ZIMBABWE CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS (ZCTU)

PARLIAMENT AND ADVOCACY TOOLKIT

ZIMBABWE CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS (ZCTU)

WORKERS, TIME TO FIGHT
Proud to be ZCTU

NOTHING ABOUT US, WITHOUT US
WHAT IS ADVOCACY?

- A DELIBERATE PROCESS OF INFLUENCING POLICY DECISIONS.
  (ZCTU Advocacy Orientation Workshop 2010)

- A PROCESS AIMED AT PROMOTING JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS CONSCIOUSNESS WITHIN COMMUNITIES.
  (Care International)

AN ORGANISED AND DEMOCRATIC PROCESS OF BRINGING CHANGE BY RAISING VOICES FOR THE VOICELESS, MARGINALISED, OPPRESSED AND INFLUENCING POLICIES, LAWS AND DECISION MAKING.
  (International Institute of Advocacy)

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENT

- PARLIAMENT HAS THE PLENARY POWER TO MAKE WHATEVER LAW IT CONSIDERS NECESSARY FOR ZIMBABWE

- PARLIAMENT EXAMINES, INVESTIGATES, CHALLENGES AND SCRUTINIZES THE WORK OF GOVERNMENT

- PARLIAMENT HOLDS DEBATE IN WHICH MEMBERS DISCUSS GOVERNMENT POLICIES, ACTIONS AND SPENDING

- PARLIAMENT HOLDS THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABLE FOR ITS POLICIES, ACTIONS AND SPENDING
ISSUE ANALYSIS

STAGE 1
ISSUE/PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Seek to highlight critical issues.

STAGE 2
PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Understand the issue holistically:
What is the problem?
Why is it a problem?
Whose problem is it?
What are the root causes/source of problem?
What are the manifestations of the problem?

STAGE 3
STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Assess your capacities, resources and understand external interest and power relations

STAGE 4
PREPARE PROBLEM ANALYSIS & DEFINE STRATEGY

A set of actions with determined vision and logical argument

STAGE 5
TELL THEM YOUR PROBLEM, POINTS & POSITION

Amplify the voice of the affected

STAGE 6
EVALUATE PROGRESS OR IMPACT

Assess Change in attitude, behaviours, beliefs and practices
**PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS**

**CAUSES**
- Partisan Army and Police
- Bad economic policies
- Guided democracy
- Bad corporate governance
- Repressive laws
- (GPA) Global Political Agreement
- (COPAC) Constitution Select Committee
- Bad Governance
- Social and cultural practices
- Economic Hardships

**CORE PROBLEMS**
- Land invasions and greed
- Country risk factor
- Corruption and looting
- Poor infrastructure

**EFFECTS**
- Political violence
- Selective application of the law
- Look east policy
- Declining health institutions
- Globalisation
- Huge local & foreign debt
- Violation of Civil Liberties
- Importation of cheap quality goods
- Intolerance of Political affiliation

**DEFECTIVE CONSTITUTION**

**ADVOCACY**
- Elections marred with violence
- Election rigging
- Lack of unity
- No Rule of Law
- Slave wages
- Poverty
- Low life expectancy
- Nepotism
- Yellow unions
- Natural disasters
- Donor dependance
- Poor social services
- Casualisation of Labour
- Violation of Trade Union and Workers Rights

ZCTU ADVOCACY ORIENTATION WORKSHOP 2010
THE LAW MAKING PROCESS

STAGE 1
PROBLEM OR ISSUE IS IDENTIFIED

STAGE 2
THE BILL (PROPOSED LAW) (Gazetted 14 Days)

STAGE 3
First reading Bill introduced
Second reading Bill is debated
Parliamentary Legal Committee Check of the bill is compliant with the Constitution
Third reading Bill is Passed or rejected by Vote
Committee Stage The Committee decides the fate of the bill

STAGE 4
Third reading Bill is Passed or rejected by Vote
Parliamentary Legal Committee Check of the bill is compliant with the Constitution
Second reading Bill is debated
First reading Bill introduced
Committee Stage The Committee decides the fate of the bill

STAGE 5
PRESIDENTIAL ASSENT
Amended or Rejected

STAGE 6
THE BILL IS GAZETTED AND BECOMES AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT (LAW)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY 90 Day lapse or deadlock
Amended or Rejected
SENATE
Amended or Rejected

NOTHING ABOUT US, WITHOUT US
These issues are of Public Interest and any ordinary Zimbabwean has got a right to be heard by the Parliament, any concerned Ministry, Government Departments and the local Authorities.
A GOOD LAW IS CONSISTANT WITH EXISTING POLICIES AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

A GOOD LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL

A GOOD LAW IS ENFORCEABLE

A GOOD LAW IS CLEARLY DRAFTED

A GOOD LAW IS OBJECTIVE AND CLEAR

A GOOD LAW PROVIDES FOR DUE PROCESS

A GOOD LAW PROVIDES MECHANISM FOR MONITORING

A GOOD LAW IS MADE IN CONSULTATION WITH INTERESTED GROUPS AND PARTIES
- WRITE TO / APPROACH YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

- WRITE TO / APPROACH THE RELEVANT PARLIAMENTARY PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

- MONITOR DEBATES OF BILLS AND MOTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

- PETITION AND ORGANISE PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS ON ISSUES OF CONCERN

- MAKE USE OF UN, AU, SADC AND ILO AGREEMENTS WHICH ZIMBABWE RATIFIED

Shinga Mushandu, Shinga Qwa-Sibekhenzi Qwebe
The Parliament of Zimbabwe has an obligation to assert the following:

1. Constitutional rights as enshrined in the bill of rights
2. Fundamental rights as contained in the following:
   a. SADC Charter of Fundamental Social Rights
   b. AU Basic African Human Rights Treaties
   c. UN Declaration of Human Rights
   d. ILO Conventions

Decent work and decent life is not negotiable
For more information

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