

URGENT ACTION

DRAFT LAW THREATENS EXISTENCE OF NGOS

On 5 November 2021, the Zimbabwe government gazetted a Private Voluntary Organisation Amendment Bill to counter terrorism and prohibit political lobbying from non-government organisations. Following public consultations and submissions from various stakeholders, an amended bill was presented in June 2022 which significantly altered the initial bill, disregarded civil society's concerns and imposed stricter and more repressive clauses. The bill, if passed, threatens to crack down on civil society and organisations exposing human rights violations and holding the government accountable, criminalise their work and impose punitive measures, including imprisonment.

TAKE ACTION: WRITE AN APPEAL IN YOUR OWN WORDS OR USE THIS MODEL LETTER

Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare

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Dear Professor Paul Mavima,

I write to express concern about the draft Private Voluntary Organisation (PVO) Amendment Bill that is currently under debate in parliament. As you know, the PVO bill was first introduced by the government on 5 November 2021 to 'counter terrorism' and prohibit private lobbying from non-governmental organisations (NGOs). In June 2022, following public consultation and submissions from various stakeholders, you presented further amendments to the bill. The latest amendments to the bill pose a serious threat to the vital work of civil society organisations that have been exposing human rights violations, holding the government accountable, and ensuring the rights of the Zimbabwean people are respected, protected, promoted and fulfilled. The proposed amendments introduce additional, excessively punitive, criminal and civil penalties for noncomplying PVOs, as well as individual liability for trustees, employees and managers of PVOs, and anyone involved in the control of a PVO, including members of the public. The bill concentrates power in the office of the Registrar, which power may be used to de-register and refuse registration to organisations which in the past have come under attack and been criticized by the government.

Furthermore, the further amendments you introduced in June 2022, have far reaching material changes which were not in the original bill which the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare consulted the public on. These significant changes must be subjected to public consultation.

If passed, the bill, which is now being debated in parliament – the next sitting due to take place on 20-21 August – would constitute a grave violation of the rights to freedom of expression and association, severely curtailing the work of civil society, including enabling the shutting down of some organisations which work to promote and protect human rights and call for accountability from the government.

I urge you to immediately withdraw the significantly amended bill from further parliamentary debate until it is subjected to public consultation and to remove any clauses that undermine the work of civil society organizations. I also urge you to fully consider recommendations made by civil society organizations during the consultation process.

Yours sincerely,

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

On 31 August 2021, the Zimbabwe Government, through its cabinet, approved amendments to the Private Voluntary Amendment Act which were proposed by the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. The proposed changes to the Act were met with widespread scepticism based on the current national context and historical experiences. The country is already in election mode and is heading towards a crucial election in July 2023. The interpretation of the provisions of the proposed PVO bill must be understood in the current context within which it is proposed. Overall, post-election disputes, a collapsing economy and widespread economic hardships caused by poor economic policies and austerity measures have raised tensions in the country. NGOs have been falsely accused of meddling in political affairs and stirring the populace to vote against the ruling party.

On 29 June 2021, the ruling party's Harare Provincial Development Coordinator issued a directive that NGOs must submit their operational strategies to him for review/approval. He called on the police to arrest all those that refused to comply and threatened to ban NGOs that had not submitted their plans. Civil society came together and challenged the legality of his orders with the High Court ruling in September 2021 that the directive was illegal.

The government has also considered enacting a 'Patriotic Bill'. A ruling party member of parliament, Hon Pukurai Togarepi of ZANUP PF, who supported the motion for government to develop a Patriotic Bill noted that: "*...civic organisations that in their activities deviate from their core business and start advancing activities that destabilise the people of Zimbabwe ... people come to this country, they tell us that they are social welfare organisations yet they have political agendas ... if you have campaigned against Zimbabwe, the law should actually bar you from getting into any public office because you will have killed the people that you want to look after.*"

In 2004 an initial attempt was made to regulate NGOs through the 2004 '*Non-Governmental Organization Bill*'. The Bill was passed by Parliament but never signed into law by then President, Robert Mugabe. The NGO Bill was brought about in a similar context. To date the context has not changed as civil society leaders continue to be targeted, accused of tarnishing the image of the state by exposing human rights violations or of representing 'Western' interests when they call for the authorities to respect and protect human rights.

The PVO Bill places all civic organisations registered under different laws under one law and the clauses indicate an attempt to control and shut down civil society perceived to be 'anti-government.' The bill aims to limit CSOs ability to perform roles that might fundamentally affect the ability of ordinary Zimbabweans to fully participate in the upcoming elections and thus infringe on their constitutionally guaranteed civil and political rights. The Bill contains vague provisions where supporting or opposing a political party or candidate is prohibited, but it is not clear what supporting or opposing a political party means. Civil society organisations, that is, organisations that provide very critical safety nets for political actors in the run up to elections, either through the provision of legal aid or socio-medical assistance, voter education, mobilisation of new entries to the voters' row, election monitoring and/or observation, are considered 'political' under the proposed bill and are worried that their interventions may be misconstrued as support to political parties.

Civil society has presented oral and written submissions, including the 'CSOs' Consolidated Analysis of the PVO Bill', highlighting their concerns to the Parliament Legal Committee, Parliament Portfolio Committee on Public Service. On 11 April 2022 civil society met with the Minister of Justice during a consultative meeting and the Minister addressed parliament agreeing to introduce various amendments. The proposed amendments which the Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare brought back to Parliament are worse than the first with provisions that introduced additional, excessively punitive, criminal and civil penalties for noncomplying PVOs, as well as individual liability for trustees, employees and managers of PVOs, and anyone involved in the control of a PVO, including members of the public.

PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET: Shona, English

You can also write in your own language.

PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL: 23 September 2022

Please check with the Amnesty office in your country if you wish to send appeals after the deadline.

NAME AND PRONOUN: Civil society organisations and its members (they/them)