



**Zimbabwe Election
Support Network**
Promoting Democratic
Elections In Zimbabwe



ZESN AND ERC Report on Phase 2 of Voter Registration April 11 - 30, 2022

I. Overview

As a build-up towards gathering credible information on the second phase of the voter registration process and as part of the commitment to support democratic development and promote credible, transparent and accountable electoral processes in Zimbabwe; the Election Resource Centre (ERC) and Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN) observed the second phase of the BVR blitz on an independent and nonpartisan basis for all Zimbabweans. The joint observation effort served to provide citizens and key stakeholders with accurate, independent, timely, and credible information on the BVR blitz process. ERC and ZESN's further objective was to ensure the 2022 BVR blitz exercise was transparent, inclusive, and accountable as well as in conformity with regional and international best practices.

Before the commencement of the phase 2 Registration Blitz, the Registrar General, began a National Identity Document (ID card) issuance blitz on 01 April 2022. This was 10 days before the second BVR blitz which was to begin on 11 April 2022. The national ID blitz will run until September 2022 in all provinces across the country. A national ID is an important document for one to register as a voter during the voter registration process. ERC, ZESN and other stakeholders contend that without the issuance of IDs a large group of eligible Zimbabweans will be disenfranchised.

In the course of Phase 2 of the BVR blitz, ERC and ZESN experienced minor challenges with duly accredited observers being asked to report to the District Election Officer to get additional permission before being permitted to observe. For example, observers stationed in Gutu North, Bikita East and Gokwe Kana constituencies were requested to first report to the District Elections Officer despite having an official and valid ZEC accreditation badge. These observers were only granted permission to observe after ERC and ZESN's intervention.

Overall, reports from ERC and ZESN observers from all 207 constituencies show that the registration of voters took place across the entire country. There were a limited number of challenges experienced, such as; some centres did not open as published in the media, observers being denied access to some of the registration centres, or issues with BVR kits not properly functioning, but these were few. Observers also reported low levels of voter education and awareness-raising in a number of constituencies. Unlike in the first phase of the blitz voter registration, observers reported that there were less challenges within the broader political environment surrounding voter registration, such as traditional leaders and civil servants taking part in partisan activities and reports of violence and intimidation.

Similar to Phase 1, ERC and ZESN call upon the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) to release detailed statistics on the Phase 2 voter registration blitz, which includes the number of individuals registered per day per registration centre broken down by gender and including the

number of persons with disabilities. This information should be readily available; such information is routinely provided by credible election management bodies (EMBs); and doing so is in line with the best principles of open election data (see <https://openelectiondata.net/en/>). Without this information, Zimbabweans cannot determine for themselves if Phase 2 of the voter registration blitz has met their expectations or whether additional opportunities are needed to ensure all eligible citizens have a meaningful opportunity to newly register or update their registration information.

The following sections of the report provide additional information on ERC and ZESN's observation effort, including observational methodology, findings from the second phase of the BVR blitz, and detailed recommendations for relevant key stakeholders.

II. ERC/ZESN Methodology

In order to gather factual and verifiable information on the conduct of the 2022 BVR blitz, ERC and ZESN deployed 207 volunteers, one volunteer observer per constituency, covering all the constituencies in the country. The volunteers were expected to observe both phases¹ of voter registration. All the observers were accredited by the ZEC prior to Phase 1 observation. The observers were recruited from local communities following a strict criterion, and adhering to gender balance and other demographic considerations. Additionally, all the volunteer observers signed a code of conduct and a pledge of neutrality acknowledging their independence, non-partisanship and neutrality while observing.

In both phases, ERC and ZESN implemented two complementary observational efforts; the registration centre observation and the general political environment. During phase 2, for the registration centre observation, each of the observers was expected to visit a total of two selected registration centres in their constituencies on two different days, following the ZEC itinerary of the BVR blitz. The observers arrived before 8 am on the observational day where they observed the setup and opening processes, the registration process as well as closing processes. At the end of phase 2, ERC and ZESN observers sent observational reports from 382 registration centres.

During the BVR Blitz Phase 2, observers reported once a week for three weeks on the general political environment. The reports included information about ZEC preparations for the BVR blitz, voter education activities, the conduct of traditional and religious leaders, as well as the general political environment and political parties' activities. Thus, ERC and ZESN observers reported a total of 594 reports during Phase 2 of the BVR blitz.

For both observation efforts, ERC and ZESN observers sent information to a centralized database where information was then analyzed and verified. In addition to reporting on two methodologies, the observers were also expected to report in near real-time on any incidents that could threaten the integrity of the voter registration process such as issues of violence, harassment and intimidation, among others.

III. Voter Registration Centre Observation

Despite deploying observers to all the constituencies, ERC and ZESN observers managed to send in information for 382 registration centres which were observed on the 16th and 30th April. The observers used a structured checklist including critical incident forms to report near real-time

¹ Phase 1 - February 1-28, 2022 (28 days) and Phase 2 - April 10-30 (21 days).

incidents that were not consistent with the process and environment within which voter registration must take place. In addition, the checklist provided for the observers to report on the entire process of registration from setting up, opening, registration and closing of the centre.

A. Observer Access to Registration Centres and Key Information

Increasing public confidence in any electoral process is critical to the integrity of the election. Non-partisan and independent citizen observers contribute to building confidence and accountability of a process through objective assessment and timely observation. For observers to make objective assessments and reporting they need to have access to the entirety of the process, through accreditation by the Election Commission and provision of information.

Reminiscent of the phase 1 blitz voter registration process, ZEC officers did not provide accredited observers with daily statistics such as total registered voters, total voters who made amendments as well as those refused to be registered. The registration officials referred the observers to the ZEC district offices claiming they were not authorized to provide that information.

B. Opening of Registration Centres

Maintaining consistent opening and closing times and locations based on published itineraries ensures that eligible citizens have an opportunity to register or for registered voters to update their registration information. ZEC scheduled the opening and closing of registration centres from 08:00hrs to 17:00hrs. During the observation period, ERC and ZESN observed that 211 of the 382 registration centres observed opened by 8am which is the stipulated time for opening, 144 opened between 8:01hrs - 8:30hrs while 15 opened between 08:30hrs - 09:00hrs and 3 centres opened after 9:00 hrs owing to logistical movements of equipment and staff among other reasons.

C. Presence of Other Stakeholders at the Registration Centres

Political Parties

Participation of political parties in the electoral processes is very essential as they are key players in the processes. Their process can help increase confidence and accountability of the processes. ERC and ZESN observers reported very low participation of political parties monitoring the registration process at the centres. In all the centres observed in the second phase of the voter registration process blitz, ZANU-PF had the highest with 13 number of agents reported, CCC had 10, MDC-A had presence in 5 centres while other political parties had a combined of 8 agents across the country.

Civic and Faith based organizations

Observers reported that civil society and faith based organizations (excluding the ERC and ZESN observers) had 52 representatives observing the registration process.

Uniformed and Security Personnel

Primarily security personnel are deployed to provide security for ZEC officials, registrants, citizens and equipment used by the Commission. In addition, they help in maintaining law and order and ensuring a peaceful atmosphere during the process. ZESN and ERC observers reported that Zimbabwe Republic Police officers were deployed at 352 at the observed centres.

D. Voter Registration Process

The Biometric Voter Registration Kits (BVR) availability and functioning

374 of ERC and ZESN observers reported that the BVR kits were available and functioning while 8 observers reported some malfunctions during the observations. The reports of the malfunction were received from different provinces as detailed in the critical incidents section.

E. Closing of Registration Centres

Timing and procedures

As earlier on noted, ZEC BVR registration centres were scheduled to close at 17:00 hrs on the days they were operational. Observers from 23 centres reportedly closed before 17.00hrs, 221 reported closure of centres between 17:01 hrs and 17:30 hrs. In addition, 89 observers reported delayed closures at between 17:31hrs and 18:00hrs and 34 observers reporting after 18:00 hrs closures. Observers reported that closing procedures were followed with the equipment being secured for safekeeping.

F. Inclusivity of the Process

Inclusivity entails participation of the special interest groups in processes. This is very important to the overall integrity of the exercise.

ZEC Officials

On average each registration centre had a mean of 4 ZEC officials and 2 of them were women. In addition, at 165 of the 374 centres observed, the registration officials in charge of the process were women.

Women's participation

Due to the depressed number of agents deployed to observe the voter registration process by political parties, there were low numbers of women who took part in the observation. Of the agents deployed to observe the voter registration process, ZANU PF had 11 of the 13 being women. Out of the 10 CCC agents, 6 were women while MDC-A with 5 agents had 4 of them being women indicating significant interest in ensuring more women participate in the voter registration observation.

Participation of PWDs

Accessibility to the registration centres is important in ensuring that people with disabilities access and reach the voter registration service. 20 of the observers reported that they encountered steps/stairs or had to go uphill or faced a barrier (crossed gullies, sand beds etc) to access the voter registration facilities.

Priority Registration

Most of the observers, from 340 voter registration centres, reported that priority was given to the elderly, pregnant women, and PWDs to access voter registration ahead of others. There were 32 reports that indicated a failure to comply with the prioritization of these groups. This is important in ensuring that the said groups do not fail to register on the basis of their conditions.

Voter education information and mobilization

Observers in Lobengula, Harare East, Budiro, Dzivarasekwa and Harare West reported that CCC members distributed flyers with voter registration messages during the blitz period.

G. Compliance with COVID-19 Protocols

On the overall, observers largely reported compliance of both ZEC, citizens and stakeholders with the COVID-19 prevention and containment protocols. Observers from 368 registration centres reported there were handwashing facilities, 370 reported ZEC officials using protective wear, such as facemasks and hand sanitizers, in line with national guidelines with 356 centres reporting social distance maintenance in order to prevent transmission of COVID-19.

IV. Weekly Political Environment Observation

ERC and ZESN observers were trained to observe the evolving political environment prevailing in the constituencies of deployment. During Phase 2 of the BVR blitz observers examined the different issues that affected the voter registration process, including the conduct of the media, the role played by stakeholders such as political parties, traditional leaders, and civil society among others. Between 11 and 30 April 2022, a total of three weekly reports from the 207 constituencies were compiled making a total of 594 reports.

A. Preparations Towards Voter Registration Activities

ZEC Preparations

Observer reports indicated that ZEC appeared better prepared in the second BVR Blitz than in the first. Improved weather and the National Identification Blitz also accounted for the improvement in the turnout of registrants.

Publicity over the itinerary of the ZEC registration teams did not improve; ERC and ZESN continued to be inundated with calls from Citizens requiring information on the location of voter registration centres throughout the second voter registration phase.

B. Civic and Voter Education

Target for Voter education

Voter education is vital in any electoral process to ensure that there is adequate awareness of the electoral process and the requirements and procedures for voter registration, voting, and other elements of the electoral process by voters. Non-partisan voter education should aim to inform voters as to the ‘who, what, where, when and how’ of registration and voting.

529 of the observers witnessed or heard about voter education activities by the ZEC voter education facilitators.

Other Stakeholders Voter Education

In addition to the provision of voter education by ZEC voter education facilitators, ERC and ZESN observers also observed the conduct of voter education by local civil society organisations and local media. 306 of the observers reported that they attended or heard of voter education activities by the civil society organisations while 379 reported having attended or heard of activities by the local media.

Target for Voter education towards special interest groups

The participation of the special interest groups, which is women, youth and persons with disabilities, in the electoral processes has been historically estimated to be low. ERC and ZESN observers were tasked with observing the conduct of the voter education activities towards these groups. 284 observers reported that voter education was targeted at enhancing the participation of women, 349 towards youth and 254 towards persons with disabilities.

C. Political Parties and Traditional Leaders and Civil Servants

Political parties

Political parties were reportedly not very visible in terms of implementing activities meant to mobilize their supporters to register during the blitz. Only 185 of observers reported that they witnessed or heard of ZANU-PF mobilization efforts, 192 of observers reported that they witnessed or heard of CCC mobilization efforts and 76 observers witnessed or heard of mobilization activities by MDC-A. In addition, there were reports that various ZANU-PF and CCC councilors in the different constituencies were assisting supporters with affidavits to support them with the residency claims. Such reports were received from Gokwe Central and Gokwe Kana. Proof of residence is one of the voter registration requirements.

Traditional Leaders and Civil Servants

Observers reported that some traditional leaders and civil servants acted in a partisan manner in breach of the Constitution. 114 of the observers witnessed or heard of mobilization and/or sensitization activities by traditional leaders. Examples include the Rushinga District Schools' Inspector who reportedly encouraged headmasters to campaign for ZANU-PF and threatened headmasters and teachers that they would be excluded from the list of census enumerators if they failed to campaign for ZANU-PF. Similarly, there were reports from the same constituency of abuse of Government vehicles such as those belonging to the Department of Agricultural Research and Extension (AREX) which were reportedly used to ferry ZANU-PF supporters to rallies and political meetings in Rushinga District in Mashonaland Central. While in Mbizo Constituency in Midlands there were reports of traditional leaders and senior local government employees such as the District Administrators attending ZANU-PF rallies. Such conduct is in breach of section 200 of the Constitution which among other things admonishes civil servants not to act in a partisan manner or to exercise their functions in a manner that furthers the interests of any political party. In Umguza Constituency (Matabeleland North province) there was a report of a village head actively campaigning for the ruling party. In Gokwe Nembudziya traditional leaders in addition to being involved in political party campaigns were also reportedly issuing threats of repossessing land from those who did not support the governing party.

Other Political incidents

Phase 2 of the voter registration blitz had very few political incidents; this is partly because there were no by-elections that were scheduled during the time phase 2 of the blitz was being implemented. Historically the number of political incidents rise and fall in keeping with the changes in the intensity of political campaigns.

V. Recommendations from Phase 2 of the blitz

Zimbabwe Electoral Commission

- Considering that the Registrar-General is in the process of an ID blitz up to September 2022, ERC and ZESN implores ZEC to consider another blitz post September 2022 to provide citizens that would have acquired national IDs to be able to register, ahead of the commencement of the boundary delimitation exercise.
- ZEC must improve on information sharing (registration statistics) at the point of registration especially with accredited observers as this helps increase accountability as well as facilitate local groups' efforts to mobilize citizens to register.
- ZEC must conduct a comprehensive voter education and awareness must precede future voter registration drives to increase turnout for registration and participation in elections.
- ZEC should seriously consider engaging an independent firm of auditors to audit the voters' roll, as a confidence building measure following the controversy surrounding the current voters' roll.

Political Parties

- ERC and ZESN implores on political parties to prepare and deploy agents in all voter registration centres in order to strengthen oversight on the process.
- Political parties must increase voter education and awareness to their members so that the uptake of the voter registration process improves.

Registrar General

- The office must consider continuous relaxation of requirements so as to ensure that all citizens access documentation necessary for participation in the voter registration process.

Civil Societies and Faith Based Organisations

- Increase presence and reach through collaborations in civic and voter education targeted at the voter registration process.

Civil Servants and Traditional Leaders

- Should discharge their roles and responsibilities in a manner that is non-partisan and in keeping with the relevant laws of the land.

Analysis of Phase 2 Registration Centers

Methodology

During the first phase of the voter registration exercise in Zimbabwe (February 1-28, 2022), the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) published a list of the registration centres. Likewise in phase 2 of the voter registration, ZEC released a PDF itinerary of the registration centres where the voter registration would take place from April 10-30, 2022, a period of 20 days. ERC and ZESN conducted an analysis of the itinerary in the first phase which was released with the statement documenting the conduct of the process in phase 1.

As part of their comprehensive observation of the voter registration processes in phase 2, ERC and ZESN, using computer software, converted the ZEC itinerary file into a machine readable² format and conducted the analysis on the file. The analysis aimed at checking whether the eligible voters were given an equal opportunity to register or amend their registration information. One way to measure this is the number of registered voters in 2018 (RVs) per days that registration centres (RCs) are open in 2022. Days equals the sum of all days that all RCs are open in an area. For example, if a constituency has 5 RCs and each is open 3 days then the number of days RCs are open for that constituency is 15 days (5 RCs x 3 days).

While the number of RCs and days RCs are open should vary across the country, the number of registered voters per days (RV/Day) should be relatively uniform indicating that eligible voters have a relatively equal opportunity to register to vote or update their registration information. Areas, where the RV/Day is very high, indicate that people in those locations have fewer opportunities to register while areas where the RV/Day is very low means that people in those locations have more opportunities to register.

In the 2022 registration exercises, the only people who needed to register to vote are: 1) newly eligible individuals; 2) eligible individuals who have not previously registered to vote; and 3) individuals who have previously registered to vote but who needed to update their registration details. Absent any other demographic data (such as recent census), registered voters in 2018 is an imperfect, but reasonable measure of demand for voter registration in 2022.

Findings

Data Issues

1) Unlike in the first phase where data for four³ constituencies was missing, during the second phase only one constituency data was missing, Bindura South (Mashonaland Central).

Descriptive Statistics

According to the phase 2 itinerary, voter registration was expected to take place in the following location;

- All 10 provinces

² Open data principles state that the information released by the EMBs should be machine readable – in a format that can be easily analysed. Read more on <https://openelectiondata.net/en/guide/principles/analyzable/>

³ Four constituencies were missing in the released ZEC phase 1 itinerary. These were: Mutoko East, Mutoko South and Uzumba (all in Mash East) and Chirumanzu (Midlands)

- In 209 of 210 constituencies (1 Constituency data is omitted)
- In 1,071 of 1,956 wards (55%) (compared to 1,316 (67%) in Phase 1)
- At 2,090 registration centres (compared to 2,714 registration centres in Phase 1)

The distribution of registration centres by the number of days they were supposed to open for registration:

DAYS	# RCs	% RCs
1	669	32.0%
2	878	42.0%
3	354	16.9%
4	106	5.1%
5	48	2.3%
6	10	0.5%
7	1	0.0%
8	6	0.3%
9	4	0.2%
10	2	0.1%
11	1	0.0%
12	1	0.0%
20	10	0.5%
Total	2,090	100.0%

In total the 2,090 registration centres were scheduled to be open for a total of 4,545 days (with the average registration centre open 2.17 days)

A total of 5,695,706 were registered to vote during the 2018 harmonized elections. Taking the total registration voters and the 1,071 wards where phase 2 of the voter registration was to take place, the average number of voters to register per day (RVs/Day) nationally is 1,253.

Provincial Analysis

The following analysis demonstrates the registration locations by province. It shows the percentage of wards where phase 2 of the voter registration was to take place, the total number of registration centres, and total days for each of the 10 provinces.

Province	All Wards	Registration Wards	% Registration Wards	Total Phase 2 Centres	Total Days
Bulawayo Metropolitan	29	28	97%	82	240
Harare Metropolitan	78	73	94%	237	840
Manicaland	260	113	43%	201	519
Mashonaland Central	232	124	53%	240	395
Mashonaland East	229	111	48%	241	459
Mashonaland West	231	125	54%	245	449
Masvingo	242	138	57%	276	522
Matabeleland North	192	95	49%	141	261
Matabeleland South	167	97	58%	165	261
Midlands	296	167	56%	262	599
Grand Total	1,956	1,071	55%	2,090	4,545

The table below shows the comparison of 2018 registered voters and the days allocated for phase 2 registration exercise and the average voters to register per day in each of the provinces.

Province	RV 2018	Days Allocated on 2022 Phase 2 Blitz	Average RVs/Day
Bulawayo Metropolitan	258,567	240	1077

Harare Metropolitan	900,728	840	1072
Manicaland	733,370	519	1413
Mashonaland Central	531,984	395	1347
Mashonaland East	633,410	459	1380
Mashonaland West	655,133	449	1459
Masvingo	617,212	522	1182
Matabeleland North	339,135	261	1299
Matabeleland South	264,185	261	1012
Midlands	761,982	599	1272
Total	5,695,706	4,545	1253

Constituency Analysis

A total of 9 constituencies had over 2,000 registered voter per day. Of the 9 constituencies, 6 were won by MDC-A while the other 3 were won by ZANU-PF. Due to the shortened registration period, the average RV per day for the top constituency in phase 2 was 5,153 voters per day compared to 2,613 voters per day in Phase 1. In these constituencies, eligible voters experienced more challenges, especially the long wait period, while registering to vote or updating their registration information.

Province	Constituency	2018 Winner	Average RV/Day
Midlands	Gokwe Mapfungautsi	ZANU-PF	5,153
Midlands	Gokwe Central	MDC-A	4,933
Midlands	Gokwe Kana	ZANU-PF	4,014
Mash East	Goromonzi South	MDC-A	3,658
Manicaland	Dangamvura/Chikanga	MDC-A	3,036
Harare	Budiriro	MDC-A	2,524

Mash East	Seke	MDC-A	2,239
Masvingo	Chiredzi North	ZANU-PF	2,212
Masvingo	Masvingo Urban	MDC-A	2,122

In 17 constituencies, the number of voters to register per day was less than 800 and hence it was estimated that in these constituencies the eligible voters would find it easier and faster to register as voters or update/amend their registration information. Most of these constituencies, 11 of 17, were won by ZANU-PF in the 2018 harmonized elections.

Province	Constituency	2018 Winner	RV/Day
Masvingo	Zaka West	ZANU-PF	795
Mat South	Matobo South	ZANU-PF	768
Mat South	Gwanda South	ZANU-PF	764
Midlands	Mberengwa West	ZANU-PF	752
Bulawayo	Magwegwe	MDC-A	742
Mat South	Insiza South	ZANU-PF	737
Mash East	Wedza South	ZANU-PF	717
Mash Central	Rushinga	ZANU-PF	713
Masvingo	Gutu North	ZANU-PF	710
Harare	Chitungwiza North	MDC-A	687
Mash East	Chikomba Central	ZANU-PF	584
Harare	Mount Pleasant	MDC-A	578
Midlands	Gokwe Sengwa	ZANU-PF	508
Midlands	Gokwe Sasame	ZANU-PF	500

Harare	Sunningdale	MDC-A	468
Harare	Glenview North	MDC-A	450
Harare	Harare Central	MDC-A	282

Ward Analysis

There were 27 wards with relatively many RVs per days that RCs were open. Majority of these wards, 17 of 27, were won by ZANU-PF during the 2018 harmonized elections. In these wards, eligible voters may experience challenges registering to vote or updating their registration information.

Province	Constituency	Ward Name	2018 Winner	RV/Day
Mashonaland East	Seke	Manyame RDC - 9	ZANU-PF	7394
Mashonaland East	Murewa South	Murewa RDC - 22	ZANU-PF	7010
Harare Metropolitan	Epworth	Epworth Local Board - 6	MDC-A	5907
Midlands	Silobela	Zibagwe RDC - 21	ZANU-PF	5415
Mashonaland East	Mutoko South	Mutoko Rdc - 29	ZANU-PF	5059
Mashonaland East	Goromonzi West	Goromonzi Rdc - 4	MDC-A	4951
Mashonaland West	Chakari	Sanyati RDC - 3	ZANU-PF	4841
Midlands	Redcliff	Redcliff Municipality - 6	MDC-A	4573
Mashonaland West	Hurungwe East	Hurungwe RDC - 14	ZANU-PF	4434
Mashonaland Central	Mt Darwin South	Pfura RDC - 40	ZANU-PF	3948
Mashonaland East	Murewa North	Murewa RDC - 8	ZANU-PF	3720
Mashonaland East	Goromonzi South	Ruwa Local Board - 9	MDC-A	3584
Midlands	Zhombe	Zibagwe RDC - 10	ZANU-PF	3569
Mashonaland West	Zvimba East	Zvimba RDC - 25	ZANU-PF	3560

Mashonaland West	Norton	Norton Town council - 13	MDC-A	3496
Midlands	Redcliff	Redcliff Municipality - 5	MDC-A	3495
Masvingo	Chivi South	Chivi RDC - 26	ZANU-PF	3459
Mashonaland West	Chegutu West	Chegutu RDC - 24	ZANU-PF	3432
Mashonaland Central	Mt Darwin West	Pfura RDC - 36	ZANU-PF	3416
Manicaland	Mutare South	Mutare RDC - 15	MDC-A	3365
Manicaland	Dangamvura/Chikanga	Mutare Municipality - 16	MDC-A	3271
Mashonaland West	Zvimba East	Zvimba RDC - 26	ZANU-PF	3259
Mashonaland West	Zvimba East	Zvimba RDC - 20	ZANU-PF	3224
Matabeleland North	Binga North	Binga RDC - 6	MDC-A	3188
Bulawayo Metropolitan	Luveve	Bulawayo Municipality - 16	MDC-A	3149
Mashonaland West	Zvimba North	Zvimba RDC - 31	ZANU-PF	3076
Mashonaland West	Zvimba North	Zvimba RDC - 14	ZANU-PF	3059

Additionally, in 22 wards the RV per day was below 200 voters. Almost all of these, 20 of 22, were won by ZANU -PF in 2018. In these wards, it was easier for potential registrants to register to vote or amend/update the registration details for registered voters.

Province	Constituency	Ward Name	2018 Winner	RV/Days
Midlands	Redcliff	Zibagwe RDC - 23	ZANU-PF	199
Masvingo	Masvingo West	Masvingo RDC - 21	ZANU-PF	188
Mashonaland West	Makonde	Makonde RDC - 12	ZANU-PF	187
Matabeleland South	Umzingwane	Umzingwane RDC - 15	ZANU-PF	186

Midlands	Zvishavane Ngezi	Runde RDC - 19	ZANU-PF	181
Mashonaland Central	Muzarabani North	Muzarabani RDC - 7	ZANU-PF	180
Mashonaland West	Sanyati	Sanyati RDC - 14	ZANU-PF	178
Matabeleland North	Unguza	Unguza RDC - 17	ZANU-PF	178
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge West	Beitbridge RDC - 14	ZANU-PF	171
Masvingo	Bikita West	Bikita RDC - 23	ZANU-PF	170
Mashonaland West	Chegutu West	Chegutu RDC - 28	ZANU-PF	167
Masvingo	Zaka East	Zaka RDC - 26	ZANU-PF	162
Midlands	Vungu	Vungu RDC - 2	MDC-A	157
Masvingo	Chiredzi East	Chiredzi RDC - 25	ZANU-PF	149
Matabeleland South	Matobo North	Matobo RDC - 22	ZANU-PF	146
Midlands	Gokwe Sengwa	Gokwe South RDC - 8	ZANU-PF	143
Midlands	Mberengwa West	Mberengwa RDC - 33	ZANU-PF	133
Harare Metropolitan	Harare Central	Harare Municipality - 6	MDC-A	126
Manicaland	Nyanga South	Nyanga RDC - 28	ZANU-PF	115
Masvingo	Masvingo Central	Masvingo RDC - 31	ZANU-PF	113
Matabeleland South	Insiza South	Insiza RDC - 8	ZANU-PF	69
Matabeleland South	Gwanda North	Gwanda RDC - 10	ZANU-PF	48