



ANNUAL REPORT 2022

ZIMBABWE LAWYERS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



Contacts:

Kodzero/Amalungelo House, No. 103 Sam Nujoma Street, Harare | Email info@zlh.org | Phone numbers +263 8677005347, +263 242 705370, & +263 242 708118 | Website, www.zlhr.org.zw.

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ZIMBABWE LAWYERS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

ANNUAL REPORT 2022 FRAMEWORK

Overview of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights

Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) is a non-profit law-based human rights organisation that was established in 1996. Our core objective is to foster a culture of human rights in Zimbabwe and encourage the growth and strengthening of human rights at all levels of Zimbabwean society through observance of the rule of law. ZLHR is committed to upholding respect for the rule of law and the unimpeded administration of justice, free and fair elections, the free flow of information and the protection of constitutional rights and freedoms in Zimbabwe and the surrounding region. We keep these values central to our programming activities.

ZLHR holds Observer Status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. We participate actively in the work of committees of SADC Lawyers' Association and have affiliate status with the International Commission of Jurists.

Vision: A sustainable culture of equality, respect for human rights, constitutionalism and the rule of law for a just and democratic society.

Mission: To protect and promote human rights through litigation, education and advocacy.

Values: Professionalism, Independence, Integrity, Inclusivity, Human rights

Aims and Objectives

To strive to protect, promote, deepen and broaden the human rights provisions in the Constitution of Zimbabwe.

To strive for the implementation and protection in Zimbabwe of international human rights norms as contained in important sub-regional and international human rights instruments.

To endeavour to find common ground with, and work alongside other Zimbabwean groups, organisations, activists and persons who share a broadly similar concern for, and interest in, human rights.

To liaise and work with other human rights groups wherever situated but particularly in Southern Africa, and especially those closely linked to the legal profession.

To do all other things necessary to promote and protect human rights, the rule of law and separation of powers in Zimbabwe and the region.

Our Programmes

Constitutional and Human Rights Litigation

Institutional strengthening, capacity building and rights literacy

Research and advocacy

1.1 The Membership

ZLHR is a membership organisation comprising of 170 lawyers with a proven track record in, and affinity for, human rights protection and promotion. Members are drawn from all provinces of Zimbabwe, and our numbers are steadily increasing. ZLHR members involve themselves in activities of the organisation on the basis of their interest in human rights litigation, legal and rights-based education, research and advocacy. They donate part of their time and services *pro bono* to the organisation's activities and programmes, and reinforce the work of ZLHR secretariat to expand our reach throughout the country.

1.2 The Secretariat

The organisation's secretariat operates from three offices located in Bulawayo, Harare and Mutare. ZLHR's legal support extends to all ten provinces through the services of full-time lawyers, and the support of its member lawyers in private practice. The secretariat is responsible for planning and implementing the core activities of the organisation.

1.3 Governance

ZLHR's Board comprises 11 members (10 senior lawyers in private practice and an Executive Director in her *ex officio* capacity). Members elect a board at the Annual General Meeting. The board comprises national representatives and regional representatives for Manicaland, Midlands and Matabeleland.

2022 Board Members

Chairperson – Charles Kwaramba
Vice Chairperson – Rudo Magundani
Tonderai Chitere
Chris Mhike
Trust Maanda
Godfrey Nyoni
Denford Halimani
Langton Mhungu
Tanaka Muganyi
Roselyn Hanzi (*Ex officio*)

2022 Reflections from the Chairperson and Executive Director

During the year 2022, the work of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) remained relevant and response to the human rights developments in Zimbabwe. This was despite the attitude of the state actors, that continued to refuse to accept the relevance of our pro-democracy interventions.

Of concern, and motivating factors was the continued wanton disrespect of the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution by duty bearers, and in some cases by some citizens. Authorities failed to tame inflation and the ancillary economic decline which has reduced the majority of our citizens into dependents of services provided by not-for-profit organisations. Urban communities continued to live in adject poverty and there has been a marked failure by local and central government authorities to ensure efficient service delivery.

Although the Constitution provides a framework for the respect, promotion and enjoyment of human rights and enables greater participation of citizens in governance issues, there was a lack of commitment by duty bearers to implement the provisions of the Constitution fully. Emphasis continued to be placed on amending or introducing new laws that are not fully compliant with the 2013 Constitution, but in some instances, laws that undermine it. The enactment and enforcement of laws led to severe restrictions on rights to participation, particularly the rights to freedom of association, assembly and expression. Arbitrary arrests and detention of human rights defenders speaking out against bad governance and corruption continued unabated. There are concerted efforts by the government to further close down on democratic space by introducing new civic society regulations that will systematically restrict, through arbitrary administrative directives and excessive ministerial powers, the ability of non-state actors (especially not-for-profit institutions)

to implement pro-democracy initiatives without fear or favour. Equally worrying, was the lack of electoral reforms ahead of the anticipated 2023 general elections.

ZLHR continued to work towards attaining results in its broad programme areas of litigation, research and advocacy. In order to contribute to addressing the Zimbabwean problem, it is highly likely that the holistic support that ZLHR has provided over the years will remain relevant and in high demand in the coming years. This annual report, presents reflections on ZLHR interventions in 2022.

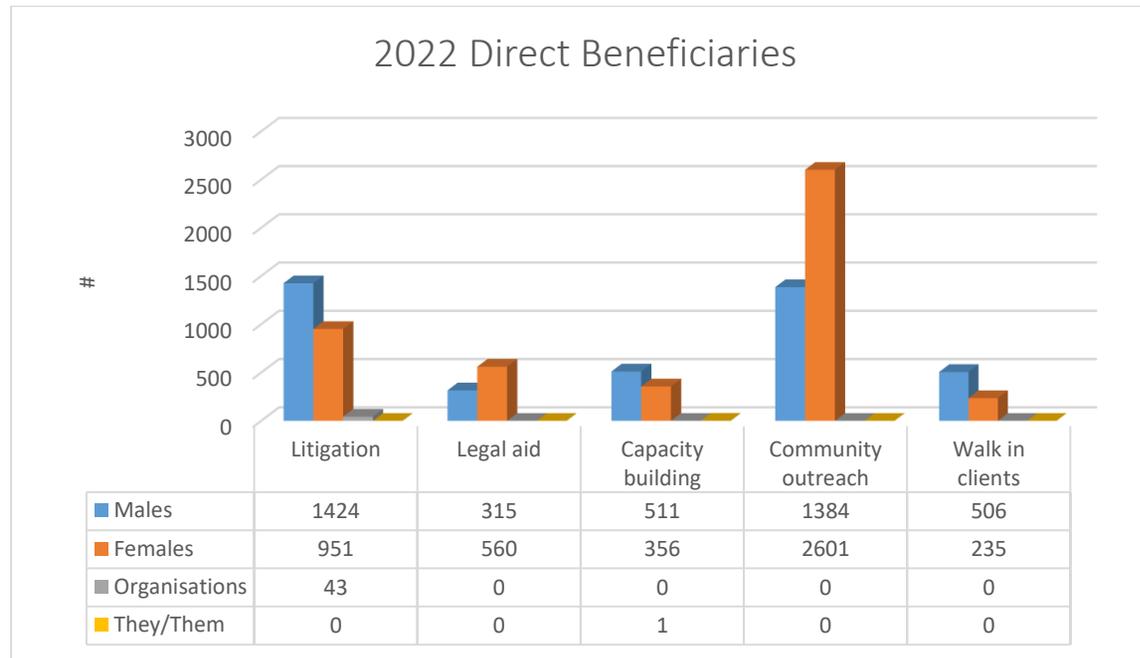
Taking Stock of 2022: Overview of ZLHR's Interventions and Beneficiaries

In 2022, ZLHR offered various legal services in an effort to foster human rights in Zimbabwe. Key human rights violations during the year included arbitrary arrests and detention, impunity by security forces, restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly and freedom of association, right to free and fair electoral processes, selective application of the law and disregard for the Constitution. ZLHR offered emergency and follow-up legal support services to human rights defenders (HRDs) that were arrested, persecuted and prosecuted by the state. Therefore, ZLHR provided a safety net to HRDs who were persecuted for exercising their democratic rights protected in the Constitution. ZLHR also took up strategic litigation that strengthened and expanded the operating human rights spaces including challenging arbitrary and illegal administrative acts by state actors. Public interest litigation increased access to justice for victims of human rights violations and defended progressive provisions of the Constitution that were under threat from non-compliance or non-implementation. ZLHR further held perpetrators of human rights violations to account and brought anti-impunity claims for damages against state and non-state actors, who violated people's rights. The organisation obtained favourable judgments in notable anti-impunity cases. In an effort to empower citizens on some provisions of the Constitution and human rights, ZLHR conducted mobile legal clinics (MLCs) and radio broadcast programmes on community and national radio stations, which provided rights literacy on thematic human rights topics. ZLHR also offered capacity building to various target groups including lawyers, students, civil society organisations (CSOs) and policy-makers in an effort to enhance various skills that promote human rights. ZLHR produced and distributed copies of The Legal Monitor, its flagship ZLHR newsletter. Through stories published in The Legal Monitor, citizens and human rights defenders remained connected to critical human rights information. ZLHR in partnership with other CSOs, conducted extensive advocacy in relation to the Private Voluntary Organisations (PVO) Amendment Bill and the shrinking of civic space. ZLHR also utilised regional and international platforms to lobby for the protection and promotion of human rights in Zimbabwe.

Legal services

ZLHR provided varied legal services to HRDs, women, men, youth, persons living with disabilities (PWDs), organisations and marginalised groups as follows;

- 8 887 (4 140 males, 4 703 females, 1 them/they, 43 organisations) beneficiaries, who benefitted directly from ZLHR programmes including litigation, legal aid, capacity building and community outreaches
- 2 418 people benefitted from litigation
- 3 985 people participated in 38 community outreaches
- At least 868 CSOs staff members, students and lawyers benefitted from various capacity building workshops
- 20 editions of *The Legal Monitor* newsletter were published. 17 editions were printed totalling 340 000 copies while 3 editions were only published online.
- 875 people received legal aid in marginalised communities through the help desk
- 741 people walked into ZLHR's three offices and received legal aid while appropriate cases were taken up
- 27 radio broadcast programmes conducted on topical legal issues
- 123 information alerts and press statements published which highlighted the organisations' legal services and prevailing political and social context
- Advocacy on the PVO Amendment Bill, attacks on HRDs and shrinking civic space in Zimbabwe conducted
- Several sets of simplified factsheets were published and disseminated



2022 Retrospect

3.1. ZLHR’s litigation efforts

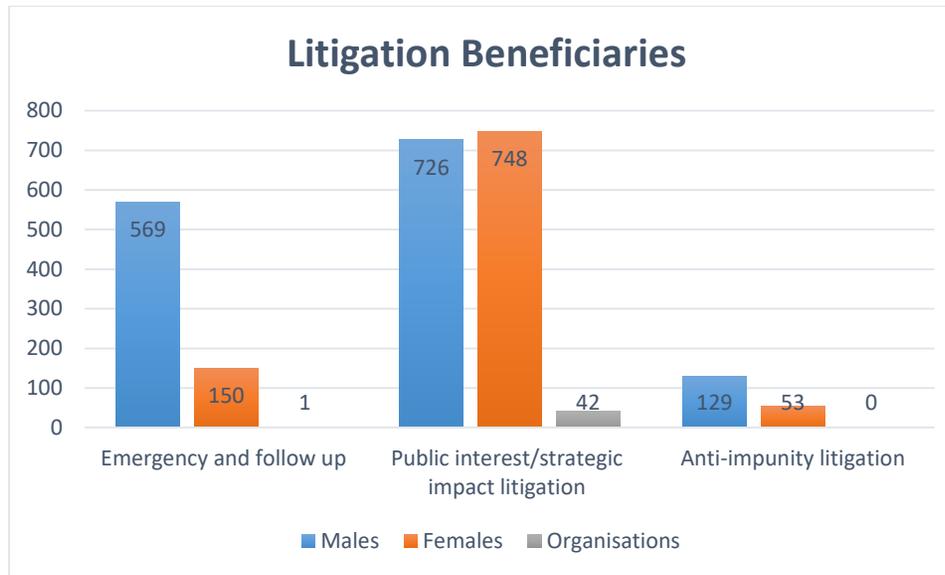
ZLHR offered emergency legal support and follow up legal support services to HRDs who exercised the enjoyment of fundamental freedoms such as the right to freedom of expression and freedom to demonstrate and petition. The legal support services were provided to protect fundamental freedoms and defend HRDs from malicious prosecution. In addition, ZLHR litigated to enforce various civil and political rights and social and economic and environmental rights’ provisions in the Constitution.

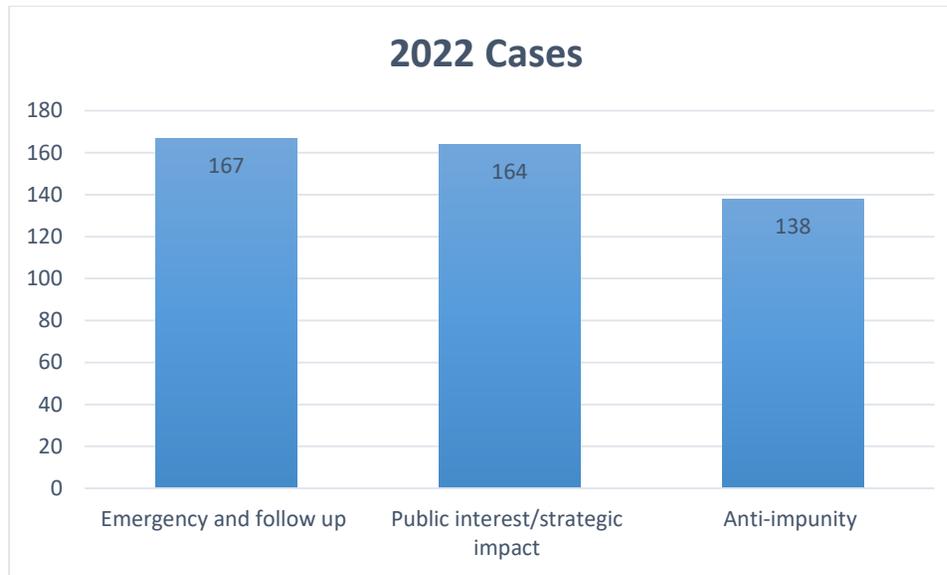
Anti-impunity cases initiated by ZLHR helped promote accountability by authorities in protecting human rights. ZLHR therefore assisted people who were victims of brutality by state security agents to access justice thereby getting perpetrators to account for their actions.

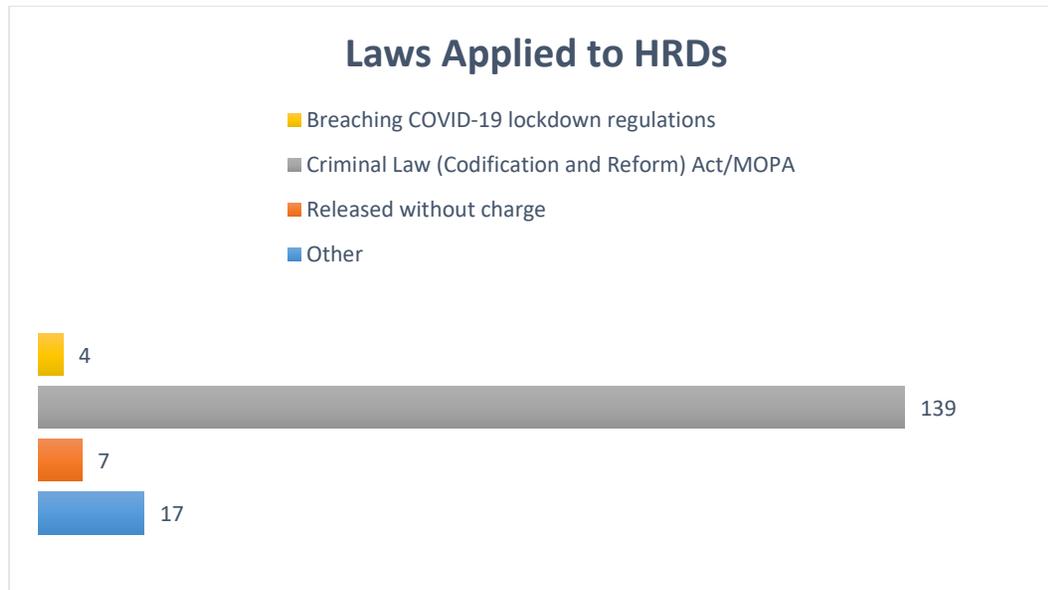
ZIMBABWE LAWYERS FOR HUMANS RIGHTS

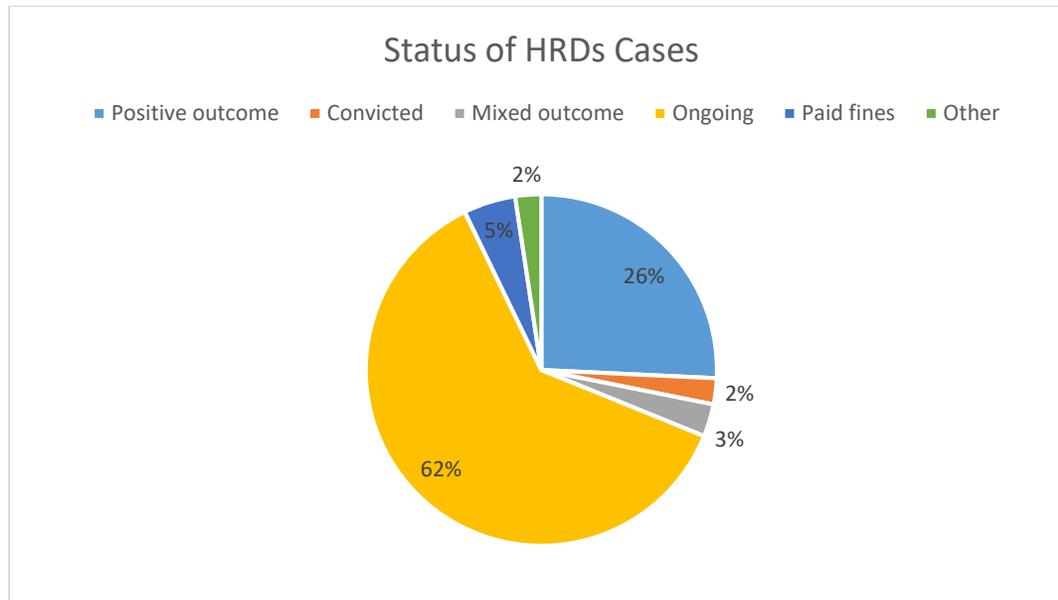
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- ✓ ZLHR handled 469 cases in 2022. Targeted groups included opposition party activists, students, journalists, trade union leaders, war veterans and CSOs members
- ✓ 167 emergency and follow-up cases were taken up that assisted 720 (569 males, 150 females, 1 organisation) beneficiaries
- ✓ 164 public interest/strategic impact litigation and 138 anti-impunity litigation cases were handled
- ✓ 2 418 (1 424 males, 951 females, 43 organisations) clients benefitted from litigation
- ✓ 1 516 (726 males, 748 females, 42 organisations) benefitted from public interest, strategic impact and constitutional litigation
- ✓ 182 (129 males, 53 females) benefitted from anti-impunity litigation
- ✓ 39% of all clients were females, who mainly asserted their rights through public interest, strategic impact and constitutional litigation
- ✓ ZLHR in collaboration with other CSOs assisted 35 HRDs (23 males, 12 females) with medical and psychosocial support









3.2. Capacity building

ZLHR trained residents' associations, CSOs, HRDs, lawyers and students to enhance their knowledge primarily on human rights.

- 26 trainings were conducted
- A total of 868 (511 males, 356 females, 1 they/them) people participated in the trainings
- At least 15% of participants were youth while 41% were women
- ZLHR hosted 2 moot court competitions that benefitted 52 student lawyers (32 males, 52 females)
- 72 students were trained on human rights while 416 CSO staff members received risk management training

- ZLHR hosted a schools' essay competition on child marriages and at least 234 schools participated nationwide. A total of 1 945 essays were submitted by students and Matabeleland South Province had the highest number of participants which stood at 800 students

3.3. Community outreach



ZLHR Lawyer Peggy Tavagadza during a mobile legal clinic held in Nyazura and attended by Trocaire officials

ZLHR conducted 38 mobile legal clinics nationwide targeting rural areas which increased knowledge of beneficiaries on human rights and constitutional issues. The outreaches targeted women, key populations, PWDs, youth, men and other socially excluded groups.

- 38 community outreaches conducted nationwide with 7 specifically for women
- 3 985 (1 384 males, 2 601 females) participated in community outreaches
- At least 148 participants received legal aid on human rights issues that affected them
- It was positive to note that 65% of participants were women

- One of the outreaches was conducted to commemorate International Women's Day

3.4. Radio Programs



Radio broadcast programmes complemented the community outreach programmes and these were broadcast on both national and community radios. Since radio has proven to command the largest listenership in Zimbabwe, it was vital in raising human rights knowledge of the public and providing a platform, where people could ask lawyers about any human rights-related issues.

- 27 radio broadcast programmes conducted nationwide.
- The programmes enhanced knowledge on available remedies for human rights violations.
- The public afforded a platform to consult with legal practitioners hence increased access to legal aid on varying human rights issues
- The radio broadcast programmes increased ZLHR's visibility which resulted in some members of the public engaging the organisation in an effort to assert their right

3.5. Research and advocacy

ZLHR conducted various advocacy initiatives at the local, regional and international level in an effort to promote human rights in Zimbabwe.

- ZLHR contributed to pushing back against the PVO Amendment Bill through its research advocacy initiatives around the PVO Amendment Bill, and ensuring a coordinated response with other CSOs
- ZLHR continued to advocate against destruction of wetlands in Zimbabwe
- ZLHR maintained the lead in providing detailed analysis of Bills such as and including;

- I. Private Voluntary Organisations (PVO) Amendment Bill
- II. Judicial Laws Amendment Bill
- III. Position Paper on Harare's Provincial Development Coordinator Statement

- ZLHR produced and disseminated several factsheets on different human rights topics and these increased awareness on enforced disappearances, obligations of local authorities and regulation of public gatherings
- *Social media platforms* – ZLHR utilised social media platforms to disseminate human rights information on Facebook and Twitter platforms where the organisation has a large number of followers. This included press statements, alerts and factsheets. This was an effective way of publishing human rights information worldwide and increased the publicity and visibility of ZLHR's legal services. The Facebook page was followed by at least 13 500 followers while the Twitter handle had a followership of 165 000 by 31 December 2022
- A total of 123 information alerts and press statements were produced in 2022 as ZLHR kept a record of the human rights situation in Zimbabwe. These were quoted by at least 1 156 print and online media, which increased awareness of the human rights situation in Zimbabwe to key stakeholders
- ZLHR engaged policymakers on different issues including the PVO Amendment Bill, access to maternal health and protection of wetlands

ZLHR also contributed in advocacy at regional and international platforms to amplify human rights issues in Zimbabwe;

- ZLHR and its civil society partners held a meeting on Violence against Women and Discrimination in Zimbabwe, which emerged as a result of the increased violence and discrimination against women HRDs in Zimbabwe, particularly those engaged in politics, human rights, and governance activities.
- Prepared numerous stakeholder reports for consideration during the 40th session of the Human Rights Council and Zimbabwe's 3rd Cycle of the United Nations Universal Periodic Review (UPR).
- Participated at the 21st Edition of SADC LA Annual Conference
- Participated in the 71st and 73rd Ordinary Sessions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

- ZLHR participated in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) follow up meetings
- ZLHR participated at the 51st regular session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHCR) to highlight ZLHR and other CSOs' concerns with regard to the shrinking civic space in Zimbabwe
- ZLHR participated in a Southern African Liaison Office (SALO) Zimbabwe Civil Society Briefing, which highlighted the deterioration of the human rights situation and attacks on HRDs in Zimbabwe.

3.6. Strategic stakeholders and partners

ZLHR strengthened spaces of collaboration with various stakeholders and partners as follows;

- ZLHR interacted with the UN HRC and the ACHPR and issued statements on the situation of human rights in Zimbabwe
- A number of engagements were carried out on the Private Voluntary Organisations (PVO) Amendment Bill
- ZLHR was invited to present on CSOs' concerns regarding the PVO Amendment Bill, developments, and CSO activities during a TwitterSpace programme hosted by OpenParly ahead of the PVO Amendment Bill public hearings
- ZLHR attended a meeting organised by the CSOs' PVO Amendment Bill Coordinating Committee with the Public Service Parliamentary Portfolio Committee to raise concerns regarding the PVO Amendment Bill. ZLHR attended the meeting together with approximately 30 other CSO leaders
- ZLHR was invited by the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum to make a presentation on the PVO Amendment Bill and the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)
- Engaged with various Parliamentary Portfolio Committees
- Collaborated with various CSOs and CBOs



Roselyn Hanzi, Idirashe Chikomba, Blessing Nyamaropa and McDonald Moyo of ZLHR after holding a meeting with Aua Balde, Chairperson of UN Working Group on Enforced Disappearances in Banjul

3.7. Cases Summaries

- ZLHR assisted Precious Chimbwanda, a villager in Dumbura village in Uzumba in August 2022, when the headmaster at Manyika Secondary School and the village head identified as Dumbura instructed villagers in Dumbura village to mould bricks for the construction of classrooms at Manyika Secondary School. Chimbwanda declined to mould the bricks citing that his children were not enrolled at Manyika Secondary School but at Uzumba High School, where he was also involved in a similar brick moulding exercise. Chimbwanda was then summoned to Headman Dyora's traditional court, where he was told to bring US\$25, which he did not have and was threatened that if he did not pay the money by 2 October 2022, the Headman was going to take Chimbwanda's properties. ZLHR lawyers wrote a letter of demand in which they advised Dyora and the Headmaster at Manyika Secondary School that forced or compulsory labour is prohibited in terms of section 55 of the Constitution. On 7 October 2022, Chimbwanda then advised ZLHR that the Headman and the Headmaster

acknowledged receipt of the letter from his lawyers and excused him from the compulsory building exercise. Lawyers intervened in this matter in order to protect the right to freedom against forced or compulsory labour.

- In Matabeleland North province's Hwange area, ZLHR's intervention rescued more than 100 villagers, who were on the verge of being kicked off their land, which had been earmarked as a motor-racing track. High Court Judge, Justice Evangelista Kabasa halted the arbitrary eviction of the villagers from Chidobe, Kachechete and Nemangwe villages in Hwange following litigation by ZLHR on behalf of the villagers. The establishment of a motor-racing course would have displaced the villagers from their ancestral land and ruined their livelihoods. ZLHR took up the matter to protect rights to indigenous land and administrative justice.
- Five Mvurwi residents had their conviction and sentence quashed after the High Court ruled that the lower court had erred and misdirected itself in sending them to jail for allegedly participating in the 2019 anti-government protests. High Court Judges Justice Benjamin Chikowero and Justice Happias Zhou found Tonderai Samu, Elish Benjamin, Wonder Zuze, Patrice Dandajena and Beverly Mureya not guilty and acquitted them after quashing and setting aside their conviction and sentence. Justice Chikowero and Zhou ruled that police officers, who testified during the trial of the five accused persons, were not credible witnesses.
- We intervened to protect a villager against the arbitrary deprivation of his property and abuse of power by public office holders such as Chief Nemangwe. This saw a Magistrate at Gokwe Magistrates Court ordering a local traditional leader to return three cows to a villager, which he had grabbed from him as punishment over lobola arrears owed to a family in his jurisdiction. Three cows belonging to Shepherd Chiwome, a villager in Gokwe, were confiscated from him in August by Chiwome's former in-laws namely Zorodzayi Patyavazungu, Thomas Patyavazungu, Prosper Patyavazungu, John Mazhambe and Chief Nemangwe, who resorted to self-help on the pretext that he owed them outstanding lobola payments, a charge which he denied. All along Chief Nemangwe had been keeping Chiwome's cattle at his kraal and thereby depriving him of his property, which he desperately needed to utilise as draught power during the ongoing farming season. This compelled Chiwome to engage Tinashe Chinopfukutwa of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, who filed an application at Gokwe Magistrates Court seeking to recover his cattle and protesting and arguing that his former in-laws and Chief Nemangwe had resorted to self-help, which the law frowns upon, when they confiscated his cattle. The Magistrate ordered Chief Nemangwe to return the villager's cows within twenty-four hours.
- In Chipinge, High Court Judge Justice Jester Helena Charewa stopped Chipinge Rural District Council (CRDC) from expropriating communal land belonging to some Chipinge villagers by interdicting the local authority from urbanising Kondo Communal Lands without following due process. The villagers resorted to instituting legal action by filing an application at Mutare High Court early this year seeking an order to stop the violation of several of their constitutional rights including their right to property, their right to administrative justice and

their right to information all guaranteed in the Constitution. This was after some CRDC officials accompanied by those from the Department of Physical Planning, in November and December 2021, began surveying and pegging residential stands in Kondo Communal Lands in Chipinge without informing them about the process of urbanising the area. In the application, which was filed by Tariro Tazvitya of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, the villagers argued that CRDC had not consulted them before undertaking the urbanisation process and hence their concerns had not been considered in violation of the provisions of the Communal Lands Act, which stipulates the procedure in terms of which the urbanisation process must be done. The villagers argued that urbanisation of their land has the effect of reducing the size of the land which they are in occupation of and asked the High Court to halt the process. The Kondo villagers stated that they have occupied Kondo Communal Lands since time immemorial, where they lead a communal way of life and rely on and carry out subsistence farming as a source of livelihood and hence it would be cumbersome to survive in an urban setup as they have no capacity or the means to cope with the urban way of life. In response to the villagers' application, Justice Charewa interdicted CRDC from urbanising Kondo Communal Lands without following due process.

3.8. ZLHR hosts Moot Court Competition

ZLHR highlighted the scourge of child marriages in Zimbabwe, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic and the long lasting effects of the practice, during two Moot Court Competitions hosted by the organisations which featured university students from some of the country's law schools. Hosting of the Moot Court Competitions helped to stimulate debate and raise awareness on the effects of child marriages in Zimbabwe.

3.9. ZLHR hosts National Schools Essay Writing Competition

Following the launch of its inaugural and pilot schools essay competition in 2021, which was limited to one province, ZLHR expanded and transformed the initiative to a national event, where it partnered government in hosting a National Schools Essay Writing Competition in a project aimed at putting school children at the forefront of the country's quest to eradicate the scourge of child marriages. The national schools essay competition addressed questions such as 'the meaning of child marriages, the causes and impact of child marriages, the strategies and laws which government put in place to end child marriages, governmental institutions and non-governmental organisations that are working to end child marriages and recommendations to end child marriages.



Winners of National Schools Essay Writing Competition and representatives of ZLHR

ZIMBABWE LAWYERS FOR HUMANS RIGHTS

3.10. Keeping everyone informed

Press releases/conferences

In response to the restricted and deteriorating human rights situation in Zimbabwe, ZLHR published 123 information alerts and press statements, which acted as an early warning indicator in flagging up human rights excesses in the country. The press statements were published in mainstream newspapers for wider circulation and were also circulated on ZLHR's mailing lists and on the organisation's social media platforms and assisted in conscientising citizens and spur them to assert their rights.





Production of visibility material

ZLHR produced and distributed several T-shirts, hoodies, masks and umbrellas and wall calendars, which were used as tools to disseminate campaign messages focusing on ending child marriages and stopping enforced disappearances.

Radio and Television Appearances

Local, regional and international media including the state-run media took much interest in reporting about ZLHR's interventions to protect and promote socio-economic rights particularly the right to education and the organisation's litigation efforts demanding local authorities to create and maintain a conducive and harmless environment. Media outlets extensively reported on ZLHR's accomplishments in seeking to hold both state and non-state actors accountable for their omissions and commissions including ZLHR's efforts in mitigating impunity by obtaining some punitive judgments against law enforcement agents and some delinquent local authorities.

Production of *The Legal Monitor*

Through publication of *The Legal Monitor*, its cost-free newsletter, ZLHR continued to fill in the information gap and inform ordinary citizens who lack financial resources to purchase or access information or media products. 20 editions of *The Legal Monitor* newsletter were published with various articles including those exposing how authorities continue to undermine respect for human rights, observance of the rule of law and democracy in Zimbabwe.

Production of factsheets

To increase citizens' knowledge and awareness of their constitutional rights and responsibilities including remedies to redress violations of their rights and freedoms, ZLHR produced and published several sets of simplified factsheets, which were distributed across the country's 10 provinces.

Impressions on social media

ZLHR exploited its massive social media following by sharing real-time information alerts, press statements, its newsletters and court diaries, updates and community outreach activities such as mobile legal clinics thereby reaching a wider audience and earning support in its quest to foster a culture of human rights in Zimbabwe. On Twitter, ZLHR had 165 000 followers making it the leading law-based organisation, which has a huge following and which generates debate and contributions while on Facebook, ZLHR had 13 500 members.

3.11. Honouring ZLHR

Trocaire awarded a Collaboration Award to ZLHR as recognition for the organisation's contribution to the Trocaire Zimbabwe and Irish Aid Programme.

Our partners in 2022

Australian Embassy
DanChurchAid ("DCA")
European Union
Germany Embassy
International Centre for Not for Profit Law ("ICNL")
SIDA International Office for Migration ("IOM")
Legal Resources Foundation ("LRF - EU")
Redress
Royal Netherlands Embassy
Royal Norwegian Embassy
Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa ("OSISA")
The Students and Academics International Assistance Fund ("SAIH")
Sigrid Rausing Trust
Trocaire FCDO/SIDA/IA
Trocaire Irish Aid
Trocaire Trace
United States Agency for International Development ("USAID")

Our legal advisors

Dube, Manikai & Hwacha
Shava Law Chambers

Our auditors

Grant Thornton Zimbabwe

Our bankers

Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights

Statement of income and expenditure account

Period ended 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
		USD	USD
INCOME			
Grant income	3	2 481 543	2 070 674
Other income	4	1 283 309	55 514
Refunds to donors	5	<u>-</u>	<u>(30 484)</u>
Total Income		<u>3 764 852</u>	<u>2 095 704</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Operational costs	6	760 350	897 071
Project specific costs	7	<u>1 813 684</u>	<u>2 129 933</u>
Total expenditure		<u>2 574 034</u>	<u>3 027 004</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) from operations		1 190 818	(931 300)
Realised exchange losses		<u>(44 112)</u>	<u>(34 977)</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		1 146 706	(966 277)
Surplus brought forward		<u>1 751 303</u>	<u>2 717 580</u>
Balance at year end		<u><u>2 898 009</u></u>	<u><u>1 751 303</u></u>