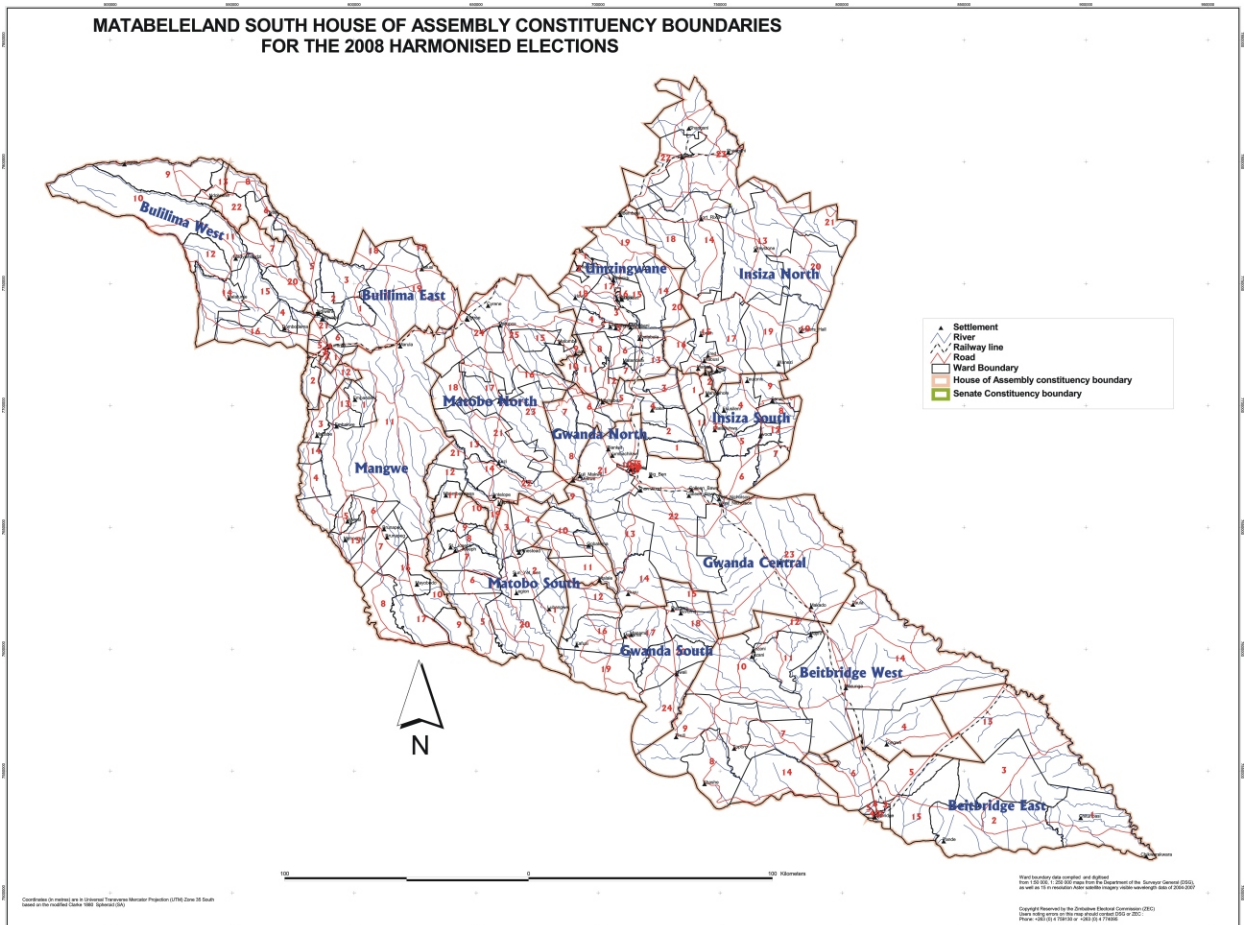


MATEBELELAND SOUTH

Matebeleland South province is predominantly rural. The Ndebele, Venda and the Kalanga people are found in this area. This province is one of the most under developed provinces in Zimbabwe. The people feel they have been neglected by the government with regards to the provision of education and health as well as road infrastructure. Voting patterns in this province have been pro-opposition and this can be possibly explained by the memories of Gukurahundi which may still be fresh in the minds of many.

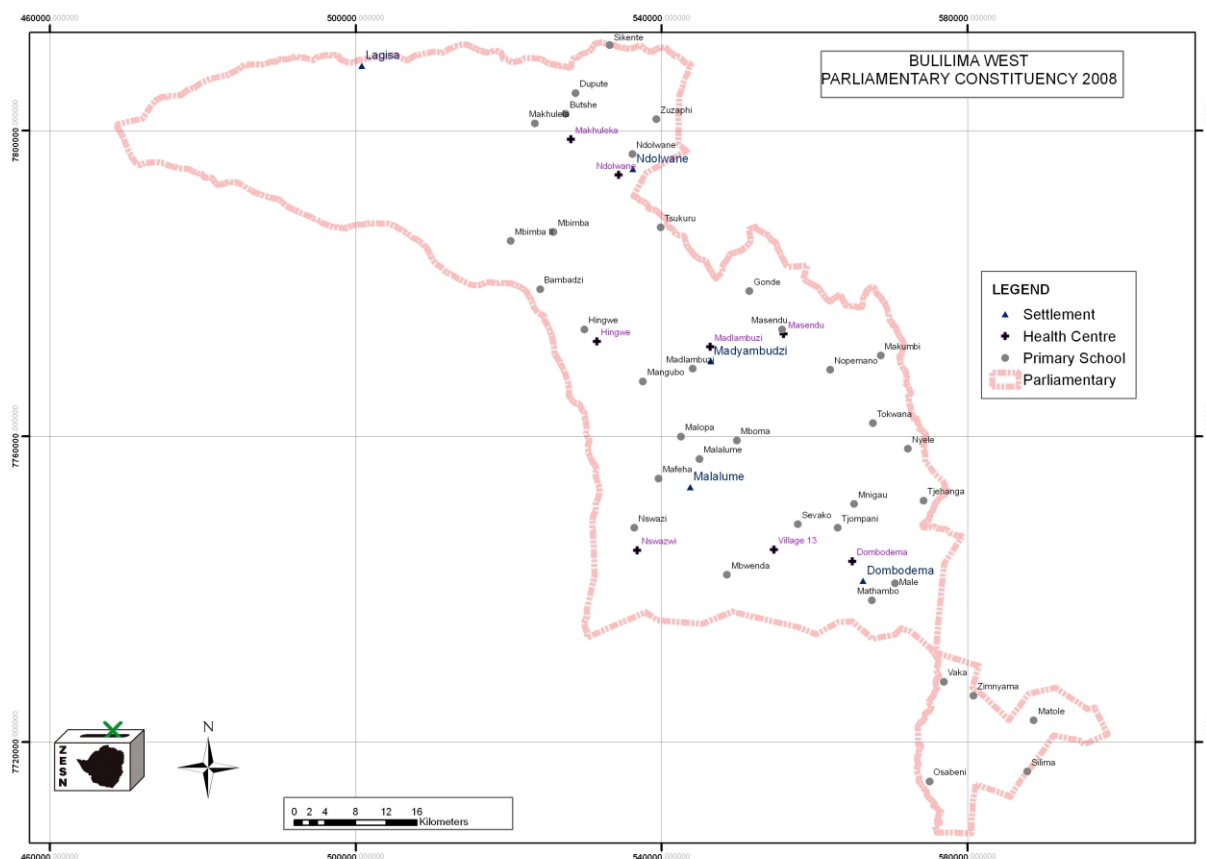


Bulilima West is made up of Dombodema, Mlatanje, Madhlambudzi, Agisa, Mpimbila, Nata and Maitengwe. This is one of two new constituencies that were hived off Bulilima Constituency to make two. Dust roads with potholes, narrow bridges and shortage of transport services are the order of the day in Bulilima West. Residents travel long distances by foot and also make use of animal drawn carts. Many residents are food insecure and depend on food relief agencies for food requirements. Young people have migrated to neighbouring Botswana and South Africa countries to seek employment. Subsistence farming is the main source of livelihood, especially drought resistant crops like sorghum/rapoko. Wage labour, remittances from relatives working in neighbouring countries and petty trade, supplement

residents' incomes. The houses in these rural areas are well built because most children in this constituency have crossed to Botswana, which borders the constituency to South Africa, and they send remittances back home. People do not receive Zimbabwean Radio Signals but listen to Botswana Channels because of the closeness of the constituency to Botswana. MDC won elections in this area before the constituency was split. This constituency is inhabited by Ndebele and Kalanga speaking people. Residents of this constituency feel neglected, in development, especially with regards to schools and hospitals in the area as result, their voting patterns are anti- ZANU-PF and pro MDC.

REGISTERED VOTERS 31305

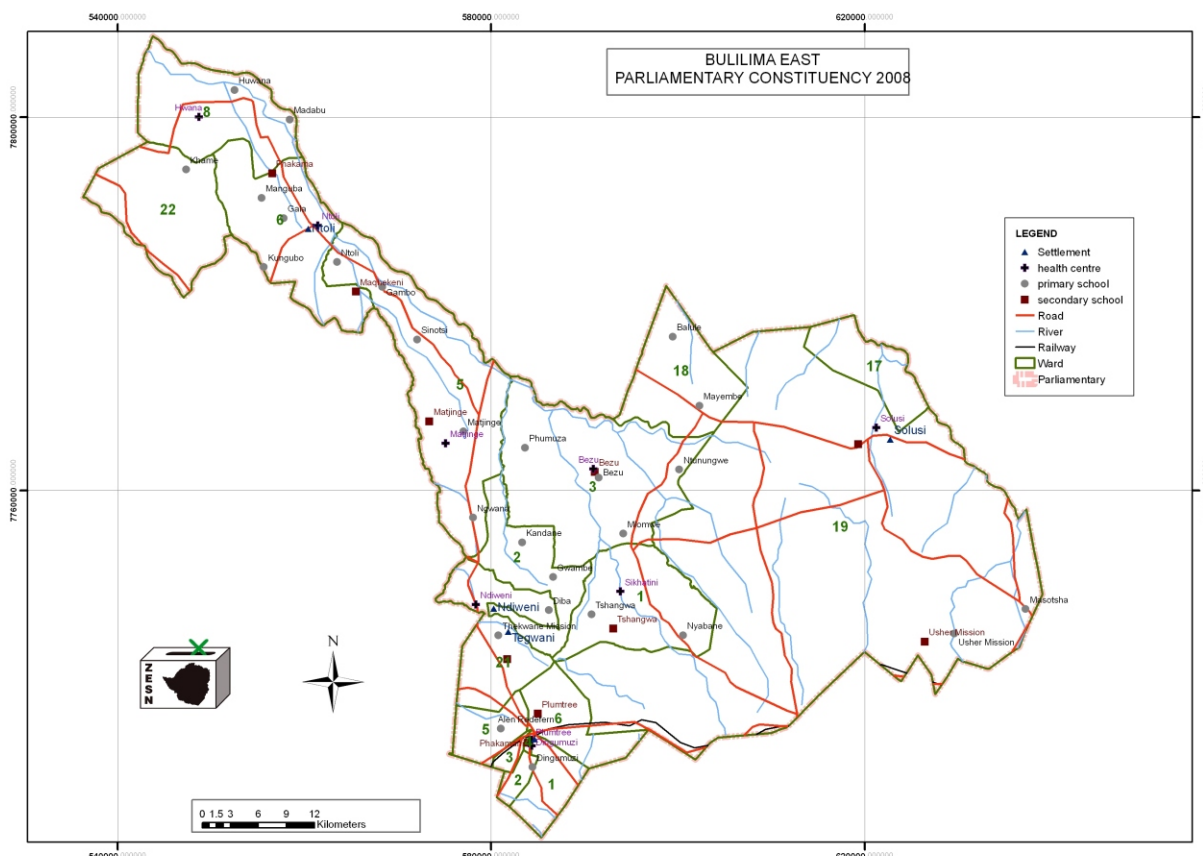
Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number Of Votes
2000	Richard Ndlovu	ZANU PF	8679
	Moses Mzila Ndlovu	MDC	11767



This constituency was carved from Bulilima and Mangwe Constituencies respectively. Bulilima South is made up of Kirby Block, Watershade, Mananda, Stretton, Maritzburg, Solusi Mission Balile, Khambe and Zuzaphi. The constituency had quite a number of farms, and people were resettled in these areas. Bulilima East falls in region 4 of Zimbabwe's natural farming Regions, it receives fairly low rainfall 450 to 600mm with seasonal droughts and severe spells during the raining season. People resort to drought resistant fodder crops and cash crops under irrigation. It should be noted that these irrigation schemes have since

collapsed and not being maintained. Some residents practice semi-extensive livestock production under controlled grazing management. For employment, there is a great influx of youths to Botswana and South Africa leaving severe shortages of labour. The Ndebele and Kalanga people are found in this area and as indicated in the 2000 and 2005 parliamentary elections these people align themselves more to MDC and ZAPU probably due to the fact that memories of Gukurahundi are still fresh in their minds.

REGISTERED VOTERS
31627

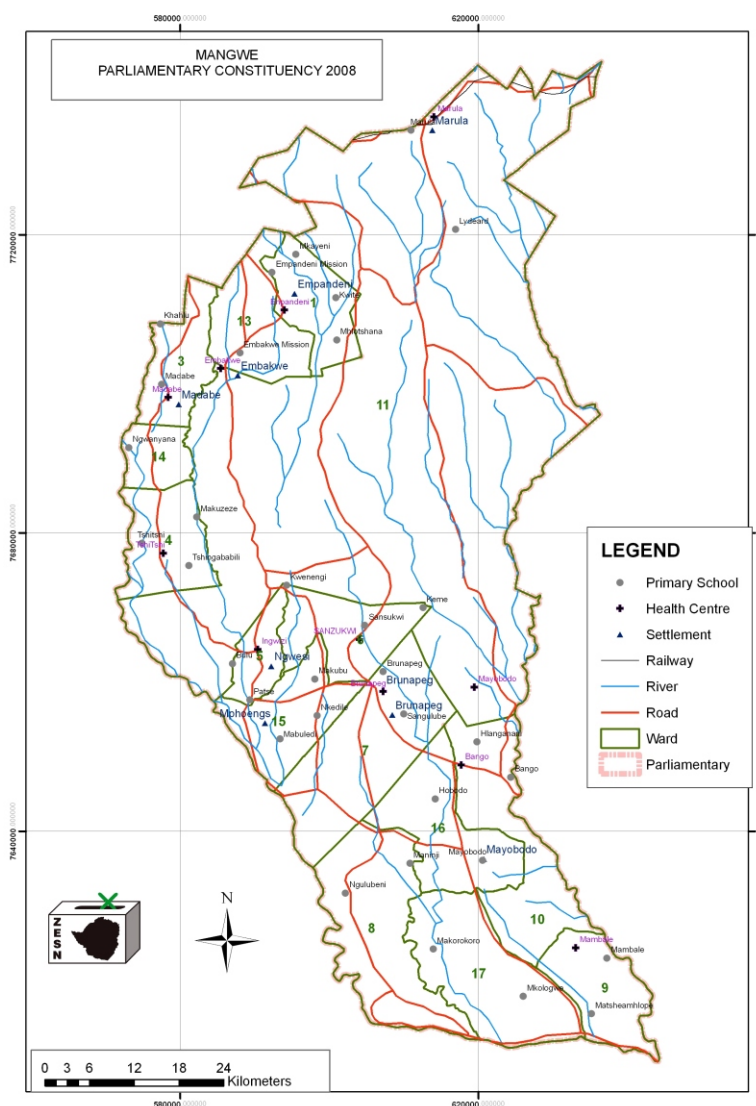


Mangwe constituency is comprised of Ngwesi, Mphoengs, Brunapegs, Madabe, Mbakwe, Mpandeni, Mayobedo and Marula. Mangwe was hived of Bulilima-Mangwe Constituency in 2005. There are small scale commercial farms in the area of which include, Zinyama, Hannayvale and Empandeni Mission. People survive on subsistence farming. The road network is very poor and this has led to the reduction of public transport operating, making the area inaccessible. Most houses are decent as youths have gone out of the country and sent remittances home to build houses. Zimbabwe's radio transmission does

not reach them and they can only access stations from Botswana. The Ndebele people are found in large numbers in these areas and are more aligned to the opposition. In previous elections the people have voted in favour of MDC. This could be attributed to the fact that people in Matebeleland have been neglected by the ZANU PF government and memories of Gukurahundi are still fresh. As such, anti-ZANU PF sentiments are echoed through elections.

REGISTERED VOTERS 31587

Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number Of Votes
2005	ET Mkhosi	MDC	11761
	EN Moyo	ZANU-PF	5617



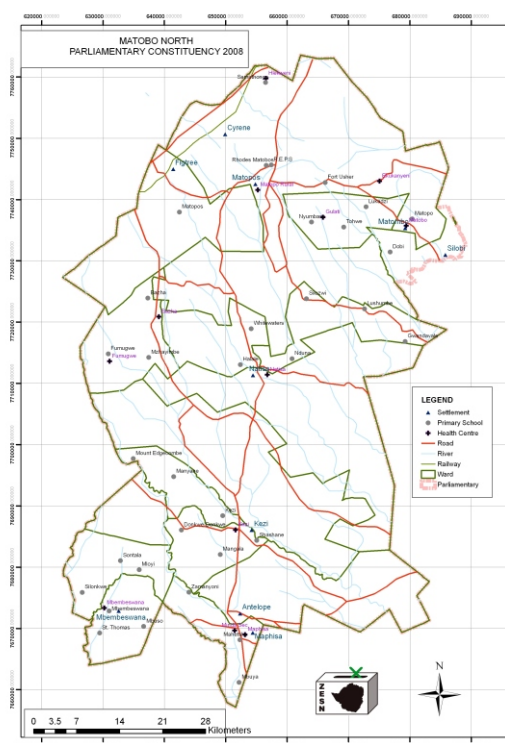
Matobo North was carved out of Matobo constituency. It is comprised of Matopos, Antelope, Kezi, Matisa, Figtree, Cyrene and Matombo. Matopos Recreational Park and Rhodes Matopos National Park, which draw local and foreign tourists, are found in the constituency. Kopjes, caves and Rhodes grave, fishing, game viewing activities are tourist attraction in the area. The area is home to the National Shrine for rain making called Njelele. Traditional leaders pray for rain from the ancestors. Although roads are dusty, they are well maintained because of the influx of tourists into the area. The housing structures are poor, made of pole and dagga. The telecommunication system is poor, making the area inaccessible to the outside world. High levels of poverty have led to food insecurity, which has made residents of this constituency reliant on food aid. The constituency lies in Region 4 of the farming zone of Zimbabwe,

which is not suitable for intensive farming. Most people survive on wage labour, remittances from relatives working elsewhere, petty trade and selling curios to tourists visiting the area. Some people in this region also receive money for school fees and food from the Rhodes Foundation. This money is also used to maintain the roads, bridges and infrastructure to keep the area presentable to tourists. Some residents survive on illegal poaching and fishing and some have been arrested for these crimes. The informal sector of selling baskets and curios seem to be the main source of livelihood in the area. In Kezi, the people sell Macimbi, a delicacy that is harvested from trees in the area. Like most constituencies in Matebeleland, MDC has won most elections in this constituency.

REGISTERED VOTERS

24395

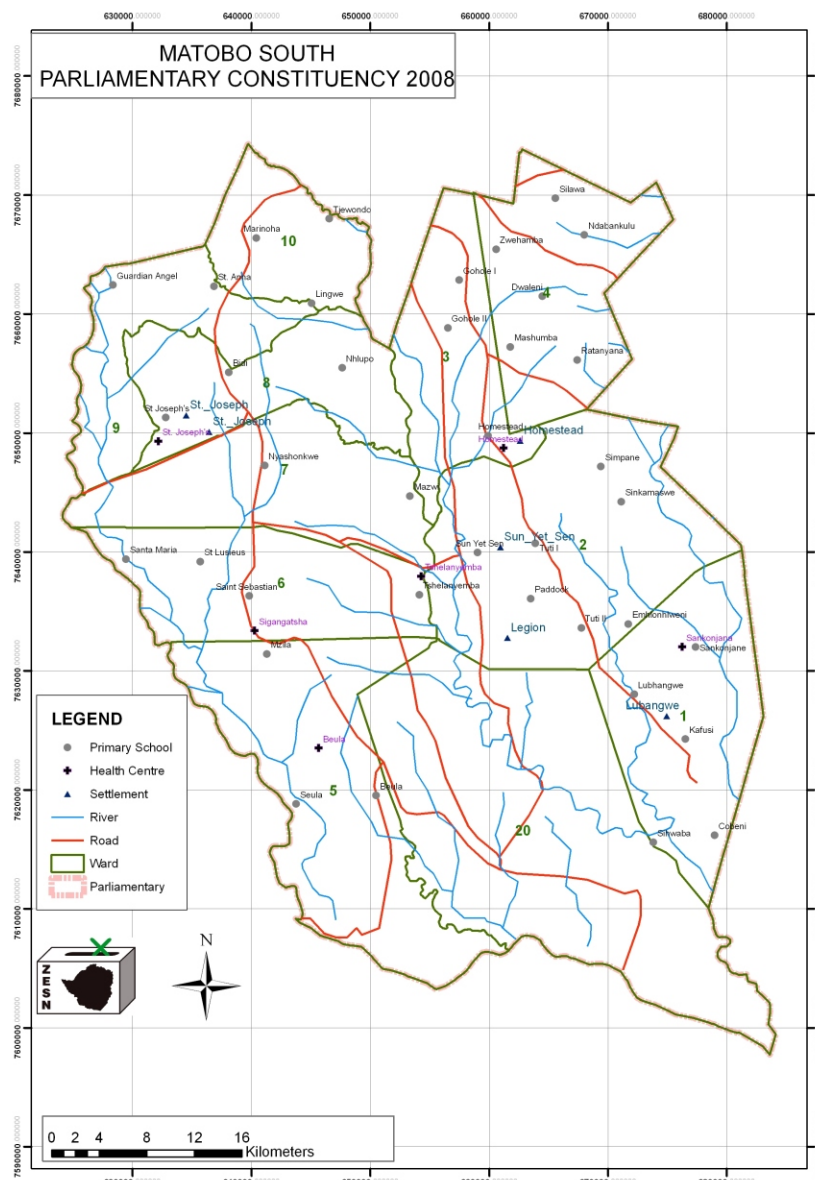
Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number of Votes
2000	Lovemore Moyo	MDC	14 701
	Ananias S. Nyathi	ZANU PF	6219
2005	Lovemore Moyo	MDC	14701
	Ananias S. Nyathi	ZANU PF	6419



Matobo South is a new constituency that was carved out of Matobo. It is comprised of Lubangwe, Legion, Sun-Yet-Sen, Homestead, St Joseph and Mapisa. This constituency lies along the Zimbabwe-Botswana boundary, taking in Semukwe River and Semukwe communal lands, Maribeha communal land and the Scar block communal land. The presence of tourist attraction has resulted in roads that are well maintained. The rural folk has not benefited from the income derived from tourists. The area is not suitable for crops and most people engage in cattle ranching. However, droughts have impacted negatively on the herds of cattle in the area. Poverty levels are high and the unfortunate economic situation in the country has had deleterious

effects on rural people as they have borne the effects of food shortages and spiralling inflation. This has led to young people immigrating to neighbouring countries such as South Africa and Botswana, sometimes illegally. A few locals are employed in the tourist sector but most of the employees in the tourist sector are from other areas. The people in the constituency would want to benefit from the proceeds from tourist remittances and help develop and upgrade their livelihoods. If these issues are not addressed, the voting patterns will continue to favour opposition.

REGISTERED VOTERS
23508

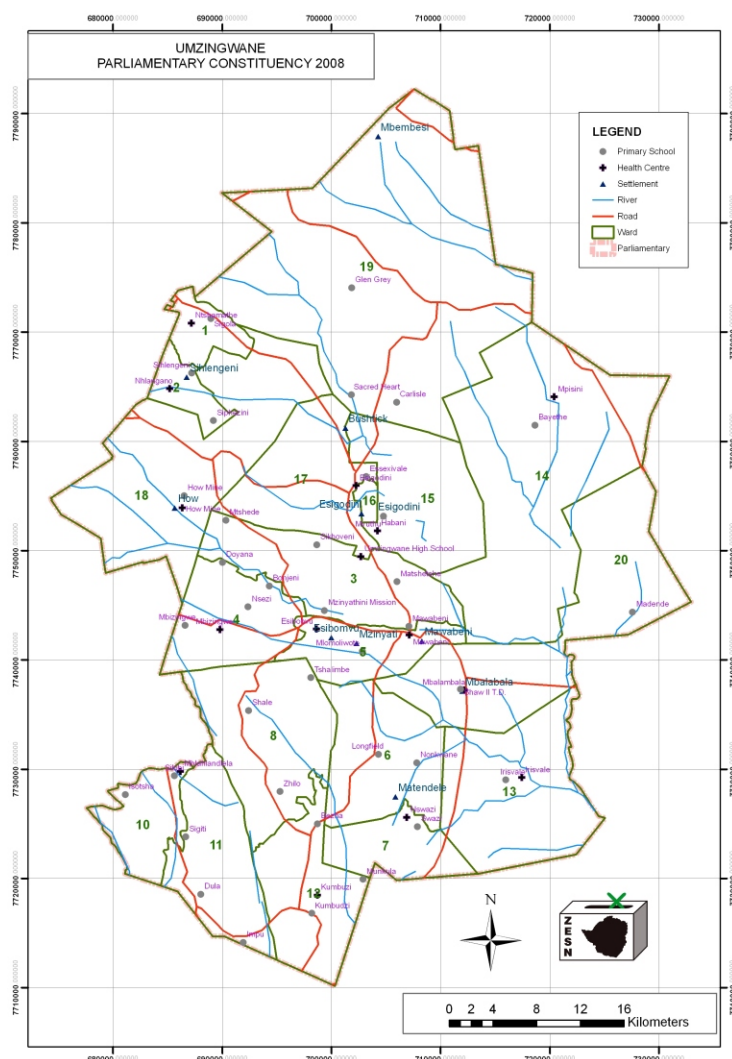


Umzingwane is made up of Kirtons farm, How Mine, Siphezeni communal land, Esigodini, Mzinyathini Communal Land, Mbalabala, Nswazi, Silobi, Matendale, Bushtick, Mbembesi and Matshetshe communal lands. Roads are tarred and a railway line runs from Bulawayo to Gwanda, cutting the constituency into half. The houses are mixture of brick houses and pole and dagga houses for the poor. Poverty levels are high as crop farming is hampered by low rainfall received in the area and lack of employment

opportunities also worsens the situation having people in serious problems. Most people are employed at How Mine, a gold mine. Incidents of illegal gold mining are on the increase in this area. Umzingwane Recreational Park also absorbs some people into the formal employment sector. This has seen the voting patterns being shaped towards the MDC.

REGISTERED VOTERS 31876

Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number Of Votes
2000	Nomalanga Khumalo	MDC	12 878
	Thomas Dube	ZANU PF	2887
2005	Nomalanga Khumalo	MDC	13 198
	Abigail Damasane	ZANU PF	8 784

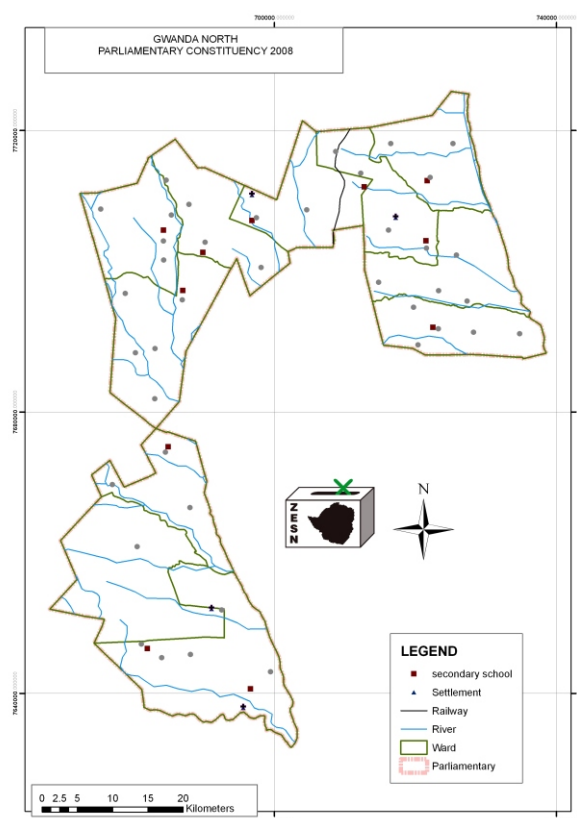


Gwanda North is a new constituency that was hived off Gwanda constituency. It is made up of Blanket Mine, Vumbachikwe Mine, Thuli, Makwe, Big Ben, Gobatema, Ntepe Business Centre, Coleen Bawn and West Nicholson. Many commercial farms were invaded during the fast track land reform programme. In Gwanda Rural, areas like Mandiwongola, Ntalale and Sizenzi have dust roads and signs of neglect are very evident. West Nicholson and Collen Bawn. When the economy was vibrant, people were employed as mine workers, however, the mines are currently operating below capacity. The transport services are poor and people have to walk long distances to find transport. Due to the collapse of the health service delivery system, residents of Gwanda North have to travel to Gwanda Hospital for treatment. Gwanda urban has

suburbs with poor roads that are full of pot holes, and residents have experienced incessant power cuts. The incidence of poverty was pegged at 74 per cent in 2003 and it has increased as the economy has continued to collapse. Mines such as Blanket Mine, Vumbachikwe Mine, Jessie Mine and West Nicholson absorb most people for employment but it should be noted that all these mines are not operating at full capacity. Illegal gold panning is also rampant in the area as people struggle to survive. Problems that have rocked the country such as shortages of basic commodities, high inflation, and the growth of the black market and power cuts could impact on voting patterns.

REGISTERED VOTERS 22415

Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number Of Votes
2000	Paul Themba Nyathi	MDC	13 039
	Thenjiwe Lesabe	ZANU PF	4 358
2005	A. Ncube	ZANU PF	4358
	Paul Themba Nyathi	MDC	13 039

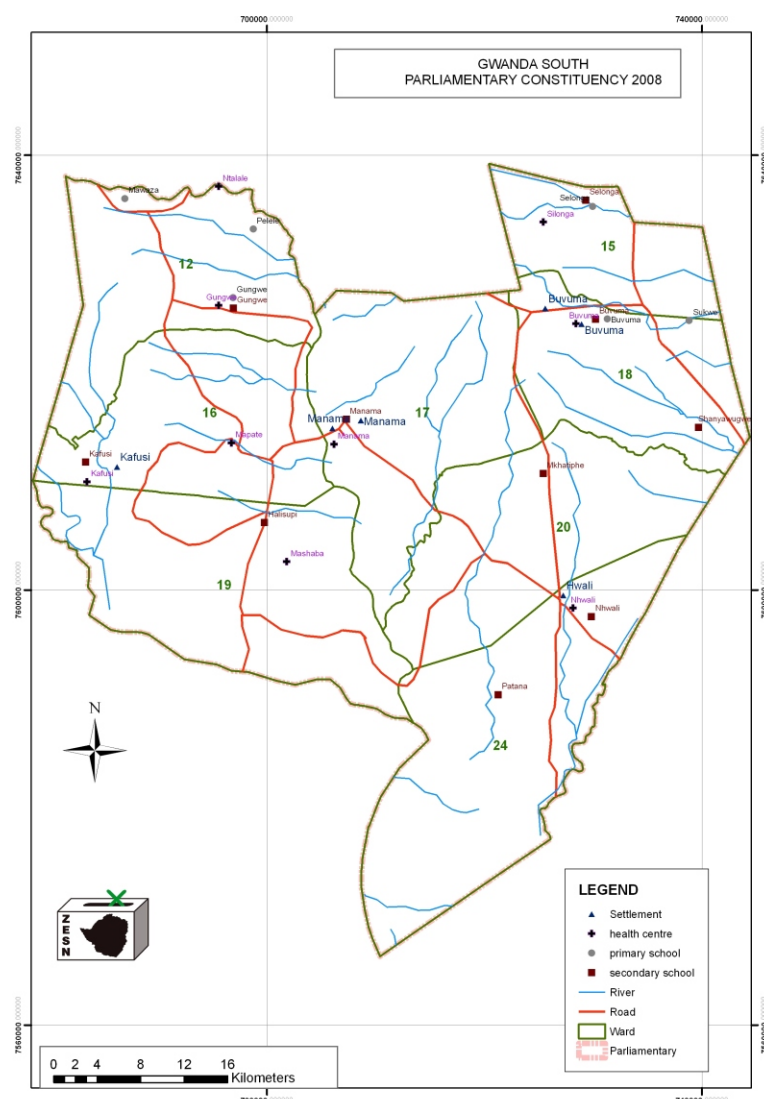


Gwanda South was a constituency on its own in the 2000 parliamentary election. It was merged to form Gwanda Constituency in 2005 and it has been hived off from Gwanda Constituency once again. This creates confusion for the electorate and show a clear case of gerry mandering. The area comprises Buvuma, Gobatema, Ntalale, Guyu, Tamba, Makado, Manama, Ntalale, Bavuma, Kafusi and Hwali. The people are of the Ndebele tribe. The rest of area comprises cattle ranches and communal areas. The cattle ranches have not been operating to capacity since the fast track land reform that saw indigenous people

take over farms. Some of the Former white ranchers were notorious for poisoning their herd of cattle in protest to compulsory land acquisition. The poverty levels are high as 74 per cent depend on subsistence agriculture and the area experiences poor rains. ZANU PF won the 2000 and 2005 parliamentary elections by a small margin although most of the constituencies in the province were won by MDC.

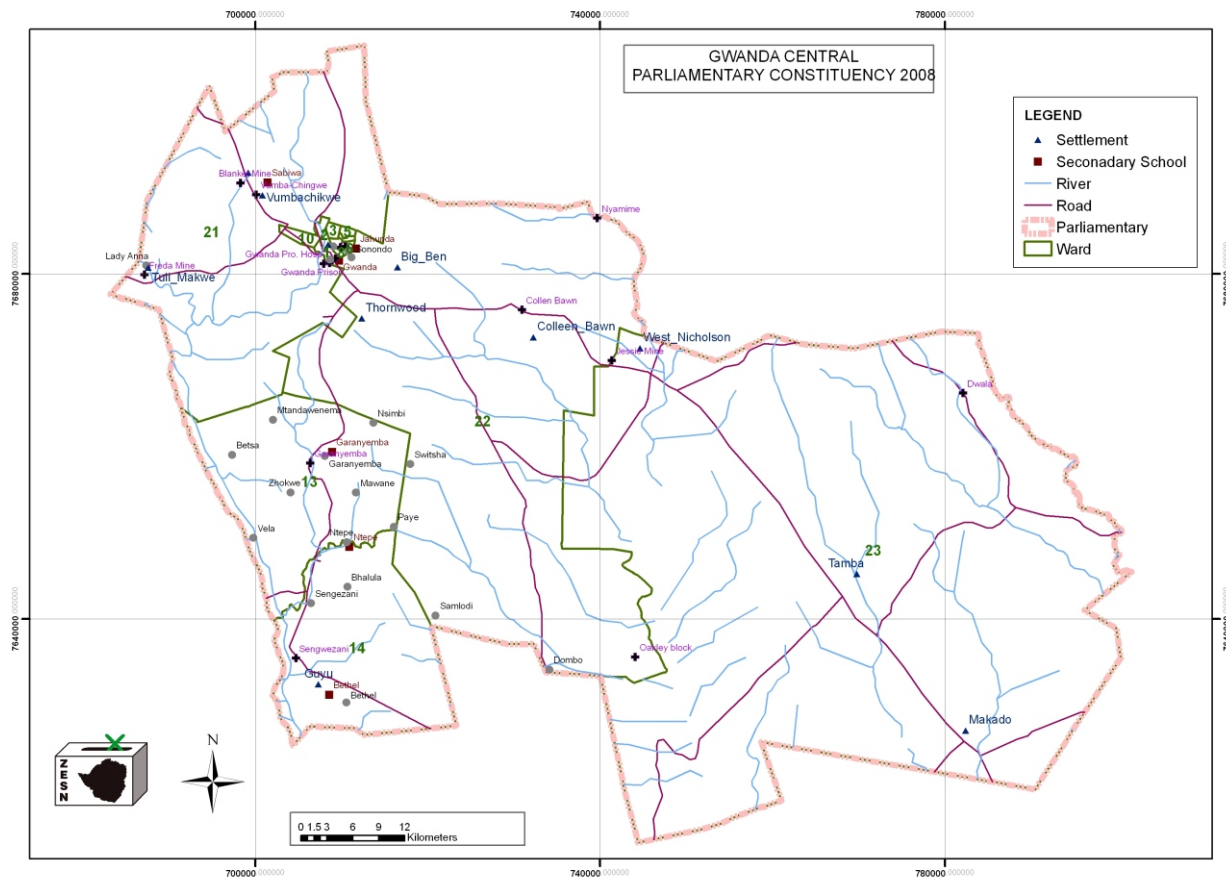
REGISTERED VOTERS 23848

Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number Of Votes
2000	Abedinico Ncube	ZANU PF	9913
	Paulos matjaka Nare	MDC	7944



issues that may have a bearing on electoral patterns. Gwanda's election results have been mixed as in 2000, MDC won the election and the reversal took place in 2005 when ZANU PF won the election. The delimitation of 2008 could have been motivated by the need to maximize ZANU PF votes by delimiting the areas where they have support and packing opposition votes in one constituency.

REGISTERED VOTERS
23062

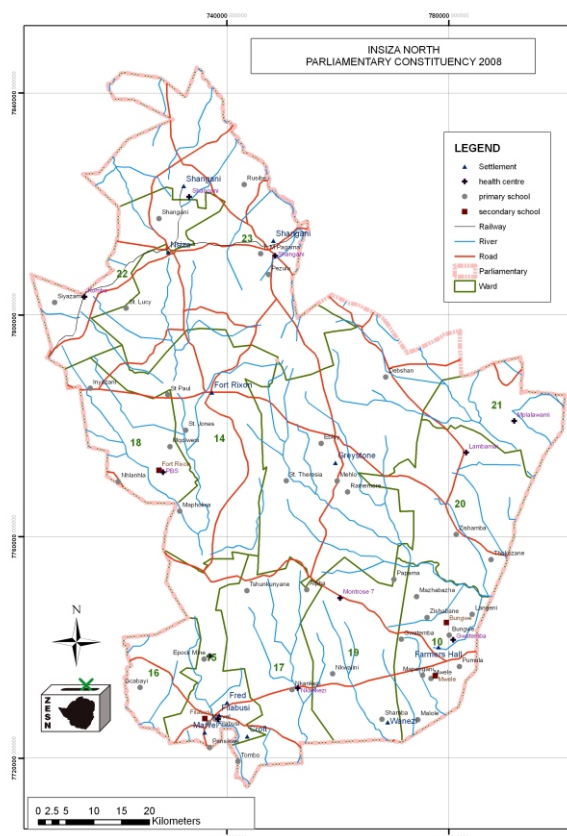


Insiza North is a new constituency that emerged from Insiza constituency. Insiza North is made up of Fort Rixon, Greystone, Eboh, Farmers Hall, Fred, Shangani, Shangani Mine and Insiza. The late popular musician Marko Sibanda's home was Insiza. Poverty levels in this constituency are high as the region falls in the drought prone zone. Food insecurity is rampant as poor harvests are often experienced. The people survive on food aid to supplement their food requirements. Some residents are absorbed for employment in mines that are found in the area such as Shangani mine, Epoch mine, Fred mine, Croft mine which are mainly gold mines although Emeralds are also found in the area. The existence of gold bearing Schist have led to

open illegal gold panning in the area as most of these mines are no longer operating at full capacity. Insiza's by election of 2002 was characterized by violence and allegations of vote buying. Food became a critical aspect in that election as residents were threatened with cuts in the supply of food if they voted for MDC. Such threats are very serious given the food insecurity that characterizes Insiza. In 2000, MDC won the seat but this seat was later won by ZANU PF in the 2002 by election which was labeled flawed by observers and opposition.

REGISTERED VOTERS 22034

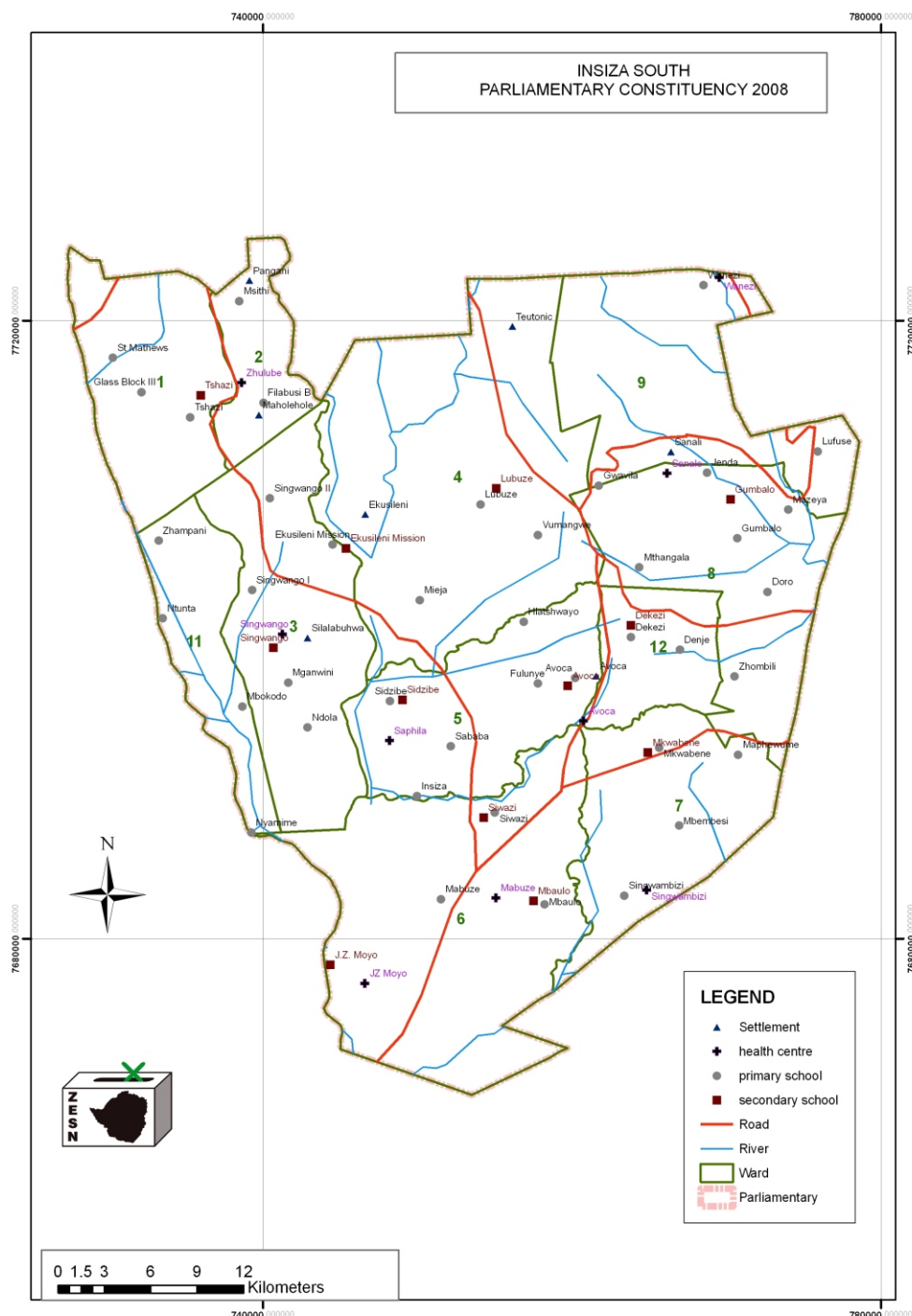
Year	candidate	Political party	Number of votes
2000	George Joe Ndlovu	MDC	12 049
	Naison Ndlovu	ZANU PF	5 304
2005	Andrew Langa	ZANU PF	12 537
	Siyabonga Ncube	MDC	8 840



Insiza South was carved out of Insiza. It is made up of Fred, Filabusi, Marvel, Croft, Pangeni, Tentonic, Wanezi, Sonali, Ekusileni, Silabuhwa and Avoca. Similar to Insiza north, the people have suffered from economic hardships given the poor yields they experience and food shortages. Poverty levels have increased from the 2003 levels of 80 per cent as the economy has continued to decline sharply. The politics of Insiza have been

characterized by violence and coercion especially the 2002 by election. It is difficult to predict which party may win but given the grievances the people of Insiza have against the state, opposition stands a chance to take the constituency.

REGISTERED VOTERS 24820

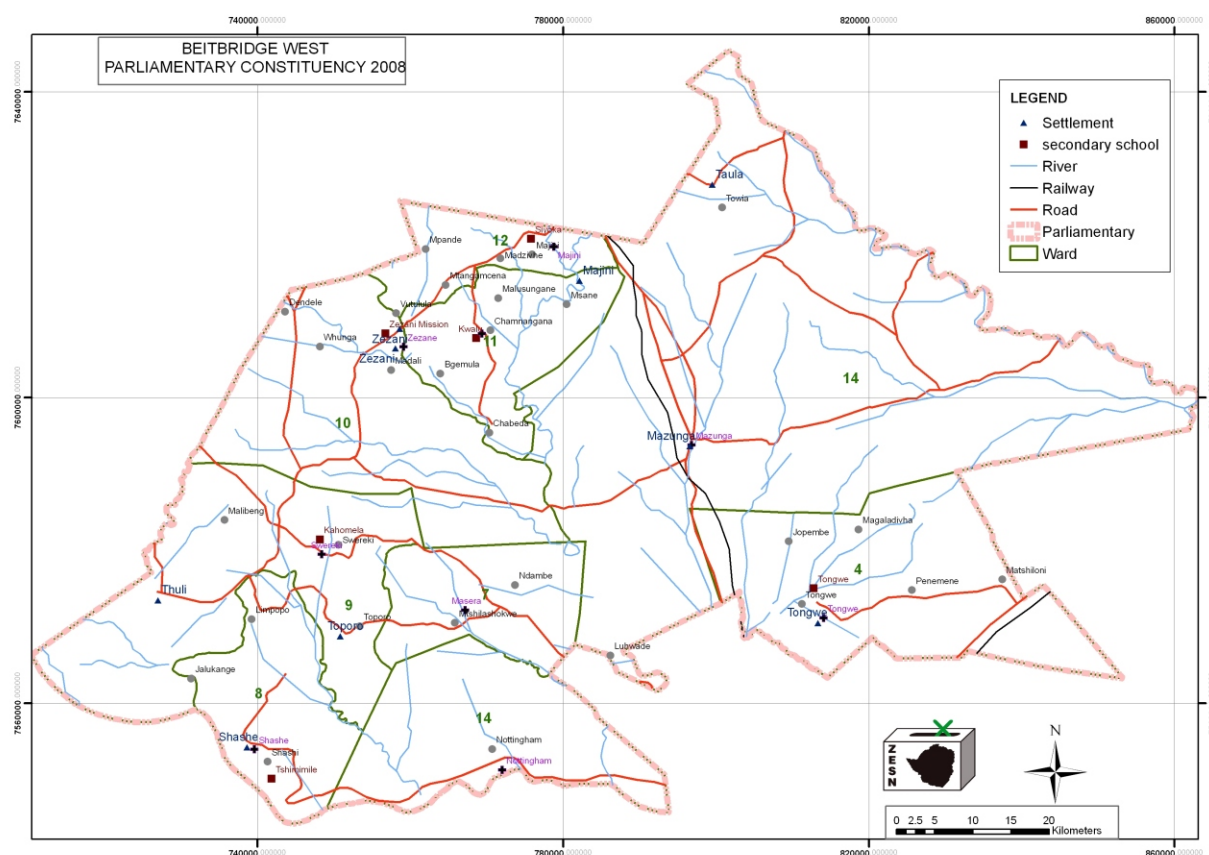


Beitbridge West was hived off Beitbridge constituency. It is made up of Toporo, Zezani, Majini, and Mazungu. People depend on subsistence agriculture although they are in an area that experiences poor rains. Harvesting of worms called Macimbi or Madora provides income for people and they sell these to traders who come from all parts of Zimbabwe when these worms are in season. The people are poor but proximity to South Africa has cushioned

many families from the hard economic conditions prevailing in the country. A number of youths engage in border jumping as they find it difficult to access legal travel documents. The Venda people reside in the area. ZANU PF won elections in 2000 and again in 2005.

REGISTERED VOTERS 22919

Year	Candidate	Political Party	Number of Votes
2000	Kembo Mohadi	ZANU-PF	12 988
	Seyiso Moyo	MDC	7 682
	Malobeli Smith Mbedzi	ZAPU	1 084
2005	Dugishi Mohadi	ZANU-PF	14 305
	Marunwa Siphuma	MDC	6 297
	Sibongile Sibanda	ZANU DONGA	550



Beitbridge East is a new constituency that was born out of Beitbridge. It is comprised of Tongwe, Beitbridge, Pande and Chitumbasi. Beitbridge was split into two constituencies. Beitbridge Town is the border town to South Africa and it is a hive of activities. The town thrives on black market foreign exchange deals and selling of goods imported from South Africa. Beitbridge border post is one of the busiest border posts in Africa. High rates of unemployment are prevalent and vices such

as prostitution, theft and robbery are common. The roads are poor and filled with potholes. The constituency remains under developed, as the municipality has not benefited from the income that is derived from cross border activities as all revenues have been taken up in the national coffers. Beitbridge town has hosted a number of state sponsored galas in the past.

REGISTERED VOTERS

28886

