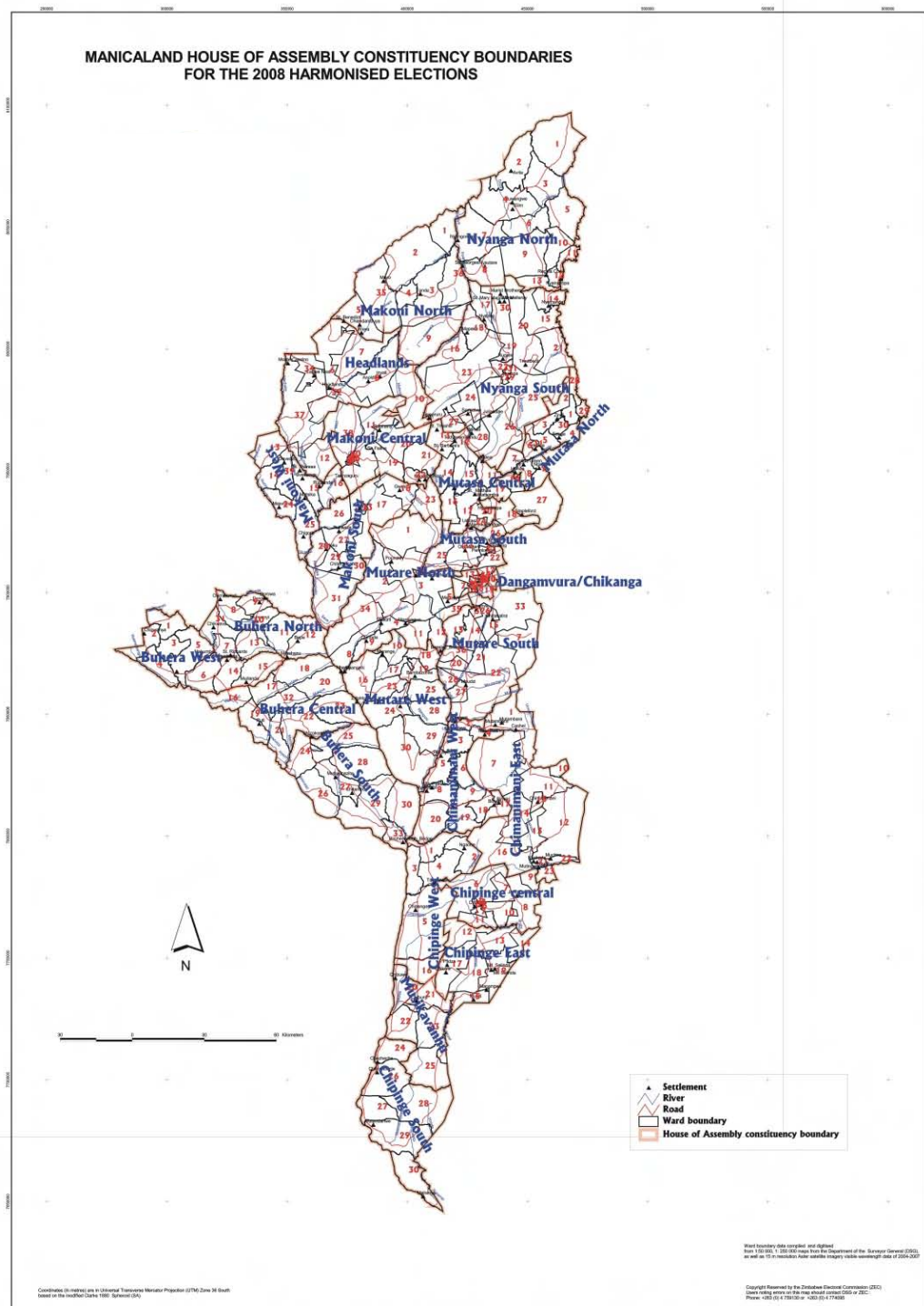


MANICALAND PROVINCE

political parties win or lose in elections.

The map displays the administrative divisions of Manicaland province, specifically focusing on the House of Assembly constituencies for the 2008 harmonised elections. The province is divided into several constituencies, each labeled with its name in blue text. These include Nyanga North, Makoni North, Headlands, Nyanga South, Mutasa North, Mutasa Central, Mutasa South, Mugwe North, Mugwe South, Danganvura/Chikanga, Buzura North, Buzura West, Buzura Central, Mutema West, Chipinge West, Chipinge Central, Chipinge East, and Chipinge South. Each constituency is further subdivided into wards, represented by thin red lines and numbered in small black digits. Major settlements are indicated by black dots, rivers by blue lines, and roads by grey lines. A legend in the bottom right corner defines these symbols: Settlement (black dot), River (blue line), Road (grey line), Ward boundary (thin red line), and House of Assembly constituency boundary (thick red line). A north arrow and a scale bar (0 to 60 Kilometers) are located in the bottom left corner. The title "MANICALAND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES FOR THE 2008 HARMONISED ELECTIONS" is centered at the top of the map area.



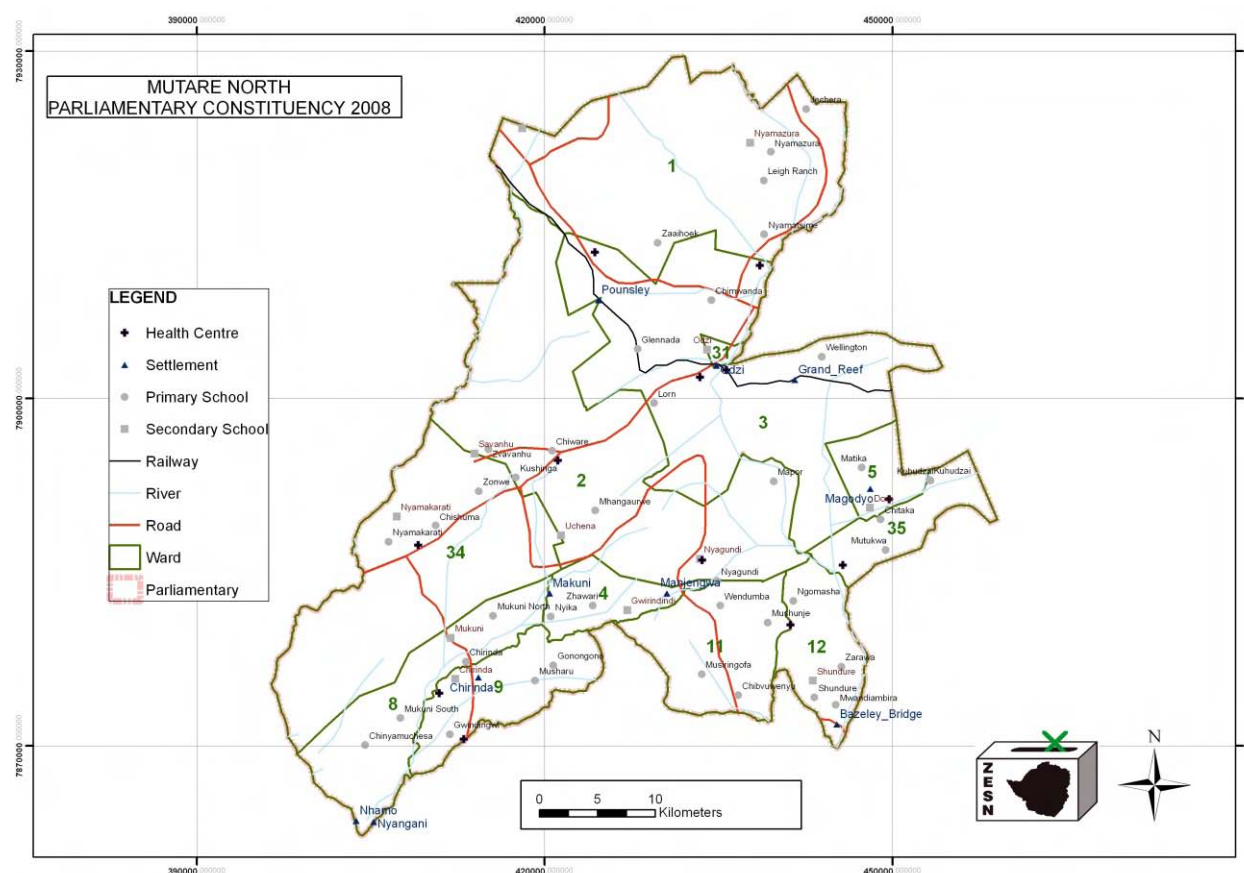
Mutare South covers areas like Manjengwa, Pounsley, Makuni and Chirinda. This is a rural constituency. As in most parts of Mutare, people depend on agriculture both at subsistence and commercial level in timber plantations. Generally, the infrastructure is developed especially the roads in order to link farms and plantations to markets. The closure of the Chiyadzo Diamond Fields from the people is a factor most likely to reduce ZANU-

PF support, as political heavy weights continued to access diamonds, as evidenced by the late Nhara a top government official who was arrested in 2006 while attempting to smuggle diamond out of the country. Residents feel cheated of a source of income.

REGISTERED VOTERS

29237

Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number Of Votes
2000	Giles Mutsekwa	MDC	15500
	Oppah Muchinguri	ZANU PF	5564
2005	Giles Mutsekwa	MDC	11597
	Ellen Gwaratsimba	ZANU PF	7066

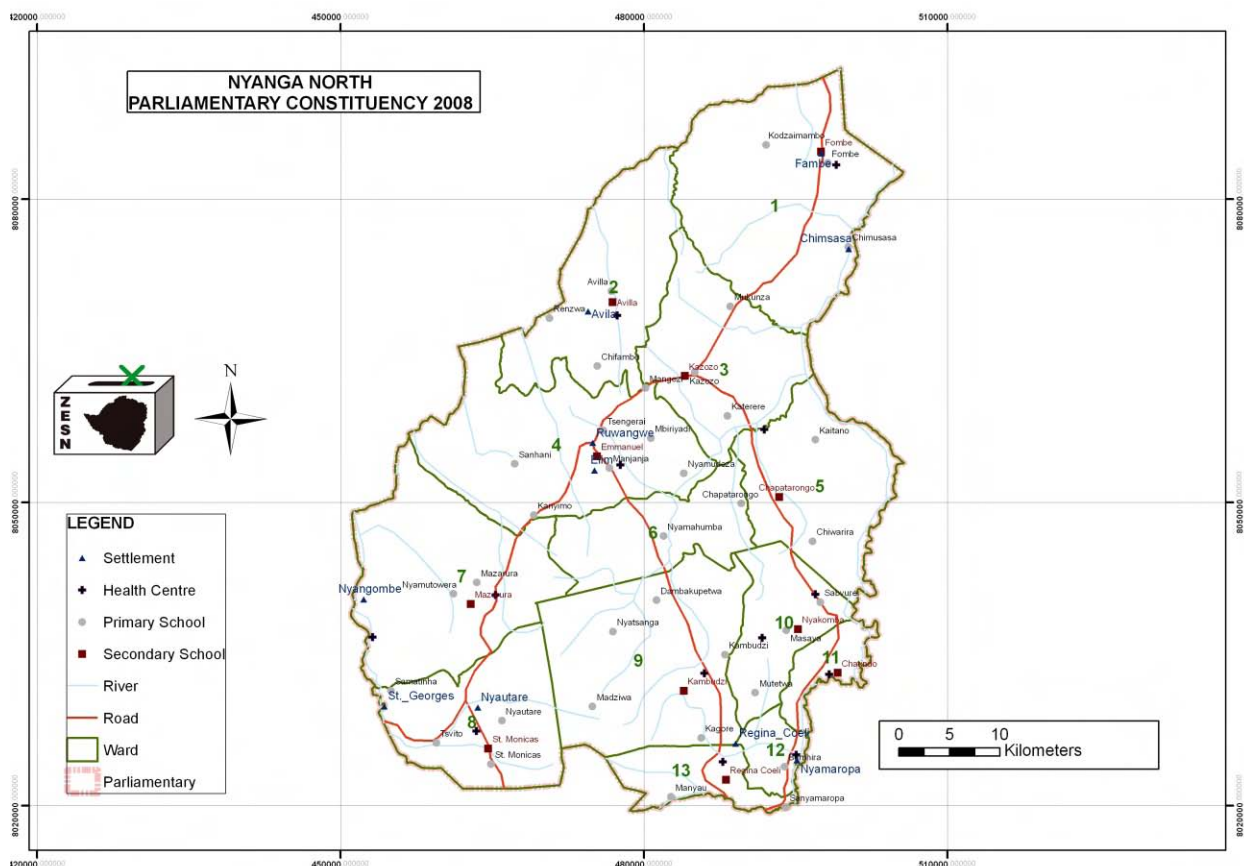


Nyanga North is a new constituency hived off Nyanga. Nyanga North comprises of Nyangombe, St Georges, Nyaruwata, Nyamaropa, Elim and Aula. Mutarazi falls are found in this constituency. Nyanga is well known for its scenic mountains and views and is a tourist destination. Tourists activities have however been affected by the negative image

of Zimbabwe as an unsafe destination and this has affected the livelihoods of people who depended on the presence of tourists to sell wares.

REGISTERED VOTERS 29990

Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number Of Votes
2000	Leaonard Chirewamangu	MDC	10016
	Paul Kadzima	ZANU PF	8891
2005	Douglas Mwonzora	MDC	9360
	Paul Kadzima	ZANU PF	12062

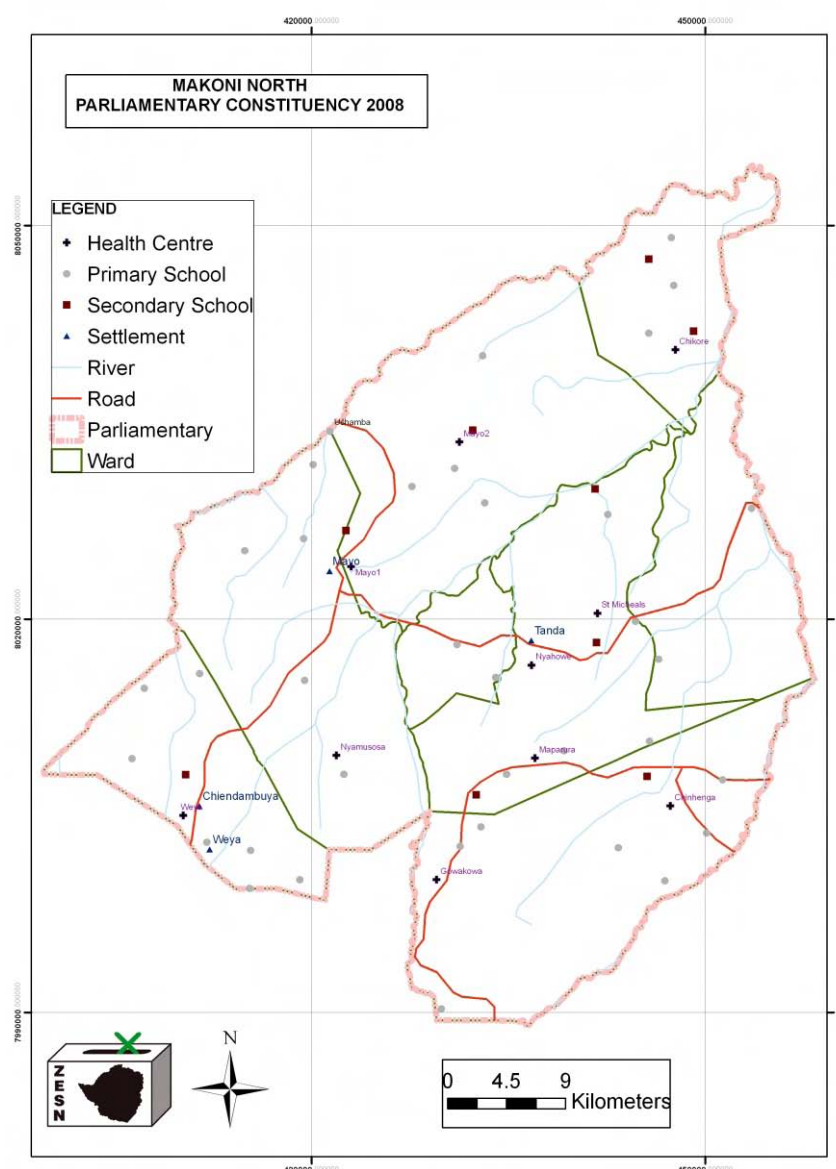


Makoni North is made up of Weya, St Benedict, St Mary Magdalene, and St Gorges Nyautare. The constituency was relieved of Headlands, which became a constituency of its own. Traditional leadership in Makoni North is partisan and pro-ZANU PF. In turn, they have been showered with vehicles and

benefited from the rural electrification project. This has resulted in them coercing the people under them to support ZANU PF.

REGISTERED VOTERS 26490

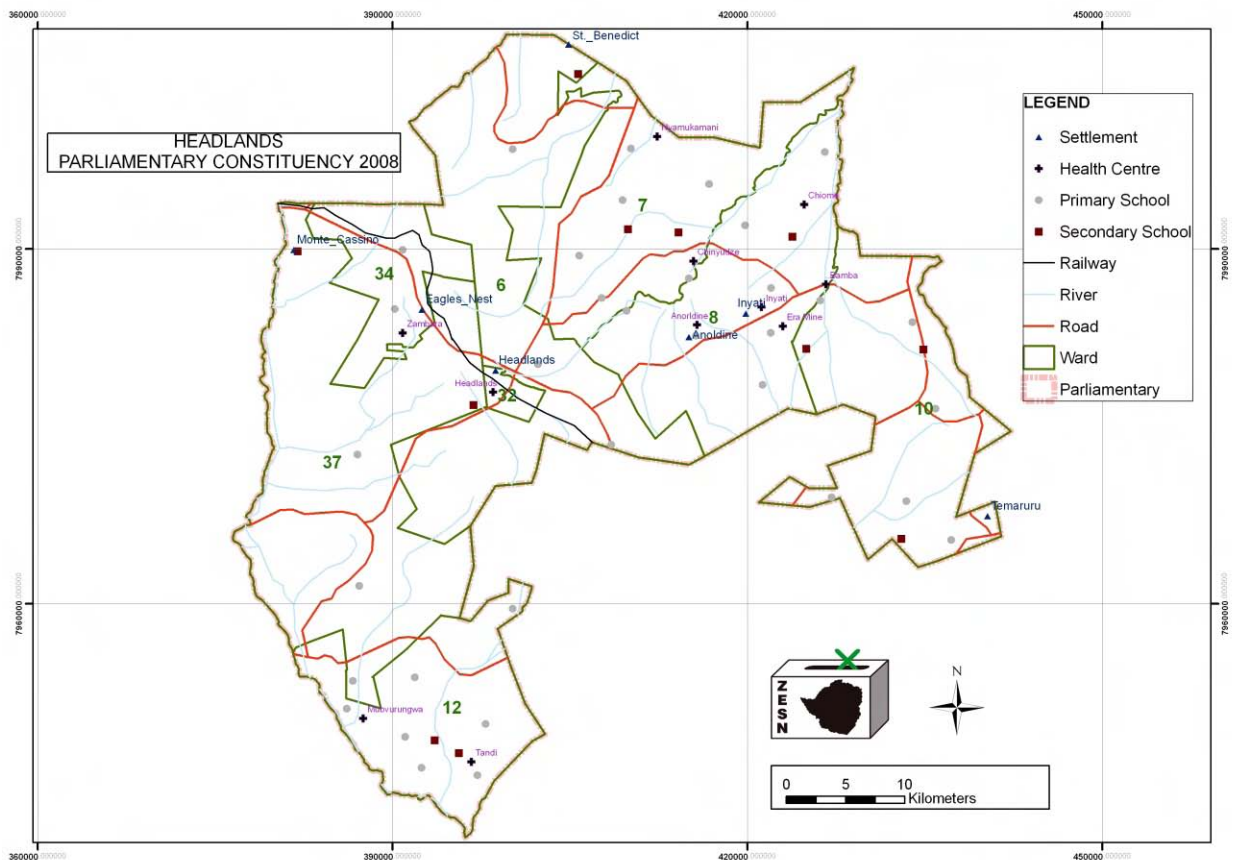
Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number Of Votes
2000	Didymus Mutasa	ZANU PF	14835
	Valentine Ziswa	MDC	3357
2005	Didymus Mutasa	ZANU PF	18910
	Elton Mangoma	MDC	6077



Headlands is a new constituency which was carved off Makoni North. Initially Headlands fell under Makoni North constituency. It covers Inyati, Eagles Nest, Headlands, Monte Casino and Anoldine and Chiendambuya. The main source of livelihood of the people in the Headlands constituency is farming on a small scale. Unemployment is rising as production on commercial farms scaled down during and after the controversial land reform

programme. There are also timber plantations in this constituency. Farming is good as rains are good in this area, which falls under region one. Food security is guaranteed except in drought years. ZANU PF has won elections in this constituency.

REGISTERED VOTERS
25563

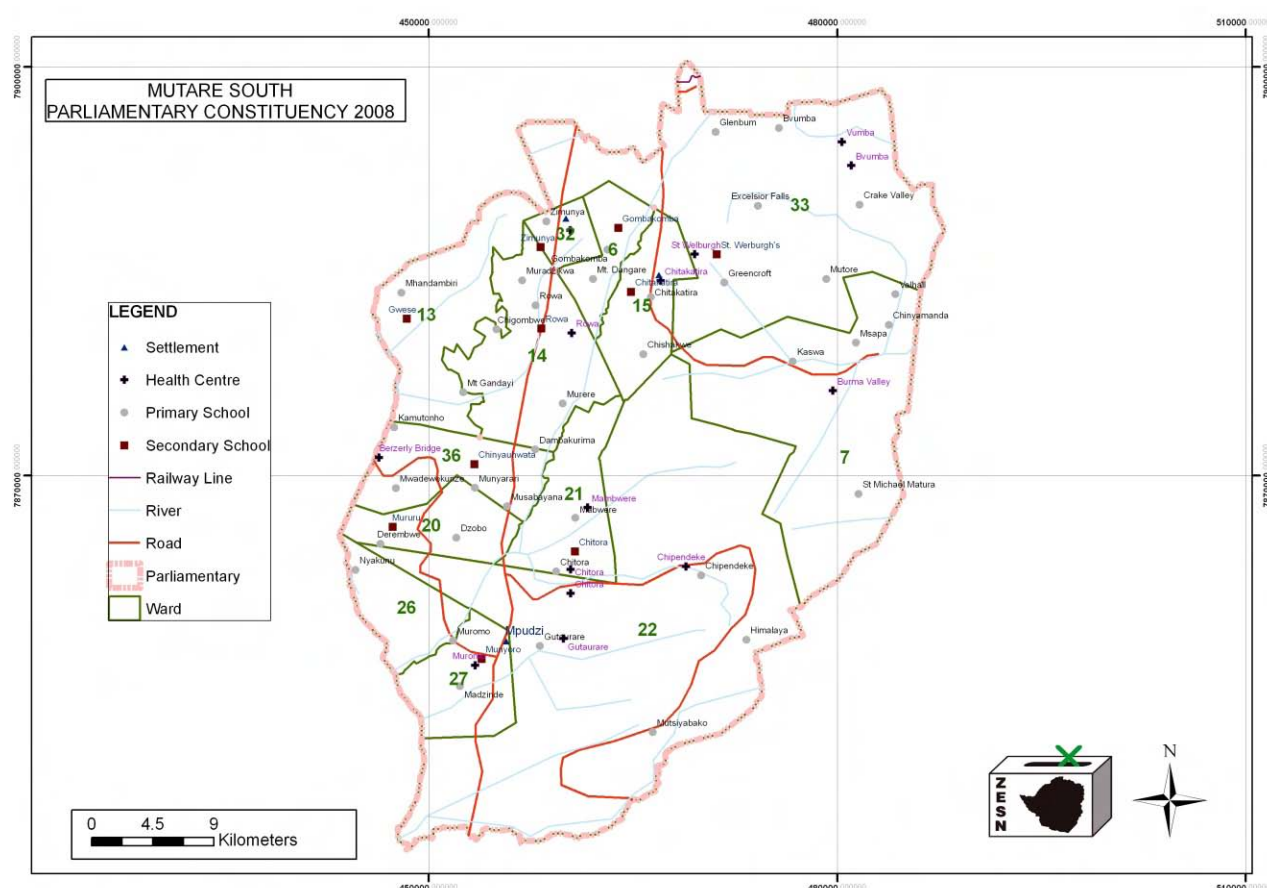


Mutare South covers Zimunya, Chitakatira, Mpudzi and Wengezi. This is a rural constituency. The politics of Mutare South has been such that MDC won elections in 2000 but after the blitz of violence that took place in 2002, ZANU PF won the 2005 election. People in the area depend on agricultural activities both commercial and subsistence for a living. Some people are employed in the plantations in Chimanimani. The people have suffered like most Zimbabweans from

economic decline that has gripped the country. However Mutare had the lowest poverty statistics in 2003. This situation could be different given that most farms were acquired under the land reform programme and were allocated to people that lack farming skills as a result production has fallen which has resulted in food insecurity in a once secure area.

REGISTERED VOTERS 30591

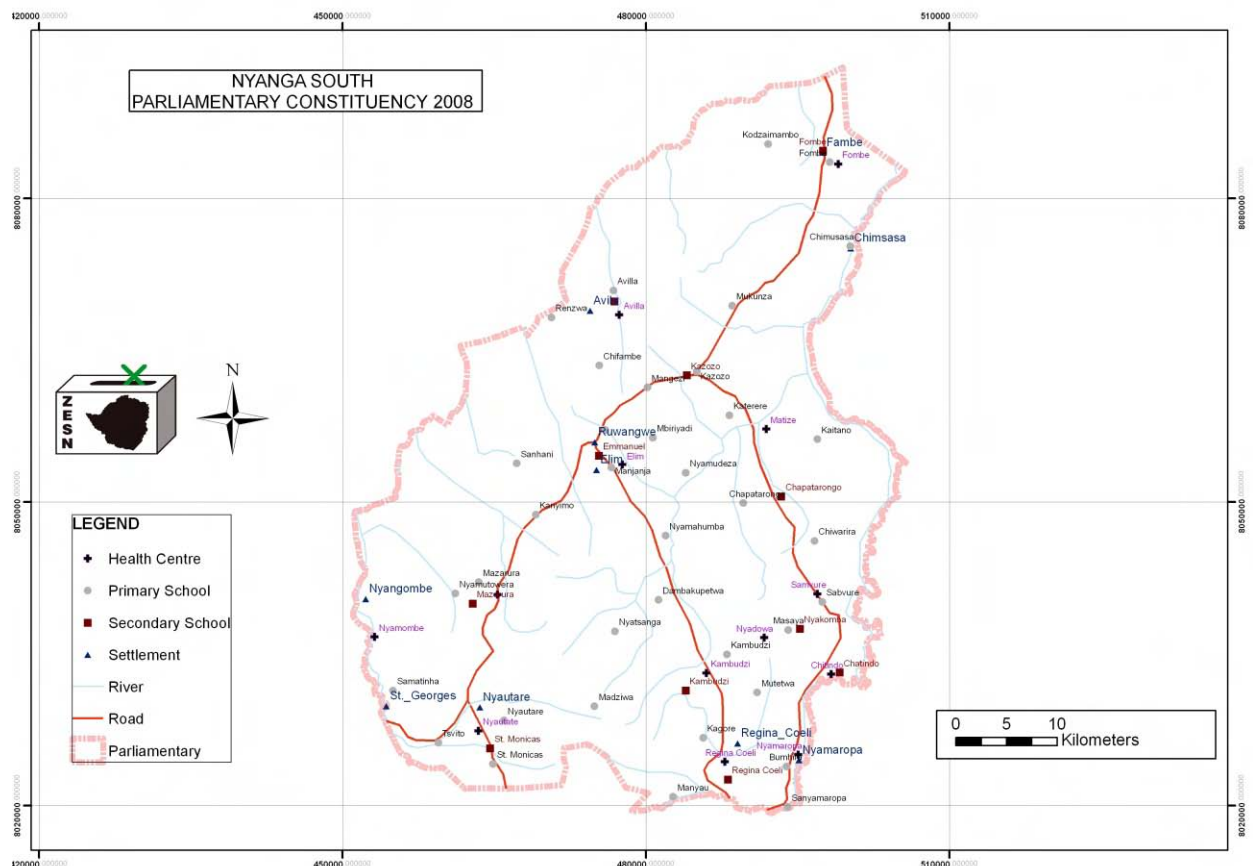
Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number Of Votes
2000	Mukwecheni Sydney	MDC	7273
	Michael Madiro	ZANU-PF	6673
2005	Mukwecheni Sydney	MDC ZANU -	8220
	Freddy Kamunzamba	PF	11552



Nyanga South is comprised of Juliasdale, Marist Brothers, St Mary's Magdalene, Mt Mellery, Nyamanda, Nyatate, Mapako, Rugare, Troutbeck, Nyanga and Sanyatwa. Nyanga South is a new constituency hived off Nyanga. The area is popular for its scenic mountains. Troutberg Inn and Monte Clair are popular hotels in the area. The people derived their livelihoods from working in the tourism sector or making curios for sale to tourists.

Tourist arrival declined from the time the government embarked on the land reform programme. Since then, Zimbabwe has been labeled an unsafe destination and incomes from this sector fell dramatically. This scenario is bad for the residents as the terrain is not unsuitable for agriculture.

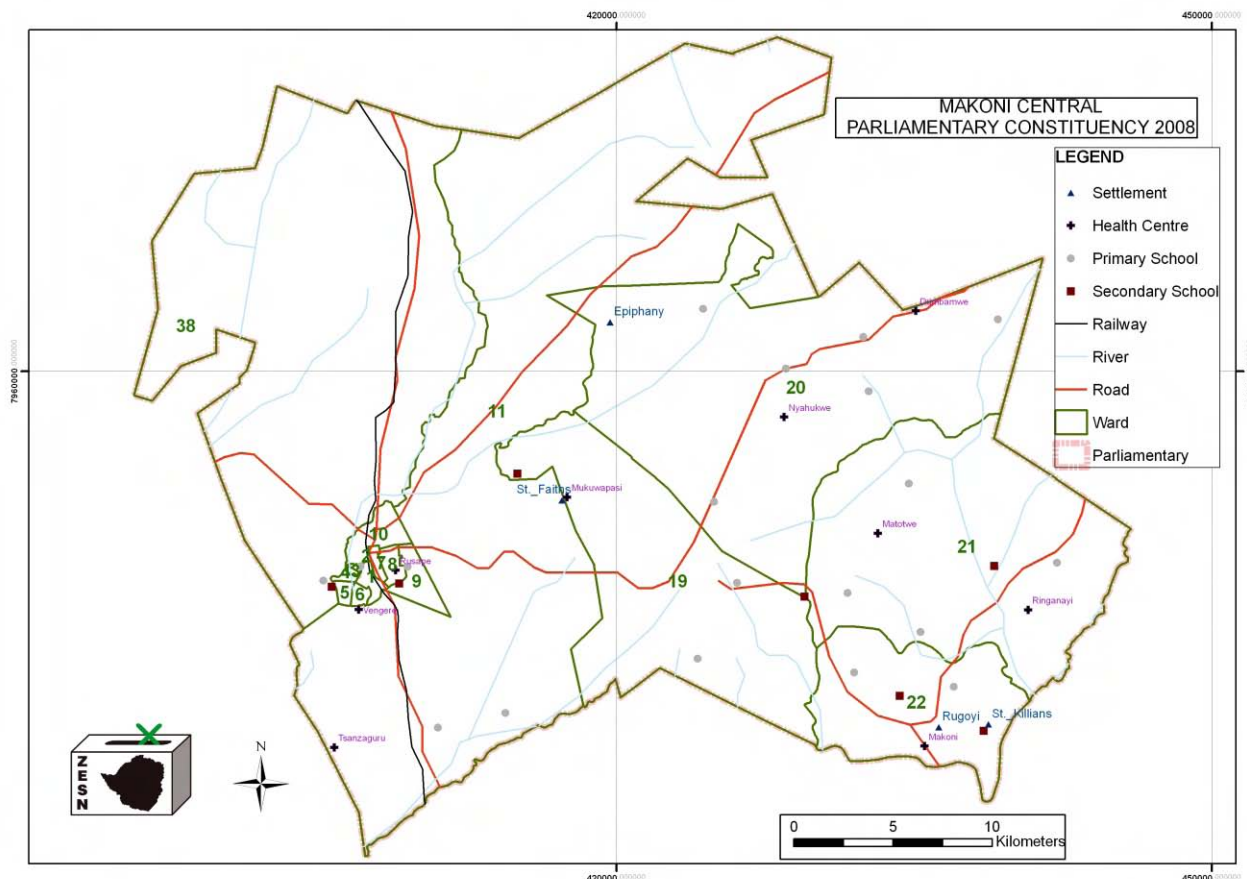
REGISTERED VOTERS
29177



The constituency comprises St Faiths and Epiphany. The constituency is a new constituency that emerged after dissolving Makoni East. The people of Makoni Central are involved in subsistence farming for daily sustenance. Some houses near the centre are

well built and electrified but those far from the centre are dilapidated and basic. The people of Makoni have voted for ZANU PF in the past.

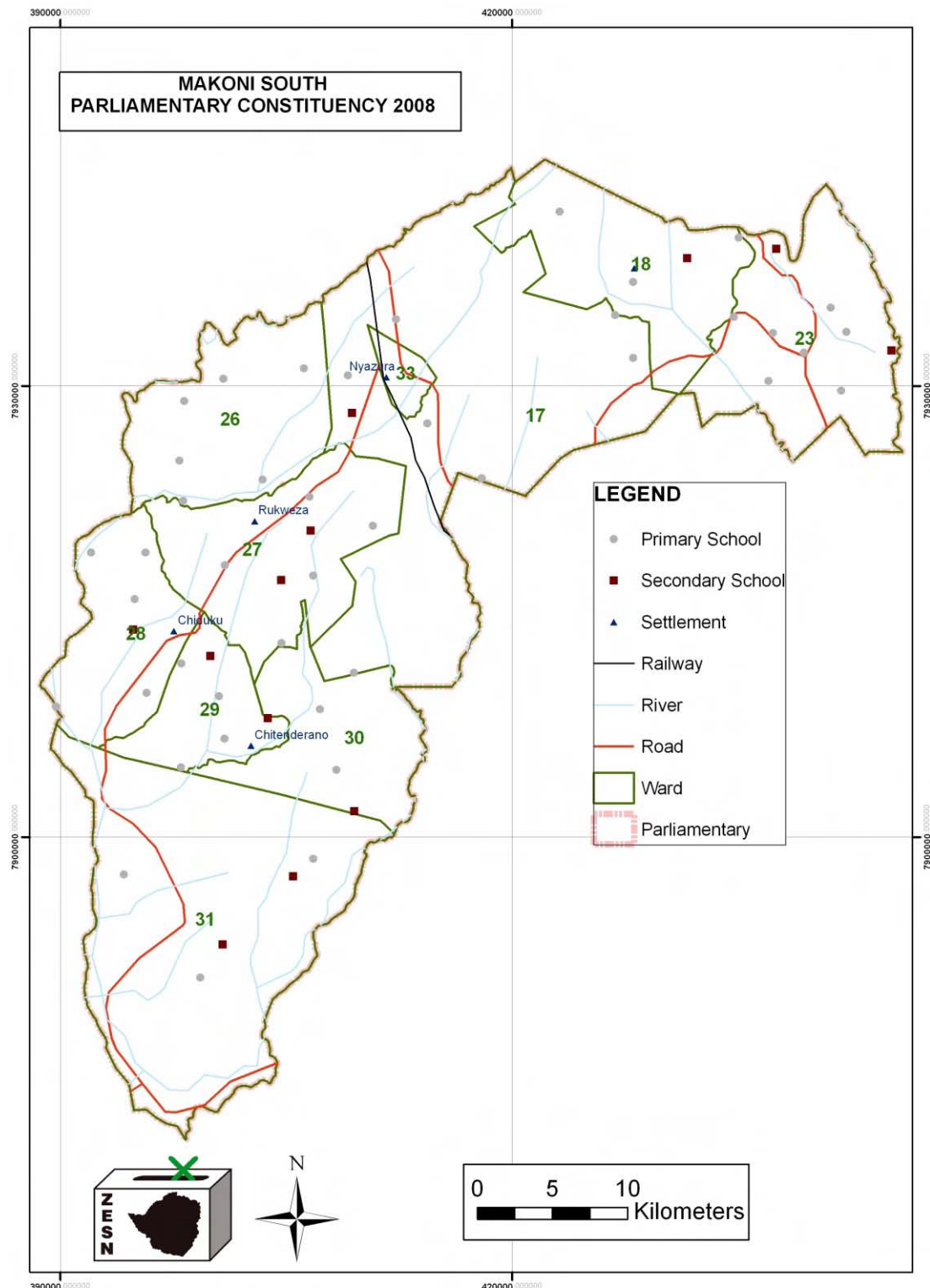
REGISTERED VOTERS
22793



Makoni South is a new constituency that emerged after splitting Makoni East and West. The area covers Rukweza, Chiduku and Chitenderana. Chief Makoni encouraged controversial virginity tests for single women in 2006 comes from the area. Locals derive livelihoods from subsistence farming. The

influence of traditional leaders in this area has resulted in their ability to influence the political parties that can campaign in their constituencies.

REGISTERED VOTERS
30859

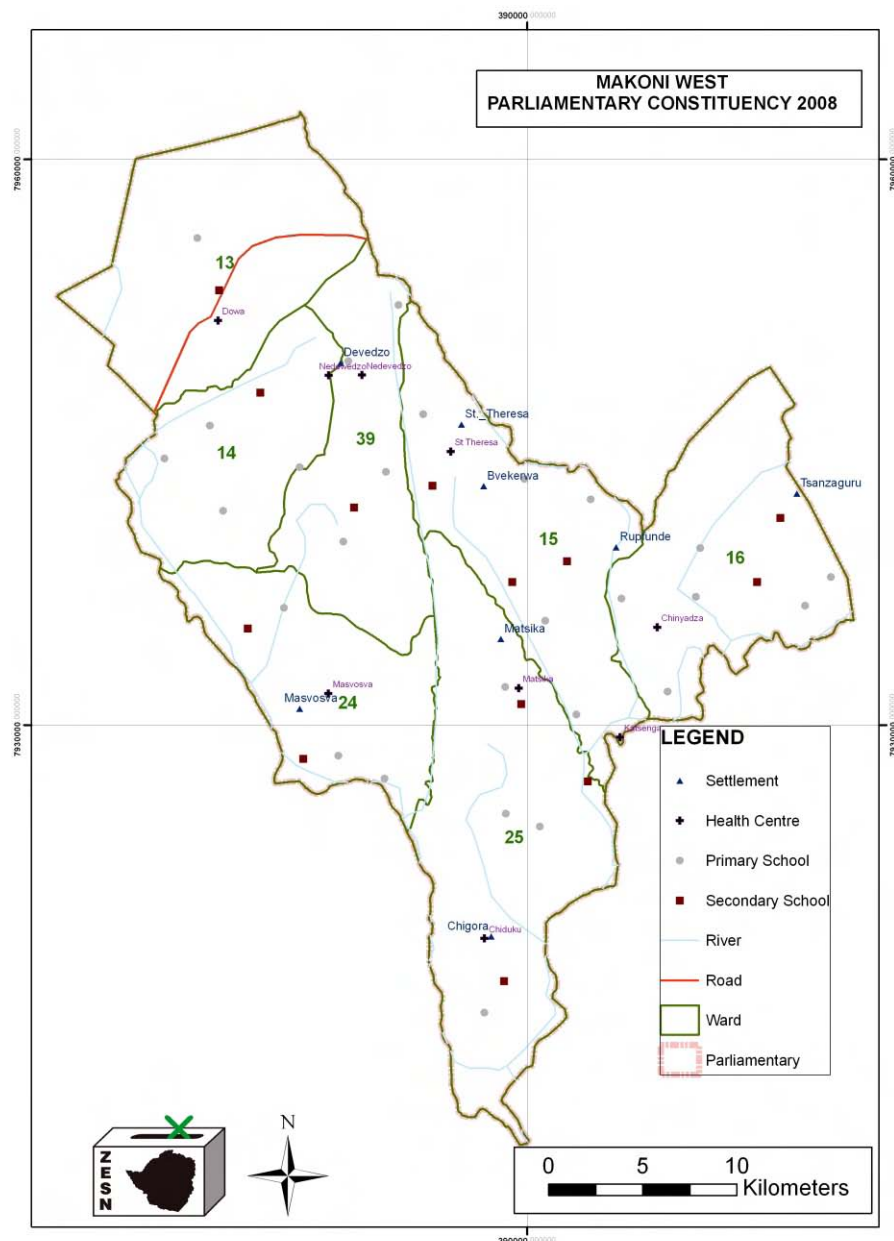


Makoni West covers Matsika, Masvosve, Devedzi, St Theresa, Bwekura and Tsanzaguru. The people of Makoni West rely on subsistence farming for their livelihood. The infrastructure is relatively good especially near business centres. This is the constituency

that was won by the late Minister of Defense Moven Mahachi. The people have voted for ZANU PF in previous elections.

REGISTERED VOTERS 25194

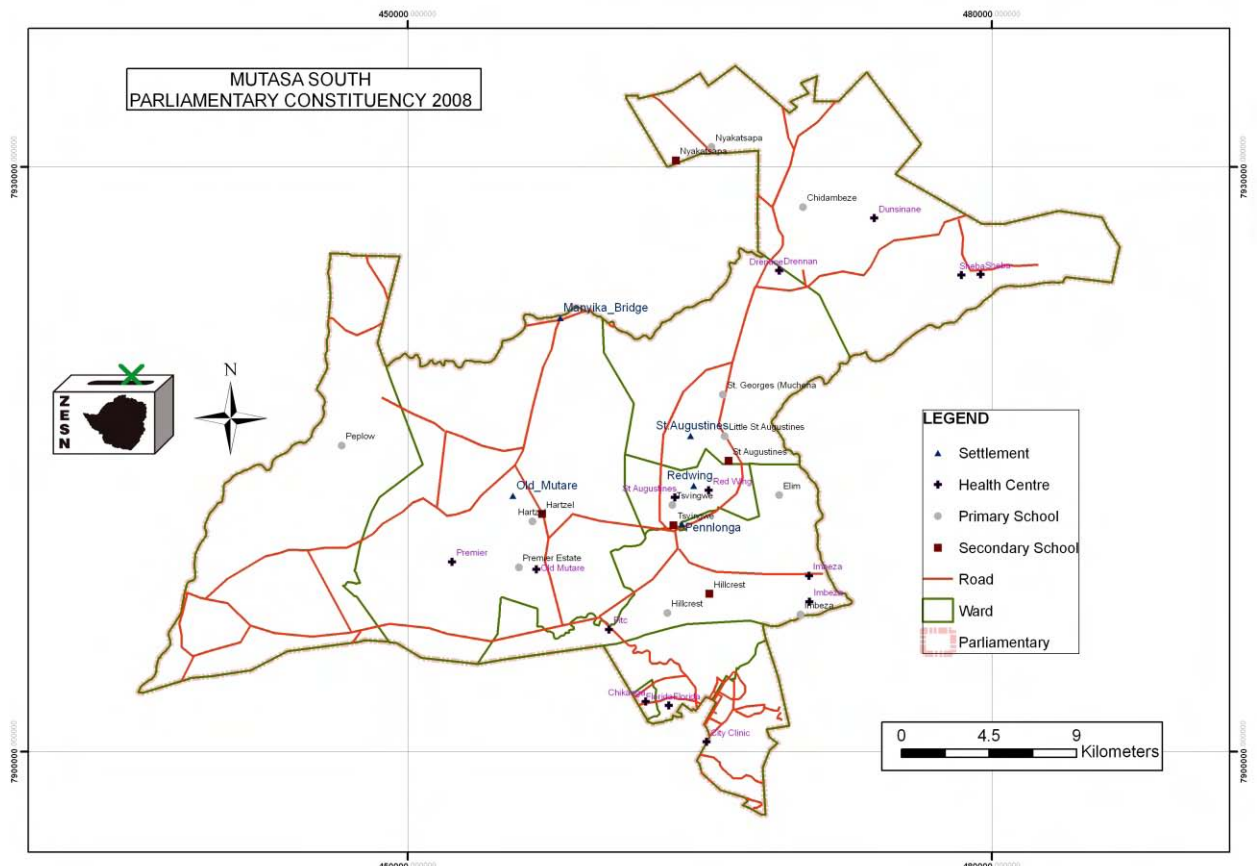
Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number of Votes
2000	Moven Mahachi	ZANU PF	11138
	Elisha Makuvaza	MDC	7356
2005	Joseph Made	ZANU PF	14436
	Elisha Makwaza	MDC	7954



Mutasa Central includes Old Mutare, Penhalonga, St Augustine and Red Wire. The Poverty Assessment Study of 2003 conducted by the Ministry Of Welfare established that poverty was 64 per cent, of the people in this locality were established to be poor. This could have increased as a result of the economic meltdown. This constituency voted

in favour of opposition MDC in 2000 but in 2005, ZANU PF won the election. Thus the constituency voting patterns of are not static but vacillate making voting predictions difficult.

REGISTERED VOTERS
25194

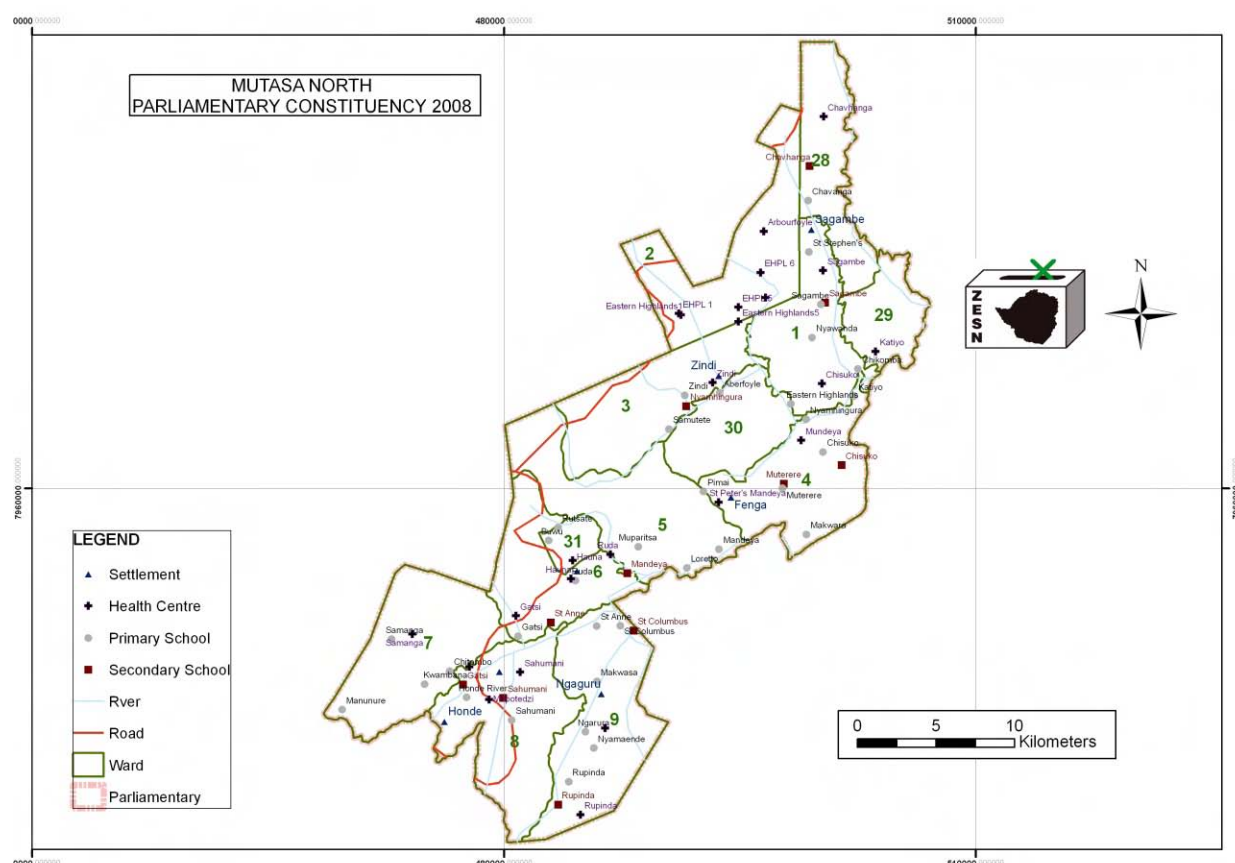


Mutasa North is made up of Honde Valley, Taga, Zindi, Hauna Business Centre and Green Valley. Honde Valley is known for fertile soils and apples. Most locals are employed in the plantations. The roads have not been maintained and they have become bad. The infrastructure is mixed and some areas are well developed with brick houses and

with access to taped water and sanitation. In 2000 when the constituency was Mutasa, MDC won the election. Results from 2005 indicate that while ZANU PF won, opposition MDC has sizeable support within the constituency.

REGISTERED VOTERS
25194

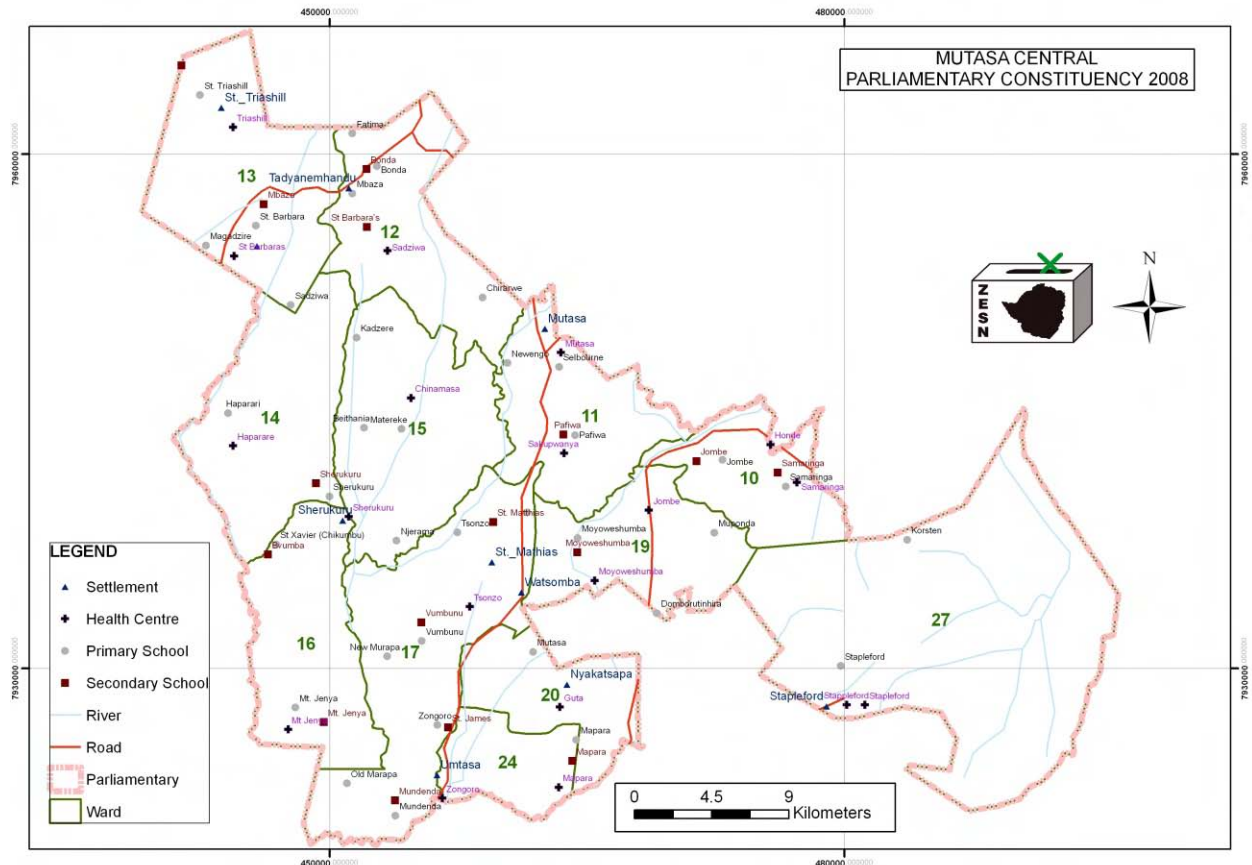
Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number of Votes
2000	Mandi Chimene	ZANU PF	5281
	Evelyn Masaiti	MDC	9278
2005	Michael Nyambuya	ZANU PF	10135
	Evelyn Masaiti	MDC	6605



Mutasa Central is a new constituency that was hived off Mutasa South and Mutasa North. It covers St Mathias Mission, Watsomba, Nyakatsapa, Manyika Bridge, Mutasa, and Tadyanemhandu. People in this locality engage in small-scale farming. Illegal mining of diamonds tag named “ngoda” is also done in

the area. This discovery of diamonds sent many fortune-seeking Zimbabweans in frenzy and led to many arrests. The area remains largely undeveloped.

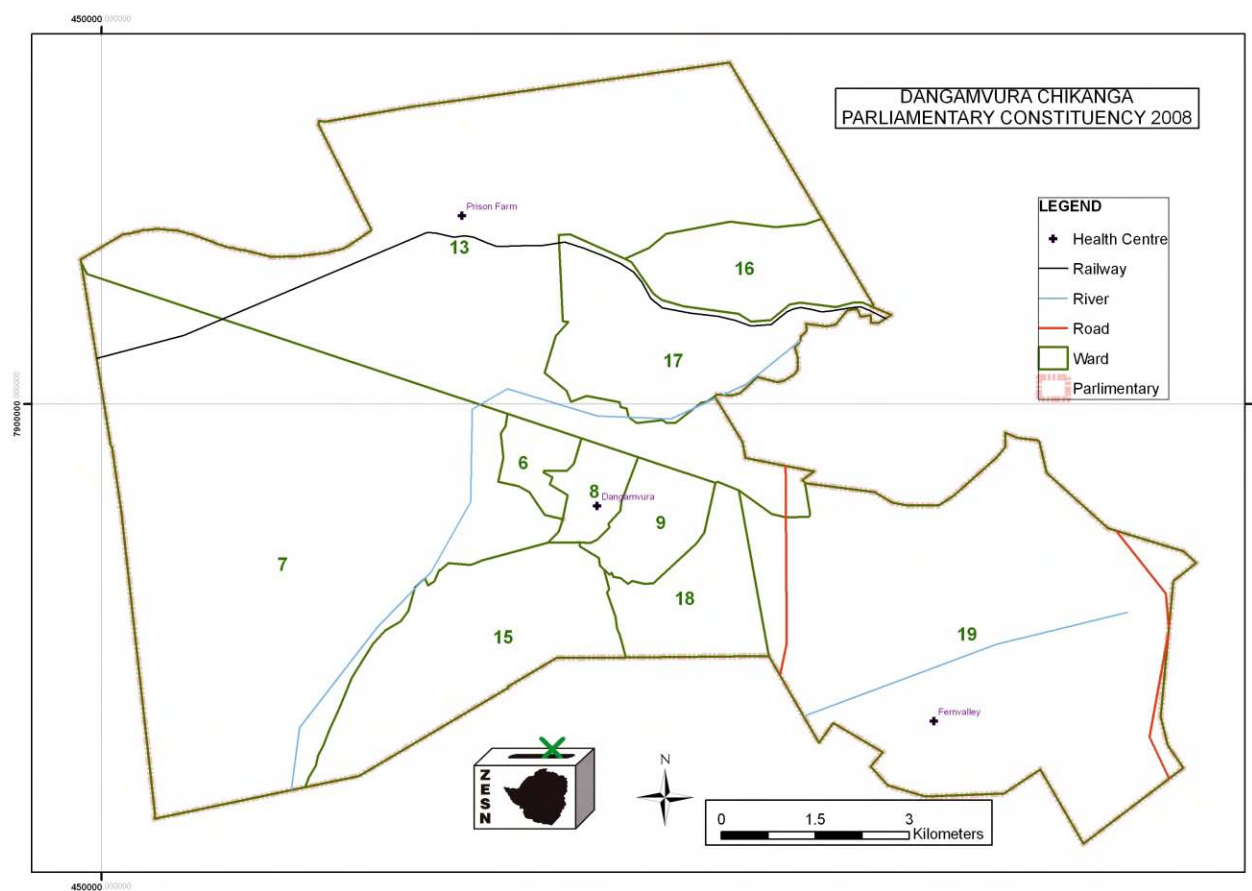
REGISTERED VOTERS
26949



This is a new constituency, it covers Mutare Urban. It consists of Dangamvura and Chikanga and the rest of Mutare's suburbs excluding Fern Valley and Green Side. In 2003 Mutare Urban recorded 62 per cent poverty incidence. The infrastructure in this constituency is most developed, as it is the provincial capital of Manicaland. And the

people's source of living is largely industrial, as industrial activities are still vibrant in the area. This constituency was made smaller as peri-urban areas were turned into new constituencies.

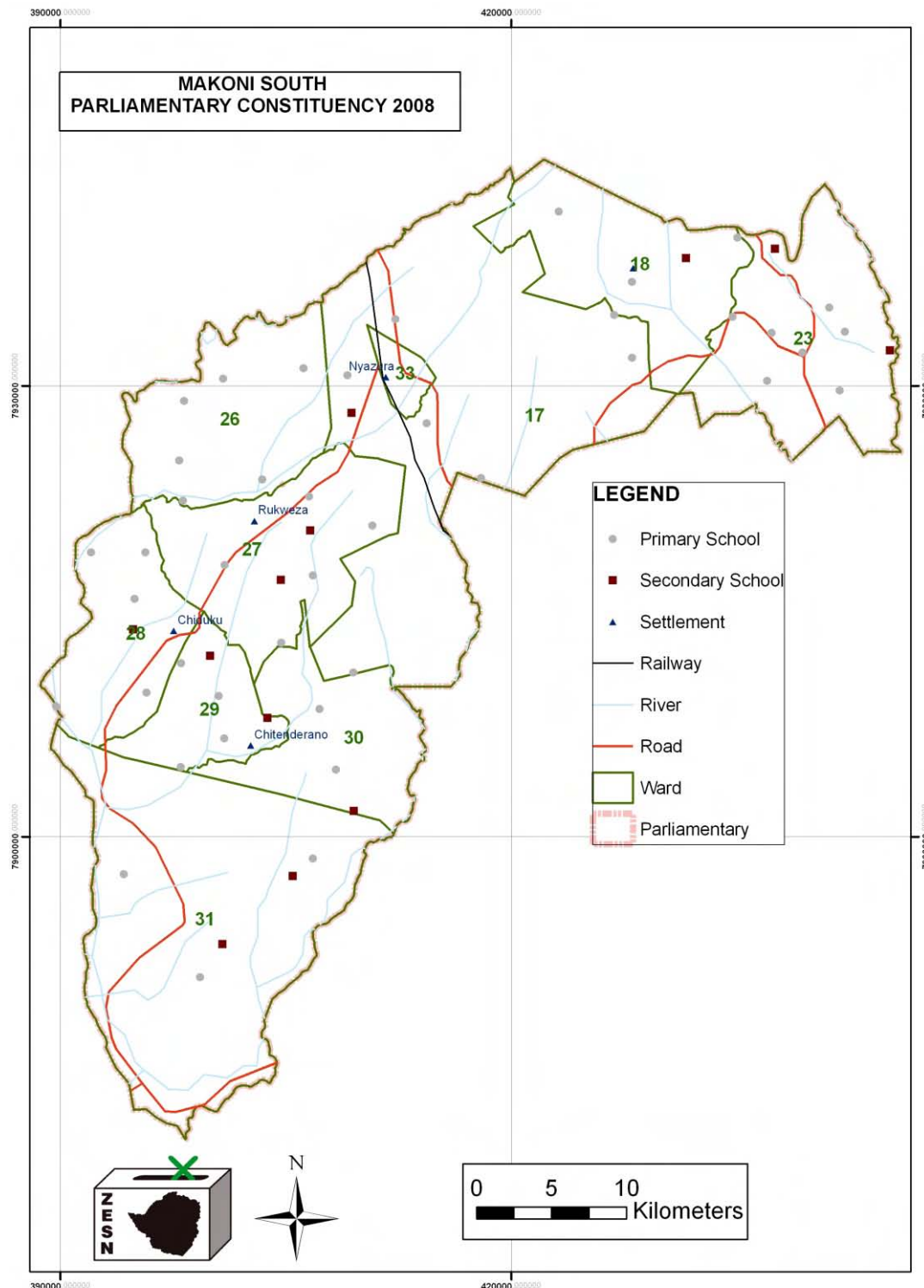
REGISTERED VOTERS
27215



Makoni South is made up of Chitenderano, Rukweza, Nyazura and Gwasira. It is a new constituency that was hived off Makoni East and Makoni West. The area is surrounded by farms which have since been allocated to people under the A1 and A2 land reform models. The people rely on subsistence and commercial farming. The land reform

programme has affected agriculture activity and reduced production on land. Fruits are grown and sold along the Mutare-Harare highway. ZANU PF won previous elections.

REGISTERED VOTERS
30859

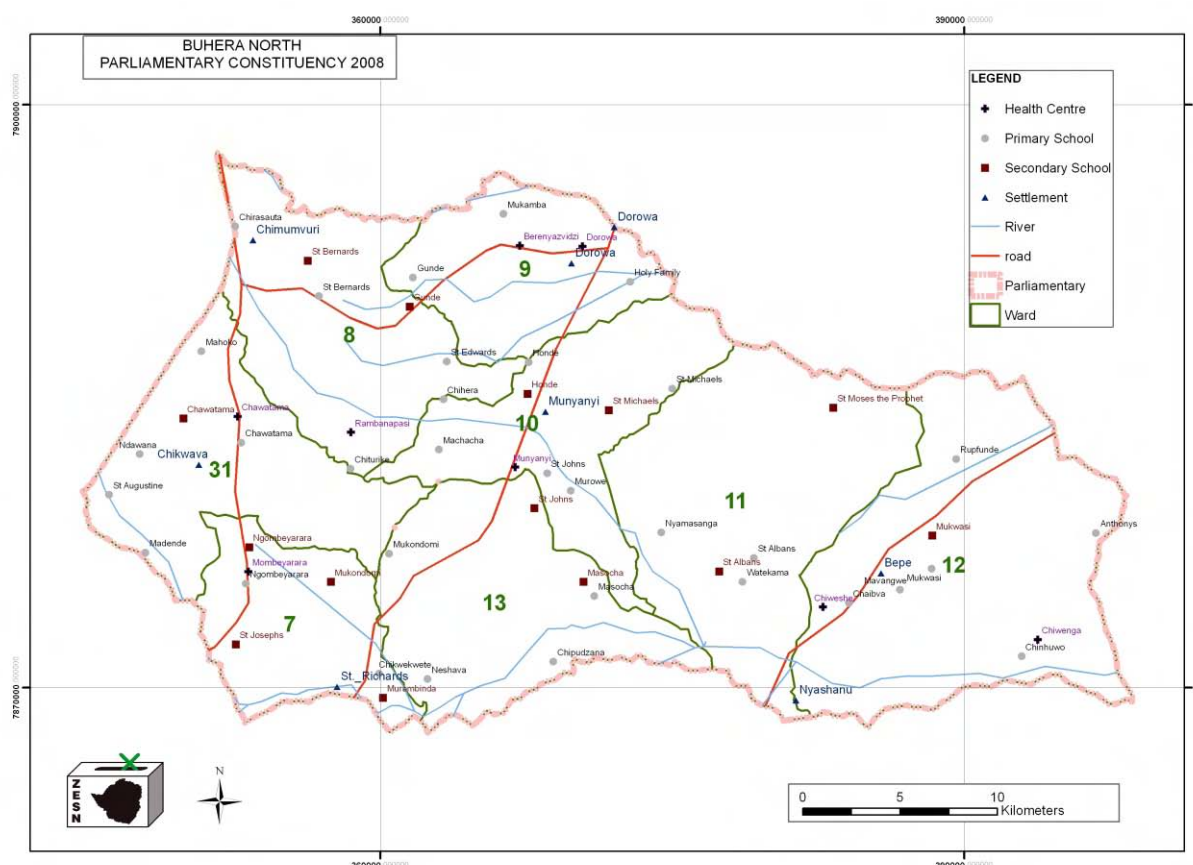


The constituency covers areas such as Chimumvuri, Bepe, Munyanya and Dorowa Mine. The most popular place in the constituency is Murambinda growth point. This is the rural home of MDC opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai. This has not made much difference as the people in the area have voted for the ruling party in 2000 when the MDC leader contested in the parliamentary

elections. Buhera is an area that is prone to droughts. The roads are dusty and full of potholes. The 2003 poverty assessment study established that the incidence of poverty was 31.1 per cent. The incidence of poverty has increased due to the hard economic conditions in the country.

REGISTERED VOTERS 25847

Year	Member of parliament	Political party	Number of votes
2000	Kenneth Manyonda	ZANU PF	12 850
	Morgan Tsvangirai	MDC	10316
2005	William Mutomba	ZANU-PF	15714
	Tichaona Mudzingwa	MDC	11286

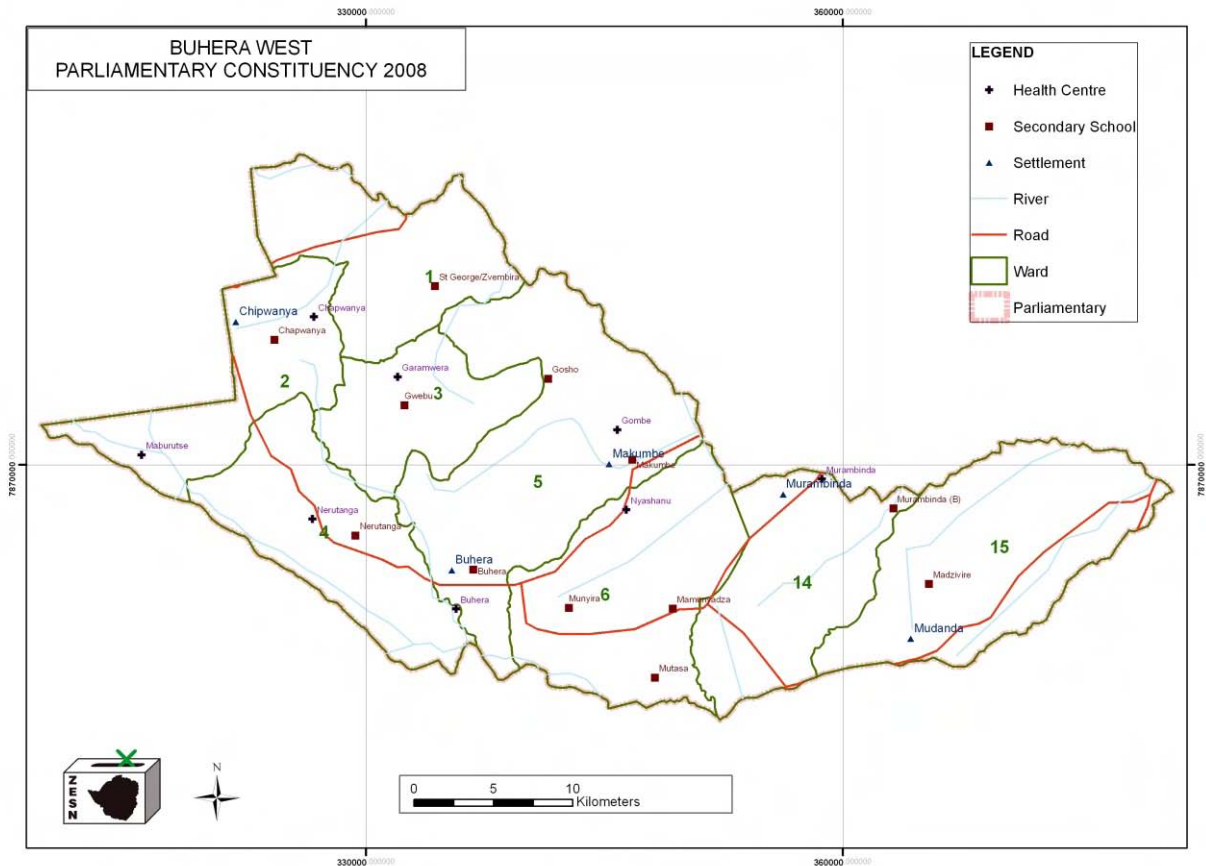


This is a new constituency that emerged out of Buhera North. It comprises, Chapwanya, Makumbe, Mutambara and Mudanda. The people rely on subsistence farming and poverty levels are high. Buhera has voted in

favour of ZANU PF even though MDC leader Tsvangirai comes from Buhera.

REGISTERED VOTERS

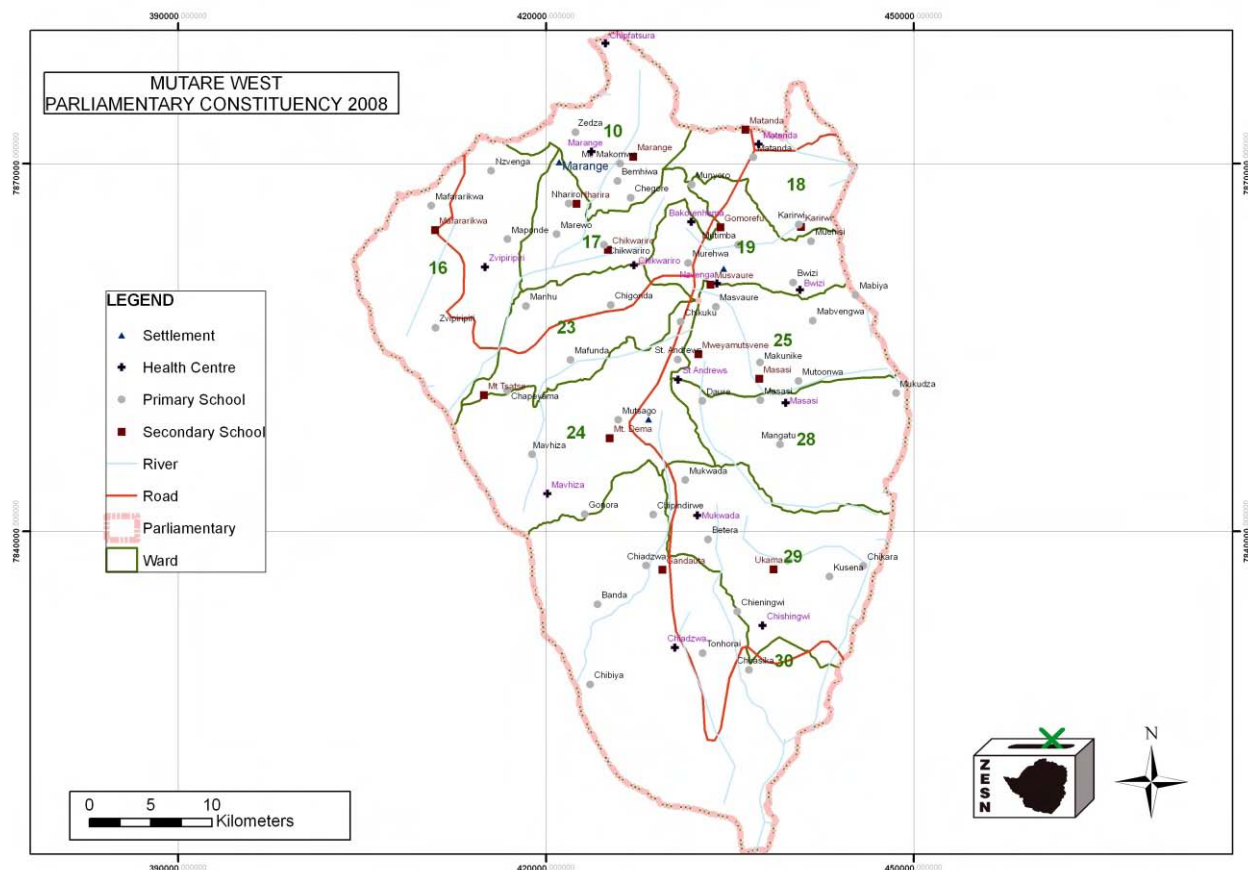
29427



Mutare West is a rural constituency that covers Marange, Bambazonke, Zvipiripiri, Bazely Bridge and Hotsprings. The people find livelihood in subsistence farming and market gardening, they sell produce in Mutare. Like most rural constituencies in Zimbabwe, the people have felt the pain brought by the onslaught of economic decline. They have

experienced shortages of basic goods, cash shortages, their children have had to learn without teachers as teachers leave for South Africa, Mozambique and Botswana. ZANU PF has won previous elections.

REGISTERED VOTERS
29021



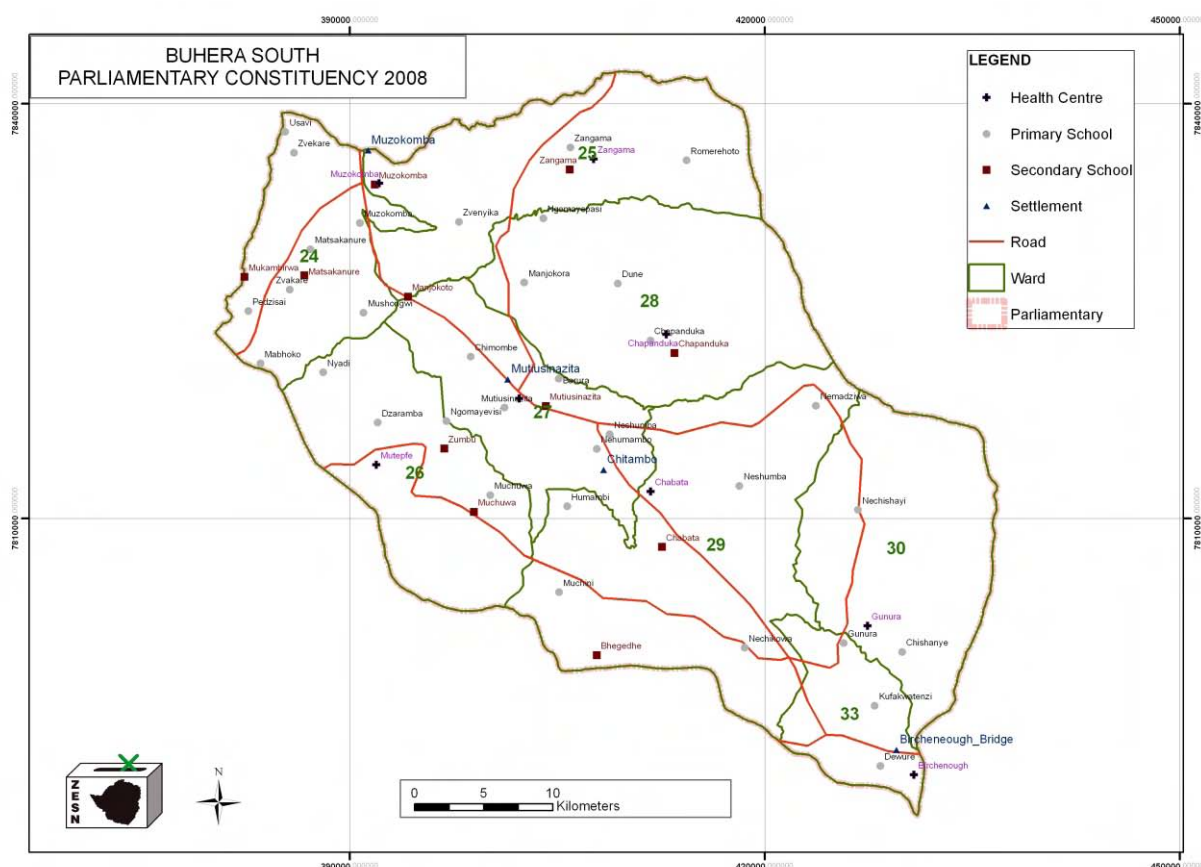
Buhera South is made up of Chitambo, Mutiusinazita, and Bircheneough Bridge. Bircheneough Bridge is a main highlight in the area as it is one of the biggest bridges in Zimbabwe found along Save River. The people in this constituency survive on subsistence farming and formal employment that was found in Mutare City. They also survive on selling market gardening produce which is sold in Mutare. Poverty levels have increased, as employment has become precarious in urban areas and recurrent droughts have affected farming activities.

Economic hardships such as shortage of basic commodities, the ever increasing prices of goods and transport blues caused by fuel shortages have affected the people. Murambinda and Birchnough Bridge are connected by a dust road regarded as one of the worst in the whole country. ZANU PF won against MDC in elections and the margins have been narrow.

REGISTERED VOTERS

26515

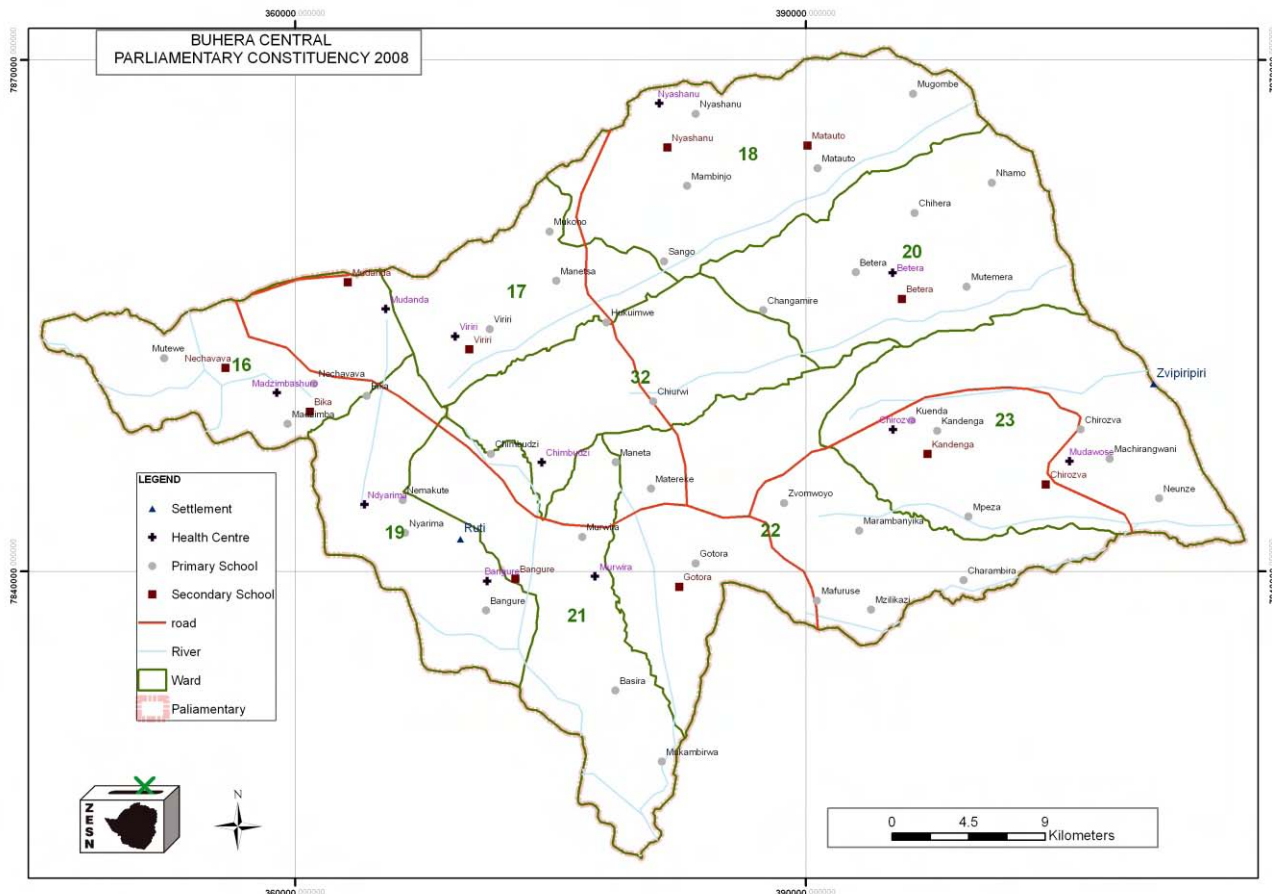
Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number Of Votes
2000	Kangai Kumbirai	ZANU-PF	14016
	Stephen Maambire	MDC	7821
2005	Kumbirai Kangai	ZANU-PF	15066
	Solomon Madzore	MDC	13893



Buhera Central is a new constituency that was hived off Buhera North. It covers Nyashanu, Zvipiripiri, Muzokomba and Ruti. The infrastructure is also no different to the rest of the Buhera district. People are dependent on agriculture and fishing. Ruti links Buhera to Gutu. Most people from Buhera found

employment in Harare and remittances back home enabled them to build brick houses. ZANU PF has won elections as shown by previous voting patterns.

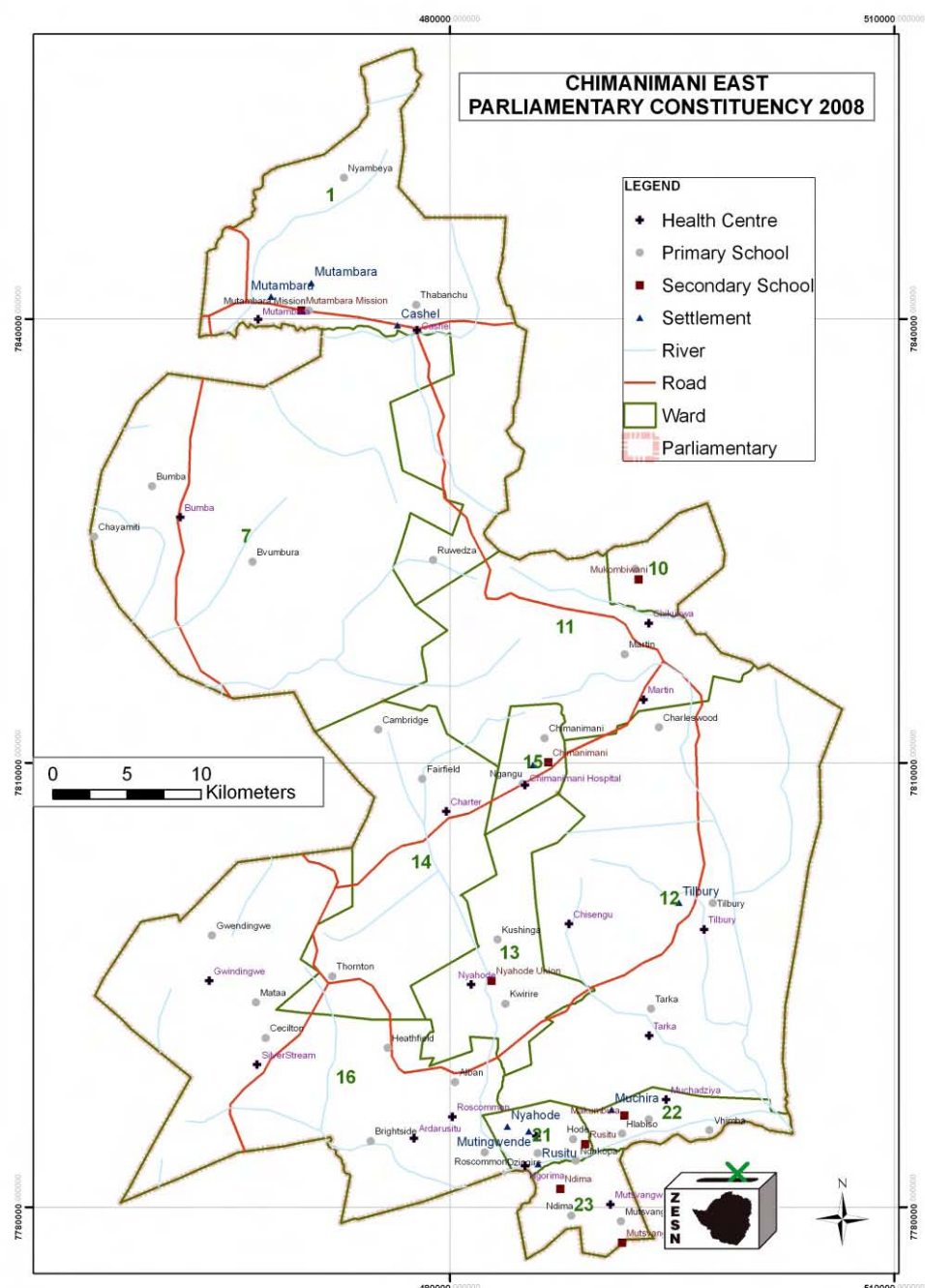
REGISTERED VOTERS
30519



Chimanimani East covers Mutambara, Nyahode, Mutigwe, Muchira, Cashel and Chimanimani. This is one of the new constituencies that was carved out of Chimanimani constituency. Timber plantations such as Wattle Company as well as flower and fruit estates are the economic main activities in this constituency. Cashel Valley an estate that used to export baked beans and produced for the local market was acquired by the state. Production on the farm suffered and people lost their jobs. Chimanimani is near Mozambique, and people cross over in search

of food and basic goods that are in short supply in Zimbabwe. Selling basic goods imported from Mozambique has improved the livelihood of the people. Illegal gold panning is growing and it has given increased residents' incomes. Infrastructure such as roads is good in order to link markets and products. In 2000, people in Chimanimani voted for MDC but the situation changed in 2005 when they voted in favour of ZANU PF.

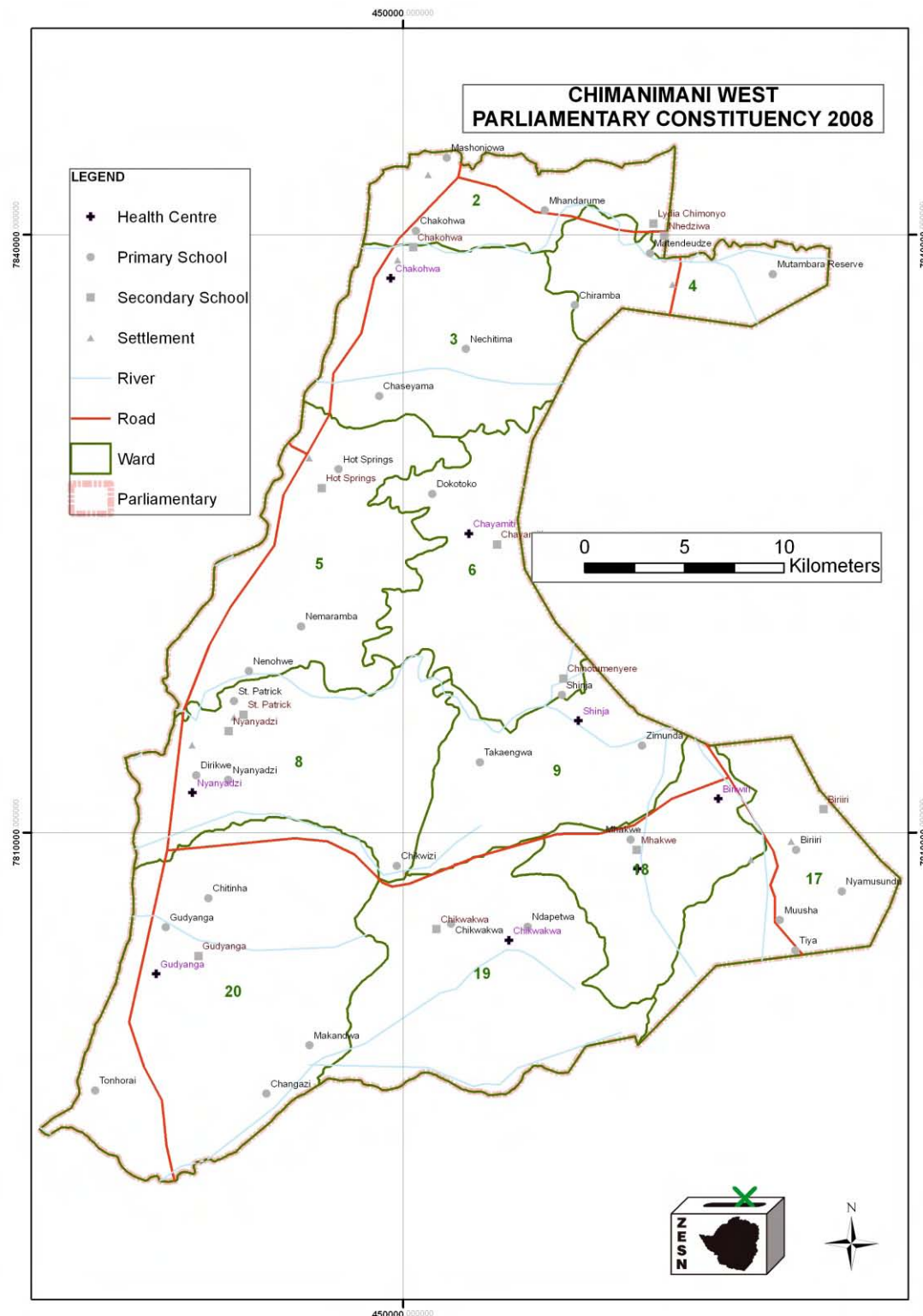
REGISTERED VOTERS
27856



Chimanimani East is comprised of Nyanyadzi, Biriwiri, Hot Springs, Wengezi and St Patricks. This is a new constituency that was hived off Chimanimani. The constituency is made up mainly of peri-urban areas. The people rely on subsistence farming and market gardening for livelihoods. They sell produce in

Mutare Town. Poverty has increased as the employment for youths has been reduced by the closing down of factories especially those with links with the agricultural sector.

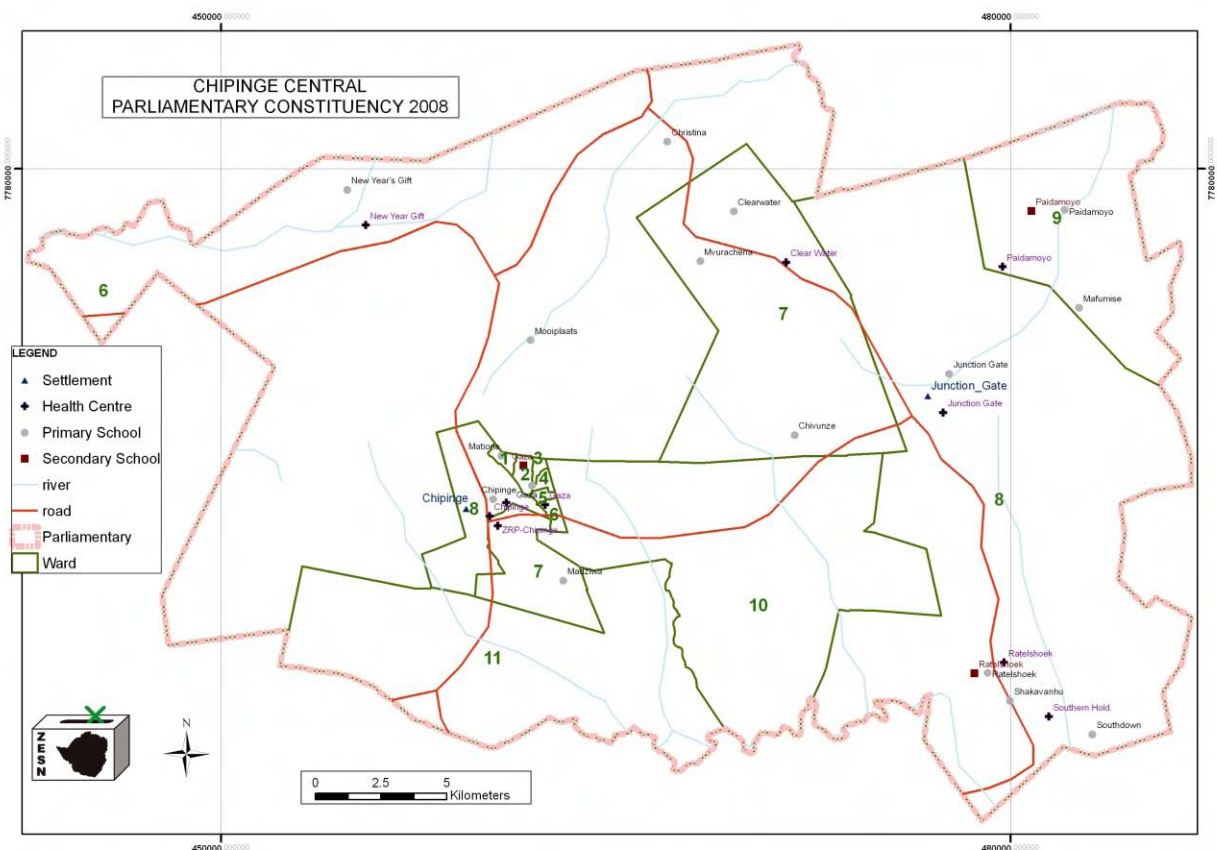
REGISTERED VOTERS
26329



Chipinge Central is a new constituency that was hived off Chipinge North. It is made up of Rusitu and Junction Gate. Rusitu has become a hive of activity since illegal gold panning began in the area. Rusitu's banana fields have been damaged by gold panning. The people in the area relied heavily on fruit plantations for livelihoods but the situation has changed as gold panning has taken over. Environmental

degradation has set in and plantations have been neglected. The presence of gold in the area has led to increases in the prices of basic goods that affect the locals who are not involved in gold panning. Immoral vices such as crime and prostitution have increased.

REGISTERED VOTERS
23120

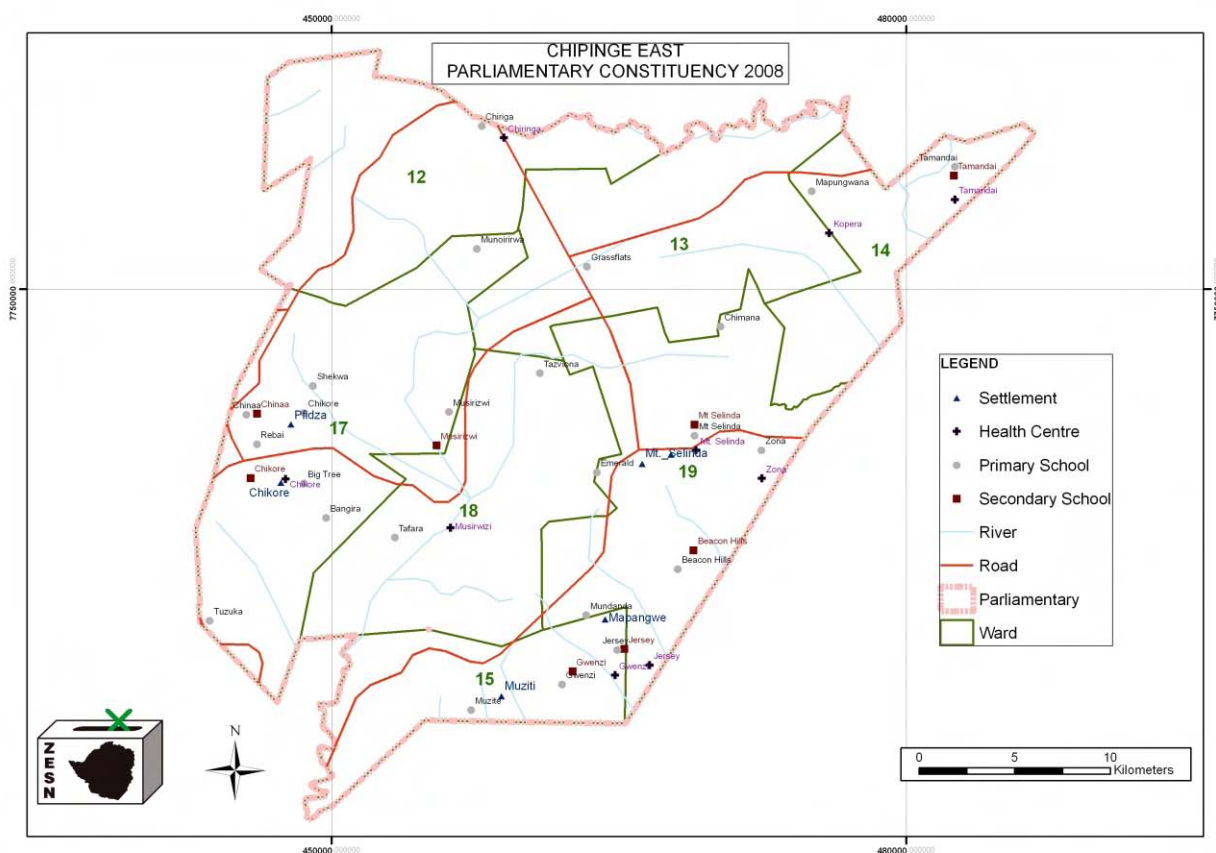


Chipinge East is a new constituency that was hived off Chipinge South and it is made up of Mount Selinda, Chikore, Pfidza and Chikore. Mount Selinda experiences good rains and a variety of food crops are found making the area more food secure than most rural communities in Zimbabwe. The Mount Selinda Mission Hospital and Mount Selinda High School are mission institutions that have provided locals with invaluable health and education services respectively. Poverty levels

in this constituency were among the lowest in the region and were pegged at 47 per cent in 2003. However this may have increased as the economy has gone on its knees in the past decade (1998-2008). ZANU PF won the elections in all the two Chipinge constituencies in 2005.

REGISTERED VOTERS

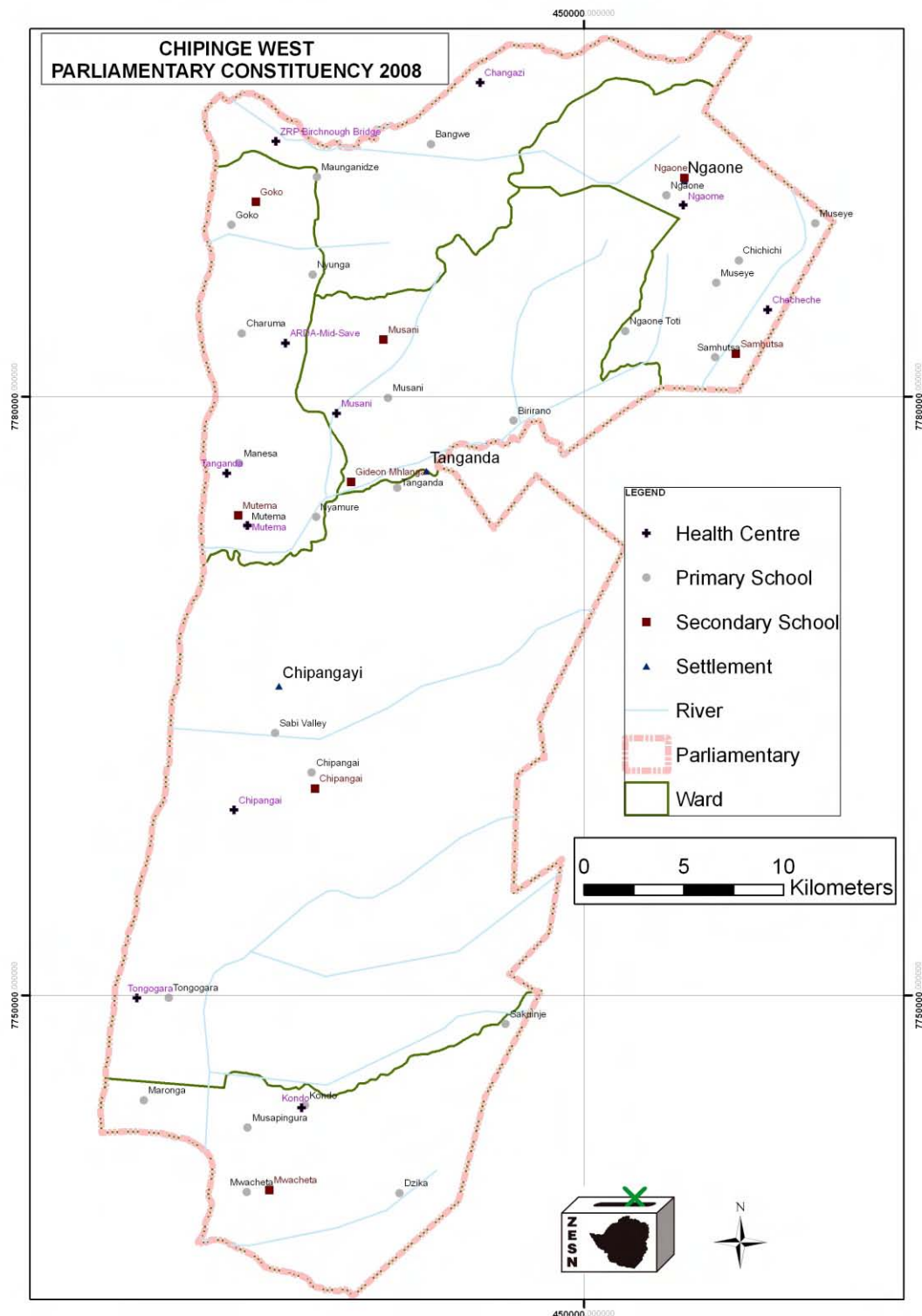
24491



Chipinge West is a new rural constituency born out of Chipinge North constituency. The constituency covers Chipangayi, Tanganda and Ngaone. The people in this area rely on subsistence farming and seasonal work at the tea plantation in Tanganda. Middle Sabi estates provide seasonal employment to people in this constituency. This locality is

under developed and pole and dagga houses are a common sight. The political scene has been highly competitive in this area, with MDC once winning the 2000 parliamentary elections and ZANU PF taking over in 2005 election.

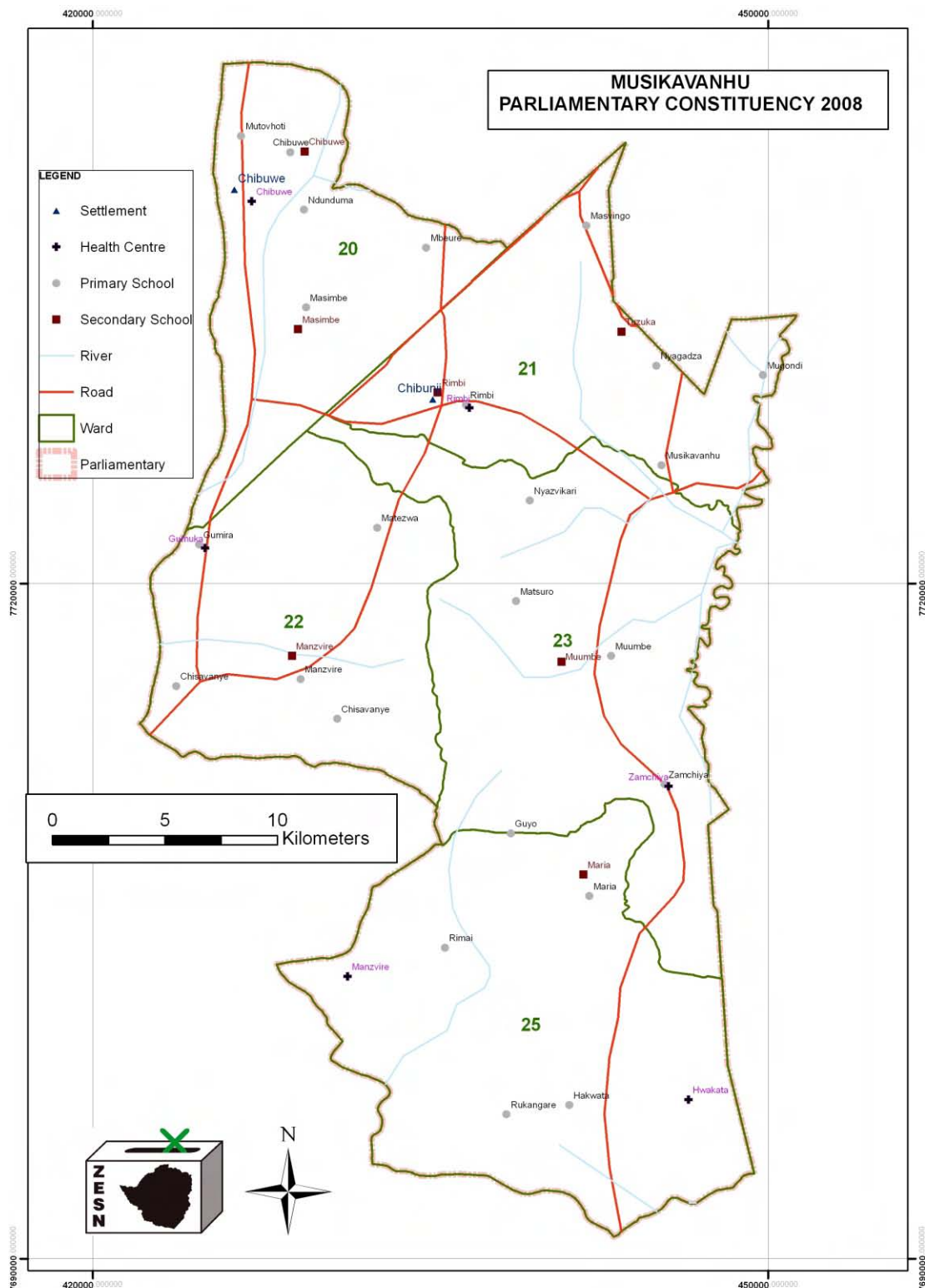
REGISTERED VOTERS
24325



Musikavanhu is a new constituency that was carved off Chipinge South. It is made up of Chibuwe and Chibunji. This is a rural area and people who derive livelihoods from subsistence farming. The area lies in the valley and does not receive good rainfall as result food insecurity is a problem and food aid is often given by non governmental

organizations. In 2005, Chipinge South constituency was won by Enock Porusingazi of ZANU PF against Elia Makotore MDC and Wilson Kumbula ZANU Ndonga.

REGISTERED VOTERS
25262



assured of a seat in Chipinge. The people voted for Ndonga from 1980 up to 2000 and at times that would be the only seat in parliament. In recent years they have been inclined more towards opposition yet ZANU PF won the 2000 and 2005 election by a small margin.

REGISTERED VOTERS
30241

