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**The Sixth
Annual Report
of the Legal
Resources Foundation**

Year ended 30th June 1990

LEGAL RESOURCES FOUNDATION (ZIMBABWE)

THE LEGAL RESOURCES FOUNDATION was established by Trust Deed on 10 July 1984 for the purposes of promoting the development of legal resources in Zimbabwe and facilitating the realisation of the social, economic and legal rights of the people of Zimbabwe.

The objects of the Foundation are:

- to initiate and support projects which promote the development of legal resources in Zimbabwe;
- to establish and maintain a law library/libraries to which individuals and organisations in Zimbabwe shall have access;
- to train paralegal personnel and to provide them with a supporting service;
- to promote public legal education;
- to contribute to legal research and legal publications;
- to assist in the training of law students, legal practitioners, persons holding judicial office, court staff and administrators;
- to support organisations which provide legal advice and assistance to the public;
- to initiate law reform; and
- to engage in or provide assistance for any related activities which in the opinion of the trustees are likely to further the interests of law and justice in Zimbabwe.

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Introduction

During the course of the year the Legal Resources Foundation continued to carry out its activities through the Bulawayo and Harare Legal Projects Centres and the Legal Publications Unit. We were encouraged by the initiative which came forward from interested individuals in Gweru and Masvingo to investigate the feasibility of establishing Centres which will provide limited services in those areas.

The thrust of the Foundation continued to be on the one hand, to improve knowledge of legal rights and remedies and to provide better access to legal services and on the other, to improve the quality and reach of existing legal services. Consequently the Project Centres conducted education programmes which were geared to the expressed needs of the community. At the same time they continued to provide training and resources to the profession, particularly through training workshops, the libraries attached to the Centres and through our various publications. The LRF's ultimate objective under the second thrust is to enhance the quality of the service provided to the public by the profession, both public and private. The LRF's objectives are implemented through three main programmes, namely, the paralegal, education and publication programmes.

Our senior trustee, Hon Dr E Dumbutshena, retired as Chief Justice of Zimbabwe but we are delighted and honoured to report that he has agreed to become the Chairman of our Foundation. The former Chief Justice was appointed as independent Zimbabwe's first black judge in 1980 and became the Judge President of the High Court in 1983 and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1984. During his period in office he gained a reputation, both nationally and internationally, for his scrupulous observance of the independence of the judiciary, wise advocacy and important contributions in the field of human rights. It was therefore a fitting tribute that he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Civil Law from the University of Oxford in June 1990.

Dr Dumbutshena was described by the organisers as one of the "top names" at the 9th Commonwealth Law Conference held in Auckland, New Zealand from 16th-20th April 1990. In the January 1990 Conference Update he was referred to as

"the outstanding judicial figure of the African continent and a man of courage, wisdom and wit" who "since his appointment to the bench has carved out a reputation for fairness and impartiality that has earned him international admiration".

Professor RHF Austin, one of the three founder trustees of the Foundation, was appointed Chairman of Air Zimbabwe while Mr G Feltoe was made an Associate Professor of the Faculty of Law at the University.

On a sad note, Professor W Kamba lost his son this year and we express our sympathy to him and his family in their bereavement. As a consequence of other pressing activity in his capacity as Vice Chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe, Professor Kamba tendered his resignation as a trustee. This too is a source of regret, as he had been active in supporting the objectives of the Foundation since its inception in 1984. Mr Wilson Manase, as National Director of the Foundation, was elected to the board of trustees in April 1990.

The management of the Foundation continued to be most competently undertaken by Mr Wilson Manase (National Director), Mr David Coltart (part time Director of the Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre and Legal Policy Consultant) and Ms Eileen Sawyer (National Administrator).

Regular monthly planning meetings were held. Where matters relating to the Publications Unit were concerned, Ms Beverley Hargrove (the efficient Director of the LPU) was involved. Trustees were updated on activity in the Centres regularly and consulted on policy issues. Ms Julie Kuhn continued as Accountant for the Foundation with overall responsibility for the books of the Bulawayo and Harare Centres.

Paralegal Programme

Detail of activity under this programme is recorded in the reports of the Project Centres. It is important to note however that the Foundation crystallised its ideas on the Paralegal Programme and produced a Policy Framework (document) for the continuation of the scheme which was prepared in final form by our consultant, Ms Frances Chinemana. The document sets out guidelines for the extended Paralegal Programme covering the activities of Advice Volunteers,

Advice Centres and Paralegals and the linkage between the Advice Volunteers, Advice Centres and Test Case Committee.

Both Centres spent a great deal of time finalising terms of reference for an evaluation which was funded by NOVIB and which took place after this report period.

In May 1990, a meeting was held with representatives of the Department of Women's Affairs and their consultant on possible areas of liaison between LRF and the Department in its proposed legal awareness project. The project is still under discussion but the Department has also indicated its wish to use the LRF pamphlets in any legal literacy programmes which it might conduct. The LRF in turn would be prepared to let the Department use appropriate chapters from the Paralegal Manual provided the source is acknowledged. The Department has expressed a wish to have LRF formally represented on its Planning Committee.

Seminars/Workshops

In February 1990 the Foundation co-hosted a Seminar in Harare with the International Commission of Jurists under the title **Legal Services in Rural Areas**. Participants from Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe attended and a paper entitled "Legal Services in Rural Areas — the Zimbabwean Experience" was presented by the National Director of the LRF.

The project lawyer of the Harare Centre organised a field day in Seke rural area to enable the participants to observe the Advice Volunteers (community educators) in action. Participants were highly impressed with the Advice Volunteers skills in demonstrating their methods of teaching the law.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar were incorporated into a paper which noted, *inter alia*, that on average 80% of the populations of the countries represented lived in rural areas and that the majority of the people in rural areas were ignorant of their rights, lacked formal education, had no access to legal services, were too poor to pay for legal services (assuming they were available to them), and were also liable to exploitation.

The meeting concluded that the means of achieving the objectives of empowering the rural poor to become aware of their rights included educating the people about the law and their rights, educating them to resolve disputes and conflicts amongst themselves (without resorting to expensive court processes) and providing access to lawyers where this was really necessary. As a part of this process, informing rural people on assistance agencies available to them and setting up advice centres manned by paralegals were perceived as additional strategies. The meeting also felt that paralegal programmes should have an educational component and a problem-solving component and that research should be conducted, by collecting data from rural communities, which would be the first step in the process of law reform.

It was generally agreed that a chain of solidarity was desirable as a future network for the whole of Africa. There was some support for participants setting up organisations to champion the provision of legal services in rural areas in their countries and for the establishment of an association as the apex for paralegal organisations.

The second regional meeting was planned for June 1991. The Seminar has acted as a catalyst for the exchange of ideas and information and in some instances, personnel, among the participating agencies.

In May 1990, the LRF co-hosted a workshop with the Human Rights Unit of the Commonwealth Secretariat under the title **Human Rights Training for Public Officials : Training the Trainers**. The 18 participants came from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The workshop took place at the invitation of the Zimbabwe Government and was the second in a series of regional workshops organised by the Human Rights Unit, the first having been held in the Gambia in 1989.

The main resource material for the workshop was a manual on Human Rights Training for Public Officials, created by the Commonwealth Secretariat. Assistance in the preparation of the manual was given by the Human Rights Research and Education Unit of the University of Ottawa. During the workshop, each of the countries represented created a Human Rights Course for Civil

Servants in their own countries, with the intention of mounting similar workshops in the near future.

A great deal of planning took place on a proposed **Workshop on Alternative Sentencing**, the detail of which will be reported by the Director of the Bulawayo Centre. The co-organiser is the Law Development Commission on which our Foundation is represented by Professor G Feltoe.

Women's Issues

Administrative assistance continued to be provided for the **Women and Law in Southern Africa (Research Project)** by the national administrator and national accountant, both of whom are based at the Harare Centre. Activity increased with the formalisation of the regional structure and with the employment of country co-ordinators in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The regional office is situated in Zimbabwe. At a seminar which was conducted in March 1990 on methodology, the paralegal project lawyer of the Harare Centre presented a paper entitled "Legal Education as Research in Zimbabwe" on behalf of the LRF.

Papers which were presented at the initial workshop held in Harare in August 1988 have been compiled and published under the title "The Legal Situation of Women in Southern Africa", contributions having been made by each of the countries mentioned above. Research findings on the maintenance situation in these countries are currently being collated and are about to be published.

Women, Law and Development, OEF International, held two workshops this year at which the LRF was represented and assisted in organising. The first took place in Kadoma in October 1989 and brought together people involved in women, law and development issues. The second held in Harare in March 1990 under the title **Networking for Empowerment in Africa**, was attended by regional representatives and dealt with the needs of women — legal, social, political and economic — in the context of development. The LRF received and administered the funds for the latter Conference.

Regional and International Contacts

Invitations to participate in regional and international programmes/conferences have increased. The policy of the LRF is to attend only those meetings which are directly related to the programmes of the Foundation. In December 1989 Mr Manase attended a Conference in New York organised by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation and the United Nations under the title **Human Rights and the United Nations**. He presented a paper, "Human Rights : the Empowerment of the People. A Perspective from the Third World." He also attended a workshop in Windhoek in February 1990 which was organised by the Legal Assistance Centre and at which **Human Rights in a Post-Colonial Era** were examined. The organisers had invited Hon Mr Justice N J McNally, a judge of the Zimbabwe Supreme Court, to present a paper.

The conference organised by the School of Oriental and African Studies in July 1990 under the title **Law and Development in the 1990's** enabled Mr Manase to present a paper entitled "Rural Legal Services in Zimbabwe" in which he described the Paralegal Programme.

Ms Sawyer received an invitation from the Commonwealth Lawyers Association to attend and make a presentation on legal education (under the heading "legal literacy") at the workshop on **Continuing Legal Education in the Commonwealth** held in Auckland in April 1990. At the generosity of the Law Society of Zimbabwe, she was also able to attend the 9th Commonwealth Law Conference as the Law Society had paid for four participants and only three practitioners had taken up the places.

Liaison has been established and is maintained with various international human rights agencies and these include the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, the International Commission of Jurists, the Human Rights Unit of the Commonwealth Secretariat, Free Legal Assistance Group (Philippines), Amnesty International and Africa Watch. Regional linkages continue with the Legal Resources Centre in South Africa, the Public Law Institute in Kenya, the Legal Assistance Centre in Namibia, the Emang Basadi in Botswana and NGO Co-ordinating Committee in Zambia. Recent contact has been made with the LRF by the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights in South Africa and LEAP (Legal

Education Action Project), the Uganda Human Rights Activists and a human rights group in Rwanda.

Funding

Funding continued to be obtained from local and international sources. Grants-in-aid from the Municipalities of Bulawayo and Harare were received by the respective Centres. Membership fees continued to provide a modest source of income, as did subscriptions to the Baron Library in Harare. In Bulawayo the fee structure for membership of the library was formalised and efforts were made to attract more substantial donations on a one-off basis. Sales from the Legal Publications Unit continued with many of the publications being sold at a subsidised figure to accommodate the LRF market.

The Department of Social Welfare made a substantial contribution towards the salaries of the professional staff at both Centres and their support and recognition of our services to the community are greatly appreciated.

Internationally, the Australian High Commission provided funds to subsidise a book on Labour Law which is still being finalised. The British High Commission and the British Council gave books and equipment to the Bulawayo Centre and the staff of the British Council gave great personal assistance in transporting small parcels between the two Centres on their visits to Bulawayo.

The Canadian International Development Agency continued to make a meaningful contribution to the Legal Rights Development Project. This is a project which provides assistance to the Advice Centres, library expansion, support for the Legal Publications Unit, training and internship in Canada and provision of Canadian expertise. More detail of the 1989 Internship Programme in Canada will be given by the Director of the Bulawayo Centre.

Our original funder, the Ford Foundation, renewed their grant to us for a two year period commencing October 1989. The Ford Foundation provides the important infrastructural assistance across the board for all of our projects. As a part of this funding, the Ford Foundation allocated a component for exchange programmes with the Legal Resources Centre in South Africa. The first of these is described by

the Director of the Harare Centre. Plans are in train to invite a legal practitioner, conversant in rural activities of the LRC, to visit Zimbabwe later in the year as the second phase in this exchange programme.

The Ford Foundation pays the LRF an administrative fee for services to the Women and Law in Southern Africa Project. This project is also assisted by SAREC (Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with developing countries), CIDA, the Commonwealth Foundation and the Global Fund for Women.

The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung provided generous financial backup for the workshops for Co-operatives which were conducted by the National Director. While work progressed on the preparation of a handbook to incorporate the lecture notes used in the programme, the publication has not yet been finalised. The Friedrich Naumann Foundation gave substantial funding for the Schools Legal Education Programme throughout the country, the training workshops for Law Enforcement Agencies and Community Relations Liaison Officers and the production of the pamphlets which are used in the education programmes. This Foundation also agreed to provide library books for the about-to-be-established Centres in Masvingo and Gweru and undertook to provide equipment for the latter Centre.

NOVIB (Netherlands Organisation for International Development Co-operation) concentrated its valued assistance on the implementation of the expanded Paralegal Programme into Mashonaland East and Matabeleland North. Continued funding of the second phase of this extension is conditional on the results of the evaluation coinciding with NOVIB's stated objectives. There is every indication that this will be the case.

We were encouraged by interest which was evinced in funding the Paralegal Programme by DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency) and SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority). The Oak Foundation agreed to provide funds for stipends for rural paralegals but this hinged upon equal funding being obtained from another source. We are confident that this will be obtained. Funds from these sources will enable us to upgrade the paralegals and will generally enhance the rural Paralegal Programme, one of our most important programmes.

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Trustees' Report

Arrangements by our legal policy consultant, Mr David Coltart and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania lawyer, Mr Henry Rhoades, to set up a fundraising corporation in the USA are very advanced and we would like to congratulate them on the enormous amount of personal effort they have put into bringing this corporation to life. When Mr Coltart attends the International Bar Association Conference in New York later in this calendar year, he will take the opportunity to register the corporation in consultation with the American trustees whose names have already been approved by the Foundation.

The publication of the Law Reports (1985-1990) has been funded by Canadian Counterpart Funds. Without this substantial upfront funding, it is highly unlikely that this project would ever have got off the ground. The Publications Unit and library of the Harare Centre continue to receive generous funding from the Nuffield Foundation and the US Human Rights Fund. Funding from the latter source was used entirely to acquire equipment, which is not available in Zimbabwe, to enable the desktop publishing activity of the Publications Unit to proceed.

The US Human Rights Fund also made a grant to the Foundation to open a Centre in Masvingo and progress in this respect is being made in liaison with two locally based lawyers who had taken the initiative to have a Centre opened in Masvingo.

The generous financial assistance which we receive from international and local sources is highly valued. In fact we could not continue to operate as a Foundation without this assistance as our ability to generate our own income is so very limited. During the course of the year we have stepped up our activities to attract local funding as well as to build up a reserve to enable us to investigate the possibility of purchasing property for the Centres in both Bulawayo and Harare. The vast amount of funders' money which is currently being outlaid on rents at both Centres is a cause for grave concern to the trustees.

Conclusion

We would commend you to read the detailed reports of the directors of the Bulawayo and Harare Legal Projects Centres and the Legal Publications Unit. We

think that you will share our pride in the achievements of the two Centres and the Publications Unit during this year.

While the Bulawayo Centre did not get transport to extend the Paralegal Programme into Matabeleland North until May 1990, it still made progress in the rural areas having engaged six Advice Volunteers and also opened an Advice Centre in Lupane in June. The Bulawayo Centre also consolidated and increased activity in its well-organised urban and suburban Advice Centres and expanded the Law Enforcement Agencies programme.

The Harare Legal Projects Centre is five years old this year, having opened its doors on 1st July 1985. This is a cause for celebration and congratulations which we warmly extend to the Harare Centre. A great deal has been achieved in the last five years.

The Legal Publications Unit commands well-earned and well-deserved respect for the meaningful contribution it makes to the quality and reach of existing legal services through its professional publications and periodicals. It is the only legal publisher in Zimbabwe and as such, promotes the image of the Foundation in a most positive way, both nationally and internationally.

As a Foundation, we believe we have established a reasonably good track record and a reputation for accountability. To date we have concentrated on our objectives of establishing the Foundation and devoted our activities primarily to legal education — both to the public and to the legal profession. We feel that the stage has probably been reached where we need to consider whether the Centres should be more actively involved in litigation through the Test Case Programme. We are currently examining whether the Centres would be eligible to constitute themselves as legal practices and indeed whether we should seek funding to set up a separate test case programme. This does not mean that the other activities of the Centres will be reduced, although some of the teaching programmes might be conducted in future on a train-the-trainer basis with more resource persons being engaged to assist in presenting workshops/seminars.

We also feel that the Foundation will be called upon in the future to play a higher profile role in regional activity and exchanges. Indications are already there that

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we will be expected to fulfil this function because of our longer experience in our education programmes. These and other issues need to be addressed. Whatever our final decision, we would hope that our programmes would continue to be run competently and effectively and that we would not stretch our resources beyond their capacity to cope with the programmes.

In conclusion we would like to compliment and thank the dedicated directors and staff of the Bulawayo and Harare Legal Projects Centres and the Legal Publications Unit for without them there would be no Legal Resources Foundation.

THE TRUSTEES

19 November 1990

Periodicals

Demand for the *Bulletin of Zimbabwe Law*, an up-to-the-minute reference to cases and legislation, increased during the period and the number of subscribers stands at 100, with the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs receiving a further 120 copies at a reduced rate for distribution to judges, magistrates and prosecutors. Volumes 2 and 3 and the cumulative index for 1989 were published as well as Volume 1 of 1990.

We are indebted to the editorial team of Messrs Brian Crozier, Brian Brown, Geoff Feltoe, Richard Phillips, Colin Ratcliffe and Cormac Lloyd for their considerable contribution to making the *Bulletin* the success it is. Their time is given both voluntarily and enthusiastically.

The former Chief Justice is on record as saying that this publication has revolutionised "the life of the lawyer in Zimbabwe". We take satisfaction in this comment as one of the main objectives of the Legal Resources Foundation is to improve the quality of legal services which are available to the public and the legal profession.

Four issues of the *Legal Forum*, a quarterly magazine relating to the administration, functioning and reform of law in Zimbabwe, were published. The *Forum* has continued with its human rights bias in an attempt to keep pace with the evolving situation of human rights in Zimbabwe, as well as continuing to publish articles of value to the practising profession. Some of the issues dealt with during the period included: fair trials for the unrepresented poor; human rights in the post-colonial context; protection of individual liberty and preventive detention; the independence of magistrates; imprisonment before trial and refusal of bail; the inaugural address by His Excellency the President to the 2nd Judicial Colloquium on the Domestic Application of International Human Rights Norms; as well as a study of cases on the death penalty.

The *Forum* is directed to a target market comprising magistrates, prosecutors, the police, the University, the profession and the public. Their interests are

represented on a large editorial board of which the Editor-in-Chief is G Feltoe (Associate Professor, Faculty of Law and LRF trustee). Each issue is co-edited by another member of the board in rotation. The print run is 1 000 per edition and we are encouraged by the recent increase in sales with the number of regular subscribers at 196.

Books and pamphlets

Family Law in Zimbabwe (W Ncube) was printed in August 1989. The Index to Legislation in force in Zimbabwe as at 30 June 1989 was available during this period, and work commenced on the update pages to bring this loose-leaf index up to date as at 30 June 1990. Sales of the soft cover edition were encouraging with the print run of 1000 almost being sold out. Special order hard binders were also designed for ease of use of this Index.

The camera-ready copy for the second edition of the Guide to Zimbabwe Law of Delict (G Feltoe) was delivered to the printers in the period while the proofs of a Guide to Sentencing in Zimbabwe (G Feltoe) were returned to the author to resolve final proof-readers' queries. The final chapters of Labour Law in Zimbabwe (S Nzombe) await completion, the delay on finalising this text being occasioned by anticipated changes to the legislation in this field.

Work on the Paralegal Manual, which has been described under the Education Programme of the HLPC Report, is nearing final completion. The LPU also produces the pamphlets to camera-ready stage and during the course of the year these have included the series of pamphlets on:

Vehicle Accident Damages;
Cash and Credit Sales;
Legal Age of Majority Act (2nd Edition);
Women and Rape (2nd Edition);
Violence Against Women is Against the Law, and
Bail.

Work is progressing on a number of other pamphlet titles.

Zimbabwe Law Reports

The Zimbabwe Law Reports 1985 Part 1 was published in 1990 with a print run of 1000 of which $\frac{2}{3}$ were sold immediately. 1985 Part 2 was brought to camera-ready stage and materials for 1986 Parts 1 and 2, 1988 Part 1 and 1990 Part 1 were finalised and typesetting commenced.

Several casual typists have assisted with the onerous task of retyping judgments for inclusion in the Law Reports and without their assistance it would be impossible to keep to the ambitious production schedule we are following.

Sales

Sales of existing publications continued. These are:

Consolidated Index to the Zimbabwe Law Reports : 1964-1983

(ed MJ Gillespie);

Prosecutors Handbook (J Reid Rowland);

Revised Specimen Indictment Book (ed W Manase);

Guide to Zimbabwean Cases relating to Security, Emergency Powers,
Unlawful Arrest and Detention (G Feltoe);

Introduction to Business Law in Zimbabwe (I Bampton &
D Drury);

A Guide to Zimbabwean Criminal Law (G Feltoe); and,

Law and Medicine in Zimbabwe (G Feltoe & TJ Nyapadi).

Sales for the financial period ended 30 June 1990 reached Z\$60 800. Profits from such sales are used to subsidise other projects of the Foundation.

Every effort continues to be made to promote the publications of the LRF and an increasing interest is shown by regional and international organisations. However, an effective marketing strategy is beyond the capabilities of the LPU at its current strength.

General

As the Baron Library continues to be housed in the LPU premises, the activities of the LPU staff are inextricably linked with servicing the needs of the library users and maintaining the facility. Catherine Shadwell continues to act as part-time Librarian and we are indebted to Colin Bailey for his continuing work on annotating statutes.

Mary Maridadi continued to act as clerical assistant in the library and LPU and Victor Gwekwerere joined the staff as messenger in January 1990. Barbara Murray assisted me during this period with various aspects of the publication processes.

B A HARGROVE

19 November 1990

Introduction

In general the year under review has been gratifying as I believe we have made significant strides towards the attainment of our long-term objectives. As with the Harare Legal Projects Centre, there have been frustrations and we have also lost some key members of staff. However, I am pleased to report that we cleared a lot of the obstacles facing us and the vacancies have been filled by some extremely competent people.

Paralegal Programme

Lack of transport continued to be a major problem facing us in the implementation of the Paralegal Programme until March 1990 when we took delivery of a vehicle. However, despite this problem, I am pleased to report that the Paralegal Programme in Matebeleland has advanced. Partly because of the lack of transport and partly because of the recognised need to improve the quality of our service we decided to concentrate on making the existing Paralegal Programme as efficient as possible. With this in mind we employed Verity Mundy in April as a Projects Assistant responsible for research and development of the Programme. She has introduced changes aimed at ensuring that the Paralegal Programme operates smoothly and that matters are adequately monitored.

Regrettably, Stevens Nkiwane, our Projects Lawyer responsible for the implementation of the Paralegal Programme, resigned to go into private practice in Matebeleland. Stevens made a significant contribution to the Programme and he will be missed. However, Patricia Majoko, a Harare based lawyer, was employed at the beginning of June and has already settled in well.

Advice Volunteers

The training of the first Advice Volunteers for BLPC took place towards the end of October 1989 at the Njube Lutheran Youth Centre. We had selected five ward community co-ordinators (from the Ministry of Co-operatives and Community Development), one field officer from ORAP (Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress), five members of the Zimbabwe Women's Bureau and one tutor from the Adult Literacy Association of Zimbabwe, the latter being NGOs. In

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Director's Report

December the Lupane Advice Volunteers were introduced to the Kusile District Council and, in November 1989, all of the Advice Volunteers commenced their dual operations of speaking on and handing out pamphlets, and referring people to Advice Centres. Advice Volunteers communicated with a total number of 1 595 people in the period under review (712 male and 883 female) addressing 78 groups at which they distributed 727 pamphlets.

A refresher course for Advice Volunteers was held in February 1990 at the BLPC Office and was attended by the majority of the Advice Volunteers. A further refresher course was held in June 1990 which was conducted by our new Project's lawyer, Patricia Majoko, assisted by Verity Mundy.

A recruiting drive to identify further Advice Volunteers for training for both Bulawayo and Lupane was initiated in May 1990. It was felt that it was important that Advice Volunteers only be placed in areas where there was either an Advice Centre already in place or the prospect of an Advice Centre being established in the near future.

Advice Centres

The City Centre Advice has remained extremely busy and, as will appear from the Annexure, dealt with 1 089 new cases during the year. It should be stressed that a large percentage of old cases are still handled by the Advice Centre as it is our policy to monitor the cases as far as possible until they reach their conclusion. Chipso Nyathi has remained our full-time Paralegal and during her absences the City Centre has been manned by Mr T Sihwa of the Luveve Legal Advice Centre.

The Magwegwe Legal Advice Centre was closed down at the beginning of the period under review. The Paralegal in charge changed employment and as a result was not able to devote sufficient time to the Centre.

Njube, a new Legal Advice Centre to replace the Magwegwe Advice Centre, was opened in June 1990 at St Pius Catholic Church, Njube (which is close to Magwegwe). This new Centre is manned by Mrs Theresa Chieza, who is a full-time Social Welfare Officer for St Pius. I am pleased to report that the Priest in charge at St Pius has eagerly offered Mrs Chieza's time one afternoon per week

and the use of her office for consultations. Whilst there are no statistics for Njube as the Centre had only just opened at the end of year under review, I am confident that Mrs Chieza will be a fine Paralegal.

Tshabalala Advice Centre only dealt with 80 cases in the year under review but I am satisfied that it is being well run by Mr J Silonda who is also the Regional Director of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace. It should be borne in mind that the Tshabalala Centre only opens for a few hours every week and that many people would rather have their cases dealt with immediately by the City Advice Centre.

Luveve is now our oldest suburban centre and has become increasingly busy over the period thanks to Mr Sihwa's efforts. We now enjoy a good working relationship with the Priest in charge of the Church where the Advice Centre is located and it is my belief that the Advice Centre is now a well-established service in the Luveve community.

Lupane Advice Centre. As indicated above, the lack of transport hampered our expansion into the rural areas. We made a deliberate decision not to expand into the rural areas until we had obtained a vehicle as we recognise the necessity of monitoring the work of the Advice Centres and of publicising their activities in out-lying areas. It was absolutely impossible to do so without a four-wheel drive vehicle. However, during the period under review Stevens Nkiwane made progress in setting up the Advice Centre and made several visits to Lupane. A suitable Paralegal, Mr Ndlela, was trained and, as indicated above, Advice Volunteers were trained and commissioned to work in the district. With the arrival of the vehicle in March 1990 formal steps were taken to open the Advice Centre and it was agreed that it would be established at St Luke's Catholic Mission near Lupane. Mr Ndlela began working from St Luke's on Tuesday at the beginning of June 1990. Due to lack of publicity the first month was very quiet. At the end of June, Verity Mundy made a four-day field trip driving the new vehicle through the Lupane District and visiting five of the six Advice Volunteers in their wards and other relevant persons in the district. She advises that the 4-wheel drive function was essential. Posters were put up throughout the district and a useful public relations and promotion exercise was conducted. Plans were made to formally open the Centre at the end of July 1990 and the Honourable Welshman

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Mabhena (The Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly of Zimbabwe) has agreed to open the Centre.

Projects Centre/Projects Lawyers

A considerable frustration faced by our full-time lawyers in the Projects Centre during the period under review was the fact that they were unable to appear before any courts in Zimbabwe due to the fact they were not principals. In the year under review we have lobbied Government and the Law Society to amend the Regulations. I am pleased to report that Government has now changed the Regulations and we are simply waiting for the new laws to be promulgated which will allow our lawyers to appear on limited practising certificates. I must express my gratitude to Barney Greenland who did a sterling job "holding two forts" after Stevens Nkiwane resigned. He managed to continue the education programme and help keep the Paralegal Programme on track at the same time.

Test Case Programme

In May 1989 our Test Case Committee met and decided on the criteria to be adopted before any test cases or public interest cases were taken on. Regrettably in the year under review no progress has been made regarding the Test Case Programme for a number of reasons. Firstly as indicated above, our own lawyers were unable to appear and therefore we could not take on any cases ourselves. Secondly we had not obtained funding to initiate any test cases by briefing out to lawyers in private practice. Finally, and possibly because of the improved human rights situation in Mateleland, very few potential test cases came to our attention and in fact none of those considered met the criteria set by our Test Case Committee.

Education Programme

Our extremely varied Education Programme got into full gear in the year under review and considerable progress has been achieved in this regard. Barney Greenland, ably assisted by other members of staff and the profession, must be congratulated for a job well done.

Law Enforcement Agencies Lecture/Seminar Programme

During the period under review we conducted seven Law Enforcement Agencies Lecture Programmes including five in Bulawayo, one in Mutare and one in Harare. Six of these were for the Zimbabwe Republic Police and one was for an intelligence organisation. A total of 230 Law Enforcement Officers attended the programme. We are deeply indebted to the following people who were resource persons for this programme: the Honourable Mr Justice Blackie, Mr N Lang, Mr R Collins, Mr G Hooper, Mr C Mantsebo, Mr A Donagher and Ms V Bull.

The programmes have been a resounding success and we have been asked by both the Police and the intelligence organisation to conduct as many programmes as possible in future. Regrettably we have battled to obtain funding for the programme which is somewhat ironic given the fact that this programme, in my view, has had a marked impact and has increased observance of human rights in Zimbabwe by Law Enforcement Agencies. Interestingly from the programmes it has become apparent that Law Enforcement Agencies do encounter a variety of problems in conducting their duties. The most common and prominent problems identified include the following:

- political interference in the investigation of cases;
- lack of support and supervision from superior officers;
- internal bureaucracy and red tape causing inefficiency within the police force/intelligence organisations;
- the need for superior officers and those with decision making powers to be educated on human rights as well;
- inexperienced and unqualified persons being promoted to middle-management levels resulting in inefficiency;
- lack of support and understanding from the public, illustrating the need for the public to be educated as well, regarding the role of the police and intelligence organisations;
- the lack of follow-up/refresher courses of this nature;
- the need for all Law Enforcement Agents in the country to attend such workshops; and,
- the lack of material resources.

Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

Director's Report

We aim to reduce some of these grievances by highlighting these problems to the relevant authorities in the hope that something can be done. We are also giving thought to changing the structure of the programme in an effort to reach as many Law Enforcement Agents as possible. Consideration has also been given to making the actual courses themselves more varied by the introduction of role-play, Guerilla theatre and other techniques. In this regard we are particularly indebted to Janice Blewett who has given considerable assistance to the programme in the year under review.

Zimbabwe Republic Police Community Relations Liaison Officers Programme

In September 1989, in conjunction with the Harare Legal Projects Centre, we conducted a Liaison Officer's Programme on Civil Law. The programme was attended by 60 police officers and was a success.

Bulawayo Legal Forum

We are greatly indebted to members of the legal profession in Bulawayo and others who have given of their time to address the Legal Forum on a wide variety of topics. The following Forums were held in the course of the year:

- *Conveyancing* (Mr F Slaven)
- *How Prisons Carry out Punishments Imposed on Prisoners by the Courts* (Mr A Mabika)
- *Maintenance at Customary Law. An analysis of Maeresera v Maeresera SC/95/88* (Mr G Moyo)
- *Rape: The Investigation, Trial and the Women's Viewpoint* (Mrs K Moon)
- *Psychiatric Examination and evidence in Mental Criminal Patients* (Adv T Cherry)
- *The Distinction between Civil and Criminal Liability in alleged Theft by Conversion Cases. An analysis of Vambe v The State* (Mr R Collins)
- *Maintenance of a wife or ex-wife at Customary Law in Terms of the Maintenance and Deceased Persons Act* (Mr J Tshuma)
- *Injury in Bodily Harm Cases — Punishment or Prison. The African Viewpoint* (Mr Majwabu Moyo)
- *Exchange Control Legislation* (Mr I Esat)
- *Admissibility of Documents Generally* (Mr G Hooper)

- *Difficulties Encountered in the granting of Bail* (Mr R Collins)
- *Judicial Ethics* (The Hon Mr Justice F Blackie)
- *The Concept of Possession and how to Explain it to an Undefended Accused* (Adv A de Bourbon, SC)

Defence Counsel Training Programme

In response to a perceived need to upgrade practical expertise of defence counsel appearing before the High Court in Bulawayo, we initiated the Defence Counsel Training Programme in January 1990. In this regard we arranged a series of five talks given by Mr G Hooper, of the Attorney-General's Office, Bulawayo, who is also an English Barrister. The five talks were as follows:

- The duties of a legal practitioner towards the Court and towards his client, including reference to conduct and ethics;
- Preparation of a case for trial and the drafting of a defence outline including heads of argument;
- Procedure, eg the effect of a trial-within-a-trial and other areas of difficulty;
- Problem areas relating to the law of evidence, particularly hearsay evidence; and
- Principals of examination-in-chief, cross-examination and re-examination.

Regrettably only six lawyers in private practice attended the talks and accordingly we hope to have a further series of talks in the coming year. Those who attended the talks greatly benefitted from Mr Hooper's expertise.

Schools Legal Education Programme

The Schools Legal Education Programme aims to equip school pupils with a basic knowledge of selected legal topics, the objective being that the pupils become aware of the working of the law and their legal rights. The topics selected for the year under review were:

- the Legal system in Zimbabwe
- the Legal Age of Majority Act
- Marriage and the law

- Hire Purchase — Cash and Credit Sales
- Rape

The first four topics were aimed at the more senior pupils (ie Form Four and above) while the talk on rape was meant for all pupils from Form One to Form Six.

We are grateful to the University of Zimbabwe's students who assisted us in this regard and to the Musasa Project who trained and provided the materials for the talks on rape. The Programme was implemented from the 16th January 1990 to the 16th March 1990. A total of 26 schools in the Mateleland region were visited and a total of 7 867 pupils were addressed in 153 sessions. Pamphlets distributed at these sessions totalled 876.

Alternative Sentencing Seminar

Following the receipt of a project proposal from Hon Mr Justice Blackie, we initiated an Alternative Sentencing Seminar Programme. The Supreme Court of Zimbabwe recently declared whipping as a form of punishment to be unconstitutional. Furthermore it is a known fact that our prisons are already overcrowded. The programme was designed to seek alternative methods of sentencing both juveniles and criminals across the board in an attempt to remedy the problems mentioned above.

A proposal has been submitted to prospective donors and it is our hope that the seminar will get off the ground in the forthcoming financial year.

Law library

The Library continues to expand with donations received from the British High Commission, British Council and the United States Human Rights Fund in the year under review. I am pleased to report that in April the then Chief Justice, the Honourable Enoch Dumbutshena, agreed to lend his name to the Library and we hope to have the formal opening of the Dumbutshena Library towards the end of 1990. In this regard it is our intention to double the size of the Library by partitioning off the present reception area.

Orders are currently with the United States Human Rights Fund and CIDA for further purchases. This year we have concentrated on getting our Zimbabwean cyclostyled judgments updated and bound. In the year under review the Library was used on several occasions.

Internship

Tynia Richard from Harvard and Selena Mendy from Columbia University spent three weeks with us in July 1989 on an internship which concentrated on evaluating the feasibility of legal aid in Zimbabwe.

In January 1990, Jonathan Rhoads, an undergraduate student at a university in New York State, spent three weeks with us on an internship programme. At the end of his stay he produced a paper which considered the application of American cases in the interpretation of certain provisions of Zimbabwe's Declaration of Rights.

Staff Developments

Barney Greenland and Stevens Nkiwane attended the Human Rights Summer College at the University of Ottawa, Canada, in August 1989. After the Summer School they spent a further two weeks in Canada; Barney Greenland studying education programmes in Canada. In June, 1990, Chipu Nyathi attended a workshop in Cape Town organised by Legal Education Action Programme entitled *Working for Justice : The role of Paralegals in South Africa*.

International Contacts

I am pleased to report that we were visited by many different people in the year under review including: Diana Morris of the Ford Foundation; his Excellency Kieran Prendergast, the British High Commissioner; his Excellency Stephen Rhodes, the United States Ambassador; Rob Jackson and Harry Thomas of the United States Embassy; Derrick Fine of Legal Education Action Programme in Cape Town; John Hughes of SARET in the United Kingdom; Chad Gore of the United States; Michael Burke, a senior partner of a London firm of solicitors; Paul LaRose Edwards, Head of the Commonwealth Human Rights Unit; and others.

Staff

As indicated above we lost some important members of staff. Ros Hendrie resigned at the beginning of 1990 to go teaching and Stevens Nkiwane resigned to go into private practice. Ros Hendrie had been with the Projects Centre since its inception and played a major role in getting the Centre on its feet. We are deeply indebted to her for her tremendous commitment to the Centre. I am pleased to report that she continues to help out with our Library and we look forward to working with her in this regard in future.

We were extremely pleased to be able to engage Deborah Barron who, until her appointment at the Centre, was in charge of the National Free Library. Deborah has proved to be a tremendous asset to the Centre and we are indeed fortunate to have someone of her calibre working for us. We have also employed Sithabile Nsingo as a receptionist/secretary. As indicated above Patricia Majoko and Verity Mundy have joined our paralegal team.

I also need to make mention of the members of the Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre. Our members, including both High Court Judges in Bulawayo, give me tremendous support and they all take a great interest in our programmes. I should mention that one of our members, Hon Mr Justice S Muchechetere, was appointed to the Commonwealth Human Rights Committee in March this year and we congratulate him on this appointment. Furthermore thanks are especially due to Hon Mr Justice Blackie who has motivated the alternative sentencing workshop I have referred to above; he also showed great interest in our general work.

I do believe that we have a fine team and I look forward to the years ahead with confidence. It is my belief that there are great challenges still facing us but with the support of the staff, members and trustees I believe that we shall find the challenges exciting not daunting.

D COLTART

12 December 1990

Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre

Case contact statistics

Centre	Contract Trials & Appeals	Criminal	Debt	Delict	Divorce Custody Maint.	Deceased Estates	Human Rights Viol.	Labour Disputes	Landlord and Tenant	Change of Name	Pension Claim	Birth Certificates	Social Welfare	Workmen's Comp	Misc or Unknown	Total
City	37	43	77	72	392	45	13	71	71	17	27	48	20	19	137	1089
Tshabalala	4	1	0	3	28	3	0	0	8	3	0	17	0	0	13	80
Luveve	0	0	1	1	35	2	0	2	4	7	2	9	3	0	17	83
Totals	41	44	78	76	455	50	13	73	83	27	29	74	23	19	167	1252

Referral statistics

Centre	BLPC	Legal Aid	Asst Reg. High Court	Asst Mast. High Court	Clerk Civil Court	Clerk Comm. Court	Labour Office	Legal Pract. List	Social Welfare	Reg. Births & Deaths	Pro Deo	Misc	Unknown or Unfin.	Total
City	192	248	58	5	94	204	9	172	22	21	2	31	31	1089
Tshabalala	15	7	1	0	3	21	0	10	0	6	0	8	9	80
Luveve	5	6	0	1	7	26	0	10	4	7	0	5	12	83
Totals	212	261	59	6	104	251	9	192	26	34	2	44	52	1252

Introduction

The Harare Legal Projects Centre is five years old, having opened its doors on 1st July 1985. In the past five years, progress towards achieving the objectives of the Foundation, through the Project Centre, has been substantial, even though there have been occasions when we have felt frustrated at not being able to reach our goals as quickly as originally planned. We are nevertheless gratified at the level of activity we have achieved.

Paralegal Programme

Advice Volunteers

Our Advice Volunteers continued to operate as community educators in the first rung of our Paralegal Programme which we expanded into Mashonaland East this year. In order to address the problem of limited mobility within the province, we trained fifteen additional Advice Volunteers and converted the former nine Paralegals from the Seke Pilot Scheme into the expanded programme in the province. Consequently thirty-eight Advice Volunteers are now in place, the bulk of whom are Ward Coordinators employed by the Ministry of Community and Cooperative Development. There are however a small, but significant, number of AV's who are employed by NGO's operating in the area. During the course of the activities related to their employment and wherever they attend meetings, they take the opportunity to talk about the pamphlets produced by the LRF on a variety of legal issues.

While time constraints imposed by their paid employment *viz à viz* their obligations to the Paralegal Programme restricted their activities, they enhanced the programme at the grass-roots level quite significantly. Statistics for the period indicate that 10 663 people (3 897 males and 6 766 females) attended the 284 meetings which they conducted and that 4 069 pamphlets were distributed. Forty-four individual queries for assistance were received and these were referred to the paralegal project lawyer on special forms devised for this purpose. Three one-day training programmes were held and monitoring in the area was conducted by the project lawyer, Amy Tsanga, on a regular basis.

Difficulties encountered by the AVs were reviewed through these processes. We learned for instance that the AVs were not able to cover more than the immediate geographical area of their employment, and that there was resistance to some of the titles of the pamphlets, such as **Violence Against Women Is Against the Law** (when reprinted it will be entitled **Domestic Violence**). The **Legal Age of Majority Act** pamphlet threw up perennial problems, not the least being lack of dialogue with the community before the legislation was promulgated. Three other pamphlets, **Marriage and the Law**, the **Legal System** and **Vehicle Accident Damages** were popular. A more problem-oriented approach was adopted in the production of pamphlets and testing was stepped up before publication.

Participatory methods in adult education techniques were taught to the AV's. These included the use of skits, posters, role play and drama and have proved popular wherever they have been used. Assistance in these techniques was provided to the project lawyer at a workshop conducted by Women, Law in Development, OEF International.

Advice Centres

Encouraged by the promise of funding to enable us to pay stipends to paralegals, Amy Tsanga and I undertook several feasibility visits into Mashonaland East to see where the need for this service was greatest and where the necessary support and facilities to open centres could be obtained.

In consultation with community leaders in various areas and with the professional staff of the HLPC, it was agreed that centres would be opened in Murehwa and Hwedza. In anticipation of this and in line with our budget, Fortune Chasi was engaged in June 1990 to oversee the Project Centres aspect of the Paralegal Programme. Interviews for paralegals to staff these two new Centres were conducted in consultation with local authorities and members of the community after the period of this Report. The three selected Paralegals were subsequently trained and the Centres in Murehwa and Hwedza will be opened in September 1990.

While we were waiting for funds to open our own Advice Centres, we responded to a request from the Department of Social Welfare to train 19 professional officers from Mashonaland East and Matabeleland North. A workshop was conducted in

November 1989 and the officers were trained to handle practical legal issues which they were encountering in their day-to-day work, using the draft Paralegal Manual prepared by the LRF.

Test Case Committee

The objectives of the Test Case Committee, which had been set out by the Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre in a meeting on 15th May 1989, were considered by the Harare Centre in an attempt to standardise the criteria which have now been agreed between the two Centres. This is an aspect of the Paralegal Programme which is being developed. The trustees believe that the LRF should strengthen the Test Case programme and that funding should be sought to engage an experienced legal practitioner who could oversee this work under the direct control of the LRF.

Legal Aid Scheme

The Legal Aid Clinic, which was formerly operated by the senior students of the Faculty of Law through the Citizens Advice Bureau, ceased to function in 1989 when a new four-year law degree was introduced at the University of Zimbabwe. In the new degree, clinical work is conducted from the end of the second year onwards. Students are attached, compulsorily, to the courts or legal practices.

In liaison with the Citizens Advice Bureau, the HLPC approached the Law Society to request Harare-based legal practitioners to spend time voluntarily at the LAC on a roster basis. This scheme came into operation in October 1989. Currently only legal advice is offered. The operation is being monitored by the HLPC. One of the former directors of the Legal Aid Clinic at the University has assisted in this monitoring process and her findings and recommendations were discussed at an *ad hoc* committee which was attended by the Secretary of the Law Society.

At our regular planning meetings, we discussed the Policy Framework (document) for the Paralegal Programme. This was put into final form by the Consultant to the Scheme, Frances Chinemana and became operative in February 1990. A great deal of discussion and planning have centered on the NOVIB funded evaluation which will be undertaken after this Report period.

Education Programme

Paralegal Manual

Several of the chapters of the Paralegal Manual have been revised in order to keep pace with changes in the law and the content of at least three of the chapters has been simplified. A glossary has been completed and several chapters have been typeset. The Manual is used in the training programme for Community Relation Liaison Officers, the training of social workers and in the training of paralegals for the expanded programme in Mashonaland East and Matabeleland North.

Pamphlets

The production of pamphlets is one of the most time-consuming activities undertaken by the Harare Centre on behalf of the Foundation. It takes several months to complete each of the processes (approximately 22 from the time the subject is selected until the pamphlet is published).

During the period under review we produced pamphlets on **Vehicle Accident Damages** (three separate pamphlets on car accidents, bus accidents and bicycle accidents), **Cash and Credit Sales**, **Legal Age of Majority Act (Second Edition)**, **Women and Rape (Second Edition)**, **Violence Against Women is Against the Law (English/Shona version: Second Edition)**.

Substantial progress has also been made on the following titles: **Bail, Change of Name, Custody, Divorce, Legal Assistance, Maintenance, Rights Upon Arrest and Detention, Procedure When Someone Dies/Wills**.

As reported earlier, a much more problem-oriented approach is being taken in the production of pamphlets. This has resulted in several final drafts in English, Shona and Ndebele being scrapped and work starting afresh. Israel Chilimanzi joined our staff in January 1990 to take up this and other educational aspects of our work. Pamphlets are not only used in the Paralegal Programme but are also distributed on request to NGO's and Government Departments, and widely used in training programmes with the police.

Lecture/Seminar Programme

Law Enforcement Agencies / Community Relations Liaison Officers

This highly successful and popular programme, initiated in 1988 by the Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre, was continued with workshops being held throughout the country. A strategy was agreed earlier in 1990 whereby the BLPC would be responsible for programmes in the southern region while the HLPC would conduct those in the northern region. Israel Chilimanzi was initiated into the use of workshop techniques by Barney Greenland, the project lawyer at the BLPC.

During the period, a workshop for 32 members of the ZRP was held in Mutare in March, while in May a workshop was held in Harare for 28 participants. The programmes dealt with criminal law and included the subjects Entry, Search and Seizure, Arrest, Confessions, Detention, Interrogation and Bail.

These workshops are conducted over a one-week period with accommodation and meals invariably provided by the police themselves. Evaluation forms are completed by participants and cognisance is taken of problems and recommendations articulated in order to improve the programme for the future.

At the end of this calendar year, a meeting will be held between the police and the appropriate staff of the Bulawayo and Harare Centres to discuss the plans for 1991. Comments made by the participants following each of the workshops will be tabled for consideration in an attempt to address problem areas meaningfully.

Schools Legal Education Programme

This programme had been scheduled to run before and after Christmas. However, due to the temporary closure of the University in late 1989, only the second phase was implemented and extended through until April 1991. It was agreed that centres other than Harare and Bulawayo should be brought in and programmes were offered to schools in Manicaland and Midlands as well as Mashonaland and Matabeleland. All schools were given a choice from a package comprising the following topics:

- The Legal System in Zimbabwe,
- Legal Age of Majority Act,
- Marriage and the Law,
- Cash and Credit Sales, and,
- Rape.

Twenty-two senior law students from the University were engaged as facilitators, with the Musasa Project providing the resource materials and making an input to the training for talks on rape. The facilitating students were trained in substantive law and methodology at the University.

Statistics for the programme directed by the Harare Centre indicate that 77 schools participated. The talks were attended by 31 406 senior school pupils at 697 sessions. The sessions on Rape proved the most popular, then Marriage and Law with the Legal System and the Legal Age of Majority Act following, while Cash and Credit Sales was not popular.

The combined evaluation from the schools indicated that on balance the programme was highly relevant and considered to be good. Performance of some of the facilitators varied and some of the schools were better organised than others. All in all we were encouraged by the positive responses and hope to replicate the programme in early 1991.

Baron Library

The library was used on 210 occasions by members with the bulk of requests being for South African Law Reports and Statutes. A large number of books was purchased from an expatriate person who was returning to his country of origin and Roman Dutch texts were ordered from South Africa. The acquisition of a photocopier donated by CIDA assisted in the process of photocopying judgments on request from members. The membership drive was stepped up during the course of the year with a promising response from legal practitioners and eligible persons in commerce and industry. The library committee has agreed to extend membership to students studying for external law degrees.

Legal Training and Education for Co-operatives

I continued to conduct workshops for the members of the apex organisations, CACU (Central Association of Co-operatives Union) and OCCZIM (Organisation of Collective Co-operatives in Zimbabwe). Workshops were held in Rusape (2), Nyanga (2), Kadoma (2), Bulawayo (2), Masvingo (2) and Bindura. In all, 20 Co-operative Unions participated.

The workshops were of a three-day duration and the subjects dealt with were: **Commercial Law, Co-operative Law, Insurance Law and Law of Contract**. Some programmes related specifically to labour law and dealt with the regulations, suspension and dismissal, termination and unfair labour practices. The major part of this year's programme covered the area of Co-operative law based on the new Co-operative Societies Act. The Act was interpreted for the co-operators as it had been promulgated in February 1990.

Work, at the request of the Ministry of Community and Co-operative Development, commenced on the drafting of by-laws to go along with the Act. This is to be finalised later this year in Marburg, Germany, together with Professor Hans Munkner, the Consultant to the Ministry.

Harare Legal Forum

In October 1989 the newly-appointed Chief Magistrate made attendance at the Harare Legal Forum (lecture programme for magistrates and prosecutors) compulsory. Despite this, some sessions were poorly attended and the project lawyer, Israel Chilimanzi, has recommended that talks take place on a different afternoon. Generally they were held on a Friday afternoon at 3.30 pm. Subjects dealt with during the period were:

- *Does the Term Appropriate Maintenance Court still hold good?* (Hon Mr Justice O Manyarara)
- *In forma Pauperis Assistance* (Mr I Muvingi)
- *Special Circumstances and Elements of an Offence : The Importance of Enlightening Accused Persons on the Meaning Thereof* (Advocate A de Bourbon, SC)

- *The Concept of "Possession" and How Best to Explain it to an Undefended Accused* (Advocate A de Bourbon, SC)
- *Single Witnesses and Accomplice Evidence* (Hon Mr Justice N J McNally)
- *Sentencing — The Difficult Areas* (Hon Mr Justice C Greenland)

I would like to express appreciation to the distinguished speakers who so willingly gave their time voluntarily to assist in this programme. The texts of their talks were regularly reproduced in the *Legal Forum*, a periodical of the Publications Unit.

Mass Media Programme

In March 1989, the Centre decided to experiment with radio programmes and Israel Chilimanzi was asked to assume responsibility for this aspect of our work. Half-hour programmes on various legal issues were pre-recorded and presented on Radio 4 (the Shona Education Programme) every Friday evening. Subjects dealt with included:

- Marriage and the law
- Maintenance
- Divorce
- Custody
- The Legal System
- Accident Damages
- Free Legal Assistance
- The Law and AIDS, and
- The Bill of Rights

We are experimenting with and discussing various techniques that will make this programme more dynamic.

Internship Programme

Michelle Gyles from Columbia University underwent an internship programme of six weeks duration, spending time at both Centres in the various education programmes, including schools legal education, workshops for Law Enforcement

Agencies and the Paralegal Scheme. A Jamaican by birth, with a Commonwealth background, she was very much at home in Zimbabwe. She produced a good report on her attachment.

Women's Issues

Amy Tsanga was invited by WLD OEF International to attend the IWRAW Conference in New York in December 1989 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. She made an input, as a resource person, to the Diploma Course in Women's Law of the University of Oslo which is now sited at the University of Zimbabwe. She also took participants on a field visit to see the Advice Volunteers acting out their roles as our community educators.

Staff Development

The policy of upgrading the skills of staff at the Centre is on-going. Members of staff attended courses which have enhanced their competence in shorthand, computer processing and driving, to name but a few. Some have attended professional meetings such as the Law Society Summer School and the Chartered Institute of Secretaries Annual Conference.

In company with Chipso Nyathi of the BLPC, Amy Tsanga participated in a workshop in Cape Town organised by LEAP/Black Sash entitled *Working for Justice : Paralegals in South Africa*. She presented a paper on "Taking the Law to the People, the Zimbabwean Experience". Both staff answered questions on the Zimbabwean urban and rural Paralegal Scheme. Arrangements were also made for them to visit Advice Centres in Cape Town and in Johannesburg, where they were attached to the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre for a few days.

Staff

I am fortunate in having a dedicated and industrious team who support me and the work of the Foundation in a most efficient and positive way. Amy Tsanga has been with the HLPC for three years and has continued to supervise the expansion of the Paralegal Programme into Mashonaland East very efficiently. The

acquisition of Israel Chilimanzi, (who as a student undertook an internship programme with us last year) onto the Legal Education Programme and Fortune Chasi, into the Legal Advice Centre Programme, have already enhanced the quality of the activity conducted by the HLPC.

The high calibre of the support staff enables us to conduct the programmes with the impact which we and our target groups expect. The support staff include Sethu Sibanda as administrator and public relations officer, Audrey Mpundu, as secretary, Jackie Chirima, as receptionist and Peter Mubvuma, as messenger/cleaner.

The national accountant, Julie Kuhn, and national administrator, Eileen Sawyer, operate from the Harare Centre and in liaison with myself, are responsible for the financial planning and control of the Foundation and administrative functions across the board.

Apart from the committed staff, the Centre could not have operated without the assistance which we have received from Government, various Diplomatic Missions with which we are in contact, our consultants, project assistants, the Bar, the Law Society and the legal profession generally. The substantial contributions which we receive from various funders are recorded in the Trustees Report. We are gratified by the confidence which all those who support us, both financially and morally, place in our competence to achieve our objectives.

There is an increasing number of highly-distinguished, interested and interesting international and local visitors to our Centre and we can only conclude that this is a barometer of the success of the work which the LRF carries out through its Centres.

W T MANASE

19 November 1990

Legal Resources Foundation

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Financial Statements

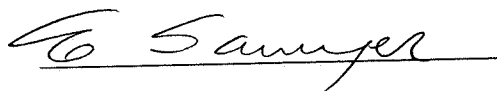
The report and statements on pages thirty-nine to forty-seven comprise the annual financial statements presented to the trustees of the Legal Resources Foundation:

Auditor's Report
Income Statement
Balance Sheet
Source and Application of Funds
Notes to the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 19 December 1990 and are signed on their behalf:



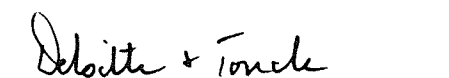
Trustees



**Auditor's Report to the Trustees of
the Legal Resources Foundation**

We have audited the financial statements on pages thirty-nine to forty-seven in accordance with approved auditing standards.

In our opinion the financial statements, which have been prepared under the historical cost convention as stated in Note 2, give a true and fair view of the state of the Foundation's affairs at 30 June 1990 and of its results and source and application of funds for the year then ended.


Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Harare
26 November 1990

Legal Resources Foundation

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Income Statement			
	Note	1990 \$	1989 \$
Income			
Dividends receivable (net)		314	—
Donations	3	1 236 887	1 150 900
Grants-in-aid	4	66 174	70 840
Interest receivable		47 521	8 843
Sales of publications		66 315	55 362
Membership subscriptions		2 870	1 730
		<u>1 420 081</u>	<u>1 287 675</u>
Expenditure			
Audit fees		931	750
Operational costs	5	75 415	74 100
		<u>76 346</u>	<u>74 850</u>
Surplus for the year		1 343 735	1 212 825
Transfers to Legal Projects Centres	6	1 143 731	575 385
Unexpended funds for the year		<u>200 004</u>	<u>637 440</u>

Balance Sheet

	Note	1990 \$	1989 \$
Funds employed			
Accumulated fund			
At 30 June 1989		754 087	116 647
Capital donation		4 247	—
Unexpended funds for the year		<u>200 004</u>	<u>637 440</u>
At 30 June 1990		<u>958 338</u>	<u>754 087</u>
Represented by			
Investment			
	7	<u>4 247</u>	<u>—</u>
Current assets			
— sundry debtors	8	13 651	12 115
— cash resources		<u>942 396</u>	<u>742 672</u>
		<u>956 047</u>	<u>754 787</u>
Current liabilities			
— sundry creditors		<u>1 956</u>	<u>700</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>954 091</u>	<u>754 087</u>
		<u>958 338</u>	<u>754 087</u>

Legal Resources Foundation

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Source and Application of Funds

	Note	1990 \$	1989 \$
Source of funds			
Surplus for the year		1 343 735	1 212 825
Donations		4 247	—
		<u>1 347 982</u>	<u>1 212 825</u>
Application of funds			
Investment donated		4 247	—
Transfers to Projects Centres		1 143 731	575 385
Increase in working capital		200 004	637 440
		<u>1 347 982</u>	<u>1 212 825</u>
Increase/(decrease) in working capital			
Debtors		1 536	(4 942)
Cash resources		199 724	642 482
Creditors		(1 256)	(100)
		<u>200 004</u>	<u>637 440</u>

Legal Resources Foundation

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Nature of activities

The Legal Resources Foundation is a charitable and educational trust registered under the Welfare 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 of legal remedies to less privileged members of our society by implementing innovative projects which make the best use of the limited financial and legal resources in Zimbabwe.

2. Accounting policies

Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared in terms of the historical cost convention with the exception of certain fixed assets which are included at valuation prices and no additional information is given to reflect the effect of changing prices.

Donations

Donations are brought into account as and when received.

Investment income

Income on investments is accounted for on an accruals basis.

	1990 \$	1989 \$
3. Donations		
Legal Resources Foundation		
Local		
— Central Africa Building Society	400	—
— Carter DP	25	—
— Fellowship Trust	<u>300</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>725</u>	<u>—</u>
International		
— International Commission of Jurists	51 009	—
— Commonwealth Lawyers Association	3 191	—
— SOAS London	<u>1 768</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>55 968</u>	<u>—</u>

Legal Resources Foundation

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

	1990	1989
	\$	\$
3. Donations — continued		
Harare Legal Projects Centre		
Local		
— Central Africa Building Society	—	100
— Lester A	—	337
— Zimbabwe Trust	3 500	—
— SA Foundation	—	1 574
— Fees for specific projects	<u>10 078</u>	<u>12 431</u>
	<u>13 578</u>	<u>14 442</u>
International		
— Canadian International Development Agency	98 945	25 395
— Ford Foundation	183 963	197 363
— Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	60 453	28 400
— Friedrich Naumann Foundation	53 666	45 479
— NOVIB	76 382	86 560
— Nuffield Foundation	34 180	—
— United States Human Rights Fund	14 371	5 009
Women and Law in Southern Africa Research Project		
— Canadian International Development Agency	76 291	—
— Commonwealth Foundation	16 649	4 532
— Ford Foundation	144 983	78 160
— Global Fund For Women	6 729	—
— Royal Norwegian Embassy	16 020	24 000
— Swedish Embassy SAREC	<u>138 589</u>	<u>78 497</u>
	<u>921 221</u>	<u>573 395</u>
Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre		
Local		
— Gauche C	—	100
— Khumalo Lions Club	—	840
— Oak Foundation	—	198
— Other	—	1 005
— Zimbabwe Republic Police	<u>6 898</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>6 898</u>	<u>2 143</u>

Legal Resources Foundation

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

	1990	1989
	\$	\$
3. Donations — continued		
Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre		
International		
— Canadian International Development Agency	37 655	2 851
— Ford Foundation	117 040	15 594
— Friedrich Naumann Foundation	3 655	—
— Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	—	7 957
— NOVIB	—	113 529
	<u>158 350</u>	<u>139 931</u>
Legal Publications Unit		
Local		
— Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace	95	—
— CCL films	50	—
— Sayce J	—	50
— Kantor and Immerman	750	—
— Other	1 957	751
	<u>2 852</u>	<u>801</u>
International		
— Australian High Commission	8 821	5 120
— Canadian Counterpart Funds	16 182	350 000
— Ford Foundation	39 186	—
— Nuffield Foundation	13 106	65 068
	<u>77 295</u>	<u>420 188</u>
Total donations	<u>1 236 887</u>	<u>1 150 900</u>

Legal Resources Foundation

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

	1990 \$	1989 \$
4. Grants-in-Aid		
Harare		
— Harare City Council	2 000	1 000
— Department of Social Welfare Salaries Grant	44 253	49 754
	<u>46 253</u>	<u>50 754</u>
Bulawayo		
— Bulawayo City Council	1 500	1 500
— Department of Social Welfare Salaries Grant	18 421	18 586
	<u>19 921</u>	<u>20 086</u>
Total Grants-in-Aid	<u>66 174</u>	<u>70 840</u>
5. Operational costs		
Administration	6 336	5 760
Bank charges	155	55
Computer materials	—	2 968
Computer operators, typing and word processing	566	239
Electricity and water	—	43
General expenses	1 150	180
Insurance	—	9
Medical aid contributions	989	790
Office consumables	185	70
Pension contributions	1 342	1 163
Photocopying	254	—
Postages	—	248
Printing	2 959	3 356
Rent	—	808
Repairs and maintenance	—	45
Salaries and wages	58 476	52 184
Stationery	1 364	1 835
Subscriptions	—	6
Telephone	115	380
Travel expenses	1 524	3 961
	<u>75 415</u>	<u>74 100</u>

Legal Resources Foundation

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements


	1990	1989
	\$	\$
6. Transfer to Legal Projects Centres		
Bulawayo	172 654	143 586
Harare	784 289	355 614
Legal Publications Unit	186 788	76 185
	<u>1 143 731</u>	<u>575 385</u>
 7. Investment		
The quoted investment donated to the Foundation has been included at the trustees valuation. The market value at 30 June 1990 was \$5 880 (1989 — Nil).		
 8. Sundry Debtors		
Dividend receivable	313	—
Interest receivable	3 266	7 552
Sales of publications	9 962	3 211
Other	110	1 352
	<u>13 651</u>	<u>12 115</u>

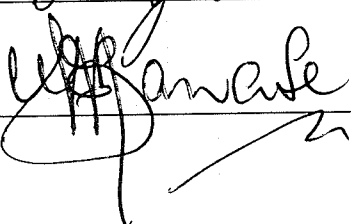
Financial Statements

The report and statements on pages forty-nine to fifty-four comprise the annual financial statements presented to the members of the Legal Publications Unit:

- Auditor's Report
- Income Statement
- Balance Sheet
- Source and Application of Funds
- Notes to the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the members on 19 December 1990 and are signed on their behalf:



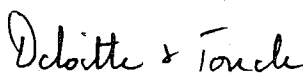


Members

**Auditor's Report to the Members of
the Legal Publications Unit**

We have audited the financial statements on pages forty-nine to fifty-four in accordance with approved auditing standards.

In our opinion the financial statements, which have been prepared under the historical cost convention as stated in Note 2, give a true and fair view of the state of the Unit's affairs at 30 June 1990 and of its results and source and application of funds for the year then ended.


Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Harare
26 November 1990

Legal Publications Unit

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Income Statement			
	Note	1990 \$	1989 \$
Income			
Transfer from Legal Resources Foundation		186 788	76 186
Sundry income		22 275	—
		<u>209 063</u>	<u>76 186</u>
Expenditure			
Audit fee		600	500
Bank charges		8	—
Binding expenses		695	145
Computer materials		501	48
Computer operators, typing and word processing		30 427	17 500
Depreciation	3	10 535	5 101
Electricity and water		—	17
General expenses		425	1 024
Insurance		1 062	1 910
Medical aid contributions		578	163
Office consumables and cleaning		1 169	563
Pension contributions		285	14
Photocopying		2 653	1 308
Postages		1 599	691
Printing		71 950	26 473
Project assistance		24 478	3 304
Promotions and presentations		80	—
Publications		800	463
Rent		20 253	7 200
Repairs and maintenance		1 046	1 590
Salaries and wages		13 898	5 292
Security		—	812
Stationery		3 639	3 336
Subscriptions		51	50
Telephone		1 028	78
Travel expenses		857	312
		<u>188 617</u>	<u>77 894</u>
Unexpended/(overexpended) funds for the year		<u>20 446</u>	<u>(1 708)</u>

Legal Publications Unit

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Balance Sheet			
	Note	1990 \$	1989 \$
Funds Employed			
Accumulated Funds			
At 30 June 1989		45 514	—
Capital donations		38 677	47 222
Unexpended/(overexpended) funds		<u>20 446</u>	<u>(1 708)</u>
At 30 June 1990		<u>104 637</u>	<u>45 514</u>
 Represented by			
Fixed Assets	4	<u>89 713</u>	<u>45 914</u>
Current Assets			
Stock		20 640	—
Debtors — sundry		1 210	—
Cash resources		<u>279</u>	<u>100</u>
		<u>22 129</u>	<u>100</u>
Current Liability			
Creditors — other		<u>7 205</u>	<u>500</u>
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)		<u>14 924</u>	<u>(400)</u>
		<u>104 637</u>	<u>45 514</u>

Legal Publications Unit

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Source and Application of Funds		
	1990	1989
	\$	\$
Source of Funds		
Unexpended/(overexpended) funds for the year	20 446	(1 708)
Adjustment for item not involving the movement of funds:		
— depreciation	10 535	5 101
Funds derived from operations	30 981	3 393
Capital donations	38 677	—
Decrease in working capital	—	400
	69 658	3 793
 Application of Funds		
Acquisition of fixed assets	54 334	3 793
Increase in working capital	15 324	—
	69 658	3 793
 Increase/(Decrease) in Working Capital		
Stock	20 640	—
Debtors	1 210	—
Cash resources	179	100
Creditors	(6 705)	(500)
	15 324	(400)

Legal Publications Unit

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Nature of Activities

The Legal Publications Unit is responsible for the publishing of materials approved by the Legal Resources Foundation trustees. The Legal Resources Foundation is a charitable and educational trust registered under the Welfare 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 of legal remedies to less privileged members of our society by implementing innovative projects which make the best use of the limited financial and legal resources in Zimbabwe.

2. Accounting Policies

Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared in terms of the historical cost convention with the exception of certain fixed assets which are included at valuation. No additional information is given to reflect the effect of changing prices.

Depreciation of fixed assets

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

Computers	— 10 years
Furniture and fittings	— 10 years
Office equipment	— 10 years

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis.

	1990 \$	1989 \$
3. Depreciation		
Furniture and fittings	340	275
Office equipment	1 593	104
Computer	8 096	4 722
Library	506	—
	<u>10 535</u>	<u>5 101</u>

Legal Publications Unit

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Cost and valuation \$	Accumulated depreciation \$	Book value \$	1989 \$
4. Fixed Assets				
Furniture and fittings	3 405	615	2 790	2 470
Office equipment	15 926	1 697	14 229	944
Computer	80 961	12 818	68 143	42 500
Library	5 057	506	4 551	—
	<u>105 349</u>	<u>15 636</u>	<u>89 713</u>	<u>45 914</u>

Fixed assets donated to the Unit are included at the trustees' valuation.

Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

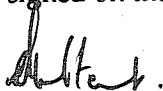
Financial Statements

Financial Statements

The report and statements on pages fifty-five to sixty comprise the annual financial statements presented to the members of the Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre:

Auditor's Report
Income Statement
Balance Sheet
Source and Application of Funds
Notes to the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the members on 19 December 1990 and are signed on their behalf:



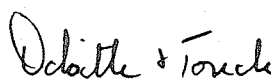


Members

Auditor's Report to the Members of
Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre

We have audited the financial statements on pages fifty-five to sixty in accordance with approved auditing standards.

In our opinion the financial statements, which have been prepared under the historical cost convention as stated in Note 2, give a true and fair view of the state of the Centre's affairs at 30 June 1990 and of its results and source and application of funds for the year then ended.


Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Harare
26 November 1990

Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Income Statement			
	Note	1990 \$	1989 \$
Income			
Transfer from Legal Resources Foundation		172 654	143 586
Sundry income		7 260	—
		179 914	143 586
Expenditure			
Administration fees		—	8 736
Audit fee			
— current		2 000	750
— underprovision in previous year		150	200
Bank charges		555	367
Binding expenses		1 405	3 318
Computer materials		569	239
Depreciation	3	14 729	5 965
Electricity and water		708	219
General expenses		623	1 363
Insurance		1 117	968
Irrecoverable loans		537	—
Medical aid contributions		1 054	1 280
Motor vehicle expenses		1 299	—
Pension contributions		2 379	1 339
Photocopy expenses		3 957	1 154
Postages		998	738
Printing and stationery		784	7 205
Projects assistance		3 905	4 042
Promotions, publications and presentations		372	782
Rent		15 129	7 242
Repairs and maintenance		3 674	7 348
Salaries		93 432	56 218
Security		1 831	623
Staff development		7 340	6 776
Staff recruitment		1 051	32
Subscriptions		284	222
Teas and cleaning		905	552
Telephone		6 797	2 857
Training		5 114	403
Travel		4 426	4 736
Typing and stationery		7 062	3 117
		184 186	128 791
(Overexpended)/Unexpended Funds for the Year		(4 272)	14 795

Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Balance Sheet			
	Note	1990 \$	1989 \$
Funds Employed			
Accumulated Fund			
At 30 June 1989		53 921	39 126
Capital donations		81 269	—
(Overexpended)/unexpended funds for the year		<u>(4 272)</u>	<u>14 795</u>
At 30 June 1990		<u>130 918</u>	<u>53 921</u>
Represented By			
Fixed Assets	4	<u>121 539</u>	<u>48 635</u>
Current Assets			
— deposits		1 250	1 250
— debtors		—	550
— prepayments		1 721	2 543
— cash resources		<u>11 183</u>	<u>6 644</u>
		<u>14 154</u>	<u>10 987</u>
Current Liabilities			
— creditors		<u>4 775</u>	<u>5 701</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>9 379</u>	<u>5 286</u>
		<u>130 918</u>	<u>53 921</u>

Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Source and Application of Funds		
	1990	1989
	\$	\$
Source of Funds		
(Overexpended)/unexpended funds for the year	(4 272)	14 795
Adjustment for item not involving the movement of funds		
— depreciation	<u>14 729</u>	<u>5 965</u>
Funds derived from operations	10 457	20 760
Donations of fixed assets	<u>81 269</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>91 726</u>	<u>20 760</u>
Application of Funds		
Acquisition of fixed assets	87 633	15 105
Increase in working capital	<u>4 093</u>	<u>5 655</u>
	<u>91 726</u>	<u>20 760</u>
(Decrease)/Increase in Working Capital		
Deposits	—	1 000
Debtors	(550)	542
Prepayments	(822)	2 050
Cash resources	4 539	299
Creditors	<u>926</u>	<u>1 764</u>
	<u>4 093</u>	<u>5 655</u>

Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Nature of Activities

The Legal Projects Centre (Bulawayo) is responsible for the implementation of projects approved by the Legal Resources Foundation trustees for the Matabeleland area. The Legal Resources Foundation is a charitable and educational trust registered under the Welfare 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 of legal remedies to less privileged members of our society by implementing innovative projects which make the best use of the limited financial and legal resources in Zimbabwe.

2. Accounting Policies

Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared in terms of the historical cost convention with the exception of certain fixed assets which are included at valuation. No additional information is given to reflect the effect of changing prices.

Depreciation of fixed assets

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

Computer equipment	— 10 years
Furniture and fittings	— 10 years
Library books	— 10 years
Motor vehicles	— 10 years
Office equipment	— 10 years

3. Depreciation

	1990 \$	1989 \$
Computer equipment	1 424	1 424
Furniture and fittings	2 305	1 786
Library books	4 844	2 238
Motor vehicles	4 264	—
Office equipment	1 892	517
	<u>14 729</u>	<u>5 965</u>

Bulawayo Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Cost and valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Book value	1989
	\$	\$	\$	\$
4. Fixed Assets				
Computer and equipment	14 239	4 272	9 967	11 391
Furniture and fittings	23 055	5 121	17 934	15 047
Library books	48 436	9 604	38 832	17 624
Motor vehicles	42 644	4 264	38 380	—
Office equipment	18 918	2 492	16 426	4 573
	<u>147 292</u>	<u>25 753</u>	<u>121 539</u>	<u>48 635</u>

Fixed assets donated to the Centre are included at the trustees valuation.

Harare Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

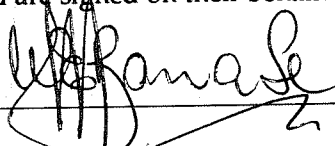
Financial Statements

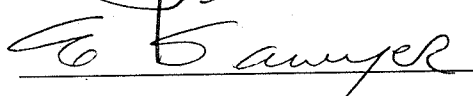
Financial Statements

The report and statements on pages sixty-one to sixty-seven comprise the annual financial statements presented to the members of the Harare Legal Projects Centre:

- Auditor's Report
- Income Statement
- Balance Sheet
- Source and Application of Funds
- Notes to the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the members on 19 December 1990 and are signed on their behalf:



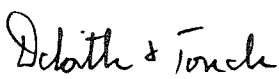


Members

Auditor's Report to the Members of
Harare Legal Projects Centre

We have audited the financial statements on pages sixty-one to sixty-seven in accordance with approved auditing standards.

In our opinion the financial statements, which have been prepared under the historical cost convention as stated in Note 2, give a true and fair view of the state of the Centre's affairs at 30 June 1990 and of its results and source and application of funds for the year then ended.


Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Harare
26 November 1990

Harare Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Income Statement			
	Note	1990 \$	1989 \$
Income			
Transfer from Legal Resources Foundation		784 289	355 614
Sundry income		13 918	—
		798 207	355 614
 Expenditure			
Audit fee			
— current		3 600	3 000
— underprovision in previous year		300	250
Bank charges		1 397	852
Binding of reports and publications		58	1 665
Computer materials		500	921
Computer operators, typing and word processing		9 825	7 659
Consultancy fees resource personnel		—	35 217
Depreciation	3	14 817	14 431
Electricity and water		842	888
General expenses		2 119	2 910
Insurance		5 762	3 560
Leasehold improvements		3 153	—
Loss on transfer of fixed assets to Legal Publications Unit		—	28 800
Medical aid contributions		2 770	2 869
Motor vehicle expenses		1 476	1 729
Office consumables and cleaning		2 199	1 551
Pension contributions		2 805	2 257
Postages		1 132	1 464
Printing and photocopying		38 484	20 569
Projects assistance		59 914	—
Promotion and presentations		1 733	198
Rent		23 260	23 958
Repairs and maintenance		4 445	2 607
Salaries and wages		119 354	105 808
Security		378	1 124

Harare Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Income Statement			
	Note	1990 \$	1989 \$
Expenditure — continued			
Staff development		18 494	9 873
Staff recruitment		1 013	—
Stationery and subscriptions		10 704	12 021
Telephones		8 874	6 901
Training and workshops		69 252	27 882
Training and workshops Women's Law in Southern Africa		354 789	26 964
Travel expenses		35 528	10 056
Travel expenses Women's Law in Southern Africa		—	43 289
		798 977	401 273
 Overexpended Funds for the Year		(770)	(45 659)

Harare Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Balance Sheet			
	Note	1990 \$	1989 \$
Funds Employed			
Accumulated Funds			
At 30 June 1989		83 464	129 123
Overexpended funds for the year		<u>(770)</u>	<u>(45 659)</u>
At 30 June 1990		82 694	83 464
Long Term Loan	4	<u>3 141</u>	<u>7 329</u>
		<u>85 835</u>	<u>90 793</u>
Represented By			
Fixed Assets	5	<u>94 814</u>	<u>105 770</u>
Current Assets			
Deposits		200	200
Sundry debtors		2 795	—
Cash resources		<u>11 953</u>	<u>5 798</u>
		<u>14 948</u>	<u>5 998</u>
Current Liabilities			
Creditors	6	<u>23 927</u>	<u>20 975</u>
Net Current Liabilities		<u>(8 979)</u>	<u>(14 977)</u>
		<u>85 835</u>	<u>90 793</u>

Harare Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Source and Application of Funds

	1990 \$	1989 \$
Source of Funds		
Overexpended funds for the year	(770)	—
Adjustment for item not involving the movement of funds :		
— depreciation	14 817	—
Funds derived from operations	14 047	—
Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets	—	1 001
Increase in long term loan	—	7 329
Decrease in working capital	—	15 215
	<u>14 047</u>	<u>23 545</u>
Application of Funds		
Overexpended funds for the year	—	45 659
Adjustment for items not involving the movement of funds :		
— depreciation	—	(14 431)
— loss on transfer of assets to Legal Publications Unit	—	(28 800)
Outflow of funds derived from operations	—	2 428
Purchase of fixed assets	3 861	21 117
Loan repaid	4 188	—
Increase in working capital	5 998	—
	<u>14 047</u>	<u>23 545</u>
Increase/(Decrease) in Working Capital		
Deposits	—	(100)
Sundry debtors	2 795	(3 526)
Cash resources	6 155	(183)
Creditors	(2 952)	(11 406)
	<u>5 998</u>	<u>(15 215)</u>

Harare Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Nature of Activities

The Legal Projects Centre (Harare) is responsible for the implementation of projects approved by the Legal Resources Foundation trustees for the Mashonaland area. The Legal Resources Foundation is a charitable and educational trust registered under the Welfare 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 of legal remedies to less privileged members of our society by implementing innovative projects which make the best use of the limited financial and legal resources in Zimbabwe.

2. Accounting Policies

Accounting convention

These accounts are prepared in terms of the historical cost convention with the exception of certain fixed assets which are included at valuation. No additional information is given to reflect the effect of changing prices.

Depreciation of fixed assets

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

Furniture and fittings	— 10 years
Library	— 10 years
Office equipment	— 10 years
Computers	— 10 years
Motor vehicle	— 10 years
Bicycle	— 10 years

	1990	1989
	\$	\$
3. Depreciation		
Furniture and fittings	1 843	1 581
Library	3 132	3 111
Office equipment and machines	5 131	5 028
Computers	1 676	1 676
Motor vehicle	3 008	3 008
Bicycle	27	27
	<u>14 817</u>	<u>14 431</u>

Harare Legal Projects Centre

Year ended 30 June 1990

Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

	1990 \$	1989 \$
4. Long Term Loan		
Hire purchase creditor	7 329	11 517
Amount repayable in one year transferred to creditors	4 188	4 188
	<u>3 141</u>	<u>7 329</u>

The long term loan is secured over fixed assets with a book value of \$11 932 (1989 — \$13 422).

5. Fixed Assets	Cost and valuation \$	Accumulated depreciation \$	Book value \$	1989 \$
Furniture and fittings	18 431	6 921	11 510	10 734
Library	31 318	14 728	16 590	19 511
Office equipment and machines	51 313	14 168	37 145	41 246
Computers	16 761	8 381	8 380	10 056
Motor vehicle	30 075	9 022	21 053	24 060
Bicycle	272	136	136	163
	<u>148 170</u>	<u>53 356</u>	<u>94 814</u>	<u>105 770</u>

Fixed assets donated to the Centre are included at trustees' valuation.

	1990 \$	1989 \$
6. Creditors		
Hire purchase creditor (see Note 4)	4 188	4 188
Other	19 739	16 787
	<u>23 927</u>	<u>20 975</u>

Notes



The Legal Resources Foundation is a charitable and educational Trust
which was established in 1984 to promote the development of
legal resources in Zimbabwe