

APRIL 2024





Dear esteemed readers!

With the committed efforts of our staff and the generous support of our developmental partners, including the embassies of Sweden, Norway, and Ireland, LHRC is pleased to extend a warm welcome to you for the April 2024 edition of the Mlinzi wa Haki Newsletter.

April also saw LHRC launch its 2023 Human Rights Report with the theme “Constitution: A Pillar for Accountability and Rights Protection,” considering the calls and debates around accountability and the need for a new constitution in 2023.

This is the 22nd report since 2002 and highlights the situation of human rights in Tanzania, both on the mainland and in Zanzibar. It touches on the positives and the negatives that transpired throughout the year. It was prepared in collaboration with the Zanzibar Fighting Against Youth Challenges Organization (ZAFAYCO), and the report received a huge response.

Our latest Report highlights that in the year 2023 also witnessed the release of the report of the Presidential Commission on Criminal Justice System Reforms, which highlighted various challenges in the criminal justice system and provided relevant recommendations, including recommendations made by various stakeholders reached by the commission, including LHRC.

Incidents of witchcraft-motivated attacks and killings continued to be a problem in 2023, with older persons constituting the majority of victims, although fewer incidents have been reported in recent years. Additionally, LHRC did not document any incident of attack or killing of persons with albinism (PWAs) for their body parts.

Also this month LHRC engaged with community radio in Kagaragwe and continues with its fact-finding mission.

My message to our key stakeholders, especially the citizens, is to avoid human rights violations, Parents, and guardians, let us continue to participate in the protection of children and enhance their safety. When we observe signs of danger, let us take possible steps, without breaking the laws of the country, to prevent and report them promptly to the relevant law enforcement agencies for further action.

I encourage you all to read and share the Mlinzi wa Haki Newsletter.

Dr. Anna Henga (Advocate)
LHRC Executive Director

LHRC launches its 22nd Tanzania Human Rights Report

NEWS IN BRIEF

Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) launched its Tanzania Human Rights Report 2023, its 22nd since the organisation started releasing the report in 2002. The report, released on April 24, 2024, highlights the situation of human rights in Tanzania, both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, touching on the positives and negatives that transpired throughout the year.

It has been prepared in collaboration with the Zanzibar-based Zanzibar Fighting Against Youth Challenges Organization (ZAFAYCO).

The report is the outcome of LHRC's assessment of the human rights situation in Tanzania in accordance with domestic, regional, and international standards, including human rights conventions ratified by Tanzania and the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977.

This was made possible through the use of various data sources, both primary and secondary, including field data and internal data generated through LHRC's programmes such as the Legal Aid Programme. Secondary data included reports, speeches, and statements by Government and Non-Government actors and institutions.

LHRC's media survey also provided an important data source for this report, enabling triangulation of data, and laying a foundation for further research.

The 2023 edition of the annual human rights report touches on some key issues around the three generations of human rights, namely: civil and political rights; economic, social, and cultural rights; and collective rights.



There are chapters for each of these three generations and additional chapters on introduction, rights of special groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly, human rights mechanisms available at domestic, regional, and international levels and their role in human rights protection, and the status of implementation of recommendations made in previous reports.

The report also contains recommendations within specific chapters covering the human rights situation. In total, the report has seven chapters in both Part One (Mainland Tanzania) and Part Two (Zanzibar). Some of the new additions in the report include issues such as artistic freedom, climate change concerns, and the status of recommendations implementation in Zanzibar.

The theme for the 2023 human rights report is “Constitution: A Pillar for Accountability and Rights Protection” considering the calls and debates around accountability and the need for a new constitution in 2023.

Accountability is the cornerstone of the human rights framework, without which rights holders cannot hold duty bearers to account in accordance with their obligations. This makes this human rights principle such an important tool for enforcing human rights.

In recent years, stakeholders in Tanzania have repeatedly voiced their concerns over the lack of accountability, including for corruption and mismanagement, misuse, and embezzlement of public funds, revealed in CAG reports. A new, people-centred Constitution is therefore needed now more than ever, to enhance human rights accountability. This Constitution shall also strengthen existing accountability mechanisms and, where necessary, create new ones.

Key issues highlighted in the report include mob violence; witchcraft-motivated killings; intimate partner homicide (IPH); press freedom; economic violence against women; criminal justice challenges and recommendations, including those highlighted in the Presidential Commission on Criminal Justice Reforms; violence against the elderly; mental health; violence against children; political participation; quality education and health services; economic empowerment of women, youth, and persons with disabilities; and corruption, embezzlement, accountability, and development, in relation to human rights.

As was the case in 2022, in the year 2023 the most reported and documented human rights issues were violations of civil and political rights, including right to life and violence. Different forms of violence against women, children, PWDs, and the elderly were the most reported issues and incidents. These contributed to intimate partner homicides, witchcraft-motivated killings, denial of property and inheritance rights, and physical and psychological harm.

Criminal justice issues were also widely reported, debated, and discussed as many accused persons continue to languish in prisons because of deficiencies in the criminal justice system,



as also highlighted in the report of the Presidential Commission on Criminal Justice Reforms.

Budgetary allocation and constraints also continued to be a key concern for the realization of key social and economic rights, such as the right to education and the right to health. These issues, violations, and challenges can be attributed to several factors, including gaps in laws and policies, inadequate legal protection, poor law enforcement, inadequate budget allocation for key sectors, lack of oversight and accountability, and lack of political will.

Other key human rights issues for the year 2023 included violations of the rights of journalists, violations of fair trial rights (especially due to lengthy pre-trial detention), human and child trafficking, child neglect, child labour and exploitation, child marriage, privacy, and personal security, FGM, and violations of property and inheritance rights of women (including widows).

Children (45%) and women (30%), accounted for three-quarters of the victims of human rights violations. Other victims were elderly (12%), men (10%), and persons with disabilities (3%).

The five most violated rights were the right to life, freedom from violence, right to equality before the law, right to liberty and personal security, and freedom from torture. Some of the regions where most human rights violations and issues were reported included Dar es Salaam, Njombe, Geita, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Mara, Kigoma, and Dodoma.

Based on the assessment of human rights issues vis-à-vis international human rights standards, LHRC observed that the overall situation of human rights deteriorated in 2023 compared to the previous year of 2022.

Nevertheless, there were some positives, including the lifting of the ban on political rallies and the enactment of the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) law. ■



LHRC team during the launch of the Tanzania Human Rights Report 2023.



LHRC comments on key electoral laws, calls for amendments

NEWS IN BRIEF

On April 4, 2024, the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) issued several recommendations on post-enactment analysis of three laws: the Presidential, Parliamentary, and Councillors Elections Act, 2024; the Independent National Electoral Commission Act, 2024; and the Political Parties Affairs Act, 2024.

These laws were recently passed by the National Assembly on the 2nd day of February 2024 and later assented to by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, gazetted in the Government Gazette on the 22nd of March 2024.

LHRC has taken a proactive stance in advocating for comprehensive policy and legal reforms on electoral and political party matters, aimed at enhancing democratic rights and civic space in Tanzania.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Governance, Constitution, and Legal Affairs convened stakeholders' meetings for a public hearing regarding the tabled bills from 6th to 10th January 2024.

The tabling of the bills brought a new wave of hope amongst democracy stakeholders following a demand for a functional legal framework that assures the independence of political and electoral institutions. The public had a huge expectation of the need to table the Minimum Constitution Reforms Bill parallel with the electoral bills to navigate reforms on contentious electoral issues.

During a press conference in Dar es Salaam, the Executive Director of LHRC, Dr. Anna Henga, gave the following recommendations:

LHRC is urging the Tanzanian Government to present a special bill on Minimum Constitution Reforms during the ongoing parliamentary sessions to showcase the political commitment of the current administration. These reforms, in line with the 4R philosophy (Reconciliation, Resilience, Reforms, and Rebuild) advocated by President Samia Suluhu Hassan, will enhance the implementation of recommendations from the Presidential Taskforce on Multiparty Democracy, as submitted by Professor Rwekaza Mukandala on October 21, 2022.

The Government should introduce a bill during the current parliamentary sessions to facilitate constitutional minimum reforms, ensuring substantial and lasting changes.

Additionally, a bill regarding local Government elections should be introduced during the ongoing parliamentary sessions,



mandating the National Electoral Commission to organize and oversee the local government authorities' elections in 2024, as outlined in section 10(1)(c) of the National Independent Electoral Commission Act.

To comply with the decision of the High Court of the United Republic of Tanzania on the constitutional petition by Tito Elia Magoti versus the Attorney General and Others, which affirmed that inmates have the right to vote, the Government should reinstate its position by amending the law and making special arrangements for Tanzanians abroad (Diaspora) to vote, as agreed upon by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Governance, Constitution, and Legal Affairs.

Amendments to the Presidential, Parliamentary, and Councilors Elections Act of 2024 should establish mandatory requirements for candidates to conduct debates at all levels.

Dr. Henga emphasized that these recommendations aim to enhance electoral processes, promote inclusivity, and strengthen democratic practices in Tanzania.

Dr. Henga also highlighted areas that still need improvement, such as the continued involvement of public servants in the National Electoral Commission despite recommendations for change. The practice of utilizing public servants in the electoral process persists, indicating that the electoral system in Tanzania may not have achieved the desired stability yet.

The mandatory use of technology in elections was proposed by LHRC but left to the discretion of the Electoral Commission. LHRC recommended amendments to ensure the mandatory application of technology in all election process cycles, but the enacted provisions did not make it mandatory.

Despite judicial precedents advocating for Independent Candidates, the issue remains unresolved. The government has not complied with court decisions to allow Independent Candidates, restricting eligibility to political party members.

LHRC and other stakeholders advocated for the right to challenge decisions made by the National Electoral Commission through a Constitutional Petition or Judicial Review, but the enacted law considers the Commission's decisions final and conclusive, contrary to the constitution.

The media's role in elections is crucial, but concerns persist regarding the media's unfair treatment of candidates, including unequal airtime allocation and coverage during campaigns. LHRC recommended laws to ensure fairness to both the media and candidates.

Debates continue regarding the nomination of women Members of Parliament and



Councillors for special seats, with concerns about fairness and impartiality. Constitutional amendments are needed to reform the nomination process.

Despite court precedents, the mandatory requirement of security for costs in parliamentary and councillors' election petitions remains unchanged, denying access to justice.

Presidential election results cannot be challenged in court once the candidate is declared a President-elect, highlighting the need for constitutional reform. ■



LHRC Executive Director Dr. Anna Henga speaking during a press conference at the LHRC Headquarters in Kijitonyama.



LHRC and CHRAGG are collaborating to develop the National Action Plan (NAP) on Business and Human Rights

NEWS IN BRIEF

From April 3rd to 4th, 2024, the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) participated in a technical committee meeting at Gold Crest Hotel in Arusha to develop the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. The session saw the attendance of technical committee members representing both government and non-governmental organizations. Among these were representatives from the LHRC, the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG), the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Finance.



**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE
TECHNICAL TEAM MEETING TO DELIBERATE THE NEXT STEP ON NAP-BHR DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN TANZANIA
TO BE HELD 3RD - 4TH APRIL, 2024 AT GOLD CREST HOTEL**

The meeting aimed to coordinate efforts in forming thematic working groups and defining thematic issues to be included in the plan. CHRAGG, under the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, coordinated the proceedings.

As a member of the technical committee responsible for developing the national action plan on business and human rights, LHRC engaged in various activities related to the identified thematic working groups. These activities included conducting a literature review, addressing issues gathering inputs for the thematic working groups, and identifying relevant laws and thematic areas for review. LHRC specifically focused on two thematic areas: Extractive and Energy, as well as Tourism and Hospitality.



Advocate Joyce Komanya, Senior Programme Officer for Corporate Accountability and Human Rights at LHRC represented the organization in the technical committee. Ms. Komanya led the consultation and engagement of stakeholders in the Extractive and Tourism sectors. During the process, the technical committee:

- Revised thematic areas and provided inputs on human rights violations by businesses in the extractive sector.
- Mapped relevant stakeholders and sectors involved in Extractive and Energy, as well as Tourism and Hospitality.
- Identified specific rights issues to be incorporated into the national action plan on business and human rights.
- Enhanced awareness and understanding of the importance of the national action plan on business and human rights.
- Defined the scope and objectives of the Extractive and Energy sector, as well as Tourism and Hospitality. ■



French Embassy engages with LHRC on Human Rights in Tanzania.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The French Embassy in Tanzania, through its Cultural and Cooperation Department, has expressed its commitment to human rights by visiting the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC). On April 4, 2024, Ms. Laura Leveque, a Civil Society Officer at the embassy, met with Dr. Anna Henga, the Executive Director of the LHRC.



This fruitful meeting served as a platform for Ms. Leveque to gain valuable insights into the LHRC's impactful programs. The discussion focused on the LHRC's initiatives in critical areas such as:

- Abolition of the death penalty
- Promoting gender equality
- Empowering youth
- Protecting the rights of people with disabilities

The French Embassy's engagement with the LHRC highlights the importance of collaboration in advancing human rights in Tanzania. This collaborative effort paves the way for continued dialogue and potential support for the LHRC's commendable programs. ■



LHRC, partners engage Tanzanian authorities on adolescent girls' right to education

NEWS IN BRIEF

Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), in collaboration with the Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR), supported a sensitization program on Sexual and Reproductive Rights (SRHR) for Tanzania's Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee.



Advocate Getrude Dyabene, LHRC Senior Program Officer - Women, Children, and People With Disabilities, speaks during a session in Arusha.

The forum aimed to clarify values regarding a decision affirming that expelling pregnant students from school violates the human rights of adolescent girls. Officials from various ministries and departments in Tanzania participated in the forum. The committee is now taking crucial steps to uphold the rights of Tanzanian girls.

By recognizing that expelling pregnant students from school violates the human rights of adolescent girls, Tanzania is taking a significant step forward in ensuring equal access to education for all, regardless of pregnancy status.

This decision not only aligns with international human rights standards but also reflects a commitment to promoting gender equality and empowering young girls to fulfil their potential.

LHRC and CRR applauded the Tanzanian government's commitment to implementing the decision. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child safeguards girls from harmful practices such as mandatory pregnancy testing, denial of re-entry after childbirth, and illegal detention. ■



LHRC convenes a successful virtual Annual General Meeting, ensuring inclusive participation across Tanzania

NEWS IN BRIEF

Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) is a membership organization encompassing individuals from diverse regions across Tanzania. In April, despite geographical distances, LHRC successfully convened its annual general meeting online.

Members, representing various perspectives and experiences, actively engaged in discussions and deliberations, offering invaluable insights and guidance on the organization's governance. This digital platform facilitated inclusive participation, ensuring that voices from every corner of Tanzania were heard and considered in shaping the LHRC's direction and initiatives for 2024. ■



LHRC urges government action after devastating floods in Rufiji district

NEWS IN BRIEF

On April 4, 2024, a devastating flood swept through the Rufiji district of Tanzania's Pwani region, causing widespread destruction and widespread media coverage.

The Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC) found itself inundated with reports from numerous media outlets. With each report received, LHRC's resolve to address the human rights implications of this natural disaster strengthened as it prepared to advocate for those affected.

According to media reports and social media platforms, images show the entire town of Rufiji surrounded by water, ultimately leading to the cessation of various social and productive activities.

The floods were reported to have occurred in more than 12 wards of the district, resulting in social and economic impacts on the residents living in those areas. Reports indicate that residents of those areas have been severely affected by the flood disaster, exacerbated by the ongoing rains in the district and various parts of the country.

LHRC acknowledges the existence of humanitarian impacts that have led to residents of those areas being deprived of fundamental rights such as housing, the right to health, the right to live in clean and safe environments, the right to live in suitable surroundings, and the right to earn a living through work.

LHRC calls on the Government to take deliberate measures to mitigate the destruction that has already begun or may occur. If timely action is not taken, the possibility of outbreaks of diseases is high, with social services such as education, health infrastructure, and development services coming to a halt. The most affected are the elderly, children, women, and people with disabilities. ■





In April, the LHRC human rights monitoring unit conducted a fact-finding mission in Karagwe District in the Kagera region following the numerous reports of sexual violence against children and other gross human rights violations in the region.



LHRC tours human rights clubs in Kilombero

NEWS IN BRIEF

Legal and Human Rights (LHRC) this month conducted a backstopping visit to twelve human rights clubs in Kilombero district, Morogoro, to provide human rights awareness, assess students' gender awareness, and provide technical legal assistance to the students and schools' communities.



LHRC is a leading human rights organization in Tanzania that, among other things, intends to make sure that young people in Tanzania are knowledgeable, motivated, and confident on human rights issues, and that they are meaningfully participating in the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as holding duty-bearers accountable towards the realization of a just and equitable society.

Upcoming engagement under this program unit for the coming month (May) is to conduct a backstopping visit to 64 Human Rights Clubs found in different schools in Kagera region (Karagwe and Kyerwa), Mara region (in Serengeti), Singida region (in Singida and Ikungi), and Dodoma region (Dodoma City Council) from May 6th to 30th, 2024, for discussing and sharing different cross-cutting ideas about human rights, gender, climate change, and transformative leadership with students who are the young generation and active citizens of today and tomorrow.



Furthermore, under that upcoming visit, LHRC intends to reach out to several community radios that are working with us in those particular areas where the program officer from LHRC will be engaged in some radio sessions to share different insights about LHRC programs and activities, report findings from the recently launched Tanzania Human Rights Report for 2023, youth engagement issues, and other current cross-cutting issues that, in one way or another, impact human lives and human rights in general. ■





Advocate Naserian Guga of the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) engaging in discussions during the Radio Open Day in Tanga, facilitated by BBC Media Action.

On April 25, 2024, a Radio Open Day was conducted in Tanga, with BBC Media Action facilitating the event. They successfully invited all stakeholders, including the Legal and Human Rights Center, represented by Adv. Naserian Guga. Other invitees included the Tanganyika Law Society, the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau, the Tanzania Police, and the Regional Medical Officer (RMO) of Bombo Hospital. The aim of the event was to identify and address the challenges faced by the media.





Adv. Rose Omuga from LHRC's Human Rights and Monitoring engages communities in radio sessions for Human Rights Awareness.

In April, Karagwe FM, one of LHRC's partner community radios, hosted radio sessions where Adv. Rose Omuga from Human Rights and Monitoring had the opportunity to educate the masses on human rights issues. Joining her was Merabu Bikarashekwa, our facilitator from the region. They engaged the audience and shed light on various human rights topics through the radio waves.





As the first quarter came to a close, our paralegals, Mussa Ndekelo and Vimwaya Manyoli, provided mass education to the community at TTC ILLONGA Kilosa on issues related to gender-based violence (GBV). These Kilosa paralegals dedicated their efforts to raising awareness and addressing GBV within the community.



LHRC successfully mediates a land dispute in Arusha, secures 164 acres for the client

NEWS IN BRIEF

In September 2023, the Arusha-based Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC) legal aid clinic received 18 clients, all relatives of the Somi Issangya family. They came in claiming ownership of 250 acres of land situated in Malula ward within Meru District in the Arusha Region, which they acquired through inheritance from their late father.



Some of LHRC's clients are seen on their piece of land.

Their claim was against the Arumeru District Council, which had trespassed on their land and claimed that it was meant for public use. The clinic officers immediately went to survey the land and filed a case in the High Court in Arusha.

The case was subjected to mediation as per the procedures of the law. Several meetings were held for mediation between the office of the solicitor general, our clients, and the land officer from Arumeru District in facilitation with a judge of the High Court.

Our clients and the defendants, after surveying the suit land, agreed that only 164 acres are the land, which is lawfully owned by our clients. Ultimately, the mediation process was successful and a settlement deed was signed on April 23, 2024.

In addition, there was also an agreement that the clients would use the land for the purposes prescribed under the land use agreement and would follow the proper procedures for land acquisition to secure their ownership over such land. ■



LHRC lauds President Samia's move to commute death sentences to life imprisonment on National Union Day

NEWS IN BRIEF

Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC) welcomed the decision by President Samia Suluhu Hassan to commute the death sentences of several inmates to life imprisonment, seizing the occasion to remind the government of the need to abolish the death penalty in Tanzania.

President Samia commuted the sentences as part of the national celebrations of Union Day on April 26, 2024. Pardons are granted to convicted prisoners by either releasing them completely, reducing their sentences, or changing the type of punishment. For instance, those sentenced to death have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment or given a lesser punishment.

President Samia exercises this authority constitutionally under Article 45 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977. She pardoned 1,082 prisoners, with 20 of them having their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

LHRC congratulated President Samia for reducing the sentences of 20 prisoners from death to life imprisonment. The organisation said the tradition of using national days like Tanganyika Independence Day and the Union Day of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to commute the sentences of some prisoners from death to life imprisonment indicates that this punishment is not being implemented in any way, given that it has not been carried out in the country for 30 years.

Despite these congratulations, the LHRC said that the government should sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, adopted in 1989.

LHRC demanded that the government of Tanzania amend the Penal Code Act, Chapter 16, by repealing Section 196, which imposes the mandatory death penalty.

The organisation said that if the decision to abolish the death penalty proves difficult, the Government of Tanzania should follow the advice given by the Law Reform Commission and several decisions of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to abolish the mandatory death penalty. ■



LHRC participates in the launching of a landmark study on teenage mothers' reintegration into secondary schools

NEWS IN BRIEF

On April 29, 2024, the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) attended the launch of a study focused on the reintegration of teenage mothers into formal secondary schools in Tanzania.

This event marked a crucial step towards understanding and addressing the challenges faced by young mothers in accessing education.

The distinguished guest of honour at the launch was the Honorable Deputy Permanent Secretary under the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology. Their presence underscored the importance and urgency of the issue at hand, signalling the government's commitment to promoting inclusive and accessible education for all.

The event was skillfully coordinated by Haki Elimu Tanzania, an organization dedicated to advocating for quality education and social justice. Their efforts in bringing together key stakeholders, including government officials, civil society organizations, and educators, facilitated meaningful discussions and insights into the reintegration process.

Throughout the launch, stakeholders had the opportunity to engage with the findings of the study, which shed light on the experiences and barriers faced by teenage mothers seeking to



return to formal education. From societal stigma to logistical challenges, the study highlighted the multifaceted nature of the issue and the need for comprehensive support mechanisms.

Crucially, the launch served as a platform for dialogue and collaboration, fostering partnerships between government agencies, NGOs, and communities to develop tailored interventions and policies that promote the rights and education of teenage mothers. ■



Justice delayed is justice denied: The story of Faustine's 18 years in pursuit of justice

NEWS IN BRIEF

Faustine Fidelis Ngoga knocked on the doors of the Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC) in 2006. Driven by the echoes of his shattered dreams, he sought refuge at the organization's doors, his heart heavy with the weight of injustice.

Haunted by the spectre of a past accident that claimed his right hand, Faustine embarked on a quest for reparation, guided by the legal counsel provided by the LHRC. With unwavering determination, he dared to challenge fate, marching into the arena of the Magistrate Court of Dar es Salaam at Kisutu, armed with nothing but the fervent plea for compensation to the tune of TZS70,000,000.

Through the veil of time, the wheels of justice turned, each rotation inching closer to redemption. In 2017, Faustine invoked the power of the law once more, breathing life into an Execution Application that bore the weight of his aspirations.

On a fateful day in June 2023, victory loomed on the horizon as the court decreed the sale of the opponent's house. However, the opponent stayed the execution, subjecting the house to a web of land disputes that ensnared the path to resolution.

With the stroke of a judicial pen on a crisp January day in 2024, the sale of the attached house was ordained, paving the way for compensation of the awarded amount.

In place for the sale, they pledged to compensate Faustine in cash instead and on March 14, 2024, with bated breath, Faustine watched as the first instalment of TZS20,000,000 his long-awaited redemption was deposited into the hallowed coffers of the court. On April 23, 2024, Faustine received another astounding amount of TZS10,000,000, deposited to the courts' Bank Account.

In the wake of victory, Faustine stood at the precipice of a new dawn, his heart brimming with gratitude for the Kinondoni Legal Aid Clinic's unwavering support. With the promise of a brighter future beckoning on the horizon, he awaited the transfer of his rightful dues, ready to embark on a new chapter of his life's journey, armed with nothing but courage and the indomitable spirit of resilience.

As quoted: “Ni miaka zaidi ya kumi sasa tangu kushughulikia kupatiwa haki yangu, kituo kimekua kikinivumilia na kunisaidia ili kupata haki yangu. Nashukuru sana kwa hiki nilichopata tayari na Mungu ni mwema.”



There are cases like Faustine who spend years in court corridors in search of justice only to attain justice in theory. LHRC has witnessed cases where the execution process is a long haul and some clients die while others let go of their pursuit for the actual attainment of their rights due to complexities in execution.

LHRC actively conducts evidence-based advocacy to ensure the smooth execution of court decrees and orders so that people like Faustine do not compromise their rights but enjoy them as determined. ■



In the picture, Faustine Fidelis Ngoga finds justice through LHRC intervention.



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