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ZIMBABWE
WO 41/84

LRF's Vision

A Zimbabwe where human rights are upheld and all people have access to justice.

LRF'S Mission

To improve access to justice and promote human rights in Zimbabwe through:

- Providing legal and civic education / information
- Offering legal services
- Responding to human rights abuses
- Training service providers in the justice system and public sector
- Promoting law and policy reform
- Promoting citizen participation in governance

LRF'S Values

- Integrity
- Tolerance
- Fairness
- Professionalism
- Gender sensitivity
- Accountability

Trustees of the Legal Resource

Chairperson

Mr D Matete (retired December 2014)

Mr J James (elected December 2014)

Trustees

Ms S S Hove

Mr E Jinda

Mr M T Makonese

Mr S Mugumisi

Mr M McCartney

Mr E Ndebele

Mrs R Nhamo (retired December 2014)

Ms B Parham Field

Mrs N Samuriwo

Mrs K Wallace-Karenga

Mrs G Zvaravanhu

Auditors

KPMG Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)

Bankers

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Barclays Bank of Zimbabwe Limited

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Deputy Chair's Message



The year under review has been a challenging one, both for Zimbabwe and for the LRF. However, everyone at the LRF has remained focussed on the mission of the organisation, to promote access to justice and protect people's rights. The economy has continued to slide, deepening the levels of poverty as the formal employment base shrank further and the informal sector mushroomed, particularly in the central urban areas. Political infighting and the disintegration of various parties into factions took the focus of Government away from the needs of the country and its people, concentrating rather on individual political and financial survival. Against this dysfunctional background the LRF has continued to provide services to assist those most in need, the proverbial "ants" in danger of being trampled when the "elephants" fight.

The strength of the US\$ against most other major currencies meant that secured grants realised a reduced value on conversion, and delays in the flow of funding resulting in staff having to go without salaries for many weeks. Despite this, the following report provides strong evidence of the LRF's successes in providing people with knowledge and understanding of the legal issues affecting them and building the confidence to claim their

rights. Given that the LRF is rooted in the community, with 25 permanent offices around the country and its long history of non-partisanship, the organisation has the respect and trust of communities, local authorities and state institutions. It remains the largest provider of legal assistance to the disadvantaged and marginalised, often the only option for those living far from the main urban centres.

The Board was deeply saddened by the untimely passing on 28 June 2015 of the Chairman, Joseph James, a highly respected human rights lawyer. He had been a member of the LRF Board of Trustees since 2008 and was elected Chair of the Board at the AGM in December 2014. He was a much respected and valued colleague and mentor who is sorely missed.

I wish to thank my fellow Trustees for their support and I pay tribute to the sterling work of the management and staff of the LRF, who have continued to ensure that the LRF provides hope and succour to many in Zimbabwe.

Bridget Parham Field
Deputy Chairperson

30th Anniversary

The Legal Resources Foundation Trust was registered on 10 July 1984 and the organisation opened its first office in Harare in 1985, so 2014/15 has been a special milestone for the LRF: “30 years of promoting human rights and access to justice”.

The five provincial centres each organised celebratory events to honour the achievement and these were attended by prominent personalities and professionals from the legal fraternity in those communities. LRF Bulawayo kicked off in August 2014 when Mr Joseph James, LRF Trustee and a past president of the Law Society of Zimbabwe, gave the keynote address in which he thanked the visionaries who founded the organisation 30 years ago for their “insight and progressive thoughts and ideas”, describing them as torchbearers. “It was realised that people who knew the law were more likely to want to use the law, than when they are unaware of what the law says,” he pointed out. LRF in Harare, Gweru and Mutare all took the opportunity to showcase achievements over the past 30 years, heightening the visibility of LRF, and LRF Masvingo arranged to plant 30 trees around the city to represent the 30 years the organisation had been in existence.



LRF Bulawayo Commemorations



LRF Gweru

The national event took place in October 2014 in Harare, an occasion graced by over 100 people representing past and present Trustees, staff, funding partners and friends of the organisation. Chairman Desmond Matete took the guests through a journey of three decades of history of the LRF. Deborah Barron, the National Director, paid tribute to the support over the decades from partners and stakeholders and particularly the valuable work of the trustees and the staff – without whom, as she said, there would be no LRF. The Deputy Minister of

Justice and Legal Affairs, the Hon. Fortune Chasi, also a former employee of the LRF, praised the LRF's paralegal model as being central in the provision of access to justice for the disadvantaged. The Guest Speaker was retired Judge Nicholas McNally, who dwelt on the role of lawyers in a changing and challenging world. The formal proceedings ended with Mrs Sara Moyo, former Board Chairperson, awarding certificates to trustees who had served for nine or more years and 15 staff who had been with the LRF for over 20 years



Retired Judge Nicholas McNally



Chair of the LRF Board, Mr Desmond Matete

Legal Education Programme

Through its legal education work the LRF capacitates the vulnerable by raising awareness of their rights and responsibilities and giving them the confidence to claim their rights and participate actively in the development of their communities. Providing legal solutions to problems of political and social conflicts has helped to promote peaceful co-existence and order in communities. A holistic approach was taken to the community sensitisation so that both victims and perpetrators of human rights violations were made to understand the legal implications of their actions. Although the LRF assists all in need where it can, particular attention is paid to disadvantaged groups, women, children and those living with disability.



Mutoko Paralegal Perkson Makamba conducting an outreach

Educating people on topics such as the Declaration of Rights was hailed by communities as a positive step in promoting inclusive development and citizen participation. Participants noted that apart from the LRF they had not received any feedback on what was now enshrined in the Zimbabwean Constitution after the COPAC outreach consultations.



Paralegal Mr Musada facilitating at an outreach meeting at Uswaushava Primary School, Chiredzi

The LRF's non-confrontational and non-partisan approach, discussing human rights from a legal perspective, based on the Constitution, has meant that interference from political sectors was avoided most of the time.

“Legal Resources is our main referral centre and our source of information on human rights issues. You need to increase the number of workshops in communities and even in schools so that all people can become aware of their rights. You need to make sure that all wards and villages are reached by legal education in order to achieve total transformation because us as government we face challenges with resources.”

District Development Officer for Chitungwiza

The poor road network makes it very difficult to reach some areas within Zimbabwe and the LRF strove where possible to foster partnerships with other organisations working in remote areas and such coordinated collaborations led to greater impact as well as reducing transport costs.

The choice of topics was informed through needs assessment interviews with community leaders (local government officials, village heads and representatives of community-based organisations) so as to address everyday challenges facing communities. As an example, LRF Mutare noted a prevalence of sexual crimes and child abuse in Marange due to the prevailing religious beliefs and so spent time raising awareness about the legal implications of child abuse. The most demanded topics included Birth Certificates, Children's Rights, the Declaration of Rights, Gender and the Law, HIV/AIDS and the Law, Inheritance, Marriage and the Law and the Writing of a Will.

Participatory methodology was used, including role-plays, group discussions and storytelling methods. Discussions on socio-economic and environmental rights generated lively debates, as around 90% of participants were not aware of their rights, believing the concept of human rights was a western idea popularised by NGOs. Both rural and urban people were helped to discover it was their legal right to push government to promote the right to education, health and clean water.

Perceptions, beliefs and attitudes regarding gender have changed, with those who attended the legal education sessions now aware that women and men are equal before the law. Follow-up visits established that the increase in legal knowledge had led to the girl child now being valued and gender-based violence reduced; men who used to beat their women because they were socialised to do so and believed it was culturally appropriate, now realised the legal implications of their actions. Members of an apostolic sect abandoned the practice of forcing their children to marry elderly men after learning about the illegality of their practices and the community had gone a step further by forming a committee to be in charge of protecting the rights of vulnerable people.



Participants at Chipale primary school, Binga (top and Siyanzundu ward19 Binga (below) with copies of the Declaration of Rights pamphlets in Tonga, English



"I was taught that a man has the right to beat his wife and I used to beat my wife thinking that I was doing the right thing but LRF taught me the correct position of the law and now I have since abandoned the practice. I now realize that my wife is also a human being and has feelings just like me."

The direct link between the LRF's education and the legal services was demonstrated by the fact that 40% of those who came to the centres seeking legal assistance had either attended a session themselves or had been referred by someone who had participated, proving they had been empowered by the process to seek legal redress. Opportunities were also taken where possible to render legal assistance after the education session, saving people the costs of travelling later to the main centre.

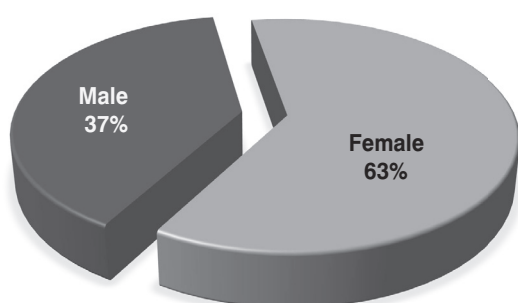
Geographic mapping

The LRF continued with its more systematic approach to the roll-out of its legal education activities, mapping where it has reached. During the year 19% of outreaches and 28% of one-day workshops were conducted in areas that had not previously had access to the information provided by the LRF, building on the 35% and 73% respectively achieved in the previous year.

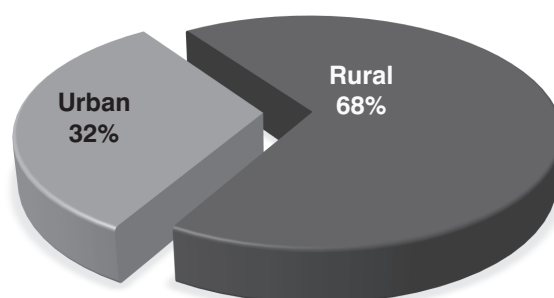
Community Outreaches

	Outreaches	Rural		Urban		Total
		Female	Male	Female	Male	
Bulawayo	392	5,510	3,468	4,853	2,390	16,221
Gweru	207	3,935	3,835	528	477	8,775
Harare	472	4,287	3,348	6,067	1,859	15,561
Masvingo	303	6,034	4,057	627	205	10,923
Mutare	283	5,271	2,867	2,265	985	11,388
Total	1,657	25,037	17,575	4,340	5,916	62,868

Gender distribution in outreaches



Outreach participants by geographical location



Initial assessments carried out before the LRF's interventions showed that 85% of the target groups had limited knowledge of issues such as maintenance, marriage laws, inheritance, even the Constitution, and were of the view that the law only benefitted the elite.

Respondents in the subsequent evaluations saw the main added value as raising awareness of legal issues and human rights at community level and enabling people to claim their rights from duty bearers, particularly in the areas of birth registration, inheritance, wills, children's rights, general and customary law. The grassroots and participatory approach to legal education was hailed by community members as addressing real socio-cultural and economic issues affecting them and participants said they now understood they had the right to seek clarification on the decisions and actions of community leaders. As a demonstration of their support for legal education, community members took the initiative to cascade information to others by organising community gatherings, thereby building the sustainability of the work.

Growth in learning is demonstrated by the following accounts.

- A Headman and Councillor in Marange observed that there had been political polarisation in their communities before the LRF's intervention, but after learning about the Declaration of Rights and other basic human rights people had come to realise that it was possible to have different political views. This had contributed to more peaceful coexistence, tolerance and respect of human rights.
- Participants at a good governance outreach session in Mutoko learned that leaders had a duty to be accountable to those who had elected them and the villagers refused to contribute money towards the building of a community hall until the leadership explained what they had done with the money previously paid towards the same project.
- Immediately after an outreach session on child abuse in Mberengwa the case of a 13-year-old Grade Seven pupil who had been married with the consent of her parents was brought to the LRF's attention. The LRF paralegal took up the case with the police; if it had not been for the outreach this may not have been exposed.



Focus group discussion in Rutandare,



Paralegal Nobuhle Majenda conducting a one day workshop in Ward 11, Inyathi

- A Gutu Councillor visited the LRF office during September to advise that villagers from Mawere community where the LRF conducted outreaches on child rights/abuse were making use of the knowledge imparted to them. A primary school headmistress had decided to punish pupils with outstanding fees by making them stand during lessons and refusing to allow them to sit their end of term exams. Women from the community had come together and reminded each other of what they had learnt from the LRF. They approached the Councillor demanding

the District Education Office be informed of the abuse. The situation was quickly resolved and the children resumed normal class and wrote their exams. The Headmistress later apologised to the parents at a meeting at the school.

- The Headman for Nhunzvi village (Gutu District) noted that he used to handle a monthly average of six cases of domestic violence but after the intervention of the LRF, this had dropped to three, indicating that perpetrators of violence were now aware of the legal implications of domestic violence and that the legal education had helped to promote more peaceful co-existence both in families and the community. Community leaders in Zvishavane also shared their conviction that the legal education was contributing to a reduction in domestic violence.



Participants at an outreach in Budiro



Participants at an outreach meeting at Rusape Barracks

Testimonials

- *“On 4 July 2014, when I accompanied a relative to the city clinic, I had the good fortune to meet with a representative from Legal Resources Foundation addressing a gathering about children’s rights. Being a father, I benefited a lot from this session as I was also able to learn about my own rights and how to protect them. After the presentation, I visited the Legal Resources Foundation offices where I was able to replace my child rights pamphlet which I had already donated to my daughter. I was also able to seek legal advice about an issue which had been troubling me for some while. Now thanks to the organisation I now know my rights and am able to assert them”*
- Councillor in Mutoko:
“The LRF has helped to stop property grabbing

and reduced the number of domestic violence-cases we record.”

- Zimbabwe National Army following the outreaches conducted at various brigades in Manicaland province.
“The headquarters write to thank you for accepting our request and to express profound gratitude for the valuable support you gave to officers, men and women of infantry brigade. Please accept my deepest appreciation for the gesture of goodwill which enables us to fulfil our obligations as responsible adults, to say no to domestic violence. This also stretches to the wills and inheritance which was commended by most of the members ... continue to urge you to maintain this spirit of oneness ... hope to invite you once again”

- A participant at an outreach meeting on socio-economic rights in Binga:

"I want to thank you for organising this meeting today. It has been an eye opener. I am certain I speak for everyone when I say all along our rights were being violated but we didn't know it because we were not aware that we had these rights in the first place. Now that we know our rights we will start demanding them."

- *"I now know that I have the right to know why I am being arrested and I should not stay in holding cells for more than 48 hours."*

- A resident of Mbudzi village:
"Now we know that we are allowed to question all decisions that are made by community leaders."

One-Day Community Leaders' Workshops

Community leaders have the crucial role of defending the rights of people and are also role models who can influence positive social change in their respective communities. Enhancing their legal knowledge capacitates them with the skills of protecting and promoting legal and human rights in their communities, discharg-



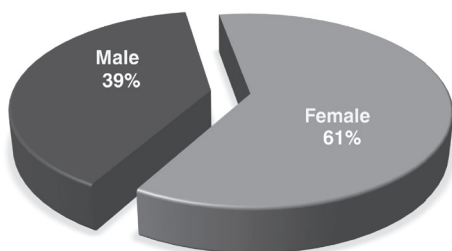
Paralegal Bernard Kafesu (Kwekwe) discussing inheritance at Vulamachena Pry School

ing their duties more efficiently and professionally. The community leaders were drawn from traditional leaders, councillors, business and church leaders, women groups' leaders, village health workers, VIDCO chairpersons and school development committee members.

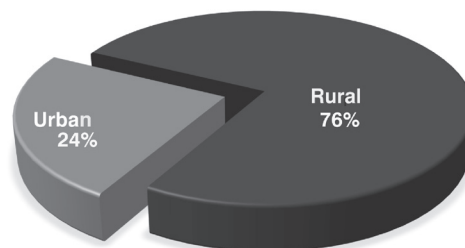
Post-training evaluations demonstrated evidence of empowered communities, with vulnerable people showing increased confidence to seek legal assistance, challenge social injustices and hold leaders and duty bearers accountable for their actions, thereby contributing to social justice and community solidarity. Leaders have also increasingly referred people to the LRF for legal assistance.

	Workshops	Rural		Urban		Total
		Female	Male	Female	Male	
Bulawayo	62	663	406	886	532	2,487
Gweru	31	1,074	1,044			2,118
Harare	79	1,268	1,072	993	416	3,749
Masvingo	72	1,315	2,010	19	20	3,364
Mutare	43	706	545	203	165	1,619
Total	287	5,026	5,077	2,101	1,133	13,337

Workshop participants by gender



Workshop participants by location



Testimonials

- *"I would like to thank the LRF for conducting this workshop on inheritance law. My husband passed away in 2009. We were married in terms of the Marriage Act, Chapter 5:11. After his death, I expressed the wish to have my late husband's estate registered so that our matrimonial home could be changed into my name. However, my in-laws expressed dissatisfaction with that and threatened to evict me from the property if I went ahead and registered the estate. Because I was not familiar with what the law says in that area, I bowed down to their wishes. One day I was invited to a workshop in Tshabalala and the lady who was facilitating spoke on inheritance laws and what the law says about registering an estate. I was so relieved and actually saw that my in-laws just wanted to cheat me. Now I am confident to start the process of registering the estate. Thank you."*
- A visually impaired participant at a workshop in Zaka on the Declaration of Rights:
"I am very happy to learn about my rights as a person who is always oppressed by the community. I hope that if my rights are infringed your offices will help me defend my rights."
- *"I am happy that my village head is here at this meeting hearing that nobody should be forced to practice "Chivanhu" (traditional beliefs). This workshop has rescued me and many others. Thanks to Legal Resources Foundation."*
- *"I am so grateful for this workshop, our general belief was that since we paid lobola for our wives we had the right to demand conjugal rights and our wives had to comply as and when we demanded. However, I now realise that this is wrong. My wife is also a human being with feelings and I need to respect her."*
- *"At Chikombedzi hospital, they used to say if a person does not have cash they could not attend to him/her. I spoke to them and told them that every person, whether poor or rich, should have access to health. The nurses understood and now they are attending to all people even if a person does not have money, so learning about socio-economic rights helped us greatly."*

Conversation cafés

In the past, youth have been manipulated by political leaders to perpetrate violence, particularly in 2008. The conversation cafés brought together young people from different political and religious backgrounds to discuss issues affecting them, providing an important forum to build consensus around possible solutions to their problems. Among other things, they learned that, despite their political differences, they all faced the same problems.

Issues arising at the cafés routinely included lack of employment, child sexual abuse, early marriages, corruption and poor services delivery, and these would then be taken up for discussion with the community leaders in the one-day community leaders' workshops. Youths across the country were of the view that the rule of law in Zimbabwe was not being properly upheld as some powerful people were not held accountable for their corrupt activities.

Evaluations demonstrated that the cafés indeed succeeded in providing opportunities for sharing ideas on legal issues and that they were very useful in improving communication at village level. It was also noted that the apolitical approach helped to foster community integration and cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials

The LRF has continued to fill a niche by providing material on important legal issues in language that the layperson can understand. At present it has 10 posters, 8 leaflet sets and pamphlets on 21 topics.

- *"I must admit that the thought of reading the entire Constitution is terrifying and time consuming. However, with this simplified version my life has been made easier. Thank you LRF."*

Centre	Cafés	Rural		Urban		Total
		Female	Male	Female	Male	
Bulawayo	16			194	152	346
Gweru	6	54	68			122
Harare	27	350	301			651
Masvingo	9	79	65	10	30	184
Mutare	24	324	231			555
Total	82	807	665	204	182	1,858

"...I have realized that the Legal Resources Foundation Mutare has a lot of material that has impact on people's lives. These range from Child Abuse, Domestic Violence and many others ... to do with the Constitution. Being a parent myself and someone who likes to read I was quite impressed with the child rights and child abuse pamphlet as my area Farikai Village is right next to the mining area where a lot of human rights violations are taking place not only to the community in general ... but more specifically to the girl children who are being married off as young as 12-13 years ... this is an area where the law does not really come into place for these are the Forgotten Families of Chiadzwa ... the people who should have been relocated but have not been ... I have been able to help many families through sharing the information contained within the Legal Resources Pamphlets. Unfortunately I am only one person. I wish the organization can look for possible ways to come and see first-hand the violations taking place in this mining area where children are being married off due to ... either religious beliefs or lack of knowledge of child rights as Human Rights ... this community's level of education is very low and thanks to the LRF they can read about their rights in their own language. Thank you."

- Headman K of Mutoko read the pamphlet on the Role of Traditional Leaders in 2014 and said he now knew the types of cases and issues that fall within his jurisdiction as well as being aware that a leader has to be careful not to infringe people's rights in the name of exercising "traditional leaders' rights". He said that this particular pamphlet and

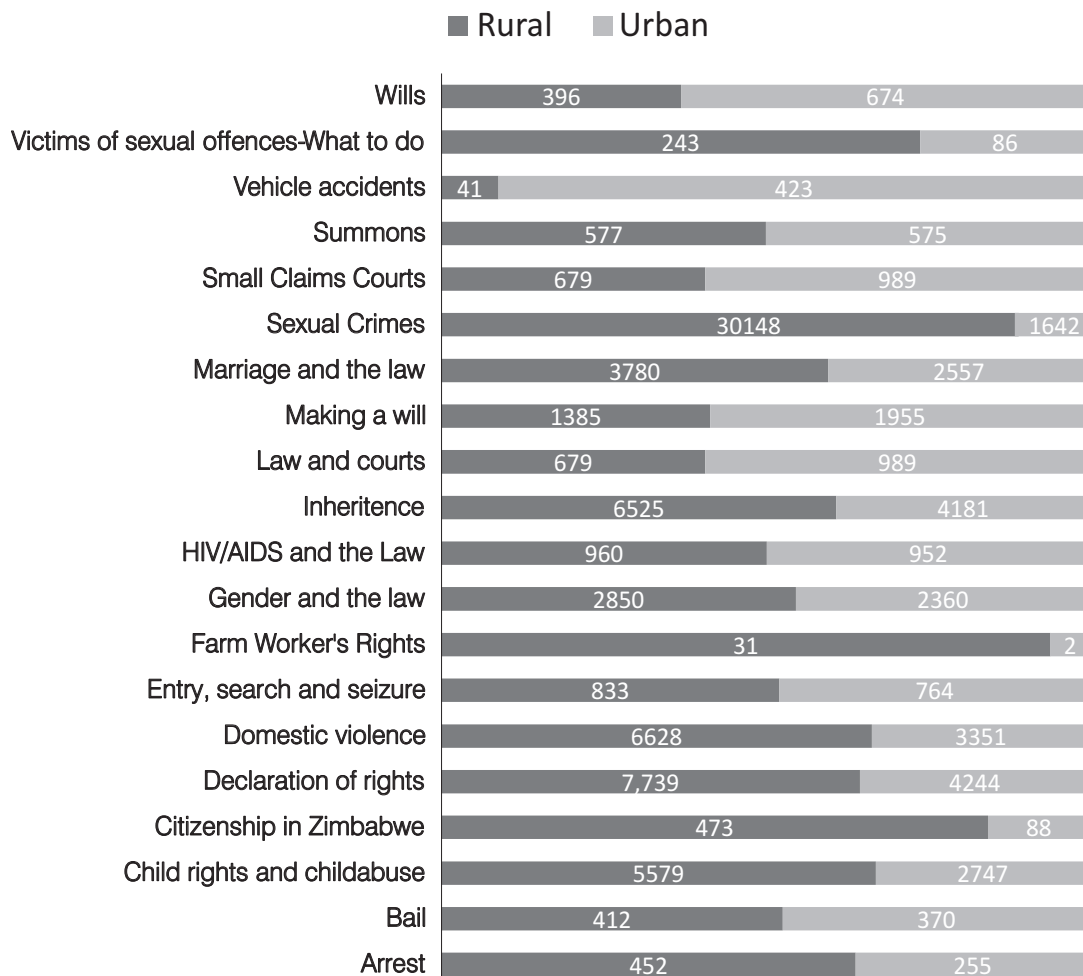
the others that he has read really equipped him with legal knowledge about his duties.

- Mr. S in Seke said that what he learnt from the pamphlet on wills motivated him to write his will and register it at the High Court.
- At an outreach in Binga 120 pamphlets on the Declaration of Rights in Tonga were distributed and a village head who attended the outreach said: *“We were very excited to receive simplified legal materials written in our language from the LRF. This is highly commendable and we hope that they will continue with their programme in our area.”*



M&E Officer Alois Nyamazana

Distribution of Pamphlets by location



Distribution centres

In order to extend its reach beyond the immediate environs of its 25 permanent offices the LRF has established 69 distribution centres in more remote areas, which have helped to improve people's access to information on legal issues in general and the services offered by the LRF in particular. These centres are operated by local people, improving project sustainability, local ownership and people's participation in LRF activities. For example, Chari village took the initiative of forming a committee with responsibility for disseminating legal education, ensuring continuity of the legal education programmes in the community without LRF's assistance. The village head in Mbudzi selected four people to be responsible for teaching others during community gatherings. It is envisaged that similar initiatives will be introduced in other districts to increase sustainability.

Centre	Rural	Urban	Total
Mutare	13	4	17
Harare	9	9	18
Bulawayo	13	2	15
Gweru	7	0	7
Masvingo	11	1	12
Total	53	16	69

Below are examples of clients who came for assistance after reading IEC material found at a distribution centre in their community:

- MG approached the LRF after having gone through a pamphlet on domestic violence which she obtained at a distribution centre. She was assisted with the drafting of court papers for a protection order, which order was granted.
- PN was assisted with a maintenance case for two children aged five and two. She had obtained a pamphlet from a distribution centre in Manicaland
- GM from Marondera used the pamphlet on inheritance she got from Chakadii distribution centre when her late husband's property was distributed.

She had been customarily married, a second wife, and some of the deceased's relatives had argued she was not entitled to anything at all. However, she used her new knowledge and the whole family, including the first wife, ended up listening to her, and when the property was distributed, she was given her share. Her late husband's pension is yet to be processed, but according to her, everything is in order.

- MN collected a pamphlet on Domestic Violence from Kuwirirana Business Centre distribution outlet. *"I broke my arm when my husband assaulted me. I did not know what to do but my eyes where opened when I read the pamphlet from LRF on domestic violence. I then reported the matter to the police and he was arrested and he was given a suspended sentence. I now live peacefully because my husband is afraid of the negative consequences of infringing on my rights."*

Radio / Television

Radio and television programmes as well as newspaper articles gave the LRF an opportunity to reach many people across the country, not only providing information and advice on specific issues but also enabling the general public to know what the LRF stands for and how the majority of Zimbabweans could benefit from its programmes and services.

The LRF participated in 13 radio and five television programmes. Among the topics covered during the year were children's rights in the Constitution; child marriages; constitutional provisions on gender and women's rights; constitutional provisions on the right to water; abolition of corporal punishment and the laws regarding maintenance.

Legal Publications Unit



Paralegal Zephania Chakawa with visitors to the LRF stand at ZIBF

The LPU has continued to offer support for LRF programmes through the production of plainly written IEC materials for distribution to beneficiaries. The publication of legal texts remained largely stalled pending the harmonisation of the laws with the Constitution.

Legal Texts

Zimbabwe Law Report 2012 (2)	700 copies
Magistrates Civil Court Rules	62 copies
Zimbabwean Law of Delict	26 copies
Local Courts Handbook	200 copies
Constitution of Zimbabwe 20th Amendment	100 copies

Zimbabwe Law Reports Online

The LRF entered into an agreement with Juta Publishers to have the Zimbabwe Law Reports available online from 1980 to date. This involved sending all reports from 2000 to date to Juta for conversion. The project is due to be completed in March 2016 and will then be launched.

Multi-media initiatives

The LRF's website has maintained a dynamic face with new material uploaded every week or two. LRF also launched its Facebook page which has now garnered 694 "likes".

IEC Materials Printed

Pamphlets & Leaflets	Total
Arrest (English)	3,000
Bail (English)	400
Birth certificates (English)	5,100
(Shona)	2,000
Child rights and the Law (English)	9,600
(Ndebele)	2,500
(Shona)	2,000
Declaration of Rights ((English)	10,500
(Shona)	2,000
((Ndebele)	3,600
(Tonga)	800
(Shangaan)	600
Domestic violence (English)	11,550
Entry, search and seizure (English)	2,500
HIV/AIDS and the law (English)	7,500
Inheritance (English)	8,350
(Shona)	550
Maintenance(English)	1,700
(Shona)	1,050
(Ndebele)	100
Marriage and the Law (English)	4,650
(Shona)	6,450
Sexual Crimes (English)	4,450
(Shona)	3,650
Summons (English)	400
The Law and the Community ((English)	3,040
(Shona)	2,200
(Ndebele)	120
The Law and the Courts (English)	1,560
(Ndebele)	750
UN Minimum Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners	3,000
Understanding the Constitution (English)	6,000
Wills(English)	5,000
(Ndebele)	2,500
(Shona)	2,500
TOTAL	121,690

Legal Services Programme

In a country where legal aid is not readily accessible the LRF continues to be the main provider of legal assistance to the indigent and vulnerable, regardless of gender, political orientation or cultural beliefs. Through one member of the community being helped, others have been sensitised to the negative effects of human rights violations as well as gaining confidence in the justice delivery system, countering the notion that the law is only for the wealthy.

"Before the coming of LRF, we did not know where to go with our burdens, we could just die in silence but now we can go and report all cases. We used to think that only those who can afford lawyers have the right to benefit from the country's legal system."



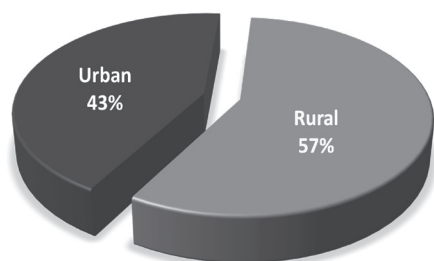
Highfield Legal Advice Centre

During the year 10,509 cases were handled by the paralegals and lawyers, dominated by cases of gender-based violence, child custody and property sharing. Domestic violence remained prevalent possibly because of the harsh economic environment whereby dealing with stress leads to attacks on spouses and partners. 8,703 cases were resolved.

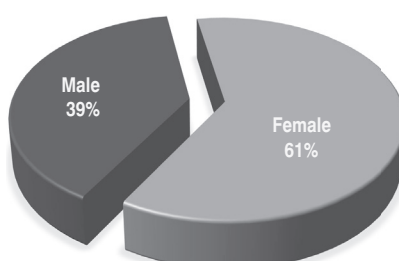
New Cases

New Cases	Rural		Urban		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Bulawayo	1,159	696	941	663	3,459
Gweru	268	140	319	167	894
Harare	746	466	830	426	2,468
Masvingo	605	429	200	89	1,323
Mutare	843	654	537	331	2,365
Total	3,621	2,385	2,827	1,676	10,509

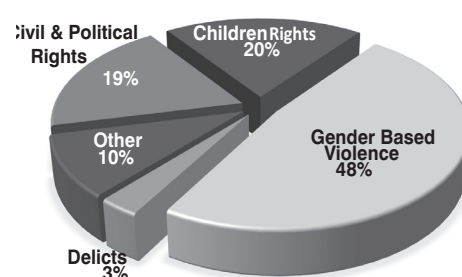
Distribution of Cases by Geographical Location



Distribution of Clients by Gender



Type of Case Distribution

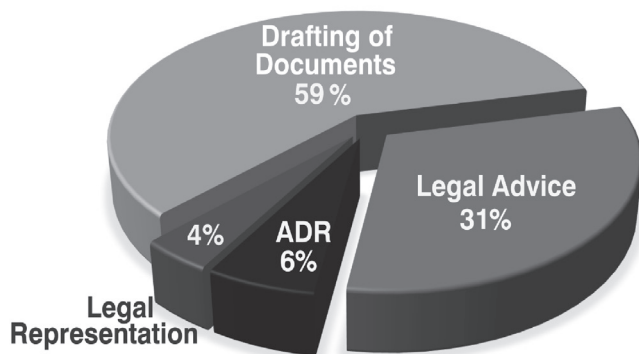


Resolved Cases

Centre	Resolved cases	THROUGH			
		Legal Representation	Drafting of Documents	Legal Advice	ADR
Bulawayo	2,692	72	1,239	1,075	306
Gweru	758	62	315	360	21
Harare	2,018	81	1,595	300	42
Masvingo	1,203	71	747	359	26
Mutare	2,032	65	1,241	602	124
Total	8,703	351	5,137	2,696	519

Although the LRF assists all of those in need, women and children remain the most vulnerable and form the majority of beneficiaries, with 61% of clients seeking legal services being female. The high cost of fees associated with court cases has remained a deterring factor in taking cases to court and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) was used in 6% of cases.

Method of Resolving Cases



Evaluations established that 88% of the clients felt their cases were handled promptly, with 80% rating the service received as very relevant. The main benefits rated were:

- The advice was accurate, prompt and relevant.
- Clients were enlightened about rights which they did not know of.
- The free assistance helped them to assert their rights.

Juveniles

The LRF handles primarily civil matters but it does provide assistance to juveniles facing criminal charges, and this year helped 282, the majority (243) being males. These minors usually do not have anyone to turn to and the LRF ensures that they have legal representation as well as the psychosocial support needed if they are to be rehabilitated so that they do not become repeat offenders.

Some of the success stories:

- A minor child, aged 15, was accused of raping a neighbour's 8-year-old daughter. During the presentation of the state case some inconsistencies emerged. Evidence led by the state witnesses was fabricated and the complainant had been manipulated. The child was acquitted and discharged at the close of the State case.

Comment: If the accused had not been represented the inconsistencies may not have emerged through cross-examination and the accused might have been wrongfully convicted. The grandmother of the accused was most grateful for the free services offered.

- The LRF successfully applied for a discharge before plea when a juvenile aged 11 years was facing a rape charge against a 4-year-old. The Attorney General had issued an authority to prosecute, contrary to provisions of the Criminal Law and Codification Act which state that a boy child below the age of 12 years is deemed incapable of committing a sexual crime.

- The client was the grandmother of a minor child who was the centre of a custody application. She was seeking assistance with an application for rescission of judgment after a default judgment was granted against her at the juvenile court, in favour of the child's father. Both parents were living in South Africa and the child was living with the grandmother, taking turns to visit her parents during school holidays. During the December holiday the child went to visit her father, but instead of returning her before schools opened, the father made an application to the juvenile court seeking custody, alleging the child had run away from her mother and that he was not allowed to see the child. Although the grandmother had been served with the application for custody, she attended the wrong court and by the time she realised this a default judgment had already been granted by the Juvenile Court. The LRF lawyer attended court with the child's grandmother and mother, who had come from South Africa. The application for rescission was successful and the matter for custody was re-heard, with custody being granted to the grandmother and the father awarded rights of access.

Comment: This case highlights the plight faced by many people who are not familiar with court procedures. If the LRF had not come to the rescue of the child her education and life would have been disrupted as her father had stated in court his intention to move the child to South Africa, despite not having a stable income.

- The LRF assisted a client to apply for a protection order against her mother-in-law and for custody of her son who had been taken without her consent. Our client N was physically disabled and speech impaired. She was married and the couple had two children together. The mother-in-law chased our client away from her homestead, stating that she wanted her son to marry an able-bodied woman. She had been forced to leave her children. Our client won her case in court and was reunited with her children at her homestead.

Testimonials

"Some of my family members want to disinherit my son ... I don't trust them. Thanks to Legal Resources Foundation now I can rest knowing that if anything happens to me my son will benefit."

"I want to thank LRF for their help; without their intervention I would have been evicted from the only place that I have ever called home. All my relatives know that I was brought up by my adoptive mother though there has never been a formal adoption. I went to the police with my issue; the police referred me to the civil court. When I went to the civil court, they advised me to go to the LRF who were able to assist me by calling my relatives. After my relatives were called in, we were able to reach an understanding and we are all happy. Thank you LRF. Whenever I meet someone in need I will tell them about the LRF. Thank you so much!"

"We want to thank you so much for your help; the land committee gave us a portion of our plot."

Case Highlights

- An elderly Bindura woman, a victim of domestic violence for the past 21 years, approached the LRF after an outreach session on domestic violence. The husband was in the habit of disposing of property without consulting her and he now wanted to sell the house in which she was living. She was successfully assisted to apply for an interdict to stop the sale, as well as a protection order.
- A woman who had raised her late husband's children until they were adults was not rewarded for her love by her stepchildren. Upon the death of her husband, the "children", now grown men, chased her away from her home of 15 years because she did not have a child with her deceased husband. They subjected her to such torment that she fled the homestead, convened a round table conference and the parties agreed that she would get her property back, leaving behind livestock and property. LRF Mutoko convened a round table

conference and the parties agreed that she would get her property back, including two head of cattle.

- The LRF assisted a client who had been ordered to vacate her matrimonial home after the death of her husband. After much dispute over her status as the surviving spouse, she was confirmed as such by the Magistrates Court but out of compassion for her two stepdaughters, she waived her right to inherit the matrimonial home in their favour and opted for a usufruct of the property instead. One of the daughters later turned against her and was granted an order to evict her at the Small Claims Court. Due to lack of knowledge of legal issues, the client was unable to explain why she was living in the house registered in her stepdaughters' names. She approached the LRF and was assisted to apply for a stay of execution of the eviction order.

Comment: The case reflects one of many instances where litigants do not understand their rights and obligations, to their detriment. Had she not approached the LRF, she could have become destitute despite being entitled to stay in the matrimonial home.

- A group of villagers near a small-scale farm in Gokwe were having a problem with the farmer who was barring them from using his farm's borehole. The villagers argued that the borehole was installed by the District Development Fund (DDF) and had been a community borehole before the farmer was offered the land. The farmer in turn argued that he had installed a submersion pump and the community was not subsidising the cost of running the pump. It was discovered that, despite being told not install a pump by the DDF, he had proceeded to do the installation as his way of limiting use of the borehole to himself. The villagers were successful in their challenge.

Comment: This case shows the importance of the LRF's work with marginalised communities. The people were being denied their right to water but the LRF intervention enabled them to access it.

- A school teacher had been targeted by the school headmaster because of his stance on corruption at the school and charged with improperly associating with scholars, thus sullyng his reputation. (The case had been referred to the LRF by Transparency International Zimbabwe.) The students disclosed that they had been forced to make these reports, but the teacher was still dismissed, based on speculation that he had interfered with their evidence. The LRF took the matter to court; the Attorney General's office did not file any opposing papers and he was reinstated.

"Thank you LRF for restoring not only my job but my reputation in the society. When I lost my job I could not afford lawyers in private practice to challenge my dismissal, although I knew the charges against me were false. A friend advised me to seek help from LRF and I am glad I did. Thank you once again."

- Marondera office assisted a client, EM, aged 56 years, to get back her house which had been taken by her late son's wife, TM. EM bought the house from Go For It Cooperative in 1992. After the death of her son in 2003, her late son's wife changed ownership of the house into her name and chased the woman from the house and threatened that she would be jailed if she ever set foot in the house again. The LRF communicated with the Municipality of Marondera and it was discovered that the house belonged to EM. She was assisted with an application for a protection order requesting for the eviction of TM. The office opted for a protection order considering the relationship between the two and that our client had no money to pay for court fees and messenger of court fees should summons need to be issued.

Comment: The case of EM is one of the many cases that demonstrate the importance of the work that the LRF is doing in alleviating the plight of vulnerable Zimbabweans. The woman had lost what she was entitled to due to her vulnerability but the LRF managed to help her to recover her property.

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- In a case referred from ZLHR, LRF Mutare offered legal assistance to a 16-year-old juvenile from Odzi who was facing charges of assault and theft. The charges arose after the juvenile was involved in an altercation with an official from the Zimbabwe National Water Authority over the right to water. The complainant alleged that he had been assaulted by our client who had stolen \$17 from him. The matter went to trial because our client alleged that the official was in fact the one who had assaulted him. At the close of the State case an application was made for discharge after the close of the case and the application was granted. As a result the juvenile was found not guilty and was acquitted.

Comment: This case highlights that no one is above the law in the country.

Prisons Programme

The LRF visited prisons on a regular basis to identify inmates who had been on remand for long periods, primarily women, juveniles and those requiring psychiatric or medical assessment, and assist them with bail applications. With the juveniles, the assistance usually took the form of locating their guardians so that they could be released on free bail. There are difficulties where a juvenile does not have a birth certificate and he is remanded in custody as an adult. As an example of the positive working relations, the prosecutor in Mutare referred a juvenile charged with rape to the LRF. The LRF Mutare made an application for the juvenile to be seen by a dentist for age estimation, which confirmed he was a juvenile and he was granted bail with the consent of the State.

These visits also provided the opportunity to raise awareness amongst inmates on their rights by conducting outreaches specifically targeting them. They then took the opportunity to raise queries, some on civil issues such as maintenance, others wanting to know the possible sentences for various crimes, such as stock-theft.

Help Desks

The LRF runs various help desks to assist those unable to travel to the main centres, thereby improving their access to legal services. The clients were provided with legal advice, had legal documents drafted or were referred to other appropriate organisations. The help desk in Makokoba, Bulawayo assisted parents who were failing to acquire birth certificates for their children because Mpilo Hospital was not releasing the birth confirmation records if the parents owed the hospital money. A letter was written to Mpilo Hospital citing the illegality of withholding birth confirmation records and the clients reported that they now have the birth records.

In collaboration with the Judicial Service Commission, the LRF set up a pilot help desk at Harare Civil and Customary Law Courts for a period of six months. Clients were advised on the processes and procedures in court, to help smooth their path as self-actors, as well as being provided with appropriate referrals. One successful outcome involved a 30-year-old woman who was being stalked and harassed by a jealous former boyfriend. She had no prior experience with the court system and was very apprehensive. The LRF was able to advise her of her legal rights and of what to expect during the court proceedings. She went on to succeed in obtaining a protection order. It is hoped that this service can be rolled out to other courts around the country, in collaboration with other legal assistance providers.

Capacity Development - Training of Services Providers

The LRF believes it is critical that service providers are aware of their responsibilities and are sensitive to gender and the plight of the impoverished.

Prison Officers' Workshops

The LRF has established a good relationship with the Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Services (ZPSC) which has enabled it to conduct workshops successfully throughout the country. The workshops focused on UN Minimum Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Declaration of Rights, bail and children's rights. The main objective was to raise awareness amongst prison officers that inmates have rights which ought to be respected and protected. Prior to the training the LRF had established that detained people's rights are often infringed by prison officers who believed prison inmates forfeited their rights.

Centre	Workshops	Males	Females	Total
Masvingo	5	73	38	111
Harare	5	67	47	114
Bulawayo	5	85	43	128
Gweru	4	47	31	78
Mutare	4	50	37	87
Total	23	322	196	518

Discussions on the UN Minimum Standards made participants aware of expectations regarding prison conditions and the treatment of prisoners, including the separation of different categories of prisoners, personal hygiene, food, health and provision of medical services, use of instruments of restraint, exercise and sport and communication by prisoners with their family and their legal practitioners. These minimum standards were new to most officers, who supported the need to ensure that prisons conform to international best practices, although some were of the view that the standards might look good on paper but did not address issues on the ground, such as disobedient prisoners. It was emphasised that reintegration was now more

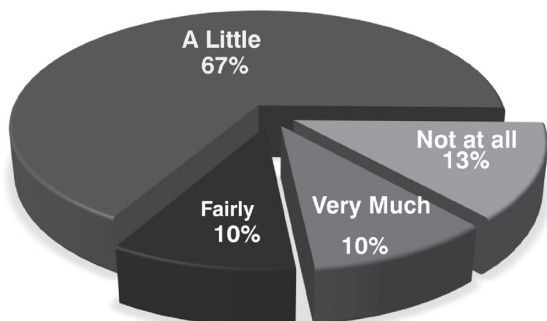
important and that ZPCS should not be viewed as an institution for punishment only. As a consequence of the officers now appreciating that inmates have rights which ought to be respected, ZPCS has enabled access for the LRF to conduct outreaches for the inmates as well as the officers, accompanied by the distribution of IEC materials. During these outreaches questions were raised relating to economic, social and cultural rights as provided in the Zimbabwean Constitution. The ZPCS officials were interested in knowing more about areas of the law outside their work, such as marriage and inheritance and the need of inmates to be prepared for their return to the world outside the prison.



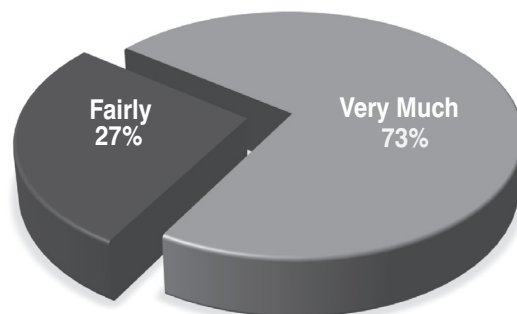
ZPCS facilitator presenting on the relationship between a prison officer and inmates



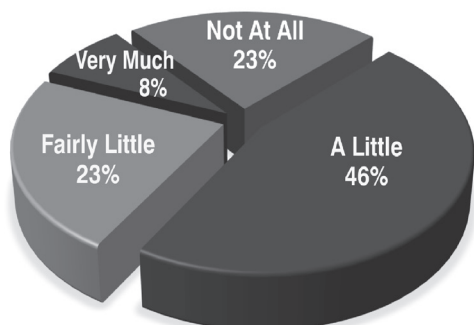
Knowledge of Declaration of Rights before trainings



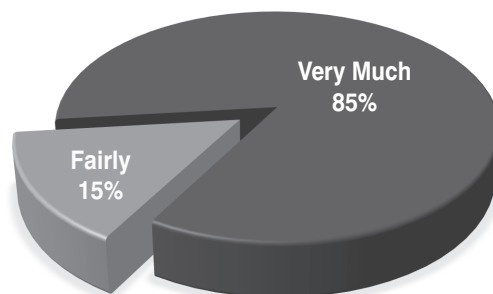
Knowledge of Declaration of Rights



Knowledge of UN Minimum Standards for Prisoners before training



Knowledge of UN Minimum Standards for Prisoners after training



Testimonials

“The workshops really improved me as a prison officer that I should be more professional and observe that inmates are human beings. I wish to attend more of such workshops and seminars.”

“LRF should engage all ZPCS officials for this type of workshop in order to educate all officers.”

“The running of these workshops actually drives ZPCS officials to appreciate work done by human rights groups which was previously seen as being a burden to the service.”

“Yes – LRF is trying to promote justice, human rights for both inmates and staff through educating the staff members of prisons. Again LRF also needs to know from the staff itself e.g. their constraints in carrying out their duties properly and then address such issues in their training.”

“Thank you for conducting this workshop. I was not aware that prisoners had rights. I thought once incarcerated the prisoner loses all rights.”

Police Officers’ Workshops

Seven workshops were conducted for 173 police officers, 70 being females. The focus was primarily on imparting knowledge about how children come into contact with the law and the legal assistance framework for juvenile offenders; the rights of accused persons

as enshrined in the Zimbabwean Constitution were also covered, as was the importance of proper docket compilation and management. The workshops provided platforms for the officers to question their own understanding of the topics and led to a better understanding of the issues discussed.



Police Officers from Matabeleland pose after training

Testimonials

"The interaction in such workshops cannot be over-estimated because it helps to clarify issues the members of the police force find complex such as children's rights."

"Workshops such as these help us to catch up on legal developments, for example the Bill of Rights and the rights of children."

"I never knew that domestic violence offences carried such heavy penalties. LRF should educate everyone on these penalties in order for people to realise the gravity of domestic violence as most people take it very lightly."

"I learnt that children think differently and as parents and adults we have to deal with them without comparing them with children his or her age."

"This workshop was an eye opener especially on issues to do with domestic violence. I was not aware that the Act has a broader meaning on the definition of complainant."

"This workshop was an eye opener. I had a lot of misconceptions about marriages. I thought if parties stayed together for a period of 6 months or more the law recognizes them as being legally married. Now I know better and I am in a position to advise my fellow workmates on the types of marriages which are recognized in Zimbabwe."



A superintendent facilitating at LRF Mutare workshop

Training Manual for the Police and Prisons and Correctional Services

A training manual for the Police and the Prisons and Correctional Services has been drafted, a compilation of presentations made over the years by LRF staff at workshops on human rights, based on the training needs identified by the target group. The intention is to standardise the training offered to the police and prison services nationwide as well as provide a permanent resource for the officers to reinforce their knowledge and skills in working with the accused, the convicted and victims of crime.

Traditional Leaders - Training Modules

There was unfortunately no training of traditional leaders during the year, an area where previously the LRF has achieved positive results. The training is set to take on a structured approach and the LRF completed its part in the editing and proof reading of the first module for the training of traditional leaders, "Introduction to Law and Procedure in the Local Courts" and what is awaited is the endorsement from the Chiefs' Council and the Chief Magistrates Office before organising a Training of Trainers workshop. The trainers will include magistrates, lawyers from the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, and the LRF, and the President and Vice President of the Chiefs' Council. The implementation of the training for chiefs and headmen cannot commence until this process has been completed



Traditional leaders in Mutoko after focus group discussions

Judges Secretaries

The LRF conducted two trainings for judges' secretaries, transcribers and executive assistants from the Supreme/Constitutional Court, the High Court and the Labour Court on the presentation of judgments and the importance of such issues as preserving the identity of juveniles. Over 40 people attended, all of whom received reference notes covering the ZLR Style Guide for Editors.

Local Councillors' Workshops

A final workshop in a series was held with 17 Masvingo City councillors and city officials to increase their knowledge of the provisions of relevant Acts and key areas such as gender sensitivity and good governance and to strengthen their capacity to discharge their duties effectively and efficiently. The workshops covered topics such as concepts of good governance and relevant provisions affecting councillors in the Urban Councils Act, with the aim of improving service delivery and finding ways for local authorities and their residents and ratepayers to work together. This generated interest from the participants as some of them had not been exposed to training specifically intended for elected officials. During an evaluation of the workshops carried out three months later, through focus group discussions and administering of questionnaires, 95% of participants confirmed they had found the knowledge useful and they were now able to engage citizens in the planning and implementation of projects as a way of enhancing good corporate governance.

Residents and Ratepayers' Association Workshop

A complementary workshop was held in December 2014 for the Masvingo Residents and Ratepayers Association to enhance their knowledge of their rights and the role of the local government to enable them to advocate confidently for better service delivery from local authorities. There was lively debate amongst the 31 attendees on the issue of engagement versus confrontation, with some participants being of the view that demonstrations were the only way to get the Council's attention, but generally there was agreement to utilise the law as a way of challenging local authorities rather than using confrontation. The participants recommended that they develop a balanced score card for the Masvingo public to review the councillors' performances in the running of the affairs of the city. There was a strong call for the alignment of the Urban Councils Act to the Constitution.

Research and Advocacy

Through this aspect of its work the LRF aims to promote an efficient and fair justice delivery system wherein democratic rights can be exercised and it uses issues identified through the different activities to inform the advocacy initiatives.

Media Advocacy

Efforts were made to enhance the skills of the staff in media advocacy, using evidence-based reporting and high impact photography. The training highlighted how advocacy issues can be identified using the problem tree and how these should be captured in reports, which should highlight the effects of particular problems on the community. Where appropriate, reports should also include recommendations on what could be done to address the problem identified. Practical exercises on the identification of advocacy issues and high impact picture selection assisted the participants to understand the issues under discussion and programme staff were encouraged to establish relations with the media in their area.

Commemorations

World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse

The LRF marked the World Day for the Prevention of Child Abuse, under the theme *'Altogether Let Us Unite against Child Sexual Abuse'*, in Chiredzi, Chegutu and Buhera. In Chiredzi the LRF partnered with Plan International and children from four surrounding schools presented poems, drama and songs in line with the theme. The District Education Officer, as guest speaker, commended the LRF for the work it was doing in the district, acknowledging tangible results in promoting children's rights in the district. At all events pamphlets were distributed to school teachers for their school libraries. The communities applauded the LRF for providing them with pamphlets that were easy to understand.

16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence

The theme for the commemoration was *'From Peace in the Home, to Peace in our Communities; Promoting Safe Spaces for Women and Girls'*. This year the LRF



The Headman giving the vote of thanks at the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence commemorations

targeted Dora (Manicaland), UMP (Mashonaland East) and Masvingo, reaching over 900 people in all. The guests of honour on each occasion applauded the LRF for the work it was doing to reduce gender-based violence (GBV) in the country and encouraged the community to report all forms of GBV, promoting safe spaces in the area. The venue in UMP was specifically chosen because rape cases had been noted to be prevalent there.

UN Human Rights Day

LRF Bulawayo participated at the Human Rights Day exhibition organised by the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission which expressed gratitude for the LRF's continued hard work in assisting the poor and marginalised. Over 200 visited the LRF stand and either had their questions answered and or made appointments to visit the centre later.

"This is 150%, it's wholesome and covers everything." (in reference to the pamphlets.)

"The LRF did well to simplify the law for the people."

"I didn't know you had an office in Hwange, I am a teacher there and will be sure to visit your offices there to get information for my students regarding their rights."

"This pamphlet on wills is wonderful because I've been deliberating on writing one but didn't know how".

International Women's Day

Under the theme *'Make it Happen'*, the main focus was to raise awareness on women's constitutional rights, urging the government to make what is on paper 'happen'. The LRF utilised the mass media through its established networks, with a presentation on women's rights aired on the national television programme, 'Good Morning Zimbabwe'. The programme presenter commented that the free legal services were critical in the harsh economic environment where the majority of women cannot afford to pay for them.

Day of the AFRICAN Child

The LRF commemorated the Day of the African Child under the theme *'25 Years After the Adoption of the African Children's Charter: Accelerating Our Collective Efforts to End Child Marriage in Africa'*. A press statement explaining the dangers of child marriage and its effects on the girl child was circulated and the Government was urged to enforce the Constitution, which sets the age of marriage at 18 for both girls and boys. The LRF joined Action Aid Zimbabwe in training NGO partners and CBOs in advocacy and lobbying skills to use in pushing for respect of children's rights.

Impact

The LRF carried out impact assessments to see if such annual commemorations make any difference to the communities' lives.

Focus group discussions in Bocha (Manicaland) five

months after the International Women's Day commemorations revealed that most programmes in the area were livelihoods-based and no other organisation had visited their area to raise awareness on women's rights. Domestic violence cases were now being referred to the LRF or the police and participants asked the organisation to come up with strategies to encourage men to attend awareness raising campaigns as they were usually the perpetrators of abuse against women and children. The pamphlets that were distributed were said to be very useful and were shared with others in the community.

Evaluations conducted four months after the commemoration on the Day of the African Child engaged children and teachers, asking what they learnt. Both groups could recall the children's rights which had been highlighted at the commemoration and had shared the knowledge with colleagues in their community. Teachers from the seven schools who had attended had organised parents and community leaders' meetings to lobby them on children's rights, especially the right to education. The teachers took the opportunity to ask the LRF to organise a community leaders' workshop to encourage their communities to value education and support children to access their rights.

Annual Advocacy Campaign

Apart from ongoing advocacy the LRF undertakes one major advocacy campaign and in 2014 this was research into the challenges faced by those living outside Harare and Bulawayo when their matters need to be heard in the High Court. The findings recommend measures such as increasing the frequency of circuit High Courts and increasing the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court. The report on the decentralisation of the High Court was submitted to the Judicial Service Commission (JSC). It was positively received and the JSC has indicated that plans are underway to start the process of decentralisation in 2016.

The 2015 campaign is on the issue of child rights, particularly corporal punishment. The LRF decided to concentrate on this topic after it emerged that many, including parents and teachers, were feeling that children's rights were now overriding customs and traditions.

Training and Institutional Development

Paralegal Training

Three paralegals, one based in Gweru and two in Bulawayo, have been proceeding through the in-service training programme, which incorporates legal awareness, community education techniques, and casework. The assessments look at the quality of their case files, their planning for outreaches, the setting of objectives, participative teaching and learning methodologies and letter writing as well as the practical application of knowledge and skills in the field. They have successfully completed Stages 1 and 2 and are ready to proceed to Stage 3, which concentrates on alternative dispute resolution.

Paralegal Seminars

Annual seminars are an integral component of paralegal training, providing an opportunity to update legal knowledge and legal skills as well as share experiences and best practices.

Baseline Surveys / Enumeration

All 38 LRF paralegals attended a workshop on baseline surveys and the monitoring and evaluation of activities. The workshops were highly participative, covering what a baseline is; baseline surveys and needs assessments and why and to conduct them; methodologies; sampling; definition of indicators; data collection and analysis; and report writing and feedback. One of the sessions was on the right of access to information and how this right contributes to identifying advocacy issues in communities.

30 paralegals attended a workshop on enumeration in November, convened in partnership with the Centre for Applied Legal Research. The training covered research methods, best practices, sampling and field logistics for surveys, and was to prepare the paralegals to undertake surveys aimed at assessing the level of popular satisfaction with the current justice delivery system. Permission to conduct the survey is still awaited but there was immediate benefit for the paralegals in that they gained knowledge on research and sampling methods to be used in conducting baseline surveys and other M&E activities.



Florence Chagadama, LRF lawyer, advising visitors at JSC's Open Day in Harare



Sheila Zimunya and Lovemore Sango at the camera skills workshop in Mutare...



...and Edith Moyo and Fanuel Hazvinavamwe

Funding

Lawyers' Workshop

The annual lawyers' workshop, in October 2014, was attended by 14 lawyers (3 male, 11 female), the Legal Programmes Director, the Advocacy Officer, the Education and Training Manager and the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. The workshop aimed to equip the lawyers with legal drafting and courtroom advocacy skills. Advocate Magwaliba facilitated and guided the lawyers in how to structure heads of arguments; how to conduct case analysis; the types of questions to ask their witnesses during cross examination, and appellant advocacy. The lawyers were very appreciative of the skills development and the moot court sessions where they had to argue their case before a 'judge'. Despite appearing before the courts for years, there were things that they had not been doing correctly.



Participants at the annual LRF lawyers' workshop

Administrators' Workshop

The Finance Director held the annual training workshop for Centre Administrators and Managers in November. Areas covered included the 2014 Audit Report, LRF procurement procedures, LPU stocks, the Fraud / Whistleblower Framework, general aspects of financial management and the challenges faced by the Administrators

International Funding

The LRF is grateful to each and every funding partner who assisted the organisation in fulfilling its work during the year. These partners enabled us to continue our good work and to plan for the future. This year was the second year of the Sida and Danida sponsored three-year agreement and we appreciate the assistance given towards our core promotion of access to justice work. The efforts of these donors were also complemented by additional institutional support from the European Delegation in Zimbabwe, the Royal Norwegian Embassy and the German Development Fund. Special gratitude is also due to donors who provided project specific support. These were the British Embassy (empowering communities to assert their rights); the Friedrich Naumann Foundation (institutional development); UNDP (strengthening the role of CSOs in human rights reporting, monitoring and advocacy) and Plan International (enhancing child participation in access to justice). The LRF has continued to benefit through the deployment of a Development Expert in Knowledge Management and Communication, supported by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Local Funding

We are grateful to the President's Fund for financial support rendered during the year under review. The Catholic and UCCSA churches continued to support the LRF through subsidised rentals for some of our legal advice centres, and our special thanks go to them.

Board and Staff

Strategic Retreat

The full Board and senior and middle management took part in a strategic planning retreat in September, 2014 the objectives being to create a shared appreciation of the LRF; to interrogate its work in order to strengthen the LRF in the face of a changing environment; and to enable LRF staff, management and trustees to get to know each other better professionally and personally. Over the three days presentations were made by staff and trustees on various aspects of the LRF and its programmes, followed by discussions and agreement on how to address emerging or unresolved issues, all with the goal of achieving a more “business-like” approach. It was generally agreed that the LRF needed to become more systematic in its approach and that it was important to define, grow and communicate effectively the LRF brand. A catchy maxim was postulated:

- get good
- get seen
- get paid

Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees AGM was held in November 2014. Mr Joseph James, a highly respected and experienced human rights lawyer was elected to be Chair of the LRF Board of Trustees and his passing six months later was a great sadness for all. The meeting marked the departure of Mr Desmond Matete who had served on the LRF board for the full three terms of three years, five of them as Chair. Mrs Roseline Nhamo also retired from Board, having served for nine years, five as Deputy Chair. The organisation has benefited immensely from their contributions and their leadership.

Conclusion

The focus of the LRF continues to be the needs of the marginalised and it strives to achieve maximum impact in the operating environment. As with all sectors in Zimbabwe, the organisation faces challenges in obtaining the financial and material resources needed to function efficiently and effectively and to ensure that staff are fairly remunerated for their efforts and their commitment to the organisation’s work. The LRF is deeply appreciative of the support of funding partners and we hope their belief in us will continue.

Despite the difficulties, the LRF has remained a positive force over the past year, with much of the tribute due to the loyalty and hard work of the staff. As the LRF moves towards its 32nd year of operation it is proud of its continued determination to bring about its vision of “A Zimbabwe where human rights are upheld and all people have access to justice”.

Statistics

New Cases	Urban		Rural		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS					
Right to property	359	370	689	505	1,923
Unlawful arrest/ detention	2	1	4	1	8
Illegal search				1	1
Assault by state agents	1				1
Electoral rights					0
Citizenship	7	2	9	3	21
Prisoners' rights	2	5	4	6	17
GENDER ISSUES					
Gender based violence	264	720	584	1,193	2,761
Spousal maintenance	10	43	19	52	124
Sexual and reproductive rights	6	24	21	47	98
Sharing of property in UCLU unions	165	341	158	288	952
Inheritance/Deceased Estates/Succession/Wills	334	486	112	192	1,124
CHILDREN'S RIGHTS					
Custody, access and guardianship	116	145	190	279	730
Maintenance	39	180	96	444	759
Inheritance/Deceased Estates/Succession	30	58	68	149	305
Citizenship		1	6	25	32
Birth Registration	82	155	44	99	380
Child Abuse - sexual and other	6	11	21	33	71
DELICTS					
Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs)	43	55	37	40	175
Serious Assault Claims	22	16	41	64	143
Socio-economic rights , Other	175	199	288	222	884
ANNUAL TOTALS	1,663	2,812	2,391	3,643	10,509

Legal Education

	Rural	Urban	Total
No of Outreaches			1,657
No of females	25,037	14,340	39,377
No of Males	17,575	5,916	23,491
No of community leaders workshops			287
No of females	5,026	2,101	7,127
No of Males	5,077	1,133	6,210
Total number of people	52,715	23,490	76,205

Pamphlets

	English		Shona		Ndebele		Tonga	Shangaan	SUB TOTAL		TOTAL
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Rural	Rural	Urban	
Arrest	412	254	40	1					452	255	707
Bail	367	365	45	5					412	370	782
Birth Certificates	3,884	1,722	874	515	40	261			4,798	2,498	7,296
Child Right and Child Abuse	4,360	2,071	1,179	491	40	185			5,579	2,747	8,326
Citizenship in Zimbabwe	458	88			15				473	88	561
Declaration of Rights	6,608	3,353	911	781	100	110	120	600	7,739	4,244	11,983
Domestic Violence 4,750	2,492	1,833	581	45	278				6,628	3,351	9,979
Entry, Search and Seizure	765	764	68	0					833	764	1,597
Farm Worker's Rights	31	2							31	2	33
Gender and the Law	1,962	2,172	888	188					2,850	2,360	5,210
HIV/AIDS and the Law	763	887	159	55	38	10			960	952	1,912
Inheritance	3,837	2,632	2,588	1,378	100	171			6,525	4,181	10,706
Making a Will	815	1,760	520	40	50	155			1,385	1,955	3,340
Legal Age of Majority	63	113			10	100			73	213	286
Law and the Courts	579	989	100						679	989	1,668
Maintenance	2,230	2,083	970	317		15			3,500	2,415	5,915
Marriage and the Law	2,001	1,319	1,665	779	114	459			3,780	2,557	6,337
Sexual crimes	2,710	1,262	300	285	38	95			3,048	1,642	4,690
Small Claims Court	100	100							100	100	200
Summons	277	575							577	575	1,152
Vehicle Accidents	41	423							41	423	464
Victims of Sexual Offences - What to do	3	72	240	14					243	86	329
Wills	326	251	60	413	10	10			396		
Total	37,342	25,749	12,440	5,843	600	1,849	120	600	51,102	33,441	84,543

Posters

	Urban	Rural	TOTAL
Child Abuse	34	26	60
Birth Certificates 1 & 2	26	26	52
Domestic Violence	24	31	55
Inheritance- Customary Law	25	29	54
Inheritance - General Law	24	26	50
Peace	2	9	11
Sexual Offences 1 & 2	18	11	29
Total	153	158	311

Leaflets / Flyers

	Urban	Rural	TOTAL
Constitution Making (set of 7)	100	75	175
The Law and the Community	100		100
Roles and Responsibilities of Traditional Leaders	100	75	175
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	100	294	394
Local Government in Zimbabwe and the	100	105	205
Democracy and Good Government	100	25	125
Total	600	574	1,174

Staff List

NATIONAL OFFICE

National Director	Deborah Barron
Finance Director	Caroline Mangezi <i>(resigned June 2015)</i>
Finance Director	Thabo Moyo <i>(joined June 2015)</i>
Legal Programmes Director	Lucia Masuka-Zanhi
National Accountant	Felicitas Tapfuma
Education & Training Manager	Emmah Gweshe
Advocacy Officer	Varaidzo Mudombi
Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	Alois Nyamazana
Knowledge Management Officer	Alexandra Ehrhardt
Administration Officer	Ronald Nyabadza
Accounts Officer	Eunice Tapiwa
Projects Finance Officer	Miranda Mpabanga
Personal Assistant	Christine Shumba
Receptionist/Secretary	Hadwick Chiweshe
Messenger/Driver	Alex Chikove
Messenger/Driver	Lewis Greson

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS UNIT

Legal Publications Manager	Chiedza Musengezi <i>(resigned August 2014)</i>
Legal Publications Manager	Kamura Mudzingwa <i>(joined August 2014)</i>
Production Officer	Douglas Mabhugu
Sales Officer	Lonkina Viriri
Print Finisher	Paradise S. Kwadoka
Print Finisher	Johnson Mutasa

LRF HARARE

Manager	Catherine Chimhanda
Administrator	Tariro Ndava
Lawyer	Phillipah Muchemwa
Lawyer	Florence Chagadama
Social Worker	Stella Maria Mavengere
Librarian	Conrad Madziwa
Secretary	Judith Charwadza
Secretary	Debra Chida
Receptionist	Manyara Dzirutwe
Messenger/Driver	Cliff Garavada
Messenger	Jonas Mutangadura
Paralegals	
City	Noel Mudikundiona
City	Zephania Chakawa
Bindura	Christopher Hotera

Bindura	Eustasia Kupara
Chitungwiza	Maud Pachawo
Highfield	Jane Marutsi
Marondera	Jeremiah Bushu
Murehwa	Marylyn Makurira
Murehwa	Betty Mbundire
Mutoko	Wonder Nyakabau
Mutoko	Perkson Makamba

LRF BULAWAYO

Manager	Victor Ruombwa <i>(resigned February 2015)</i>
Manager	Muchaneta Muponda <i>appointed March 2015)</i>
Administrator	Stembile Mandisodza
Lawyer	Muchaneta Muponda <i>(promoted to Manager)</i>
Lawyer	Sibongunkosi Hlabana <i>(joined April 2015)</i>
Lawyer	Cedric N. Dube <i>(joined May 2015)</i>
Receptionist	Lovelyn Manjengwa
Secretary	Ellen Tawa
Secretary	Orpah Ncube
Secretary	Sibusiso Tshuma
Library Assistant /Clerk/Driver	Eliot Biriyadi
Messenger/Driver	Innocent Chiteka
Messenger/Cleaner	Dorothy Muchesa
Paralegals	
City	Nobuhle Majenda
City	Albert Gasela
Suburban	Elen Phiri
Hwange	Settie Ncube
Hwange	Jenet Mpofu-Ncube
Beitbridge	Regina Ndlovu
Gwanda	Alaska Mafuka
Plumtree	Possent Msimanga
Tshlotsho	Gillian Hlatswayo
Lupane	Nokuthula Ncube
LRF GWERU	
Administrator	Innocent Mazadza
Lawyer	Sheila Fashu-Mhlanga
Lawyer	Tinomuda Shoko
Secretary/ Receptionist	Jaqualine Chikandiwa
Messenger/Driver	Danny Prikisi

Paralegals

City	Watipa Rungano
City	Wilson Bonda Mangisi
Gokwe	Emmanuel Tembo
Zvishavane	Modreck Maposa
KweKwe	Bernard Kafesu

LRF MASVINGO

Manager	Sharon Moffat
Lawyer	Lucy Chivasa
Projects Lawyer	Rongedzayi Fambisay <i>(joined Oct 2014)</i>
Social Worker	Beulah Ruparanganda
Administrator	Lucy Supikai Chisedzi
Receptionist/Secretary	Roseline Wevu
Messenger/Cleaner	Jeniva Gwengo

Paralegals

City	Anthony Dehwe
Chiredzi	Juliet Manyanga
Chiredzi	Tichafa L. Musada
Zaka	Jonathan Chikukwa
Gutu	Shepherd Ali Abraham

LRF MUTARE

Manager	Valerie Zviuya
Lawyer	Christine Sungayi
Projects Lawyer	Nicholas Nhambura <i>(resigned Sept 2014)</i>
Projects Lawyer	Edith Moyo <i>(joined Oct 2014)</i>
Administrator	Anna Chiruvu
Receptionist/Secretary	Emily Chatyoka
Messenger	Chesayi Mwabvu

Paralegals

City	Sheila Zimunya
City	Phillip Mwatsika
Chipinge	Lovemore Sango
Nyanga	Fanuel Hazvinavamwe
Murambinda	Allen Arumando

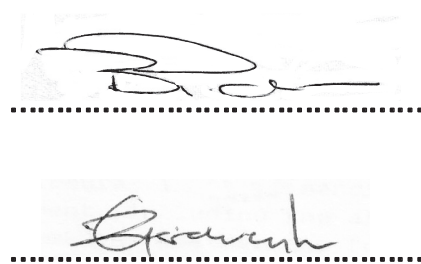
The Trustees Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The Trustees are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and the preparation of the financial statements and related information. The Foundation's independent external auditors, KPMG have audited the financial statements and their report appears on page 37

The Trustees are also responsible for the systems of internal control. These are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance as to the reliability of the financial statements, and to safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of assets, and to prevent and detect material misstatements and losses. The systems are implemented and monitored by suitably trained personnel with an appropriate segregation of authority and duties. Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustees to indicate that any material breakdown in the functioning of these controls, procedures and systems has occurred during the year under review.

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. There is no information that has come to the attention of the Trustees to indicate that the organisation will not remain a going concern for the foreseeable future.

The financial statements set out on pages 38 to 58 were approved by the Board of Trustees on 13 October 2015 and are signed on their behalf by:



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Trustees

Date : 13 October 2015

Report of The Independent Auditors to the Trustees of Legal Resources Foundation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Legal Resources Foundation, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2015, and the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and the Notes to the Financial Statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out in pages 38 to 58.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the trustees, as well as evaluation of the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects the financial position of Legal Resources Foundation at 30 June 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the financial statements have, in all material respects, been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Private Voluntary Organisations Act.



KPMG CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Harare

13 October 2015

Statement of Comprehensive Income


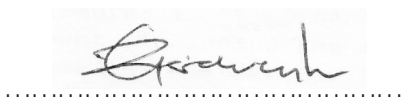
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Revenue	1	2 414 012	2 833 472
Operating Expenses	2	(2 940 773)	(3 073 203)
OPERATING LOSS		(526 761)	(239 731)
Other income	3	144 110	256 783
Impairment		-	(514)
Net finance cost	4	(61 231)	(54 107)
Finance income		1 458	7 178
Finance cost		(62 689)	(61 285)
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		(443 882)	(37 569)

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 US\$	Restated 2014 US\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment	5	3,311	6,970
Property and Equipment	6	838 942	818 794
		842 253	825 764
Current assets			
Inventories		160 498	174 084
Other receivables		2 772	112 107
Cash and cash equivalents		59 178	196 202
		222 448	482 393
TOTAL ASSETS		1 064 701	1 308 157
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Revaluation Reserve		630 587	634 246
Capital Donations		80 279	77 969
Accumulated (deficit) / surplus		(465 899)	7 677
		244 967	719 892
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing borrowing	7	358 626	373 690
Current liabilities			
Interest bearing borrowing	7	21 017	19 559
Trade and other payables	8	440 091	195 016
		461 108	214 575
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1 064 701	1 308 157

Trustees

Date: 13 October 2015

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 US\$	Restated 2014 US\$
CASH FLOWS RELATED TO OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Deficit for the year		(473 576)	(37 569)
<i>Adjusted for:</i>			
Depreciation	6	56 676	103 818
Finance Cost	4	62 689	61 285
Finance Income	4	(1 458)	(7 178)
Stock Adjustment		-	(9 643)
Fixed Asset impairment	6	13 518	514
(Gain) / Loss on disposal on property and equipment		(10 900)	856
Cash flow into operating activities before working working capital changes		(353 051)	112 083
Movements in working capital:			
Decrease / (increase) in Inventory		13 586	(9 643)
Decrease / (increase) in Other Receivables		109 335	(102 347)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Payables		245 075	(23 871)
		14 945	(23 778)
Finance Income	4	1 458	7 178
Finance Cost	4	(62 689)	(61 285)
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(46 286)	(77 885)
CASH FLOWS RELATING TO INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		10 900	3 200
Purchase of fixed assets		(88 032)	(91 417)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(77 132)	(88 217)
CASH FLOWS RELATING TO FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in long term loan		(13 606)	(15 528)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(13 606)	(15 528)
Net decrease in cash resources during the year		(137 024)	(181 630)
Cash resources at beginning of the year		196 202	377 832
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE YEAR END		59 178	196 202

Statement of Changes in Capital Reserves

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Revaluation Reserve capital US\$	Capital Donations Fund US\$	Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit) US\$	Total US\$
As at 1 July 2013	636 860	77 969	50 246	765 075
Prior year adjustment	-	-	(5 000)	(5 000)
Deficit for the year	-	-	(37 569)	(37 569)
Decrease in fair value of shares	(2 614)	-	-	(2 614)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 June 2014	634 246	77 969	7 677	719 892
Fixed asset donations	-	2 310	-	2 310
Deficit for the year	-	-	(473 576)	(473 576)
Decrease in fair value of shares	(3 659)	-	-	(3 659)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 June 2015	630 587	80 279	(465 899)	244 967

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

30 June 2015

NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Legal Resources Foundation is a charitable and educational trust registered under the Private Voluntary Organisation Act. It was established to promote the development of legal resources in Zimbabwe and to facilitate the realisation of the social, economic and legal rights of the population as a whole. It seeks to improve accessibility through innovative projects which make the best use of limited financial and legal resources in Zimbabwe.

The Legal Projects Centres in Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, Masvingo and Mutare are responsible for the implementation of projects approved by the Trustees of the Legal Resources Foundation.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

The organisation's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations. The financial statements are based on statutory records that are maintained under historical cost convention and are expressed in United States dollars (US\$).

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Adoption of new and revised financial reporting standards

The following revised standards issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) are effective for the current year:

IAS 1 amendment	Presentation of Financial Statements: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income
IAS 19 amendment	Employee Benefits: Defined Benefit plans
IAS 27	Separate Financial Statements (2013)
IFRS 1 amendment	Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters.
IFRS 7 amendment	Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements
IFRS 11	Joint Arrangements
IFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
IFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement
IFRS 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine

The adoption of these revised standards in the current year has not led to any changes in the organisation's accounting policies. These standards do not have any financial effect on the recognition or measurement of transactions and events, nor the financial position or performance of the organisation. Their effects are limited to the nature and extent of disclosure to be made by the organisation.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

30 June 2015

Adoption of new and revised financial reporting standards (continued)

- The following standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective:

Effective for the financial year commencing 1 January 2016

- IFRS 14 –Regulatory Deferral Accounts
- Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)
- Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)
- Agriculture : Bearer Plants (Amendment to IAS 16 and IAS 41)
- Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to IAS 27)
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS0 and IAS 28)
- Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)

Effective for the financial year commencing 1 July 2018

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Effective for the financial year commencing 1 July 2018

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The above standards and interpretations, with the exception of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, are not applicable to the business of the organisation and will, therefore, have no impact on future financial statements. The Trustees are of the opinion that the impact of the application of the applicable standards and interpretations will be as follows:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

On 24 July 2014, the IASB issued the final IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments standard, which replaces earlier versions of IFRS 9 and completes the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 – Financial Instruments : Recognition and Measurement.

This standard will include changes in the measurement bases of the organisation's financial assets to amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. Even though these measurement categories are similar to IAS 39, the criteria for classification into these categories are significantly different. In addition, the IFRS 9 impairment model has been changed from an "incurred loss" model, which is expected to increase the provision for bad debts recognised in the organisation.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with retrospective application and early adoption permitted.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard replaces IAS 11 – Construction Contracts, IAS 18 – Revenue, IFRIC 13 – Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 – Transfer of Assets from Customers and SIC-31 Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognising revenue : at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognised.

This new standard will most likely not have a significant impact on the organisation.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with early adoption permitted under IFRS.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with early adoption permitted under IFRS.

In particular, significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements include:

- Property and equipment (Note 6)

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the organisation and revenue can be reliably measured.

Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of goods.

Library Subscriptions

Revenue received for library subscriptions is recognised on a time basis by reference to the period for which the subscriptions cover.

Interest income

Interest income is accounted for on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets to the asset's carrying amount. Interest income is included in the finance income in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Donations income

Donations received for specific projects are treated as income by reference to the stage of completion of the specific project. General donations and grants which are not received for specific projects are accounted for when received. Donations in kind are recorded in the accounts at the appropriate value in US\$.

Taxes

Current income tax

In terms of the Third Schedule to the Income Tax Act (Chapter 23:06) and Capital Gains Act Section 10, private voluntary organisations are exempt from income tax, capital gains tax and resident tax on interest from financial institution until such a date the Minister may specify by notice in the Gazette. As no such notice has been gazetted in respect of the year covered by these financial statements, no provision for taxation has been made.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of assets is the cost of acquiring and installing a new modern substitute asset having the same productive capacity as that of existing, depreciated according to age, obsolescence, use and condition. This value is only applied to assets which are part of an operating concern, and assumes adequate profitability. It does not necessarily represent the open market value of the assets.

Provision is made for the depreciation of equipment on a straight line basis to write down assets to estimated residual values over their expected useful lives as follows:

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis at rates calculated to write off the cost of these assets over their estimated useful lives which are as follows:

Buildings	- 40 years
Library Books	- 20 years
Furniture and fittings	- 10 years
Office equipment	- 10 years
Computers	- 10 years
Motor vehicles	- 5 years

Property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of asset (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds and the carrying value of the asset) is included in the income statement, in the year the asset is derecognised.

Impairment of non-financial assets (property and equipment)

The organisation assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the organisation estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any such indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than the carrying amount, the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss. This is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the organisation estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Financial assets

Initial Recognition

The organisation determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit and loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The organisation's financial assets include cash trade and other receivables.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Receivables

Receivables are non-derivatives financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such financial assets are carried at cost.

Impairment of financial assets

The organisation assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Derecognition of financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

The organisation determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs. The organisation's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate method (EIR) amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance cost recognised through the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respect carrying amounts is recognised through the statement of profit or loss.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in the other foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were translated to the functional currency at rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the organisation has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise of cash at bank and on hand. For the purpose of the consolidated and organisation statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and on hand, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are subsequently measured at a weighted average cost.

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the organisation at their fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
30 June 2015

1. REVENUE	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
1.1 Sale of goods and library subscriptions:		
Library subscriptions	2 806	2 890
Sale of publications	66 828	78 528
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	69 634	81 418
1.2 Donations:		
International Commission for Jurists - ICJ	-	12 995
French Embassy	-	41 728
British Embassy	150 000	95 716
European Commission	443 505	-
Australian Aid	-	91 617
Friedrich Naumann Foundation	19 995	13 523
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit - GIZ	130 611	152 479
PACT	33 188	-
Lotto	15 000	-
Royal Norwegian Embassy	157 483	335 406
United Nations Development Programme - UNDP	66 042	18 895
Swedish International Development Authority - Sida	1 324 765	1 695 190
European Commission Brussels	-	11 042
United Nations Children's Fund - UNICEF	-	125 024
Canadian International Development Authority - CIDA	-	9 316
International Rescue Committee -IRC	-	96 995
InterChurch Organisation for Development Cooperation - ICCO	-	52 128
Plan International	3 788	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2 344 378	2 752 054
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL REVENUE	2 414 012	2 833 472
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
30 June 2015

2 OPERATING EXPENSES	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Administration (IT Consultant fees and travelling expenses, Pastel and Belina renewal fees)	32 552	43 964
Advertising	787	1 525
Audit fees	8 300	7 920
Bad debts written off - Kingdom Bank (Botswana)	29 278	-
Bail Application	11 027	14 907
Bank charges	17 874	21 912
Care At The Core of Humanity - CATCH	47 698	37 875
Christian Legal Society	31 389	39 246
Depreciation	102 322	103 818
Electricity, water and rates	33 840	39 160
Employee costs		
Legal Services	677 099	759 491
Legal Education	442 061	380 734
Publications	60 152	59 603
Advocacy & Research	26 966	35 328
Medical Aid	110 505	107 910
Pension	113 447	108 885
Fuel and oils	66 577	84 818
General Expenses	88 496	19 154
Insurance and licenses	34 095	26 732
Judicial Officers workshop	39 487	48 255
Lawyers workshop	9 351	7 085
Library costs	5 933	11 730
Lobbying Test Case	10 830	2 251
Meeting expenses	42 247	18 369
Monitoring and evaluation	27 546	12 091
Office rentals	136 121	146 472
One Day workshops	169 511	257 234
Pamphlets	117 897	105 086
Paralegal Training	26 498	43 313
Photocopying	1 273	2 213
Printing and stationery	28 878	33 422
Police Officers workshop	64 831	37 261
Projects Assistance	11 884	9 775
Promotions and Presentations	50 523	42 477
Publications	18 506	15 276
Recruitment	10	150
Repairs and maintenance	11 134	25 187
Staff Development & Training	9 306	10 241
Security	20 546	19 124
Stock movement	13 585	(9 643)
Subscriptions	12 710	12 441
Sundry expenses	14 255	15 887
Teachers workshop	-	20 209
Telephone & communication costs	78 549	78 931
Traditional Leaders workshop	7 536	128 615
Travel	65 367	76 998
Trustees' expenses	11 994	9 771
Total	2 940 773	3 073 203

3. OTHER INCOME	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Management fees	130 256	253 466
Consultancy fees	300	2 649
Profit on sale of fixed assets	10 900	468
Sundry income	2 654	200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	144 110	256 783
	<hr/>	<hr/>
4. NET FINANCE COSTS		
Finance Income		
Interest Received	1 458	7 178
Finance Costs		
Interest paid on interest bearing borrowings	(62 689)	(61 285)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(61 231)	(54 107)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
5. INVESTMENTS		
The investments are shown at market value and are solely		
Hippo Valley Estates Limited shares		
8 712 ordinary shares	3 311	6 970
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
30 June 2015

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

At 30 June 2015	Buildings US\$	Libraries US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Furniture & fittings US\$	Computer US\$	Office equipment US\$	Total US\$
Cost/Valuation							
As at 1 July 2014	581 735	117 564	279 681	34 555	181 432	164 550	1 359 517
Impairment loss	-	-	-	(912)	(3 649)	(8 957)	(13 518)
Additions	1 525	3 019	72 504	4 730	5 611	2 953	90 342
Disposals	-	-	(56 449)	-	-	-	(56 449)
At 30 June 2015	<u>583 260</u>	<u>120 583</u>	<u>295 736</u>	<u>38 373</u>	<u>183 394</u>	<u>158 546</u>	<u>1 379 892</u>
Depreciation							
At 1 July 2014	59 272	27 396	211 722	9 435	150 173	82 755	540 723
Charge for the year	11 852	6 600	30 585	4 768	2 395	476	56 676
Disposals	-	-	(56 449)	-	-	-	(56 449)
At 30 June 2015	<u>71 094</u>	<u>33 996</u>	<u>185 858</u>	<u>14 203</u>	<u>152 568</u>	<u>83 231</u>	<u>540 950</u>
Net carrying amount							
At 30 June 2015	<u><u>512 166</u></u>	<u><u>86 587</u></u>	<u><u>109 878</u></u>	<u><u>24 170</u></u>	<u><u>30 826</u></u>	<u><u>75 315</u></u>	<u><u>838 942</u></u>
At 30 June 2014	<u><u>522 493</u></u>	<u><u>90 168</u></u>	<u><u>67 959</u></u>	<u><u>25 120</u></u>	<u><u>31 259</u></u>	<u><u>81 795</u></u>	<u><u>818 794</u></u>

	2015 \$	2014 \$
7. INTEREST BEARING BORROWINGS		
Secured loans at amortised cost		
Central Africa Building Society (CABS) loan	379 643	393 249
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amount due for settlement within 12 months	21 017	19 559
Amount due for settlement after 12 months	358 626	373 690
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>379 643</u>	<u>393 249</u>

The principal features of the organisation's borrowings are as follows:

- (a) A mortgage loan of US\$420 000. The loan was taken out on 01 August 2011 and is repayable in equal monthly instalments over 10 years. The loan carries an effective interest rate at 16.0 % per annum.

The mortgage bond of US\$420 000 was registered over the property at which the organisation operates, 16 Oxford Road, Avondale, Harare as security for the loan. Title deeds for Amalungelo Building, 94 Fort Street, Bulawayo valued at \$105 000.00 were ceded as part collateral for the mortgage.

8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

8.1 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Legal Publications Unit Creditors	60 412	-
Employee-related liabilities	116 897	43 865
Leave Pay Provision	98 369	130 900
DANIDA/JSC Project (Unutilised Funds)	82 884	-
Audit Fees	20 560	8 600
ZimLii Special Projects Account (Unutilised Funds)	14 840	-
Utilities	13 710	2 536
Rentals	13 015	-
Trustees' Allowances	5 612	-
Other	13 792	9 115
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>440 091</u>	<u>195 016</u>

8.2 DANIDA – JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION SPECIFIC PROJECT BALANCE

The Legal Resources Foundation (LRF) entered into a tripartite agreement with The Royal Danish Embassy (RDEO) and Judicial Service Commission (JSC). The agreement was entered into for the contract period starting 1 July 2012 to 2016. Legal Resources Foundation was appointed as fund manager for the JSC project which is funded by RDEO. In prior years the funds held in trust by Legal Resources Foundation for this project (the DANIDA – JSC project) were erroneously recognised as part of cash and cash equivalents of Legal Resources Foundation with a corresponding liability under trade and other payables. This treatment was revised resulting in the DANIDA balance being held off balance sheet. The impact of this treatment on components of the statement of financial position is as follows:

IMPACT ON BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS

	2014	2013
	US\$	US\$
<i>Other payables</i>		
Balance before restatement	3 564 634	394 516
DANIDA-JSC specific fund balance	(3 369 618)	(175 629)
	<u>195 016</u>	<u>218 887</u>
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>		
Balance before restatements	3 565 820	553 461
DANIDA-JSC specific fund balance	(3 369 618)	(175 629)
	<u>196 202</u>	<u>377 832</u>

As at year end the balances held by Legal Resources Foundation on behalf of Judicial Service Commission and Royal Danish Embassy were as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Cash held in trust	3 647 229	3 369 618	175 620

9. REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
<p>The remuneration of the directors and senior management is set out below in aggregate as required by IAS 24</p>		
Short-term employee benefits	159 318	159 992
Pension contributions	12 938	11 530
	<u>172 256</u>	<u>171 522</u>

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The organisation has overall responsibility for the determination of the organisation's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the organisation's finance function.

The organisation's management also reviews the risk management policies and processes and report their findings to the organisation. The organisation is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

1. Credit risk
2. Fair value or cash flow interest rate risk
3. Liquidity risk

11.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The organisation has a borrowing that is subject to a fixed interest rate. Details of the organisation's borrowings are described in Note 15. The Board of Trustees is dedicated to reviewing the loan exposures and repayment plans for the organisation's external borrowings. The Board of Trustees reviews the loan exposures, meets on regular basis and uses various models to project the organisation's risk exposures and proposes methods to deal with the risk arising in an appropriate manner. The Board of Trustees also approves the term sheets for such borrowing, and ensures that the interest rate exposure of the organisation is appropriately managed.

11.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The organisation is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institution and other financial instruments.

Financial assets, which potentially subject the organisation to concentration of credit risk, consist of accounts receivable and cash. The organisation's cash equivalents are placed with high credit quality financial institutions.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Carrying amount	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Other receivables	2 772	112 107
Cash and cash equivalents	59 178	196 202
Balance at 30 June 2015	<u>61 950</u>	<u>308 309</u>

11.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an organisation will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Board monitors its risk to shortage of funds by compiling periodic forecasts.

The following are contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

30 June 2015	Carrying amount US\$	Contractual cash flows US\$	0-12 months US\$	12 months or more US\$
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Interest bearing borrowing	379 643	379 643	21 017	358 626
Trade payables	60 412	60 412	60 412	-
Other payables	379 679	379 679	379 679	-
	<u>819 734</u>	<u>819 734</u>	<u>461 108</u>	<u>358 626</u>

12 GOING CONCERN

The Board of Trustees assessed the ability of the organization to continue operating as a going concern and believes that the preparation of these accounts on a going concern basis is still appropriate.

13 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no material subsequent events after the reporting date.