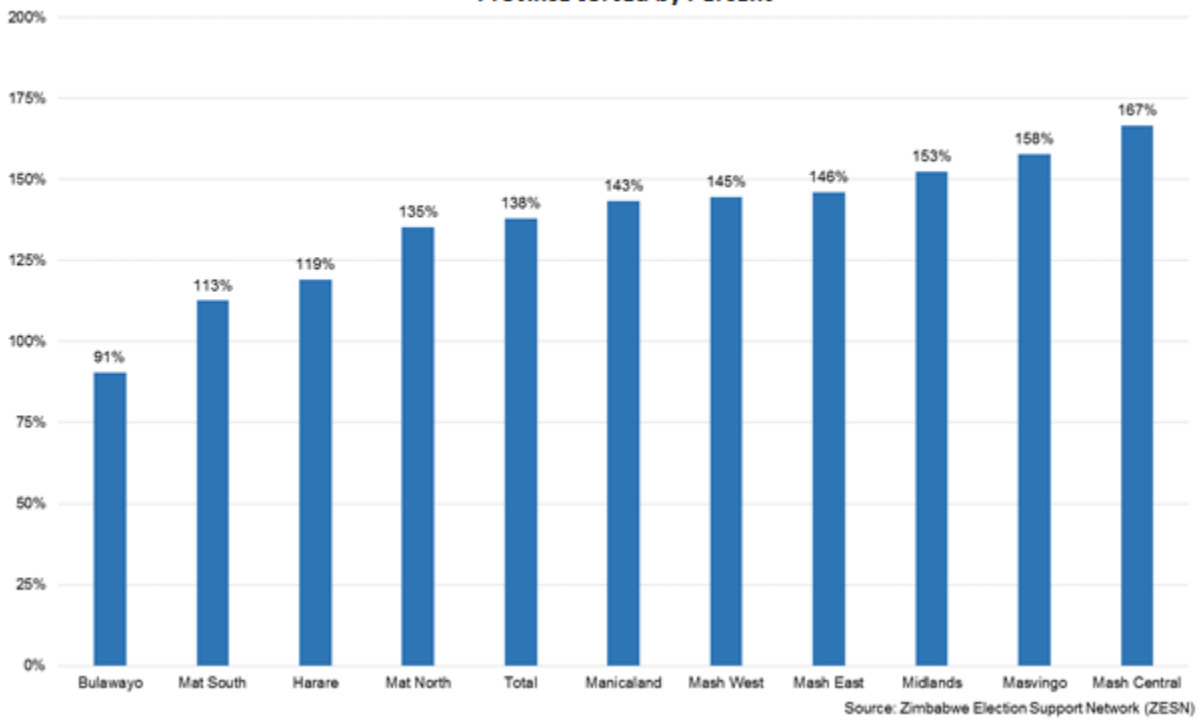
Registrants by Age

Chart 4.11: Registration Rates for Registrants 10 to 32 on the Preliminary Voters Roll by Province sorted by Percent



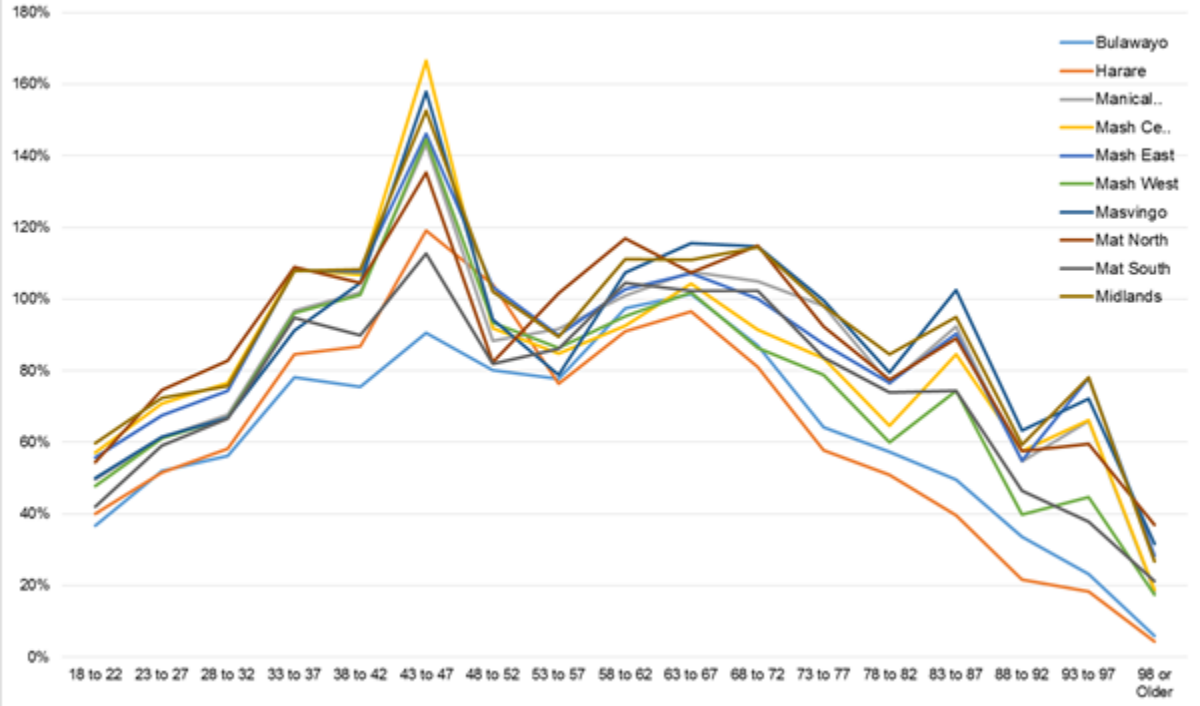
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 4.12 Registartion Rates for Registrants 43 to 47 on the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Province sorted by Percent



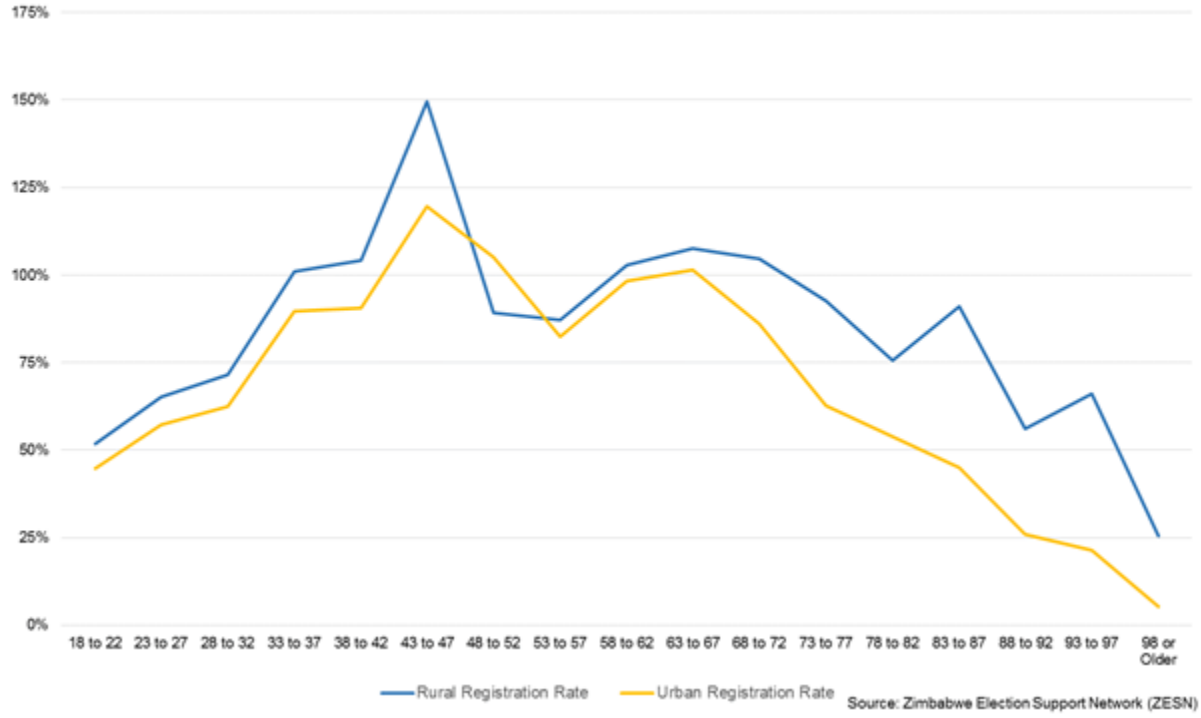
Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 4.13: Registration Rates for the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll by Age and Province



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

Chart 4.14: Registration Rates for the 2018 Preliminary Voters Roll for Rural/Urban Registrants by Age Group



Source: Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)

ANALYSIS OF THE FINAL VOTERS' ROLL

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

Distribution of Registered voters by province and gender

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

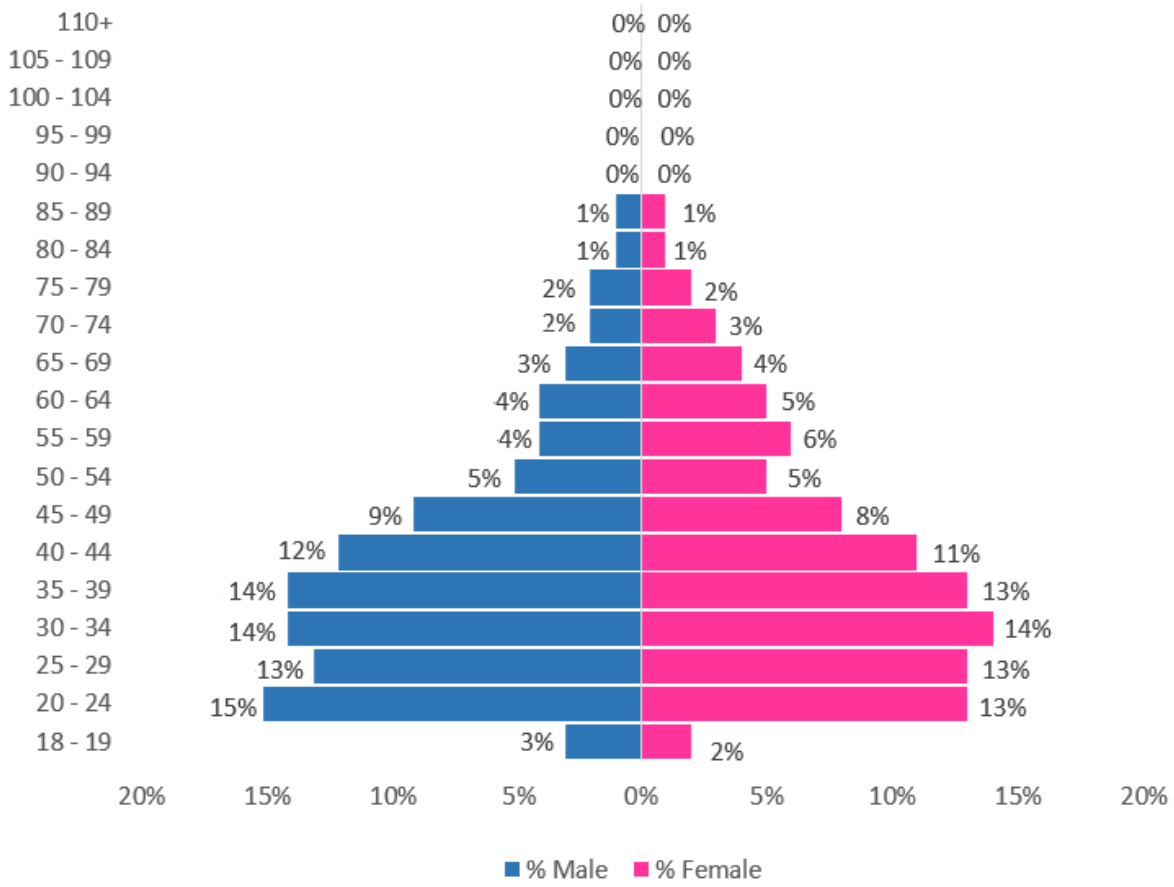
The Table shows that the highest number of registered voters is in Harare (900,728) followed by Midlands (761,982), Manicaland (733,370) and Mash West (65,5133). This pattern generally follows the distribution of the total population in Zimbabwe. These figures also show that more women than men are registered voters across all the country's 10 provinces.

DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED VOTERS BY AGE

As of the Election Day (30 July 2018), the ages of the registered voters ranged from 18 to 118 years. Roughly 67% (3,201,447) of the population of registered voters was 39 years and below, and was clearly the majority. More than a thousand (1,141) registrants were aged 100 and above. The age group with the highest number of voters was 30-34years (781,227), followed by 20-24 (780,903) in second place. The others were the 25-29 and 35-39 age groups in that order. In all age groups, more women were registered as voters than men. There are 941 voters who are 100 years and above. The three oldest voters in the final

voters' roll were 118 years old and were found in Manicaland, Mashonaland West and Masvingo.

Age Distribution of Registered Voters by gender



The pyramid shows age proportions of registered voters calculated as a percentage of each gender.

Apart from the age variable, ZESN also considered how the registered voters are distributed according to urban / rural locations. The results of the analysis show that most of the registered voters (67%) reside in rural Zimbabwe compared to 33% who stay in urban areas (see table below).

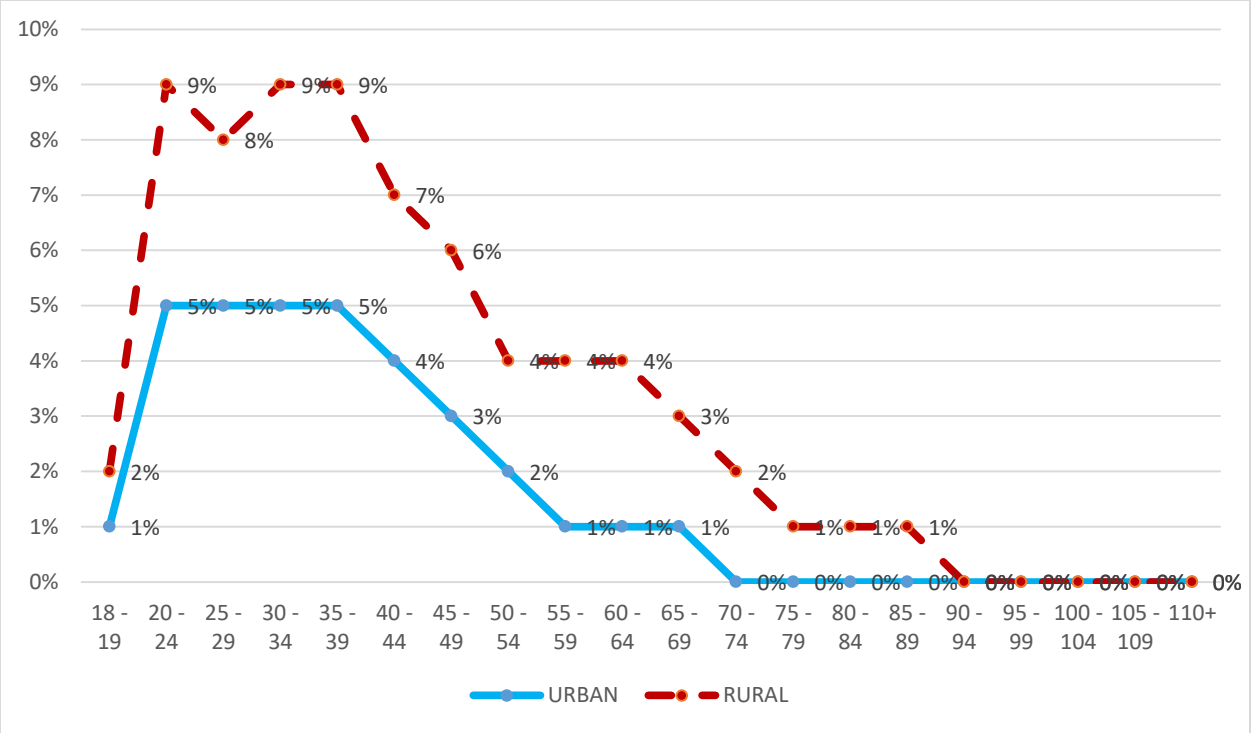
Distribution of Registered Voters by urban/rural location

Age Group	URBAN	RURAL	Total	% total registrants	
				URBAN	RURAL
18 - 19	44,198	98,403	142,601	0.8%	1.7%
20 - 24	279,054	501,849	780,903	4.9%	8.8%
25 - 29	284,377	446,348	730,725	5.0%	7.8%

30 - 34	295,226	486,001	781,227	5.2%	8.5%
35 - 39	278,755	487,236	765,991	4.9%	8.6%
40 - 44	215,587	415,358	630,945	3.8%	7.3%
45 - 49	165,661	333,076	498,737	2.9%	5.8%
50 - 54	101,836	202,013	303,849	1.8%	3.5%
55 - 59	72,720	212,415	285,135	1.3%	3.7%
60 - 64	59,018	204,408	263,426	1.0%	3.6%
65 - 69	35,269	158,736	194,005	0.6%	2.8%
70 - 74	18,932	113,392	132,324	0.3%	2.0%
75 - 79	10,490	80,154	90,644	0.2%	1.4%
80 - 84	5,182	44,025	49,207	0.1%	0.8%
85 - 89	2,217	29,339	31,556	0.0%	0.5%
90 - 94	544	8368	8,912	0.0%	0.1%
95 - 99	153	4,225	4,378	0.0%	0.1%
100 - 104	22	881	903	0.0%	0.0%
105 - 109	3	166	169	0.0%	0.0%
110+	2	67	69	0.0%	0.0%
Total	**1,869,246**	**3,826460**	**5,695,706**	**32.8%**	**67.2%**

When the number of registered voters is viewed by urban/rural location, the analysis shows that the majority of registrants (67.2%) are rural residents while only three in 10 (32.8%) stay in urban.

Registrants by age and urban/rural location



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

MULTIPLE REGISTRATION CASES IN THE FINAL VOTERS' ROLL

The current section highlights unusual or multiple registered entries in the FVR. To identify suspected multiple registered entries, the analysis focused mainly on the voter's national identity number (ID). The reason being that it was expected that the Automated Finger Print Identification System would make it technically impossible to register multiple times using the same ID. It also means that the voter's roll should reject entries which may suggest duplicate registrants. The voters' roll has 45 duplicates by addresses that are highly likely, as they are registrants sharing the same name, address, sex, and date of birth and the ID is almost similar. There are 135 likely duplicates in the 2018 FVR sharing same sex, address, name, and date of birth. Examples of some of the duplicates are outlined below

Duplicate Entry 1

Surname	Names	ID	Sex	DOB	Address	PS Code	Constituency	Province
Chikwava	Talent	26-186952-C26	M	24/11/90	Chinyanga Village, Headman Chireya, Chief Chireya	2600GON0406	Gokwe-Chireya	Midlands

Chikwava	Talent	26-186952 -C26	M	24/11/90	Village 9, Tokwe 3 Farming Area, Shurugwi	6600TON1607	Shurugwi North	Midlands

We consider first two entries bearing the name Chikwava Talent. The entries share the same identity number (26-186952 -C26); both are men sharing the same date of birth (24/11/90) and both from the Midlands province. However, they do not share the same address, PS code or Constituency. One stays in Gokwe-Chireya and is registered to vote at a polling station with PS code 2600GON0406, while the other one stays in Shurugwi North and registered at polling station code 6600TON1607. Residential addresses are also different. It is not clear how this happened but it appears to be the same person entered into the voter's roll twice.

Duplicate Entry 2

Surname	Names	ID	Sex	DOB	Address	PS Code	Constituency	Province
Shoko	Mirriam	26-209414 -S26	F	14/08/97	Village Chiparanganda, Headman Gumunyu, Chief Chireya	2600GON2201	Gokwe-Gumunyu	Midlands
Shoko	Miriam	26-209414 -S26	F	14/08/97	Village Mutiura, Headman Makore, Chief Chireya	2600GON0306	Gokwe-Kabuyuni	Midlands

Another suspicious case which appears twice is Shoko Miriam. Both names are in Midlands province, but different Constituencies. One is in Gokwe-Gumunyu Constituency under PS code 2600GON2201while the other is in Gokwe-Kabuyuni, PS code 2600GON0306. Though the two are under Chief Chireya, they reside at different residential address and under different headmen. What is really disturbing is that they share the same date of birth (14/08/1997); both are women and most importantly share the same ID (26-209414 -S26). The ID is supposed to be unique to the individual. Again, this appears to be the same person

Duplicate Entry 3

Surname	Names	ID	Sex	DOB	Address	PS Code	Constituency	Province
Makamure	Rosario	38-123629 -B38	F	24/10/78	House Number C022, Unnamed Street, Epworth, Harare	6301EPW040 1 C	Epworth	Harare Metropolitan
Kondo	Chalton	38-123629 -B38	M	28/06/74	Village Sungwi 1b, Headman Mazaula, Chief Mujinga	3800HUR0201	Hurungwe East	Mashonaland West

How is it possible that two different people of different genders share the same ID? This is the case of Makamure Rosario and Kondo Chalton; both with ID number 38-123629 -B38. Makamure Rosario was born on 24 October 1978 and lives at House number C022, unnamed Street in Epworth in Harare. Kondo Chalton is from Mashonaland West, born on 28 June 1974 and living in Village Sungwi 1B under headman Mazaula and Chief Mujinga. The two are registered at two different polling stations as shown by the unique PS codes, in different constituencies namely Epworth and Hurungwe East. As already noted, the case of this pair might simply have been the result of a data entry error.

Duplicate Entry 4

Surname	Names	ID	Sex	DOB	Address	PS Code	Constituency	Province
Chingandu	Tanyanyiwa Moses	63-493581 -L25	M	12/01/40	House Number 3271, Nhunguru Street, Zengeza, Chitungwiza	6301CHIT1001	Zengeza West	Harare Metropolitan
Chingandu	Tanyanyiwa Moses	63-493581 -L25	M	12/01/40	House Number 21, Nhunguru Street, Zengeza 2, Chitungwiza	6301CHIT1002	Zengeza West	Harare Metropolitan

The registrant Chingandu Tanyanyiwa Moses also appears twice in the final voters' roll. Both entries share the same ID number (63-493581-L25), which is supposed to be unique to the individual. Both are males staying in Nhunguru Street, Zengeza in Chitungwiza. However, their house numbers differ. Though they are both registered under the same Constituency, they are registered to vote under different polling station.

Duplicate Entry 5

Surname	Names	ID	Sex	DOB	Address	PS Code	Constituency	Province
Ndlovu	Tendai	67-076653 -E67	F	30/08/71	House Number 579, Mandava	6701ZTC0102	Zvishavane Ngezi	Midlands
Ndlovu	Tendai	67-076653 -E67	F	30/08/71	Mudereri Village, Headman Mudereri, Chief Masunda, Zvishavane	6700RDC1304	Zvishavane Runde	Midlands

Ndlovu Tendai also appears twice in the FVR. Both registrants are from Midlands, share the same ID, which, as already noted, should not be possible as the ID is unique to individual, same sex and date of birth. However, the two do not share the same residential address; one lives in Mandava whereas the other lives in Masunda (Zvishavane). In addition, they are

also registered in different constituencies though both constituencies are in Zvishavane in the Midlands province, but are registered to vote at different polling station.

The analysis also points to suspicious cases with different permutations; 65,536 voters with duplicate names, 4,862 voters with duplicate names and date of births, 7,416 voters with duplicate names and address, 44 voters with the same name date of birth and similar address. The list can be found in the excel file called duplicates. Below, we present two unusual cases where we think chance alone can explain the similarities.

Unusual cases

Surname Forenames	ID_Number	Gender	Date of Birth	Voter_Address	Polling Station Code	Constituency	District	Province
NDLOVU EUNICE	28-020069 -W28	F	9/4/1963	Bethel Village, Headman Dubane, Chief Nhlamba, Gwanda	2800GWA1401	Gwanda Central	Gwanda	Matabelel and South
NDLOVU EUNICE	08-449203 -Q28	F	9/4/1963	Bethel Village, Headman Dubane, Chief Nhlamba, Gwanda	2800GWA1401	Gwanda Central	Gwanda	Matabelel and South

Ndlovu Eunice has two entries that have different IDs, same gender, voter's address, same polling station and Constituencies. What is most striking about these two entries is that they also share the same date of birth.

COMPARISON OF THE FVR WITH ZIMSTATS CENSUS DATA

In this section, the FVR is compared to both official (ZimStats) 2018 census projections and the 2012 census figures. Generally, the FVR population of registrants is lower than projected census data with more than 1.5million eligible voters translating to 21%. The table below is a comparison of the eligible versus actual registered voters.

Eligible versus Actual registered voters- A summary

Gender	FVR	Projected Census (2018)	Difference	% Difference
Men	2,622,516	3,349,462	-726,946	-21.70
Women	3,073,190	3,874,665	-801,475	-20.69
Total	**5,695,706**	**7,224,128**	**-1,528,421**	**-21.16**

The Table above indicates that a smaller number of people registered to vote when compared to the ZimStats' 2018 adult population projections. Overall, 21% of the projected population did not register to vote.

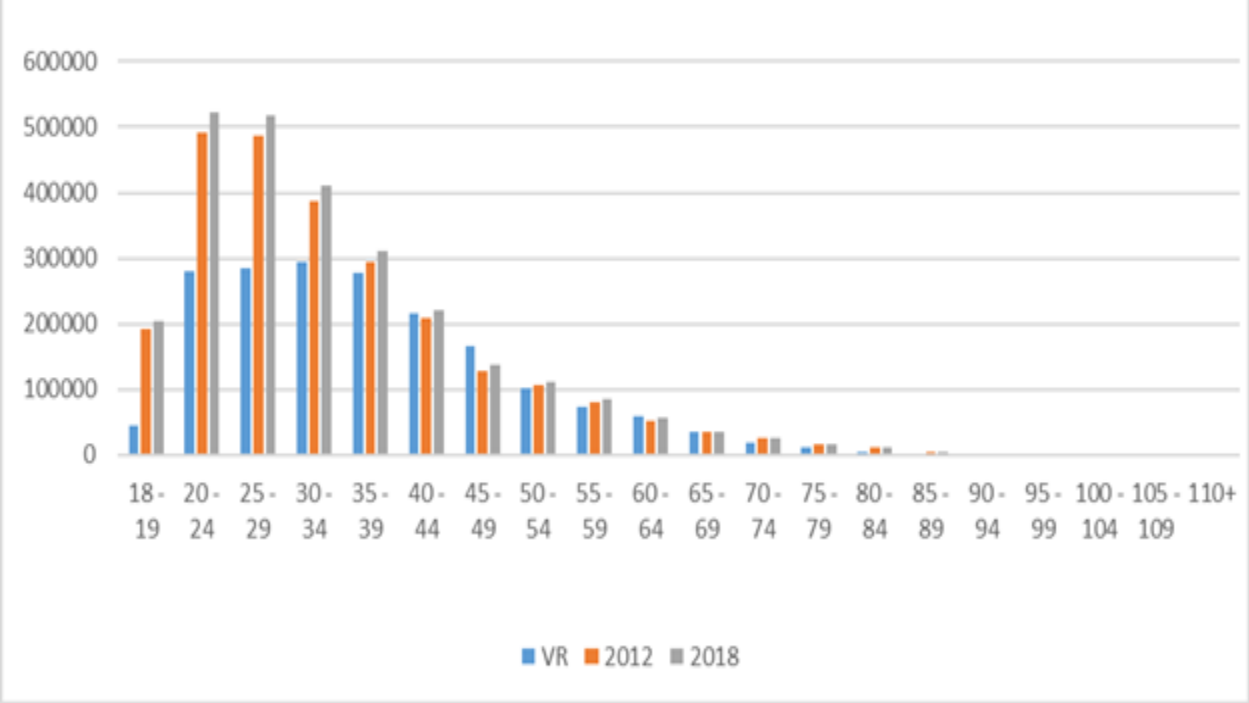
Further analysis shows that there many cases across provinces, rural/urban location, districts and constituencies where the FVR populations are higher than both census and projected populations. These are listed below:

- In Bulawayo FVR population figures are more than the 2012 census and 2018 projections for the age group 60+ years.
- For Harare urban VR population is lower in most ages except 45-49 age category
- Data for Manicaland urban show that FVR figures are more than census data for ages range; 45-49
- For Manicaland Rural, FVR data greater than both census figures for 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 55-59, 60-64 and 65-69.
- In Mashonaland Central Urban FVR population is lower than the census figures across all age groups
- For Mashonaland Central Rural FVR population is noticeably higher than census data in ages 35-49 40-44, 45-49 and 65-69
- Mashonaland East urban, FVR population is generally lower than census figures across all age groups
- Mashonaland East Rural, ages 35-49 and 55-69 have higher FVR population compared to census data.
- Mashonaland West Urban, FVR population higher in ages 45-49years and slightly 60-64.
- In Mashonaland West Rural, FVR figures are higher census projections in the 35-49 years categories.
- Masvingo Urban, FVR lower than census for most age groups except for 45-49.
- Masvingo Rural, for age categories 40-49years and 60-74years, both 2012 census figures and 2018 projections are lower than FVR population.
- Matabeleland North urban, FVR population is higher than census data in the 30-64years age categories.
- Matabeleland North Rural, in ages 35-49, 55-69 FVR population is higher than census figures.
- FVR population for Matabeleland South urban is higher than census data in ages 40-49.
- Matabeleland South FVR population is higher than census population in categories45-49 and 60-64years.
- In Midlands urban FVR population is higher than census data in ages 35-39 and 40-49years
- FVR population for Midlands Rural is higher than census in ages 35-49 then 55-79years only.

It is noteworthy that there are significantly few instances where the FVR records higher than census data registration for Zimbabweans aged 39 and below. As already observed; 56% of registered voters fall under this blanket age group (20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39). This may explain why the usually higher than census data across provinces has no significant effect on the overall picture which shows that registrants are less than both the baseline census and projected figures.

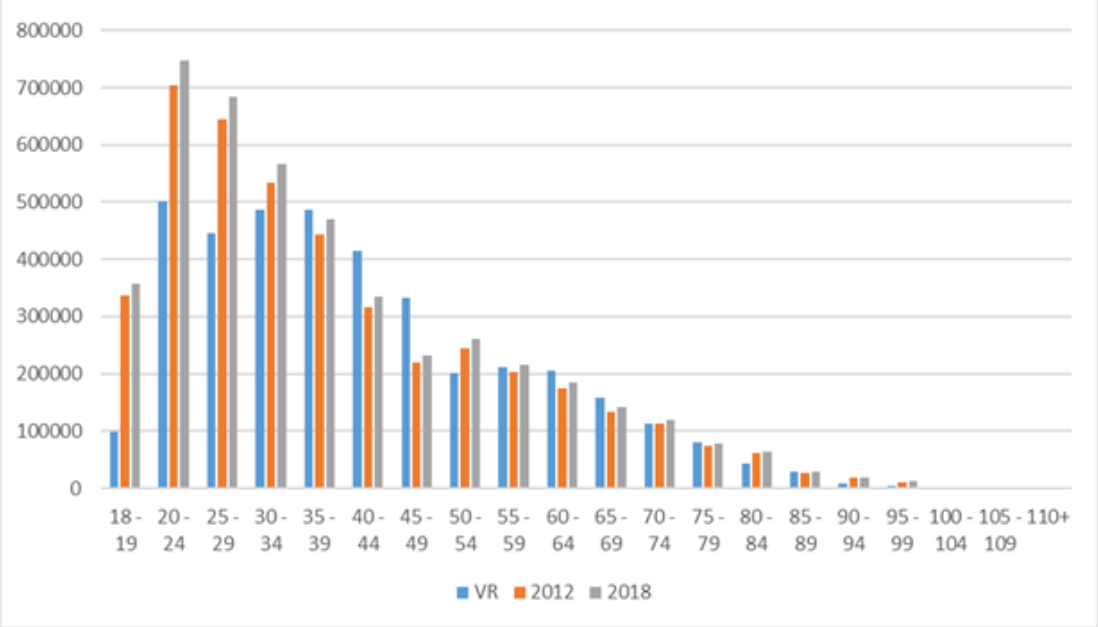
Below, we highlight the disaggregation of the total registered population by urban/rural location and then by whole population. In the process, we compare FVR data with both the census figures and projected population of Zimbabweans aged 18 and above. The figure below compares population of registrants in urban Zimbabwe against urban populations as at both the baseline census figures and 2018 projections.

Urban Registrants against census populations



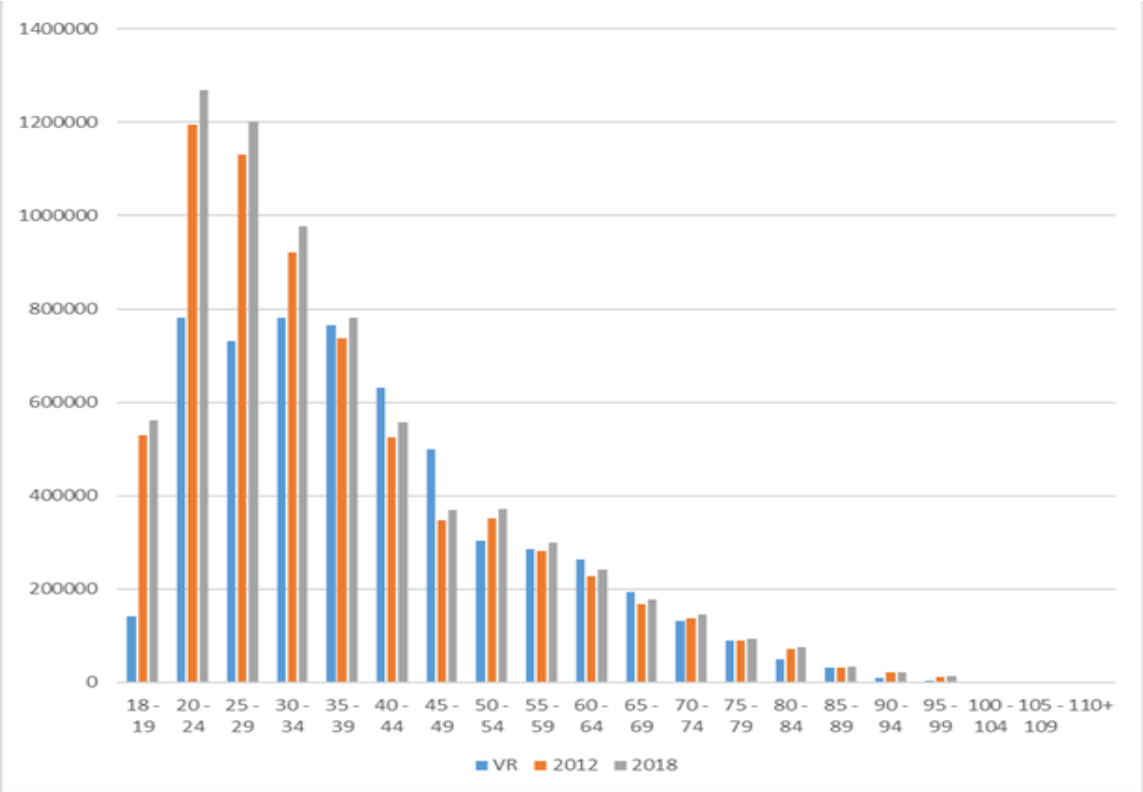
When ZESN examines the population of urban registrants, it finds out that the FVR Urban population is generally lower than census data except for adult Zimbabweans aged 45-49years. The results seem to suggest that young adults, especially those below 39 years old and living in urban areas, have been under-registered compared to the older generations.

Rural Registrants against census populations



In Rural Zimbabwe, FVR population is higher than census data in the 35-49 years and 60-69 years age category.

Zimbabwe population comparison



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

This report could not however, compare constituency data with Census figure is ZimStats data does not consider constituencies during census. To be able to do this, there is need first compile data by ward then aggregate wards that are in each constituency manually. This task is beyond the scope of this report.

COMPARISON OF THE FVR WITH PRELIMINARY VOTERS ROLL (PVR)

This section makes an analysis of the 2018 PVR and the 2018 FVR. The Table below is a comparison of the provincial totals for both the preliminary voter's roll and the final voters' roll as published by ZEC. Overall, the registered voters increased marginally (0.21%) from 5 683 936 in the PVR to 5 695 706 in the FVR. However, when ZESN checks how this marginal increase plays out across by province, it realizes that about 86.3% (10159 out of total of 11770) of those that were added to the final register are in Mashonaland West province.

Distribution of voters by province (preliminary versus final)

Province	Preliminary voters roll		Final Voters roll		Difference	
	Number of voters	% of Voters	Number of voters	% of Voters	Number of voters	% increase
Bulawayo	258,690	4.55	258,567	4.54	-123	-0.05
Harare	900,300	15.84	900,728	15.81	428	0.05
Manicaland	733,293	12.90	733,370	12.88	77	0.01
Mashonaland Central	531,864	9.36	531,984	9.34	120	0.02
Mashonaland East	633,126	11.14	633,410	11.12	284	0.04
Mashonaland West	644,974	11.35	655,133	11.50	10159	1.58
Masvingo	617,204	10.86	617,212	10.84	8	0.00
Matebeleland North	338,851	5.96	339,135	5.95	284	0.08
Midlands	761,474	13.40	761,982	13.38	508	0.07
Matebeleland South	264,160	4.65	264,185	4.64	25	0.01
Total	**5,683,936**	**100.00**	**5,695,706**	**100.00**	**11,770**	**0.21**

The analysis also shows that 123 (-0.05%) voters were removed from Bulawayo province. Marginal increases are observed across all other provinces with the least positive variance in Masvingo where there was an increase of only 8 (0.001%) registrants. The marginal variances recorded between the FVR and the PVR of less 5% margin of error implies FVR quality was nearly the same as the PVR released on the 18th of June 2018.

Distribution of Voters by Province (Final versus Preliminary)

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

Across all the 10 provinces in the country and for both the FVR and the PVR, more women than men registered to vote. The final voters' roll for Bulawayo shows that 65 women and 58 men have been scrapped of the FVR. Combined, this give a total of 123 as earlier observed. Masvingo Province results show an increase in the number of females in the final voter's role from 356,512 to 356,533 while the males show a decrease from 260,692 to 260,679 registrants.

LIST-TO-PEOPLE

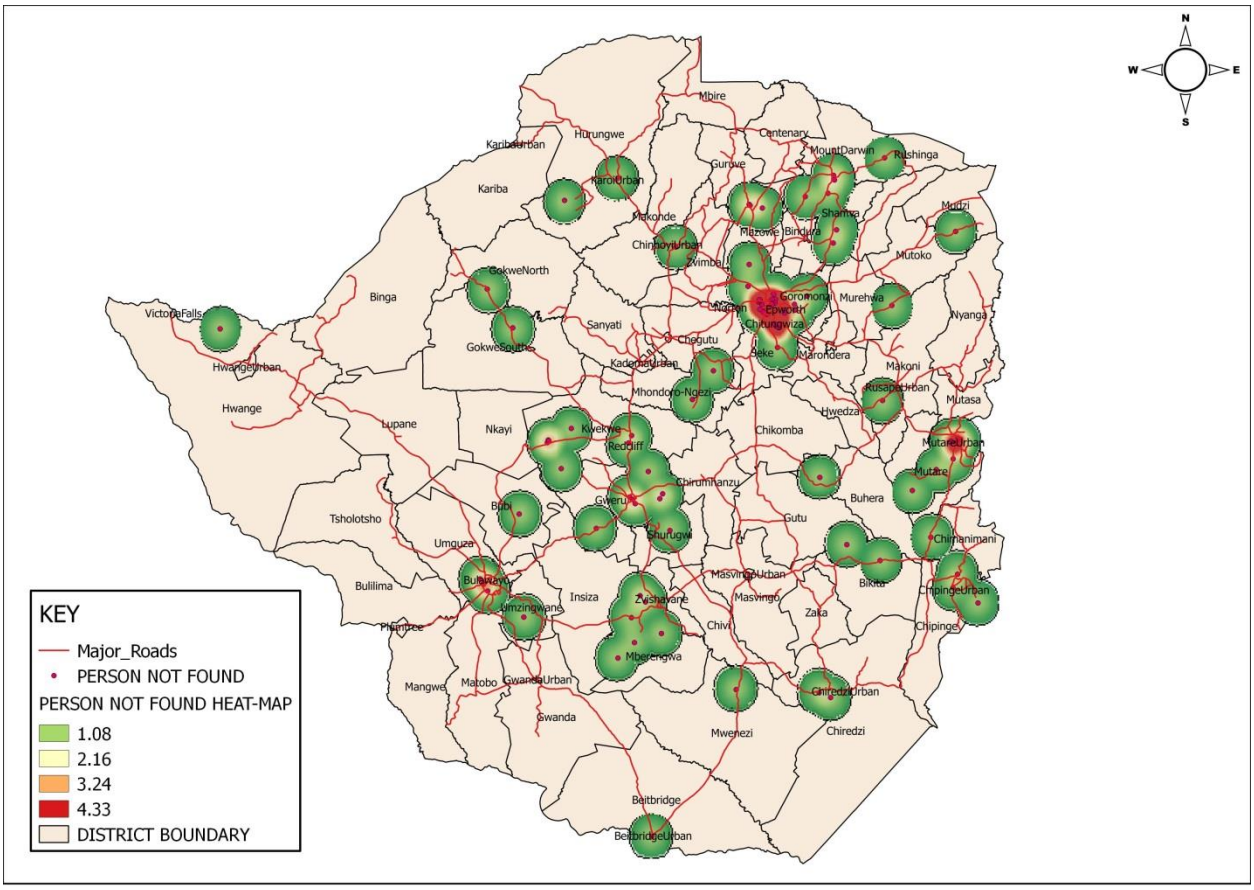
CURRENCY

Through the list-to-people test ZESN managed to reach, 89% of respondents. 3% of the respondents were said to have moved out from the given address in the voters' roll. 8.3% were not known at given address.

The 4th Schedule of the Constitution of Zimbabwe provides that the Electoral law may prescribe additional residential requirements to ensure that voters are registered on the most appropriate voters' roll, however these must be consistent with the Constitution, particularly Section 67. Whilst prescribed in the law, proof of residence was difficult to obtain and more so for those residing in the urban areas. As a means to relax the stringent requirements for providing proof of residence, the ZEC introduced Form VR.9 Affidavit of Residence Voter Registration for those whom it was difficult to obtain requisite proof of residence. During the biometric voter registration a person without proof of residence who wanted to register could approach ZEC officials and fill in the VR.9 form confirming their place of residence. Challenges experienced with the affidavit form included that Commissioner of oaths were not adequately deployed to cater for those using the affidavit at the initial stages of registration. In some cases registrants were provided with pre-signed affidavits[8]. Hence the ZEC could not easily ascertain whether indeed a claimant for registration was resident at that address. During inspection the ZEC, could have posted the voters' roll outside Inspection Centres and citizens could have made objections.

The map below illustrates the areas where person was unknown at the given address. Harare has the highest number of those who were not known at the given address. Other provinces with seemingly high numbers are Midlands, Manicaland, and Mashonaland Central.

[8] The Herald; ZEC fumes over pre-signed affidavits; 31 October 2017, available at https://www.herald.co.zw/zec-fumes-over-pre-signed-affidavits/



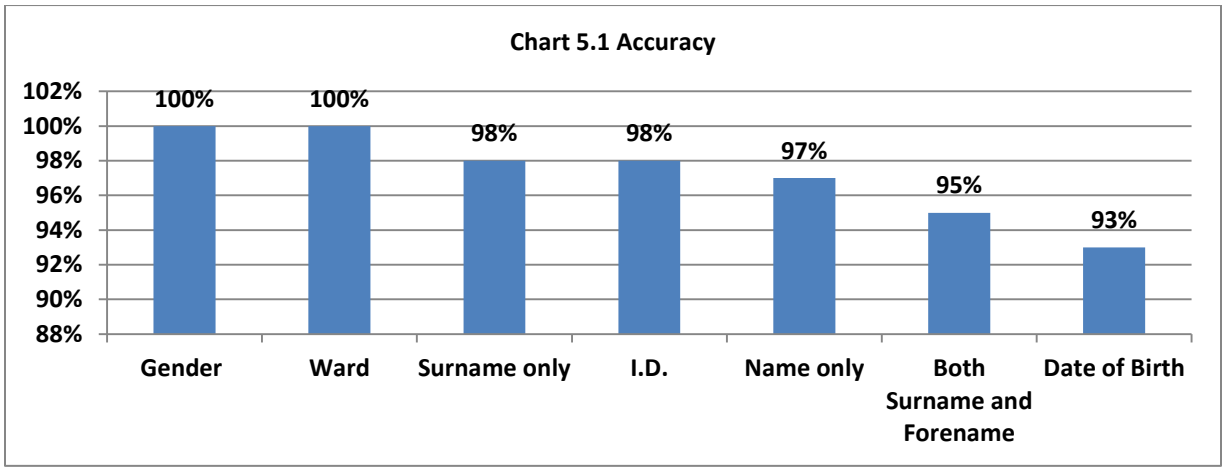
Map illustrating those who were unknown at the given address

PROVINCES	GENDER		
	FEMALE	MALE	Grand Total
Bulawayo	2	2	4
Harare	12	13	25
Manicaland	9	6	15
Mashonaland West	1	1	2
Mashonaland Central	8	3	11
Mashonaland East	2	4	6
Mashonaland West	3	2	5
Masvingo	4	1	5
Matabeleland North		2	2
Matabeleland South	1	1	2
Midlands	14	9	23
Grand Total	**56**	**44**	**100**
Total Percentage	**4.67%**	**3.67%**	**8.33%**

Accuracy List-to-people

To measure accuracy, ZESN matched gender, ward, surname, National IDs, forenames and date of birth. The ZEC endeavored to capture voter registration data with a high degree of accuracy. Of the 1,063 individuals sampled from the 2018 Voters Roll who were located, their surname, forenames, surname and forenames together, their gender, their National ID number, their date of birth, and their assigned ward from the 2018 Voters' Roll were compared against the information that they provided to the ZESN enumerators. For each type of these seven types of identifying data, the information on the 2018 Voters Roll matched that provided by the individual in over 95% of the cases. The highest percentages were for gender and ward which matched for 100% of the individuals and the lowest was for date of birth which matched for 91.8%.

Accuracy List-to-people



Identification Number Mismatch

A verification exercise of the list-to-people method to confirm accuracy of national identification numbers showed that mismatches were 2.2%, major mismatches were 0.2% and minor mismatches 2%. These statistics do not include respondents who refused to show enumerators their IDs, and another 9% could not be located at the given address.

ID number Mismatches

All mismatches	Major mismatches	Minor mismatches
2.2%	0.2%	2%

Typical example of major mismatch

23-115883-J23	26-124456-X23 [9]

Name Spelling

Matching both surnames and forenames from the voters' roll with registrants data collected from the field revealed that the total spelling error rate was 4.9%, minor mismatches 4.3% and major mismatches 0.6%.

NAMES MISMATCH (Both Surname and Forename)

Surname and Forename Mismatch

Total mismatches	Minor mismatches	Major mismatches
4.9%	4.3%	0.6%

Surname mismatch

A comparison surnames using list-to-people, reveals total mismatches of 1.8%, minor mismatches of 1.4% and major mismatches of 0.3%, as indicated in the Table below. It might be possible that the minor errors are because of human error. The 2 cases highlighted below show different surnames, but the forenames, ID and date of birth are the same. Whilst minor mismatch might be immaterial but a major mismatch could prevent registrants with such cases from casting their vote. ZEC should determine what constitutes an immaterial and material mismatch that will prevent a voter from casting a vote.

Surname mismatch

Total	Minor	Major
1.8%	1.4%	0.3

Minor matches are minor spelling differences e.g.

SANGANI	Sanganai
KASANAYI	Kasanhayi [10]

[9] ZEC data is colour coded in yellow and written in capital letter

2 cases have different surnames but same forenames.

MAPONDERA	Makova	Gertrude	GERTUDE
CHIPARAUSHE	Samabonde	Akimu	AKIMU

[11]

FORENAMES MISMATCH

Analysis of the forename reveals that all mismatches are 3.3%, minor mismatches whilst 0.3% constitutes major mismatches, were the forename of the registrant is different from what is given in the voters' roll, but yet date of birth, ID and address are the same. Examples of minor mismatches from the list-to-people test are as shown in Table below and these in most cases show differences of a letter in capturing data.

Table 8: Forenames Mismatch

All mismatches	Minor	Major
3.3%	3%	0.3%

Example of minor mismatches:

Forenames minor mismatch

q13.1	Forenames
Wellington	WELLINGTON W
Magret loveness	MARGARET LOVENESS
Emry	EMERY
Chipo Foncinia	CHIPO FONCINA
Anymore Joe	AMYMORE JOE
Winnet	WINNIE
Maudi	MAUD
Tracey	TRACY
Philip	PHILLIP

Accuracy: Date of Birth

In the voters' roll the format for date of birth is recorded as follows month/ day/ year. Comparison of date of birth details collected by enumerators and those from the voters' roll, show 7% total mismatches. 2.6% are level 1 mismatches (mixed day and month), 3.1% are level

[10] Data from the voters' roll is in capital letters
[11] Data from the ZEC is in capital letters

2 mismatches (one element mismatch day, month and year), and 1.3% are level 3 mismatches (2 elements or more mismatched). See table below

Date of Birth Mismatch

	Total mismatches	Level 1 mismatch (Mixed day and month)	Level 2 mismatch (one element mismatch either day, month or year)	Level 3 mismatch (2 elements or more mismatch)
Percentage	7.0 %	2.6 %	3.1 %	1.3 %

Level 3 mismatches are of concern because there is little possibility of our enumerators making an error on more than 1 date element.

Examples of date of birth mismatch

E.g. level 3 mismatches

Date of	q15
05-02-99	21-05-99
11-08-84	27-06-16
16-03-97	03-10-97
10-01-71	05-12-71
28-12-91	02-02-77
03-05-82	25-09-02
10-02-90	01-03-13
17-07-67	28-04-67

Typical Level 2 mismatches

Date of	q15
08-03-99	07-03-99
14-05-76	14-10-76
14-06-53	14-08-53
09-11-84	11-11-84
14-04-76	04-04-76
16-03-58	16-03-56
12-03-87	12-03-83
11-12-82	12-12-81

Typical Level 1 mismatches

Date of	q15
11-01-78	01-11-78
03-07-83	07-03-83
12-07-86	07-12-86
02-10-85	10-02-85
11-12-68	12-11-68
11-07-47	07-11-47
10-06-80	06-10-80
06-02-81	02-06-81

Assessing comprehensiveness of the voters' roll

PEOPLE-TO-LIST

Missing Names

Records of registered voters' collected by enumerators from the field were then verified in the voters' roll in order to find out if there are any missing names. Of those who said they are registered voters' upon verification, 11.8% could not be located in the register. Provincially Harare (22.2%) has the highest number of missing records (See Table below). These people who could not be found might not be registered because they did not provide relevant proof of registration in the form of a slip though during field work they said they were registered.

Missing Names

PROVINCE	Verified	Not found	Grand Total	Percent
BULAWAYO	48	11	59	18.6
HARARE	133	38	171	22.2
MANICALAND	119	23	142	16.2
MASHONALAND CENTRAL	126	3	129	2.3
MASHONALAND EAST	108	13	121	10.7
MASHONALAND WEST	118	17	135	12.6
MASVINGO	124	18	142	12.7
MATABELELAND NORTH	57	1	58	1.7
MATABELELAND SOUTH	75	3	78	3.8
MIDLANDS	135	12	147	8.2
Grand Total	**1,043**	**139**	**1,182**	**11.8**

Missing data age

It can be noted that more respondents in the 15-34 age group (15.7%) and 75 – 95 age group (14%) could be potentially missing from the voters' roll. But since they did not provide any proof of registration it is difficult to ascertain that they are registered.

Missing data age

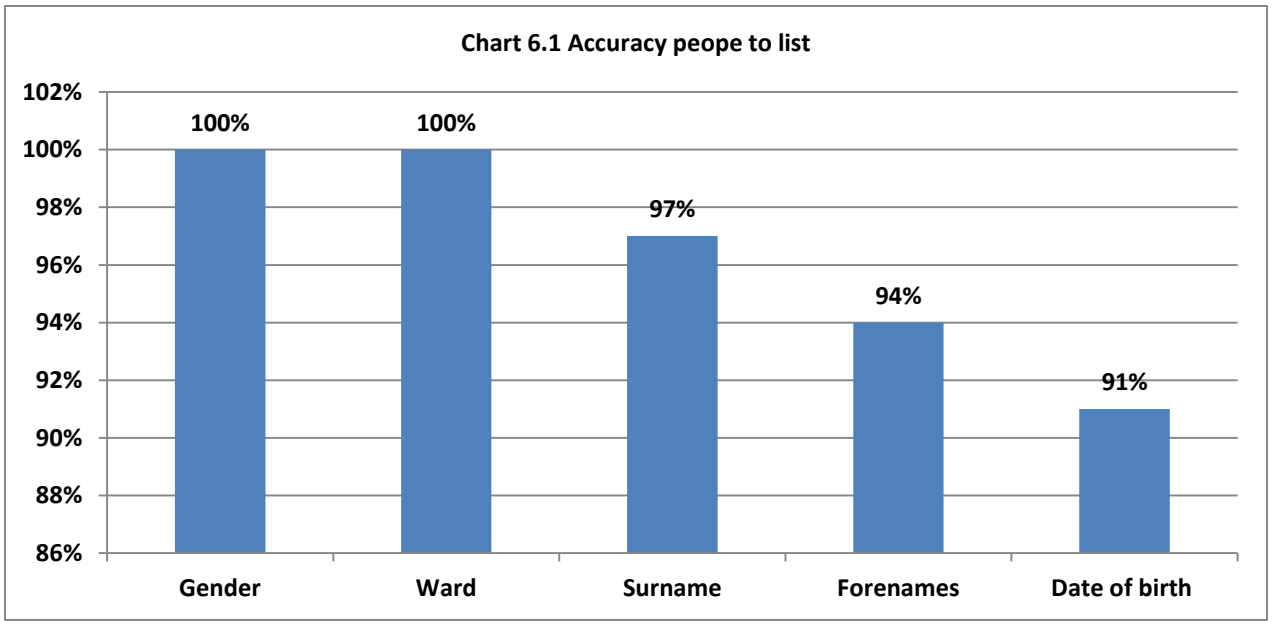
	Verified	Not found	Grand Total	Percent
15-34	377	70	447	15.7
35-54	409	45	454	9.9
55-74	220	18	238	7.6

75-95	37	6	43	**14.0**
Grand Total	**1,043**	**139**	**1,182**	**11.76**

Accuracy

To evaluate accuracy - the gender, ward, surname, forename and date of birth of persons of who claimed to have registered to vote were matched with the records from the voters' roll. Accuracy for variables assessed is above 91%, were accuracy for gender and ward is 100%, accuracy for surname is 97%, accuracy for forename is 94% and date of birth is 91%.

Accuracy people-to-list



Date of birth

All date of birth mismatches are 9.2%.

Subdivided by levels of mismatch

Level 1- day and month mixed-up day but similar year	**Level 2-** at least one DOB element is different	**Level 3** at least 2 DOB elements are different
0.5%	6.4%	2.3%

Of concern are level 3 mismatches were 2 or more elements of the date of birth are mismatched.

SURNAMES MISMATCH

Major mismatches 0.3% were the surname mismatches recorded by the field enumerators is totally different from the one given in the voters' roll.

Surnames mismatch

MUCHONO	WILLIAM
MEYA	NDAIZIVEI
MATASHU	TSHUMA

Minor surname mismatch

MAGODI	MAGODE
MAVERA	MAVHERA
NHANHANGA	NANHANGA
MAGUMBATE	MUGUMBATE
RUVUDZI	RUVHUDZI
MOYO	MOYO T
NYUNI	NYONI
TSUNGU	TSOMBO

All mismatches surname

All	Major	Minor
3%	0.3%	2.7%

FORENAME MISMATCH

Major mismatches are 0.3% of the sampled individuals.

JOSHUA	WILLIAM
KEPHAS	ZERIPAH
MARY	NDAIZIVEI

Minor mismatches are 5.8%

WASHINGTON	WASHINGTONE
BENARD	BERNARD
MUCHARUVANZA	MUCHARUVUNZA
KESEGII	KESEGI
ARON	AARON
OMEGA	OMEGAH

All forename mismatches

All mismatches	Major	Minor
6.0%	0.3%	5.8%

PERCEPTIONS ON VOTER REGISTRATION

Voter registration establishes eligibility of individuals to vote. Through voter registration citizens are able to exercise the right to vote. According to the Constitution of Zimbabwe Section 155 (2) (a), the State must take all appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to ensure that all eligible citizens, are registered as voters.

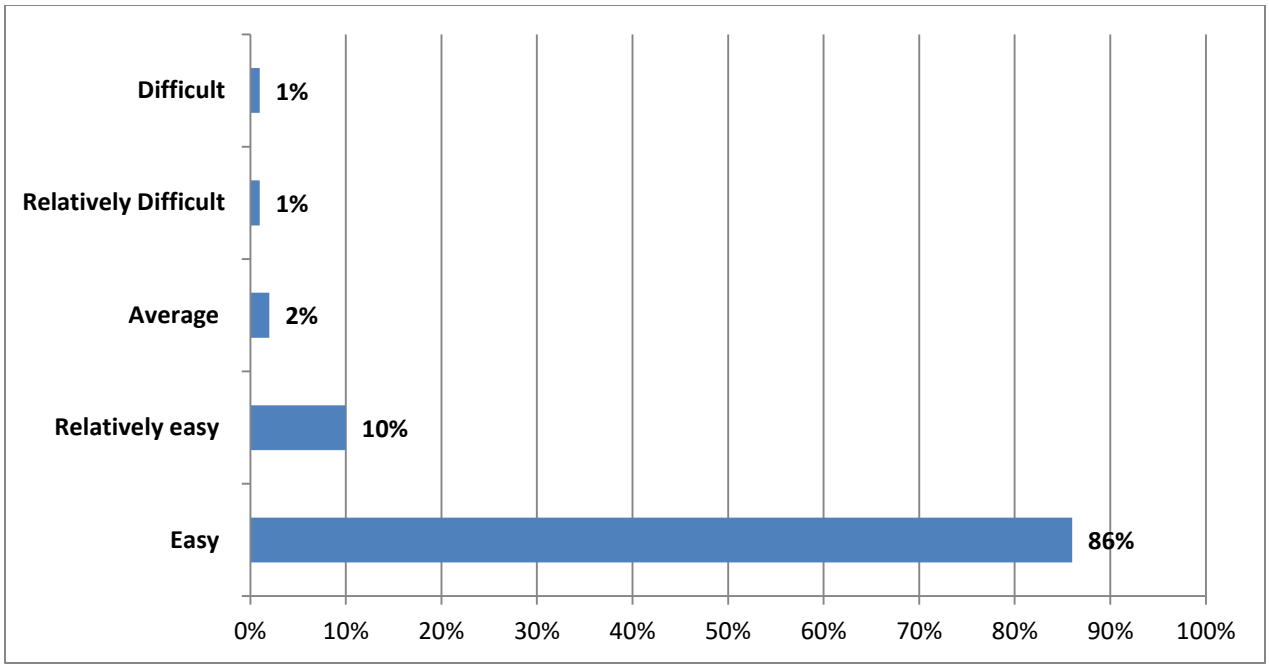
Perceptions on Voter Registration process

Most (98%) viewed the voter registration process as easy/ relatively easy/ average. ZESN previous reports have shown that proof of residence; long distances to registration centres, intimidation of registrants, among others were recurrent challenges with voter registration in the past. During BVR, the ZEC put measures in place that relaxed requirements for proof of residence, citizens were also able to register from any part of the country provided they had supporting documentation for registration[12]. A survey conducted by the Afrobarometer, in June 2018 further indicates that majorities were satisfied by the BVR process[13].

Voter Registration process

[12] Newsday: ZEC relaxes voter registration requirements: available at https://www.newsday.co.zw/2017/07/zec-relaxes-voter-registration-requirements/ 21 July 2017

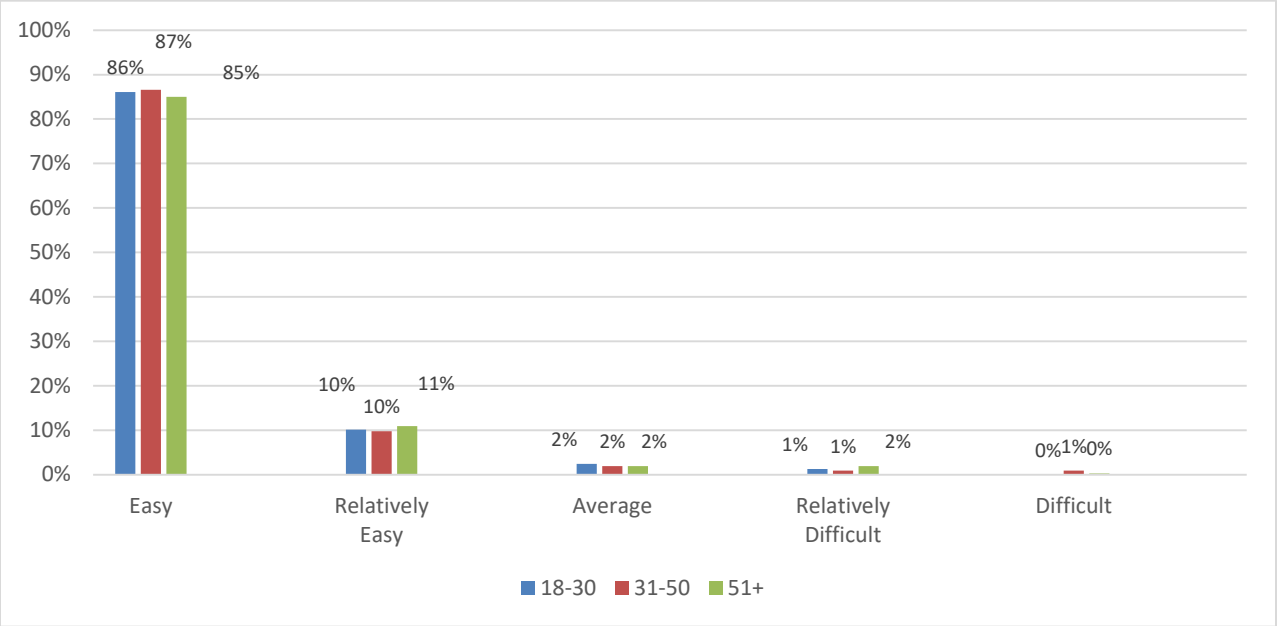
[13] Afrobarometer, MPOI and IJR: News Release: Zimbabweans satisfied with voter registration but doubtful about the Electoral Commission: 7 June 2018: available at < http://afrobarometer.org/sites/default/files/press-release/Zimbabwe/zim_r7_pr3_zec.pdf>


Difficult
1%
Relatively Difficult
1%
Average
2%
Relatively easy
10%
Easy
86%
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%

Perception by Age

Perceptions of the voter registration process by age are mostly positive as, majorities from all age categories found the registration process easy/ relatively easy.

Perception Age



Majority (82%) did not experience challenges with voter registration, 2% said the registration took too long, 1% proof of residence was a challenge and 1% said distance to the registration centre too long.

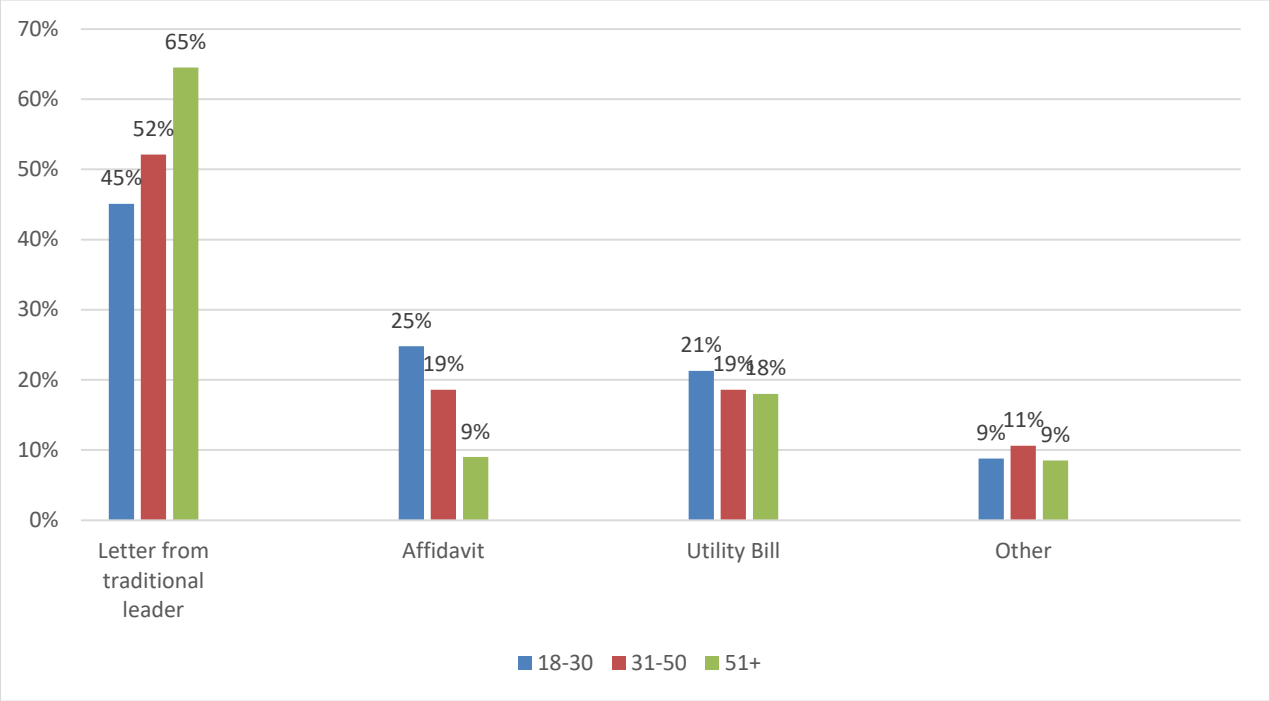
Identification used

In terms of identification used to register, 49% used synthetic national identification cards, 40% used metal ID, 6% used green waiting pass and 5% used a valid Zimbabwean passport as identification to register.

Proof of residence

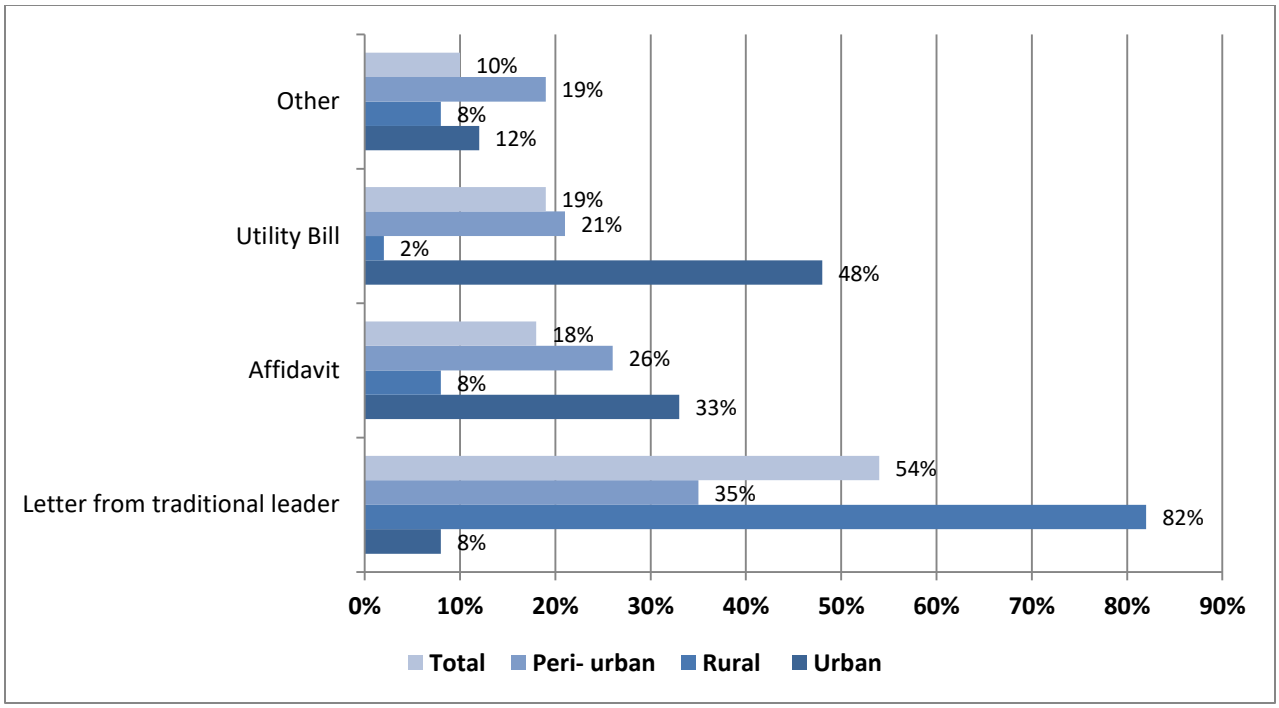
The Electoral Law provides that registrants must provide proof of residence in order to register. 54% used a letter from the traditional leader, because more that two thirds of the population of Zimbabwe resides in the rural areas. 19% used a utility bill and 18% used the affidavit as proof of residence. Analysis by age reflects that letter from a traditional leader was mostly used as proof of residence by all age categories.

Proof of residence age



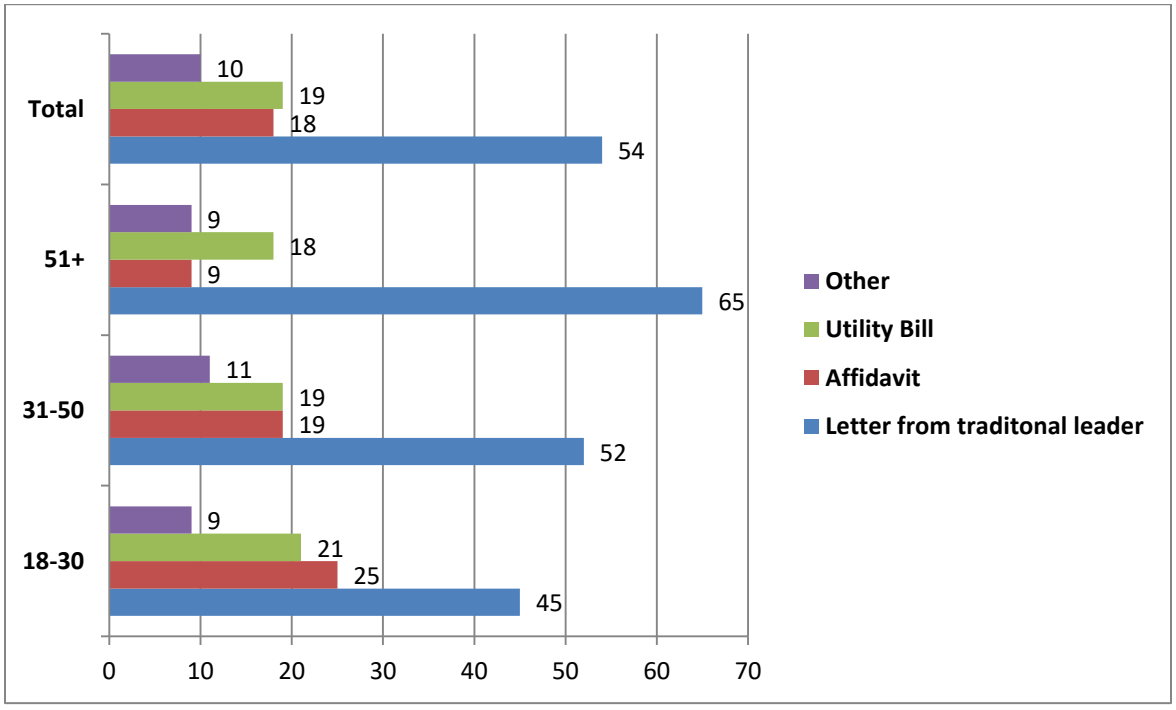
Analysis by location indicates that most from the rural areas are prone to use the letter from the traditional leader (82%) as proof of residence. The use of the utility bill (46%) and the affidavit (33%) proved to be common for urban dwellers (See Graph below)

Proof of Residence- Location



Across all age categories, the letter from the traditional leader was mostly used as proof of residence.

Figure 12: Proof of residence age

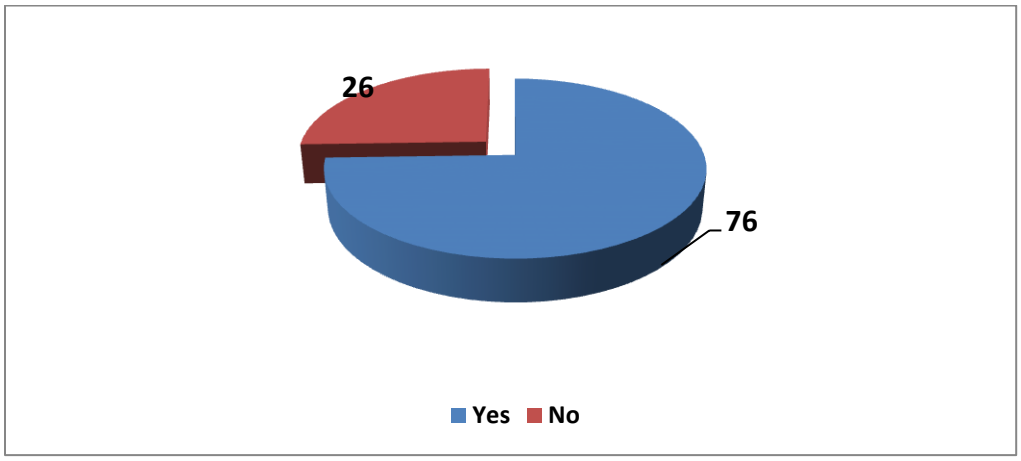


©Zimbabwe Election Support Network – Final Voters Roll Audit Report 2018

Inspection of the Provisional Voters' Roll

Inspection of the provisional voters' roll (PVR) was conducted between 19 and 29 May 2018. The ZEC opened 10,807 inspection and 2,019 registration centres[14] for the 11 day inspection period. 76% of respondents are reported to have checked or verified their details during the inspection period, see graph below.

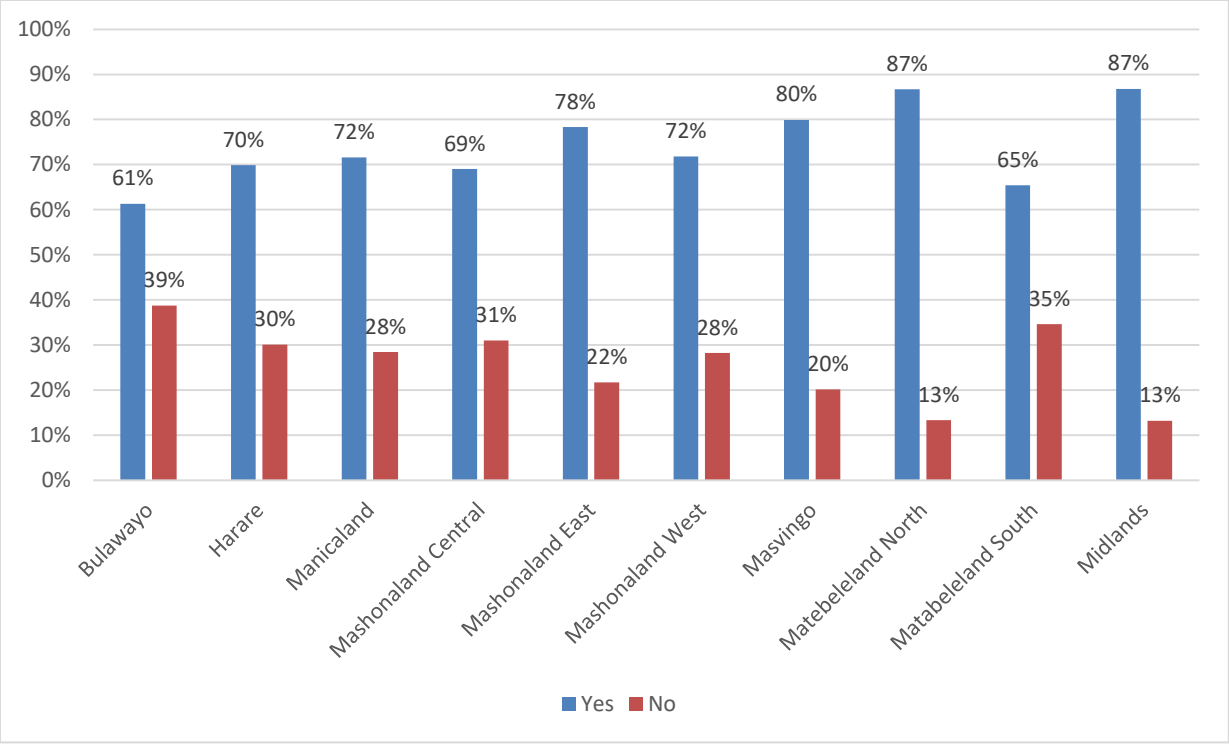
Check/ verify details during inspection of the PVR



Analysis by province shows that most of the respondents checked and verified their details during inspection of the PVR. Matebeleland North and Midlands have the highest percentage of respondents, at 68% who checked or verified their details during inspection. The bottom 3 provinces are Bulawayo, Matebeleland North and Mashonaland Central who have 61%, 65% and 69% respectively, who checked or verified their details. Comparing these statistics with those from the ZEC is difficult as they did not release inspection data which was aggregated by province, gender, age, ward, constituency, location etc.

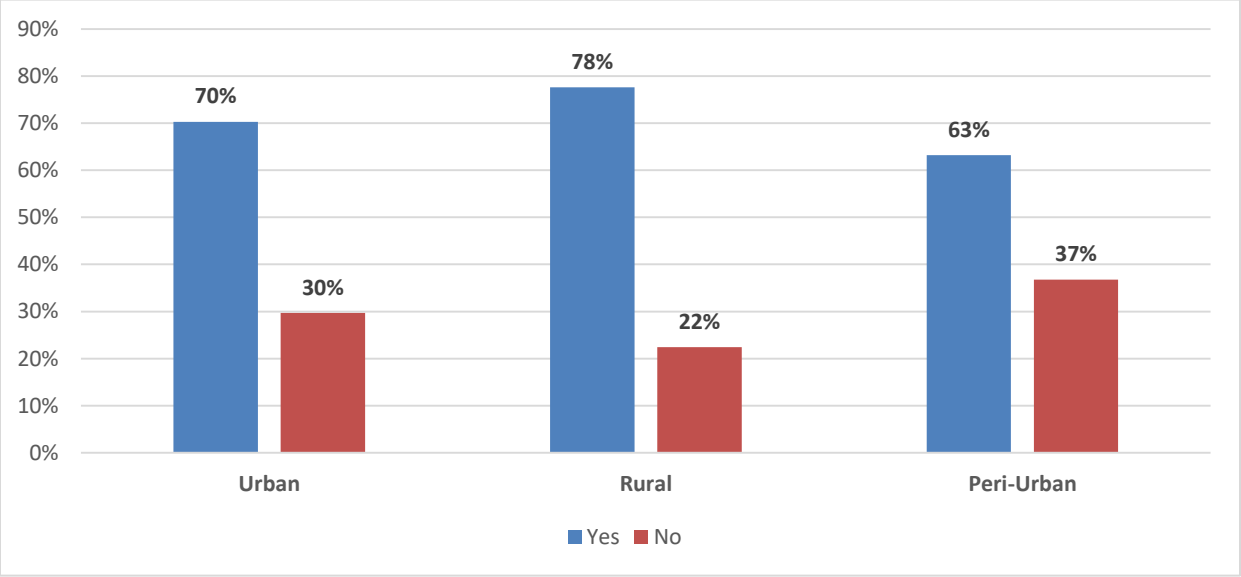
Check or verify details during inspection of the PVR

[14] Brief by the Chairperson of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission to Local and Foreign Observers for the 2018 Harmonized Elections at Harare International Conference Centre (HICC): 13 July 2018



More registrants (78%) residing in the rural areas checked/ verified their details during the inspection period.

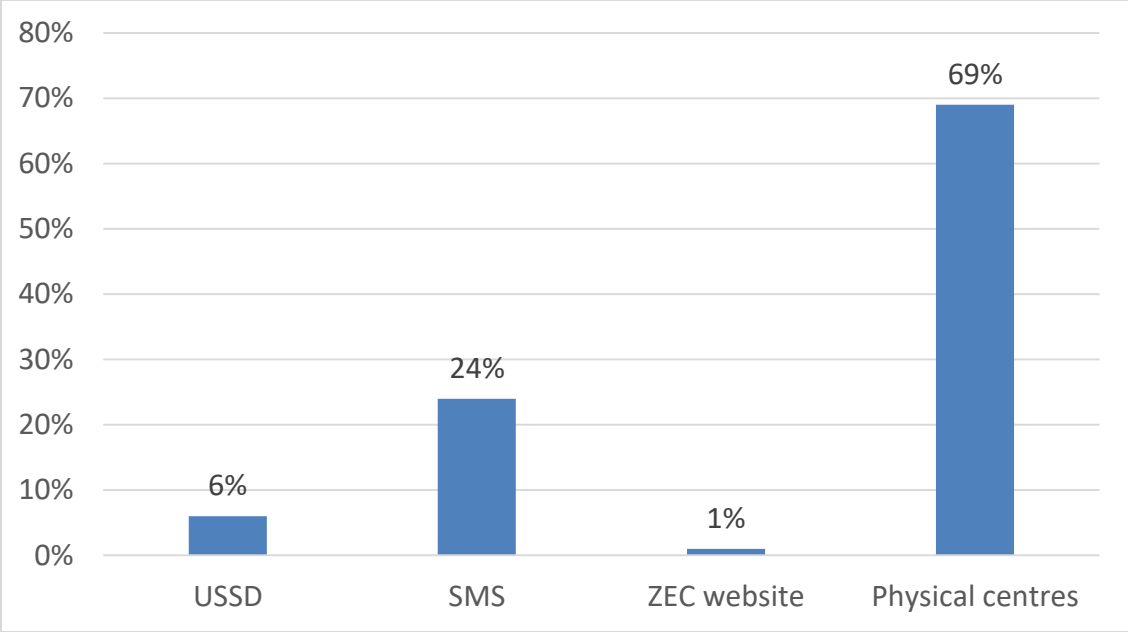
Check/ verify details location



During inspection of the PVR, in addition to the 10,807 physical inspection centres, the ZEC used Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) platform *265# for registrants to check their details using mobile phones. ZEC sent 3,256 440 bulk Short Message Services

(SMSs) to registrants, and registrants also used bvrinspection.zec.org.zw or the new ZEC website www.zec.org.zw to check their details on line. 69% of the respondents visited inspection centres to verify their details, 24% used SMS, 6% USSD and 1% used the ZEC website.

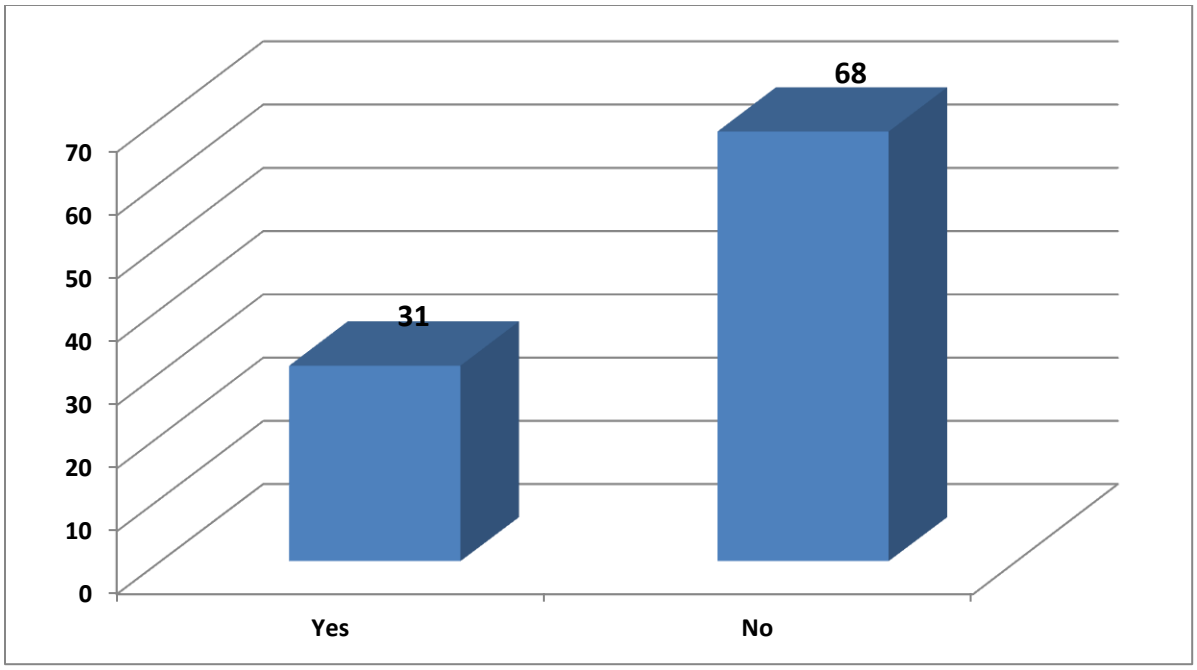
Method used to inspect PVR



First time voters'

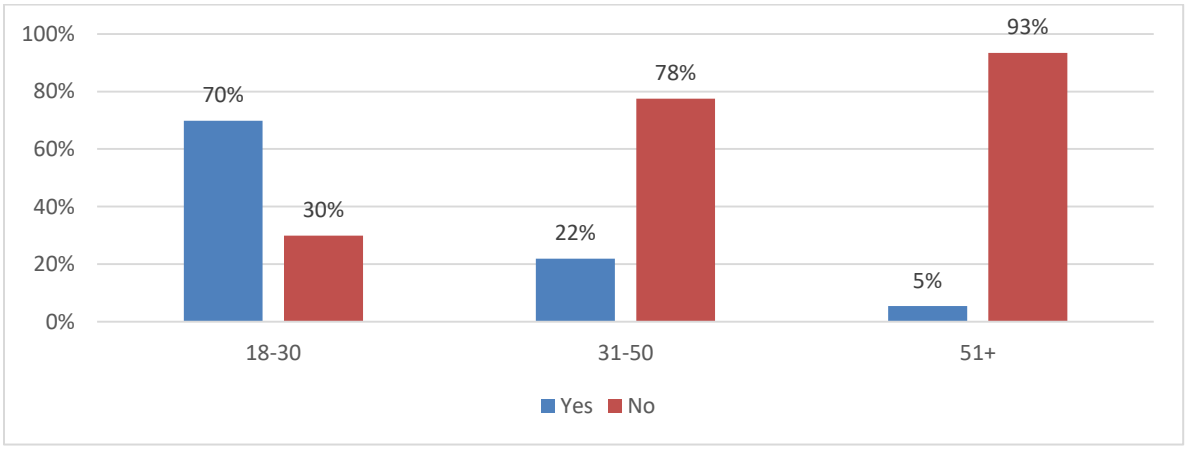
ZESN also sought to assess the percentage of first time voters', nearly a third (31%) of the respondents will be voting for the first time during the 2018 Harmonised elections (See graph below).

First time voters



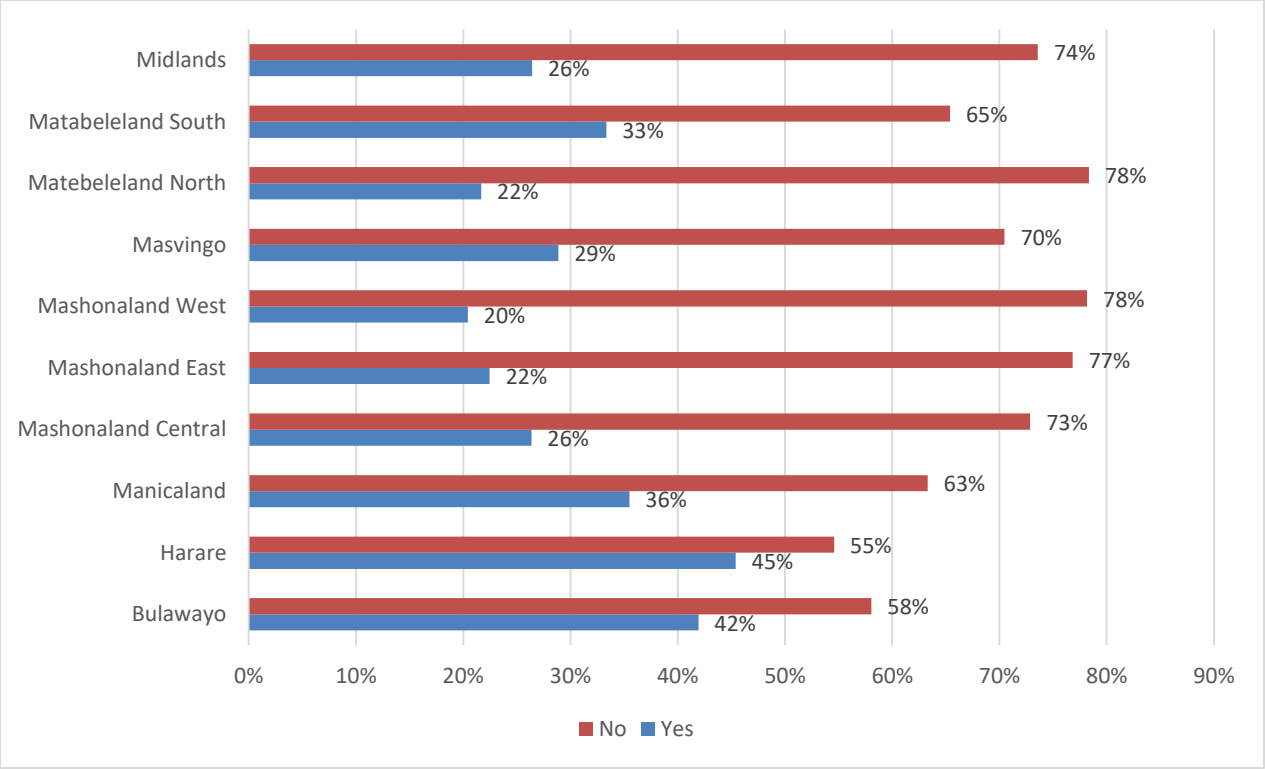
Analysis by age shows that a majority (70%) of those in the 18-30 age category are first time voters'. The ZEC should consider targeted voter education programmes for first time voter' in the 18-30 category.

First time voters age



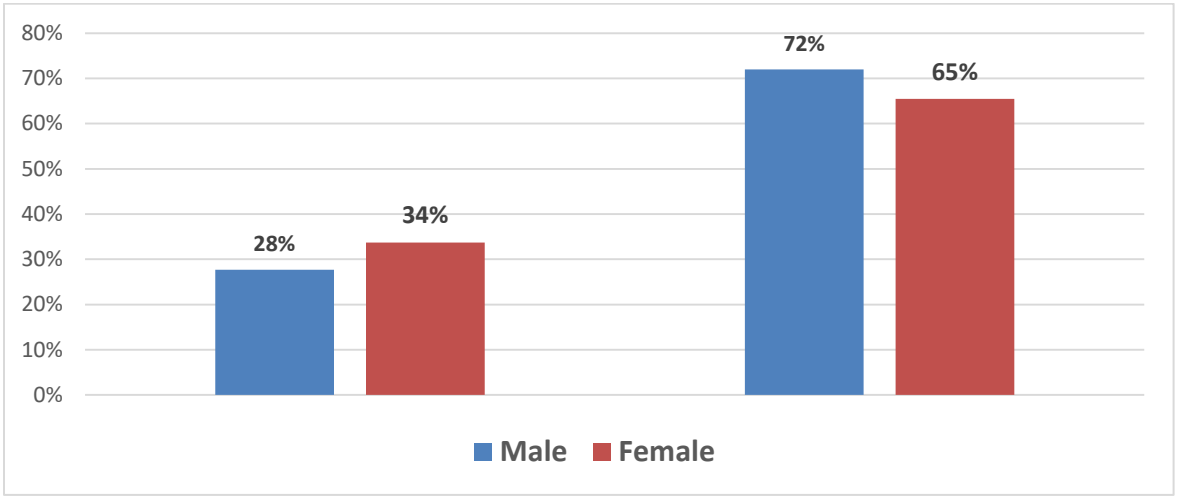
Across province, Harare (45%) has more first time voters, Bulawayo coming second with 42% first time voters.

Figure 19: First time voters- Province



More females (34%) will be voting for the first time during the 2018 harmonised elections.

First time voters' gender



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ZESN acknowledges that no voters' roll is perfect, however the 2018 FVR is better than the 2013 PVR. Though registration rates for youth and urban voters' improved from the 2013 PVR, however the youth still lag behind compared to registration rates for the older age groups, and urban lags behind compared to registration rates in the rural areas. The ZESN therefore makes the following recommendations:

- The ZEC should equitably distribute BVR kits to urban and rural areas;
- The ZEC and civic organizations should conduct more targeted voter education and voter registration activities targeting young voters between the ages of 18 to 32;
- The ZEC should provide more timely detailed registration information in electronic format for each phase of the BVR process;
- The ZEC should compare registration information across voters' rolls to identify possible errors;
- The ZEC should also explain what constitutes a material or immaterial error on the voters' roll, in order to prevent disenfranchisement of registrants whose registration details might have errors
- The ZEC should consider posting voters' rolls outside inspection centres to allow for public scrutiny for removal of ineligible voters' by reason of non-residence
- The ZEC should avail the electronic final voters' roll that will be used on Election Day in order to build confidence amongst stakeholders