



Voice, Choice and Access to Information: Baseline Study on Gender Equity in the Electoral Process in Zimbabwe

by

The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC)

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List of Acronyms

BVR	Biometric Voter Registration
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
EA	Enumeration Area
EMB	Electoral Management Body
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GEBS	Gender and Elections Baseline Survey
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IEC	Information Education and Communication
KII	Key Informant Interview
NPRC	National Peace and Reconciliation Commission
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSU	Secondary Sampling units
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
ZEC	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
ZGC	Zimbabwe Gender Commission
ZHRC	Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
ZIM-ECO	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission Capacity Building Project
ZMC	Zimbabwe Media Commission

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Considering the dearth of data related to gender participation in elections, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) together with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) commissioned a gender equity baseline research study. The main aim of this research was to establish a baseline set of data to assess the gender dimensions of citizens' participation in the electoral process.

The research involved a quantitative and qualitative study across the 10 provinces in Zimbabwe to gather the baseline data and information that is presented in this report on gender equity in the country's electoral processes. The study helps to determine the current gender and other barriers to women's and men's participation in the electoral processes.

The research examines whether there are gender gaps in women's and men's participation in the electoral processes, and in their access to election-related information that helps them to exercise their rights as informed citizens; it further looks at the various barriers to citizens' participation in elections and electoral processes; and assesses whether women and men are willing to vote for women as candidates at the national and local government levels. The research also investigates interest in politics and political participation by gender and the participation of youth in the electoral processes.

The findings show that while there is no wide gender gap in women's and men's participation in elections as voters, there are variations in how they access election-related information; in their knowledge and understanding of the role of ZEC, the election management body (EMB); and in their willingness to stand as candidates. Women and men cited radio, political party rallies and television as their "preferred" sources for election-related information.

On voter registration, the findings indicate that there is a gender gap in knowledge of documents required. More women than men did not know the documents required to register to vote. The cost of the documentation is cited as the main reasons for not having the documents.

Election-related violence, the research shows, remains a key factor to citizens' effective and meaningful participation in Zimbabwe's electoral processes. The respondents in this study identified the youth, followed by women, as those most affected by violence in their communities, and the overall findings show a relatively low interest among the youth, compared to other age groups, to participate in elections as either voters or candidates. Narratives in Zimbabwe and across Africa view the youth, especially young men, as a reservoir of disenfranchised, unemployed foot soldiers used to mobilise support for political parties.¹ Like women, the youth remain on the fringe of Zimbabwean politics due to socio-economic barriers and gender and age biases within the leadership of political parties.

Based on the findings of the research, key recommendations for ZEC on areas where the EMB can begin to implement actions within its mandate include: (1) investing in the development of more targeted information and communications programmes for women and the youth, and (2) developing strategies in conjunction with other independent constitutional institutions

¹ Obert Hodzi, The Youth Factors in Zimbabwe's 2013 Harmonised Elections, Journal of African Elections, Volume 13, No, 2, <https://www.eisa.org.za/pdf/JAE13.2Hodzi.pdf>

to strengthen accountability to the regulatory framework for the conduct of peaceful elections, among others, to increase the participation of women and the youth.

Section 1: Objectives and Methodology

1.1 Background and Justification

In its 2016-2020 Strategic Plan, ZEC states its commitment to comply with the gender equality and women's rights provisions in the Constitution.

ZEC in its request for specific capacity-building support identified gender as a key area for the strengthening of its internal operations and organizational development, and for enabling the elections management body (EMB) to be more gender-responsive in the administration of electoral processes and elections in accordance with its constitutional mandate, and the gender equality and women's rights provisions in the Constitution.

Some of the specific gender-related issues requested by ZEC included strengthening capacities to deliver specific voter education targeted to women, and people living with disabilities; to develop the staff's gender mainstreaming capacity; to develop both a gender policy and strategy; to deliver gender-sensitive voter education; and to build ZEC's capacity to mainstream gender and carry out women-specific activities, to name a few.

ZEC commissioned the baseline study within the framework of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission Capacity Building Project (ZIM-ECO 2016-2020), which seeks to: (1) strengthen the institutional and electoral capacity of ZEC to meet its constitutional mandate; (2) To develop a sustainable voter registration system for the 2018 elections and beyond that is credible and inclusive; and (3) Enhance and strengthen the effectiveness of ZEC's engagement with electoral stakeholders including the eligible voters.

This research study's findings provide ZEC with baseline data and information to address several of its gender-specific issues and challenges.

1.2 Objectives

The main aim of this Gender Equity Baseline Study was to establish a baseline set of data to assess the gender dimensions of citizens' participation in the electoral process.

Specific objectives were:

- To examine the critical issues that affect women's participation in voter registration, voter education and participation in elections as candidates.
- To assess women's and men's access to election-related information during the electoral cycle and their knowledge of the EMB
- To provide information for the development of gender-responsive² guidelines and policies for the administration of elections

1.3 Methodology

A quantitative research method (survey) and qualitative methods (Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were used to gather the data and information that inform the findings of this study. It is important to note that the research was conducted

² Gender responsive goes beyond only identifying gender issues or working under the 'do not do harm' principle. A gender-responsiveness approach integrates measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment; fosters women's inclusion; and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive social and economic benefits. Gender-responsive approaches and measures seek to overcome the historical gender biases for women to truly engage and benefit from any measures or actions. <https://www.genderandenvironment.org/2015/08/stop-being-so-sensitive-the-shift-from-gender-sensitive-to-gender-responsive-action/>

during August-September 2017, prior to the roll-out of the Biometric Voters Registration (BVR) and ZEC's voter education programme.

The survey methodology was designed to provide national estimates for many of the election-related indicators pertaining to voter registration, voter education, media preferences and knowledge, election barriers, among other indicators selected for this research.

A sample of 190 Enumeration Areas (EAs) was allocated to the 10 Provinces of Zimbabwe using probability proportional to size. The population 18+years (age of eligibility to vote) per each province according to the 2012 Zimbabwe Population Census was used as a measure of size to allocate the sample. The survey was administered in 10 households in each EA translating to 1,900 households. One questionnaire was used to collect information from one household member aged 18 years and above. Information was collected from 1523 respondents. The qualitative information was collected from 30 FGDs (3 in each of the 10 Provinces) and 27 Key Informant Interviews. The detailed Methodology for this research is provided in **Annex One** and the research instrument is in **Annex Two**. **Annex Three** provides the List of Key Informants interviewed.

The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) was a key partner in this study. The agency developed the survey methodology; tabulated and presented the data sets for analysis; and provided technical support on how to interpret the data and present the findings.

Limitation of the study

Due to the limitation of the sample size and the sampling method used, the quantitative findings are only representative at the national level. The findings therefore are not disaggregated by geographical location (urban/rural), districts and provinces. One exception is the presentation of the finding on women's and men's preferred language for receiving election-related information, which is given by province.

1.4 Structure of the Report

This report is structured as follows:

Section 1. Introduction and Executive Summary

Section 2. Context and Situational Analysis of Electoral Processes and Election Management in Zimbabwe

Sections 3. Key Findings in line with the structure of the research questionnaire as follows:

- Media use and preferences
- Knowledge, Barriers and Participation in Electoral Processes
- Voter Registration
- Knowledge about the role of ZEC in elections

Section 4. Conclusion and Recommendations

Section 2. Country Context for a Gender-Responsive Electoral System in Zimbabwe

The upcoming 2018 elections provide an opportunity for the country to enhance and strengthen its democracy by removing the barriers to citizens' participation in all stages of the electoral process; and to develop a political governance framework that is more inclusive and gender-responsive.

An inclusive and gender-responsive governance framework ensures that women, men and the youth use their 'voice' to politicise their issues of concern; that they can exercise their electoral leverage to press their demands on decision-makers; and that women, men and the youth can make the public representatives accountable and trigger better responsiveness from the public sector to their needs.

Gender-responsive governance also promotes and creates mechanisms for accountability to gender equality, and better enforcement of constitutional commitments to gender equality and women's equal rights,³ especially within governance and electoral processes.

The integration of gender perspectives into all aspects of a democratic electoral process facilitates women's full participation. A gender-responsive electoral process is dependent on a gender-sensitive constitutional and legal framework, inclusive of electoral laws and regulations; political parties that demonstrate their commitment to gender equality through the fielding of and support to a critical mass of women candidates during elections for national and local government positions; women's participation in the design and implementation of voter and civic education programmes; and, women's participation in election administration and observation.

The human rights and gender equality principles and standards which anchor the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, which Zimbabwe has adopted, also provide a framework for developing an inclusive legal, policy and administrative electoral process for the 2018 elections.

2.1 The legal environment for a gender-responsive electoral system in Zimbabwe

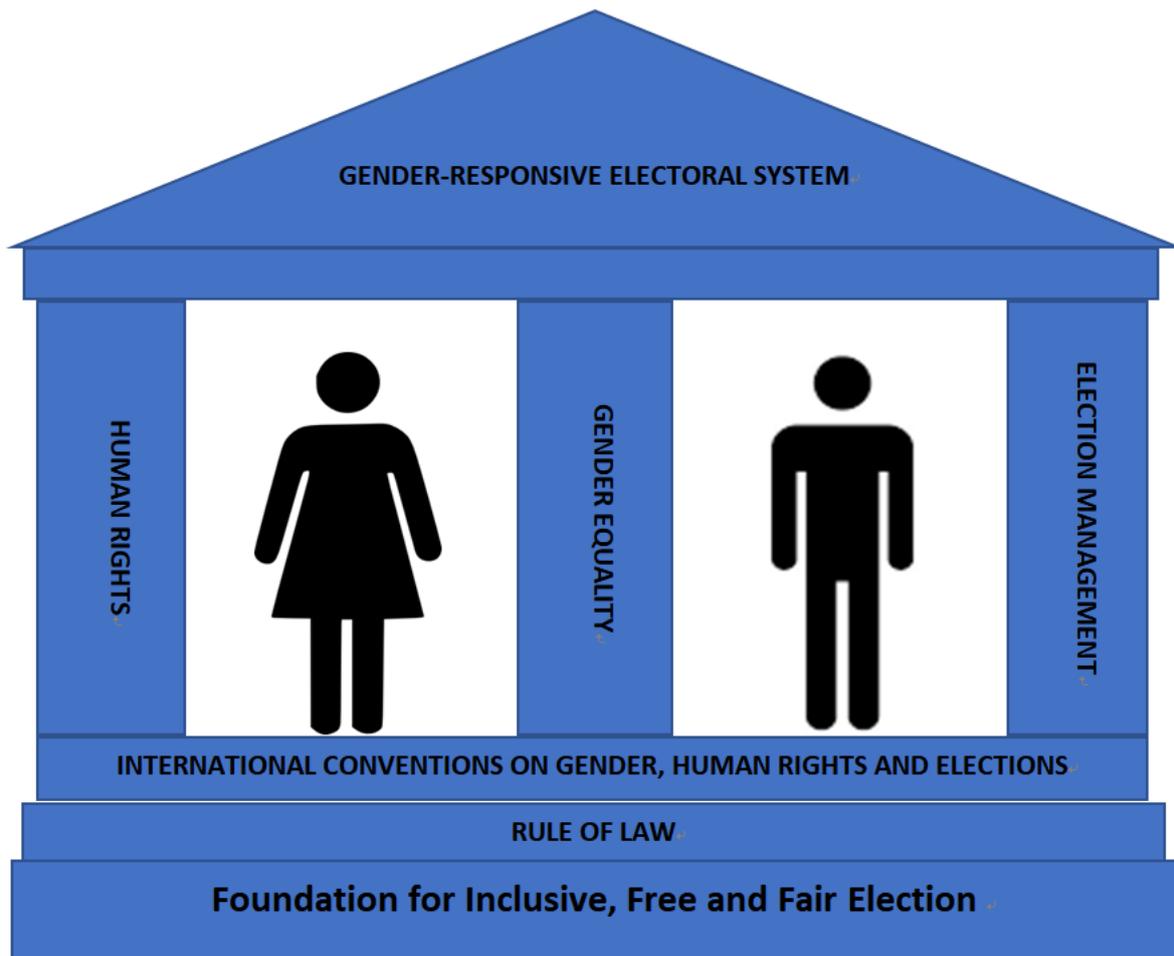
The values of freedom, respect for human rights and the principle of holding periodic and genuine elections by universal suffrage are essential elements of democracy⁴. Elections are globally viewed as an essential element of a democracy, however, elections in and of themselves do not constitute democracy.

The conduct of free, fair and credible elections, that are driven by a gender-responsive electoral system, hinges on the existence and enforcement of a strong legal foundation that is premised on (1) the rule of law principles, (2) general human rights, (3) a legal framework for the management of electoral processes and (4) gender issues in election management.

³Progress of the World's Women 2008/2009 Report, *Who Answers to Women? Gender & Accountability*, UNIFEM/UN Women, New York

⁴ http://www.unis.unvienna.org/pdf/Democracy_Human_Rights_2008.pdf

Figure 1⁵:



Zimbabwe's Constitution provides a relatively strong legal framework for the development of an electoral framework that delivers inclusive, credible and free and fair elections in the country. The fundamental pillars essential for gender-responsive good governance and the respect for human rights and women's rights as human rights are enshrined in the Constitution; and, it promotes the enjoyment of these rights in a peaceful and prosperous society.

The international and regional human rights instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol), the Southern African Development Community Gender and Development Protocol (SADC Gender Protocol), and the Beijing Platform for Action, among others, inform many of the articles and provisions in Zimbabwe's Constitution. Section 34 further calls on the State "to ensure that all international conventions, treaties and agreements to which Zimbabwe is party are incorporated into domestic law".

The Constitution also enshrines the principles of equality and non-discrimination in Section 56. Equality and Non-Discrimination (Section 56 (2)) states that "women and men have the

⁵ Conceptual Framework developed by Dr. Anthony Chikutsa, 2018 ZEC/UN Women Technical Write-Shop on the Baseline Study on Gender in the Electoral Process in Zimbabwe

right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres.” In terms of Section 56 (3) no individual should be treated unfairly or discriminated against based on political affiliation, sex, gender, age, among others.

The legal framework for elections in Zimbabwe is articulated in Section 67 (Political Rights) of the Constitution and these rights are guaranteed for women, whose rights are further elaborated in Section 80 (Rights of Women).

The Constitution goes further to create the architecture, in the form of the Chapter 12 Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, for gender-responsive governance and electoral processes. These Commissions, which include ZEC, the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC), the Zimbabwe Gender Commission (ZGC), the Zimbabwe Media Commission (ZMC) and the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC), have complementary, as well as specific mandates, that contribute to establishing accountability to gender equality, and the respect for human rights by all political, economic and socio-development institutions in society.

An Electoral Act in addition to other legal instruments can create an environment that increases the participation of women, youth, people living with disabilities, among other groups, who are often disenfranchised and unable to participate fully in all aspects of the electoral processes due to systemic discrimination. A country’s Electoral Act is supposed to ensure that no element of the electoral process disadvantages any group either directly or indirectly.⁶ And, for Zimbabwe’s Electoral Act to effectively do this, it must be comprehensively aligned to the gender equality and human rights provisions guaranteed in the country’s Constitution.

Since the adoption of the new Constitution in 2013, some provisions of the Electoral Act (Chapter 2:13) have been reviewed and aligned to the Constitution. One example of this is *Part XIA, Election Party-List Candidates by Proportional Representation*, which is aligned to the 2013 Constitution’s Special Measure to increase women’s representation in Parliament to a critical mass of at least 30%.

There are still gender gaps both in the Constitution and subsequently in the Electoral Act. The Constitution, for example, contains no special measure for women’s representation in local government, which has remained far below 30% at 15.7%⁷. Lobbying initiatives by gender equality and women’s rights activists to push for reforms in the Electoral Act to stipulate measures to increase women’s representation in local government have not succeeded.

The legally-binding Electoral Regulations issued by ZEC are also part of the legal framework for elections in Zimbabwe. The regulations are drafted in terms of section 192 of the Electoral Act (*Chapter 2:13*). These regulations can further increase the participation of women, youth, people living with disabilities and other groups, if the EMB is sensitive to and considers when drafting these regulations, the issues that directly and indirectly lead to the disenfranchisement of these groups of citizens.

Laws governing political parties, the key actors and gatekeepers to the participation of women and men in politics, also have a bearing on inclusive electoral processes. However, there is no law that governs the registration and affairs of political parties and this need to be addressed

⁶ Basic elements of the legal framework for elections, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/publication>

⁷ Understanding Gender Equality in Zimbabwe: Women and Men Report 2016, Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, November 2016

in the longer term. Political party registration is only obligatory during elections when a party wants to field a candidate.⁸

Zimbabwe's *Political Parties Finance Act*⁹ currently does not have a provision on campaign financing that would increase the participation of women and the youth, for example, as candidates, nor does the Act stipulate how the internal functioning of political parties should be transparent, democratic and gender-responsive. The participation of women as key office bearers in the political parties is minimal and the issues of gender were never raised in the ZEC-political parties' consultative forums held in the run-up to the 2018 elections.

The electoral regulations, codes and guidelines, and the law that governs the financing of political parties, are two areas for legal and policy reforms moving forward to remove the barriers to the participation of women, youth, people living with disabilities, among others, in politics and electoral processes, with a specific focus on elections.

2.2 Election Management in Zimbabwe

Electoral management refers to the overall administration of electoral processes such as voter registration, voter education, registration of candidates, regulations governing the structure and mandate of the EMB, among others.

The management of elections in Zimbabwe has morphed since the period 1980-2009 when elections were managed by several entities (the Registrar General of Elections, the Electoral Supervisory Commission and the Delimitation Commission).

ZEC was constituted by Constitutional Amendment 19 (Act 1 of 2009) and its role and mandate is elaborated in Sections 238 and 239 of the Constitution (2013). Voter registration was a new area of responsibility introduced in 2013. At the time when the research for this study was conducted, the 2013 Voters Roll developed by the Registrar's General Office was still in place. ZEC started a new voter registration exercise in September 2017, which will be finalized before the 2018 elections.

In addition to the functions elaborated in the Constitution, the Electoral Act (Section V) stipulates that ZEC should:

- Conduct and promote research into electoral matters
- Develop expertise and the use of technology regarding electoral processes
- Promote cooperation between the Government, political parties and civil society
- Keep the public informed about all electoral processes
- Make recommendations to Parliament on appropriate ways to provide public financing for political parties

As the EMB, ZEC can play a pivotal role in creating a conducive environment, both in terms of legal and policy reforms and in the administration of key aspects of the electoral process, to increase the participation of women in aspects of the process where they are disadvantaged.

The EMB can begin to address gender equality and women's empowerment in the electoral process by examining its institutional structures, processes, rules and norms to identify ways

⁸The Regulation of Political Parties in Zimbabwe: Registration, Finance and other Support, Zimbabwe Elections Support Network (ZESN), August 2006

⁹ Political Parties Finance Act (Chapter 2:11)

and means to increase women's participation and to remove the gender biases and barriers that emanate from its own processes, rules and norms.¹⁰

During the 2013 harmonized elections, for example, ZEC took several measures to ensure that women were not disenfranchised as voters or discriminated against in standing as candidates. For example, the use of affidavits was introduced to prove residence during the voter registration exercise, so that women could register; and, the nomination courts were instructed not to insist on marriage certificates for women candidates, unless women wanted to be nominated using their married name.¹¹ Institutionalizing such measures in its regulations and guidelines is important to ensure that such procedures are not 'one-off' actions.

Zimbabwe's EMB is cognizant of its need to translate the gender equality and women's rights provisions of the Constitution, as well as other international and regional gender commitments, into internal policies and guidelines to engender its operations and structures, and to enable it to become more gender-responsive in the administration of all aspects of the electoral processes.

Currently, ZEC has a Human Resources Gender Policy (ZEC/HR/1.2) which seeks to promote equity and equality between women and men in ZEC, to create equal opportunities at all levels for women and men in all ZEC's functions, and to establish a gender-sensitive working environment. Forty-one percent of ZEC's employees are women and women comprise slightly more than 30% of the senior management (deputy director to commissioner level). Five of the nine Commissioners are women.¹² ZEC also adheres to the gender parity among its Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson in conformity with the gender parity principle in Section 17 of the Constitution.

Gender issues fall within the responsibilities of the Knowledge Management and Communications division, and the 2016-2020 Strategic Plan states ZEC's commitment to providing for inclusive elections in the Foreword: "The Commission is receptive to its added responsibility of registering voters including the stakeholder special needs on issues of gender, people living with disabilities and disadvantaged sections of the community such as youths and women."

The EMB however, does not have an overall comprehensive gender policy nor does it have a guiding framework for mainstreaming gender into its operations and in the administration of all aspects of the electoral process.

The findings from the baseline study on gender in the electoral processes in Zimbabwe, presented in this report, can be used to (1) inform ZEC's development of gender mainstreaming capacity-building initiatives, a gender policy and action plan, and for the development of guidelines, checklists and other instruments for implementing gender-responsive electoral management; (2) identify the areas for policy development, reforms and evidenced-based advocacy that are required to facilitate a conducive environment for inclusive and credible, free and fair elections; (3) create targeted communications and information programmes to reach groups (such as women and youth) identified in the study as having limited knowledge of essential information required to participate in elections and electoral

¹⁰ Inclusive Electoral Processes: A Guide for Electoral Management Bodies on Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Participation, UN Women and UNDP, 2015

¹¹ Women and Elections in Zimbabwe, Lessons Learnt, paper presented by (former) ZEC Chairperson, Justice Rita Makarau, 2013

¹² ZEC database

processes; and (4) develop strategies to address the barriers identified that negatively influence the participation of women, men and the youth in elections as voters and/or candidates.

Section 3: Key Findings

This section presents the analysis of the findings from the study in line with the structure of the research questionnaire as follows:

- Media use and preferences
- Knowledge and Participation in Electoral Processes
- Voter Registration¹³

The main findings emanate from the responses to the survey to the sampled population whose general characteristics were as follows:

General characteristics of the sampled population

Of the 1523 respondents, 61.2% were females and 38.7% were males. The age group 18-34 years, which can be categorized as youth, comprised 47.6% of the sampled population. Many of the respondents (48.7%) were not employed; 64.1% were married; and 36.3% had completed secondary education.

3.1. Media Use and Preferences

Introduction

One of the key roles of ZEC is to keep the public informed about all aspects of the electoral processes. Citizens' access to accurate information on a diversity of political, economic and social issues is essential for the development of an informed population within a democracy. For women and men to make informed choices during elections as voters, it is important for them to have equal access to credible and accurate information on all aspects of the electoral process.

The findings on Media Use and Preferences, disaggregated by sex, provide the respondents' replies to the following:

- Weekly exposure to some form of media
- Media source used most to find information about politics and Government
- Sources of information for learning more about elections
- Type of election-related information most useful to receive and when to receive it
- Preferred language for election-related information

3.1.1 Media exposure by sex

While there are no large studies on access to information among women and men in Zimbabwe, there is data on the women's and men's exposure to mass media (newspapers, television and radio)- a key medium for the dissemination of information- and on Internet use.

¹³ As noted earlier, this research was conducted between August-September 2017 when the 2013 Voters Roll was still in effect. ZEC only started a new registration exercise in September 2017 to be finalized before the 2018 elections.

The findings of this baseline research on gender in the electoral process show that:

- **A larger proportion of women (28.9%) than men (17.3%) have no exposure to any form of media at least once a week.**
- **Men (12.4%) are three times more likely than women (4.5%) to be exposed to some form of media each week.**

Table 1: Media exposure by sex (at least once a week)

Media	%women	%men
Read a newspaper at least once a week	11.5%	19.9%
Watch television at least once a week	4.9%	12.4%
Listen to radio at least once a week	17.9%	18.8%
Used the Internet at least once a week	3.9%	6.6%
Exposed to all three media at least once a week	4.5%	12.4%
None of the media at least once a week	28.9%	17.3%

These findings are similar to those of the 2015 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) which shows that almost half of women and a third of men do not regularly access any mass media at least once a week.

While the limitations of this study prevent the representation of the findings by urban and rural geographical location, the ZDHS shows a wide gender gap between women and men in urban and rural areas. Fifty-nine percent of the rural women and 45 percent of rural men reported having no exposure to any form of mass media at least once a week, compared with 24% of urban women and 13% of urban men.¹⁴

3.1.2 Source of media used most to find information about politics and government

- **Radio and friends are the two main sources for information about politics and government.**
- **Women's access to and use of radio as a source for information about politics and government is lower than that of men.**

Radio is potentially one of the most effective mediums for reaching a wide audience. Community-radio, especially, can play a key role in empowering local communities and vulnerable or marginalized groups, by presenting these groups with a two-way communication channel to receive information, and to voice their specific concerns.¹⁵

Community radio is still a contentious topic in Zimbabwe due to the issue of licensing. There are 15 licensed radio stations considered as commercial stations, which cover large geographical areas, and other stations, many of them unlicensed, grouped under the Zimbabwe Association of Community Radio Stations (ZACRAS) founded in 2003.

¹⁴ ZDHS 2015

¹⁵ Community Radio, Gender & ICTs in West Africa, How Women are Engaging with Community Radio Through Mobile Phone Technologies, Search for Common Ground, July 2011

But radio, like most media structures, remains male-dominated, leading to gender gaps in access, content and voice. In terms of voice¹⁶, for example, the *2010 Gender and Media Progress Study Zimbabwe* report showed that on two radio stations monitored in the country, 80% or more of those who spoke on radio were men.¹⁷

The findings of this study show that only 37.8% women compared to 43% men cited **radio** as their main source for information on politics and government. And more women (36.5%) than men (23.6%) cited their **friends** as the source for information about politics and government.

The lower proportion of women citing radio as a source may be attributed to their limited physical access to the medium in their homes; the multiplicity of gender roles which prevent women from having the time to listen to radio programmes and news; and the absence of content which reflects and responds to the information and communication needs of women.

While this study did not assess women's and men's views and perceptions on media independence and the credibility of information received in and through the media, the reliance on 'friends' as the second source for information on politics and government suggests that citizens, especially women, trust a more interactive form of communication where they are not just passive receivers of information.

3.1.3 Preferred sources for election-related information

- **Women and men use the same 'preferred' sources for election-related information with women receiving more information from political party rallies**

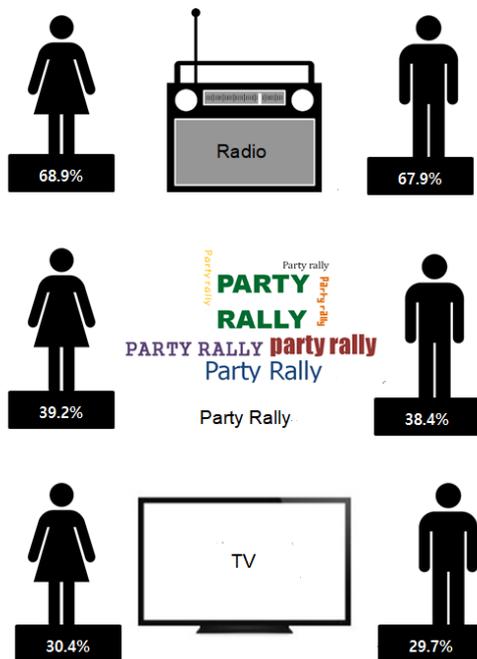
Respondents cited **radio, political party rallies and television** respectively, as the preferred sources for election-related information and these were cited as the sources for information used during the 2013 elections.

¹⁶ Voice refers to those who are accessed by the media to tell their stories, or to provide views and perspectives on issues on the news agenda

¹⁷ Gender and Media Progress Study, Zimbabwe, 2010 Gender Links. The two radio stations monitored were Spot FM and Radio Zimbabwe. Women comprised only 19% of the sources on Spot FM and 11% of the sources on Radio Zimbabwe.

Figure 2:

Preferred Sources for Election-Related Information



Political party rallies were the main source of election-related information among women (30.5%), and **radio** was the main source for information among men (34.6%) during the 2013 harmonised general elections.

3.1.4 What people want to know and what information they receive

- **Information on voter registration** and **how to vote** are the two 'most useful' types of election-related information that women and men want to receive. **During the 2013 elections however, both women and men indicated that they had received more information about candidates and political parties, than they did about where to vote, how to vote and how to register to vote.**

This finding, when analysed with the main sources of election-related information given earlier, shows that political parties play an influential role in the type of election-related information citizens have access to during an election period. Political party rallies, identified by the respondents as the second main source for information, are skewed more towards political communication¹⁸ where information is given to persuade people to vote for a party and its candidates.

¹⁸ Political communication is the connection concerning politics and citizens and the interaction modes that connect these groups to each other. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_communication

The fact that this information is disseminated through rallies within communities further increases women's and men's access to and engagement with political parties. Political rallies are held over sustained periods of time, usually well before elections are announced, so information about political parties and potential candidates can be disseminated often; and, the communicators of political information are members of the communities who are trusted.

On the other hand, the frequency of civic education and other types of election-related information disseminated through radio, television and other forums by the EMB and civil society groups, is restricted by cost, regulations on when voters' education can take place, the bureaucracy of entering communities, among other factors. These factors can limit the quantity of adequate information on how to exercise the right to vote that women and men receive during an election period.

When asked when they would want to receive information about electoral processes and elections, 39% of the total respondents said they want to receive information closer (1-3 months) to the time of the elections.

3.1.5 Preferred language for election-related information

- **Women and men want to receive election-related information in their indigenous languages.**

Figure 3: Preferred Languages for Election-related Information by Province

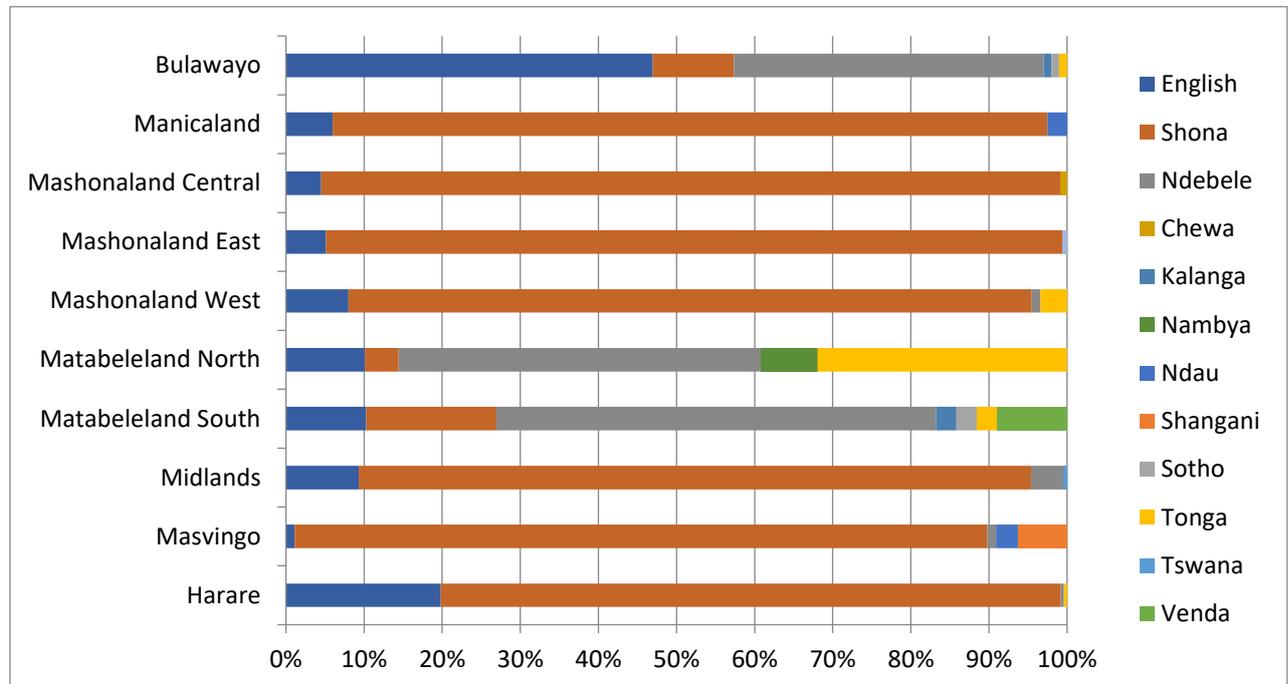


Figure 3 above illustrates by provinces a preference among women and men for receiving election-related information in their indigenous languages. Radio, especially, the emerging stations broadcasting in local languages, provides the most effective way to deliver information in the various languages. For example, Khulumani FM, the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation's (ZBC) community radio station based at its Montrose studios in Bulawayo, broadcasts in Kalanga, Tonga, Xhosa, English, Venda, Sotho and Ndebele.

However, radio as noted earlier, is one of the preferred sources of information, and the existing stations are the most effective option for disseminating basic information on how to register to vote, where to vote, specific programmes on ZEC and for call-in programmes where women and men in communities can ask specific questions and raise their concerns on electoral issues.

3.2 Knowledge and Participation in Electoral Processes

Introduction

Participation in elections as voters and/or candidates is the democratic right of all eligible citizens in Zimbabwe. The right to vote; to free, fair and regular elections; to campaign freely and peacefully for a political party or cause; to participate in peaceful political activity; are all guaranteed in Section 67 of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution. Under the General Laws Amendment Act (Section 12, Chapter 8:07) women and men in Zimbabwe also are legally entitled to take up political and public office.

Meaningful participation in electoral processes is dependent upon access to information¹⁹, knowledge of electoral processes, and the existence of a conducive environment that creates an equal and level playing field that is free of violence, intimidation and coercion. For women, participation as candidates, further requires a shift in mindsets shaped by gender stereotypes, and the development and implementation of gender-responsive policies within the political parties, the gatekeepers to political office.

Women and the youth are two key populations looked at in this baseline study in terms of knowledge and participation in electoral processes due to the population sizes of both groups, and the public discourse on women's and youth's agency in Zimbabwean politics.

According to the 2012 Census women comprise 52% of the population and a large majority of these reside in the rural areas, where cultural and traditional norms continued to define women's roles and participation in political, economic and other spheres. The youth, defined as "people between the ages of 15 and 35 years"²⁰ also comprise a large percentage of Zimbabwe's population with 61.1% of the population being under 24 years of age²¹. For the purposes of this study, the age categories focused on those eligible to vote (18 years +).

In the run-up to the 2018 elections, there has been a strong focus in the public discourse on the potential of women and youth to assert their political identities as groups to register their collective grievances and seek benefits, one of which is more women and youth standing as candidates for public office. For women, this discourse has been framed around the calls for gender parity (50/50).

And, one of the current political narratives in the public discourse on youth is that the youth (18-35 years) population could be a swing factor at the polls.²² This age group, based on the 2012 Census, is around 3,572,987 or 27.54% of the population and 53.74% of the country's adult voting population.²³ However, the collective political interests of youth is hard to define as they, like women, are not a homogenous group. In the 2013 electoral process, for example, urban youth were concerned with service delivery, access to financial loans and secure employment, while youth in the diaspora were concerned with the state of the economy and their right to vote, and these factors affected how they engaged with the electoral process.²⁴

The findings presented on Knowledge and Participation in Electoral Processes look at the following areas:

- Knowledge of ZEC and perceptions on the EMB's independence
- Citizen's interest in politics disaggregated by sex and age
- Women's, men's and the youth's participation in elections (2005,2008 and 2013) as voters
- The election-environment in Zimbabwe
- Reasons for 'voting' or 'not voting' in an election

¹⁹ Section 62 of the Bill of Rights, Access to Information, in the Constitution

²⁰ Defined in the Constitution of Zimbabwe, National Objectives, Section 20

²¹ Understanding Gender Equality in Zimbabwe: Women and Men Report 2016, ZimStat

²² See NewsDay, 'Youth are 2018 Election Game Changers', <http://www.newsday.co.zw/2018/03/youth-2018-election-game-changers>; The Independent, Youth to Decide 2018 Elections, <http://www.theindependent.co.zw/2018/03/02/youths-decide-2018-elections>

²³ Obert Hodzi, The Youth Factor in Zimbabwe's 2013 Harmonised Elections, Journal of African Elections, Volume 13, No.2, <https://www.eisa.org.za/pdf/JAE13.2Hodzi.pdf>

²⁴ Obert Hodzi, The Youth Factor in Zimbabwe's 2013 Harmonised Elections, Journal of African Elections, Volume 13, No.

- Willingness to participate as candidates
- Barriers to participation in elections as voters and/or candidates

3.2.1 Knowledge of the EMB, and perceptions of ZEC's independence

Given that ZEC has been tasked with the preparations, conduct and the supervision of elections and referendums in accordance with the laws of Zimbabwe, one of the areas of investigation for this study was the respondents' knowledge of ZEC.

- **More than half of the women respondents had 'never heard' of ZEC**
- **A larger proportion of women (47.1%) and youth (47.3%) compared to men (32.6%) do not know that ZEC is responsible for voter registration in Zimbabwe**

Women's and the youth's participation in the electoral cycle requires that they have information that enables them to involve themselves in all aspects of electoral processes and this includes having the knowledge to engage with the key public institutions managing elections. This is essential for 'meaningful' participation as citizens.

Women are more likely to be gathered into forums where they receive information that helps them to meet their practical gender needs – information related to her survival and that of her family – rather than information that empowers them to understand and exercise their rights as citizens, and that enables them to know and engage with the institutions that are mandated to protect these rights.

The youth, on the other hand, often engage in politics out of self-interest as they receive political patronage for working to mobilize support for political parties and their candidates during the election cycle. They are therefore more exposed to political communications and information.

The finding that some 51.2% of the women and 47.9% of the youth surveyed said they had 'never heard' of ZEC, compared to 35% of men, and the finding that these are the two groups that do not know that ZEC is responsible for registering voters in the country, indicates the need for a more concerted initiative by the EMB to reach women and the youth with information and knowledge to exercise their political rights.

3.2.2 Citizens' perceptions of ZEC as an Independent²⁵ Body

- **ZEC is viewed as an 'independent' EMB by most of the women and men**

Among the respondent population who had 'ever heard' of ZEC, 58.5% said ZEC is independent and 40.4% indicated that the EMB is 'not independent'. The main reasons given by those who do not think the EMB is independent were: (1) funding from the government (60.7%); and (2) the appointment of the Commission by the President (24.9%).

²⁵ Independent, for the purposes of this study, was defined as 'operating without influence from other interested bodies'

Figure 4

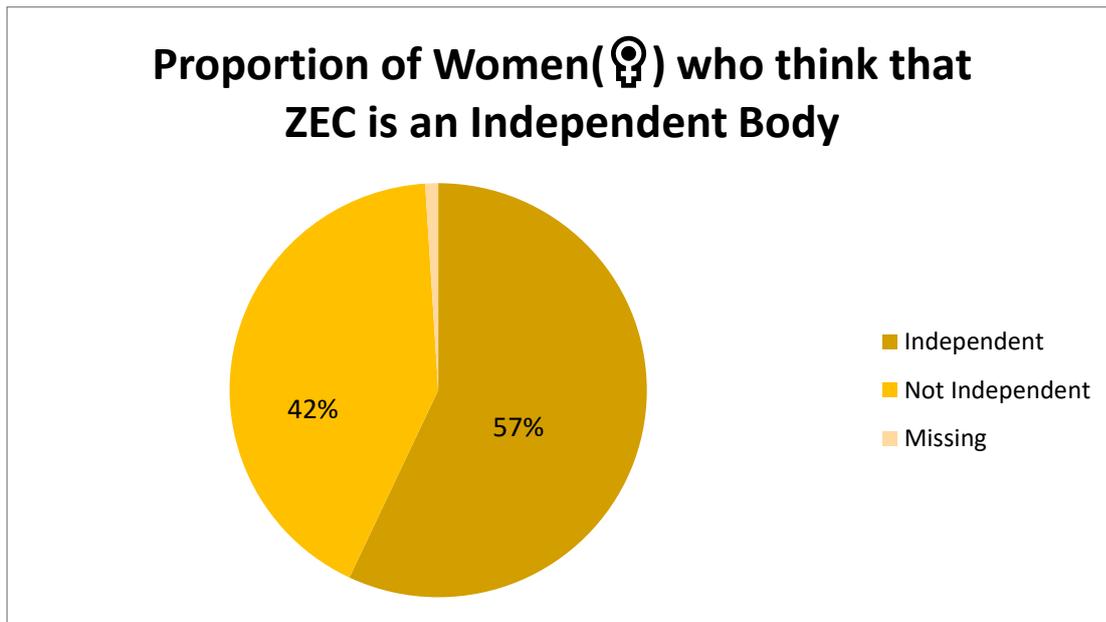
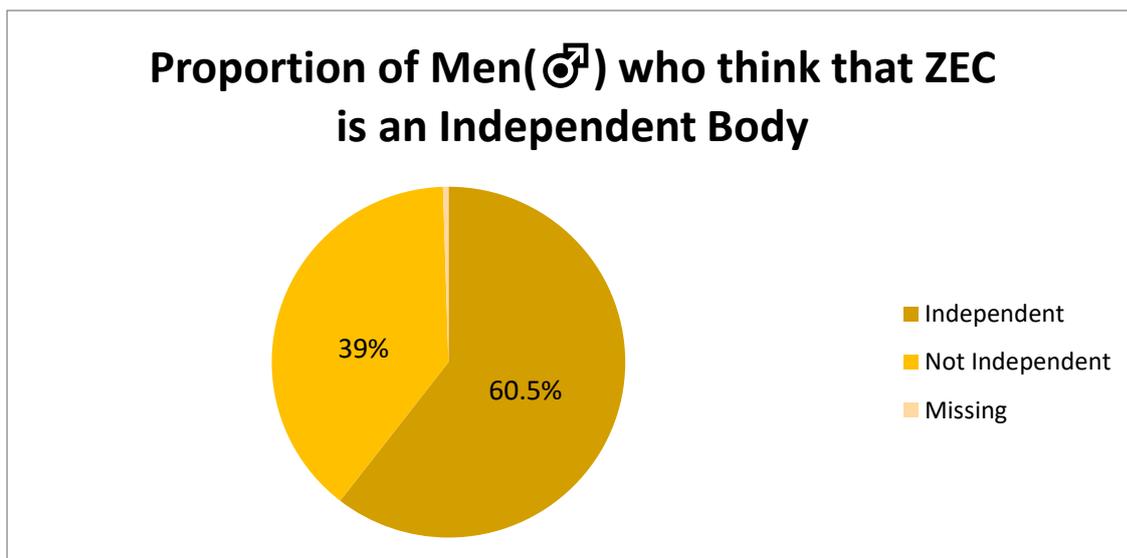


Figure 5



3.2.3 Citizens' interest in politics

Respondents were asked whether they are **'very interested'**, **'somewhat interested'** or **'not at all interested'** in politics; and, whether they would discuss politics with family and friends and attend political rallies.

- **Women and men between the ages of 22-49 years do not have an interest in politics.**

While there are no wide gender disparities in the respondents' interest in politics, the findings show that the 'interest in politics' increases with age. Forty percent of women and men who potentially constitute the next generation of political leaders in Zimbabwe said they have **no interest in politics**. The respondents who said they are **'very interested'** in politics fell within the age range of 50-64 years (44.1%) and 65+ (56.9%). These findings correlate with a prevailing perception of Zimbabwean politics as not only being characterized by sexism, but also ageism.

Both women (47.1%) and men (52.5%) said they **discuss politics with their family and/or friends** and indicated that they **attend political rallies** (51.9% women and 57% men). And, 45.5% of the youth respondents said that they attend political rallies.

When asked if they would **tell friends/family** to vote for a particular candidate, 35% of the men, 30.4% of the women and 29.1% of the youth said that they had encouraged friends/family to vote for a particular candidate. And, those most likely to get into an argument about elections are **men** (26.5%) and the **youth** (21.5%).

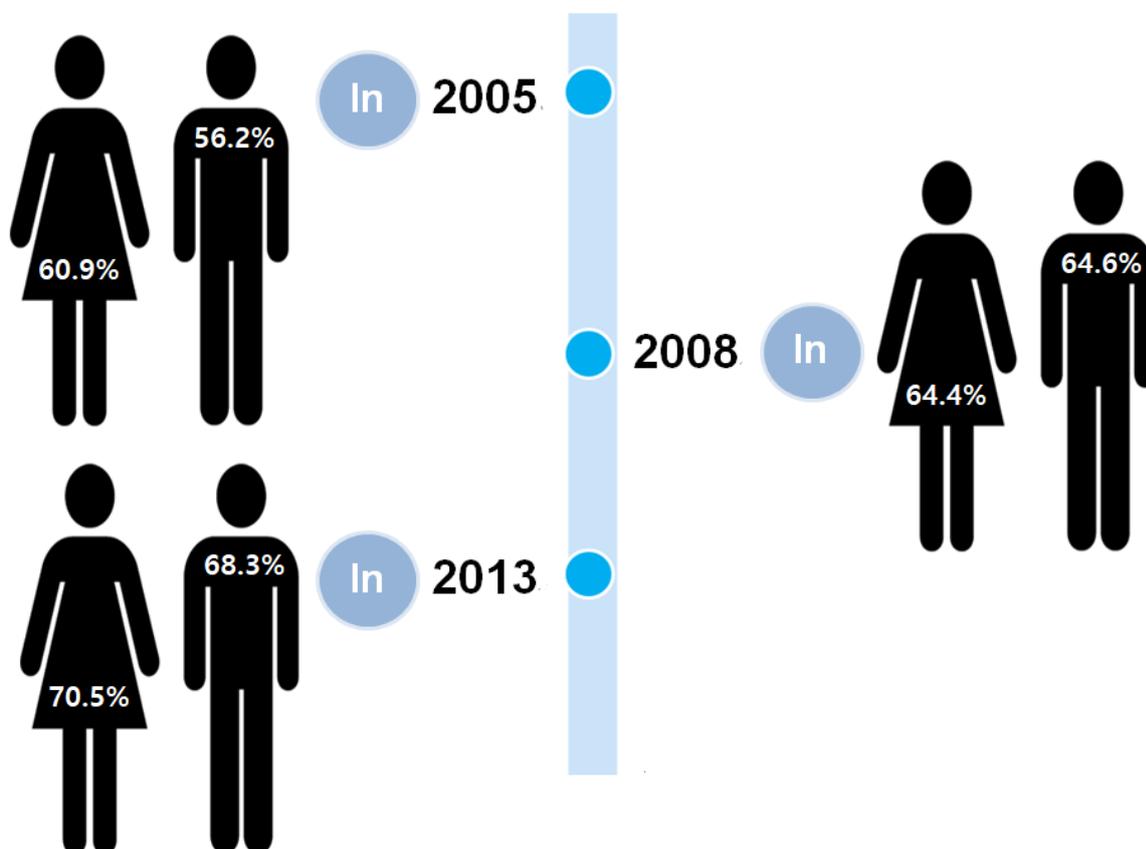
3.2.4 Voting patterns in the 2005, 2008 and 2013 elections

Zimbabwe has held regular elections since the country's independence in 1980. General (parliamentary) elections were held in 1980, 1985, 1995, 2000, 2005 (these elections included the re-introduction of the Senate), 2008 (presidential and parliamentary), and in 2013. In 1990, 1996 and 2002 presidential elections were held. This study focused on voting patterns since 2005, among respondents 22 years and above.

- **Women participate more as voters in elections.**
- **Women and men above the age of 35 years are more likely to participate in elections as voters than the youth.**
- **Women are four times more likely than men to be assisted as voters**

In 2005 and 2013, a higher proportion of women than men voted, while in 2008, there was no significant difference. (See Figure 6 below) When asked if they are 'likely' to vote in the 2018 general elections, 85.9% of the women respondents and 85.4% of the men said they are 'likely' to vote.

Figure 6: Voting Patterns
Among Women and Men in Zimbabwe 2005-2013



Among those in the age group of 22-34 years, participation in the 2005, 2008 and 2013 elections as voters was low in comparison to other age groups. (See Table 2)

Table 2: Voting Patterns by Age in Elections (2005-2013)

Age Group	Year		
	2005	2008	2013
22-34	25.3	36.4	52.0
35-49	75.9	78.8	77.0
50-64	92.0	92.5	87.8
65+	90.5	88.3	88.3

Far more women respondents (8.2%) than men (2.4%) said they had been assisted as voters in an election. The majority of these were 65 years and above (27.2%) and they had no education (42%), which correlates with the main reasons for being assisted: could not read or write (48.7%) and old age (30.3%).

3.2.5 Barriers to Participation

Election-related violence

- **More than 50% of the women, men and youth cited violence as one of the primary reasons for not participating in elections.**

The country's political landscape, which has become increasingly polarised since 2000, has been characterized by acts of intra-party and inter-party violence against individuals and communities which goes unpunished.²⁶ As women increasingly move into political leadership, they have become the targets of intra-party physical violence, and women in politics are subjected to other forms of violence such as emotional intimidation and hate speech. The male-dominated political terrain coupled with fear of violence, continue to limit a diversity of women's engagement in the national political discourse.

Intimidation and violence hinder the full and free participation of women, men and the youth in elections in Zimbabwe. The existence of the *Electoral Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Candidates (Fourth Schedule of the Electoral Act)*, which must be signed by candidates and political parties as one of the requirements for the submission of nomination papers, calls for tolerance, a peaceful election environment without intimidation or fear of reprisal, and prohibits politically-motivated violence or intimidation. But compliance with the Code and action against those who violate it, is vested in the political parties which have shown no accountability to the Code.

Violence was identified by 58.3% of the women and men respondents in this study as one of the primary reasons for not participating in elections as voters or as candidates. And, when asked, which group of people are most likely to be affected by violence or intimidation in elections, 58% women and 56.2% men believe that the youth in their areas are the most affected by election-related violence.

However, the majority of those interviewed (87.4%) reported that they feel safe and that there is no threat of violence after the elections.

3.2.5.1 Administrative Barriers

Other specific administrative barriers to women's participation that emerged during the FGDs and KII were as follows:

From past experiences, the election day is exhausting as voting may take the whole day waiting in long queues. Pregnant women, the sick, elderly and those living with disabilities may not be patient to stand in the long queues to vote (Male FGD Respondent, Manicaland)

Women with children on their backs do not have to queue at the polling station, but because they do not know this, you find they begin to pass the baby around so they can get an opportunity to vote. Women use these strategies, because they cannot afford to spend too much time in the queues owing to the household duties they are expected to attend to. Although there is preferential treatment for the elderly, people living with disability and

²⁶ See <https://www.eisa.org.za/wep/zom2000election.htm>; <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/07/20/political-violence-rise-Zimbabwe>; <https://www.hrforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/200812MPVR.pdf>; among other media and elections reports

pregnant women, there are no public announcements or notices to this effect at the polling stations. (Female key informant interviewee, Civil Society)

3.2.6 Participation in Elections as Candidates

The other aspect of 'participation' in electoral processes examined in this research was that of respondents' willingness to stand as candidates.

- **Women and men of all ages are 'not interested' in participating in elections as candidates due to lack of campaign resources, fear of violence and not having the requirements.²⁷**

A larger proportion of female respondents (74%) than males (67.2%) said they are 'not interested' in participating in elections as candidates; and overall, the study found that more than 70% of the respondents in all age groups have no interest in standing as candidates.

The three top reasons cited by women and men in all age groups for not participating in elections as candidates were lack of campaign resources, fear of election violence, and 'do not have the requirements'.

During the FGDs and KIIs, other reasons cited as deterrents for women from standing as candidates include: the 'masculine nature' of Zimbabwean politics; the perception of women in politics as 'loose women'; religious and cultural norms and practices that dissuade women from taking up leadership positions; gender norms and stereotypes; and the biases and discrimination against women in political parties, which are the gatekeepers to political leadership roles.

3.2.7 Voting for Women Candidates

- **Women and men will vote for female candidates.**

While gender norms and stereotypes may inhibit women from contesting as candidates for public office, the findings of this study show that both women and men will vote for female candidates standing for office at the national and local government levels, and there is very little variation between the sexes.

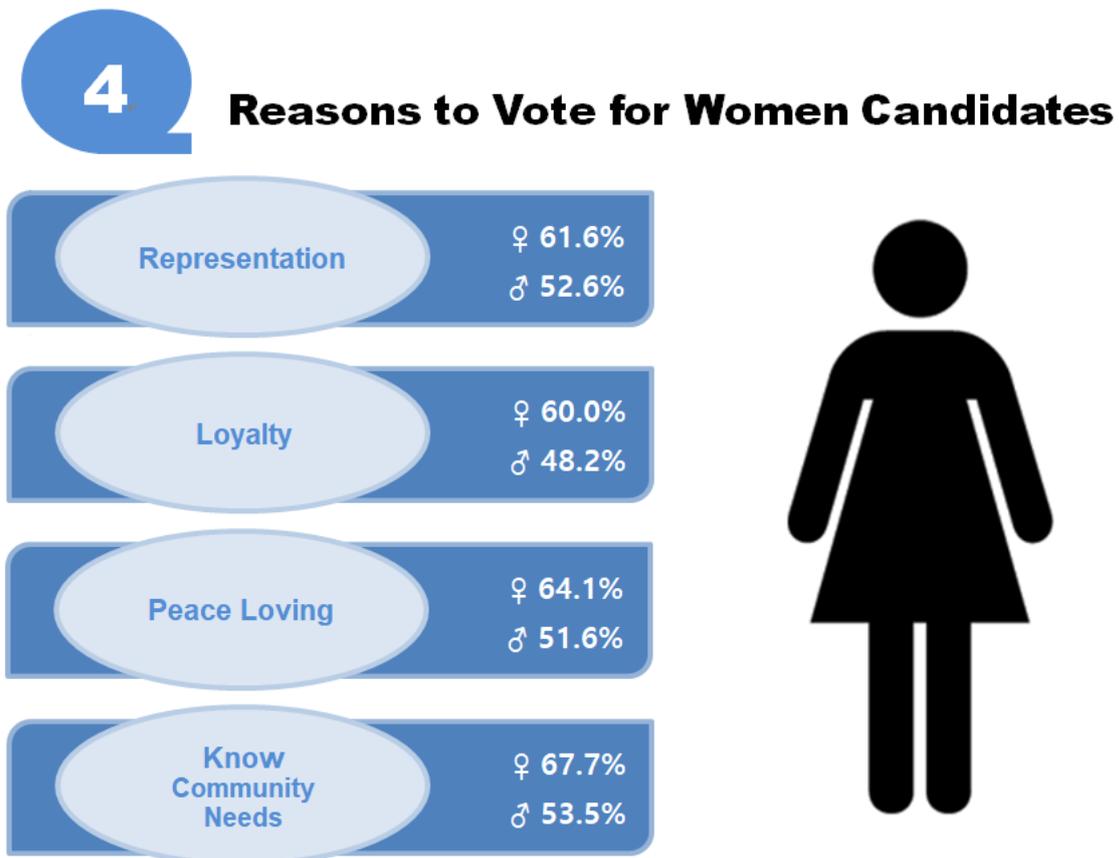
Some 64% women and 58.8% of the men respondents in this gender baseline study said they would vote for a woman Presidential candidate; and, a higher proportion of women and men said they would vote for women standing as candidates for Parliament (83.7% women and

²⁷ For Parliament, the standard requirements for standing for office include: One must be a citizen; registered as a voter in the constituency he/she is contesting in; be 21 years of age for the House of Assembly and 40 years for the Senate; nominated by at least 10 registered voters from the constituency they are contesting; if nominated by a political party, ensure their nomination papers are certified by any one of the three political office bearers whose names have been submitted to ZEC; submit, together with their nomination papers, two signed copies of the electoral code of conduct for political parties and candidates; have paid the prescribed nomination fees (\$US50). For local government council candidates the requirements are: Be a citizen; a registered voter in the ward she/he is contesting; be aged 21 years and above; nominated by at least five registered voters in the ward she/he is contesting; if sponsored by a political party, ensure their nomination papers are certified by any one of the three political party office bearers whose names would have been submitted to ZEC; submit, with their nomination papers, two signed copies of the electoral code of conduct for political parties and candidates; there is no nomination fee for councillor candidates

81.8% men), and for women standing as candidates for councillor (84.3% women and 82.2% men).

Issues such as **representation** (61.6% women and 52.6% men), **loyalty** (60% women and 48.2% men), **peace loving** (64.1% women and 51.6% men) and **knowing the community needs** (67.7% women and 53.5% men) were given as the 'very important' reasons for voting for female candidates.

Figure 7:



The common characterizations of women as **'too emotional'**, as **'weak leaders'** and as not being able to hold office because of their **'competing (gender) roles'** were viewed as 'not important' reasons for not voting for women candidates.

Figure 8:

NOT Important Reasons To deny Women Candidates a vote



3.3 Voter Registration

Introduction

In accordance with its functions, outlined in Section 239 of the Constitution, ZEC is responsible for registering voters and for compiling the voters' rolls and registers. The key findings presented on voter registration include:

- Knowledge of voter registration requirements
- Proportion of women, men and youth registered to vote
- Reasons that hinder people from registering to vote
- Knowledge of the Biometric Voter Registration
- Knowledge of and citizens' confidence in the Voters Roll

As noted in the Methodology for this study, the research was conducted during the period of August-September 2017 prior to the BVR blitz and voters' education programme conducted by ZEC. Therefore, the findings presented below on registered voters and knowledge of the BVR, for example, serve as a benchmark for measuring the status of registered voters and knowledge of BVR prior to and after ZEC's BVR and voters' education campaigns.

3.3.1 Knowledge of documents required for voter registration

- **Many of the respondents did not know the documents needed to be able to register to vote.**
- **A larger proportion of women than men do not know the documents required to register to vote.**

When asked which documents are required to be able to register to vote, 66% of the women, 57.7% of the youth (18-34 years) and 54.8% of the men said that only a National ID is required to be able to register to vote. Only 21.4% of women compared to 26.9% of the youth

and 33.4% of the men respondents knew that proof of residence and a valid national ID are the documents required for voter registration.

These findings correlate with those presented earlier in this report on women's and men's access to information, sources of election-related information, and the gender and age disparities in knowledge of ZEC and its role.

3.3.2 Possession of the necessary documents required for voter registration

- **Less than one-third of the respondents said they have the documents required to register to vote.**

Having the required documents remains an obstacle to eligible voters being able to register. Only one-quarter of the women (24.8%), 24.3% of the eligible youth and 26.8% of the men said they had **all the documents** required for voter registration. Among the respondents who did not have any type of ID, 15.9% were eligible youth and 10.4% percent were men and women respectively.

3.3.3 Reasons for not possessing the required documents

- **More than half (54.4%) of the respondents cited cost as the main reason for not having the documents needed for voter registration**

A larger proportion of the women (56.9%) and youth (56.4%) than men (50.5%) said that it is 'too expensive' to acquire the necessary documentation needed to register to vote.²⁸

3.3.4 Registered and Unregistered Voters

- **Of those who possess the necessary documentation for registering to vote, the majority are registered to vote.**

Sixty-seven percent of the women and men respondents with the required documentation are registered to vote. The highest proportion of unregistered voters was among the youth with 51% of those aged 18-34 years saying that they had not registered to vote.

The main reasons for not registering to vote include cost and cumbersome procedures to obtain the required identity documents, proof of residence, and some women and men reported that they do not know where to get the identity documents needed to be able to register to vote. More women (56.9%) than men (50.5%) cited 'cost' as the main reason for not registering to vote and more women (12%) said they do not know where to get identity documents.

Among the women respondents, more than a quarter (28.1%) said they had no proof of residence to be able to register to vote for the 2013 harmonised elections and 21.4% of the men indicated the same. This finding shows that the administrative measure taken to allow people to sign an affidavit of proof of residence when they register to vote was not known, and, there were too few people who could act as Commissioners of Oath.

²⁸ While there is no cost for birth certificates and national IDs upon first issuance, it is likely that many of the respondents who indicated that they do not have them may have lost them and are referring to the costs associated with replacing the documents. These include \$US10 for a replacement national ID and the transport costs and other costs incurred to travel to obtain the documents which are issued at district level. Ten U.S. dollars plus other costs is well beyond the means of women and youth who are the majority of those who are unemployed, under-employed or located in the informal sector.

Although ZEC's regulations require that every voter registration station should be a maximum of five kilometres walking distance and the EMB maps the stations to ensure accessibility, women and men in the FGDs pointed to the long distances to voters' registration centres as one of the main deterrents to registering to vote.

In the 30 FGDs, participants reported that the long distances to the nearest voting centres not only affect women, but also the elderly and people living with disabilities. The distances to the voting centres also discourage women from registering to vote, because of their competing and demanding gender roles and responsibilities associated with household chores.

ZEC provides mobile registration facilities to increase the number of voters, as well as to reach those who are not able to travel, but several of the key informants interviewed and participants in the FGDs noted that in some locations, for example the rural large-scale commercial farming areas, the mobile registration facilities are still far for people who are unable to walk.

3.3.5 Awareness of the Biometric Voter Registration

At the time of this study (August-September 2017), knowledge of the BVR was relatively low among women and men, with more men (27.8%) than women (15%) having knowledge about BVR prior to the roll-out of the voters' education programme and BVR blitz. This is one of the issues which can be investigated in a post-elections survey to assess the impact of ZEC's campaigns to provide women and men with BVR knowledge.

3.3.6 Awareness that ZEC will display the Voters Roll for Inspection

A higher proportion of men (66%) than women (58.5%) are aware that the Voters Roll is publicly displayed and can be inspected to see if one's details are correctly captured. Most of the women and men who know that the Voter Roll can be inspected indicated that they were 'likely' to view it.

3.3.7 Confidence in the accuracy and completeness of the Voters Roll

- **Women and men expressed confidence in the Voters' Roll being accurate and complete**

The accuracy and comprehensiveness of the Voters Roll has been challenged in several specific research studies on the Roll.²⁹ These studies highlight discrepancies in the voters' roll in terms of under-representation of certain eligible age groups (for example, 18-29 years age group for youth and women under 30) or over-registration by geographical location – rural and urban – or by age group (30-34 years).³⁰ Some analysts also suggest that the Voters' Roll has become the cite for the technical manipulation of electoral processes.³¹

Respondents surveyed for this baseline research were only asked if they were '**very confident**', '**somewhat confident**', or '**not confident at all**' that the new Voters' Roll would be accurate and complete.

²⁹ The Research and Advocacy Unit (RAU) has done an audit of the 2013 Voters' Roll, and in July 2013, RAU, along with the Women's Trust, conducted a Gender Audit of the June 2013 Voters' Roll.

³⁰ See RAU 2013 audits of the Voters' Roll

³¹ Electoral Battleground: Voters Roll Rigmarole, Zimbabwe Democracy Institute, July 2013, <https://archive.kubatana.net/docs/demgg/zdi-electoral-battalgeround-130726.pdf>

Among women, 68.2% said they were '**very confident**' that the voters' roll would be accurate and complete and 64.9% of the men indicated the same. Sixty-two percent of the eligible youth also said they are 'very confident' that the voters' roll will be accurate and complete.

The reasons for this confidence were not interrogated further in the survey questionnaire nor in the FGDs and KIIs.

Section 4: Conclusion and Recommendations

The findings in this research provide a benchmark of data and information to inform policies and strategies for creating a framework and environment for the conduct of gender-responsive and inclusive electoral processes in Zimbabwe.

Overall, the findings show that election/political violence, inadequate access to information and socio-economic and gender factors are barriers to the full participation of citizens, especially women and the youth in electoral processes. The findings also capture shifts in women's and men's attitudes towards voting for women as candidates, which need to be further interrogated and popularized to change the narratives in the public discourse.

The findings highlight the need for concerted efforts by ZEC and other relevant players to focus on targeted information campaigns and civic education programmes, research, monitoring and evaluation processes to track progress and to identify systemic, as well as emerging barriers, to inclusive electoral processes.

In many areas, the findings illustrate the role that ZEC as the Election Management Body can play in promoting inclusive electoral processes that promote and increase the participation of women, youth and people living with disabilities.

Several areas for further research emanating from this study include:

- A Post-election survey to assess the inclusiveness of the 2018 elections and to further measure several of the access to information findings contained in this report.
- An analysis of how the policy and legal framework can be amended to increase women's participation in elections as candidates.
- A study on the influence of Gender-based Violence (GBV) on women's participation as candidates in elections
- A more comprehensive study on the impact of election-related violence on youth

Studies of this nature enable ZEC to address the gender-specific challenges that EMBs worldwide have begun to face. EMBs like ZEC can be at the forefront of progressive change to advance the participation and empowerment of women, and the youth, in electoral administration and political participation.³² And in doing so, they contribute to the development of gender-responsive and inclusive democracies.

Recommendations

The following are some of the key recommendations which emanate from the findings of this study:

- The EMB should work collaboratively with the Chapter 12 Institutions to develop a Plan of Action(POA) and establish an effective mechanism that draws on the complementary constitutional mandate of each Commission to prevent and respond effectively to election-related violence in 2018 and beyond. The POA should include specific strategies and actions to mitigate violence against the most affected groups, the youth and women.

³² Inclusive Electoral Processes: A Guide for Electoral Management Bodies on Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Participation, 2015 UN Women and UNDP

- This study and the 2015 ZDHS', findings which illustrate the gender and geographical disparities in citizens' exposure to mass media should inform ZEC's use of media to disseminate essential election-related information.
- ZEC should develop targeted Information, Education and Communications (IEC) programmes on the electoral cycle and processes, including knowledge and information on the EMB, that are packaged for the youth and for women. These should be long-term, continuous and community-based civic education initiatives that are based on communications models that enable targeted groups to dialogue and engage with the information.
- The EMB is encouraged to develop specific interventions that target, women, youth and people living with disabilities. The should also strengthen its linkages with gender equality and women's rights civil society organizations to gather more qualitative insights into the barriers to women's access to information.
- To increase its reach to the youth, women and young women in the urban and rural areas requires the EMB to move beyond the traditional mainstream media as the main channel for disseminating information to targeted populations.
- The EMB should develop an internal Gender Policy and Plan of Action to mainstream gender in its internal organization development, institutional structures and into its policies and regulations for the administration and conduct of elections. A monitoring and evaluation tool to track the EMB's progress is a key component of this action.
- ZEC should invest in the capacity development of staff to enable them to effectively mainstream gender in their day to day work. The capacity building initiatives should expose them to tools for gender mainstreaming which they can utilize in their work.
- ZEC should invest in the human and financial resources required to produce election-related IEC materials in the identified preferred languages of Shona, English and Ndebele to increase women's and men's knowledge and access, through various channels, to the information that they want to receive (how to vote, where to vote; and how to register to vote).
- ZEC should continuously collect, analyse and disseminate sex and age-disaggregated information on women and eligible youth as candidates to build a trend analysis profile on the gender and age disparities in electoral and political participation for evidenced-based engagement with the public, political parties and other key stakeholders.
- ZEC is encouraged to lobby for the alignment of the Electoral Act to the gender equality and women's rights provisions in the Constitution.
- ZEC should work with Government on proposing key elements for a legal framework for regulation of political parties.
- ZEC should have more intensive and specific engagements with political parties on promoting women's political participation.

Annex One: Methodology

Sample and Survey Methodology

This Annex presents the sample design and survey methodology, content of the questionnaires, the interviewer training process, fieldwork and data management and processing.

Sample Design

The sample for the Gender and Elections Baseline Survey 2018 was designed to provide national estimates for many of the election-related indicators pertaining to voter registration, voter education and election barriers, among other things.

A three- stage sample design was used, with EAs as the primary sampling units, households secondary sampling units and persons as tertiary units. The sample was calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2 N}\right)}$$

Where

N	Population size (14240168)
D	Margin of error 5%
Z	Confidence Level (as a z-score, 0.95%)
P	Proportion of population 18 Years and above (0.49731)

A sample of 190 Enumeration was allocated to the ten provinces of Zimbabwe using probability proportional to size (PPS). The population 18+ years per each province according to the Zimbabwe Population Census was used as a measure of size to allocate the sample. Picking 10 households to administer the survey per each EA translate the 190 Enumeration Areas to 1 900 households. The design of the sample was such that reporting can only be made per district level.

The table below shows allocation of these EAs into the provinces

Province	Number of EAs
Bulawayo	11
Manicaland	24
Mashonaland Central	16
Mashonaland East	19
Mashonaland West	22
Matabeleland North	10
Matabeleland South	9
Midlands	23
Masvingo	20
Harare	36
Total	190

In every household all eligible individuals (i.e. persons of the voting age, 18 years and above) were identified and one was randomly selected to respond to the questionnaire. The Kish Grid method was used to select the respondent.

Questionnaire

One questionnaire was used to collect information from one household member aged 18 years and above. The questionnaire contained the following modules:

- Background information of respondent
- Media use and preferences
- Knowledge and Participation in Electoral Processes
- Voter Registration

See Annex Two for a copy of the questionnaire.

Training and Fieldwork

A three-day training of Interviewers and Team Leaders workshop was conducted from 16 to 20 July 2017, in Gweru. The training involved going through the questionnaires and the Interviewer Manual, role plays, and field practice. During the field practice, households were interviewed to test the whole survey process.

The training was attended by 70 participants (49 males and 21 females). The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) recruited enumerators to specifically participate in this survey as enumerators. Other members who participated in the training were from ZEC, Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) and UNWOMEN, and the Consultant. Training on the questionnaire was conducted by ZIMSTAT officials.

The fieldwork for the survey was carried out over a period of 8 days from 17 August to 25 August 2017. Interviewers were each assigned between 3 and 4 EAs to work on during the survey period.

Data Processing

After completion of data collection by ZEC, ZIMSTAT was engaged to do data processing and analysis. Paper Assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI) was used to collect data for the GEBS 2018. The data entry template used was developed using the Census and Surveys Processing System (CSPro) software package, Version 6.2 for desktop applications. Data entry lasted for 10 days.

As a quality control measure, built in checks were incorporated into the system to check for any inconsistencies during data entry. For quality assurance purposes, all questionnaires were double-entered and internal consistency checks were performed. During data entry, further editing of computer identified errors were done and any inconsistencies identified were corrected.

Data cleaning was carried out after data entry and this involved resolving identified inconsistencies and the recoding of the "Other" response category. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 20.

Quality Control

Several measures were employed during the entire survey period in order to come up with data of high quality. The following quality control measures were utilized:

Training: All persons involved in the survey received some form of training to strengthen their capacity in their designated area of focus. All survey personnel were trained on the data collection tools at one central location, which ensured the sharing of the same information and understanding of the survey objectives, instruments, and expected survey output.

Field Teams Supervision: Close supervision of data collection teams was done by Team Leaders and ZEC Provincial Heads to achieve high response rates. In addition, the supervision involved observing the interviews, as well as visiting completed households for spot checks.

Field Editing: Questionnaires were edited in the field for consistency and completeness. This was done to ensure collection of quality data.

Data Verification: All questionnaires were double entered to ensure accurate data capturing. Secondly, a verification exercise of households entered against those received from the field was undertaken.

Annex Two: Survey Questionnaire

ZIMBABWE ELECTORAL COMMISSION (ZEC)

GENDER AND ELECTIONS BASELINE SURVEY (GEBS) OF THE ZIMBABWE ELECTORAL COMMISSION
2017

ENGLISH-SHONA QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT

GEOCODE

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RESPONDENT'S INFORMATION PANEL	
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to a respondent age 18 years and above (see List of Household Listing Form)</i>	
IP1. Cluster number: _____	IP2. Household number: _____
	IP3. Person line number: _____
IP4. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	IP5. Day/Month/Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2017
IP6. INTERVIEWER'S MOTHER TONGUE: English.....1 Shona.....2 Ndebele.....3 Chewa.....4 Chibarwe.....5 Kalanga.....6 Koisian.....7 Nambya.....8 Ndau9 Shangani.....10 Sign Language.....11 Sotho.....12 Tonga.....13 Tswana.....14 Venda.....15 Xhosa.....16	
IP7. Sex of interviewer Male.....1 Female.....2	IP8. Interviewer age in years: _____
IP9. In what type of area did you grow up? Rural..... 1 Urban2	

IP10. With what religious tradition are you (*the interviewer*) affiliated most closely?

Roman Catholic.....1 Protestant..... 2 Pentecosta.... 3 Apostolic Sect.....4
 Zion.....5 Other Christian.....6 Islam.....7 Traditional.....8
 Other (specify) _____ religion 9 No religion.....10

GOOD! MY NAME IS AND I AM WORKING FOR THE ZIMBABWE ELECTORAL COMMISSION (ZEC). WE ARE WORKING ON A NATIONWIDE SURVEY CONCERNED WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN ELECTIONS IN ZIMBABWE. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR PERCEPTIONS ON ISSUES RELATED TO THIS TOPIC. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 45 MINUTES. WE WOULD VERY MUCH APPRECIATE YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS SURVEY. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED.

MAY I START NOW?

NDINGATANGA HERE IKOZVINO?

Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to IP13 to record the time and then begin the interview.

No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in IP11. Discuss this result with your supervisor.

IP11. Result of interview	Completed	01
	Not at home	02
	Refused	03
	Partly completed	04
	Incapacitated	05
	Other (specify) _____	96

IP12. Team Leader's name and number: Name _____	IP13. RECORD START TIME OF INTERVIEW Hour and minutes..... : ____
--	---

BACKGROUND		B
B1. CIRCLE SEX OF RESPONDENT 	Male.....1 Female 2	
B2. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD? VANHU VANGANI VANOGARA MUMHURI INO	Adults.....1 ____ Children.....2 ____ Total.....3 -----	
B3. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS? MAKAROORA/ROORWA HERE?	Never married.....1 Married.....2 Divorced/Separated.....3 Widowed.....4	
B4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN? MAKAZVARWA MUMWEDZI NEGORE RIPI	Date of birth Month ____ DK month.....98 Year DK year.....9998	
B5. HOW OLD ARE YOU? MAVA NEMAKORE MANGANI AKAZARA EKUZVARWA? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i>	Age (in completed years) ____	

MANGA MUINE MAKORE MANGANI PAMAKAPEDZISIRA KUITA BHAVHADE RENYU? <i>Compare and correct B4 and/or B5 if inconsistent</i>		
B6. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL? MAKAMBOPINDA CHIKORO HERE?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒ B8
B7. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED? 10 – Special primary 11 - 17 for primary 20 – Special secondary 21 – 26 for secondary 30 - attended/ currently attending higher education 31- completed higher education GWARO REPAMUSORO RAMAKAPEDZA NDERIPI?	Grade..... ____	
B8. WHAT IS YOUR MOTHER TONGUE?	English.....11 Shona.....12 Ndebele.....13 Chewa14	

RURIMI RWAMAI VENYU NDERUPI?	Chibarwe.....15 Kalanga.....16 Koisan.....17 Nambya.....18 Ndau19 Shangani.....20 Sign Langaue.....21 Sotho.....22 Tonga.....23 Tswana.....24 Venda25 Xhosa26																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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B11. WHAT IS YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS? MUNOITA BASA REI?	Formally Employed.....1 Informally Employed.....2 Student.....3 Not Employed.....4 Other (specify).....5																												

<p>B12. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, ON AVERAGE WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME?</p> <p>[1] \$1-\$200</p> <p>[2] \$201-\$400</p> <p>[3] \$401-\$600</p> <p>[4] \$601-\$800</p> <p>[5] \$801-\$1000</p> <p>[6] \$1001 AND ABOVE</p>	<p>\$1-\$200.....1</p> <p>\$201-\$400.....2</p> <p>\$401-600.....3</p> <p>\$601-\$800.....4</p> <p>\$801-\$1000.....5</p> <p>\$1001-above.....6</p> <p>None.....7</p> <p>Don't Know.....8</p>	
<p>B13. DO YOU HAVE DECISION MAKING POWER OVER HOW THE INCOME IS USED?</p> <p>MUNEMASIMBA HERE PAMUSORO PEMASHANDISIRWE EMARI MUMHURI MENYU?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	

MEDIA USE AND PREFERENCES		
<p>MP1. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p>MUNOWANZO VERENGA MAPEPANHAU KANA MAMAGAZINE ZVAKADII: ZUVA NEZUVA, KAMWE PAVHIKI, HAKAPFUURI KAMWE PAVHIKI KANA KUSAVERENGA ZVACHOSE?</p>	<p>Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4</p>	
<p>MP2. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p>MUNOTEERERA RADIO ZUVA NEZUVA HERE, KAMWE PAVHIKI, KASINGAPFURI KAMWE PAVHIKI KANA HAMUTOTEERERI ZVACHOSE?</p>	<p>Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4</p>	
<p>MP3. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p>KANGANI KAMUNOONA TV. MUNGATI ZUVA NEZUVA HERE, KANA KAMWE PAVHIKI, KASINGA PFUURI KAMWE PAVHIKI KANA KUTI HAMUTOONE ZVACHOSE?</p>	<p>Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4</p>	

<p>MP4. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p>MUMWEDZI UMWE WAPFUURA, MAKASHANDISA INTERNET ZUVA NEZUVA HERE, KAMWE PAVHIKI, KASINGAPFURI KAMWE PAVHIKI, KANA KUSAISHANDISA HERE?</p>	<p>Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4</p>																			
<p>MP5. WHICH SOURCE OF MEDIA DO YOU USE MOST TO FIND INFORMATION ABOUT POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT?</p> <p>MUNOWANZOWANA KUPI NHAU DZEMATONGERWE ENYIKA NEHURUMENDE?</p>	<p>TV.....1 Radio.....2 Internet.....3 Newspaper.....4 Friends.....5</p>																			
<p>MP6. IF YOU HAD TO ATTEND SOME EVENTS THIS WEEKEND, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WOULD YOU CHOOSE?</p> <p>KURI KUTI MURI KUNZI MUPINDE ZVIRONGWA ZVIVIRI ZVEMUNHARAUNDA MENYU PA WEEKEND INO, NDEZVIPI ZVIVIRI PANE ZVINOTEVERA ZVAMUNGADE KUPINDA MAZVIRI?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Live drama about elections</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Workshop by an NGO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] A meeting about elections</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] A party rally or meeting</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] A short film/movie</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	[A] Live drama about elections	1	2	[B] Workshop by an NGO	1	2	[C] A meeting about elections	1	2	[D] A party rally or meeting	1	2	[E] A short film/movie	1	2	
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<p>[A] LIVE DRAMA ABOUT ELECTIONS/ DRAMA MAERERANO NESARUDZO</p> <p>[B] WORKSHOP BY AN NGO/ MUSANGANO NENGO</p> <p>[C] A MEETING ABOUT ELECTIONS/ MUSANGANO WEZVESARUDZO</p> <p>[D] A PARTY RALLY OR MEETING/ RALLY YEBATO REZVEMATONGERWE ENYIKA</p> <p>[E] A SHORT FILM OR MOVIE/ FIRIMU</p> <p>[F] SPECIAL COMMUNITY MEETING/ MUSANGANO WENHARAUNDA</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="530 202 819 272">[F] A special community meeting</td> <td data-bbox="819 202 878 272">1</td> <td data-bbox="878 202 945 272">2</td> </tr> </table>	[F] A special community meeting	1	2	
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<p>MP7. IF AN ELECTION WERE HELD THIS WEEKEND AND YOU HAD TO SPEND TIME LEARNING MORE ABOUT THE ELECTION, WHICH TWO TYPES OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION WOULD YOU CHOOSE?</p> <p>KURI KUTI KUNE SARUDZO KUPERA KWESVONDO RINO IMI MUCHIFANIRA KUTORA NGUVA MUCHIDZIDZA NEZVESARUDZO, NDEDZIPI NZIRA MBIRI DZAMUNGADA KUWANA RUZIVO NADZO?</p> <p>[A] RADIO / RADIO</p> <p>[B] TV</p> <p>[C] READING NEWSPAPERS/ KUVERENGA MAPEPANHAU</p> <p>[D] INTERNET</p> <p>[E] CANDIDATES OR PARTIES DEBATE/GAKAVA PAKATI</p>	<p>RadioA</p> <p>TV program.....B</p> <p>Reading newspapers.....C</p> <p>Internet.....D</p> <p>Candidates or parties debate.....E</p> <p>Party rally.....F</p> <p>Other (specify).....X</p>				

<p>PEVAMIRIRIRI VEMAPATO EZVEMATONGERWE ENYIKA</p> <p>[F] PARTY RALLY/ RALLY YEBATO REZVEMATONGERWE ENYIKA</p> <p>[X] OTHER /ZVIMWEWO (SPECIFY)</p>		
<p>MP8. IN THE LAST ELECTION, WHERE DID YOU GET MOST OF THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ELECTIONS?</p> <p>PASARUDZO YAPFUURA MAKANYANYOWANEPI MASHOKO ARI MAERERANO NEZVESARUDZO IYI</p>	<p>TV.....1</p> <p>Radio.....2</p> <p>Internet.....3</p> <p>Newspaper.....4</p> <p>Political Party.....5</p> <p>No information received.....6</p> <p>Other (Specify).....96</p>	<p>6⇒MP1 0</p>
<p>MP9. WHAT KIND OF INFORMATION DID YOU RECEIVE?</p> <p>IMHANDOI YEMASHOKO YAMAKAWANA?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else? Pane zvimwe here?</p>	<p>Candidates.....A</p> <p>How to register.....B</p> <p>Identification documents for registration.....C</p> <p>Identification documents for voting.....D</p> <p>Voting.....E</p> <p>Where to vote.....F</p> <p>How to vote in elections.....G</p> <p>How to file complaints.....H</p> <p>Role of ZEC.....I</p> <p>Other (Specify).....X</p>	

<p>MP10. WHICH ELECTION RELATED INFORMATION WOULD BE MOST USEFUL FOR YOU TO KNOW?</p> <p>NDEAPI MASHOKO ARI MAERERANO NESARUDZO ANONYANYOBATSIRA KUTI MUZIVE NEZVESARUDZO?</p>	<p>Voter registration.....1 Location of polling station.....2 How to vote.....3 Why vote.....4 Political parties.....5 Candidates.....6 How to file election related complaints.....7 Other (Specify)_____96</p>	
<p>MP11. WHAT IS YOUR PREFERRED LANGUAGE FOR ELECTION RELATED INFORMATION?</p> <p>MUTAURO WAMUNGADA KUTI USHANDISWE PAMASHOKO ARI MARINGE NESARUDZO NDEUPI?</p>	<p>English.....11 Shona.....12 Ndebele.....13 Chewa14 Chibarwe.....15 Kalanga.....16 Koisani.....17 Nambya.....18 Ndau19 Shangani.....20 Sign Language.....21 Sotho.....22 Tonga.....23 Tswana24 Venda25 Xhosa26</p>	
<p>MP12. IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT IS THE BEST PERIOD TO RECEIVE INFORMATION ON GENERAL ELECTIONS?</p> <p>MUMAONERE ENYU, NDEIPI NGUVA YAKANYANYONAKA KUTI MUWANE MASHOKO ARI MARINGE NEZVESARUDZO TISATI TASVIKA PASARUDZO?</p>	<p>1-3 months before elections.....1 4-6 months before elections2 7-12 months before elections.....3 At least one year before elections4 Other (specify)_____6</p>	

KNOWLEDGE AND PARTICIPATION IN ELECTORAL PROCESSES

<p>KP1. HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THE ZIMBABWE ELECTORAL COMMISSION (ZEC) BEFORE?</p> <p>MATI MAMBONZWA HERE NEZVE ZIMBABWE ELECTORAL COMMISSION (ZEC)?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	<p>2⇒KP5</p>
<p>KP2. DO YOU THINK ZEC IS AN INDEPENDENT BODY THAT OPERATES WITHOUT INFLUENCE FROM OTHER INTERESTED BODIES?</p> <p>SEKUFUNGA KWENYU, ZEC IBAZI RINOSHANDA RAKA ZVIMIRIRIRA HERE?</p>	<p>Independent.....1</p> <p>Not independent.....2</p>	<p>1⇒KP4</p>
<p>KP3. WHY DO YOU THINK ZEC IS NOT AN INDEPENDENT BODY?</p>	<p>Militarised secretariat.....A</p> <p>Appointment of the commission by the President.....B</p> <p>Funding from the Government.....C</p> <p>The minister is responsible for administration of ZEC Act.....D</p> <p>Other Specify - _____X</p>	

<p>KP4. CAN YOU TELL ME WHETHER YOU HAVE ACTUALLY DONE EACH OF THESE THINGS, WHETHER YOU ARE LIKELY TO DO IT, WHETHER YOU MIGHT DO IT, OR WOULD NEVER DO IT?</p> <p>MUNGANDIUDZAWO HERE KUTI MAKAITA ZVINOTEVERA KANA KUTI MUNOGONA KUZVIITA KANA KUTI MUNGANGOZVIITA KANA HAMUTOMBOZVIITE?</p> <p>[A] Discuss politics with friends/family/ Kutaura zvementongerwo enyika neshamwari/vemumhuri menyu</p> <p>[B] Attend rallies/ Kuenda kumarally</p> <p>[C] Tell friends/family to vote for a particular candidate/Kuudza shamwari/vemumhuri kuti vavhotere nhingi</p> <p>[D] Get into an argument about an election/ Kuitisina nharo pamusoro pesarudzo</p> <p><i>If Yes in any of the items, go to the next item</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Have done</th> <th colspan="2">Likely to</th> <th colspan="2">Will never</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Discuss</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Attend rallies</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Tell friends</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Argue</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Have done		Likely to		Will never		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	[A] Discuss	1	2	1	2	1	2	[B] Attend rallies	1	2	1	2	1	2	[C] Tell friends	1	2	1	2	1	2	[D] Argue	1	2	1	2	1	2	
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<p>KP5. HOW INTERESTED WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE IN POLITICS, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY INTERESTED, SOMEWHAT INTERESTED OR NOT INTERESTED AT ALL?</p> <p>TAKATARISANA NEZVEMATONGERWO ENYIKA, MUNGATI MUNONYANYOZVIFARIRA HERE, MUNOZVIFARIRAWO ZVISHOMA KANA KUTI HAMUTOZVIFARIRE ZVACHOSE</p>	<p>Very interested.....1</p> <p>Somewhat interested.....2</p> <p>Not interested at all.....3</p>																																										
<p>KP6. LOOKING AT PROBLEMS IN YOUR AREA, WHO WOULD YOU GO TO FOR SOLUTIONS?</p> <p>TAKATARISANA NEMATAMBUDZIKO ARI MUNHARAUNDA YENYU, MUNGAENDA KUNA ANI KUNDOTSVAGA RUBATSIRO/MHINDURO?</p> <p>FOR PERSONS AGED 22 YEARS AND ABOVE</p> <p>KP7. DID YOU VOTE IN ANY OF THESE FOLLOWING ELECTIONS?</p> <p>MAKAMBOVHOTA HERE MUNE SARUDZO DZAKAITWA PANGUVA IMWE CHETE IDZI?</p> <p>[A] 2005 [B] 2008 [C] 2013</p>	<p>Local gvt officials.....1</p> <p>Member of Parliament.....2</p> <p>Councillor.....3</p> <p>Religious leaders.....4</p> <p>Traditional leaders.....5</p> <p>Other Specify.....6</p>																																										
	<p>Yes No</p> <p>[A] 2005.....1.....2</p> <p>[B] 2008.....1.....2</p> <p>[C] 2013.....1.....2</p>																																										

<p>KP8. IN YOUR OPINION, HOW IMPORTANT TO YOU ARE THE FOLLOWING REASONS FOR PEOPLE NOT VOTING IN AN ELECTION, WOULD YOU SAY VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT OR NOT IMPORTANT?</p> <p>SEMAONERO ENYU ZVIKONZERO ZVINOTEVERA ZVINOITA KUTI VANHU VASAVHOTE ZVAKAKOSHA ZVAKADII? MUNGATI ZVAKANYANYOKOSHA, ZVAKAKOSHAWO ZVISHOMA KANA KUTI HAZVINA KUKOSHA ZVACHOSE.</p> <p>[A] POLLING STATION FAR [B] NOT REGISTERED [C] NO ID [D] NO PROOF OF RESIDENCE [E] LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF POLLING STATION [F] MY VOTE MAKES NO DIFFERENCE [G] ELECTIONS NOT FREE AND FAIR [H] DIDN'T LIKE THE CANDIDATES [I] NAME NOT ON VOTERS ROLL [J] INTIMIDATION/ VIOLENCE</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very Important</th> <th>Some what important</th> <th>Not Important</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Polling station far</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Not registered</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] No ID</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] No proof of residence</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Lack knowledge of polling station</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] My vote makes no difference</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] Elections not free and fair</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[H] Didn't like the candidates</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[I] Name not on the voters roll</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[J] Intimidation/Violence</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Very Important	Some what important	Not Important	[A] Polling station far	1	2	3	[B] Not registered	1	2	3	[C] No ID	1	2	3	[D] No proof of residence	1	2	3	[E] Lack knowledge of polling station	1	2	3	[F] My vote makes no difference	1	2	3	[G] Elections not free and fair	1	2	3	[H] Didn't like the candidates	1	2	3	[I] Name not on the voters roll	1	2	3	[J] Intimidation/Violence	1	2	3	
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<p>KP10. HAVE YOU EVER PARTICIPATED IN AN ELECTION AS AN ASSISTED VOTER?</p> <p>MAKAMBOBATSIRWA KUVHOTA HERE?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No.....2</p>	<p>2⇒KP 13</p>																																												
<p>KP11. WHY WERE YOU ASSISTED?</p> <p>SEI MAKABATSIRWA?</p>	<p>Could not read or write.....A</p> <p>Old age.....B</p> <p>Living with disability (specify disability).....C</p> <p>Other (specify).....X</p>																																													

<p>KP12. WHEN IS THE NEXT HARMONISED ELECTION?</p> <p>SARUDZO DZINOTEVERA DZIRIKO RINHI?</p>	<p>Year.....1_____.</p> <p>Other.....2</p>		<p>KP16. WHAT HINDRANCES DO YOU FORESEE AS AN ASPIRING ELECTION CANDIDATE?</p> <p>NDEZVIPI ZVIMHINGAMUPINI/ZVIKONESO ZVAUNOONA SEMUNHU ACHADA KUZOKWIKWIDZA MUSARUDZO?</p>	<p>Fear of election related violence.....A Stringent requirements.....B Do not have the requirements.....C Gender roles and responsibilities.....D Lack of campaign resources.....E</p> <p>Other _____X</p>																	
<p>KP13. HOW LIKELY IS IT THAT YOU WILL VOTE IN THE NEXT ELECTION? WOULD YOU SAY LIKELY, NOT SURE OR NOT LIKELY?</p> <p>MUKANA WEKUTI MUNGE MUCHIVHOTA PASARUDZO DZINOTEVERA WAKAKURA ZVAKADII? TINGATI WAKANYANYA KUKURA, WAKAKURA ZVISHOMA KANA KUTI MUDIKI.</p>	<p>Likely.....1</p> <p>Not sure.....2</p> <p>Not likely.....3</p>	<p>1⇒KP 16</p>	<p>KP 17. HOW LIKELY ARE YOU TO VOTE FOR A FEMALE CANDIDATE AS A...?</p> <p>MUKANA WAKO WEKUVHOTERA MUNHUKADZI ANOKWIKWIDZA MUSARUDZO SA.... WAKAKURA SEI?</p> <p>[A] PRESIDENT</p> <p>[B] MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT/MP</p> <p>[C] COUNCILLOR</p> <p>WOULD YOU SAY VERY LIKELY, LIKELY OR NEVER?</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1547 491 1966 778"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very likely</th> <th>Likely</th> <th>Never</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] President</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] MP</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Councillor</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Very likely	Likely	Never	[A] President	1	2	3	[B] MP	1	2	3	[C] Councillor	1	2	3	
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[A] President	1	2	3																		
[B] MP	1	2	3																		
[C] Councillor	1	2	3																		
<p>KP14. IF NOT LIKELY OR NOT SURE, WHAT ARE YOUR REASONS?</p> <p>KANA MUKANA URI MUDIKI, ZVINGAKONZERWA NEI?</p>	<p>Polling station far.....A Not registered.....B No ID.....C No proof of residence.....D Lack knowledge of polling station.....E My vote makes no difference.....F Elections not fair.....G Don't like the candidates.....H Name not in voters roll.....I Intimidation/Violence.....J</p> <p>Other _____X</p>		<p>UNGATI WAKANYANYA KUKURA, WAKAKURA KANA KUTI HAPANA MUKANA ZVACHOSE?</p>																		
<p>KP15. WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING IN ELECTIONS AS A CANDIDATE?</p> <p>UNGAFARIRA HERE KUKWIKWIDZA PASARUDZO?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	<p>2⇒KP1 8</p>																			

KP 18. HOW IMPORTANT TO YOU ARE THE FOLLOWING REASONS WHICH MAKE PEOPLE NOT VOTE FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES? WOULD YOU SAY THEY ARE VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT OR NOT IMPORTANT?

ZVIKONZERO ZVINOTEVERA ZVINOITA KUTI VANHU VASAVHOTERE VANHUKADZI ZVAKAKUKOSHERAI SEI? MUNGATI ZVAKANYANYOKOSHA, ZVAKAKOSHAWO ZVISHOMA KANA KUTI HAZVINA KUKOSHA ZVACHOSE?

[A] WOMEN ARE TOO EMOTIONAL/VANHUKADZI VANONYANYOBATIKANA

[B] WOMEN HAVE COMPETING ROLES/VANHUKADZI VANE MABASA AKAWANDA EKUITA PANGUVA IMWE CHETE

[C] WOMEN ARE WEAK LEADERS/HUTUNGAMIRIRI HWEVANHUKADZI HAUNA KUSIMBA

[D] WOMEN ARE NOT EDUCATED/VANHUKADZI HAVANA KUDZIDZA

[E] WOMEN LACK SKILLS/VANHUKADZI HAVANA UNYANZVI

	Very Important	Some what important	Not Important
[A] Are too emotional	1	2	3
[B] Have competing roles	1	2	3
[C] Are weak leaders	1	2	3
[D] Are not educated	1	2	3
[E] Lack skills	1	2	3

KP 19. HOW IMPORTANT TO YOU ARE THE FOLLOWING REASONS WHY PEOPLE VOTE FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES? WOULD YOU SAY THEY ARE VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT OR NOT IMPORTANT?

ZVIKONZERO ZVINOTEVERA ZVINOITA KUTI VANHU VAVHOTERE VANHUKADZI ZVAKAKUKOSHERAI SEI? MUNGATI ZVAKANYANYOKOSHA, ZVAKAKOSHAWO ZVISHOMA KANA KUTI HAZVINA KUKOSHA ZVACHOSE?

[A] REPRESENTATION/KUMIRIRIRA

[B] LOYALTY/KUVIMBIKA

[C] WOMEN ARE THE MAJORITY/VANHUKADZI VAKAWANDA

[D] WOMEN ARE PEACE LOVING/VANHUKADZI VANODA RUNYARARO

[E] WOMEN KNOW COMMUNITY NEEDS/VANHUKADZI VANOZIVA ZVINODIWA MUNHARAUNDA

	Very Important	Some what important	Not Important
[A] Representation	1	2	3
[B] Loyalty	1	2	3
[C] They are the majority	1	2	3
[D] They are peace loving	1	2	3
[E] They know community needs	1	2	3

<p>KP 20. IN YOUR OPINION HOW LIKELY DO YOU THINK EACH OF THE FOLLOWING WILL OCCUR IN THE NEXT ELECTION?</p> <p>WOULD YOU SAY IT IS VERY LIKELY TO HAPPEN, LIKELY TO HAPPEN OR WILL NOT LIKELY HAPPEN?</p> <p>SEMAONERO ENYU, MUNOFUNGA KUTI ZVINOTEVERA ZVICHAITIKA HERE MUSARUDZO DZINOTEVERA? MUNGATI PANE MUKANA WAKANYANYA WEKUITIKA, ZVINOGONA KUITIKA KANA KUTI HAZVIITIKE ZVACHOSE?</p> <p>[A] CERTAIN CANDIDATES PREVENTED FROM RUNNING FOR OFFICE/VAMWE VAMIRIRIRI VACHADZIVISWA KUKWIKWIDZA MUSARUDZO</p> <p>[B] VIOLENCE AGAINST MALE CANDIDATES/MHIRIZHONGA YAKANANGANA NEVANHURUME VANENGE VACHIKWIKWIDZA</p> <p>[C] VIOLENCE AGAINST FEMALE CANDIDATES/MHIRIZHONGA YAKANANGANA NEVANHUKADZI VANENGE VACHIKWIKWIDZA</p> <p>[D] VIOLENCE AGAINST MALE VOTERS/MHIRIZHONGA YAKANANGANA NEVANHURUME VANENGE VACHIVHOTA</p> <p>[E] VIOLENCE AGAINST FEMALE VOTERS/MHIRIZHONGA YAKANANGANA NEVANHUKADZI VANENGE VACHIVHOTA</p>				
		Very likely	Likely	Not likely
	[A] Candidates prevented from running for office	1	2	3
	[B] Violence against male candidates	1	2	3
	[C] Violence against female candidates	1	2	3
	[D] Violence against male voters	1	2	3
	[E] Violence against female voters	1	2	3
[F] Youth on youth violence	1	2	3	

<p>KP 21. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS COULD PREVENT YOU FROM PARTICIPATING IN ELECTIONS</p> <p>PANE CHIMWE CHEZVIKONZERO ZVIRI PAMUSORO CHINOGONA KUKUTADZISA KUVHOTA</p> <p>A] CANDIDATES PREVENTED FROM RUNNING FOR OFFICE</p> <p>[B] VIOLENCE AGAINST MALE CANDIDATES</p> <p>[C] VIOLENCE AGAINST FEMALE CANDIDATES</p> <p>[D] VIOLENCE AGAINST MALE VOTERS</p> <p>[E] VIOLENCE AGAINST FEMALE VOTERS</p> <p>[F] YOUTH ON YOUTH VIOLENCE</p> <p>KP 22. IN YOUR OPINION, WHICH GROUP OF PEOPLE ARE MOST LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED BY VIOLENCE OR INTIMIDATION IN ELECTIONS IN YOUR AREA?</p> <p>MUMAONERO AKO, NDEAPI MAPOKA EVANHU ANGANYANYE KUBATWA NEMHIRIZHONGA KANA KUTYISIDZIRWA MUSARUDZO MUNHARAUNDA YENYU</p>	Yes No	
	<p>[A] Candidates prevented from running for office.....1.....2</p> <p>[B] Violence against male candidates... ..1.....2</p> <p>[C] Violence against female candidates... ..1.....2</p> <p>[D] Violence against male voters..... ..1.....2</p> <p>[E] Violence against female voters... ..1.....2</p> <p>[F] Youth on youth violence... ..1.....2</p>	
	Male candidates.....1 Female candidates.....2 Male voters.....3 Female Voters.....4 Youths.....5 Election Observers.....6 Election Officers.....6	

<p>KP23. HOW SAFE DO YOU FEEL AFTER AN ELECTION IN YOUR COMMUNITY? WOULD YOU SAY YOU FEEL VERY SAFE, RELATIVELY SAFE OR NOT SAFE AT ALL?</p> <p>MUNONZWA KUGADZIKANA KWAKADINI MUSHURE MESARUDZO MUNHARAUNDA MENYU? MUNGATI MUNONZWA KUGADZIKANA ZVAKANYANYA, KUGADZIKANA KANA KUTI HAPANA KUGADZIKANA ZVACHOSE?</p>	<p>Very safe.....1 Relatively safe.....2 Not safe at all.....3</p>	
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VOTER REGISTRATION		
VR1. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR VOTER REGISTRATION IN ZIMBABWE? NDIANI ANOONA NEZVEKUNYORESA VANHU VANODA KUZOVHOTA MUZIMBABWE?	ZEC.....1 Registrar General.....2 Political Parties.....3 Other Specify _____ 6 Don't Know.....8	
VR2. WHICH DOCUMENTS ARE REQUIRED FOR VOTER REGISTRATION? NDEAPI MAGWARO ANODIWA KUNYORESA KUTI UZOVHOTA?	Proof of residence plus Valid national ID.....1 Proof of residence plus Valid passport.....2 Proof of residence only.....3 National ID only.....4 Valid passport only.....5 Other _____ Specify _____ 6 Don't Know.....7	
VR3. OF THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS, WHICH ONES DO YOU NOT HAVE? PAMAGWARO AYA, NDEAPI AMUSINA? [A] Proof of residence [B] National ID [C] Valid passport	Proof of residence.....A National ID.....B Valid passport.....C Have _____ all _____ the documents.....D	D⇒VR5
VR4. WHAT ARE THE REASONS WHY YOU DO NOT HAVE IT (THEM)? NDEZVIPI ZVIKONZERO ZVINOITA KUTI MUSAVA NAWO?	It's too expensive.....A Cumbersome procedure to get.....B I don't want to have it.....C I don't know where to get it.....D	

	Don't have requirements.....E Other (specify) _____ X	
VR5. ARE YOU A REGISTERED VOTER? MAKANYORESA KUTI MUZOVHOTA HERE?	Yes.....1 No..... 2	1⇒VR7
VR6. WHAT ARE THE REASONS WHY YOU ARE NOT A REGISTERED VOTER? NDEZVIPI ZVIKONZERO ZVAKAITA KUTI MUSANYORESA KUZOVHOTA?	Do not have ID card.....A Registration centre too far.....B Unfriendly staff.....C Threatening _____ election environment.....D Polling station too far.....E Alien.....F Other (specify) _____ X	
VR6A. ARE YOU AWARE OF THE BIOMETRIC VOTER REGISTRATION (BVR)? MAKAMBONZWA NEZVE BIOMETRIC VOTER REGISTRATION HERE (BVR)?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
VR7. ARE YOU AWARE THAT THE VOTER ROLL WILL BE DISPLAYED BY ZEC FOR YOU TO INSPECT IF YOUR DETAILS ARE CORRECTLY CAPTURED? MUNOZIVA HERE KUTI MAZITA EVANHU VACHAZOVHOTA ACHABURITSWA NE ZEC KUTI VANHU VATARISE KUTI MAZITA AVO NEZVIMWEWO AKANYORWA ZVAKANAKA HERE?	Yes.....1 No.....2	

<p>VR8. HOW LIKELY IS IT THAT YOU WILL CHECK IF YOUR NAME IS CORRECTLY REFLECTED? WOULD YOU SAY VERY LIKELY, SOMEWHAT LIKELY OR VERY UNLIKELY?</p> <p>MUKANA WENYU WEKUTI MUNDOONGORORA ZITA RENYU NEZVIMWEWO KUTI ZVAKANYORWA ZVAKANAKA WAKAKURA SEI? MUNGATI WAKANYANYOKURA, WAKAKURAWO KANA KUTI HAPANA MUKANA ZVACHOSE HERE?</p>	<p>Very likely.....1 Somewhat likely.....2 Very unlikely.....3 Not a registered voter.....4</p>	
<p>VR9. HOW CONFIDENT ARE YOU THAT THE VOTERS ROLL WILL BE ACCURATE AND COMPLETE? WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY CONFIDENT, SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT OR NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL?</p> <p>MUNE CHIVIMBO CHAKADINI CHOKUTI MAZITA NEZVIMWEWO ZVEVACHAZOVHOTA ZVAKANYORWA ZVAKANAKA? MUNGATI MUNE VIMBO YAKANYANYOKURA, YAKAKURAWO KANA KUTI HAMUNA CHIVIMBO ZVACHOSE?</p>	<p>Very confident.....1 Somewhat confident.....2 Not confident at all.....3</p>	

<p>IP14. Record end time.</p>	<p>Hour and minutes :</p>	
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INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

<p>1. LANGUAGE IN WHICH THE INTERVIEW WAS CONDUCTED:</p>	<p>.....</p>	
<p>2. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS BEST DESCRIBES YOUR (INTERVIEWER'S) RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT LIVES?</p>	<p>I grew up in this community and never left..... 1</p> <p>I grew up in this community but have not lived here for many years..... 2</p> <p>I have never lived in this community but visit family here frequently..... 3</p> <p>I speak the language of this community but am unfamiliar with the people..... 4</p> <p>My ancestors are from this area but none of my immediate family lives here..... 5</p> <p>I live in a similar area nearby but am unfamiliar with this particular community..... 6</p> <p>The respondent and I share family and</p>	

	<p>friends in common..... 7</p> <p>OTHER: _____ 8</p>	
<p>3. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION THAT THE INTERVIEWER COMPLETED?</p>	<p>Primary..... 1</p> <p>Secondary..... 2</p> <p>Attended/ currently attending higher education..... 3</p> <p>Completed higher education..... 4</p>	
<p>4. WERE OTHERS PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW?</p>	<p>No..... 1</p> <p>Only small children..... 2</p> <p>Yes, spouse of respondent..... 3</p> <p>Yes, more than one other dult..... 4</p> <p>Other (specify): _____ 5</p>	
<p>5. WHAT PROPORTION OF THE QUESTIONS DO YOU FEEL THE RESPONDENT HAD</p>	<p>None..... 1</p>	

<p>DIFFICULTY ANSWERING?</p>	<p>A few..... 2</p> <p>Many..... 3</p> <p>Most..... 4</p> <p>Almost all..... 5</p>	
<p>6. HOW INTERESTED DID THE RESPONDENT SEEM DURING THE INTERVIEW?</p>	<p>Very interested.....1</p> <p>Somewhat interested..... 2</p> <p>Not very interested..... 3</p> <p>Hostile..... 4</p>	

<p>Interviewer's Comments</p>
<p>Team Leader's Comments</p>
<p>Supervisor's Comments</p>

Annex Three: List of Key Informant Interviewees

Name	Position/ Organisation	Location	Contact Details and	Type of Engagement	Comments
Julie Stewart	Director, SEARCWL	Harare	+263 4 745365 jessearcwl@gmail.com	Physical interview	Academic input
Hon. Jessie Majome, MP	MP and Parliamentarians for Global Action Member	Harare	0772 286 801 fjmajome@iwayafrica.co.zw	Physical interview	Political party input
Caroline Matizha	Technical advisor	Harare	carolinematizha@gmail.com	Physical interview	Gender equality
Abigail Matsvayi	Director, Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association	Harare	04 706676 director@zwla.co.zw amatsvai@zwla.co.zw	Physical interview	Law based CSO
Kudakwashe Chitsike	Director, Research and Advocacy Unit	Harare	director@rau.co.zw	Physical interview	Research based CSO
Rebecca Magorokosho	Law Society of Zimbabwe	Harare	0772935808 rebecca@lsz.co.zw rebecca.musimwa@gmail.com	Physical Interview	Law based organisation
Sakhile Sifelani	WIPSU	Harare	0772869187 wipsudirector@gmail.com	Physical Interview	WCOZ
Revai Makanje	UNDP	Harare	revai.makanje.aalbaek@undp.org	Physical or telephone or skype	Funding partner
Hondonga Farai Praise	Parliament of Zimbabwe	Harare	0775055872	Physical interview	Parliament of Zimbabwe
Hon Matienga	MP	Harare	0773010659 matiangamargaret@yahoo.com	Physical interview	MP

Hon Zindi	MP	Harare	0772863967	Telephone Interview	MP
Hon Mupariwa	MP	Harare	0772924155	Telephone Interview	MP
Priscilla Maphosa	Gender Links	Harare	zimmanager@genderlinks.org.za +263 772 735 722 +263 4 798600 /+263 4 799068	Physical	CSO
Sally Dura	WCOZ	Harare	0775708657 0715416797	Physical	WCOZ director
Reverend Tsvakai	UDACIZA	Chitungwiza	0772 112 543 rukamandybrenda@gmail.com 0773871290	Physical	Faith Based Organisations
Arkmore Kori	Zimbabwe Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace	Harare	Africa Synoid House Cnr 4 th street and Selous arkkori@zcbc.co.zw		Faith Based Organisations
Antonetta Hamandishe	Zimbabwe Election Support Network, EISA	Harare	Antonetta Hamandishe antonetta@eisa.org.za 0714046532	Physical /telephone	Other
Sungano Chisina	Zimbabwe Youth Council	Harare	6th Floor, Coal House 17 Nelson Mandela Ave Cnr N. Mandela/ L. Takawira Harare Zimbabwe		Young people

			Phone: +263 4 756177; 756189; Mobile: +263 773 506 163/ +263712 281 507 schisina@gmail.com		
M. Machacha	ZEC	Harare			ZANU PF
M. Zwizwai	ZEC	Harare			MDC T
Michael Mukashi	ZEC	Harare			MDC
Mr Mutemasango	ZEC	Harare			ZEC
Ms Sibanda	ZEC	Harare			ZEC
Mr Chibaya	ZEC	Harare			ZEC
Mrs Mudiwakure	ZEC	Harare			ZEC
Mrs Chisvo	ZEC	Harare			ZEC
Mr Chidamba	ZEC	Harare			ZEC
Mr Murenje	ZEC	Harare			ZEC

