



Aspiring Women Leaders Reject Constitutional Amendment Bill Number 2

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Experts urge citizens to reject Mnangagwa's Constitutional amendments

Staff Reporter

President Emmerson Mnangagwa's desire to amend the Constitution continues to face resistance as legal and political experts have called upon citizens to reject the proposed Constitutional Amendments during public hearings which are expected to be conducted by parliament between 29 March and 4 April 2020.

They argue that the proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 2 is largely about enhancing the power of the executive, consolidating dictatorship, weakening parliament oversight and negatively impacting on the independence of the judiciary and the principle of separation of powers—a view that is shared by several stakeholders across the country.

Speaking at a recent public dialogue meeting organised by the Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition, Election Resource Centre and the Heal Zimbabwe Trust, the experts accused Mnangagwa of hurriedly proposing amendments to the Constitution before its full implementation.

The development has also left Mnangagwa isolated as key members of his Political Actors Dialogue forum (POLAD), which has been accused of singing praise to Mnangagwa, dismissed in totality his proposed amendments.

So grave is the matter that some of the POLAD members have threatened to pull out of the dialogue forum if Mnangagwa proceeds with his proposed amendments.

Professor Lovemore Madhuku, a law expert and President of the National Constitutional Assembly and also POLAD member accused Mnangagwa and his ZANU PF party for proposing amendments “for nothing less than to show that they are in power and control of government.”

He added: “A Constitution is not a simple document that can just be amended at will.

“It must be somewhat sacred.

“Now it does not mean that it must not be changed but simply that it must be a fairly respectable document which you ordinarily ought not to interfere with.

“And when you visit it, you ought to realise that this document has nothing to do with the government of the day, that these set of rules go beyond the government of the day.

“It will be extremely rare for those that you elect for a five-year term to think about amending the Constitution.”

Madhuku also reminded citizens that what Mnangagwa is doing is not new as his ZANU PF party has been securing its interests through amending the Constitution.

“We have a problem with the government that has been running our country since 1980.

“They don't respect the view that a constitution is higher than other laws.

“They take the view that a constitution is like any other law and if elected (their) my first target is the constitution just to show that they are in power and in control of government.”

The professor also clarified that the reason why the constitution amendments should be rejected is that they are being driven by the government of the day of which has no business in amending the Constitution as the amendment process should be people driven.

“We are saying no to an amendment that is dominated by the government of the day but yes to an amendment that is dominated by the people”, said Madhuku in closing.

Jealousy Mawarire, a political analyst and Spokesperson of National Patriotic Front indicated that there is no basis for Mnangagwa's proposed amendments hence they should be rejected.



Professor Lovemore Madhuku, Constitutional Law Expert

“In refusing the amendments being promulgated by Amendment no.2 Bill, you look at some of the issues around the appointment of judges.

“The president want powers to appoint and even appoint beyond the prescribed age of 70 years.

“It is very clear why they are doing that, they have compromised the judiciary even after the coup.

“They do not want the burden of starting to compromise new people, so they would rather carry on with those that are already compromised.

“So the easiest way is to amend the Constitution so that they remain with Malaba and all the other judges that are compromised.

“We have judges that presided over an application that the coup was constitutional.

“I have never seen a constitutional coup because what I know in any coup that I have read about is that the first thing that you subvert is a constitution. *Continued on page 3*



Those who can't uphold the Constitution should abdicate their offices, not amputate the Constitution

By Tapiwanashe Chiriga

In 2013, an unprecedented majority voted yes to a brilliant Constitution that was a product of robust and inclusive consultation of the citizens at all levels of society. The level of engagement and consultation made the Zimbabwean 2013 Constitution a true reflection of the will of the People. It can aptly be called the voice of the people and if one remembers well, the occupant of Number 1 Chancellor Avenue loves calling such the voice of God.

What naturally was supposed to follow was the alignment of all laws applicable in Zimbabwe to the National Constitution as chosen overwhelmingly by the people.

The recent bill gazetted by Government seeking to amend the National Constitution in at least 22 ways at one time exposes the extent to which the group of people that calls itself a government is willing to go in as far as power consolidation is concerned. This comes on the backdrop of the controversial first amendment that was shoved on our throats by the ruling elite.

The Constitution of the Republic is the foundation on which the country's governance, democracy (real, imagined or mutilated) and laws lie. It thus follows that even a single amendment to the Constitution is a direct and unequivocal attempt to shake and rearrange the foundations and such should happen in rarest of circumstances.

Mugabe in the 37 years that he misgoverned Zimbabwe, amended the Lancaster Constitution 20 times, the 20th of which was the birth of the 2013 Constitution and even this number itself considered dangerous and too many by many.

The 2nd Amendment Bill to the Constitution of Zimbabwe essentially and for all intents and purposes has nothing to do with the people of Zimbabwe or making right anything in the form, structure and culture of the governance systems of Zimbabwe. This is not even about the Constitution itself. This is about the consolidation of stolen power by an insecure and illegal clueless holder of office in the form Mnangagwa. It is about making Mnangagwa have the powers equivalent to those of a 12th century imperial king.

Mnangagwa is acting, as always on paranoia. He is afraid of and feels threatened by the thought of a Chiwenga Vice Presidency that would have roots in the power of "electoral legitimacy". He is afraid of



Tapiwanashe Chiriga

getting toppled and will want a submissive Vice President who will serve at his pleasure. While this is politically convenient for Mnangagwa, we surely cannot allow any man no matter what scary reptile name they give themselves for self-importance, to sacrifice our Constitution on the altar of political expediency and cleanse themselves of paranoia using the blood of our democracy. If Mnangagwa is afraid of how the Presidency is structured, he can kindly excuse himself from it, he won't be missed after all. He surely cannot ask to amend a provision that is even yet to be put to test.

Another classic example of how all this charade is nothing more than the consolidation of absolute power by the visibly corruptible is the intention to contaminate and pollute the independence of our Judiciary.

The first test of democracy and the rule of law in any structured society is the independence of the Judiciary and for Mnangagwa to seek to make Judges to serve at his pleasure and the nation's peril, is an arrogant confirmation that we have in our faces a politician who wants absolute power at whatever cost, even if such

costs include the desecration of our sacred institutions. Had it been in his power and ability, Mnangagwa would even abolish the Judiciary and make himself the entire Judiciary. Mnangagwa even seeks to appoint the Prosecutor General himself. After dismally failing to wield enough power to haunt political enemies through his unconstitutional Special Prosecution Unit in his own office, he now wants to directly appoint the PG who will be micromanaged for such purposes.

Having at many times clashed with the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission a Chapter 17 Commission, over his penchant for suppressing and abusing rights, Mnangagwa has come up with a masterstroke of a plan, only problem is that the plan has the sophistication as deep as a fingerbowl. Mnangagwa is seeking to take away some of the powers of the Human Rights Commission, the majority of which are centred around the abuse of citizens by state apparatus and individuals acting on behalf of the "system" and give them to a new creature which shall serve at his pleasure. He is trying to call that creature a public protector. The government wants an amendment of

Section 327(3) of the Constitution to the effect that the the President and his executive will need the approval of Parliament in agreements that place fiscal obligations on Zimbabwe with "international organizations" only. The attempted deletion of "foreign organizations" from this list is a clear indication of the intention. This effectively means that Mnangagwa wants to formalize and legalize his dirty deals with cartels in the Middle East and the mortgaging of Zimbabwe to China. Mnangagwa is seeking to entrench a culture of impunity and clothe it with a veneer of Constitutionality, which is probably the most shameful thing any creature occupying the Presidency could do.

These amendments have nothing to do with the people of Zimbabwe, neither is it anything near a genuine cause to make right any perceived flaw in the Constitution. This is all about Mnangagwa and the consolidation of power. Not even ZanuPf itself stands to benefit from these amendments, they are a personal power move by a selfish misleader who views himself as a 12th century Chief in some medieval polity.

This government has failed in an exceptionally dismal manner to implement the Constitution in many progressive ways. They have flat out failed to reform and align dozens of pieces of repressive and unprogressive legislation to the Constitution. Having failed to implement and follow the Constitution, they have only one solution, twisting it to their liking.

They will need to be reminded, for they seem to forget, that the Constitution is sacrosanct and should be for generations and never the property of a ruling elite of a particular limited time. If Mnangagwa and his fellows feel uncomfortable with the Constitution of the Republic to which they are bound as duty and office bearers, they are free to vacate the offices and as sure as the sun shall rise from the east tomorrow, they will not be missed. It is incumbent on all progressive and patriotic Zimbabwean to protect the sanctity of our Constitution from getting defiled by politicians. It is our collective duty to reject in the loudest and firmest of voices the mutilation of our Constitution by people who have failed to implement it. The people shall stand firm in defense of their Constitution and Democracy.

Tapiwanashe Chiriga is the Secretary General of the Zimbabwe National Students Union (ZINASU). He can be contacted on cell +263778402734, email

Why Citizens Must Reject The Constitution Amendment Bill No.2 of 2019

The Bill is a violation of Sections 17, 56 and 80 of the Constitution, which guarantee gender parity at all levels of leadership. The Government of Zimbabwe should be taking a cue from progressive countries such as South Africa, Senegal and Rwanda where a lot of progress is being made towards gender parity. In addition, the Government has not undertaken consultations to evaluate the impact of Proportional Representation (PR) seats in genuinely empowering women and increasing their voice in leadership, policy formulation and the development of the country.

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FREE
the judiciary, STOP the amendments to the constitution

#WE DEMAND RETURN TO RULE OF LAW

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The Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition is a broad based civil society network of over 72 active members comprising churches, women's groups, social movements, residents associations, labour unions, human rights lawyers, and health professionals. It was formed in August of 2001 to focus on democracy, human rights, good governance and sustainable development issues – working locally, regionally and internationally.

Aspiring Women Leaders Reject Constitutional Amendment Bill Number 2

1 000 aspiring women leaders who are members of WALPE submitted 1 000 letters to Parliament on Thursday, 20 February 2020 rejecting the proposed constitutional amendment bill No. 2. The proposed bill seeks to among other proposals extend the women's Parliamentary proportional representation quota system by 10 more years. The women leaders drawn from all the 10 provinces in Zimbabwe have been carrying out community consultative meetings with fellow women on the proposed amendment. They all agreed to reject the bill in toto. The main reason for rejecting the extension of the quota system is that it delays the achievement of gender equality in Zimbabwe by 10 more years. They cited that the extension is a ploy to avoid aligning gender parity laws with the constitution, and in the process, maintain the status quo where women occupy less than 15% of all leadership positions in the country.

The quota system came into effect in 2013 when the country adopted a new constitution. Section 124 (b) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe provides for the women Quota system of 60 seats in Parliament which are given to each political party based on their tally of votes in the House of Assembly elections for each province: ". . . For the life of the first two Parliaments after the effective date, an additional sixty women members, six from each of the provinces into which Zimbabwe is divided, elected through a system of proportional representation based on the votes cast for candidates representing political parties in a gen-



WALPE STAFF MEMBERS

eral election for constituency members in the provinces . . ." The system had a sunset clause of 10 years and is supposed to expire in 2023. When a constitutional bill is proposed, Parliament through the clerk of Parliament invites members of the public to submit their views regarding the proposed amendments. The women leaders took advantage of the procedure and submitted their objections. Some of the issues raised by the women in rejecting

the bill are as follows:
 - Extending the PR quota system defers the achievement of gender equality in Zimbabwe by ten more years. The existing system has been in effect since 2013. After two full cycles of harmonized elections and numerous by-elections, the net number of women in elected leadership positions has decreased. For example, the number of women MPs directly elected into constituencies dropped from 26 in the 8th Parliament to 25 in the 9th Parliament.
 - Political parties used the PR quota system to deny women (particularly young women)

opportunities to compete for constituency seats. The system was abused by political party leaders mainly men to further divide women. The women were appointed on loyalty, bootlicking and factional basis, leaving out more deserving women. The system also failed to produce many new leaders as the older women Parliamentarians who had served for many years take 'retirement' in the PR 'safe seats'.
 - The PR system is a huge burden on the

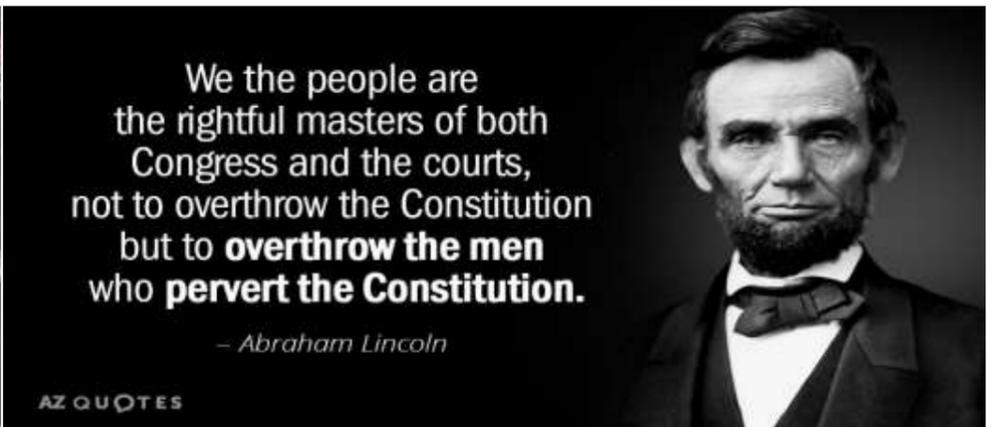
country's fiscus, and a waste of tax payers' money as it leads to a bloated Parliament. Given the economic hardships facing Zimbabwe, the extra 60 seats on top of 210 are too many for the country and very costly.

- Statistically women are the majority (52.3%) of the population yet they are disproportionately represented in leadership and decision-making platforms. Women are currently occupying an average 15% of all leadership positions nationally.

The women leaders were clear that what is needed is to fully implement sections 17, 56 and 80 of the Constitution which clearly provide for gender equality in Parliament and all other leadership positions that include community level leadership positions such as School Development Committees (SDCs), Health Centre Committees (HCCs), Village Development Committees (VIRDCO), Ward Development Committees (WARDCO) and also local government. These positions are critical for women to occupy as key developmental decisions that affect women and girls more are made at these levels.

WALPE will continue to engage more women to air their views regarding the bill and shall mobilize them to attend the Parliamentary public hearings on the bill to be conducted across the country. The women will again reject the piecemeal approach to the achievement of gender parity in Zimbabwe.

Source: Women's Academy for Leadership and Political Excellence (WALPE)



Experts urge citizens to reject Mnangagwa's Constitutional amendments

From page 1 "We have heard honourable (Job) Sikhala being arrested for suggesting that we should remove ED (President Mnangagwa) and some of the people that are saying you can not remove a constitutionally elected President were the ones that were at the forefront in November 2017 removing a constitutionally elected president and you wonder, do we read the same constitution?"

"...let us take take the opportunity, cease the opportunity that has been opened up about these purported amendments to discuss the discourse on amending the constitution that we have but let us not allow ZANU PF to run with the agenda of amending the constitution. Let us resist that."

"We do not want a situation where if someone is afraid of Chiwenga

(VP), he says no I do not want a running mate because if we win Chiwenga would kill me and take over me.

"So in order for me to circumvent that let me change the Constitution from the current running mate clause and give myself powers to appoint."

"That is not a principle that I think we should entertain as citizens and political players," said Mawarire.

MDC Alliance Legislator Hon Khucaca Phulu argued that there is no basis for Mnangagwa's proposed amendments except that of weakening all other institutions and strengthening the president.

"If you look at the amendments, they tend to strengthen the president and weaken the judiciary."

"They weaken everyone else."

"So this amendment is a symptom of an illegitimate president who is attacking the constitution."

"A legitimate president will not attack the constitution."

"So we are seeing the evidence of the illegitimacy in the manner how he treats the constitution."

"We are consolidating the coup, there was also the stolen election and now we are consolidating the power of the stolen election."

"We therefore reject Constitutional Amendment No2 hook line and sinker."

"If there are any journeying amendments that we feel ought to come back then those amendments must come respectfully."

"Our message is let us implement, learn lessons and come back to talk about these amendments."

He added: "This (Constitutional Amendment Bill No.2) document I characterise it as a dangerous document, a document formulated by someone who is illegitimate and who is trying to deflect from the crises of governance that we have as a country."

Representing MDC-T, Ms Priscilla Misihairambwi said: "We can not go for this amendment without changing the electoral system."

"These are the conversations that we need to begin making."

"If this amendment is going to come back, let it be the answer to the electoral system."

History of constitutional amendments in Zimbabwe

Tracking the history of Constitutional Amendments in Zimbabwe since the days of Robert Mugabe has confirmed that the process has largely an affair of consolidating power in the hands of the ruling elite.

This was achieved by a constitutional scheme that strengthened the powers of the executive against the other two arms of the state and by giving constitutional status to strong views held by the executive. The latter point is evidenced by a series of amendments meant to reverse decisions of the Supreme Court merely to impose the strong views of the executive. In the executive presidency, the framers found an effective device to undermine traditional checks and balances utilised by most democratic governmental systems.

It is striking that these amendments were not subjected to public debate. The mere say so of the executive was sufficient to justify fundamental political changes. As a consequence, political intolerance became a driving force in constitutional reform. This is a recipe for disaster: a constitution must be able to outlive the political emotions of the day. The surest way of achieving this is to subject constitution-making to an open and broad people-centred process transcending partisan political interests.

This is the lesson to be learnt from the haphazard and partisan constitution-making process of the period examined in this article.

Amendment 1 (1981): Black Advancement or Affirmative Action

This amendment was effected by Act No. 27 of 1981. It may appropriately be described as a "black advancement or affirmative action" amendment. The original Lancaster House provisions required appointees to the Senate Legal Committee and the Judicial Service Commission to be lawyers of not less than seven years experience.³ The new government immediately realised that few blacks had the requisite number of years of experience to qualify for appointment and yet it was imperative in the new political dispensation for blacks to be appointed to key institutions.

Amendment 2 (1981): Establishment of Supreme Court and High Court

This amendment was effected by the Act No. 25 of 1981. Before this amendment, the highest court in Zimbabwe was the High Court, which had two divisions: the Appellate Division of the High Court and the General Division of the High Court.¹⁵ The amendment merely created two courts from one, with the Appellate Division being transformed into a Supreme Court while the General Division became the High Court. There was no change of substance and the motivation for the amendment must have been to create a new look court consistent with the practice of other countries.

Amendment 3 (1983): Abolishing Dual Citizenship

This amendment was effected by Act No. 1 of 1983. Although it dealt with other issues, its most far reaching provision was on dual citizenship.

Amendment 4 (1984): Strengthening the hand of the Prime Minister vis-a-vis the non-executive President

The Lancaster House Constitution provided for a parliamentary executive system of government headed by a Prime Minister and with a non-executive President as head of state. The framers devised a system whereby the non-executive President, while largely acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, retained some discretionary powers in relation to certain specific issues.

Amendment 5 (1985): Provincial Governors

This amendment dealt with a new political institution in the form of provincial governors. Provincial governors were not provided for in the Lancaster House Constitution. The amendment inserted a new section 111 A in the Constitution which stated that "an Act of Parliament may provide for the appointment by the President of governors for any areas within Zimbabwe". It did not specifically refer to "provincial governors" and was worded in such a way as to permit the appointment of district and/or regional governors.

Amendment 6 (1987): Abolishing the Reserved Seats for Whites

Among the most notorious provisions of the Lancaster House Constitution were those clauses that preserved the privileged status of the white population. The constitution provided for two voters rolls: a "white roll" on whom were registered white voters and a "common roll" on whom were registered all other voters.⁴³ White voters participated in a separate election in which they elected their own members of the House of Assembly. Twenty seats out of one hundred seats in the House of Assembly were reserved for whites⁴⁴ while in the Senate, out of forty members, ten had to be white.⁴⁵ The latter were elected by an electoral college consisting, exclusively of the twenty white members of the House of Assembly.

Amendment 7 (1987): Executive Presidency

This amendment introduced the most substantial change to the governmental system in Zimbabwe. In one swap, the parliamentary executive system of the Lancaster House Constitution was metamorphosed into some obscure system most of whose features exhibited a presidential character.

Amendment 8 (1989): Attorney-General

The most substantive portion of Amendment 8 dealt with the office of the Attorney-General. In the Lancaster House Constitution, the Attorney-General's office was purely professional. Making the Attorney-General part of the Public Service was intended to create a nonpartisan official. Amendment 8 made substantial changes to this notion of the Attorney-General by turning the office, by and large, into a political institution. This was achieved by making the Attorney-General "the principal legal adviser to the Government and taking the office out of the Public Service".

Amendment 9 (1989): Abolishing the Senate and introducing a unicameral legislature

The Lancaster House Constitution provided for a bicameral legislature in which Parliament consisted of two chambers, a Senate and a House of Assembly. Amendment 9 abolished the Senate and established a unicameral legislature. The former "House of Assembly" became "Parliament" but with its composition increased from one hundred to one-hundred and fifty members. Thus, the size of the new one-chamber Parliament was made bigger than its two-chamber predecessor. This raises questions about the intentions of the authors of this aspect of constitutional reform.

Amendment 10: Two Vice-Presidents

This amendment was introduced by Act No. 15 of 1990. Its sole purpose was to make provision for the appointment of a second vice-president. It did not make it mandatory for the country to have two vice-presidents but merely permitted the President to appoint "not more than two Vice-Presidents".⁷ Thus, it left it to the President to decide whether to have one or two vice-presidents.

Amendment 11: First Amendment of the Bill of Rights and Land Reform 1

The Lancaster House Constitution entrenched the Bill of Rights for the first ten years of independence. The entrenchment was in the following form: any proposal to amend the Bill of Rights less than ten years after 18 April 1980 required the approval of all members of the House of Assembly. Amendment 11 was the first attack on the Lancaster House Bill of Rights. It is significant that this first attack was largely directed at section 16 which protects private property. Section 16 had, in the first ten years of independence, been the main obstacle to the new government's acquisition of land for resettlement for agricultural purposes.

Amendment 12: Service Commissions and Land Reform 2

This amendment was effected by Act number 4 of 1993. Its main focus was on rearranging the Service Commissions. The Lancaster House constitution had purported to settle most questions relating to the organisation and administration of the Public Service, the Police Force, the Prison Service and the Defence Forces. Providing for such issues in the constitution meant that every proposed change to the operational framework of any of these security arms of the state had to lead to a constitutional amendment. The government wanted flexibility in dealing with the security arms and this was achieved by amending the constitution and transferring matters of detail to an Act of Parliament.

Amendment 13: Reversing Supreme Court ruling on death row phenomenon and Land Reform 3

This amendment was effected by Act No. 9 of 1993. The main focus of this amendment was reversing the Supreme Court decision in *Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe v AG and Others*.⁰³ In that case, the CCJP

made an application to the Supreme Court in terms of Section 24 of the Constitution to prevent the execution of four convicted murderers and to have the sentences of death set aside.

Amendment 14: Reversing the Supreme Court ruling in Rattigan and Land Reform 4

This amendment was effected by Act No. 14 of 1996. It had several aspects. The first was a reversal of the Supreme Court ruling in *Rattigan and Others v Chief Immigration Officer and Others*.¹¹ In that case, the three applicants were all Zimbabwean citizens. The department of Immigration had refused their alien husbands permanent residence in Zimbabwe. They sought a declaration that their rights under sections 11 and 22 of the Bill of Rights had been infringed by the refusal of the respondents to permit their alien husbands to reside with them in Zimbabwe. It also held, obiter and in line with its earlier observations in *In Re Munhumeso*¹⁰ that section 11 of the Constitution was not a mere preamble but embodied substantive rights which included the right to life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law.

Amendment 15: Change of Financial Year

This amendment was effected by Act, No. 10 of 1998. It was exclusively a technical amendment which changed the government's financial year from (1 July to 30 June), to 1 January to 31 December, of each year.

Amendment No. 16 further limited such 'unjustifiable' compensation to improvements on land. Ultimately, Amendment No. 17 was promulgated to oust entirely the jurisdiction of the courts over cases of acquisition of land by the state, thus rendering impotent national and international protections of the fundamental right to protection of the law, a fair hearing, and the independence of the judiciary. Amendment No. 17 was also a means for the state to restrict the freedom of persons to move out of Zimbabwe on the vague grounds of alleged public interest, national interests or economic interests of the state. This was done to circumvent yet another Constitutional Court ruling in *Chirwa v Registrar General*³, which ruled that such restrictions to freedom of movement were in violation of the Constitution and therefore null and void.



Why Citizens Must Reject Constitution Amendment Bill No.2 of 2019

The Constitution Amendment Bill No.2 of 2019 is one of the biggest threats to civil and political rights in Zimbabwe. Single handedly, the Bill seeks to take Zimbabwe back to the legacy of the Lancaster House Constitution:

1. The Constitution is a product of the tireless efforts by citizens to develop and entrench democratic ethos in Zimbabwe as a solution to decades of crisis. In this regard the Constitution represents the views and aspirations of citizens as demonstrated by 94.49% of the voters who voted in favour of the Constitution in 2013.

2. The Bill is a violation of Sections 17, 56 and 80 of the Constitution, which guarantee gender parity at all levels of leadership. The Government of Zimbabwe should be taking a cue from progressive

countries such as South Africa, Senegal and Rwanda where a lot of progress is being made towards gender parity. In addition, the Government has not undertaken consultations to evaluate the impact of Proportional Representation (PR) seats in genuinely empowering women and increasing their voice in leadership, policy formulation and the development of the country.

3. Beginning 2023, the Constitution provides that an elected Vice President will takeover in the event that the President vacates office before the end of their tenure. This means that the party from which the president comes from will now have the sole discretion to choose a successor regardless of whether or not they are popular.

4. Beginning 2023, the

Constitution provides that the President together with two Vice Presidents will now be elected. The Bill removes this provision by giving the president the power to appoint Vice Presidents. The right of citizens to choose leaders of their choice must be respected and citizens should be accorded the right to self-determination.

5. The Bill seeks to increase the number of appointed Ministers from five (5) to seven (7) thereby increasing the number of Ministers and government expenditure.

6. The Bill returns the Constitution Amendment Bill No.1 of 2017, which was rejected by citizens. It removes the role of citizens in nominating and monitoring the appointments of senior officers of the judiciary and gives the

President the power to appoint. Judges and the Prosecutor General will now serve at the mercy of the President. This means that the Judiciary will no longer be independent.

Zimbabwe is at risk of sliding into a defacto one party state where the ruling party has the sole discretion to determine the governance of this country. The gains made through the new Constitution of 2013 risk becoming moot if these amendments sail through.

What You Can DO To **STOP** Constitution Amendment Bill No.2:

- Defend The Constitution By Rejecting All Amendments During The Public Consultations By Parliament in Your Area
- Call your MP NOW and Register Your Disapproval to Amending the Constitution
- Monitor Parliamen-

Before we Amend, #howfar on implementation & alignment of legislation to the constitution we already have!!?

#sesingaphi
#tavepapi
#howfar



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