



Legal and Human  
Rights LHRC

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Justice Lugakingira House, Kijitonyam  
P. O. Box 75254, Dar Es Salaam,  
TANZANIA

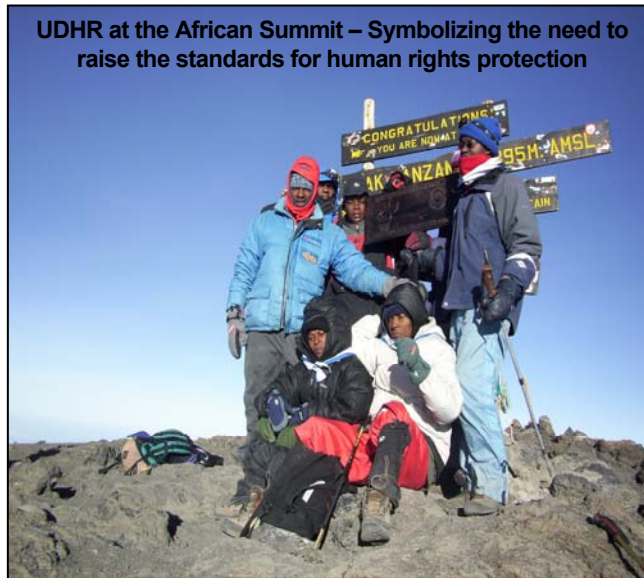
Telephone: 2773048, 2773038,  
Fax: 2773037, E-mail:  
[lhrc@humanrights.or.tz](mailto:lhrc@humanrights.or.tz), Website  
[www.humanrights.or.tz](http://www.humanrights.or.tz)

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# Annual Report of LHRC's Accomplishments in 2008

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UDHR at the African Summit – Symbolizing the need to  
raise the standards for human rights protection



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13 years of Human Rights Promotion in Tanzania by LHRC

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## Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	III
LIST OF APPENDICES IV .....	
ABOUT LHRC .....	1
<b>CHAPTER 1 - REPORT OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.2 PROGRAMME SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
CHAPTER 2 – PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING OUTCOMES.....	4
<b>1. PURPOSE I - POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE IMPROVED .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.1.1 Policies, law reform and issues of practice identified, exposed, shared widely and advocated for social justice in Tanzania.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.1.2 The indigent provided with legal aid and empowered with the knowledge necessary for legal and court procedures.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.1.4 Strategic litigations on cases which can advance law reform or repeal, amend or lead to enactment of new legislation pursued.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.1.5 Mobile Legal Aid Clinic.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>2.1.6 Information which can Facilitate Training and Advocacy on Legal and Human Rights Generated.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>2.0 PURPOSE II PARTNERSHIPS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT STRENGTHENED .</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>2.2.1 A vibrant human rights monitoring corps established and strengthened to monitor human rights in their areas.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>2.2.2 Effective response mechanism on human rights matters implemented.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>2.2.2(b) Annual Human Rights Report.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>2.2.2(c) Right to Life and Anti-Death Penalty Campaign.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>2.2.2(d) Kilimanjaro Climbing and Annual Human Rights Conference- 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>2.2.3 Public empowerment undertaken on land rights, human rights and good governance .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>2.2.4 CBOs of paralegals and human rights monitoring established and strengthened .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>2.2.5 Civic competence and demand for new constitution raised among civil society organizations and the general public.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>2.2.6 Policy, practice and legislative advocacy undertaken.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>2.2.7 Strategic partnership with the media and like-minded organizations forged and strengthened .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>2.8 Principles of good governance strengthened .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>2.8.1 Justice Watch Panel.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>2.8.2 Government Watch Panel.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>2.8.3 Watching the performance of the Parliament.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>2.9: Corporate Social Responsibility for human rights observance campaigned for and adopted .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>2.10: System of LHRC's Data and information capture strengthened.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>2.11 Reliable and up to date information on policies, legal issues and issues of practice collected, analyzed and disseminated.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>2.3. PURPOSE III - PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY OF LHRC IMPROVED .....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>2.3.1: A Human Resource Management improved.....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>2.3.2: HIV/AIDS .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>2.3.3 GENDER .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>2.3.4: Existing sources of income retained and additional new sources identified.....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>2.3.5: Transparency in the financial management systems maintained .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>2.3.6: Quality of LHRC's products and services improved.....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>2.3.7: Improved governance of LHRC .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3 ANALYSIS OF THE REPORT AND CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>3.1 CHALLENGES .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>3.1.1 Challenges Faced in the provision of Legal Aid .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>3.1.2 Challenges Faced in conducting Human Rights Monitoring.....</b>	<b>58</b>

3.1.3 Challenges Faced in Mass Education .....	58
3.1.4 Challenges faced by Justice Watch .....	59
3.1.4 Challenges faced by Government Watch .....	59
3.1.4 Challenges Faced by the Parliament Watch .....	59
3.1.5 Challenges Faced in Publication and Documentation .....	59
<b>3.2 LESSONS</b> .....	<b>61</b>
3.2.1 Lessons from the Legal Aid Services .....	61
3.2.2 Lessons from the Human Rights Monitoring .....	62
3.2.3 Lessons from the Mass Education .....	62
3.2.4 Lessons from the Justice Watch .....	62
3.2.5 Lessons from the Government Watch .....	63
3.2.5 Lessons from the Parliament Watch .....	63
3.2.6 Lessons from the Publication and Documentation .....	63
FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 <sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2008 .....	64
<b>CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>69</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	<b>70</b>

## List of Abbreviations

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
BoD	Board of Directors
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CRC	International Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society organizations
CUF	Civic United Front
CWS	City Water Services
DAWASA	Dar es Salaam Water and Sanitation Authority
DC	District Commissioner
EAC	East Africa Community
EPA	External Payments Arrears
FIDH	International Federation of Human Rights
ICCPR	International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
ICSID	International LHRC for the Settlement of Investment Disputes
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights LHRC
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
RFA	Regional Facilitation Agency
SAHRINGON	Southern African Human Rights NGOs Network
SALAN	Southern African Legal Assistance Network
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing

## List of Appendices

**Annex “A”** List of Cases Attended by LHRC in 2008

**Annex “B”** List of Cases represented in court by LHRC advocates in 2008

**Annex “C”** List of Fact-finding Missions Conducted in 2008

**Annex “D”** List of Bills Analyzed by Parliament Watch in 2008

**Annex “E”** List of meetings/conferences/workshops attended by LHRC

**Annex “F”** List of publications and reprinted books by LHRC in 2008.

## **About LHRC**

The Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) is a private, autonomous, voluntary non-governmental, non-partisan and non-profit making organization. It is established and registered under the Companies Ordinance, Chapter 212 of the laws of Tanzania as a company without shares limited by guarantee. It has a certificate of Compliance as provided for by the Tanzanian NGOs Act of 2002.

Before its registration as an independent autonomous entity in September 1995, the LHRC was a human rights project of the Tanzania Legal Education Trust (TANLET). The LHRC's headquarters are based in Dar es Salaam and has a sub office in Arusha. LHRC operates in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. LHRC is a member of different national, regional and international NGOs Networks.

### **Vision**

The LHRC envisages a just and equitable society

### **Mission**

The LHRC is a non-profit making, non-governmental organization striving to empower the public, promote, reinforce and safeguard human rights and good governance in Tanzania.

## Chapter 1 - REPORT OVERVIEW

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### 1.1 Introduction

The year 2008 was the second year of LHRC's three operational plan which began in 2007 and will continue through 2009. The operational plan is derived from the six years strategic plan divided into two phases. The first phase runs from 2007- 2009 and the second phase will be implemented from the year 2010 to 2012.

This report, therefore, is an overview of all activities and achievements attained during the implementation of the second year of the operation plan from January to December 2008.

The operation plan is divided into 3 purposes in order to be focused while maintaining vision and mission of the organization. These are,

- (i) **Improving policy, legislative framework and community capacity for social justice**
- (ii) **Strengthening partnerships for human rights, good governance and public engagement**
- (iii) **Improving the performance and sustainability of LHRC**

In a very special way, LHRC is very grateful for moral and material support from the people of Tanzania and all donors to the Basket Fund. In particular we would like to thank the Embassy of Sweden, Norwegian People's Aid, Oxfam-NOVIB, Ford Foundation, TROCAIRE, the Finnish Embassy and the Foundation for Civil Society. Through their commitment and support, LHRC has been able to carry out our various activities under this plan, which has been demonstrated to have a great impact on our society.

The report also serves as a monitoring and evaluation tool which enables LHRC to examine and evaluate its performance before the commencement of the last

year under the operational plan. The report underlines the results of all activities under the plan, challenges, lessons learned and recommendations. It will help LHRC in adjusting some of its strategies for more effective intervention in its future undertakings. To our partners, the report will give a true picture of the outcome of support to LHRC.

## 1.2 Programme summary

<b>1.1 Programme Title:</b>	Operational Plan 2007-2009
<b>1.2 Project Duration:</b>	6 years: 2007 – 2012
<b>1.3 Reporting Period:</b>	One year - 2008
<b>1.4 Project Goal:</b>	A Just and Equitable Society
<b>1.5 Target Groups:</b>	Tanzania population (estimated around 38 Million), particularly policy makers, the indigent, the general public, legislators, law enforcement agents, CBOs, students and NGOs.



## **Chapter 2 – PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING OUTCOMES**

“LHRC is a vital and valued organization in Tanzania bringing rights and hope to citizens. We congratulate you on your excellent work.”

Maggie Bangser,  
Executive Director,  
Women Dignity.

### **1. PURPOSE 1 - POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE IMPROVED**

The first purpose of the three-year operational plan is designed to support LHRC’s advocacy role in bringing about desired reforms in policy, laws and practice to promote and safeguard human rights and good governance in Tanzania. By employing both the internal capacity and our long standing record in advocacy work, LHRC has taken various measures to engage, persuade and promote positive changes to the justice system of the country. To our beneficiaries and public at large, LHRC has always been synonymous with hope for the hope-less and a voice for the voiceless. This credibility has been built from years of experience of working with the people of Tanzania and from our commitment to serve the community, to empower the general public on matters of human rights and to uphold the principles of the rule of law and good governance in Tanzania. This Purpose of the Operational Plan was considerably implemented through the three legal aid clinics of LHRC i.e. Magomeni, Buguruni and Arusha as follows.

#### **2.1.1 Policies, law reform and issues of practice identified, exposed, shared widely and advocated for social justice in Tanzania**

The three legal aid clinics, Magomeni, Buguruni and Arusha are strategically designed to be, among other things, LHRCs for collection of information on various issues and gaps which need advocacy. This is done through case conferencing, whereby all legal officers meet bi-monthly to share and to discuss

issues which need broad intervention. In 2008, a total of 22 different case conferences were conducted by each legal aid clinic.

Another source of advocacy issues is a newspaper survey which is conducted everyday. The surveys are aimed at identifying all information relating to the administration of justice in the country. From the information gathered, issues are picked and shared for broader advocacy aimed at changing legal framework and practice.



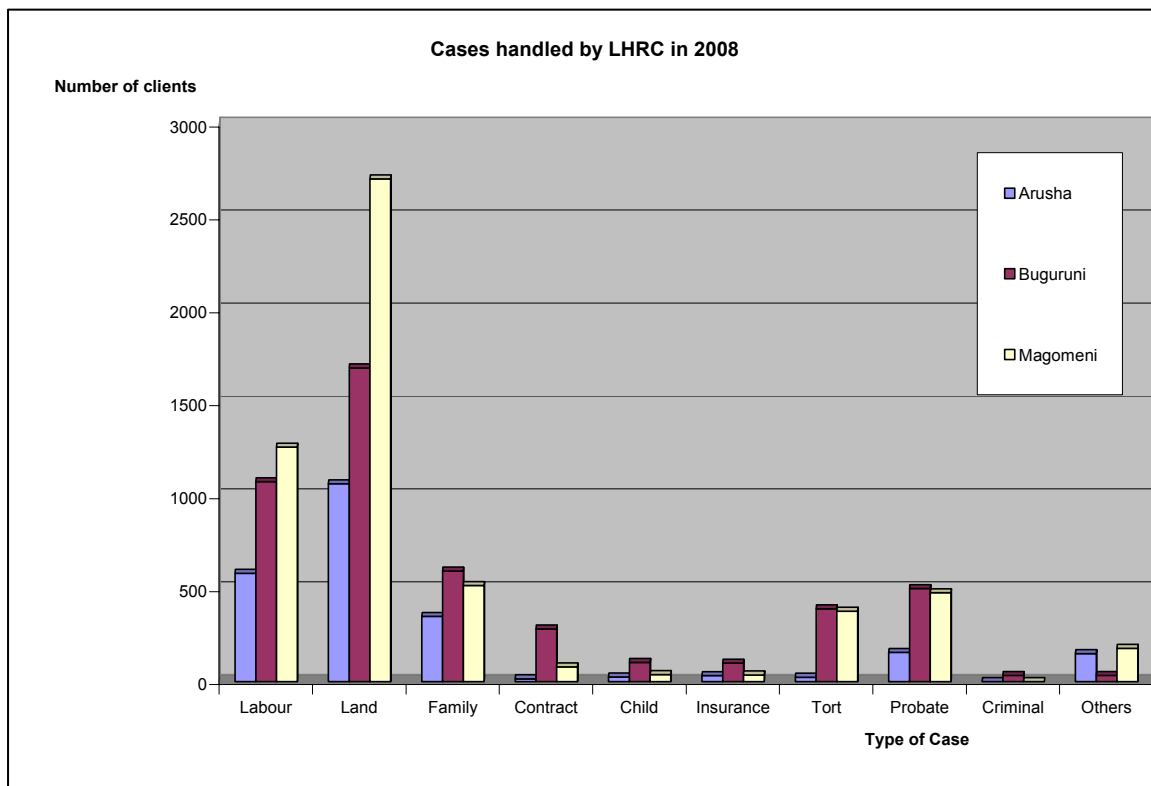
In this reporting period the LHRC identified eight (8) issues. These included the rights of non-commissioned police officers, labour rights of private security company employees, abuse of discretionary powers by Magistrates, technicalities in law hindering the promotion of justice in courts, complications of CMA in labour-related disputes, wildlife laws versus the rights of pastoral societies, investment law versus corporate social responsibility and gender

issues. As a result there are pending strategic cases challenging wrongful dismissals, land rights violations and matrimonial relations.

Moreover, immediately after the issue has been identified, it is shared and communicated to other units for further advocacy on the matter. For example, through the Legal Aid Unit, it has been known that technicalities in courts are the main obstacle to citizens exercising their rights. This issue was picked by the Justice Watch Panel, and LHRC has now embarked on a long-term advocacy programme for law reform in this issue. This reform will take place through a legal sector reform programme, through the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and through administrative procedures within the judiciary.

### 2.1.2 The indigent provided with legal aid and empowered with the knowledge necessary for legal and court procedures

In this year, LHRC continued to provide legal aid services with a view of empowering the indigent and assist them in realizing their rights. According to data from Legal Aid LHRCs, a total of **12,878 clients have been attended to (8,753 males and 4,125 Females)** concerning civil matters and human rights violations. The majority of disputes deal with land and property ownership. These constitute 47.6% of all cases. Land rights cases are followed by labour related disputes, constituting 22.7%, which seem to have dropped as compared to previous years. Matrimonial cases rank third with 11%, probate 8.8% and tort 6.2%. The remaining cases constitute less than 3% each on contract, children’s rights and insurance. The chart below indicates the standing. Clients were



coached on the various legal matters as they were represented to the legal officers. In the Buguruni Clinic, the number of clients has declined as compared

with the year 2007, in which [6407] clients were attended. This can be taken as a positive indicator, as the number of disputes has declined in the society or the need to assist the indigent is taken up by other NGOs which offer legal aid services, such as nola, TAWLA, WLAC and others. Forty six (46)<sup>1</sup> cases were completed. Though the number of cases in Buguruni has decreased, on the contrary, the number in Arusha seems to have increased as compared with previous year. Clients increased from 1928 in 2007 to 2402 in 2008.

The LHRC also prepared documents for the clients. In 2008 the LHRC drafted more than 3,556 legal documents to be filed in courts. On reconciliation, the LHRC conducted 255 reconciliations in order to achieve an amicable solution of the client's problem out of the courts of law. One hundred four (104) cases were successful while 151 reconciliations included those pending, the unsuccessful ones or the ones which could not take place for various reasons, for instance where the other party refused to come to the clinic. Those issues not settled were reported to different courts of law depending on their jurisdictions, and others are being followed up through correspondences.

*Through reconciliation process, parties are encouraged to settle their differences without going to Courts of Law. In 2008, LHRC has successfully been able settle 22 cases relating to the maintenance of spouse and children agreements in which women and children receive their maintenance allowances through the legal aid clinics.*

In this reporting period, two self help kits have been produced on new labour laws and the law of limitations. Self help kits are used as an important tool for information and for the empowerment of the clients attending legal aid and the general public.

Moreover, LHRC has distributed 3340 copies of different self help kits to the clients so that they might have certain legal knowledge on matters of legal

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<sup>1</sup> This figure includes those completed before going to courts of law by way of reconciliations.

concern. In an effort to ensure that the legal aid offered in Legal Aid clinic is of high quality, a total of 19 copies of different reference law books are available in the legal aid library so as to help the lawyers to continue to provide high quality legal aid to the clients. List of cases attended are attached herewith as **Appendix“A”**.

### **2.1.3 Model Legal Aid Clinic**

Under the current operational plan the LHRC plans to establish a model legal aid clinic. This will include activities such merging the two legal aid clinics, setting up a standard legal aid provision for LHRC operations and other organizations providing legal services in Tanzania. In the last quarter of 2008, LHRC identified and purchased premises for model legal aid services.

### **2.1.4 Strategic litigations on cases which can advance law reform or repeal, amend or lead to enactment of new legislation pursued**

In the year 2008, the LHRC handled 13 strategic/public interest cases. Out of



*Mr. Richard Baalow, a human rights defender and strong representative of the Hadzabe Community.*

these, 4 cases were determined and came to conclusion. Nine cases are still pending. In a nutshell the strategic/public interest cases are addressing such issues as the right to own property, nationality, the death penalty, independent candidature and children rights. In this reporting period LHRC won three Strategic cases out of the four that were determined. One of the most notable cases is the case for *R. Vs Richard Baalow and Naftaly Kitunda*<sup>2</sup>. Richard Baalow was charged for having

<sup>2</sup> R. Vs. Richard Baalow - in the District Court of Mbulu at Mbulu. The case was disposed in favour of our clients on 28<sup>th</sup> Sept 2008 and they were acquitted on the submission of **No case to answer**.

criticized the inhumane approach by government agencies in the dispute on commercializing indigenous Hadzabe lands into a hunting block. Through the Arusha Legal Aid Clinic, LHRC made Court representation for these two human rights monitors against the criminal charges, and they were acquitted by the Court in August 2009. The acquittal was a smart victory for the defense of land rights of the Hadzabe People. Baalow hjmsself is a member of the Hadzabe community.

Likewise, there is also the case of ***Melela farmers***<sup>3</sup>, which is still pending in the High Court Land Division in Dar es Salaam. Another one is ***Misenyi's case***<sup>4</sup>, which was withdrawn from the court with a liberty to re-file as the settlement out of the court is in process per United Republic of Tanzania President's direction. The list of cases represented in court by the LHRC advocates is attached herewith as an **Appendix B**.

**Right to Water case**<sup>5</sup>; In 2003, the government of Tanzania privatized its water system and handed control to a *Biwater* subsidiary named City Water Services. Bi water Gauff (Tanzania) Ltd. (BGT) was a joint venture of which Bi water International owned 80 per cent of shares. City Water Services (CWS), the BGT subsidiary operated the privatized water supply contract in Tanzania. But then, problems with the water supply led the government to seize control back from CWS in 2005. Since then both parties have been involved in complex legal disputes. BGT sued the Government of Tanzania for the claim of US\$20 million compensation for the damage suffered for the breach of contract. Two cases were filed, one at the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in London and the other at the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) in The Hague. The London Tribunal found that water and sewerage services had deteriorated under CWS's management, and therefore it awarded £3m in damages to DAWASA, the

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<sup>3</sup> Melela - Remmy Lawrence and Thomas Kunambi & Others vs. Mvomero District Council & Others High Court at Dar es Salaam Land Division Land Case No. 190 of 2007 (Mziray, J.)

<sup>4</sup> Misenyi – A case where the government intends to evict villagers from Misenyi – kagera region

<sup>5</sup>

Tanzanian water utility, and half a million pounds in costs. Likewise the Hague tribunal refused the requests of CWS and awarded no compensation to CWS. During all this process, in 2007, the LHRC applied for *Amicus Currie* (a friend of a court). After winning the objection raised by the BGT, LHRC submitted an *Amicus* Brief. Most of LHRC arguments raised in the brief were considered by ICSID in reaching the decision. This victory is crucial for LHRC, as it believes that water should not be privatized, but it should be a right of all human beings to have access to water.

### **2.1.5 Mobile Legal Aid Clinic**

In 2008, LHRC launched and conducted two mobile legal aid clinics. In June, the first mobile legal services clinic was launched in Tarime District amid high public attention by the government officials and public. According to plan, the mobile legal aid would be conducted in areas where paralegals are present to enable clients to have the assistance of paralegals in cases that needed further follow up. The outcome of it was access to justice in rural and remote Tanzania. The event was also used to disseminate human rights information and to identify gaps which would need reform in rural areas.

A more notable success with this setup of mobile clinics was seen during the Mobile Legal aid Clinic in Dodoma. In 2008, LHRC celebrated the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. To mark the celebration, it conducted a mobile Legal Aid Clinic in Dodoma. The said legal aid was provided at the Dodoma Secondary School football grounds. Four legal officers were involved in the assistance. The provision of legal aid was done for five days, from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> of December, 2008.

In the provision of legal assistance, the LHRC was able to cooperate with other organizations that operate in Dodoma. These organizations were Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA), Women Wake Up (WOWAP), Faraja Women's Group and Dodoma Intercultural (DIAC). The legal aid went well, and we succeeded in serving a total number of **190** clients (**56** females and 134 males). Moreover, **400**



self-help kits were distributed to every client who was served and to other people who visited the place where the legal aid clinic was conducted.



*The LHRC Secretary, registering clients during the Dodoma mobile legal aid*

In the course of legal aid provision, the following issues of human rights were unearthed. The first was the issue of albino killings, which have led people to migrate from their original homes (mainly in the Lake Zone Region). For example, we met a client who has

3 albino kids. He was forced to transfer his family to Dodoma out of fear for his children lives.

Secondly, it was reported that there was a lady who is suffering from epilepsy. One day she had an attack and (fell/rolled over) on her child, eventually killing him. After that incident, she was arrested for murder, and her case is in the District Court of Dodoma, in the city of Dodoma, for committal proceedings. It was noted that, since October 2007, the case had never been mentioned and that lady is still in custody. The Centre instructed the



*Legal officer volunteer, providing legal aid to clients during Dodoma legal aid clinic.*



clients to bring the details of the case so that it could be assigned to the Human Rights Monitoring Department for more intervention.

Moreover, it was discovered that in Dodoma the Capital Development Authority (CDA) abused their employees by letting dogs bite them. For example two clients reported this kind of abuse from the Zhiang Company. Finally, it was became clear that the issue of the Capital Development Authority should be researched and taken seriously as a public interest case because the right to compensation for land is seen to be denied to most of Dodoma's citizens.

About 80% of the land cases reported to us were complaints about CDA. Citizens claimed that it had taken their land without compensation. Most of people have resided in those areas since before the 1960's.

### **2.1.6 Information which can Facilitate Training and Advocacy on Legal and Human Rights Generated.**

The LHRC worked on possibilities for having a reliable data base system which is expected to be in place in 2009. Launching of a reliable database system was not done in 2008 due to a lack of funds. Additionally there was a newspaper survey, cutting and compilation of reports. Two reports are available that cover the issues identified from the media which need intervention. Similarly the LHRC identified 5 areas of which the lawyers would need trainings. Training is needed on the Law of Limitation, land dispute settlement organs, probate (laws?) and labour laws.

#### **The Controversial Workman Compensation Act**

This is an issue of law identified for advocacy through weekly conferencing. The law was incredibly unfair as it provide for unreasonable compensation of Tshs. 108,000/- for an injured employee on duty. LHRC in collaboration campaigned for reform on this law. As a result in November 2008, The government submitted in the parliament a bill which was later on passed into law, The Workers Compensation Act, 2008, which repealed the said unfair provision.

### 2.1.7 8<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Arusha Office

On 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2008 Arusha office marked its 8<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The day was celebrated with a public event which involved the provision of mobile legal aid services and a public speech delivered on matters related to access to justice through legal aid service. We also displayed, sold and distributed various legal and human rights publications.

During the event, we invited the Principal Judge of the High Court of Tanzania at

Arusha, the Honorable Bethuel Mmilla, to officiate the event. Hon. Mmilla in his speech said that he is impressed by the work and contribution of LHRC to the community, the spirit of the organization in providing free legal aid to indigent people and the commitment to enhancing social justice by increasing people's access to the justice justice. He further said that



giving legal and human rights education to the public increases literacy and people's understands of their rights and duties. Hence it reduces the chances for corruption and frees courts of law from excessive numbers of cases. Also, the judge was interested in conducting the anniversary event at the Primary Court grounds where a lot of people suffer because of the Magistrate's consistent abuses of judicial discretionary power. Considering the situation in the Primary Court, the Judge instructed the Primary Court Magistrate to be committed in serving people and to be fair in the administration of Justice.

## 2.0 Purpose II Partnerships for Human Rights, Good Governance and Public Engagement Strengthened

**“We appreciate your efforts in making Tanzania a society where human rights are respected, protected and promoted by all stakeholders”**

S. Mwaipopo  
or Deputy Attorney General  
Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

The second purpose of the Operational Plan focuses on providing the public with knowledge and skills concerning legal and human rights. Most of the organizational, direct-advocacy work is conducted for this purpose. LHRC believes that by empowering the public through outreach and public engagement programmes, the civic competence of the general public in Tanzania will increase. The Centre therefore monitored violations of human rights, conducted community sensitization exercises, kept watch on the state organs, and documented all important undertakings for future LHRC or public use. All these were done in the following ways.

### 2.2.1 A vibrant human rights monitoring corps established and strengthened to monitor human rights in their areas



Distribution of publications to Human rights monitors in Tabora

According to the LHRC, a vibrant human rights corp is synonym for effective, capable, efficient and committed human rights monitors who relentlessly keep their eyes and ears opened to observe and monitor the human rights situation in Tanzania. Up to date, the LHRC has trained 127 monitors (32.3%

of them are women) who have been collaborating with the Centre in identifying human rights issues, abuses and violations in their districts. Issues, abuses and violations are followed up, and reports and/or actions are taken as the situation requires. The database for monitors has been established, and the collection of information is an on-going process. The initial report of the database is ready. It indicates that the leading incidents of human rights violations, as reported by the said monitors, were extra-judicial killings (8 cases), killings due to witchcraft (believed to total 108), and mob-violence (118 incidents) during the year, according to the LHRC database. Moreover, violations relating to child rights were also on the top of the list.

The Center conducted Monitor Training Session during the year. Sixty participants (37 males and 23 females) were trained in three zones (Morogoro, Ruvuma and Tabora regions), which led to a good flow of reports and communication from monitors to the Centre. Moreover, 131 monitors were sent copies of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania 1977, Tanzania Human Rights Report 2007 and other publications as part of capacity building strategy.

There were 408 letters that were received by the Centre from human rights monitors, and the Centre replied to about 350 of them. Following that outflow of letters, the Centre realized through the Monitors' Data Base that in the year 2008, children's rights were highly violated.

There were also many phone calls that the Centre made. At least about 5 to ten calls are made during the day. However, it depends on the prevailing issues in a certain day, especially concerning the issue of making a follow-up on a certain matter, one employee can even make twenty calls per day.

In this reporting year, news about the brutal killings of albinos has been the order of the day. There have been several reports of albino killings. In January

2008, it was reported by one of the Television stations that a young lady in Misungwi district in Mwanza Region was brutally killed, and some parts of her body had been chopped off. As of December 2008, the media reported about 35 albinos who were killed in Tanzania due to beliefs in witchcraft. The regions where deaths have been reported are Arusha, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mara and Kagera.

LHRC intervened in this matter vigorously and issued a statement on the 31<sup>st</sup> of January, 2008. This went along with raising public awareness on the basis of the provisions of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, which under Article 12 stipulates that, “All (people) men are born free and are equal”. Article 14 of the same states, “Every person has a right to live subject to law, to the protection of his life by the society.”

A follow-up was made by LHRC together with the Tanzanian Albinos Association. LHRC invoked a wide media campaign and seriously monitored the events. LHRC thereafter observed an apparent slow down of the rate of killings. Moreover, in the efforts to end this brutality, on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September, 2008, LHRC also issued a statement to condemn these occurrences as they emerged again. Moreover, LHRC trained human rights monitors and paralegals in the areas reported to have high numbers and frequent recurrences of albino killings, particularly Maswa and Bariadi districts.



Press conference condemning Albino killings - 31<sup>st</sup> January 2008

## 2.2.2 Effective response mechanism on human rights matters implemented

In this reporting period 15 major and minor Fact-Finding Missions and interventions were conducted. Out of 15 missions, five were big ones. One was a mission to research *Ritongo*, a customary criminal justice system. This is now an issue for strategic litigation. The second was a mission to Kiteto to stop an unlawful eviction. The third was a mission to Tarime to monitor the by-election. We went to Loliondo to follow up on a villagers-investor land dispute. In Kilosa we researched Maasai tribal conflicts over land. And we traveled to Mbeya attached to the presidential convoy.

LHRC's encounter with Ritongo in Burunga Village  
– Serengeti District



It should be noted that all the information from the missions that were conducted is being used as a resource for the Tanzania Human Rights situation report as well as for advocacy purposes. The said issues, having been identified, were forwarded to other units for further interventions. For instance, death penalty and *Ritongo* issues were identified from the fact-finding missions. The proposal to file strategic litigation was sent to Legal Aid Clinic (LAC). On 10<sup>th</sup> of October, 2008, the Constitutional case was lodged in the High Court of Tanzania at Dar es Salaam to challenge the mandatory death penalty provision in the penal law in Tanzania. The case is still pending in court.

The fact-finding done in Kiteto District was able to prevent the District Council from evicting the villagers from their lands. Another fact-finding mission was done in the Serengeti with regard to human rights violations by district officials.



In this case, the fact-finding was made by a human rights monitor was successful. The intervention by the LHRC was able to save one human rights defender named Ibrahim Koroso from continuous detention. He was denied both bond and court bail. Following the LHRC intervention, the said human rights defender was acquitted by the court on failure to prove the evidence.

Another fact-finding mission done in Bunda District again led to a successful contribution from LHRC. When a number of men had refused to dig graves, the authorities decided to force women who were alleged to be witches to do so. The intervention by LHRC resulted in a rectification of the situation. This fact-finding was reinforced by a letter from LHRC to the District Commissioner with an enclosed manual on witchcraft explaining to him what his role in the matter was. The DC appreciated the LHRC's letter and undertook to assist the women who were suffering from those consequences.

The LHRC undertook another fact finding which was done in Kurasini Area in Dar es Salaam. The intervention had the impact of temporarily stopping the



Ministry of Land and Human Settlement from evicting the people at the announced date. However this temporary stop from eviction lasted for only a few days, then the Ministry disregarded

LHRC's request. In short the mission was not successful. The LHRC did another mission in Kibamba Luguruni also in Dar es Salaam. The government, through its Ministry of Land and Human Settlement, did not respond to LHRC's letter, which requested the government to give the villagers an alternative piece of land. The information that the villagers brought was that the government has already offered them this alternative land. This is yet to be realized though.

It is a worthy note to mention a unique fact finding mission in Zanzibar. This mission was on the issue of Suleiman Salim, who was maliciously prosecuted by the USA on the allegation of his involvement in terrorist attacks of Dar es Salaam and Nairobi in 1998. The findings on possible torture and inhuman treatment were communicated to various international human rights organizations, including the Human Rights Watch and Medical-Legal Organisation of Nairobi, Kenya in order to acquire international attention and solution. Some of the international organizations are now investigating the matter. Even though some few missions were not successful, most of these missions have been effective in revealing human rights violations and preventing future violations. The list of all fact finding missions done during the reporting period is attached herewith as **Appendix “C”**.

In this reporting period, there were five (5) human rights groups established. Two were established in Bariadi District, the Majahida Bible Study and at Commercial Secondary School; two in Ukerewe, at Murutungulu Teachers College and at Ukerewe Secondary School; and one in Dar es Salaam at Loyola High School. Similarly, Contacts were made with six universities in Tanzania for the establishment of human rights clubs. These human rights clubs are intended to serve two purposes. The first is the strategic preparation of future human rights corps and the second is the promotion of human rights standards. In return there have been very many students applying for internship opportunities with the LHRC.

### **2.2.2(b) Annual Human Rights Report**

The Centre conducted a survey and prepared a country human rights situation report for the year 2008 after launching the 2007 report. This Report has always been the most reliable point of reference for various actors when it comes to issues of human rights in Tanzania. The Parliament, police, ministers, NGOs, international institutions etc. have all made use of the report.



The Centre continued to defend our Human Rights Defenders against any victimization. Ibrahimu Korosso, who was initially denied bail, was granted the same after LHRC's intervention through another field monitor, Mr. Bon Matto.

#### The Tanzania Human Rights Reports: As Advocacy and Resource Books

The Tanzania HR Report (of 2007), which is the only Human Rights Situational Report in Tanzania, was used extensively by university students and MPs during the year. For instance, during the Parliamentary session of June 2008, about five MPs argued their points using the statistical and other information contained in the report. Some of the pieces of information used are the statistics of mob violence and the reasons for it – based on LHRC's opinion survey, information on the death penalty and the account of the unlawful eviction of pastoralists from *Ihefu* area, *Mbalali* district.



Likewise, in this reporting period, there were eight (8) press conferences conducted condemning various violations of human rights in Tanzania. As a result of all these, the decision makers have now been cautious of the implications of their decisions, thus being much more careful not to violate human rights.

#### 2.2.2(c) Right to Life and Anti-Death Penalty Campaign

The Centre also successfully executed a campaign against mob justice, extra judicial killings and the death penalty. In this reporting year, LHRC continued **this campaign**. On 10<sup>th</sup> October 2008, in collaboration with Tanganyika Law Society (TLS) and SAHRINGON (TZ Chapter), LHRC has lodged a constitution petition at the High Court to challenge the mandatory death penalty provision in the penal law. On 15<sup>th</sup> October 2008, LHRC, with other stakeholders, met and discussed this matter with minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs Hon. Mathew Chikawe to discuss the possibilities of abolishing the death penalty in

Tanzania. The Minister acknowledged that he and most of the senior government officers are now sensitized and promised to work on the issues.

#### **2.2.2(d) Kilimanjaro Climbing and Annual Human Rights Conference- 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.**

The Centre marked the celebration of the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by climbing Mount Kilimanjaro and conducting a



big rally and exhibition. The Kilimanjaro event was very unique, and it commanded a lot of publicity since it was the first time such an event was done by human rights organizations. A documentary was made which will be widely shared by both national and international media with a view of promoting human

rights in Tanzania.

Thereafter, the Annual Human Rights Conference was held in Dodoma. The Annual human rights conference was extremely successful compared to the previous Annual Human Rights Conference that was all done in Dar es Salaam. It involved a three days paralegals' festival, five days of mobile legal aid services, a three day village legal workers festival, inter-universities human rights moot court and an annual human rights conference preceded by a big bang rally, march and demonstration in Dodoma. The result of all of these was a very intensive promotion of human rights in Dodoma, identification of issues that need intervention – such as land conflicts, the strengthening of partnerships between the LHRC and other actors, the empowerment of the village legal workers and the paralegals for more effective interventions in their

respective areas. The annual human rights conference brought together various actors in promotion of human rights in Tanzania, and, more specifically, produced a resolution to protect gender equality and recognition of women rights as human rights. Additionally, the human rights moot court opened the eyes of the public, showing beyond doubt that procedural or legal technicalities are being used in courts of law to impede actual substantive justice. The dialogue is now opening up. It is expected that the law reform commission will pick and work on it in order to ensure a smooth flow of justice without clogs or huddles.

### **2.2.3 Public empowerment undertaken on land rights, human rights and good governance**

In this output, the Centre developed and printed 500 copies of a human rights manual focusing the legislation on witchcraft. The manual formed part of the tools for the trainings that were done by the Centre for the newly identified volunteers who are being organized as future paralegals in Geita, Ukerewe,



Participants of the paralegal Training in Ukerewe – July 2008

Bariadi and Maswa Districts. A total number of 96 paralegals were trained (46 females and 50 males). Additionally, the Centre conducted training sessions in four villages aiming at empowering the members of the village council to know their role in the administration of village land. These

villages were Nyalikungu Ward in Maswa District, Kalangalala Ward in Geita District, Namilembe Ward in Ukerewe District and Lugulu Ward in Bariadi

District. A total number of 362 people attended the training (106 women and 256 men).

Consequently, the training had prepared the paralegals in Geita to make a follow-up of two albino orphans. One is 10 year-old Bibiana Mbushi and the other is 8 years old. Tragically, Bibiana's legs were brutally maimed, while the other's thumb was savagely chopped off by an assailant who believes in witchcraft. The paralegals followed up the issues and were able to assist the children to get food, medical treatment, birth certificates and documents to make it possible for them to travel abroad for treatment. The Centre ensured that the two children were in safe hands after being adopted by the Member of Parliament Al Shymaa J. Kwegyir.

The Centre also retrained the village legal workers on local government reform and land laws. The training was conducted in Babati, Kiteto, Simanjiro and Singida. In total 191 village legal workers were trained (118 were men and 73 women). Likewise, the Centre maintained effective communication with and supported the old paralegals in Mvomero, Kilosa and Kiteto. This has helped to speed up the conclusion of the delayed registration of Mvomero paralegals. As a result, 10 quarterly reports from the old paralegals were received in 2008.

Moreover, the Centre received more than 17 letters from different people and NGOs requesting for partnership with and training from the centre. The centre, through training seminars, has successfully been operative at the grassroots to the effect of obtaining recognition from the public in rural and urban areas. This is evidenced by the letters from individuals and organization who requested training and partnerships. Such letters give the Centre an impression that the services of the LHRC are accepted, valued and needed by the general public.

As a result, the old paralegals are now well recognized and their work is highly appreciated by the public, different organizations and government institutions. For example, Serengeti and Tarime paralegals were hired by the Foundation for Civil Society to collect people's views on poverty reduction issues. Meanwhile, the Loliondo and Kiteto Paralegals received Funds from RFA to conduct some training on HIV/AIDS issues. All these are indicators of the success of the programme.



#### **2.2.4 CBOs of paralegals and human rights monitoring established and strengthened**

Social organization plays a key role in sustaining human rights promotion and protection initiatives. In 2008 the Centre helped paralegals in Bariadi, Ukerewe, Maswa and Geita to prepare their constitutions for the establishment of community based organizations. Similarly, the village legal workers in Kiteto, Simanjiro, Babati and Singida were also helped in drafting of their constitutions. The said paralegals and village legal workers are finalizing the registration process for their organisations.

Strengthening the old paralegals' focus involved training their 25 leaders on organizational development. In particular, the Centre trained 10 Kiteto paralegal leaders on financial management having received funds from the Foundation for Civil Society. Furthermore, the Centre trained 30 village legal worker leaders on organizational development. This training aimed to build a foundation for the leaders on how to manage their newly established organizations.

The Centre distributed **5,738** different books to paralegals for reference. The paralegals were also supported to prepare and organize small libraries in their offices. Finally, the Centre organized the annual paralegals symposium and village legal workers festival. A total number of 40 paralegals participated in the symposium and 65 village legal workers participated in the festival.

The paralegals' CBOs established a network with different like minded organizations. This has helped the paralegals to be known and their work to be appreciated. For example, Babati paralegals were called by SAHRINGON to participate in a commemoration of death penalty day. The Paralegals in Serengeti were invited by the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance to participate in the National Human Rights Conference, and Serengeti Paralegals were called by Foundation for Civil Society to participate in lobbying the Parliament for the revision of the wild life laws that value wild animals than people.

### **2.2.5 Civic competence and demand for new constitution raised among civil society organizations and the general public**

In this output, the Centre made two major achievements. The first was the revival of the agenda for new democratic constitution for Tanzania. The revival of the constitutional agenda in Tanzania is very relevant considering the happenings in the country: the call for Kadhi's Court, Tanzania membership in the OIC, the Union relationships between Zanzibar and the Union Government on the legal status of Zanzibar and the abuse of power by government officials with impunity. The Centre recalled the steering committee ,involving 10 organizations, and made 4 executive committee meetings. Secondly, the Centre led the 10 organizations to review and develop a proposal for funding which was submitted to various potential donors requesting funds.

### 2.2.6 Policy, practice and legislative advocacy undertaken

LHRC carried on various activities in order to achieve this output. In this reporting time, LHRC made a follow-up of 25 bills. The said bills were analyzed and the recommendations of LHRC were submitted in the 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> sessions



*The panelists when discussing critical national issues in one of watches meetings at LHRC*

for debates in Parliament. The follow up was made in the Parliament's sub-office in Dar es Salaam and through the Tanzanian Parliament website. In good cooperation with the Constitutional, Legal and Public Administration Parliamentary Standing Committee and other Parliamentary Standing Committees, the LHRC succeeded in procuring the bills, analyzing them and submitting the recommendations to the Parliament for consideration. List of the analyzed bills is appended as **Annex "D"**.

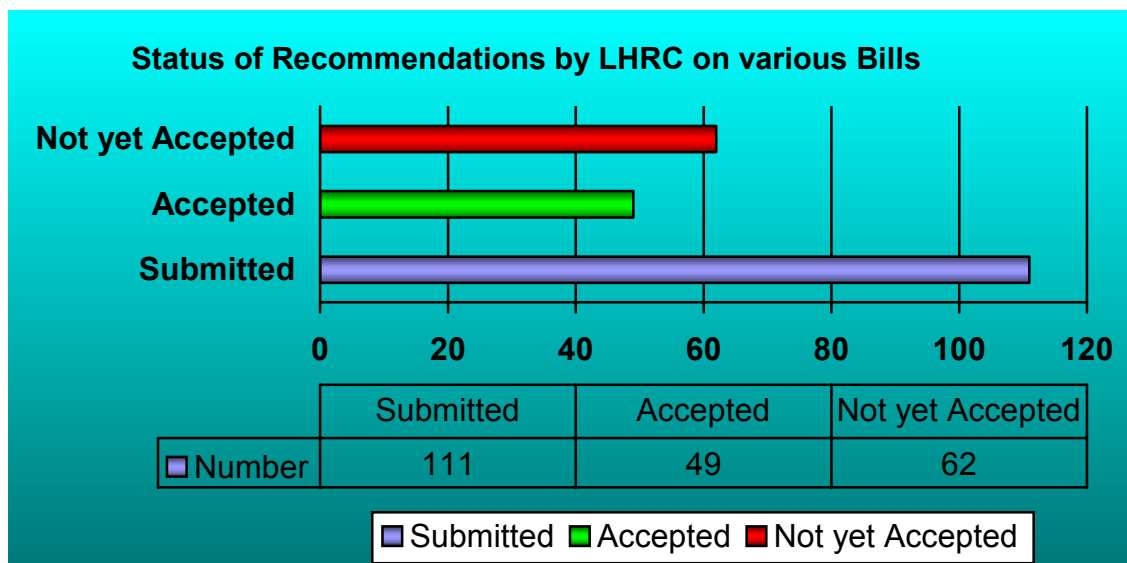
On **HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, No. 28 of 2008**, the LHRC's inputs were on the protection of human rights of people living with HIV and AIDS. In the first draft of the bill, the government did not commit itself to mandatory provision of health services for people with HIV and AIDS. However, under section 19 of the Act, the government is ready to provide basic health services to persons living with HIV and AIDS by using the available resources. This was LHRC's input with regard to the protection of the rights of people living with HIV and AIDS.

On the **UNESCO National Commission Act**, the LHRC's inputs were the inclusion of members from Zanzibar in the Culture Technical Committee. This will



strengthen the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The LHRC also recommended that private Universities should have representatives in various commissions and/or committees established under the UNESCO National Commission Act, 2008, particularly under sections 6, 7 and 8. The inclusion of private Universities will strengthen the relationship of these Universities with the public. This has an impact on the good quality of education.

On the **Anti-trafficking in Persons Act, Bill**, the LHRC’s input was the non-disclosure of the names and person particulars of the trafficked person or any other information regarding the trafficked person. In the draft bill before our recommendation, even the names of persons accused of trafficking were not to be disclosed. The LHRC recommended them to be disclosed for security reasons on the part of the society. That recommendation was taken and included in the act under section 9(4). Additionally, the LHRC stressed the importance of compensation to the victims of the trafficking in persons. This recommendation was agreed by the Members of Parliament Standing Committee. Therefore section 15(1) of the Act now provides as follows, “A person convicted of the



offence of trafficking in person under this act, shall be ordered by the court to pay compensation to the victim of the trafficking in person.” We find this to be a great



success since it was not incorporated in the bill, but upon considering our recommendation it was put in the act.

On the **Electricity Act, 2008**, the input of LHRC meant to enable users of electricity to access the free market. The outgoing **TANESCO Act** did not provide for such freedom. The recommendations and interventions of LHRC and other stakeholders made it possible to have the law in place though since Members of Parliament had objections on it. Since the objective of the bill was to make better provisions for the regulation of electricity due to the liberalization of the electricity supply industry and in response to recently faced problems in the electricity industry. LHRC's input was to make sure that the law was passed by Members of Parliaments, and that was the case.

LHRC still has to work more on the recommendations which were not accepted by the Parliament so that they may be included in the future amendments to the said laws. This is a challenge to be worked on in our future efforts with regard to advocacy for policy and law reforms. The impact of the intervention of LHRC's in the law making process, through analysis of bills, helps to produce good laws that meet the interest of the public, hence adherence to the principles of the rule of law, good governance and observance of human rights. As a participant in the ongoing reforms within the government machinery to mainstream human rights concerns, the LHRC led the civil societies in preparation of inputs for the APRM process in Tanzania. With technical assistance from the Southern African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), LHRC coordinated other CSOs to prepare a reference report for the members of the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) of APRM Tanzania. The report detailed most pertinent issues, such as education, corruption, election, constitution and media. Most of LHRC's and other CSOs' comments, especially on anomalies in laws, have been taken aboard in the draft country assessment Report of the APRM secretariat.

Through its engagement in the APRM process, LHRC has been invited to assist the APRM secretariat to validate draft reports, participate in information gathering and perform other activities. It is therefore anticipated that at the end of this process issues of governance, such as the prohibition of corporal punishment, the repeal of laws that hinder freedom of press, and the reform of electoral laws (all suggested by LHRC), will be positively considered.

Similarly, the LHRC strengthened its campaign against the death penalty in Tanzania. Dialogues, demonstrations and consultative meetings were made as part of the campaign, which ended with a strategic litigation challenging the mandatory sentence of death by hanging for murder convicts.

Among local opportunities, the LHRC was actively involved in the Legal Sector Reform Programme, where the focus is access to justice for the poor through legal aid and the institutionalization of the paralegals in the Tanzanian justice system. The Legal Sector Reform Program supports the development of the country through the provision of a conducive legal framework and services. It is the foundation for good governance; the rule of law; the maintenance of peace and security; and social, political and economic development in the country. LHRC sits in the programme and makes stern contributions for the focusing on access to justice for the poor.

The LHRC also prepared, published and disseminated 3 periodic fact sheets on selected issues. The fact sheets covered issues in the following laws: **The HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act (Act No.28) of 2008**; The National Prosecutions services Act, 2007; and The Employment and Labour Relations Act,(Act No.6) of 2004. These were advocacy tools that enhanced the LHRC's interventions.

The above mentioned fact sheets have been published (1000 copies each) and disseminated to the members of Parliament, political party leaders,

paralegals groups, LHRC Library users and the public in general. The impact of these fact sheets is that the public will get knowledge of laws in each fact sheet and that they will use that knowledge to stand firmly for their rights where the need arises.

Lastly, the LHRC identified and engaged with local, regional and international influencing opportunities for mainstreaming of human rights concerns. More specifically, the LHRC engaged with SALAN, ACHPR and FIDH. In SALAN, the Centre has been a lead organization in the anti-death penalty campaign. This campaign has gained momentum in Tanzania, where the law reform commission is about to submit its recommendations to the ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice. Also, LHRC has been active in the ACHPR, by attending and making a presentation on the situation of human rights in Tanzania during the last session, held in November 2008 in Abuja Nigeria. LHRC enjoys the observer status it has and makes use of the Commission as a platform for advocacy. Among the issues raised there was the plight of Albinos in Tanzania, which has scorched the reputation of Tanzania. Likewise, LHRC being a member of FIDH, it has also been active in urgent appeals, organizing the anti-death penalty day and sending information about Tanzania's human rights situation to various treaty bodies such as CCPR and CRC.



## **2.2.7 Strategic partnership with the media and like-minded organizations forged and strengthened**

### **2.2.7.1 Media**

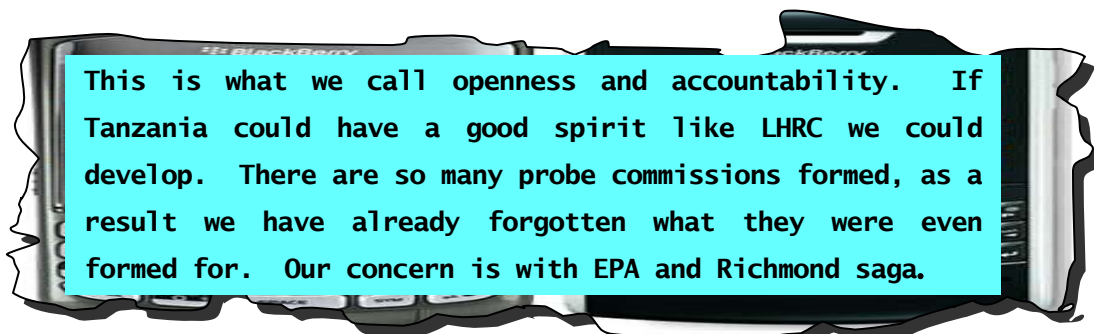
The Media plays a major role in creating public awareness, constituency building and mobilizing

support for advocacy. In 2008, LHRC has continued to produce weekly television and radio programs for mass education. In this year a total of 52

television programmes were produced as well as 52 radio programmes. In turn the Centre received 712 (up to October 08) messages from people participating in the live television program and 16 letters from listeners of the radio programme.

The TV program has captured the attention of many viewers in the country and even overseas. This is evidenced by many people writing messages and making calls during the live TV programs. The program has been a big support for mobilizing advocacy issues. Government institutions have requested the Pambanua TV programs in order to address the issues discussed.

The NEMC have requested Pambanua TV programs from 4<sup>th</sup> November 2008 and 26<sup>th</sup> November 2008, which dealt with Human rights and environmental rights in the mining areas. This is a piece of evidence that the Government and other policy makers pay attention to LHRC's advocacy work. For example, the President's office has requested the Pambanua TV program on the Richmond Saga, which was aired by Channel 10 on 13<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> February 2008 and BOT- External Payment Arrears (EPA) saga aired on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2008, 23rd January 2008 and 28<sup>th</sup> August 2008.



**This is what we call openness and accountability. If Tanzania could have a good spirit like LHRC we could develop. There are so many probe commissions formed, as a result we have already forgotten what they were even formed for. Our concern is with EPA and Richmond saga.**

*This is a text message sent to LHRC by one of the anonymous persons [viewers] during the **Live Pambanua of 28<sup>th</sup> August 2008** appreciating LHRC's work.*

LHRC has been a resource place that is used by the media to get resource persons and reference in human rights issues. The LHRC staff have

participated in different TV programs other than the *Pambanua TV Programme* like *Hamza Kasongo Hour TV Programme*, *Polisi na Jamii*, *Kipima Joto*, *Jambo Tanzania* and *Tuambie*. *Tuambie* and *Jambo Tanzania* are aired by channel ten, ITV and TBC media respectively.

#### **2.2.7.2 Partnership with Like Minded Organizations**

In this reporting period the LHRC was invited to 117 meetings organized by various like-minded organizations in and out of Tanzania. The LHRC for its part organized 19 meetings, workshops and working sessions held in LHRC's premises. List of all meetings attended is attached as **Annex "E"**. Notably, the LHRC hosted the Members of the Parliamentary Committee on the Social Welfare and Community Development. The LHRC presented brief papers on the activities managed by the Watches. The Members of Parliament were impressed with the papers and promised to closely work with LHRC whenever possible. As a result, it opened the door for cooperation between the Parliamentary Committee and LHRC whereby the LHRC was invited to participate in various public hearing meetings organized by different Parliamentary Committees. It is through these public meetings the LHRC submits its recommendations and concerns. The advocacy role of LHRC is considerable meaningful through these interventions.

### **2.8 Principles of good governance strengthened**

For the purposes of achieving a high level of effective advocacy for good governance, the LHRC established four major advocacy mechanisms hereafter called watches or panels. The watching role is operated through panels of prominent individuals from the general public. The watches follow up justice issues (performance and matters arising from courts of law), governance issues government's performance, issues from the parliament and electoral matters. The LHRC's Justice Watch, Government Watch and Parliament Watch commenced in 2007 while Election Watch will commence in 2009. The year 2007 was mainly used for laying a foundation for the operation of the panels. In

year 2008, the panels gained momentum and became more grounded on their watchdog role. The following is the narration of the performance of these Watches in 2008.

### **2.8.1 Justice Watch Panel**

The purpose of having this watch is to observe whether or not the judiciary of Tanzania delivers justice to the indigent and marginalized people. It is also to conduct research on impediments towards the administration of justice in the country. In short, Justice Watch observes and makes recommendations on administration of justice done by the judiciary.

During this reporting period the panelists held four (4) meetings. Issues addressed included technicalities in the law and the efficacy of land courts in the administration of justice. The panel has identified that the court system pays too much attention to technicalities in resolving of the matters brought before it rather than determining fully the rights of parties involved in disputes. This trend, which is becoming institutionalized by our courts, is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania which under article 107A (2) (e) provides that the Judiciary shall have a duty to dispense justice without being tied up with technical provisions which may obstruct the dispensation of Justice.

To build a case for reform, the panel conducted research in Arusha and Dar es Salaam. The research report has been compiled and will form part of the Justice Watch Annual Report of 2008. Other efforts have been made, and the findings have been communicated to the Minister of Constitutional affairs and Justice during a round table discussion held on the 15th October, 2008.

The initial advocacy was done by organizing and conducting Inter-University Human Rights Moot Court Competition which was held on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2008. A total of 30 university students participated from six universities in Tanzania (

University of Dar es salaam, University of Mzumbe, Tumaini University, Ruaha University, St. Augustine University and Makumira University). Two Universities, University of Dar es salaam and Mzumbe University, made it to the final and were awarded with a trophy carrying a commemoration of 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). All participants were awarded with a certificate of Participation in this meaningful event.



The moot court served as the initial advocacy towards addressing the issue of technicalities which have proved to be a hindrance to the administration of justice and the realization of people’s rights.

The following list of legislation was submitted to the Law Reform Commission under its Law Reform Project of 2009-2016 for consideration during the reform: the Appellate Jurisdiction Act and Court of Appeal Rules, The Criminal Procedure Act, The Civil Procedure Act, The Sexual Offences and Special Provision Act, The Law of Marriage Act, The Penal Code, The Witch Craft Act, The Refugee Act, The Terrorism Act, The Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act and The Intelligence and Security Services Act. All these pieces of legislation have provisions that are repugnant to human rights. LHRC is of the view that the proposed amendments will reinforce the protection and respect of human rights in Tanzania.

Through the Justice Watch, the LHRC made follow-ups on the hearing of the appeal of **Serengeti Case**<sup>6</sup> before the Court of Appeal of Tanzania, which was an appeal from the High Court of Tanzania at Dar es Salaam (Land Division). The LHRC was the appellant in the case which was previously heard and determined by the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance.



Demonstration in Dodoma - Celebrating 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of UDHR – condemned corruption in Tanzania

The High Court refused to enforce the decision, hence this appeal. Both parties exhausted their submissions before the Court and the judgment was delivered on notice.

Other cases that were monitored by the LHRC included a case of a demand for an Independent Candidature **Mtikila's Case**<sup>7</sup>. It has been noted that the government is reluctant to allow a private candidate to

contest for a presidential seat unless he/she is affiliated with a political party. This requirement is contrary to the freedom of association and the right to be elected.

Similarly, in the **Abdalah Zombe Case**<sup>8</sup>, the former Regional Police Commander has been charged with an offence of murder. Four people alleged to be bandits were shot dead. This case was also monitored. This case is perceived as a public interest case mainly due to the fact there developed a tendency by police officers to kill innocent people on the allegations that they are bandits, but the circumstances behind the death of such people often create a lot of doubts. The case at hand is one of the instances in which people have been killed without justifiable reasons.

<sup>6</sup> Serengeti Case in respect of 135 villagers whose houses were burnt down in 2000 by the government

<sup>7</sup> Court of Appeal of Tanzania of Civil Case No.20 of 2007 between the Attorney General (appellant) and Reverend Christopher Mtikila (respondent).

<sup>8</sup> Criminal Case NO. 26/2006 in the High Court of Tanzania at Dar es Salaam, R. Vs. Abdallah Zombe and 12 others.



The panel has monitored the proceedings of national interest cases in relation to grand corruption that involved **External Payment Arrears (EPA) Cases**<sup>9</sup>. The cases were filed on 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2008 following the outcry of the public. At first it appeared as if there would be pure impunity until the accused were finally charged. In this saga, 21 accused persons were charged with counts of theft, namely conspiracy, false pretence and forging company documents. Thereby they obtained money from the Bank of Tanzania (BOT) in their bank accounts contrary to the law.

In the same reporting period, the panel made a follow up of the **Mramba Case**<sup>10</sup>, which also involved 2 former ministers who abused their offices and caused substantial financial loss to the government, i.e. a loss of Tshs.11,752,350,120/-(11.7 billions).

### **2.8.2 Government Watch Panel**

During this reporting period the panelists held four(4) meetings. In the meetings the panelists focused on issues raised through newspaper surveys: embezzlements and misuse of the public funds, the Presidential order on the BoT saga, the implementation of the Parliamentary resolution on the Richmond saga [23 Parliamentary Recommendations], threats to the whistle blowers, the media & Journalists [*Mwanahalisi* and *Jambo*] forums, dissolution of the cabinet and the resultant formulation of the new/reshuffled Cabinet. Additionally the LHRC addressed *Ethics and Accountability of Public Leaders in the current situation in Tanzania* and *Human Rights Violations and Environmental Impact in the Mining Sector* conducted in Kahama and Geita Goldmines.

***The Government Takes Action on EPA suspects***

*In 2007 LHRC has been in fore front with other organizations and the people of Tanzania to put pressure to the government to take action against EPA scandal suspects. Eventually, the Government took action. Some EPA suspects are now facing criminal charges in the Courts of law*

<sup>9</sup> External Payment Arrears (EPA) Cases (Criminal cases) NOs. 1153 of 2008, 1154 of 2008 and 1155 of 2008.

<sup>10</sup> Criminal case NO.1200/2008 between Republic versus Basili Pesambili Mramba & Another

It was found that there are serious violations of human rights in mining areas which include unlawful displacement, inadequate and unfair compensation, serious pollution that leads to the death of human beings and animals and the violation of the right to a clean environment by air pollution etc. Some of the 86 victims of the Geita Gold Mine operations are still living in tents to date after they were unlawfully evicted from their houses to allow mining operations on their land.

As reported last year, the LHRC conducted a fact-finding mission in Yaeda Chini Valley where Hadzabe people are located among the indigenous peoples of Tanzania. The saga emanates from the decision of the local government giving concessions to a foreign investor without the prior consent of the people. Later the Center was informed about the withdrawal of the Arabic Investor (United Arab Emirates Safari Company) from Yaeda Chini, Mbulu District. As reported by the representative of the Hadzabe people,



Mr. Richard Barrow, and reported by the media in June, the investor could not stand the strong pressure coming from LHRC and a few other Human Rights organizations. This fact is one of the case studies for our advocacy process and strategies in insuring that the rights of indigenous people are protected by legislation are underway.

The fact that the problems in Zanzibar became intense led some 20 members of a political party (CUF) to petition through UN officers in Dar es Salaam seeking secession for Zanzibar. The LHRC intervened through a press release on the on-going saga and requested the President to intervene on the dispute, to ensure just treatment to the 12 persons arrested on treason allegations and

to immediately release them should the allegations for the arrest be connected to politics. In that regard, the Center also conducted a fact finding mission in Pemba on the 7<sup>th</sup> of June, 2008. The press statement received a wide media coverage, including international coverage. Two days after the press release, the arrested persons were released and recovered their documents.

The LHRC also made a close follow up of the EAC study on East African employees. This was conducted by Government Watch. The report from the researcher has already been submitted and edited. The findings of the study reveal that the government is deliberately denying the claims of the EAC retirees and contradicts itself in the amount to be paid. The government not only denies the rights of these retirees but it also acts contrary to the EAC mediation Agreement of 1984 and the court verdict on the matter. Immediate measures should be taken to remedy the situation.

Other interventions included the LHRC's follow-up studies of the **National Teachers Strike** (a dispute between teachers and the government), the higher learning students strike, a press conference and public debate on the issue of the Zimbabwe election, a dialogue on the political situation of Sub-Saharan countries during elections and concerns about the President's controversial speech when addressing the Parliament on 21<sup>st</sup> August 2008.

Finally, LHRC prepared a booklet on the Public Leaders Code of Ethics. The booklet provides the highlights of The Public Leaders Code of Ethics Act (Cap 398 R.E 2002). This booklet also highlights the current situation of the Public Leaders in relation to the on going scandals, the gaps of the law and recommendations. This booklet, which is written using very simple language, will provide the reader with the insights on the said law to enable normal citizens to participate in the reform process. Other activities done regarding the Public Leaders' Code of Ethics will appear in detail in the specific report of the same.

### 2.8.3 Watching the performance of the Parliament

Four meetings of the panelists of Parliament Watch were conducted. In each quarter one meeting took place. The panelists discussed the rationale of having Members of Parliament with special seats. It was also observed that the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania need a lot of amendments, particularly with regard to powers vested in the president in respect to those vested in the parliament. Research was also done to see whether or not Members of Parliament visit their Constituencies and whether or not they



involve their voters in matters discussed in Parliament before they attend Parliament any sessions. The said research was conducted in three districts in Mara region, namely Serengeti, Tarime and Bunda. The same research was conducted in Mbeya and Dar Es Salaam. Most of the findings of the research disclosed that most of the Members of Parliament do not visit their Constituencies. They also never involve their

people in matters debated in Parliament.

Additionally, in this reporting time, the LHRC attended four Parliamentary Sessions held in Dodoma (from 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2008 to 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2008; from 8<sup>th</sup> -25<sup>th</sup> April, 2008; from 13<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2008; and 28<sup>th</sup> October 2008 to 7<sup>th</sup> November, 2008 respectively). These Parliamentary sessions were of great importance because they are where LHRC gathered data and information on important issues raised by Members of Parliament. The LHRC observed seriousness of Members of Parliament and Ministers when addressing matters of Public concern during debates in Parliament.

Due to the fact that LHRC's staff networks and discusses with Members of Parliament on various concerns and recommendations in the analyzed bills, it happened that Members of Parliament take our recommendations and debate them in Parliament. The impact of this is that LHRC's recommendations are very often incorporated in the final versions of laws.

Furthermore, under this arrangement, eight Television programmes were facilitated focusing on the role of the Parliament. Issues addressed included newly appointed Cabinet Members of the Tanzania government and their impact on social, economic and political concerns for the people of Tanzania; the walk-out from the Parliament's Session by the Opposition Parties' Members of Parliament; African public leaders' accountability to the people; new Parliamentary standing orders; and issues of Government accountability on matters decided by the Parliament.

***Parliament Watch Panel***

***"In the year 2008, LHRC analyzed 25 bills tabled in Parliament. The LHRC submitted 111 recommendations, which were then presented to the Parliament Committees and later on added into the Acts of parliament. Out of the recommendations, 49 were accepted, which is about 45% of all the recommendations were taken aboard"***

The LHRC presented a paper on concerns and recommendations on the HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Bill to the Parliamentary Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development. The committee received our recommendations and promised to work on them positively. Out of 21 recommendations made by LHRC, eleven (11) recommendations were considered by the Committee and finally by the whole Parliament. This was also done in other Committees. In this regard, therefore, LHRC continued to identify key Parliamentary Committees' members and clerks in various Parliamentary Standing Committees for advocacy and lobbying purposes. Apart from the Constitutional, Legal and Public Administration Parliamentary Standing Committee, the LHRC identified many other committees to closely work with. These include Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security, Industries and

Trade, Social Welfare, Community Development and Finance and Economic Affairs.

### **2.9: Corporate Social Responsibility for human rights observance campaigned for and adopted**

This output was planned to be implemented from January 2009 onwards. It may be noted that over the past decade, a good number of civil society organizations including the LHRC have been very active in human rights promotion in Tanzania. With the wave of market economy and globalization, the corporate sector has been growing at an unprecedented rate. Increasingly, the corporate sector has become one of the key sectors for promotion and protection of human rights. Violations of human rights in the corporate sector have become notable in society. LHRC will make efforts to bring on board the corporate sector in human rights promotion and protection work. The LHRC will seek innovative ways of making the corporate sector responsible.

As a preliminary part of the 2009 activities, in 2008, the LHRC organized and hosted a workshop facilitated by the Netherlands-based NGO called **Aim for Human Rights** under its programme known as “Human Rights and Business Project.” The meeting took place on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June, 2008 at LHRC. The participants were mainly Civil Society Organizations and the idea behind it was to create an awareness to the effect that Human Rights can also be incorporated in both economic and social undertakings of the Tanzanian Community.

### **2.10: System of LHRC’s Data and information capture strengthened.**

The LHRC’s system of data capture and information management has been improved through out the year 2008. For better protection and internal control of data and information, LHRC made changes in the server room as well as in the data management system. From the start, the LHRC had to perform this on a phase basis.

In the first phase the LHRC Purchased three important pieces of hardware. These were the Server Rack Cabinet – 42U with KVM switch, Sun SPARC/Fire Enterprise Server (Sun Microsystems Servers), and Multifunctional Printer - MFP (Nashuatec or Kyocera).

During the second phase, the LHRC purchased a server rack cabinet to accommodate servers and enhance security to network controllers and software to accommodate the applications systems. These included Portable Document Format Adobe Acrobat (PDF/A basic installation and setup), Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise Edition, and Windows Xp Professional service pack 2. As a result the data and information system of the LHRC is highly upgraded and effective. This, in turn, has increased the efficacy and efficiency of work.

### **2.11 Reliable and up to date information on policies, legal issues and issues of practice collected, analyzed and disseminated.**

In 2008, LHRC gathered and disseminated concrete, reliable and up-to-date information on policies, legal issues and issues of practice for the purpose of facilitating advocacy as well as feeding this information into other activities. Other activities included selecting, cataloguing, indexing, classifying, organizing

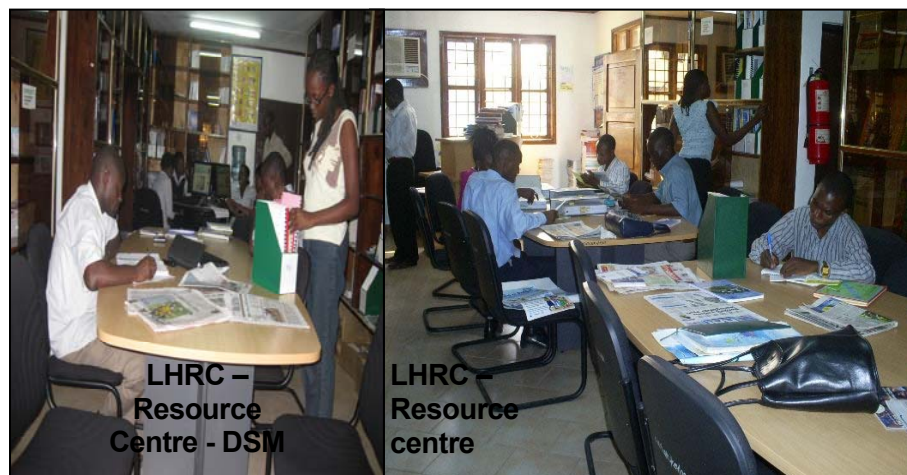


preservating and weeding the publications in the Resource LHRC. Likewise, promotion and/or exhibitions were done. During the year 2008, the LHRC made 4 exhibitions. The first was the **CSO Exhibition at Mnazi Mmoja Grounds** where 682 publications (14 titles) were displayed, sold or disseminated for free. This exhibition was attended by 231 CSOs

from all over the country. The second exhibition was at the University of Dar es Salaam during the anti-death penalty campaign, where 9 different titles were disseminated (roughly 120 copies each). Thirdly, during the **Sabasaba Trade 2008 Fair**, 1,120 publications (41 titles) were put on show and disseminated. **During the Annual Human Rights Conference in Dodoma**, a total 6,785 of LHRC publications with different titles were disseminated to our various stakeholders, including paralegals, monitors, clients for the legal aid clinics and the general public.

### 2.11.1 LHRC documentation Unit and Resource Centre

This is another very important tool to empower people on matters of Human Rights and Good Governance. The resource Centre gives an opportunity for Students, academics, policy makers and the general public to access



information. In 2008, the resource centre was visited by 630 users (352 males and 278 females).

In the same facility, LHRC published 24,500 copies of 12 different publications and received 5,883 copies of different titles from various partners. A total of 49,353 copies of different publications have been disseminated to various stakeholders, such as students, paralegals, legal aid clients, monitors, village legal workers, like-minded organizations, government and governmental



institutions, learning institutions and the general public. On details of the dissemination see Appendix F.

However, several other publications are in their final stages of publishing and may be finalized within these few weeks before next year, 2009. These include the *Maadili ya Viongozi wa Umma* [Booklet on public leadership ethics], *Technicalities in Law: Substantive Justice at Jeopardy* [Research Report]; and *Analysis of 12<sup>th</sup> Parliamentary Session* [Research Report].



*Hon. Magareth Sitta, Minister for Community Development, Gender and Children shakes hand with the LHRC Staff after receiving some copies of the publications during the CSO Exhibition at the Mnazi Mmoja Grounds, Dar es Salaam from 25<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> November 2008*

In 2008, the LHRC installed document lockers in five Village Information Centres to the existing paralegal units of Kiteto, Babati, Loliondo, Serengeti & Tarime. At first, a needs assessment was conducted. Then, the LHRC identified the local need for information and assessed the possibilities of delivering information. Moreover, village information personnel were recruited (among paralegals themselves) to maintain these documentation lockers. The LHRC will frequently update the information resources. In the long run, the Village Information Centres, will improve the awareness and education levels of the local population served by the Paralegal Organizations.

In 2008 the LHRC purchased 19 different publications to add to LHRC's resource stock and contribute to the continual learning process. These included

the *Mulla on the Code of Civil Procedure* - 4 sets; *Sarkar on Law of Evidence* - 2 sets; *Organization Behavior* by Robin - 4; *Law of Torts in Tanzania* - 1; *Civil Procedure in Tanzania* -1; and *Tanzania Law Reports, 1998* - 5.

### 2.11.2 the Website

The Centre worked on its website and improved it throughout the year. It has served as a reliable source of e-publications and information to many users nationally, regionally and internationally.



A new face of the LHRC's Website Home Page – <http://www.humanrights.or.tz>

### **2.3. Purpose III - Performance and sustainability of LHRC improved**

To achieve the third purpose, LHRC works and builds its institutional capacity to be able to perform more efficiently, more effectively and to be more sustainable. The success of the organization in promoting and protecting human rights will depend, among other things, on the capability and commitment of its staff and the availability of material and financial resources for the smooth implementation of programme activities. The culture of accountability at all levels of the organization plays a significant role in enhancing organizational effectiveness. LHRC has made a deliberate effort to improve its performance and sustainability by undertaking diverse demand driven measures.

#### **2.3.1: A Human Resource Management improved**

The success of LHRC depends, to a large extent, on human resources. Efficient and effective human resource management is key to improving organizational effectiveness. The LHRC embarked on several measures geared toward retaining and hiring competent staff. Efforts made to transform most, if not all, staff from employee to devotee status maximized institutional and programmatic productivity for social justice.

In 2008, the LHRC **recruited 9 full time employees**. As a result, all positions requiring hiring of staff were filled in time. Recruitment of staff was done. Moreover, LHRC received **121 applications** for internships. It succeeded in considering only **28 students** due to limitation of space.

During this period, management continued using a comprehensive capacity building needs program prepared in 2007 and updated after every staff appraisal exercise. A Human Resource consultant was hired at the beginning of the operational plan. During the year, the work was done to ensure that all identified necessary staff were hired or replaced as the case may be. Additionally five (5) computers, three (3) laptops, two (2) desktops and two (2)

printers were procured during the year. Availability of working tools created an environment conducive to work. As a result there is an improved staff

performance, improved staff morale and improved workplace relations.



LHRC members at the AGM – in May 2008

The LHRC worked on improving staff morale and hence performance, knowledge and enhanced skills. The following staff were/are attending university studies programmes. These are Ezekiel Massanja – conducting research (MBA), Francis Kiwanga

– continuing with training (MBA), Theresia Kinabo – continuing with training (LL.B), George William – conducting research (MBA), Rodrick Maro – attending LL.B evening programme at Open University of Tanzania, Hellen Kijo – Bisimba – attending PhD studies in U.K.

The LHRC also organized two sessions of staff appraisals during the year. The process of performance appraisal was done in the form of a participatory evaluation system. The dialogue between staff and supervisors about work performance was effectively and efficiently done. Recommendations from staff appraisals are being implemented. As a result, staff awareness on their strengths and challenges increased, and staff performance was enhanced.

### **2.3.2: HIV/AIDS**

In regard to the battle against HIV/AIDS, the Centre did three major tasks. Voluntary counseling and testing was done during the staff retreat that took place in Moshi in November 2008. Counselors from AMREF, Mbuyuni VCT

facilitated the activity. A total number of 31 staff and volunteers underwent voluntary testing. Out of 31 people 16 were men while 15 were female.

Secondly, a sensitization workshop on HIV/AIDS was done at the Head Office by a facilitator from TACAIDS, and voluntary counseling and testing will be done during a staff retreat scheduled to take place in Moshi in November 2008. Seventeen permanent staff and volunteers from the Arusha office attended the training. The training was facilitated by Dr. Kassam Matembo of Kijenge RC Dispensary and Mrs. Kidika Hamadi of Islashar Charitable Hospital.

Thirdly, Condoms have been made abundantly available at the work place. In 2008, 4 cartons of condoms were purchased and distributed to four offices of LHRC, namely the head office, Magomeni, Buguruni and the Arusha office.



One of LHRC' s Staff on VCT

On the other hand, a review of the implementation of the recommendations was done by the consultant between January and early February 2008. It was reported that 21 recommendations were fully implemented. So far all recommendations were fully implemented. These included amendments to the financial and staff manuals, the hiring of four new staff to strengthen internal controls, and improving service delivery.

LHRC has established an Audit Committee of the Board which commenced its work during the year by engaging new auditors. A workshop was conducted for all staff aiming at assisting them to clarify their financial management responsibilities. Moreover, financial approval limits were set by the Board & included in the FA manual. Procedure for procuring of fixed assets was done,

and the Common Basket fund operational procedures was approved by donors, signing a Memorandum of Understanding. The second amendment of the financial and staff manuals was proposed to be done in early February 2009. All in all, the result was that internal controls were strengthened, transparency in financial management increased, and proper control of funds was in place.

### **2.3.3 Gender**

LHRC had a number of accomplishments concerning gender during this reporting period. For instance a Gender Sensitization Training Workshop was conducted for all LHRC staffs and volunteers on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2008 in Dar es Salaam and in Arusha on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2008. In the workshop it was suggested as a way forward that the legal aid clients should be informed that female legal officers are equally competent to discharge their professional duties regardless of their sex and that clients should be encouraged to respect female legal officers. Likewise the workshop noted that human rights education needed to be provided continuously at all Legal Aid Clinics so that clients could get rid of the mentality of choosing legal officers of a particular sex, age, tribe or religion to assist in their cases. It was also found that the LHRC staff, when attending clients, would need to consider them as clients, so that they develop a fiduciary relationship which later on would help them to benefit from each other. In short, the Center learned that the established human rights clubs could be used to educate the public on gender issues. As part of a future plan the center envisages holding a workshop which would involve family members of the staff so that gender issues can be understood at the family level.

Secondly, LHRC organized an Anti-FGM Coalition Quarterly Meeting which was held on 15<sup>th</sup> August 2008. The meeting was effective and resulted into the following results. Number one was the well organized campaign on Zero Tolerance for FGM which was held in Tarime district, one of the areas leading for FGM in Tanzania. Secondly, the coalition got a clear entry point into more effective advocacy when it was commissioned by the Ministry of Community Affairs to review the existing national plan of action. It was a successful intervention since all gender related



issues of policy are supposed to be covered. The task to review the national plan of action on FGM was given to Coalition members by Hon. Magreth Sitta. Mainly it was to look at the challenges, successes and obstacles and to give a way forward.

The meeting was thereafter followed by a translation of the gender policy into Kiswahili language. From 5<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> September 2008, Anti FGM coordinators took part in the coalition's activities, which were organized by a Coalition member - Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT). The workshop aimed at training community facilitators to come up with strategies that work to address FGM in this particular district, because different strategies work differently in each district/region. Further, it was mentioned that there is a need to be specific in Tarime district, since it is the district that has been one of the prominent districts in practicing FGM and other cultural practices and traditions that violate human rights. This workshop was strategically conducted in September, since it is before the FGM season which is normally done every December in Tarime district.

**Fight against FGM records significant improvement, House told**

By Judica Tarimo, Dodoma

THERE is significant improvement in the country's fight against female genital mutilation, (FGM), a deeply-rooted traditional and cultural practice that subjects women to serious health complications, the House was told.

This was disclosed by Deputy Minister for Community Development, Gender and Child Affairs, Dr Lucy Nkya in Parliament yesterday in response to a question by Diana Chilolo (Special-Seats, CCM), who had wanted to know what the government was doing to eradicate the problem.

The deputy minister said the government in collaboration with non governmental organisations had adopted several measures that helped to reduce the problem to a large extent.

Nkya disclosed that studies conducted during 2004/05, showed that FGM had sharply decreased from 44 to 38 per cent in Mara, 27 to 22.7 per cent in Iringa, 20 to 18 per cent in Morogoro and 18 to 15 per cent in Singida regions.

"According to the same study, there is significant reduction of FGM in Arusha and Manyara regions," said the minister, adding: "FGM is accelerated by barbaric traditional practices and customs, which call on concerted and long-term stakeholders efforts to eliminate the vice."

The government had embarked on educative programmes for magistrates, police officers, doctor, and community development experts on the dangers of FGM. These programmes have already reached several regions-including Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara.

Under the same programme, noted the minister, community development experts and magistrates from Simanjiro, Babati, Arumeru, Ngorongoro, Rombo districts had undergone training on the negative effects of FGM.

Nkya said the government is planning to continue sensitising religious leaders from the areas practising FGM to win their commitment in fighting the problem.

"We will still collaborate with some NGOs in driving FGM out of these communities. The government appreciates and values contributions of civil societies in the country's war against these traditional practices," she said.

According to the deputy minister, strategic NGOs currently in government network are Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), Tanzania Media Women Association (Tamwa), World Vision, WOWAP, Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), AFNET, and DJAL.

Additionally, the Centre continued to make a follow-up on the gender based violence issue of Kulwa Samwel (the woman who had acid poured on some parts of her body). CCBRT currently informed LHRC that her medical condition can be treated at the hospital near where Kulwa resides and identified the hospital as Kolandoto hospital in Geita, Mwanza. The Centre contributed a total amount of Tsh. 106,000 to assist her, and so far Tshs. 50, 000 has already been sent to her.

In the quest for realization of gender equality, LHRC met several challenges and learnt a number of lessons as well. In a nutshell the following were the findings of LHRC. It was noted that the implementation of the LHRC's gender policy needed more improvement to realize its key goal. One apparent challenge was the lack of will to participate fully in network activities by many other organizations. As a result LHRC ended up doing a number of activities which ought to have been performed by the members of the network. LHRC learned with concern that harmful practices such FGM die hard. It was thus found that LHRC needs to come up with new ways of eradicating FGM in some areas. The Mara region is an area of particular concern, since the police, village authorities and other law enforcers were not well equipped or positioned to tackle the issue because of fear of the community's cultural and traditional roots.

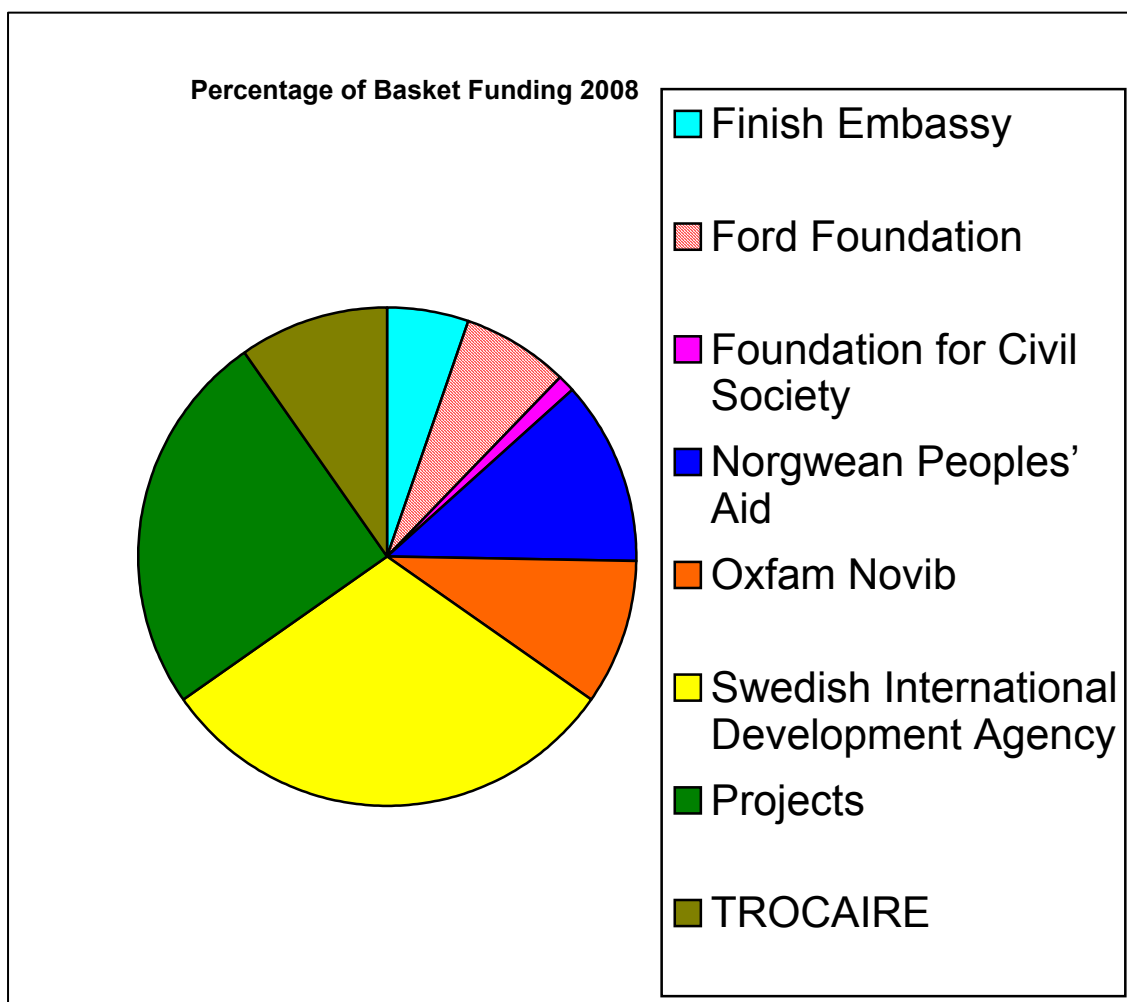
Additionally, LHRC took note of the fact that, during the course of the legal aid provision, the number of women was very small compared with that of men who constituted the majority. LHRC did enquire into the situation. In response to the enquiry, a paralegal from DIAC told the LHRC that according to the tradition of the *Gogo*, which is the main tribe in Dodoma, women are not allowed to involve themselves in legal matters because they will be seen as misbehaving before men. It appeared vividly that women with matrimonial issues were afraid of their husbands, to the extent that they cannot report abuses which their husbands do to them for fear of being divorced and their children suffering.



LHRC also learnt that many organizations outside do depend on and appreciate LHRC for its knowledge and experience on several issues. Therefore, it is a lesson for LHRC to work hard and maintain this credibility.

#### **2.3.4: Existing sources of income retained and additional new sources identified**

Financial resources constitute a life blood of the organization. Over the past ten years, the LHRC has received financial support from a number of development partners and has also generated its own income to complement development partners' support. These partners include, but are not limited to, the following: **Embassy of Sweden, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Embassy of Finland, Oxfam NOVIB, TROCAIRE, the Ford Foundation and the Foundation for Civil Society.** The organization has been raising a small proportion of funds from its consultancy services, membership fees and subscriptions.



During this reporting period the LHRC managed to keep all previous donors on board. In February 2009, the Executive Director will meet representatives from various development partners to discuss funding possibilities. The year 2009 will be the last year for TROCAIRE to fund our organization due to the closure of their Tanzania office; LHRC is now looking for other development partners to fill the gap.

During the year, LHRC continued to look for consultancy projects and carried out some consultancy work. Implemented consultancies included FUTURES CONSTELLA on implementation of HIV policies in the country and ORGUT, which gave LHRC a contract for providing the consultancy service of assessing the budgetary allocations to Local Governments and accountability for those allocations. The consultancy for three months was completed in October 2008. As a result funds for Oxygen Cylinder increased.

Unfortunately, the development of the funding plan was delayed by the sudden departure of the co-operant from CUSO. Completion of this important document will be done in early 2009. However there is a ground work for the establishment of an endowment fund started this year. So far the concept note of the fund has been developed. The concept note requires the appointment of a consultant to spearhead the process.

### **2.3.5: Transparency in the financial management systems maintained**

Transparency is one of the key values of the LHRC. The organization continued to maintain transparency in resource mobilization and management to uphold the spirit of accountability and integrity in the organization.

The LHRC endeavored to implement all recommendations made by Auditors in the previous year's [2007] report. For the year 2008 audit, the LHRC is prepared to complete it not later than mid-March 2009. Clean financial

certificates enhance the credibility of LHRC's financial accountability. Moreover, all four quarterly financial reports were issued during the year. These reports were discussed by the management and tabled at the Board meeting. Issues of financial implications of the Centre's activities were highlighted, discussed and resolved in order to improve the financial management of the LHRC.



**LHRC Board Members photos**

During this year one audit report was presented to the Board. The Board made directives based on the auditor's recommendations to close some of the dormant bank accounts, which was done. One bank account at CRDB

was closed and all of the auditor's recommendations were implemented in this reporting period. All these had the effect of maintaining financial governance of the LHRC and increasing transparency in managing LHRC's funds.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is a continuous process done at different levels of activity implementation. Reports were prepared for activities done, and meetings to review activities done were conducted. However the comprehensive M&E system was not completed. This ensured that all activities were being implemented and the intended results were realized.

The LHRC's management conducted its meeting 3 times, which is once per month, to discuss and review the progress of the implementation of the programmes as per the action plan. This has been a continuous activity and the following was done to make sure our premises are in good condition. In

particular, replacement of wall sockets in the kitchen, replacement of bulbs in the library, replacement of pressure pump used to pump water to our reserve tank at the top of the building and replacement of 48 defective fluorescent tubes in the HQ building, and the replacement of toilet covers in the Executive Director's Office. There are also plans to provide car shading and a hut for guards on duty.

### **2.3.6: Quality of LHRC's products and services improved**

LHRC is considered among the civil society the pace- and- standard setter on promotion of human rights in eastern and central African. This fact poses a big challenge to the LHRC to live up to the expectations of diverse stakeholders. LHRC needs to do its best to radically improve the quality of its products and services.

In this year LHRC Well maintained and clean premises. Functioning facilities to assure good working environment

### **2.3.7: Improved governance of LHRC**

Sustainable performance of the LHRC requires strategic direction and prudent leadership. The Board of Directors, as a think tank of the organization, needs to play its part to ensure that the organization maximizes its impact for realizing a society characterized by social justice. This governing body plays a significant role in determining the direction and sustainability of the LHRC.



The Speaker of the Parliament of Tanzania –  
A guest of Honour to LHRC - AGM

The LHRC undertook a participatory gap analysis of the governing body and provided tailored capacity building interventions to enhance its governance in the coming three years. a training session on organizational governance and team building was conducted in October 2008 for members of the Board of

Directors. All Scheduled BoD meetings were held. The LHRC held its 7<sup>th</sup> AGM during this reporting period, the Speaker of the Parliament of Tanzania was the guest of honour.

A review of the organization's policies and guidelines will be started by the end of this year; it will be completed early next year. The last review of policies was done by the board in August 2007. The BoD participated in the donors meeting in April 2008. Thus adequate funds are available for LHRC activities. The process to select an auditor for 2008 accounts was done by the Audit Committee of the Board, and Mekonsult was chosen.

The following part of the Progress Report 2008 provides a general overview of the challenges faced, the lessons learned from what was implemented and recommendations for future interventions.

### **3.1 Challenges**

#### **3.1.1 Challenges Faced in the provision of Legal Aid**

In the Last quarter, the owner of the office building at Magomeni Legal Aid Clinic has given LHRC a notice of increase of rent. The rent has now been increased by about 300%, and a failure to pay will result in eviction from the building. Initial attempts to negotiate have been done and further attempts will be made. This poses a big challenge to our operation, and consequently it will have an impact on the people who attend legal aid clinic for services.

In the first and second quarters of this year, the workload in the clinics was very high. One lawyer had to attend from 20 up to 25 clients per day and 70 to 100 per month. This high number of clients is a testament to the effectiveness of human right's education. Many people resorted to the courts to seek justice. The number of clients grew every day but resources are the same.

It may be noted that the biggest challenge facing the legal aid clinics was the low voltage of the electric power. This problem hindered many activities, especially the preparation and printing of documents, because the computers could not work. Similarly, the LHRC was faced with the lack of a data base system. The clinics leaned that there is a need for an effective data base system, to have access to accurate data and to enhance proper clients' records. Other challenges included corruption in courts, some clients not reporting when they won their cases, clients who come at the eleventh hour (almost time barred), and the small number of legal officers compared to clients.

Some clients did not bring feedback on what happens in court, mostly when they are successful in their cases. Thus it makes it difficult to have proper records of cases won by clients after coaching. Additionally, some clients take action slowly when they have legal problems and thus there are times when they come to the clinic that legal officers have to assist them in a rush. This makes it difficult for the legal officers.

### **3.1.2 Challenges Faced in conducting Human Rights Monitoring**

The LHRC noted that the facilities for monitors created challenges. Among these challenges were postages expenses, the cost of stationeries and phone communications. It was also seen as a big challenge that there were incidences of intimidation of human rights defenders.

The LHRC also faces a challenge in maintaining and replacing the monitors. Another challenge is following-up so many ad hoc cases that need intervention. This might either compromise the quality of work or leave some incidences unattended.

### **3.1.3 Challenges Faced in Mass Education**

The high cost of TV programmes and radio programmes poses a challenge in using this tool, which is very effective for advocacy. The costs for our TV programme Pambanua have now been tripped from \$ 1000 to \$ 3000 per program. We are negotiating with the company to consider reducing the cost. The problem is also experienced with the radio programme *Darubini* aired by TBC1.

In this reporting period, the LHRC was not fully funded. Hence, some financial constraints led us to drop of some of our activities. Moreover, the operational plan seemed to be over ambitious in some programmes. For instance, the LHRC planned to train village councils of six wards in four district of Geita, Ukerewe, Maswa and Bariadi. This was an average of 24 training sessions per district, which

is a huge task that cannot be accomplished in the time allocated considering the quality needed.

#### **3.1.4 Challenges faced by Justice Watch**

LHRC experienced difficulties in accessing information from the judiciary. This situation has sometimes been a way of discouraging and keeping some officers from access to important information needed to develop some conceptual work. It was a challenge faced in watching the judiciary, whose independence is not yet fully attained. The executive sometimes interferes with the decision of the judiciary, and the judiciary itself is not consistent on addressing issues.

#### **3.1.4 Challenges faced by Government Watch**

Because of being critical of the government in some matters, LHRC is not invited to some government forums where our views and recommendations are vital and could add value to the matter.

The procedure to obtain documents, even when the document is a public document, is very cumbersome. This hinders our efforts to find balanced research results as a view from the government sometimes is impossible to obtain.

#### **3.1.4 Challenges Faced by the Parliament Watch**

LHRC has subscribed to the government Bookshop for the purpose of getting some copies of various publications. However, the government's *Gazette*, the Bills of the parliament, other publications from the government and relevant laws are normally out of stock in the government bookshop.

#### **3.1.5 Challenges Faced in Publication and Documentation**

Most of the consumers of our publications are in far and remote areas of Tanzania. The costs associated with dissemination of the publications, whether by the use of post offices or door-to-door delivery, are substantial.



Similarly, the Centre's limited financial resources allocated for the purchase of new publications and/or text books hindered the improvement and updating of the Resource LHRC.

Because of a lack of computers and IT facilities at our paralegal Centres and the poor/very minimal usage of e-information/soft copies (especially by the staff users), increases paper work and hence costs increased. Finally, the modality/approach of developing Village Information Centres and the documentation lockers, especially the Village Information Centres, has been a challenge.

## **3.2 Lessons**

### **3.2.1 Lessons from the Legal Aid Services**

Most of the mediation and reconciliations conducted at legal clinics have proved to be effective tools which serves time and Resources. All legal aid clinics will try to employ this technique in the effort to settle conflicts.

It was also noted that several parties are not ready to respond to reconciliation or even to mediation conducted by the court. The LHRC learned that proper coaching to the client enables them to represent themselves thoroughly, but this is possible only for clients who have attained a certain degree of literacy; for the illiterate clients it is still a challenge in such a way that they even fail to properly inform their lawyers of what is transpiring in court.

Implementation of new laws calls for more responsibility for the government to raise awareness about the new law. If the law introduces specific organs, there is need for government to have all these structures in place. For instance, introduction of the new dispute settlement mechanism on land matters has created more problems. In some districts and in the High Court, the tribunal has not been created up to now. In addition, the LHRC learned that the weakness of the old land laws has brought about a multiplicity of land disputes, even many of the current laws trace their source to the past land regime. Therefore, we still have a long way to go to have a reliable land management system in Tanzania. It was noted that in the coming year it will be very important to introduce some other new tools for data collection which will provide accurate information independently that does not depend on a data base system. The LHRC also learned that there is a need to have lawyers specializing in service provision depending on the type of cases (e.g. Land, Employment, Family, etc.) This will increase efficiency. The Arusha office and Magomeni Clinics are receiving so many

land issues on inheritance brought about by women. This aspect gives one the lesson that recognition of women rights is still a problem in the community.

### **3.2.2 Lessons from the Human Rights Monitoring**

The LHRC has learned that the responsiveness of monitors depends on their capacity building trainings, which activate their morale to follow-up and report on human rights abuses. Similarly the LHRC has noted that the presence of human rights monitors at a district level is a meaningful and sustainable way to uncover violations all over the country, particularly from the grassroots level. It was observed further that making intervention through any means creates awareness to the public which in turn report to LHRC-HRM frequently.

### **3.2.3 Lessons from the Mass Education**

The LHRC noted that paralegals are widely known and their work is appreciated among the governmental institutions, NGOs and individuals. As the LHRC had experience from the old paralegal areas, it was easy to establish paralegals in new paralegals areas, and now the paralegals in one training session have gone further even to establish paralegals' CBOs.

It was learnt that the LHRC is viewed as an institution of learning that offers some training on human rights. This is supported by letters we received from people requesting for training about human rights. After every training session, most participants sought advice in different issues. This indicates that there is a need to link outreach services with legal aid services. Finally the LHRC learnt that the television programs were also viewed by government officials, and issues of concerned are addressed by the government on different occasions, like a presidential speech in the parliament or in the media.

### **3.2.4 Lessons from the Justice Watch**

The LHRC learnt that promotion and protection of human rights is an endless process which requires a combination of joint efforts of human rights activists, the

state organs and common people. LHRC learnt that when people are made aware of their rights and are empowered with court procedures, they are placed in a better position to defend and pursue their claims before the courts of law.

### **3.2.5 Lessons from the Government Watch**

The LHRC learned that when people are empowered on their rights, they are always in a better position to demand government accountability. It was learned that the panelists (when available) have always been resourceful in many aspects of the implementation of the activities. Likewise, when government is put under pressure it can be forced to act accordingly.

### **3.2.5 Lessons from the Parliament Watch**

The parliament has now opened up to get the views and recommendation of civil society and other interested groups. At the time of discussing bills, the various Parliamentary Committees do invite interested groups and individuals to present their concerns.

The parliament has reformed and there is an opportunity for private bills to be tabled in the parliament. LHRC is now working on the strategy to use the opportunity to work with individual members of parliament to table private bills in the parliament.

### **3.2.6 Lessons from the Publication and Documentation**

LHRC's publication is becoming very popular and very useful to various groups in the country. There is a need to review the old publication to accommodate various changes in legal system. There is a need also to produce simplified versions on the most common problems such as the Right to Bail, the Land Dispute Mechanism, how to write a will and inheritance, which are needed by common people mainly in rural areas.

## Financial Report for the period ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2008

### LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY - DECEMBER 2008

A) INCOME FOR THE YEAR					
	Particulars	Funds Committed	Funds Received	Balance on due funds	Overall Balance
		A	C	D=(B-C)	E=(A-C)
		\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>1</b>	<b>INCOME FROM BASKET FUND DONORS</b>				
	Opening Balance		49,072		
	Finish Embassy	82,451	82,451	-	-
	Novib	138,913	138,913	-	-
	Embassy of Sweden	750,054	750,054	-	-
	Ford Foundation	100,000	100,000	-	-
	NORAD /NPA	176,000	176,000	-	-
	Foundation for Civil Society	19,685	19,685	-	-
	Trocaire	150,000	150,000	-	-
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>1,417,103</b>	<b>1,466,175</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>SHORT TERM PROJECTS</b>				
	Opening Balance		10,444		
	Equality Now		21,140		
	Constella Futures		8,965		
	Salan		3,600		
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>44,149</b>		
<b>3</b>	<b>FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES</b>				
	Opening Balance		83,027		
	Members subscription Fees		398		-
	Client Contributions+Photocopy		2,559		-
	Membership fees		17		-
	Sale of books		618		-
	Other income		51,663		-
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>138,282</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>INTEREST INCOME</b>				
	Bank Interest		1,423		
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>TOTAL GRANT/INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>1,417,103</b>	<b>1,650,029</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR		(1,560,099)		
	Balance of Funds c/f		89,930.00		

#### NOTE

The Centre is thankful to the development Partners for their continued cooperation and timely release of the committed funds for the year ended 31st December 2008.

B)

## EXPENDITURE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2008

## EXPENDITURE SUMMARY FOR THE PERIOD

	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL BUDGET	YEAR TO DATE TOTAL EXP.	EXPEND. VS BUDGET VARIANCE	YEAR TO DATE % EXPENDITURE OVER BUDGET
		\$	\$	\$	%
		A	E = (C+D)	F = (B-E)	G = (E/B*100%)
<b>STRATEGIC</b>					
<b>AIM 1</b>	<b>LEGAL SERVICES</b>				
1001	Data and information collection - Dar es Salaam Office	558	335	223	60%
1002	Clients empowerment - Dar es Salaam Office	36,187	21,763	14,424	60%
1003	Strategic litigation	99,902	77,402	22,500	77%
1004	Office Expenses - Dar es Salaam Office	26,877	16,126	10,751	60%
1005	Data and information collection- Arusha Office	558	400	158	72%
1006	Clients' empowerment - Arusha Office	62,226	50,296	11,930	81%
1007	Office expenses & Supervision visit - Arusha Office	14,920	9,450	5,470	63%
1210101	Salaries and Wages	284,367	262,709	21,658	92%
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>525,595</b>	<b>438,481</b>	<b>87,114</b>	<b>83%</b>
<b>STRATEGIC</b>					
<b>AIM 2</b>	<b>OUTREACH SERVICES</b>				
2001	Human Rights Monitoring	44,888	30,735	14,153	68%
2002	Human Rights Monitoring	49,485	32,530	16,955	66%
2003	Public Empowerment	246,480	64,506	181,974	26%
2004	Capacity Building for {Paralegals}	73,551	26,862	46,689	37%

2006	Policy Advocacy	20,158	10,631	9,527	53%
2007	Strategic Partnership	55,236	27,133	28,103	49%
2008	Strengthening Good Governance	126,577	99,348	27,229	78%
2010	Information and Data Systems maintenance	12,448	6,583	5,865	53%
2011	Documentation of Policy Information	17,634	11,397	6,237	65%
1210101	Salaries and Wages	213,127	170,457	42,670	80%
2004008	Volunteers	26,112	8,732	17,380	33%
OUTR07	VILLAGE LEGAL WORKERS PROJECT	291,006	230,002	61,004	79%
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>1,176,702</b>	<b>718,916</b>	<b>457,786</b>	<b>61%</b>
	<b>PURPOSE 1 &amp; 2 TOTALS</b>	<b>1,702,297</b>	<b>1,157,397</b>	<b>544,900</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>STRATEGIC</b>					
<b>AIM 3</b>	<b>IMPROVING PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABILTY OF LHRC</b>				
3001	Improving Human Resource management	22,868	14,723	8,145	64%
3002	Fundraising Activities	1,193	5	1,188	0%
3003	Participatory Financial Management	23,428	12,606	10,822	54%
3004	Quality control	64,126	77,885	(13,759)	121%
3005	LHRC Governance Activities	29,670	13,904	15,766	47%
1210101	Salaries and Wages	270,657	256,551	14,106	95%
	<b>INSTITUTIONAL COSTS TOTAL</b>	<b>411,942</b>	<b>375,674</b>	<b>36,268</b>	<b>91%</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR BASKET FUNDS</b>	<b>2,114,239</b>	<b>1,533,071</b>	<b>581,168</b>	<b>73%</b>
<b>OTHER SHORT TERM PROJECTS</b>					
<b>TITLE: FGM COALITIONACTIVITIES</b>					
	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>YEAR TO DATE TOTAL EXP.</b>	<b>TOTAL EXPEND. VS BUDGET VARIANCE</b>	<b>YEAR TO DATE % EXPENDITURE OVER BUDGET</b>
	-	\$	\$	\$	%

		A	E = (C+D)	F = (B-E)	G = (E/B*100%)
<b>A</b>	<b>COORDINATION COMPONENT</b>				
	Coordinator's allowances	9,600	6,069	3,531	63%
	Quarterly meetings	4,069	3,258	811	80%
	Communication ( Postage and airtime)	1,000	133	867	13%
	Supplies(stationery and others)	500	335	165	67%
<b>B</b>	<b>TRANSPORT COMPONENT</b>				
(i)	Coordinator's Travel expenses - Mvomero, Morogoro Region	2,617	2,617	-	100%
(ii)	Coordinator's Travel expenses - Tarime, Mara Region	2,100	2,052	48	98%
(iii)	Coordinator's visit to Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Dodoma, Manyara and Arusha	1,254	-	1,254	0%
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>21,140</b>	<b>14,464</b>	<b>6,676</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>CONSTELLA FUTURES HIV/AIDS PROJECT</b>					
	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL BUDGET	YEAR TO DATE TOTAL EXP.	EXPEND. VS BUDGET VARIANCE	YEAR TO DATE % EXPENDITURE OVER BUDGET
		\$	\$	\$	%
		A	E = (C+D)	F = (B-E)	G = (E/B*100%)
1220110	Courses- Hall charges	433	433	-	100%
1230301	Travel Expenses fares	1,166	1,166	-	100%
1230302	Travel Exp-per diem	2,422	2,422	-	100%
1230303	Travel Exp - Boarding	1,638	1,638	-	100%
1250207	Office Expenses - Stationaries	133	133	-	100%
1210301	Honorarium fees	2,900	2,900	-	100%
1270201	Communication	272	272	-	100%



		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>8,964</b>	<b>8,964</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>SALAN PROJECT</b>						
1210304	0	Tech consul-Fees	2,800	2,800	-	100%
1210402	0	Temp/Casual Staff - technical	800	800	-	100%
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100%</b>
		<b>GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>2,147,943</b>	<b>1,560,099</b>	<b>587,844.00</b>	<b>73%</b>
		TOTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR	1,650,029			
		<b>BUDGET DEFICIT</b>	<b>(497,914)</b>			

**NOTE:**

- (i) Over expenditure is noted on the budget line item no. **3004** above under **Quality Control** which 21% above the budgeted expenditure. This is due to increase in utility and fuel costs. Electricity costs went high dramatically due tariff rise by utility company,
- (ii) As it can be seen from the above figures, the Centre continued to operate under budget deficit as Total funds for the year were US\$1,650,029 and the budget was US\$ 2,147,943 a deficit of US\$ 497,914.

However the management worked diligently to minimize costs and whenever possible to combine some tasks/activities and make savings. This enabled the Centre to implement most of the planned activities for the year at lower costs. It is our hope that in future efforts will be made to ensure that the budget deficit is kept at zero or at minimal level possible.

## Conclusion

The LHRC was able to finish its programs as planned. Many thanks for all the staff that has given the LHRC the support that was so vital for the accomplishment. The LHRC is now looking forward to implementing the remaining part of the programmes. It goes without saying that the challenges that the LHRC encountered, the lessons that were learnt and the recommendations made by various stakeholders will be seriously considered in order to inform the strategies for implementing the remaining activities.

Though the situation of human rights protection has not been fully realized, what the LHRC has done so far will serve as an important catalyst towards a more vigilant mission. The LHRC has so far enjoyed enormous support from the general public, international recognition, unquestionable professionalism from its staff and brilliant and well thought-out interventions. All in all this has created more room for interventions. The challenge ahead is for the LHRC to sustain the best practices and achievements on one side while on to combat grand corruption and unpredicted violations of human rights (i.e. albino killings, ethnic clashes, and whatever else undermines the rule of law. In the next year the LHRC will focus on all activities indicated in the attached Action Plan for 2009. Moreover, the LHRC will be working on developing a new operational plan that will run from 2010 to 2012. It is our belief that the challenges we have faced have given us energy to plan for the next year.

## Appendices

### ANNEX "A" List of Cases Attended by LHRC in 2008

#### Cases Handled By Arusha Clinic

Old Cases				New Cases			Grand Total
Types of Case	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Employment	500	25	<b>525</b>	55	3	<b>58</b>	<b>583</b>
Matrimonial	6	262	<b>268</b>	5	78	<b>83</b>	<b>351</b>
Land	735	242	<b>977</b>	67	20	<b>87</b>	<b>1064</b>
Public interest	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Contract	6	2	<b>8</b>	5	2	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>
Children rights	1	11	<b>12</b>	0	13	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>
Insurance	20	10	<b>30</b>	2	0	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>
Tort	21	2	<b>23</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>
Refugees	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Probate	20	106	<b>126</b>	20	11	<b>31</b>	<b>157</b>
Others	70	30	<b>100</b>	37	14	<b>51</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1379</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>2069</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>2402</b>

#### Cases handled by Buguruni Legal Aid Clinic

Type of case	OLD CLIENTS		NEW CLIENTS		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Employment	575	154	302	45	<b>1076</b>
Matrimonial	162	262	63	108	<b>595</b>
Land	750	377	416	145	<b>1688</b>
Criminal	16	4	12	1	<b>33</b>
Contract	160	48	58	17	<b>283</b>
Children Rights	7	36	2	52	<b>97</b>
Insurance	47	8	37	6	<b>99</b>
Tort	304	44	29	15	<b>392</b>
Affiliation	4	1	-	1	<b>6</b>
Probate	187	167	78	69	<b>501</b>
Others	20	2	9	2	<b>33</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2232</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>4803</b>

Cases Handled by the MAGOMENI LEGAL AID CLINIC

OLD CLIENTS					NEW CLIENTS			
No.	Types of Case	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
1	Employment	834	188	1022	171	69	<b>240</b>	1262
2	Matrimonial	128	182	310	50	157	<b>207</b>	517
3	Land	1632	557	2189	370	146	<b>516</b>	2705
4	Public interest	0	0	0	2	0	<b>2</b>	2
5	Contract	31	26	57	14	8	<b>22</b>	79
6	Children rights	3	19	22	6	10	<b>16</b>	38
7	Tort	196	107	303	59	17	<b>76</b>	379
8	Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0
9	Probate	173	158	331	59	88	<b>147</b>	478
10	Others	59	54	113	38	26	<b>64</b>	177
11	Insurance	17	5	22	2	12	<b>14</b>	36
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3073</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>4369</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>5673</b>

Aggregate of the Cases attended in 2008

	Arusha	Buguruni	Magomeni	Total	%
Employment/labor	583	1076	1262	2921	22.7
Matrimonial/family	351	595	517	1463	11.4
Land	1064	1688	2705	5457	42.4
Contract	15	283	79	377	2.9
Children	25	103	38	166	1.3
Insurance	32	99	36	167	1.3
Tort	24	392	379	795	6.2
Probate	157	501	478	1136	8.8
Criminal	0	33	0	33	0.3
Others	151	33	179	363	2.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2402</b>	<b>4803</b>	<b>5673</b>	<b>12878</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Annex “ B”**  
**List of Cases represented in court by LHRC advocates in 2008**

**List of Some Cases in courts under Advocate in Buguruni**

	Parties	Court	Comments
1.	Miriam Challe vs. TANESCO	Kisutu RMs Court Civil case No. 303 of 2007 (Mingi RM)	Mediation before Kibona RM
2.	Ephraim Malila vs. Andalus Mwasika	Kinondoni District Land and Housing Tribunal (Hon. Chaale)	Determined in disfavor of our client Malila
3.	Eusebia vs. PS. Ministry of Livestock (Misenyi's case)	High Court Land Division Land case No. 241 of 2007	Withdrawn with a liberty to re-file. ( settlement out of court)
4.	Monica Mgalula vs. Christopher Ng'itu	Kisutu RMs Court Matr. Case No. 378 of 2007 (Fimbo RM)	Hearing
5.	Joseph Rajabu vs. PSRC & Vincent Kallape	High Court Land Division Land case No. 115 of 2005	Hearing
6.	Sylvester Kavishe vs. Florence Kazimoto	High Court Land Division Land Appeal No. 67 of 2007	Mention
7.	Ramadhani Salum Gomingila vs. Rebecca Tuju & NIC	High Court Civil case No. 360 of 2002 (Shangwa, J.)	Hearing
8.	Nkuruma Mwinjori & others vs. Light Source Manufacture LTD	Kisutu RMs Court Empl. Case No. 262 of 1998 (Msongo RM)	Hearing stage
9.	Said Abdalah vs. GM Beijing Construction LTD	Temeke District Court Civil case No. 15 of 2007 (Mzava RM)	We won this case and it was duly executed.
10	Ali Mhake vs. PS Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources & Attorney General	High Court Civil Case No. 20 of 2006 (Rugazia, J.)	Hearing

11	Remmy Lawrence and Thomas Kunambi & Others vs. Mvomero District Council & Others	High Court Land Division Land Case No. 190 of 2007 (Mziray, J.)	Hearing Points of Preliminary objections
12	Pendo Richard Swai vs. Richard Lazaro Swai	Temeke District Land and Housing Tribunal Land Appeal No. 52/08 (Hon. Mwandu)	Hearing
13	Vitalis Muro & Agnes Muro vs. IGP & AG	High Court Civil case No. 56 of 2006 (Mihayo, J.)	Hearing - But our clients are nowhere to be seen
14	Maimuna Omary vs. Halidi Omary, Asha Mussa & Mamba Auction Mart	High Court PC. Civil Appeal No. 95 of 2007 (Shaidi, J)	Hearing.
15	Rukia Sefu vs. Omary Kassim	Temeke DC Matr. No. 11/06 (Nzoa RM)	Hearing

### Cases Represented by Advocates in Arusha

SN	PARTIES	COURT	STATUS	REMARKS
1.	Mwanahamis Mzee vs Fatuma Sudi	Land Application No. 174/2006 Arusha District Land and Housing Tribunal of Arusha	Attended in Court for mention matter scheduled for mention on 3.11.2008	Adv. Masele Appeared in Court
2.	Baata Tlaghasi vs Buu Lehara	Matrimonial Civil Appeal No. 55/2005 High Court of (T) at Arusha	Attended in Court for mention matter fixed for hearing on 30.8.09	Represented by Adv. Masele
3.	In the matter of the estate of the late Antipas Kalist and in the matter of a petition for appointment as Joint Admission by Joyce Antipas Lekule	Misc Application No. 3/2008 RM's Court Arusha	Attended in Court for mention	The case has been withdrawn and filed in the Primary Court and the Petitioner have been granted letters of administration of estate. Adv. Masele appeared
4.	In the matter of the estate of the late Frank Malleand in the matter of Petition for Appointment of Administrator by Joyce Malle	Misc. Application No. 2/2008 RM's Court Arusha	Attended in Court for mention and the matter was fixed for hearing on 30 <sup>th</sup> October 2008	Adv. Masele Appeared
5.	Martin Godwin Abeid vs Kaiza Ally Kipingi	Matrimonial Cause No. 4 of 2007 D/C Arusha	Attended in Court for hearing	The case was struck out for Res-subjudice on 3.9.2008 case to

				proceed in pending court Primary Court of Arusha Masele Appeared
6.	Sion Gabriel vs A.G	Misc. Civil Case No. 13 of 2002 High Court of Arusha	Attended in Court for hearing of the case hearing to proceed on 10.3.2009	Advocate Merinyo Appeared
7.	Republic Vs. Richard Ballow and Naftali	Criminal Case No. 26/2007 District Court Mbulu	Attended in Court for hearing. Ruling of the case was fixed on 28.9.2008	Accused were acquitted on 28.9.2008 on submission of no case to answer Advocate Kiwanga represented the case
8.	Sion Marandu & others vs Olympia Ngoiya	Misc. Application No. 11 of 2008 Land and Housing Tribunal of Moshi	Attended for mention of the case the case was fixed for another mention on 23.9.2008	The Applicant by another advocate (pro bono) Advocate Kiwanga appeared
9.	Misc. Mkombozi for stree children East African Law Society Legal and Human Rights VS A.g	Misc. Civil Cause No. 24 of 2007 High Court of Tanzania at Arusha	Attended for hearing the case. The Application was fixed to proceed on hearing on 11/10/2009	Advocate Kiwanga Appeared
10	David Peter vs. Tz Flowers	Civil Case No. 9/2006 RM's Court Arusha	Attended for hearing of the case. Hearing adjourned and fixed on 17 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2008	Advocate Kiwanga appeared

#### LEGAL AID CLINIC ARUSHA - CASES WON AND LOST

SN	NAME OF CLIENT	NATURE OF CASES WON/LOST	REMEDY AWARDED
1.	Nicodemus Iranghe	Land	Possession of the land as the lawful owner
2.	Crispin Sangusangu	Employment	Entitlement to his all statutory compensation
3.	Mwajabu Aburahaman	Land	Ordered adequate compensation paid by Tanroads Manyara she received two millions.
4.	Andrea Mattle	Employment	Awarded the statutory compensation
5.	Safari Jeremiah	Tort	Awarded Compensation
6.	Christine Thaddeus	Probate	Awarded letters of administration of the estate of her deceased

			husband
7.	Juma Simile	Land	Awarded Possession of Land
8.	Zainabu Omary	Inheritance	Possession of land
9.	Aron Ndewario	Land	Possession of land
10.	Lidya Meteiya	Land	Given possession of land
11.	Mrs. Mashingo K. Mashingo	Inheritance	Client paid 22,000 USD
12.	Saumu Mbwana Kiboga	Matrimonial	Client lost the case
13.	Naiman Heri Laizer	Defamation	Damage awarded to our client
14.	Republic vs Richard Ballow and Naftali	Criminal	Acquittal
15.	Mariam Godwin Abeid	Matrimonial (divorce)	Client lost the case
16.	Lucia Robert	Matrimonial (Land)	Client entitled to the matrimonial land
17.	Lucy David Nyakundi	Inheritance	Client Entitled to inheritance of matrimonial house
18.	Onesmo Kisioki	Land	Client lost the case
19.	Eliarusia Nnko	Matrimonial	Petition dismissed for non referral to marriage reconciliation board



**ANNEX C**

**Summary of the Fact Finding Missions Conducted between January and December 2008 by  
Legal and Human Rights Centre, Human Rights Monitoring Unit**

<b>The Mission Carried</b>	<b>The Date Conducted</b>	<b>The issue involved</b>	<b>The Result</b>	<b>Intended Activity to be done</b>
Kiteto Fact-Finding Mission	29 <sup>th</sup> August to 5 <sup>th</sup> September, 2008.	To intervene the Kiteto District Authority not to unlawfully evict the villagers of Sanya ward at Kiteto.	The villagers at Kiteto were not evicted.	There is still a pending case in the High Court-Land Division which is handled by the LAC of LHRC.
Tarime By Election Fact-Finding Mission	10 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> October, 2008	To monitor and see the ground on how the Campaign for the election of a Member of Parliament was conducted. To monitor observance of rule of law, human rights and democratic principles and whether free and fair election.	LHRC monitored and took administrative measures to address all irregularities before and after the election. Note that LHRC is one of the members of the Tanzanian Electoral Monitoring Committee (TEMCO).	The Centre has established Election Watch to monitor further elections.
Kibamba-Luguluni Fact-Finding Mission	13 <sup>th</sup> September, 2008	The Ministry of Land and Settlement Development evicted the Villagers to wave for a project on Town Development. The Centre intervened in the matter by requesting the Ministry to give the villagers an alternative land.	The Ministry gave the villagers the alternative land at Kwembe area, in the city of Dar es Salaam.	The question of compensation to the land owner when land is acquired for public use is still not settled. Administratively LHRC has communicated this problem to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry to address the problem.
Ritongo Fact-Finding Mission	16 <sup>th</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> August, 2008	To intervene on the killing and torturing of the people by Ritongo.	A man who lost his manhood due to Ritongo was identified and now being assisted with LHRC to pursue his rights. Advocacy measure will be taken to address permanently the problems in the Ritongo Tradition.	A strategic litigation was recommended by HRMU to be done by Legal Aid Clinic. The issue is to be discussed during Consultative Meeting.
Bunda Fact-finding Mission	22 <sup>nd</sup> to 29 <sup>th</sup> June, 2008	The Centre decided to send the Monitor to do fact-finding on why men refused to dig graves on allegation that the women were the ones who were killing innocent people due to witchcraft practices.	The women alleged of witchcraft were identified and the matter was reported to District Commissioner who was also sent a manual on witchcraft. It was reported that the women are living happily after the intervention of the DC and the men have	Sending publications on witchcraft to the local authority

			resumed to their responsibilities.	
Tabata Dampo Fact-Finding Mission	12 <sup>th</sup> March, 2008	To intervene on the hard situations that the residents of Tabata Dampo were living in after the demolition of their houses.	The Government gave them an alternative land and some of the leaders who were involved in the demolition were fired.	To continue giving legal education to the government leaders and the people at large
Vingunguti Fact-Finding Mission	10 <sup>th</sup> January, 2008	To rescue a woman (AURELIA THOMAS) accused of killing a child on witchcraft belief	The woman was taken to Police Station at Buguruni. Her case is still pending at Kisutu Resident Magistrate Court where she is charged of Murder.	To continue making follow up
Kurasini Fact-Finding Mission	14 <sup>th</sup> August, 2008	Intervening the Ministry for Land and Settlement Development not to demolish the houses of the Residents at Kurasini.	The Ministry stopped demolishing the houses for some days. Some of the residents have been compensated. The compensation process is on going.	To continue on getting feedback of the case, this is handled by Advocate Stolla.
Mbeya Fact-Finding Mission	25 <sup>th</sup> October to 2 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2008	To know the reality of the number of the people who were locked in prison after the Presidential motorcade was stoned by villagers for failure to listen to their grievances.	It was realized that lack of accountability of leaders to the people make them angry. The villagers said that Ministers and President rarely visit them to hear their problems. Therefore stoning of the presidential motorcade was one of the ways of expressing their concerns and dissatisfaction. The results of the mission were communicated to the public through TV and Radio Programmes.	A follow up is still going on those people who were arrested and locked in prison.
Mbezi Beach Fact-Finding Mission	29 <sup>th</sup> January, 2008	Ms. Esther Justine who is a dwarf was attacked by dogs and the owner of the dogs refused to assist her in any way. It was reported that she spent almost a whole month at Muhimbili Hospital. Unfortunately, the Matter was reported to the Kawe Police Post	The dogs' owner was taken to Kisutu Resident Magistrate Court after a close follow up of the Centre.	Magomeni Legal Aid Clinic is still making follow-up of the case.

		but there was not any response to it.		
Kilosa Fact-finding Mission	2 <sup>nd</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> November, 2008	To know the source of conflict between pastoralists and peasants	The detailed report on the conflict has been prepared by LHRC in teamwork with HakiArdhi and JOLIT Programme of Oxfam.	To prepare documentary showing the sources of the conflict and their effects.  To prepare symposium for three days for making review of the ten years of Land Laws Operations in Tanzania.
Hanang Land Dispute Fact- Finding Mission	03 <sup>rd</sup> to 11 <sup>th</sup> April, 2008	To intervene on Land revocation and distribution to Berbaig	The recommendations and advice that was given by the LHRC team to the government officials was helpful and the conflicts ended.	
Makondeko Fact- finding Mission	14 <sup>th</sup> February, 2008	Christian Antony aged 12 was raped and the two accused of rape were not taken to Court. Therefore, the Centre intervened so that the case could be taken to court.	The Accused were taken to Kinondoni District court and the court is still pending.	Follow is still going on at Kinondoni District Court.

## **Annex “D”**

### List of the Bills Analyzed

1. The Urban Planning Bill, 2006.
2. The Town Planners (Registration) Bill, 2006.
3. The Land use Planning Bill, 2006.
4. The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau, Bill 2006.
5. The Public Services (Amendment) Bill, 2007.
6. The Written Laws (Miscellaneous) Bill No. 2 of 2007
7. The Environmental Health Practitioners (Registration) Bills, 2007.
8. The Medical Radiology and Imaging Professionals Bill, 2007
9. The health Laboratory Practitioners Bill, 2007.
10. The Procurement and Supplies Professional and Technician Board, 2007.
11. The Engineers Registration Board (Amendment) Bill, 2007.
12. The National Construction Council (Amendment) Bill, 2007.
13. The National Bank of Commerce (Re-organization and vesting of assets and Liabilities No. 2) of 2007.
14. The HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, (Act No.28) of 2008.
15. The National Prosecutions services Act, 2008
16. The Tourism Act, 2008
17. The Inter –University Council for East Africa bill, 2008,
18. the East Africa Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency Bill, 2008
19. The Community Emblems ( Amendment) Bill, 2008
20. The Political Parties ( Amendment) Bill, 2008
21. The Contractors Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2008
22. The Wildlife Bill, 2008
23. The Animals welfare Bill,2008
24. The Public health Bill, 2008
25. The Mental Health Bill, 2008

## Annex E”

### List of meetings/conferences/workshops attended

S/N	DATE	MEETING/WORKSHOP	Organizer/Venue	Remarks/LHRC Representative
1	15/01/08	Stakeholders meeting on HIV/AIDS bill, 2007.	Parliament committee on social services at Karimjee Hall	No one was assigned to attend
2	27-30/01/08	Conference on World Youth Organization for Human rights	Sam Clark member of American Youth held at California-USA	No one was assigned to attend
3	18-21/02/08	International NGO/CBO workshop	Jacobson Foundation at Albany New York -USA	No one was assigned to attend
4	12/01/08	Workshop on Biofuels	HAKIARDHI at Landmark Hotel-DSM	Reginald Martin represented LHRC
5	17/01/08	UMATI- Coalition meeting	UMATI at Millennium Towers Dar es Salaam	No one was assigned to attend
6	22/01/08	Workshop on effectiveness of construction industry anticorruption initiatives	TACECA	LHRC has no such expertise hence
7	25/01/08	Meeting on young voices for change project	UMATI at Millennium Towers Dar es Salaam	No one was assigned to attend
9	18-20/02/08	Records management capacity building workshop	Tanzania Global Development Learning LHRC at Nairobi	No one was assigned to attend
10	28-30/01/08	The impact litigation workshop	SALAN & Legal Resource Foundation at Lusaka, Zambia	Reginald Martin represented the LHRC
11	13-15/02/08	EA sub-regional workshop on reporting to the Un treaty bodies	UN human rights for East Africa at Kibo Palace Hotel, Arusha	Helen Kijo-Bisimba
12	08/02/08	Stakeholders' conference to review the conduct of streets and hamlets elections	Tanzania LHRC for Democracy-TCD at Makhan Hotel- DSM	Theodora represented the LHRC

13	6-7/02/08	Workshop on access to information, media and accountability in Tanzania	The World bank Institute (WBI)	No one represented the LHRC
14	15/02/08	Meeting on regional women's voices for peace initiative for Kenya	WILAC at Nairobi	Helen Kijo-Bisimba
15	07/02/08	Meeting with MKURABITA review team	LHRC at LHRC head quarters	Clarence Kipobota and Rodrick Maro
16	25-29/02/08	Workshop for formulation of strategic plan for Lawyers' Environment Action Team (LEAT)	LEAT at Oasis Hotel Morogoro	No one represented the LHRC
17	28/02/08	Meeting on East Africa Criminal justice Reform consultation	Open Society Institute (OSI) at Kampala Uganda	Ezekiel Massanja
18	25-28/11/08	Human rights defenders conference	Johannesburg + 10 at Uganda	Clarence Kipobota
19	29/02/08	Stakeholders conference to review political parties code of conduct	Tanzania LHRC for Democracy	Theodora represented the LHRC
20	04/03/08	MKURABITA reform design recommendations discussion workshop for stakeholders	Norwegian people Aid at Protea Court Yard Hotel- DSM	Clarence Kipobota was assigned to identify a person to represent the LHRC
21	9-13/03/08	The 3rd international conference on global warming and climate change	GWCC at Hyde Park Hotel-London	No one represented the LHRC
22	10-12/03/08	Seminar on the rights of ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities in Africa	MRG- UK, Cemiride-Kenya, ACDHRS-Gambia and Pretoria University at South Africa	No one represented the LHRC
23	2-3/04/08	REPOA's 13th annual research workshop	REPOA at the White Sand Hotel-DSM	Imelda Urio represented the LHRC
24	08/03/08	The UN clubs students gender conference	UN clubs at APEADU hall- UN compound offices-DSM	No one represented the LHRC
25	9-10/01/08	World justice project, multi-discipline outreach meeting	World Justice Project at Accra, Ghana	No one represented the LHRC
26	25-26/03/08	Seminar on implications of the new labour laws in promoting harmony, productivity and competitiveness at the work place	The Association of Tanzania Employees (ATE) at VETA LHRC, Tanga	No one represented the LHRC
27	28/04-01/05/08	EHAHRD Net strategic meeting	East and horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Network at Kampala Uganda	Clarence Kipobota represented the LHRC

28	14/03/08	Stakeholders' gender based violence national coalition planning meeting	WILAC AT Luther House-DSM	Mwamini Yoram represented the LHRC
29	27/03/08	Workshop for the review of capital punishment, corporal punishment and long term sentences in Tanzania	Law Reform Commission of Tanzania at Haki House-DSM	Leonard Elias represented the LHRC
30	26-30/05/08	Second meeting on Stakeholders' gender based violence national coalition planning meeting	WILAC AT Luther House-DSM	Mwamini Yoram represented the LHRC
31	19/03/08	Network meeting on gender based violence by TAMWA	TAMWA at Peacock hotel-DSM	Leatitia Petro represented the LHRC
32	2-4/08/08	National level consultative workshop	Oxfam GB in Tanzania at Giraffe Ocean View Hotel	Reginald Martin represented the LHRC
33	21-23/04/08	The East African conference on the freedom of information	Human Rights Network Uganda at Uganda	No one represented the LHRC
34	03/04/08	Public dialogue on leadership and governance for development in Tanzania	IDS-UDSM and Friedrich Ebert Foundation of Germany at Council Chamber University of DSM	Rodrick Maro represented the LHRC
35	10-12/04/08	Conference on faith based values and human rights: A complementary partnership	University of Pretoria, LHRC for political studies at Farm Inn, Pretoria	Felista Mauya represented the LHRC
36	10/04/08	The country global pathway coalition meeting	Country Global Coalition at Blue Pearl Hotel-DSM	Helen Kijo-Bisimba
37	11/04/08	The national gender conference	TAMWA and Fredkorpset at Ubungo Plaza, DSM	Anna Henga represented the LHRC
38	12-15/05/08	World bank land administration workshop	World Bank and SADC at Tanzania	No one represented the LHRC
39	28-29/03/08	A human rights workshop for the Ghana judiciary	Africa Legal Aid, CHRAJ and JTI at Laban Beach Hotel in Ghana	No one represented the LHRC
40	5-6/05/08	International workshop for accountants	FTCS at Bwawani Hotel, Zanzibar	No one represented the LHRC
41	19/04/08	Dialogue on the position of Tanzanian political parties after 2005 general election	TADIP at Rombo Green View Hotel, DSM	No one represented the LHRC
42	14-16/05/08	International conference/ workshop for internal auditors	FTCS at Bwawani Hotel, Zanzibar	No one represented the LHRC

43	23-27/06/08	Tanzania country workshop on resource mobilization, project planning and proposal writing	IFRD at Tanzania Episcopal Conference	No one represented the LHRC
44	28-30/04/08	Strategic planning meeting	EHAHRD Entebbe, Uganda	Clarence Kipobota represented the LHRC
45	7-11/05/08	43 session of African Commission on Human and people's rights	African Democracy for human Rights at Swaziland	Fulgence Massawe represented the LHRC
46	28/04/08	Conference on democracy and role of media, political parties and civil society	TCD at Blue Pearl Hotel, DSM	Godfrey Kalagho
47	27/04-1/05/08	PAC, LAAC and POC training	National Audit Office at Oceanic Bay Hotel	Fred Mkatambo represented the LHRC
48	14/05/08	Women entrepreneurship and career summit 2008	CTI and ESB at NSSF Waterfront Conference hall, DSM	No one represented the LHRC
49	2-3/05/08	Workshop on risk management in procurement	CASCEF at Kilimanjaro Kempinski, DSM	No one represented the LHRC
50		Workshop on citizen journalist in Africa programme	Citizen Journalism in Africa at South Africa	Rodrick Maro & Kalagho were assigned to work on this
51	16/05/08	Stakeholders conference on increased women representation in the national assembly and local government councils	TCD at Blue Pearl Hotel, DSM	Jane Shuma represented the LHRC
52	21/05/08	Governance workshop	JIDA at New Africa Hotel	Reginald Martin represented the LHRC
53	22/05/08	Consultative meeting about alcohol consumption and its consequences in Tanzania	IOGT-NTO Movement International Institute at Maliki and Kalenga Raod, plot no.559, DSM	No one represented the LHRC
54	23-27/06/08	Workshop on the formulation of LEAT'S gender mainstreaming policy, 2008	LEAT at Oasis hotel Morogoro	Jane Shuma represented the LHRC
55	16/07/08	Seminar on customer care services	CTI at Landmark Hotel. DSM	No one represented the LHRC
56	19/06/08	Meeting for Youth Action Volunteers' stakeholders	Youth Action Volunteer at YAV offices	Geline Fuko represented the LHRC



57	9-11/07/08	EASSI's strategic planning workshop	EASSI at Entebbe, Uganda	Jane Shuma represented the LHRC
58	19-20/06/08	Stakeholders' conference to review election Act 1985 and the police force and auxiliary service Act	TCD at Markham Hotel, DSM	Edna Lushaka represented the LHRC
59	1-4/07/08	International conference on dynamic leadership	FTCS at Chrismar Hotel, Zambia	No one represented the LHRC
60	21-25/07/08	International conference/workshop for internal auditors	FTCS at Island of Mauritius	No one represented the LHRC
61	11/07/08	World Population Day	Presidents' Office at Musoma	Bonny Matto (Paralegal at Tarime) represented the LHRC
62	4-5/07/08	Stakeholders meeting on human rights monitoring	The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance at beach Comber Hotel, DSM	Clarence Kipobota represented the LHRC.
63	11/07/08	Training on effective public speaking and strategic presentation skills	CTI & ESB at Colosseum hotel, DSM	No one represented the LHRC
64	1/09/08	Workshop on in cooperation of the human rights based approach into the Tanzanian German programme to support health-TGPSH	GTZ at Court Yard Hotel, DSM	Francis Kiwanga represented the LHRC
65	6-7/11/08	International conference on systematic work for human rights	The ministry of integration and gender equity and ministry for foreign affairs in Sweden at Stockholm	Francis Kiwanga represented the LHRC
66	24-25/07/08	Workshop on UN reform initiatives	TUCTA at Dar es Salaam international Conference LHRC	Geline Fuko represented the LHRC
67	21/07/08	Conference on the role and challenge of civil society engagement in post-election disputes resolution	EISA of South Africa at Tanzania	Geline Fuko represented the LHRC
68	25/07/08	Workshop on child trafficking	ANPPCAN at Travertine Hotel, DSM	Leatitia Petro represented the LHRC
69	28-30/07/08	Workshop on promoting a culture of peace in Darfur	The Darfur Consortium at DSM	Apology was sent for not attending the workshop as the Ag.ED was on safari

70	15/08/08	Male involvement in sexual reproductive health and rights programme	UMATI at Markham Hotel, DSM	No one represented the LHRC
71	05/09/08	Mkutano wa kujadili silaha ndogo	Civil Education Tanzania Trust at CETAT, DSM	No one represented the LHRC
72	15/09/08	Kikao cha kuweka mikakati ya kuzuia ongezeko la mauaji ya walemavu wa ngozi (ALBINO) nchini	Wizara ya Usalama wa Raia	Francis Kiwanga represented the LHRC
73	10/10/08	Dialogue on Food and Oil crisis	UDSM at Nkurumah Hall-UDSM	Francis Kiwanga represented the LHRC
74	19/09/08	Meeting to coordinate peaceful demonstration against killings of albinos	Action on Disability and development at TGNP grounds	No one represented the LHRC
75	24/09/08	Round table discussion on role of media in combating corruption- achievements and challenges after two years	MISA Tanzania, at Blue Pearl Hotel-DSM	Rodrick represented the LHRC
76	16-17/10/08	Human rights and business round table meeting	HRIRC at ILO Dar es Salaam conference Hall	Kamugisha represented the LHRC
77	13/11/08	Workshop on business codes of the global 200	KPMG at Royal Palm Hotel-DSM	Ezekiel Massanja represented the LHRC
78	16-17/10/08	Workshop on corruption in politics and political parties funding	Ofisi ya Msajili wa vyama vya Siasa at Kilimanjaro Kempinski, DSM	Cyriucus Kamugisha represented the LHRC
79	7-8/11/08	Symposium on constitutional reform and institution	ZLHR & SADC Lawyers Association at Johannesburg, South Africa	Ngalula Shilinde represented the LHRC
80	11-12/11/08	The civil society and the independent review mechanism of international financial institutions workshop	LEAT & CRMU at Blue Pearl Hotel, DSM	Francis Kiwanga Represented the LHRC
81	17/10/08	Stakeholders' workshop for development of legal rights manual	LEAT at Oasis Hotel, Morogoro	The invitation was late hence no one represented the LHRC
82	3/11/08	Workshop on the draft protocol to operationalise the extended jurisdiction of East African Court of justice	Ministry of East African Cooperation, DSM	Francis Kiwanga Represented the LHRC

83	8-12/12/08	The 7th and final country workshop (module one) on resource mobilization, project planning and proposal writing.	Regional Partnership for Resource Development at Episcopal Conference, DSM	The invitation was late hence no one represented the LHRC
84	4/11/08	Seminar on biofuel production and the land question in Tanzania: What is the fate of the rural small producers	HAKIARDHI at Hakiardhi office, DSM	Clarence Kipobota was assigned to identify someone to represent the LHRC by ED
85	5-7/11/08	Workshop on interface between good governance, peace and security in East Africa	East Africa Secretariat at Bujumbura Burundi	Reginald Martin represented the LHRC
86	25/11/08	Workshop on CSO, private and government officials dialogue	TCDD at Karimjee Hall	No was appointed to represent the LHRC
87	14/11/08	Workshop on presentation of the Mafia strategic environmental assessment report	Institute of Resource Assessment at DSM	No was appointed to represent the LHRC
88	1-4/12/08	Thematic conference on access to justice and legal aid in Africa	DIHR at Kigali Rwanda	Ngalula Shilinde represented the LHRC
89	24-28/11/08	Public seminar on implication of the new labour laws in promoting harmony, productivity and competitiveness at the work place	ATE at BOT Institute, Mwanza	No was appointed to represent the LHRC
90	3-5/12/08	Meeting on legal enforcement of the rights to liberty and security in Africa	INTERIGHTS at Nairobi, Kenya	Fred Mkatambo represented the LHRC
91	20-21/11/08	Conference on code of ethics for public leaders	TCD at Markham Hotel, DSM	No was appointed to represent the LHRC
92	26/11/08	Workshop on older women rights abuse	Help Age International, at DSM	Godfrey Mpandikizi represented the LHRC
93	26-27/11/08	SAIIA, GARP conference programme	SAIIA, at DSM	Reginald Martin represented the LHRC
94	25/11/08	Workshop on Effective Utilization and Revenue Collection on Forestry Resources in Tanzania	TCDD at Karimjee hall, DSM	Godfrey Mpandikizi represented the LHRC
95	2/12/08	Workshop on contested development studies	MUHAS & LSHTM	Anna Henga represented the LHRC

96	1/12/08	Stakeholders' workshop to discuss the draft qualification standards for NTA Level 5-8	TGNP at DSM	Leatitia Petro represented the LHRC
97	17-19/12/08	UN Clubs Annual Summit	UNCTN at DSM	Geline Fuko represented the LHRC
98	15-16/12/08	Workshop on current issues in IT risk management	BrainNet Solution at Protea Court Yard Hotel, DSM	No one was appointed to represent the LHRC
99	18-20/12/08	Workshop on women leadership, human rights and gender education-training of trainers	TPD at UDSM	Leatitia Petro represented the LHRC
100	5/12/08	Stakeholders' conference to review the zero draft regulations for the political parties Act	TCD at Ubungo Plaza, DSM	Reginald Martin represented the LHRC
101	15-19/12/08	Seminar on disputes prevention and resolution mechanism and techniques to improve harmonious labour relations at the work place	ATE at Oasis Hotel Morogoro	No one was appointed to represent the LHRC

## Annex F

### List of LHRC publications and/or reprinting in 2008

Sn.	Title of Publication	Qty Printed	Date Delivered
1.	LHRC Gender Policy	350	April 10th
2.	Sheria ya Ajira & Sheria ya Ukomo [Self Help Kits]	3,000	April 25th
3.	Mirathi & Wosia [Self Help Kits] – Reprinted	2,000	April 30th
4.	NGO Shadow Report	20	April 30th
5.	Sheria ya Uchawi	500	April
6.	Periodical Fact – Sheets	3,000	April
7.	Tanzania Human Rights Report – 2007	5,000	May 23rd
8.	Government Watch Annual Report – 2007	1,000	June 3rd
9.	Justice Watch Annual Report – 2007	1,000	June 24th
10.	Parliament Watch Annual Report – 2007	1,000	June 24th
11.	Introduction to LHRC – Brochure	3,000	July 8th
12.	LHRC Annual Report – 2007	1,000	July 2nd
13.	Taarifa ya Haki za Binadamu – 2007	5,000	July 22nd
14.	Posters (60 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of UDHR)	1,000	Dec
15.	Stickers(60 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of UDHR)	1,000	Dec