

Contents

1. Chairman's Message	5
2. Legal Education Programme	7
3. Legal Publications Unit	15
4. Legal Services Programme.....	17
5. Capacity Development - Training of Service Providers	23
6. Research and Advocacy.....	26
7. Training and Institutional Development.....	29
8. Funding.....	29
9. Board and staff	30
10. Statistics.....	31
11. Staff List.....	33
12. Financial Statements.....	36
The Trustees' responsibility for financial reporting	36
Report of the Independent Auditors to the Trustees of Legal Resources Foundation	37
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	38
Statement of Financial Position	39
Statement of Cash Flows	40
Statement of Changes in Capital and Reserves.....	41
Notes to the financial statements.....	42



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 Resources Foundation

Chairperson

Mr D Matete

Trustees

Ms S S Hove

Mr J James

Mr E Jinda (*elected June 2014*)

Mr M T Makonese

Mr S Mugumisi (*elected June 2014*)

Mr M McCartney (*elected September 2013*)

Mr E Ndebele (*elected January 2014*)

Mrs R Nhamo

Ms B Parham Field

Mrs N Samuriwo (*elected June 2014*)

Ms B M A Vitoria (*retired December 2013*)

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Chairman's message



Mr D. Matete
Chairman of the Board

The year 2014 is a landmark year for the LRF. Thirty years ago the founding trustees' vision of an organisation that would inform the people of recently independent Zimbabwe of new laws and provide access to justice for the marginalised was born with the registration of the Legal Resources Foundation Trust in July 1984. Over the intervening years the LRF has grown from a single office and a handful of staff to a national network of 25 physical offices and 97 staff, and, as some of the testimonies in this annual report will demonstrate, has remained true its mandate, working tirelessly for the promotion and facilitation of access to justice and the overall protection of people's rights at different levels and structures of society.

The year under review has unfolded against a changed background for Zimbabwe where, although the post July 31 2013 peacefully delivered a new Government, the continued decline in the economy has loomed large and is exacerbated by the seeming vacuum to tackle effectively the downward spiral in the economy as major political players appear to have focused on intra-party in-fights ahead of respective political party congresses. The first six months of the year were a time of optimism but the second six months have seen the escalating economic struggles, growing unemployment and despair amongst the ordinary populace. More business failures, judicial management orders and outright liquidations and company closures continue to be on the rise, resulting in job losses and threatening a greater number of the remaining formal household incomes.

Despite the resultant waning economic welfare of the communities, the LRF's proven track record for quality service delivery and an inclusive non-partisan thrust, together with maintaining a permanent physical presence within the communities, has enabled it to keep operating and maintain momentum in support to the ordinary and vulnerable members of the community. The focus continues to be primarily on strengthening community engagement, where LRF's reputation for delivering reliable and relevant services, built over the past years, is embraced by the community. In many instances, and as a result, the LRF has been the preferred partner in development initiatives and often a referral organisation from other role players, both from within the justice delivery system of Government and peer organisations involved in similar work.

One of the significant and growing areas has been the facilitation of access for Members of Parliament and elected councillors to dialogue with their constituents to resolve their plight. Both groups have been very happy to have such opportunities through the intermediate role of the LRF and have commended the organisation. This programme is illustrative of the desired thrust of the LRF, not only to enable access to justice but also to begin to build a culture of accountability, transparency and mandate fulfilment to the ordinary communities they serve.

The broad and cross-cutting nature of LRF's programmes means that the organisation is able to make a significant contribution to the promotion and protection of people's rights; raising awareness of these rights and responsibilities and enhancing their capacity to claim redress against any infringements; capacitating service delivery agencies; providing essential information tools for the justice delivery system, researching on and advocating for policy reform where needed. The continual demand for our services from the beneficiaries underlines the importance of setting priorities and collaborating with other players to provide broad-based support and avoiding duplication and a waste of the limited resources of the nation. The Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs has shown interest in expanding the LRF model of paralegal training and services, providing legal advice and assistance to people where they live and work so that access to justice for all can become an attained reality.

The body of this annual report provides an overview of the LRF's achievements in 2013/14. As Chairman I am confident that the organisation will continue to strive to be relevant to the needs of the people and effective in its delivery for years to come. There is space in the not too distant future for the LRF to extend its tentacles to other sub-regional jurisdictions and transform itself into a truly regional organisation serving and delivering on similar community needs. This forms part of the bright vision for the organisation and its future growth and all this is made possible by the energy levels, the passion and capabilities reposed in the management and staff complement of the LRF under the apt leadership and guidance of a dynamic and ever-evolving Board.

I wish to thank my fellow Trustees and colleagues on the Board for their support and commend the sterling work of the management and staff of the organisation for making their individual and collective contribution to the success of LRF, what it is today and its accomplishments over its 30 year life history. With such a strong vision, the LRF's future is bright.

Desmond Matete
CHAIRMAN

Legal Education Programme

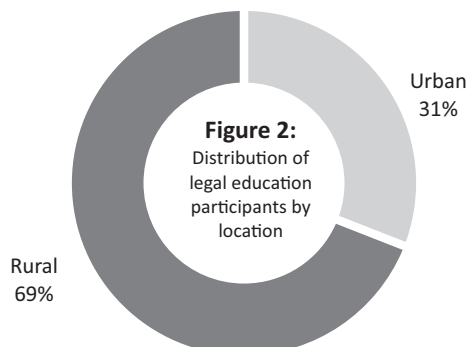
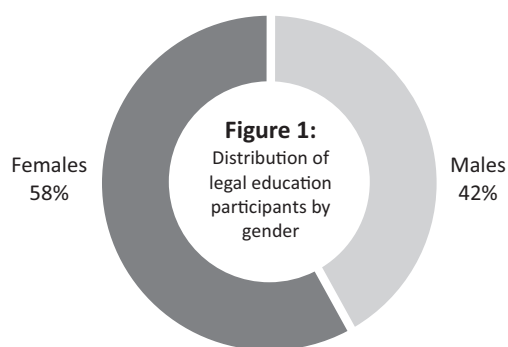
A fundamental objective of the founding trustees in 1984 was to address the prevailing knowledge gap, whereby most people in the recently independent Zimbabwe had little or no access to information on their rights and responsibilities. Thirty years later, the straitened circumstances of the State means that this remains a critical thrust for the LRF, as it endeavours to build awareness amongst the population and give the marginalised and vulnerable confidence that they too may seek legal advice and representation to solve their problems.

A key focus during this year was the new Constitution, and the LRF has concentrated on discussing the contents with communities, particularly the Declaration of Rights, and the implications of the inclusion of socio-economic and cultural rights. Participants showed keen interest in learning about the rights enshrined in the Constitution. One result observed was a growing confidence to challenge abuse of authority where this has impinged on people's rights. An example was a group of 20 farmers who brought a property rights case after attending an outreach on the Declaration of Rights in Beatrice. They were being threatened with arbitrary eviction from their land by an influential politician. The LRF is assisting them to challenge the unlawful action of the politician.

LRF Lawyer addressing women on their constitutional rights



The LRF has embarked on systematic mapping of its geographic coverage as well as of the topics discussed, with the objective of reaching communities that have not previously benefitted from LRF programmes. In the last half of the current year, 35% of outreaches were in new areas, as were 73% of the one-day community leaders' workshops.



Apart from providing baselines for the LRF to evaluate its impact more effectively, this has also facilitated in identifying the special needs of communities. Manicaland had observed the effects of early marriages practiced amongst the Johanne Marange Apostolic sect and as a result mounted an education campaign in Marange district. The Centre then received 38 cases from Marange, three of which involved child abuse. In one case a father purportedly married off his daughter to an older man who was a police officer. The father was seeking to get two head of cattle as lobola for the 14-year-old girl, who was pregnant at the time that the Centre intervened.

Transport to and from venues continued to be a challenge, particularly when reaching out to new areas where access through public transport was difficult. Mobilisation of people in remote areas also tended to be demanding logistically but staff have mitigated these difficulties through establishing working relationships with other organisations already operating in target districts. One such collaboration, with Plan International, focused on raising awareness on children's rights amongst the Shangaan people who hold strong cultural beliefs which infringe the rights of children, with the result that generally there is no respect for the rights of children.

The education work used different methodologies: outreach sessions aimed at community groups, one-day community leaders' workshops, and conversation cafés targeting youths.

Community Outreaches

	Outreaches	Rural		Urban		Total
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Participants
Bulawayo	453	6,299	4,591	5,719	5,368	21,977
Gweru	204	5,926	4,662	658	372	11,618
Harare	624	7,355	5,046	5,859	2,349	20,609
Masvingo	264	5,487	4,041	510	136	10,174
Mutare	137	2,285	1,211	1,947	560	6,003
Total	1,682	27,352	19,551	14,693	8,785	70,381

In order to reach members of the community where they live and work the LRF arranges outreaches through clubs, farming groups, clinics and other such community groups. The topics for this year were determined through needs assessments, which included discussing with community leaders and networking partners working in targeted communities. Centres also analysed trends in the cases they handled, which guided them in identifying community needs. The evaluation forms completed after outreaches and workshops were also used to identify topics for future outreaches.



Participants at the Manatse Village, Mutasa District

Whilst participants might not have needed the information immediately, they were nonetheless capacitated so that when or if a problem arose weeks or even months later they knew that they could seek help for themselves or a friend or relative and where to go. In a period of three months 500 people who had themselves attended legal education sessions then came to consult staff at the LRF centres. A further 483 clients who sought the assistance of the organisation reported that they had been referred by friends and relatives who had interacted with the LRF and been assisted, all attesting to the fact that they could now determine when their rights were being violated.

"The law is good because it ensures equality and does not favour one person over the other."

Seven people in Zaka district sought help from the LRF on inheritance issues after attending one outreach session on that topic. Cases of child abuse have been acted on by the police when participants who attended outreaches covering the topic were emboldened to report the matters. A week after an outreach, one participant alerted our Midlands office of a case of a young girl who was being sexually abused by her father and a report was made to the police. In Zaka two cases of child abuse were unearthed as a result of outreach sessions. In one case, the parents were arrested and the other case is still under investigation.

Bulawayo
Social Worker
Washington Jiri
talking to parents
and caregivers,
children and youths,
Mandlunja,
Village, Mbembesi



In Mutoko one community was empowered to stand up against a headman who had subjected them to forced labour and exploitation since 2008, forcing them to work in his fields without any form of remuneration or compensation. Immediately after the workshop one participant indicated that:

"We are summoned to work in his fields each year and all 36 villages take turns to do forced labour for him. Thank you for coming to bring the light on the law. We will see to it that the practice stops."

The participants then challenged their exploitation, which did not go down well with the headman. He tried to bar the LRF from conducting activities, accusing the organisation of "opening his people's eyes". However the District Administrator intervened and undertook to talk to the headman and in our follow-up evaluation it was noted that the headman was no longer subjecting members of the community to forced labour. The District Administrator later enabled the LRF to conduct workshops targeting traditional leaders in the area, to enlighten them on the law and the need to respect people's rights.

"I have learnt that communities can resolve conflicts well if they respect individual rights."

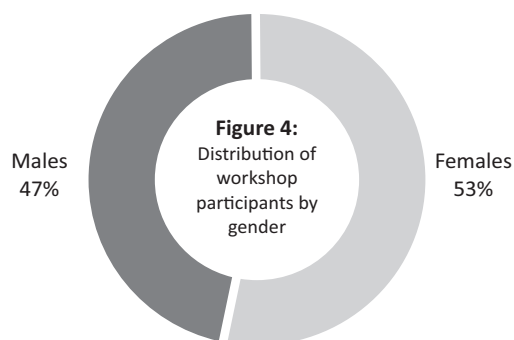
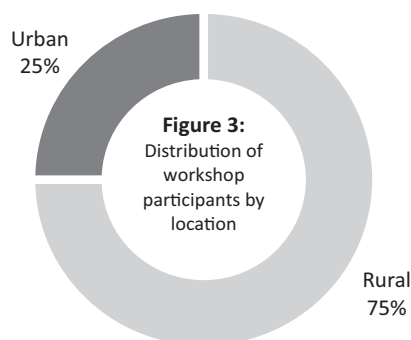
A total of 70,381 people were reached through the outreach sessions over the past year.



Women
being
empowered

One Day Community Workshops

	Workshops	Female	Male	Female	Male	Participants
Bulawayo	163	3,010	1,671	1,885	1,005	7,571
Gweru	82	1,391	1,771	718	522	4,402
Harare	119	2,300	2,313	1,520	581	6,714
Masvingo	111	2,085	3,207	0	0	5,292
Mutare	69	1,239	1,169	167	376	2,951
Total	544	10,025	10,131	4,290	2,484	26,930



The one-day workshops aim to enhance the knowledge of community leaders so they can in turn advise others as to possible solutions to problems and where they can go for assistance. Building solid relations with leaders in the community, including ward coordinators, traditional leaders and Victim Friendly Unit officers, helped in identifying particular legal issues affecting a community and also meant that the LRF was able to carry out its activities in a conducive environment.

"I learnt that the surviving spouse is entitled to the late spouse's estate. I used this new knowledge when my cousins were fighting over their brother's estate. I also used this knowledge in advising my family when my brother passed away."

In one community the paralegal noted that participants were not aware that child marriages were unlawful, arguing that arresting the man would cause hardship for the young person and the child that was born. After the subsequent workshop they understood that it was a criminal offence to facilitate the marriage of children and receive a bride price for the child. The LRF sought a meeting with the Union of Development of Apostolic Churches in Zimbabwe (UDACIZ) when LRF Mutare highlighted the need to campaign against child marriages and that it had been noted that most of the child marriages were taking place in Apostolic and Zionist churches. The Union admitted that early marriages were a challenge in their churches and that there was need for action to address this child rights violation. The LRF has as a result embarked on a campaign against early marriages in the Marange area.



Whilst not all leaders play the effective multiplier role that we are seeking, there have been numerous examples where leaders have subsequently worked with the LRF for the benefit of their constituents. Eleven people were referred from one Chief and in other instances leaders have requested additional workshops to reach more of their community. A man in his fifties managed to get a birth certificate after attending a one-day workshop, later reporting that the education sessions spurred him to take the necessary steps after he had appreciated the importance of such a document.

After attending a traditional leaders' workshop in Mutoko a chief called a meeting of headmen and village heads to warn them about unlawful practices and emphasised that they should conduct their work in line with the Traditional Leaders Act. He also spoke about changes in the law and advised them to be aware of the changing mindset of the people as they became increasingly aware of their rights as a result of programmes spearheaded by the LRF.

The leaders, councillors and MPs have expressed appreciation for the growth in their own understanding of their role as elected officials

"As a leader I will use the knowledge on human rights when mediating on disputes within my community."

"Thank you LRF, as a Councillor I am now legally literate as a result of this workshop. I am now able to lead others by example. We are now legal experts as a result of this meeting, let's educate others if we get back to our respective areas."

"The programme is very good as it is often difficult for us to mobilise people given the fact that we do not have any resources. I am thus happy that I will be able to take note of my constituency's concerns and when I contribute in parliament I will contribute from an informed point of view."

There has been evidence of the LRF's education leading to positive behaviour change. One participant thanked the LRF for educating them on the Declaration of Rights. He confessed that he was in the habit of violating his wife's rights unknowingly, that the workshop would become a turning point in his life, and that he would no longer oppress her as he had been doing in the name of culture and male chauvinism. A lady from Mutoko reported that her husband used to beat her. However, after having attended a workshop where she learnt that the law could protect her she gave our pamphlet on domestic violence to her husband. He read it and she said that from that time he had stopped beating her and instead they now talked things over and resolved issues amicably.



Participants at a workshop

A female participant who attended one of our workshops expressed her gratitude to the LRF for the good work being done. She explained that she had been in an unregistered customary law union with her husband for the past six years. She was given a pamphlet on marriage and the law at the workshop which she took home and left on the table. Her husband read it and the couple then began to talk about the different types of marriages and eventually registered their marriage in terms of the Marriages Act, Chapter 5.11.

Mr TP's story from Masvingo is another one which brings to the fore the impact that the one-day workshops are having on people's lives. Mr TP attended a workshop on peace building and conflict resolution. Subsequently a dispute arose within his family, centred on a will left by the Mr TP's late father, which will had been prepared by the LRF. Mr TP encouraged the family not to resort to violence but rather seek assistance from the LRF. He came to the LRF with members of the family where they were advised on the steps to take. He later wrote, *"I came to know about this institution through a workshop and when we had a dispute pertaining to wills as the eldest son I decided to come to LRF for assistance."*



Listening intently

Teachers, particularly guidance and counselling teachers, are a specific target group amongst community leaders as they are well positioned to disseminate knowledge gained on legal issues to their pupils, peers and the community at large. The LRF also strives to enhance the teachers' knowledge of child abuse and equip them with skills in handling and reporting such cases. Many admitted that they had not been aware of the principles enunciated in the laws protecting children and promoting their best interests. A number of teachers had been administering corporal punishment outside the confines of the law. They undertook to take such principles into account when making decisions that affected children and to share the knowledge acquired with fellow teachers, students and members of the community.

A total of 26,930 participants, 53% of them female, attended 544 one-day community workshops over the year.

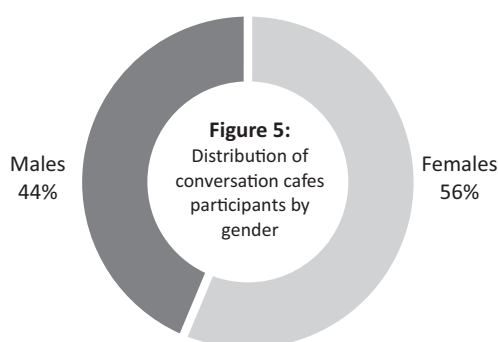
Conversation Cafés

In order to provide youths in the community with a platform where they could feel comfortable debating issues affecting their lives, the LRF organised informal conversation cafés, encouraging active participation by all. During the discussions generated they gained legal information and knowledge on how they could assert their rights. Socio-economic and cultural rights were favoured topics, whereas – particularly around the politically tense time of the harmonised elections – they were nervous about discussing issues pertaining to the right to vote and the right to regular free and fair elections



Pro-active youth

	Cafes	Females	Males
Rural	11	175	125
Urban	5	52	51
Total	16	227	176



Radio and Television

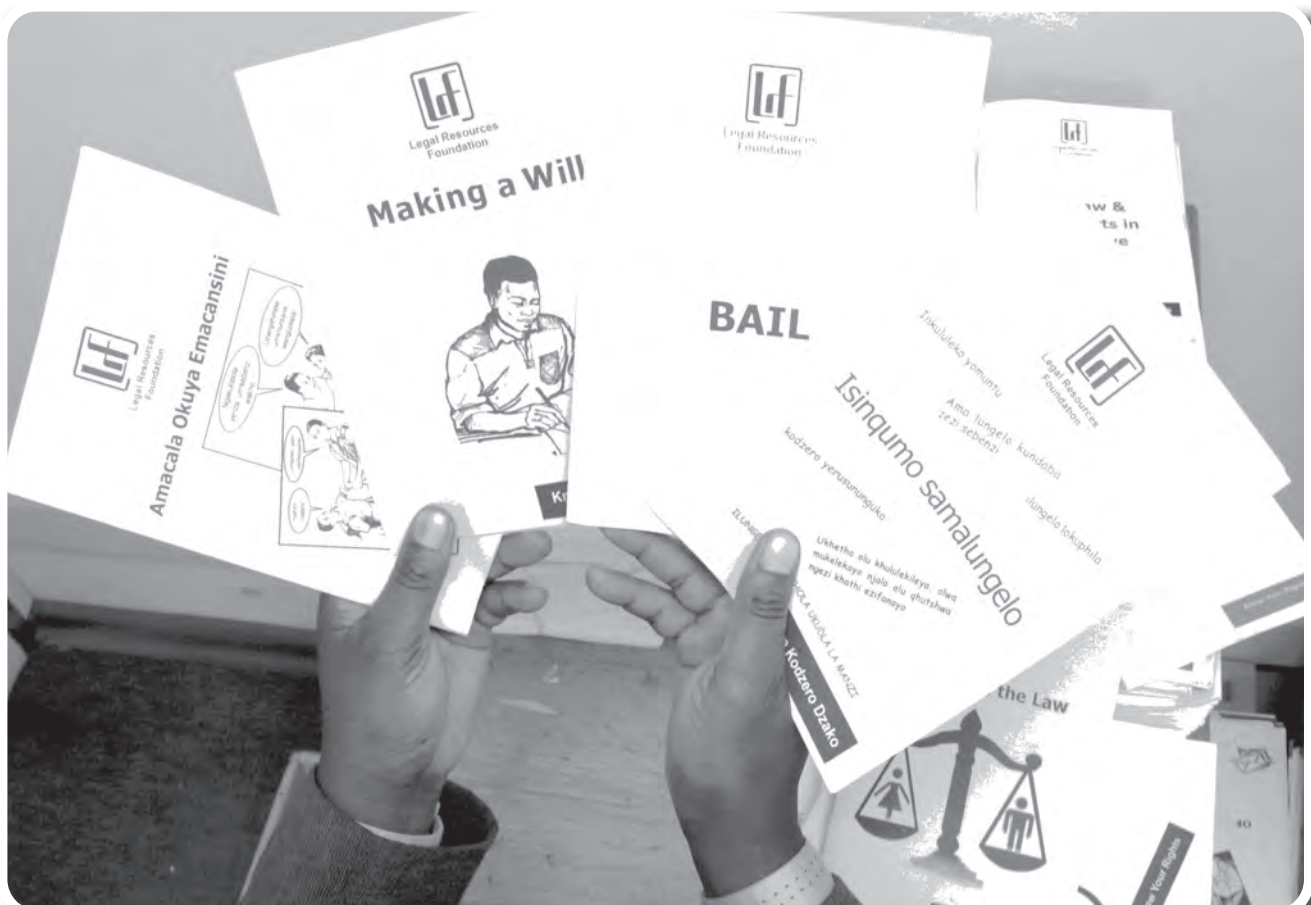
The LRF has participated in ZBC radio programmes and one ZTV series on sexual offences, which has not yet been aired. The provincial centres began building relations with community radios and a meeting was held with the umbrella body, the Zimbabwe Association of Community Radio Stations (ZACRAS), which has a membership of fourteen. The main focus was on community-based advocacy and lobbying. These stations are not allowed to broadcast but they distribute recorded programmes on CDs to commuter omnibus operators to play for their passengers. The LRF has provided material for them, notably on the Declaration of Rights, with emphasis on changes in the new Constitution, the legality of police roadblocks, domestic violence, sexual offences, marriage and divorce, workers' rights, issues of sexual harassment in the workplace and corporal punishment in schools.

Although there have not as yet been verifiable instances of people approaching the LRF as a result of any programme they listened to, these are methods of reaching beyond the geographical boundaries of the fixed offices.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Material

During the year some 92,200 pamphlets, leaflets and posters were distributed in support of the legal education work. As a way to reach people beyond the communities that the LRF accesses directly, the organisation has begun to set up distribution centres for its materials. These are lodged with focal people in areas remote from the LRF's offices. To date 57 centres have been established and although it is too early to assess the full impact, there have already been instances of clients approaching the LRF after visiting one of the distribution centres.

Primrose, who was in a violent relationship for a very long time, was assisted with court papers for an application for a protection order after having obtained a pamphlet from one of our distribution centres in Nyanga. The order was granted. Joyce from Marange came with a case of sharing of property in an unregistered customary law union having gone through our pamphlet on Marriage and the Law which she obtained from a distribution centre. Her husband of 12 years had paid the divorce token and sent her away without anything from the property they had acquired together. However, through the LRF pamphlet she learnt that she could get an equitable share of the property which they had acquired together. The matter is being handled by the LRF and is pending alternative dispute resolution.



Some of the LRF's pamphlets

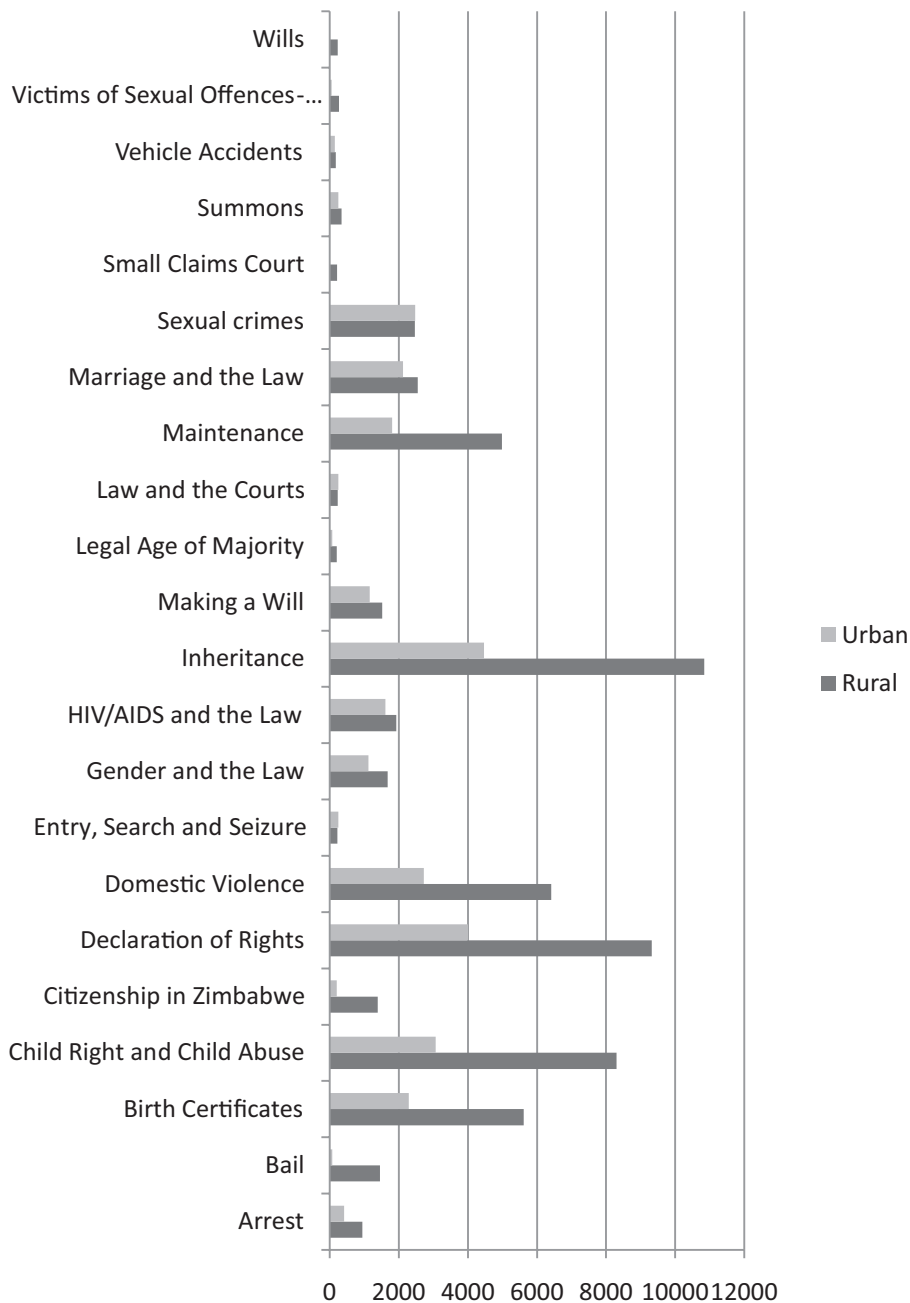


Figure 6 : Distribution of pamphlets in rural and urban areas

There was ongoing review of pamphlets, leaflets and posters to ensure the information was in line with the new Constitution. Amongst those revised were the pamphlets on the Declaration of Rights and Child Rights. These were also translated into Ndebele and Shona, as were the eight leaflets on different sections of the Constitution and two leaflets on 'Restoration of Citizenship' which were translated into Shona.

Legal Publications Unit

The Legal Publications Unit has continued to play its valuable combined role of supporting the programmes with the production of IEC materials, as covered above, and publishing essential tools for the justice delivery system. The Unit conducted a customer survey to establish gaps in the market but work on revising existing texts and writing new texts is dependent on the harmonisation of the laws with the new Constitution, which is yet to happen. The annual output of the Unit is detailed below.

Legal Texts

Zimbabwe Law Report 2011 (1)	700 copies
Zimbabwe Law Report 2011 (2)	700 copies
Zimbabwe Law Report 2012 (2)	700 copies
Zimbabwean Law of Delict	200 copies
Simplified Constitution	30,000 copies

Training manuals

Summary - Rural District Councils Act	50 copies
Summary - Urban Councils Act	50 copies
Traditional Leaders Handbook	50 copies
Local Courts Handbook	50 copies
Magistrates Handbook	150 copies



Visitors to the
LRF Publications
stand at the Book Fair

IEC Materials Printed

Pamphlets

Title	Total
Arrest (English)	1,000
Bail (English)	1,000
Birth certificates (English)	12,000
Child rights and the Law (English)	22,100
Citizenship (English)	3,500
Declaration of Rights (English)	18,100
Declaration of Rights (Shona)	13,000
Domestic violence (English)	19,500
Entry, search and seizure (English)	1,000
HIV/AIDS and the law (English)	7,500
Inheritance (English)	13,500
Maintenance (English)	12,000
Marriage and the Law (English)	10,500
Sexual Crimes (English)	10,500
Summons (English)	6,000
The Law and the Community (English)	6,000
The Law and the Courts (English)	13,000
Wills English)	10,000
TOTAL	180,200

Leaflets

Title	Total
Restoration of citizenship for aliens (Shona)	5,000
UN Minimum Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners (English)	91,000
Social Cultural and Economic Rights (English)	1,100
Local Government & the Role of Councillors (English)	2,100
Concepts of democracy & Good Governance (English)	600
TOTAL	99,800

Posters

Title	Total
Child abuse	194
Birth certificates	315
Domestic violence	297
Inheritance – customary law	275
Inheritance –General law	239
Peace	194
Sexual offences	293
TOTAL	1,807

Legal Services Programme

The legal services programme offered relief to the indigent, enabling clients to access justice that otherwise would have been beyond their reach. The assistance was rendered in different ways and, where possible, alternative dispute resolution methods were utilised as being quicker, less expensive and, given that the opposing parties often live in the same neighbourhood, avoiding excessive acrimony.

The LRF does not have the human resources capacity to appear in court for all its clients but has developed expertise in preparing court papers for the client to use as a self-actor. The clients are then coached so that they understand the process and have the confidence to represent themselves. Mr JM testified that he was awarded an equitable share of matrimonial property and a decree of divorce after taking his divorce case as a self-actor. Another beneficiary wrote:

"I am very grateful for the help that I got from Legal Resources Foundation. I was given legal advice and through the court papers that were drafted for me I got custody of my minor child and I am so grateful."

Receiving legal advice



The courts remained the single largest referrer of clients to the LRF and judicial officers have on a number of occasions attested to the quality of the papers drafted by the LRF. One of the continuing major challenges is that, whilst the LRF's services are free, there are still court processes that need to be paid for, such as the Deputy Sheriff and/or Messenger of Court fees. Many clients, despite having very good cases, cannot see the court process through as they do not have the requisite money.

During the past year the LRF has been able to increase the assistance given to children facing criminal charges through the engagement of two child rights lawyers. 327 juveniles were assisted in the year, 287 of them males. This was a significant increase over the 55 juveniles assisted during the previous twelve months. The state has limited capacity to offer legal aid to all children who come in conflict with the law and the LRF programme has ensured that such children are not subjected to the rigours of the criminal justice system without legal representation. Most were living in dire socio-economic circumstances, which led them into the crime through desperation.

The magistrates in Masvingo affirmed that this Access to Justice for Children project had influenced them to create a more conducive and child friendly court environment for the child. As well as clearing the court, they remove their gowns so they will seem less intimidating to the juvenile. They insist that a juvenile must be represented in court and have postponed matters where this is not the case. They also see it as their duty when sentencing juveniles to strive to rehabilitate and reform, rather than merely punishing.

Casework

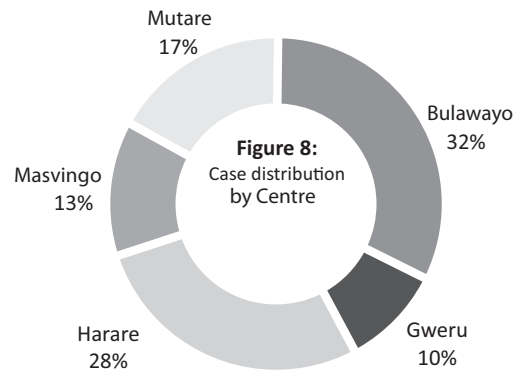
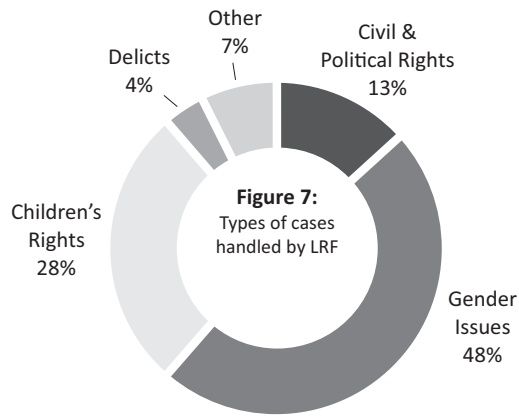
New cases

	Rural		Urban		
New Cases	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Bulawayo	1,314	1,050	838	618	3,820
Gweru	334	290	324	203	1,151
Harare	1,223	583	930	507	3,243
Masvingo	697	404	334	119	1,554
Mutare	586	438	605	366	1,995
Total	4,154	2,765	3,031	1,813	11,763

The LRF dealt with a total of 11,763 new cases over the 12 months, 61% being females asserting their rights and 59% being from outside the main metropolitan areas.

Resolved Cases

		THROUGH			
Centre	Resolved cases	Legal Representation	Drafting of Documents	Legal Advice	ADR
Bulawayo	3,373	101	1,581	1,160	531
Gweru	1,017	4	326	635	52
Harare	2,986	47	2,047	754	137
Masvingo	1,184	1	716	446	21
Mutare	1,837	7	1,154	574	134
Total	10,397	160	5,824	3,569	875



The selection of testimonials reproduced below illustrate that the beneficiaries of the legal services programmes were satisfied with the services which were rendered to them, with 98% of clients to whom the promise card was re-administered after the conclusion of their case indicating that the organisation had kept its promises and they had benefitted from the LRF's intervention.

"I always thought that writing a will was an expensive procedure, but I am so grateful to the LRF for assisting me, now I know my estate will be properly administered according to my wishes when I die."

A village head who visited the LRF after attending traditional leaders' workshop, wrote:

"I learnt from the training workshop that the law applies equally to both men and women. As an abused man who holds a position of authority, it was not easy for me to seek help from my subjects or relatives who all look up to me for guidance. I would like to thank the organisation for assisting me in applying for a protection order which has been granted."

"I want to thank the LRF for the help that they gave me for free. I had been going up and down with my case from one office to another asking everybody, without getting much help, until a friend told me about the LRF. From then my life got back on track as the service offered was totally free and the LRF team was friendly throughout the assistance that they offered me."

Abiyuti's family was assisted to recover their garden which was the source of their livelihood but had been allocated to another person by the village head. He sought help from the LRF after learning of his rights through an outreach. He stated that:

"I hereby express my gratitude for the assistance rendered to my family. We had no hope of ever recovering our garden. We thank you day and night for accepting this service bestowed on you by God."

A family living in harmony



A policeman stopped the centre vehicle along the Hwange-Bulawayo road and asked the driver to park by the roadside. LRF staff were apprehensive as to why they had been stopped. He came over and said:

"I wish to thank LRF for the assistance I got when I was falsely charged of rape. The lawyer helped me through the full trial at regional court. And the court found me not guilty. I was innocent of the charges levelled against me. I was angry and devastated. Since my acquittal I have been able to move forward with my life. Last year when I turned 18 I trained as a policeman and qualified. Now I can look after myself. May the LRF continue to assist the poor and marginalised. If I had not been legally represented I would have been convicted wrongly. Thank you so much. That is the reason I asked you to park by the roadside. I recognized the lawyer who represented me. If I had been convicted I would be languishing in prison and my whole life doomed."

Case Highlights

Abuse of authority

- Our client approached our offices after he had attended an outreach on peace building and human rights and described how he was being subjected to harassment by the village head and four others. The five would disturb our client's farming operations and assault him when he tried to stand up to them. They boasted that the client could not do anything about it as the chief in the area was their relation. The LRF assisted him to lodge an application for a peace order which was duly granted.

The case highlights the importance of our legal education programme in raising awareness among the general populace about asserting their rights. The case also brings to the fore how those in leadership positions abuse the authority vested in them by harassing members of the community, who may lack means of seeking legal redress.

- In a case emanating from Nyanga, a man approached the LRF for assistance on how to handle a case of harassment and extortion after he was summoned to answer charges before a self-styled headman. The plaintiff alleged that our client's cattle had strayed into his field and was claiming damages for his crop. The headman summoned our client to answer the allegation and demanded that he bring court fees amounting to \$40. Our client was aware that the so-called headman did not have authority to preside over the case. Fearing victimisation, he approached the LRF and was advised not to attend the court. A letter was written to the police laying charges of extortion and impersonation against the headman as he was purporting to be a presiding officer of a local court and collecting court fees when he did not have the authority to do so. The headman was arrested on fraud and stock theft charges. It was discovered that he was forging court judgments and executing against them without the chief's knowledge or authority. The case is still pending at court and the accused is out on bail.

- Our client was married in terms of an unregistered customary law marriage. The husband left her 14 years ago, following his marriage to another woman. He established a new home in a resettlement area and took most of the property accumulated in the first marriage to the new home. Our client started from scratch and struggled to acquire farm livestock. She was shocked when her former husband came accompanied by the Messenger of Court, who attached her livestock after a default judgment had been given against her husband. During the proceedings the husband's address had been cited as that of our client.

We assisted her to institute interpleader summons successfully.

This matter shows how the client's right to property could have been infringed if we had not intervened, and the abuse of power by the Messenger of Court who went on to execute a judgment at a place which was not cited as the defendant's address.

Gender-based violence

- Our client was a nurse aid at a local health centre. Her husband had subjected her to domestic violence over a number of years but she had never had the courage to go to the police. After attending a one-day community workshop, she approached the LRF for assistance with an application for a protection order which was subsequently granted.

The client had been subjected to abuse for a long time but it took a one-day workshop to make her realise that she could get protection through the courts.

Freedom of conscience / association

- Our client, a member of a Pentecostal Church, visited the LRF seeking advice and assistance on how to contest an eviction order that was brought against him by his village head. He was accused of failing to contribute towards the traditional rain-making ceremony and the village head was threatening to eject him from the village. The LRF assisted by drafting an application for an interdict and the interim order has since been granted.

This case was clearly one of abuse of authority by traditional leaders who have failed to come to grips with the fact that the Constitution enshrines the right to freedom of conscience. Had the client not been assisted in the manner described above, he would have been illegally evicted and his right to freedom of religion would have been violated with impunity.

Inheritance

- When a woman from Inyathi, Bubi District (Matabeleland South) was widowed, her in-laws took away all the cattle she had acquired with her late husband. Years later, she became involved with another man, who wanted to marry her. On hearing this, her mother-in-law came to her homestead and chased away this new man, claiming that he had first to pay 'lobola' to her and not the widow's parents as the widow belonged to her first husband's family. The woman happened to attend a legal education session on the topics of marriage and inheritance where she learned how her rights were being infringed and was advised to register the estate of her late husband and claim her cattle back. The LRF assisted her to challenge her former mother-in-law's abusive conduct through a protection order, knowing now that she could get remarried without the consent of her ex-mother-in-law.

- Our client, a 23 year old woman, lost her parents when she was eight years old. Her mother's twin sister took care of her and took over the affairs of the parental home. When the client came of age she tried to have the house transferred into her name. It was still in her late father's name but her aunt thwarted her efforts, alleging that it was not necessary. Due to increasing tension, our client moved out and left her aunt in occupation. She tried on several occasions to get a share of the rentals but her aunt refused. After she heard about inheritance laws at an outreach, she registered her late father's estate with the assistance of the LRF. A round-table conference was held to settle the matter and the client is now collecting the rentals from the house. She had this to say:

"I would like to thank the LRF for assisting me to get back my inheritance from my late mother's relatives. As an only girl child I almost lost my late father's house to greedy relatives but thanks to the LRF now am benefiting from my inheritance, may the Lord bless you all for the help that you are giving to poor people."

Judicial Process

- The LRF assisted a man who was arraigned by a Chief's Court to answer to a charge of incest on behalf of his deceased brother. He had appeared before the Chief's Court twice and was afraid he would be made to pay for his brother's offences. After consulting with the presiding officer of the local court, the case was withdrawn from the courts and the client was all smiles when he came to report the verdict to us.

- The organisation attended to a case at Murambinda Magistrates' Court where the client was suing Chief N for wrongfully attaching her goats in execution of a judgment against her son. The judgment disregarded the fact that she was not a party to the proceedings and had not been served with any papers to appear in court or with a notice of removal. The chief simply sent his messenger to her homestead to uplift her goats. Spoliation was granted and the client's goats were returned. These goats were her only source of income and she was elated when she succeeded in her claim through the LRF intervention.

These cases are important because local courts have been found to make people pay for offences committed by their relatives, in defiance of laid down procedure. Such cases allow the LRF to support local courts with advice on correct procedure while achieving redress where the client was prejudiced.

Consumers' Rights

- Rosemary S bought a refrigerator which was defective. When she tried to negotiate for it to be repaired the seller would not accept liability. The LRF intervened, writing a letter of demand. Upon receipt of the letter the company's management acted swiftly, fixed the refrigerator and our client was invited to collect it without incurring any further expenses.

The case highlights the role of the LRF in protecting consumers from being taken advantage of by suppliers of goods. Prior to the LRF's intervention the seller had ignored the client's demands. However, through a simple letter of demand, they immediately took action, realising that client had sought legal representation.

Maintenance (Self-Actors)

- The LRF assisted a woman who had been served with a court application in which the Applicant, who had been ordered to pay maintenance towards the upkeep of his son, had applied for a downward variation of maintenance on the basis of an alleged appeal against a decision of the same Magistrates' Court. Reviewing the application revealed that the alleged appeal had not been issued by the High Court, it was just a draft and the applicant's counsel intended to use the draft to misguide the court into believing that an appeal had actually been noted. The LRF lawyer in her pleadings raised the issue of the defective appeal as a point in limine and went further to include the fact that there were no changed circumstances warranting a downward variation of maintenance. The case involved a child in need of special medical attention as well as a special diet. The decision was granted in our client's favour.

The case shows how lawyers in private practice can take advantage of self-actors. In the process of drafting the court papers for the woman to use, the LRF was able to point out that the lawyer's papers were defective.

The LRF Lawyer took the client through the drafting of the notice of opposition and showed her how to respond to the applicant's affidavit. As the LRF lawyer could not attend court on the day of the hearing of the case, she explained to the client how she should address the court and how to expand on the facts outlined in the notice of opposition. Through this empowerment the client successfully presented her case and she came out smiling when the judgment came in her favour, attributing her happiness to the LRF's intervention.

Conflict Resolution

- A Headman approached our Beitbridge Legal Advice Centre (LAC) to seek advice on how to evict a farmer after he had been petitioned to do so by members of his village. The LAC advised him that he had no jurisdiction to evict the farmer and should establish independently why the villagers were calling for the eviction of this particular man.

The Headman came back two weeks later to update and thank the paralegal for advising him. He said that had he not investigated he could have compromised his leadership role because the meeting he conducted with both parties revealed the following facts:

The farmer had been allocated a larger portion by the lands office.

The other farmers were hostile towards him as he had contested the June elections as an opposition candidate.

He was sharing his water with all nearby farmers and contributing to the development of the area.

He said he managed to help the farmers to resolve the political differences and also advised them that as a traditional leader he did not discriminate between his people on the basis of political affiliation. The advice given by the LRF assisted the headman in resolving conflict in his area of jurisdiction.

Property Rights

- EM's husband was sentenced to 20 years in prison in 2013 after he was convicted of raping their minor daughter. Before he was sentenced, the husband took the couple's cattle and gave them to his uncle, as a way of depriving and punishing the client and his children as EM had testified as a state witness during the trial. The LRF assisted EM with court papers to recover the cattle, which were part of the couple's matrimonial property. The matter has since been decided and the cattle were returned and client is now in a position to engage in farming using the cattle, ensuring that she is able to support her family even in the absence of the husband, who was a breadwinner.

Accident Damages

- The LRF assisted an elderly man to get damages for pain and suffering after he sustained injuries as a result of being hit by a motor vehicle belonging to the City of Bulawayo. The City of Bulawayo through its insurance company agreed to pay for his medical bills but not to compensate him for pain and suffering. Summons were issued claiming \$10,000, on the instruction of the client. After holding a round table, the matter was finally settled out of court and the defendant agreed to pay \$5,000. Our client has relocated to the rural areas but has confirmed by telephone that his account has indeed been credited with the sum of \$5,000.

Prisons Project

The LRF continued to visit prisons on a monthly basis. As well as enabling the organisation to identify inmates who have been on remand for very long periods – primarily women, children and those requiring psychiatric or medical assessment – and assisting them with bail applications, the visits also facilitated the building of trust in the LRF on the part of the prison officers who were then prompt in alerting the centres to any cases needing attention. The UN minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners require that inmates have knowledge of their rights and the LRF has begun conducting outreaches with inmates, including the rights contained in the new Constitution. It was also observed during the prison visits that prison officers were implementing what they had learned during the workshops, especially regarding the treatment of juveniles in custody.

Help Desks at the Courts

In the current economic environment it is very difficult for most people to engage lawyers, with the result that the majority of people appear in courts as self-actors. They have little or no knowledge of the pleadings which they must file and the procedures to be followed in court and as a result claims are thrown out on technicalities, regardless of the merits of the case. The judicial officers' hands are tied by law and they cannot descend to the arena to assist self-actors, as they are expected to be neutral. Intimidated by the courtroom appearance and the complex rules and processes that need to be followed, self-actors struggle to put their cases forward. In an effort to be where the people are in need, the LRF has operated help desks at certain courts but this initiative has proved to be problematic as space is always a premium. However, discussions were undertaken with the Judicial Service Commission to set up a pilot project at the Harare Civil Court whereby the LRF will provide its paralegal services to the court on a regular basis courts with the aim of ensuring that self-actors are given legal advice before filing their papers and appearing in court. Should this prove successful, efforts will be made to roll it out eventually to all courts, as a joint venture with the Legal Aid Directorate, the Law Society and other legal assistance providers.

Capacity Development - Training of Service Providers

Having invested in educating the population on their rights and responsibilities and providing assistance to seek redress, the LRF sees it as critical to ensure that the relevant service providers are made aware of their responsibilities in both civil and criminal law so that they fulfil their roles and functions according to the rule of law and are sensitive to gender and the cultural plight and lack of means of the marginalised. This training of service providers is necessary as Government is currently unable to conduct such training due to resource constraints. The following are the sectors the LRF has engaged during the past year.

Traditional Leaders

The local courts are the first call for most people in the rural areas and capacitating traditional leaders with skills to adjudicate over cases and mediate in disputes builds confidence in the justice system. As well being trained in court processes, chiefs, headmen and village heads were also equipped with conflict management and mitigation strategies to use at grassroots levels. The importance of being gender sensitive, particularly when dealing with gender-based violence issues, was further emphasised. The workshops reminded traditional leaders of the responsibilities they bear towards the people they serve and that they are expected to be apolitical in the manner in which they conduct their duties.

Eleven workshops were conducted for chiefs, headmen and clerks, reaching 437 people, only 24 of whom were female.

The monitoring of traditional leaders revealed that most of the traditional leaders were making use of the knowledge they had acquired during the workshops and were keeping better records; some were averse to being monitored, regarding the exercise as a fault-finding mission. The low level of literacy amongst some of the older chiefs does make it difficult for them to use the court forms. It was disturbing to note that some of the traditional leaders wore party regalia during the court sessions, impeding their role as impartial adjudicators, and the LRF reminded them that this was not permissible.



Participants at the Traditional Leaders workshop held in January 2014

The LRF is working with the Chiefs' Council to develop modular outlines for the traditional leaders' training curriculum as the first step in the plan to offer a standardised, in-depth training programme for traditional leaders. The training will be offered with the active involvement of the Council of Chiefs and the Chief Magistrate Office and this structured training should help to address some of the current weaknesses.

Prison and Police Officers

Fourteen workshops were organised for 367 prison and police officers (30% female) to help capacitate them to fulfil their roles and responsibilities in a rights-based approach and emphasising the importance of adopting a more sensitive approach in their work by protecting and upholding people's rights.

The prison officers were encouraged through the workshops to recognise the importance of maintaining the dignity of prison inmates by respecting their rights and being conscious of the need for rehabilitation. After the training workshops some of the prisons have been proactive in inviting the LRF to make presentations on bail applications and other legal issues affecting inmates. The request by prisons for such a programme is a positive sign, indicative of attitude change on the part of prison officers. Prison officials now recognise that the inmates, despite losing their right to liberty, still have other rights which ought to be respected. Regarding the treatment of juveniles in custody, all efforts are now being made to separate them from adults; furthermore, once a juvenile is detained the prisons service immediately informs the LRF so that it can take steps to obtain bail.

A participant said, “A conference of this nature is supposed to reach every prison officer. This was an eye opener.”

Some workshops had participation from both the police and prison services. The post-workshop evaluation indicated the participants had enhanced their knowledge of managing cases of children coming into contact with the law. Among the recommendations made was the need for prison officers to offer counselling to juveniles prior to administration of corporal punishment. They were also asked to conduct case conferencing three to six months after sentence to monitor any change in behaviour in juvenile offenders. Participants agreed that the juvenile justice system should move away from being retributive towards rehabilitation, thus restoring the impaired functioning of children.

Administration of Estates Workshop – Bulawayo

The LRF held a workshop for 15 officers (60% women) from the Bulawayo High Court Deceased Estates Section, to hone the expertise of the officers dealing with deceased estates as well as to address some of the common problems encountered during the administration of estates. A similar workshop was held in Harare in 2011 for the High Court and Magistrates’ Courts staff where advocacy issues such as the need for decentralisation of the High Court came up.

Some of the issues that were discussed at the workshop included requirements for registering an estate, executor’s functions, requirements for issuance for letters of administration, completion of bond and waiver, and the Deceased Persons Maintenance Act. The participants were appreciative of the guidance in standardising their work as to date each officer had applied his or her own approach. The presentations were compiled into a short document which the officers will use for reference in the short term while a more complete manual is being developed with input from other stakeholders.

Urban and Rural District Councils

As a pilot project, the LRF embarked on working with one Urban Council and two Rural District Councils and the local Residents and Ratepayers Association. Most of the elected officials were new in this role and the relevant Acts are voluminous and very dense, making it difficult for them to be properly acquainted with their roles and responsibilities. As a first step, summarised versions of the Urban and Rural Councils Acts and Chapter 14 of the Constitution were prepared.

Masvingo was selected as the urban council; 16 councillors took part in the five one-day workshops, 14 women and two men.

The objective of the two one-day workshops held with the Masvingo Residents and Ratepayers’ Association was to capacitate them to advocate confidently for better service delivery from their local authority as well as to enhance their knowledge of their rights and the role of the local government. 29 residents attended, 19 women and ten men. Emphasis was placed on those legislative provisions that affect residents, ratepayers and the Council. The participants not only pledged to work for the improvement of service delivery in Masvingo, but also to work with the LRF in promoting knowledge of other areas of concern such as inheritance and domestic violence. The participants sought the LRF’s assistance in organising a workshop between the Masvingo City Council and themselves, with many of the participants indicating that they had not been aware of the procedures to follow when claiming their rights from city officials.

The two Rural District Councils selected for the pilot training were Uzumba-Maramba-Pfungwe District and Murehwa. Two workshops were held for each, and they were also attended by the heads of different departments within the Councils and the District Administration. Attendance varied from day to day when council officials went off to attend to other council business, although in UMP of the 20 councillors, the Council Chairperson and 17 councillors (6 females and 11 males) were at all sessions. The Murehwa workshop had a low participant turnout on the first day as some councillors and council officials were called to another workshop in Nyanga, but overall 46 men and 11 women attended the sessions.

These trainings for actors in local government are very important as the Government does not have resources to organise such workshops. Participants were very appreciative of the LRF's work, stating that they previously had little or no knowledge of such important issues. Tests for the rural councils indicated that knowledge levels grew from 40-60% pre-workshop to 80-100% post-workshop. The topic of good governance was dealt with because of the high incidences of corruption within councils, as reported often in the press. Gender was also covered as it was deemed important for leaders to conduct their business in a gender sensitive manner. The impact of the training workshops on the subsequent service delivery will be assessed in the coming year.

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. Staff track issues arising through their work and one example that arose during the year was when it was noted that a number of assault cases were coming from the Mbembesi area. A fact-finding mission was carried out with the community leaders and elders in the area, to establish the root causes of such behaviour and how to address it. The benefits of collaboration were utilised, by partnering with Christian Legal Society, the Police and Masakaneni / Ukuthula, an organisation which deals with conflict transformation and peace building. It was noted that while stick fighting was a cultural celebration, it has been abused by the youths in Mbembesi, hence the alarming cases of assault emanating from that area. The LRF lawyer and social worker then embarked on raising awareness in the community and offering counselling.

Decentralisation of the High Court

The LRF focuses on one major advocacy campaign per year and in 2014 this has been decentralisation of the High Court. The need for such a campaign was premised on the challenges encountered by those living outside Harare and Bulawayo who incur considerable expenses if their matters need to be heard in the High Court. The recommendations in the draft report include interim measures to provide relief to the litigant, such as increasing the frequency of circuit High Courts in other cities and stopgap measures such as increasing the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court.

Socio-Economic Rights - right to clean water

A new issue that has been taken up is the right to clean water, which is clearly linked to the right to life. The LRF Mutare Manager is preparing a research paper and the LRF is working with the Centre for Applied Legal Research in looking at the water situation in Chitungwiza, with a view to taking up a constitutional challenge.

Citizens' Participation

In July 2014, during the lead-up to the harmonised national elections, the LRF partnered with Artists for Democracy in Zimbabwe Trust (ADZT) and the General and Agricultural Plantation Workers Union of Zimbabwe (GAPWUZ) in a pilot project on 'Promoting Marginalised Citizens Participation in Zimbabwe's Political Processes'. The project aimed to boost the participation of marginalised citizens by educating them on citizenship rights as provided for in the new Constitution, which allows for the restoration of citizenship to people previously categorised as 'aliens' and therefore disempowered politically. The LRF's contribution was in the areas of facilitation and materials development. With increased awareness of their rights to full citizenship these people were encouraged to acquire new documents and register as voters and vote in the coming elections.

Documentary

A documentary was produced which showcased the work that the organisation was doing under the Access to Justice for Children project. It featured four disadvantaged children who were successfully assisted, and highlighted the challenges that children face in accessing justice and how the project came in to assist them.

Eileen Sawyer Memorial Lecture

In honour of Mrs Eileen Sawyer, a founding trustee of the LRF and its National Director for many years, the LRF together with the Human Rights NGO Forum organised the first in what is intended to be an annual lecture series. Mr Sternford Moyo's inaugural lecture addressed socio-economic rights and challenged both the legal fraternity and the human rights community to be proactive in researching and taking up issues.

At the same event scholarships were awarded to one student from each of the University of Zimbabwe and Midlands State University. The selection of the recipients was based on their demonstrated passion for human rights.

Universal Periodic Review

The LRF participated in the drafting of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Mid-Term Shadow Report which was submitted in March 2014, ahead of the Government report due in December 2014. For the purpose of gathering information, civic society organisations participating in the UPR process were grouped into five clusters, with the LRF being appointed rapporteur for the Rule of Law cluster, which covered the constitution-making process, administration of justice, the Global Political Agreement (GPA), prisons, rule of law, sovereignty, and national healing and reconciliation.

Commemorations

All LRF centres participated in commemorations during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence in December 2013. On touring the exhibition stands, the Minister of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development commended the LRF on their stand and acknowledged the work that the organisation is doing. She stated that her Ministry was very willing to work with the LRF:

"I know the LRF very well, they are our colleagues assisting women and children on legal issues. We appreciate your reading materials; they are very useful and easy to understand. However, I urge you to increase your outreach especially to women and children who are in dire need of legal aid and legal education."



Mr N. giving a solidarity speech at a commemoration

The LRF also commemorated the International Women's Day on 8 March 2014 under the theme 'Equality for Women is Progress for All', which provided an opportunity to reflect on women's contributions to society and to reaffirm the LRF's commitment to continued progress on gender equality. The District Administrator who was the guest speaker had this to say:

"The Legal Resources Foundation is one of the most visible NGOs in Harare whose work directly benefits women. Their awareness raising programmes, legal aid and legal representation go a long way in encouraging women to assert their rights."

The LRF produced an e-bulletin to honour the work being done in Zimbabwe to promote women's rights whilst also pointing out the inequalities still to be addressed.

International Criminal Court

In partnership with the Royal Netherlands Embassy, the LRF organised a debate on 28 May to discuss and explore the role of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The panel was selected to ensure that the different perspectives people have on the ICC were aired. Mr Phakiso Mochochoko, Head of the Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division in the Office of the ICC Prosecutor travelled from The Hague for the event. Advocate Silas Chekera's presentation gave the perspective that many of the African States hold of the ICC and Ms Susan Mutambasere, Projects Manager at the Human Right NGO Forum, spoke from the civil society perspective. The Deputy Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Fortune Chasi MP then gave the position held by the Government of Zimbabwe. Advocate Fadzayi Mahere ably facilitated the proceedings.

Following the presentations there were free-flowing interventions from the gallery of participants, who included senior legal practitioners, NGO leaders, diplomats and politicians. The Deputy Minister ably fielded a number of questions on the position of the Zimbabwe Government but in general the discussions enabled a sharing of useful technical information on the work of the Court and the airing of the concerns that the ICC is a foreign court targeting Africa. There was no intention to come to a definitive position but it was recommended that more attention be paid to raising awareness of the role and activities of the Court and suggested that having regional courts to try and prosecute perpetrators of crimes against humanity would help defuse the sense of foreign imposition.



Mr Phakiso Mochochoko, Office of the ICC Prosecutor



Advocate Silas Chekera



The Deputy Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Fortune Chasi MP



Advocate Fadzayi Mahere and Ms Susan Mutambasere, Human Right NGO Forum

Training & Institutional Development

Paralegal Training

Four trainee paralegals completed their Stage 1 training (Legal Awareness, Community Education and Casework) and are proceeding with Stage 2 (Case Work and Community Education). Three of the trainees were from the LRF (Gweru and Bulawayo) and one from Justice for Children. Four paralegals wrote the five theory papers of the Paralegal Certification examinations during June 2014. Two were successful and will proceed to the final practical exam. The other two will need to re-sit one of the theory papers.

Lawyers' Workshop

All 15 lawyers within the LRF received training on local government law. They were acquainted with provisions in the Urban Councils Act, Rural District Councils Act, Chapter 14 of the Constitution, and gender and local government. This is an area not covered in law school yet there was need to know it in order to impart such knowledge to councillors. Following the training the LRF conducted the workshops targeting councillors in Masvingo, Murehwa and Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe where the lawyers indicated that they had felt confident to facilitate having been equipped with the requisite knowledge.

Performance Management

2014 has seen the second year of implementing the Balanced Score Card Performance Management system. The benefits can be noted of having annual performance contracts and then periodic coaching and reviews to guide both the implementing staff and their supervisors in striving to improve performance.

Employee Engagement Survey

An employee engagement survey was conducted during May 2014 amongst all LRF staff throughout its various offices by Distinctive Consultancy Services, who generously donated their time and expertise as their contribution to the development of the LRF. The final analytical report indicated that the average level of engagement was around 80%, comparing favourably with results achieved nationally, regionally and internationally. It highlighted areas for attention and the intention is to repeat the survey annually, striving to improve the level of engagement.

Works Council

Members of the Works Council and additional Workers' Committee representatives attended a one-day training on the role and conduct of a Works Council, generously provided by Mrs Rose Nhamo, a human resources expert and Chair of the Human Resources Committee. The Works Council meeting was held the next day and the benefits of the training were immediately obvious with constructive discussion and engagement.

Funding

International Funding

The LRF would like to thank every funding partner who supported our work during the year. They maintained our ongoing work in Zimbabwe and enabled us to plan ahead with confidence. In October 2013, the LRF entered into a three-year agreement with Sida and Danida, who are supporting the core work of the LRF in promoting access to justice. Together with the Royal Norwegian Embassy, the European Delegation in Zimbabwe, the German Development Fund and ICCO, the institutional support from these partners has enabled the LRF to focus on strategic delivery of services.

We would also like to give special thanks to those who have provided valuable project specific support: AusAid (building effective collaboration between civil society and state institutions); British Embassy (empowering communities to assert their rights); French Embassy (support to Local Authorities); the Friedrich Naumann Foundation (institutional development); UNDP (strengthening the role of CSOs in human rights reporting, monitoring and advocacy; and USAID / International Rescue Committee (mitigating community level conflict in Manicaland). The LRF has greatly benefitted through the deployment of a Development Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation, supported by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

The Annual meeting of the LRF's Donor Partners took place on 26 November, 2013. Attended by twelve partner organisations, it was a fruitful review of the past year as well as providing useful guidance looking to 2014 and the new areas of focus occasioned by the changed political landscape and the new Constitution. Whilst we appreciate the tremendous support of our international funding partners, we do have concerns for the future given the demands on their governments linked to continuing austerity measures as well as their focus on crisis countries such as Syria and Gaza. We will continue working hard to ensure we maximise our impact with the funds we receive.

Local Funding

The Catholic and UCCA churches have continued to support the LRF through subsidised rentals for some of the legal advice centres and our special thanks go to them.

Risk Management

The achievement of our aims and objectives entails risks relating to operational needs, human resources, social and political policies and resource mobilisation, which all need to be managed. Appropriate internal control systems and risk management processes are in place to reduce the impact of identified risks and these are regularly reviewed by the Finance Committee.

Board and Staff

The success of the LRF is vested in its human capital. Although their work is entirely voluntary, the Trustees have unstintingly provided guidance and support during the year. The full Board met quarterly to consider the recommendations from the four specialist committees – Finance, Human Resources, Public Interest / Advocacy, and Publications.

Ms Barbara Vitoria retired from the Board having provided valuable service, particularly in the area of corporate governance. The Board was pleased to welcome five new members, Mr Murray McCartney, who joined the Board in September 2013, Mr Emmanuel Ndebele in January 2014 and Mrs Nancy Samuriwo, Mr Samson Mugumisi and Mr Emmanuel Jinda who were elected to join the Board in June 2014.

The Board of Trustees commends the loyalty of Senior Management, the Centre and Unit Managers and all the staff for the achievements of the past year and the effective manner in which they have coped with daily challenges and difficulties. The achievements and contributions of the LRF are only possible through the work of the staff and Trustees and the ongoing support and generosity of its partners.

Conclusion

The year under review has been a difficult one for Zimbabwe. The declining economy and political leadership vacuum are major hindrances to the development of the country. The LRF has however remained focused on its mandate, working for the protection of people's rights. We are discussing with the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs ways in which we can support efforts to make the justice delivery system more accessible and accountable. We have embarked on a pilot legal aid scheme to the Judicial Service Commission which will start off with paralegal services being available at a selected court for six months but potentially to be rolled out to all courts, albeit not as just an LRF initiative. This would mean that those having to interact with the courts will be better informed and advised as they take up their cases.

The LRF may have reached the milestone of 30 years of service but we are aware that is no basis for complacency and we will continue in 2015 to strive to provide relevant services that address the needs of the people of Zimbabwe.

Statistics

Casework

	Casework July 2012 to June 2013				
	Urban		Rural		Total
New Cases	Male	Female	Male	Female	
TYPE OF CASE					
CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS	370	385	381	376	1512
Right to property	354	357	357	356	1424
Unlawful arrest/ detention	5		1		6
Illegal search		11	6	1	18
Assault by state agents	3	2			5
Electoral rights			1		1
Citizenship	5	9	9	15	38
Prisoners' rights	3	6	7	4	20
GENDER ISSUES	595	1,315	634	1,438	3,982
Gender based violence	258	660	365	856	2139
Spousal maintenance	34	100	22	114	270
Sexual and reproductive rights	5	32	10	144	191
Sharing of property in UCLU unions	139	222	95	152	608
Inheritance/Deceased Estates/Succession/Wills	159	301	142	172	774
CHILDREN'S RIGHTS	254	874	429	1,565	3,122
Custody, access and guardianship	101	185	143	268	697
Maintenance	99	392	143	838	1472
Inheritance/Deceased Estates/Succession	10	107	97	217	431
Citizenship	10	7	3	4	24
Birth Registration	27	155	27	201	410
Child Abuse - sexual and other	7	28	16	37	88
DELICTS	139	128	105	89	461
Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs)	120	114	53	58	345
Serious Assault Claims	19	14	52	31	116
OTHER	174	231	337	80	822
ANNUAL TOTALS	1532	2933	1886	3548	9899

Legal Education

	Urban	Rural	Total
No of outreaches	621	1,061	1,682
No of males	8,785	19,551	28,336
No of females	14,693	27,352	42,045
No of one day community workshops	137	407	544
No of males	2,484	10,131	12,615
No of females	4,290	10,025	14,315
Total number of people	30,252	67,059	97,311

Pamphlets Distributed

	English		Shona		Ndebele		Subtotal	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Arrest	944	416					944	416
Bail	1241	74	210				1451	74
Birth Certificates	4647	2175	964	117			5611	2292
Child Right and Child Abuse	8000	2714	166	287	137	70	8303	3071
Citizenship in Zimbabwe	597	133	600	69	194		1391	202
Declaration of Rights	8083	3678	918	321	321		9322	3999
Domestic Violence	3078	1600	3036	791	302	333	6416	2724
Entry, Search and Seizure	177	154	45	15	1	80	223	249
Gender and the Law	1103	864	572	258			1675	1122
HIV/AIDS and the Law	1823	1610	84		24		1931	1610
Inheritance	7846	3843	2985	624	12		10843	4467
Making a Will	1261	1030	257	132			1518	1162
Legal Age of Majority	203	78					203	78
Law and the Courts	235	249					235	249
Maintenance	4332	1430	516	251	135	128	4983	1809
Marriage and the Law	1038	1299	996	336	518	486	2552	2121
Sexual crimes	1981	2109	307	280	175	85	2463	2474
Small Claims Court	211						211	0
Summons	339	246					339	246
Vehicle Accidents	175	132	2	20			177	152
Victims of Sexual Offences - What to do	225	15	44	41			269	56
Wills	189	10	43				232	10
Total	47728	23859	11745	3542	1819	1182	61292	28583

Leaflets/Flyers Distributed

	Rural	Urban
Constitution Making (set of 7)	380	110
Marriage Registration	36	
Roles and Responsibilities of Traditional Leaders	121	
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Local Government in Zimbabwe	337	158
and the Roles of Councillors	135	28
Democracy and Good Government	210	
Restoration of Citizenship	12	199
Total	1231	495

Posters Distributed

	Rural	Urban
Child Abuse	42	37
Birth Certificates 1 & 2	48	37
Domestic Violence	34	45
Inheritance- Customary Law	35	57
Inheritance - General Law	27	51
Peace	31	69
Sexual Offences 1 & 2	36	48
Maintenance	9	14
Total	262	358

STAFF LIST

National Office

National Director	Deborah Barron
Finance Director	Caroline Mangezi
Legal Programmes Director	Evangelista Kabasa (resigned July 2013)
Legal Programmes Director	Lucia Masuka-Zanhi (appointed Sep 2013)
National Accountant	Felicitas Tapfuma
Education & Training Manager	Karukai Ratsauka
Advocacy Officer	Varaidzo Mudombi
Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	Barbara Obst
Child Rights Specialist	Emma Gweshe
Knowledge Management Officer	Alexandra Ehrhardt (joined Feb 2014)
Administration Officer	Ronald Nyabadza
Accounts Officer	Eunice Tapiwa
Projects Finance Officer	Miranda Mpabanga
Personal Assistant	Christine Shumba
Receptionist/Secretary	Hadwick Bondera
Messenger/Driver	Alex Chikove
Messenger/Driver	Lewis Greson

Legal Publications Unit

Legal Publications Manager	Chiedza Musengezi
Production Officer	Douglas Mabhugu
Sales Officer	Lonkina Viriri
Print Finisher	Paradise S. Kwadoka
Print Finisher	Johnson Mutasa

LRF Harare

Director	Cathrine Chimhanda
Administrator	Tariro Ndava
Lawyer	Phillipah Muchemwa
Lawyer	Florence Chagadama
Social Worker	Stella Maria Mavengere (joined Oct 2013)
Librarian	Conrad Madziwa
Secretary	Judith Charwadza
Secretary	Debra Chida
Receptionist	Manyara Dzirutwe
Messenger/Driver	Cliff Garavada
Messenger	Jonas Mutangadura
<i>Paralegals</i>	
Eastgate	Noel Mudikundiona
Eastgate	Zephania Chakawa
Bindura	Christopher Hotera
Bindura	Eustasia Kupara
Chitungwiza	Maud Pachawo

Highfield
Marondera
Marondera
Murehwa
Murehwa
Mutoko
Mutoko

Jane Marutsi
Jeremiah Bushu
Marylyn Makurira
Betty Mbundire
Lilian Zemura (resigned Oct 2013)
Wonder Nyakabau
Perkson Makamba

LRF Bulawayo

Director
Administrator
Lawyer
Lawyer
Social Worker
Receptionist
Secretary
Secretary
Secretary
Assistant Librarian/Clerk/Driver
Messenger/Driver
Messenger/Cleaner
Paralegals
City
City
Suburban
Hwange
Hwange
Beitbridge
Gwanda
Gwanda
Plumtree
Tshlotsho
Lupane

Victor Ruombwa
Stembile Mandisodza
Nqobani Nyathi
Muchaneta Mundopa
Washington Jiri (joined Oct 2013)
Lovelyn Manjengwa
Ellen Tawa
Orpah Ncube
Sibusiso Tshuma
Eliot Biriyadi
Innocent Chiteka
Dorothy Muchesa

Nobuhle Majenda
Albert Gasela
Elen Phiri
Settie Ncube
Jenet Mpofu-Ncube
Regina Ndlovu
Edna Ncube
Alaska Mafuka
Possent Msimanga
Gillian Hlatswayo (joined July 2013)
Nokuthula Ncube (joined Jan 2014)

LRF Gweru

Director
Administrator
Lawyer
Secretary/ Receptionist
Messenger/Driver
Paralegals
City
City
Gokwe
Zvishavane
KweKwe

Angela Tofa (contract ended June 2014)
Innocent Mazadza
Sheila Fashu-Mhlanga (joined Oct 2013)
Jaqualine Chikandiwa
Danny Prikisi

Watipa Rungano
Wilson Bonda Mangisi
Emmanuel Tembo
Modreck Maposa
Bernard Kafesu (joined Aug 2013)

LRF Masvingo

Director	Lucia Masuka-Zanhi (appointed as LPD Sep 2013)
Manager	Sharon Moffat (joined May 2014)
Administrator	Simbiso Joyce Madzongonye (resigned June 2014)
Lawyer	Jackson Mpoperi (resigned July 2013)
Lawyer	Lucy Chivasa (transferred from Gweru Jan 2014)
Child Rights Lawyer	Tinomuda Shoko (joined Oct 2013)
Social Worker	Beaulah Ruparanganda (joined Oct 2013)
Secretary	Lucy Supikai Chisedzi
Receptionist/Secretary	Roseline Wevu
Messenger/Cleaner	Jeniva Gwengo
<i>Paralegals</i>	
City	Anthony Dehwe
City	Chiedza Chinoumwe
Chiredzi	Juliet Manyanga
Chiredzi	Tichafa Lawrence Musada
Zaka	Jonathan Chikukwa
Gutu	Shepherd Ali Abraham

LRF Mutare

Director	Memory Mandingwa (resigned Dec 2013)
Manager	Valerie Zviuya (appointed Feb 2014, previously Centre Lawyer)
Lawyer	Christine Sungayi (joined April 2014)
Child Rights Lawyer	Nicholas Nhambura (joined Oct 2013)
Administrator	Anna Chiruvu
Receptionist/Secretary	Emily Chatyoka
Messenger	Chesayi Mwabvu
<i>Paralegals</i>	
City	Sheila Zimunya
City	Phillip Mwatsika
Chipinge	Lovemore Sango
Nyanga	Fanuel Hazvinavamwe
Murambinda	Allen Arumando (joined March 2014)

The Trustees' Responsibility for Financial Reporting

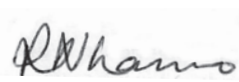
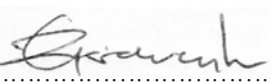
for the year ending 30 June 2014

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, Ernst & Young have audited the financial statements and their report appears on page 3.

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 55 were approved by the Board of Trustees on 16 October, 2014 and are signed on their behalf by


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} Trustees

14 November, 2014

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Legal Resources Foundation, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2014, 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 55.

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.

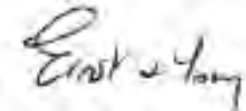
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects the financial position of Legal Resources Foundation at 30 June 2014, 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.



ERNST & YOUNG
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (ZIMBABWE)
REGISTERED PUBLIC AUDITORS
Harare
14 November, 2014

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

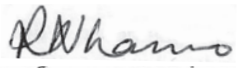
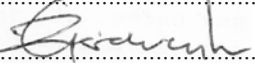
for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
Revenue	3	3 086 938	3 354 267
Operating Expenses	4	(3 073 203)	(2 987 211)
OPERATING PROFIT		<u>13 735</u>	<u>367 056</u>
Other Income	5	3 317	33 344
Impairment		(514)	(13 304)
Finance Income	6	7 178	4 010
Finance cost	7	(61 285)	(160 142)
		<u>(37 569)</u>	<u>230 964</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		<u><u>(37 569)</u></u>	<u><u>230 964</u></u>

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment	8	6 970	9 583
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	818 793	834 708
		<u>825 762</u>	<u>844 291</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	10	174 084	164 441
Trade and other receivables	11	112 108	9 761
Cash and cash equivalents	12	3 565 820	553 461
		<u>3 852 012</u>	<u>727 663</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>4 677 775</u></u>	<u><u>1 571 954</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Revaluation Reserve	13	634 246	636 860
Capital Donations	14	77 969	77 969
Retained Surplus		7 677	50 246
		<u>719 892</u>	<u>765 075</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing borrowings	15	<u>373 690</u>	<u>396 835</u>
Current liabilities			
Interest bearing borrowings	15	19 559	15 528
Trade and other payables	16	3 564 634	394 516
		<u>3 584 193</u>	<u>410 044</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>4 677 775</u></u>	<u><u>1 571 954</u></u>



 Harare
 14 November 2014

} Trustees

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014 \$	2013 \$
CASH FLOWS RELATED TO OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year	(37 569)	230 964
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	103 818	128 509
Finance Cost	61 285	160 142
Finance Income	(7 178)	(4 010)
Stock Adjustment	(9 643)	(13 199)
Bad Debts written off	-	69 322
Fixed Asset impairment	514	13 304
Gain on disposal on property, plant and equipment	856	(12 800)
Cash flow into operating activities	112 083	572 232
before working capital changes		
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in Inventory	(9 643)	(13 199)
Increase in Trade and Other Receivables	(102 347)	(9 300)
Increase in Trade and Other Payables	3 170 118	123 771
	3 170 211	673 504
Finance Income	7 178	4 010
Finance Cost	(61 285)	(160 142)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	3 116 104	517 372
CASH FLOWS RELATING TO INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	3 200	12 800
Purchase of fixed assets	(91 417)	(126 810)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(88 217)	(114 010)
CASH FLOWS RELATING TO FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loans repayments	(15 528)	(13 246)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(15 528)	(13 246)
Net increase in cash resources during the year	3 012 359	390 116
Cash resources at beginning of the year	553 461	163 344
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE YEAR END	3 565 820	553 460

Statement of Changes in Capital Reserves

for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Revaluation Reserve	Capital Donations Fund	Retained Surplus /(Deficit)	Total
For year ended 30 June 2013	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2012	635 553	30 924	(180 718)	485 759
Surplus for the year	-	-	230 964	230 964
Increase in fair value of shares	1 307	-	-	1 307
Capital Donations	-	47 045	-	47 045
Balance at 30 June 2013	636 860	77 969	50 246	765 075
For year ended 30 June 2013				
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)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2014	634 246	77 969	7 677	719 892

Notes To The Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2014

1 NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Legal Resources Foundation is a charitable and educational trust registered under the Private Voluntary Organisations 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 the accessibility 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.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are based on statutory records that are maintained under historical cost convention.

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.

Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements are expressed in United States dollars which is the functional and presentation currency to the nearest dollar.

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following amendments to IFRS effective as of 1 January 2013:

IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments to IAS 1 change the grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI). Items that could be reclassified (or 'recycled') to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans and revaluation of land and buildings) would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified (for example, net gain on hedge of net investment, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net movement on cash flow hedges and net loss or gain on available-for-sale financial assets). The amendment affects presentation only and has no impact on the organisation's financial position or performance.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits

Amended Standard resulting from the Post-Employment Benefits and Termination Benefits projects (as amended in 2011). There is no impact on the organisation.

IFRS 7 Disclosures — Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — Amendments to IFRS 7

These amendments require an entity to disclose information about rights to set-off and related arrangements (e.g., collateral agreements). The disclosures would provide users with information that is useful in evaluating the effect of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position. The new disclosures are required for all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. The disclosures also apply to recognised financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with IAS 32. These amendments have not impacted the organisation's financial position or performance and became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

Notes To The Financial Statements

(Continued) for the year ended 30 June 2014

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (Continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC-13 Jointly-controlled Entities — Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers. IFRS 11 removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, JCEs that meet the definition of a joint venture must be accounted for using the equity method. There is no impact on the organisation as a result of the application of the standard.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

IFRS 12 includes all of the disclosures that were previously in IAS 27 related to consolidated financial statements, as well as all of the disclosures that were previously included in IAS 31 and IAS 28. These disclosures relate to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. A number of new disclosures are also required, but have had no impact on the organisation's financial position or performance.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under IFRS for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. There was no material impact on the organisation's financial statements.

ANNUAL IMPROVEMENTS MAY 2012

These improvements (as applicable to the entity) have not had an impact on the organisation, but include:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

This improvement clarifies that an entity that stopped applying IFRS in the past and chooses, or is required, to apply IFRS, has the option to re-apply IFRS 1. If IFRS 1 is not re-applied, an entity must retrospectively restate its financial statements as if it had never stopped applying IFRS.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

This improvement clarifies the difference between voluntary additional comparative information and the minimum required comparative information. Generally, the minimum required comparative information is the previous period.

IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment

This improvement clarifies that major spare parts and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are not inventory.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments, Presentation

This improvement clarifies that income taxes arising from distributions to equity holders are accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes

2.3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The presentation of the organisation's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount for revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability.

In the process of applying the organisation's policies, management has made the following estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Useful lives and residual values of plant and equipment

The organisation assesses useful lives and residual values of plant and equipment after each year taking into consideration past experiences, technology changes and the total operating environment. No changes in the useful lives have been considered necessary during the year. Residual values will be reassessed each year and adjustments for depreciation will be done in future periods if there is impairment in value.

Notes To The Financial Statements

(Continued) For The Year Ended 30 June 2014

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the organisation's financial statements are disclosed below. The organisation intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective. None of the amendments are expected to have a significant impact on the organisation's net results, net assets or disclosures.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

It is applicable to financial assets and financial liabilities. For financial assets it requires classification and measurement in either the amortised cost or the fair value category. For an organisation's own debt held at fair value, the standard requires the movement in fair value as a result of changes in the organisation's own credit risk to be included in other comprehensive income. Under the amendment issued in November 2013 there is no mandatory effective date of IFRS 9. The adoption of IFRS 9 is not expected to have a significant impact upon the organisation's new results or net assets.

Amendments to IAS 32 on offsetting financial Assets and financial Liabilities and IAS 39, on novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting.

These amendments are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and will not have an effect on the organisation.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) 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.

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.

b) 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 institutions 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.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax except: where the value added tax incurred on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense items as applicable. Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of VAT included the net amount of VAT receivable from or payable to the tax authorities is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2014

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) Plant and Equipment

Plant 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 plant and 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:

Furniture and fittings	- 10 years
Office equipment	- 10 years
Computers	- 10 years
Motor vehicles	- 5 years

Plant and equipment is derecognized 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 derecognized.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

(Continued) For The Year Ended 30 Jun 2014

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e) 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 derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

f) 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 amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method (EIR) amortization process. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance cost recognised through the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

(Continued) For The Year Ended 30 Jun 2014

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g) 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.

h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the organisation has a present obligation, (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

i) 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.

j) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable 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.

k) 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.

l) Current versus non-current classification

The organisation presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The organization classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Notes To The Financial Statements

(Continued) For The Year Ended 30 June 2014

	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
3 REVENUE		
3.1 Sale of Goods and Subscriptions		
Library Subscriptions	2 890	4 279
Sale of Publications	78 528	59 251
	<u>81 418</u>	<u>63 530</u>
3.3 Grant Income		
International Commission for Jurists – ICJ	12 995	-
French Embassy	41 728	-
British Embassy	95 716	30 400
European Commission Harare	-	435 426
Australian Aid	91 617	108 304
Friedrich Naumann Foundation -FNF	13 523	27 785
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit - GIZ	152 479	190 580
Department for International Development - DFID	-	114 567
Royal Norwegian Embassy	335 406	435 687
United Nations Development Programme – UNDP	18 895	47 410
Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa - OSISA	-	53 940
Swedish International Development Authority - Sida	1 695 190	405 970
UN Women	-	7 500
European Commission Brussels	11 042	383 502
Southern Africa Litigation Centre (ZIMLII)	-	31 383
Danish Embassy - DANIDA	253 466	210 000
United Nations Children’s Fund - UNICEF	125 024	564 279
Canadian International Development Authority - CIDA	9 316	87 845
International Rescue Committee -IRC	96 995	106 772
InterChurch Organisation for Development Cooperation - ICCO	52 128	49 387
Total	<u>3 005 520</u>	<u>3 290 737</u>
TOTAL REVENUE	<u><u>3 086 938</u></u>	<u><u>3 354 267</u></u>

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2014

	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
4 OPERATING EXPENSES		
Administration (IT Consultant fees and travelling expenses, pastel and belina renewal fees)	43 964	19 640
Advertising	1 525	240
Audit fees	7 920	11 623
Bad debts written off - Barclays interest	-	36 588
Bail Application	14 907	-
Bank charges	21 912	19 261
Catch	37 875	86 544
Christian Legal Society	39 246	46 152
Depreciation	103 818	128 508
Electricity, water and rates	39 160	23 592
Employee costs		
Legal Services	759 491	561 455
Legal Education	380 734	321 273
Publications	59 603	96 437
Advocacy & Research	35 328	47 809
Training & Institutional Development	-	107 759
Medical Aid	107 910	90 213
Pension	108 885	93 085
Fuel and oils	84 818	87 861
General Expenses	19 154	10 179
HIV Aids	-	4 416
Insurance and licenses	26 732	26 400
Judicial Officers workshop	48 255	127 411
Lawyers workshop	7 085	6 424
Legal Aid Directorate	-	10 986
Library costs	11 730	7 435
Lobbying Test Case	2 251	1 351
Meeting expenses	18 369	24 336
Monitoring and evaluation	12 091	36 724
Office rentals	146 472	160 567
One Day workshops	257 234	207 417
Pamphlets	105 086	64 947
Paralegal Training	43 313	32 675
Photocopying	2 213	2 906
Printing and stationery	33 422	43 531
Police Officers workshop	37 261	53 987
Projects Assistance	9 775	9 371
Promotion and Presentations	42 477	30 020
Publications	15 276	39 492
Recruitment	150	40
Repairs and maintenance	25 187	17 402

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2014

	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
Staff Development & Training	10 241	42 062
Security	19 124	13 108
Stock adjustments	(9 643)	(13 199)
Subscriptions	12 441	9 939
Sundry expenses	15 887	17 828
Teachers workshop	20 209	22 241
Telephone & communication costs	78 931	84 271
Traditional Leaders workshop	128 615	50 046
Travel	76 998	55 255
Trustees expenses	9 771	9 602
	<u>3 073 203</u>	<u>2 987 211</u>
5 Other Income		
Consultancy Fees	2 649	13 440
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	468	7 104
Sundry Income	200	12 800
	<u>3 317</u>	<u>33 344</u>
6 Finance Income		
Interest received	<u>7 178</u>	<u>4 010</u>
7 FINANCE COSTS		
Interest bearing borrowings	<u>61 285</u>	<u>160 142</u>

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2014

8. INVESTMENTS

The investments shown at Trustees' Valuation at the time of donation comprises Hippo Valley Estates Limited 8 712 ordinary shares

2014 2013

US\$ US\$

6 970 9 583

9. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Buildings	Libraries	Motor vehicles	Furniture & fittings	Computer	Office equipment	Total
For the year ended 30 June 2013	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Carrying amount at the 1 July 2012	535 719	95 558	97 269	14 522	30 867	75 775	849 710
Gross carrying amount	562 500	111 437	283 288	18 574	120 534	121 274	1 217 607
Accumulated depreciation	26 781	15 879	186 019	4 052	89 667	45 499	367 897
Additions		2 857	29 200	2 954	42 372	49 427	126 810
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Cost	-	-	55 000	-	-	-	55 000
- Depreciation	-	-	55 000	-	-	-	55 000
Depreciation for the year	14 063	5 715	51 083	2 152	33 044	22 452	128 508
Impairment write-offs	-	-	2 075	-	3 079	8 150	13 304
	<u>521 656</u>	<u>92 700</u>	<u>73 311</u>	<u>15 324</u>	<u>37 116</u>	<u>94 600</u>	<u>834 708</u>
For the year ended 30 June 2014							
Carrying amount at the 1 July 2013	521 656	92 700	73 311	15 324	37 116	94 600	834 708
Gross carrying amount	562 500	114 294	255 413	21 528	159 827	162 551	1 276 113
Accumulated depreciation	40 844	21 594	182 102	6 204	122 711	67 951	441 405
Additions	19 235	3 270	31 768	13 027	22 119	1 999	91 417
Disposals	-	-	3 000	-	-	-	3 000
Cost	-	-	7 500	-	-	-	7 500
Depreciation	-	-	4 500	-	-	-	4 500
Depreciation for the year	18 398	5 802	34 120	3 231	27 462	14 805	103 818
Impairment write-offs	-	-	-	-	514	-	514
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2014	<u>522 493</u>	<u>90 167</u>	<u>67 958</u>	<u>25 120</u>	<u>31 259</u>	<u>81 795</u>	<u>818 793</u>
Summary							
Gross carrying amount	581 735	117 564	279 681	34 555	181 432	164 550	1 359 516
Accumulated depreciation	59 242	27 396	211 722	9 435	150 173	82 755	540 724
	<u>522 493</u>	<u>90 167</u>	<u>67 958</u>	<u>25 120</u>	<u>31 259</u>	<u>81 795</u>	<u>818 793</u>

Legal Resources Foundation secured a mortgage loan with CABS Building Society amounting to \$432,418.00 for the purchase of 16 Oxford Road property. Title deeds for Amalungelo Building, 94 Fort Street, Bulawayo, and assets belonging to the organisation, valued at \$105 000.00 were ceded as part collateral for the mortgage.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2014

	2014 \$	2013 \$
10 INVENTORY		
Finished goods - Legal Publications	<u>174 084</u>	<u>164 441</u>
Inventory amounting to \$9 643 (2013: \$13 199) was written off during the year and included in the operating expenses.		
11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Other	<u>112 108</u>	<u>9 761</u>
The other receivables comprise vehicles purchased (\$72,304) that had not yet been delivered as at year end. These were treated as prepayments. The other components in this balance are receivables from Legal Publications Sales (\$1,993.43), two duplicated debits by Stanbic Bank for Old Mutual Pension (\$12,014.88) and for a former employee (\$856), outstanding returns from CATCH (\$12,719.25) and CLS (\$217.62), Deposits \$255, Insurance prepayments for the quarter \$3,227.50. The trade receivables are non-interest bearing and normally on 30 day terms. The fair values of accounts receivable are not materially different to their carrying values.		
11.1 As at 30 June 2014 accounts receivables of US\$103 588 (2013: US\$9 761) were not past due. They relate to clients that have not defaulted their payment terms. The ageing analysis of these receivables is shown below:-		
3 to 6 months	<u>112 108</u>	<u>9 761</u>
11.2 Under accounts receivables further disclosures relating loans to key staff are required as follows		
Included in prepayments		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Advanced during the year	16 299	1 080
Repaid during the year	(16 299)	(1 080)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	3 565 720	553 361
Cash on hand	100	100
	<u>3 565 820</u>	<u>553 461</u>
Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between 1 day and 3 months, depending on the immediate requirements of the company and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.		
13 REVALUATION RESERVE		
Arising on the revaluation of assets	<u>634 246</u>	<u>636 860</u>
14 CAPITAL DONATIONS		
Non-monetary donations	<u>77 969</u>	<u>77 969</u>
Capital donations are measured at the replacement cost on the date received.		

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2014

		2014 \$	2013 \$
15 LONG TERM PAYABLES	Interest Rate		
Secured loans at amortized cost			
Bank loans	16%	373 690	396 835
Amount due for settlement within 12 months		19 559	15 528
Amount due for settlement after 12 months		373 690	396 835
		<u>393 249</u>	<u>412 363</u>

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

- (a) A mortgage loan of US \$432,418. The loan was taken out on 01 August 2011 and is repayable in equal monthly installments over 10 years. The loan carries an effective interest rate at 16.0 % per annum. The mortgage was used for the purchase of 16 Oxford Road property. Title deeds for Amalungelo Building, 94 Fort Street, Bulawayo valued at \$105 000.00 were ceded as part collateral for the mortgage.

16 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Unutilised Project Funds - Danida Special Projects		3 369 618	175 629
Other		195 016	218 887
		<u>3 564 634</u>	<u>394 516</u>

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 – 60 day terms.

17 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating lease commitments - Board as Lessee

The organisation has entered into a commercial lease on building from which its Legal Publications Unit is located.

The life of the lease is 3years in which a renewal option is included. There are no restrictions placed upon the organisation.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancelled operating as at 30 June are as follows

Within one year		<u>146 472</u>	<u>160 567</u>
Interest bearing loans			

The organisation obtained a mortgage facility as disclosed in note 15

18 PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

Interest bearing borrowings of \$425,609 were incorrectly included in accounts payable at 30 June 2012 at \$387,790. The financial statements of 2013 have been restated to correct this error. The effect of the restatement on those financial statements is summarised below. There is no effect in 2013.

Impact on Statement of Financial Position		2013 \$
Decrease in accounts payables		(396 835)
Increase in long term liabilities		396 835
Impact on Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive income		
Increase in deficit		103 456
Impact on Statement of Cash Flows		
Increase in financing activities		
Decrease in operating activities		396 835
Impact on Statement of Cash Flows		
Prior year interest adjustment		5 000

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2014

Due to a clerical error in 2013, the fixed assets were understated by \$56,875. The total depreciation for motor vehicles disposed in 2013 amounted to \$55,000 and \$1,875 for a motor bike written off. The total of \$56,875 reduced depreciation for the year. The financial statements have been restated to correct this error.

19 REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The remuneration of the directors and senior management (National Director, Finance Director, Legal Programmes Director) is set out below in aggregate as required by IAS 24

Related Party Disclosures:	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	159 992	148 092
Pension contributions	11 530	12 588
	<u>171 522</u>	<u>160 680</u>
Under accounts receivables further disclosures relating loans to key staff are required as follows		
Included in prepayments	-	-
Advanced during the year	16 299	1 080
Repaid during the year	<u>(16 299)</u>	<u>(1 080)</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

20 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICES

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 reports their findings to the organisation.

The company 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

20.1 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 borrowing that is subject to both fixed interest rates and floating interest rates. 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.

20.2 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 institutions 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. Trade debtors are presented net of allowances for doubtful debts. Credit with respect to trade debtors is limited due to stringent credit control policy.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2014

20.3 Fair Values

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables approximate their fair value due to the short term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

Principal financial instruments

- a) Accounts receivables
- b) Bank and cash balances
- c) Accounts payables

Financial assets

At fair value throughout the profit or loss

	Loans and receivables			
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts receivables	103 588	9 761	-	-
Bank and cash balance	3 565 820	553 461	-	-
	<u>3 677 408</u>	<u>563 222</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities				
	At fair value throughout the profit or loss		At Amortized Cost	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payables	-	-	3 564 634	394 516
Long term Loans	-	-	393 249	412 363
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3 957 882</u>	<u>806 879</u>

20.4 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.

21 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.

22 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

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

23 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees and authorized for issue on 14 November 2014.

