



ANNUAL REPORT 2017

Renewed Quest For Human Rights Advocacy

For a Just and Equitable Society



Report Compilation

Legal and Human Rights Centre

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MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIRPERSON

Dear readers, the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) is pleased to present to you this annual progress report for the year 2017. Under this reporting year, LHRC, like other organizations in the country, experienced a changed socio-political and legal environment as it strived to perform its duties.



Some of the laws enacted in recent years had come into force and become operational, affecting effective realization of human rights. Such laws include the Media Services Act, Cybercrimes Act and Statistics Act. There were changes in how organizations operate at community level, including the requirement of seeking permission at ministerial level. These indications were observed and necessitated LHRC to change how it works, hence producing a revised work plan.

2017 was the second year of the 5th phase Government in Tanzania and the first year of LHRC's revised plan. This year witnessed increased human rights injustices in the country, which meant more work for LHRC. There were unprecedented realities such as killings of at least 40 people in Kibiti, Mkuranga and Rufiji in Pwani Region, including political and government leaders, in police officers, and some local community members. Unfortunately, there was no information as to what was the source or cause of such killings. The attempted assassination of Hon. Tundu Lissu, MP for Singida North and the President of the Tanganyika Law Society, was yet another unusual human rights incident, which came as a big shock to the people of Tanzania in 2017; and until the end of the year the culprits were still unknown. There were claims that unknown people attempted to kill the MP, pouring 38 bullets on him as he arrived at his residence in Dodoma. Disappearance of people was also another issue which went unattended and raised a lot of concern as to what was happening in the country. For instance, Mr. Azori Gwanda, an investigative journalist, went missing in November 2017 and by the time of completion of this report he was still missing. His mysterious disappearance follows that of Mr. Ben Saanane, who went missing in November 2016 and there was still no clue of his whereabouts by the end of 2017!

The phrase of 'watu wasiojulikana' (unknown people) became common in 2017. These unknown people have shaken the nation because grave human rights violations were attributed to them. Sadly, no one was charged although the police and other law enforcement organs informed the public that 'unknown people' were responsible. As a result, LHRC took various initiatives, such as issuing statements and engaging authorities to demand justice and accountability.

In improving access to justice LHRC continued to vigorously provide legal assistance, whereby more than 16,000 clients were assisted in Dar es Salaam and Arusha, as well as in Mbinga and Kiteto, through mobile legal aid clinics. The trend shows that land, labour and matrimonial cases are still very common. LHRC continues to advocate more on those issues and others in a bid to attain a just and equitable Tanzania.



The good work done by LHRC could not be possible without the generous support from our partners; the Swedish Embassy, through SIDA; the Royal Norwegian Embassy; Open Society for Eastern Africa (OSIEA); the Finnish Embassy; Sage Foundation; the Legal Services Facility (LSF); the UN Trust Fund; the International Centre for Non Profit Law (ICNL); and the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), among others.

We are very grateful for the continued support from these partners. Also, we would like to express our gratitude to human rights monitors and paralegals who tirelessly volunteer to inform us about human rights issues across the country, as well as providing legal assistance and raising awareness on human rights at community level.

Kindly take time to read this report, which contains information on the work done by LHRC to promote human rights in Tanzania in 2017.

Professor Geoffrey Mmari
Chairperson, LHRC



MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In 2016, LHRC had decided to revise its plan after the change of the Government in 2015, which brought about many changes affecting human rights situation in Tanzania. Due to timely re-planning, LHRC was able to implement

the work plan without much difficulty and hence this report. Without re-planning, it would not have been possible to implement some of the activities, given the shrinking civic space. Freedoms of assembly, association and expression were severely restricted, hence change was inevitable. Consequently, LHRC had to seek appropriate advocacy methods to revamp the constitution making and people-centered constitution agenda. In 2017, several duty bearers who are key to the constitution-making process categorically state that different forum that the process was and is not a priority. Following these statements LHRC strategically applied a different approach of building movement by going to the people who are the owners of the Constitution.

Apart from the issue of constitution, other planned programs were performed successfully. These include: advocating for laws, policies and practices which conform to human rights standards; monitoring human rights violations and injustices through human rights Monitors and paralegals scattered across the country; monitoring human rights and business situation

in Tanzania; establishing and strengthening human rights clubs at universities and secondary schools.

Moreover, issues of governance at LHRC were well addressed, particularly managing finances (clean audit report proves this) and human resources, as well as attending to administrative. Details of the success enjoyed in implementing activities are provided in different chapters of this report.

On the other hand, there were few challenges which LHRC encountered in 2017. Restrictions on freedom of expression, particularly press freedom, were major challenge for LHRC's work as it limited its reach. Working closely with like-minded organizations also proved a challenge due to fear of appearing to criticize the Government. Consequently, it was often difficult to take a collective action as a coalition or network of CSOs.

Furthermore, in 2017 LHRC witnessed a number of serious human rights violations in various forms, including demolitions of people's houses and places of businesses without compensation, attack of law firms, mysterious disappearances of people, arbitrary arrest and detentions, and attempted assassination. Despite all these challenges, LHRC continued implementing its activities as planned! I humbly welcome you to read this report and provide feed-back, which will enable LHRC to improve its work and future reports.

Dr. Helen Kijo-Bisimba
Executive Director, LHRC



LHRC OVERVIEW

The Legal and Human Rights Centre is an advocacy-based human rights organization that advocates for adherence to human rights and rule of law in Tanzania.

Vision

LHRC envisages a JUST and EQUITABLE society.

Mission Statement

LHRC is a non-partisan, non-profit sharing, non-governmental organization striving to empower the public, promote, reinforce and safeguard human rights and good governance in Tanzania through legal and civic education and information; sound legal research and advise; monitoring and follow up of human rights violations; and advocacy for reforms of policies, laws and practices to conform to international human rights standards.

LHRC's Values

LHRC has a number of core values that guide the way the members, the Board, staff and partners relate and operate. The core values of LHRC are:

- i. Integrity;
- ii. Equality;
- iii. Transparency;
- iv. Accountability;
- v. Professionalism;
- vi. Voluntarism and volunteerism.

Specific Objectives

- i. Promote respect and observance of human rights and democracy;
- ii. Promote respect and observance of the rule of law and due processes;
- iii. Promote consumer protection;
- iv. Create networks with public interest and human rights organisations, non-governmental organisations, universities, relevant research institutions, religious associations and legal associations' societies;
- v. Promote public awareness in the field of environmental protection;
- vi. Provide (on request) consultancy services to government and non-governmental organizations, provided that it is within the spirit of the social and educational objectives of the LHRC;
- vii. Raise funds for the purposes of LHRC on such terms as are compatible with the autonomy of the LHRC and within the spirit of its social and educational objectives; and
- viii. Publish articles and various publications on legal education, society and human rights.

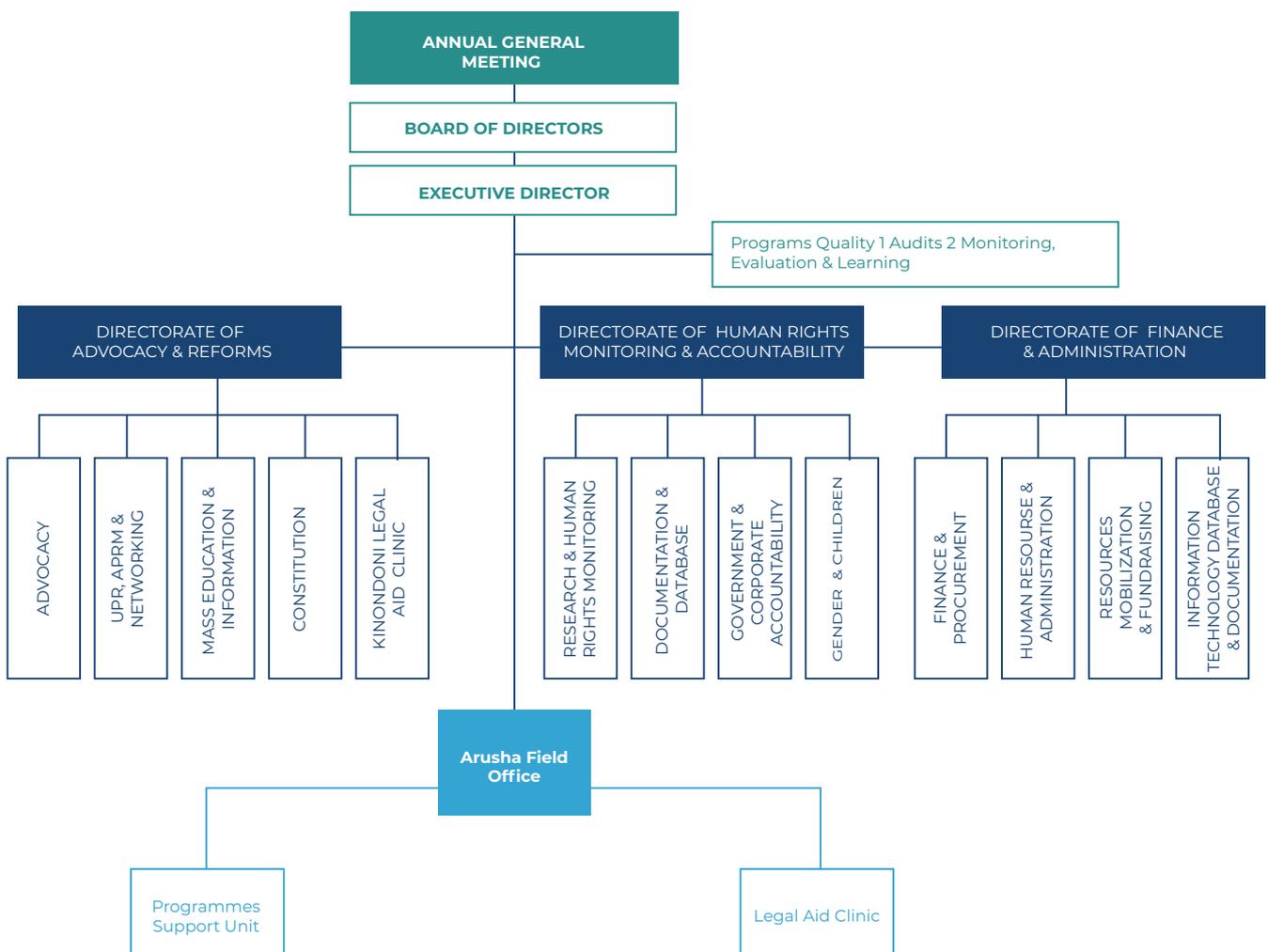
PROVIDED that the objectives of LHRC shall not extend to putting up or supporting candidates for government or local authority elections which would make it a political party within the meaning of a political party as stipulated in the Political Parties Act, 1992.



Governance Structure

LHRC is a membership organization, currently with a base of 160 members. The organization is governed by the Annual General Meeting (AGM) which meets each year. AGM appoints Board of Directors and approves the external auditors. It also receives the audited accounts of the organization. LHRC has a Board of Directors (BoD). Currently there are nine (9) Board members with different backgrounds, such as law, human rights, academics, meda, economy and accountancy. LHRC has a management team, headed by the Executive Director.

LHRC ORGANOGRAM



Board of Directors

The Board is accountable to the General Assembly of Members;

The Board is the decision maker in relation to policies and programmes of LHRC and supervises implementation;

The Board employs the Executive Director and confirms the members of staff employed by the Executive Director;

The Board makes regulations for the proper management of personnel, facilities and finances of the LHRC;

The Board approves annual plans and budgets and ensures availability of facilities and tools necessary for the proper governance and direction of LHRC.

List of the Current Board Members

1. Prof. Geoffrey Mmari - Chairperson;
2. Adv. Athanasia Soka - Vice Chairperson (An advocate of the High Court of Tanzania);
3. Dr. Ringo W. Tenga - Member (An advocate of the High Court of Tanzania; senior lecturer of law at the UDSM);
4. Adv. Francis Stolla - Member (An advocate of the High Court of Tanzania);
5. Ms. Emeline Mboya - Member & Enterprenuer;
6. Ms. Pili Mtambalike - Member (Manager – Regulations and Standards at the Media Council of Tanzania);
7. Mr. Thaddeo Mashera - Member (Private Consultant in Finance Management and Governance);
8. Dr. Helen Kijo-Bisimba - Board Secretary & Executive Director of the LHRC; and
9. Mr. George William - Member & Staff Representative.

The Management Team and Staff

Day to day operations of LHRC are carried out by the management team and staff. The Management is composed of the Executive Director, two programme directors, director responsible for finance and administration and a staff representative. The team is implementing a six-year strategic plan (2013-2018) - which is divided into two terms, each with three years. The first Operational Plan (2013-2015) ended in December 2015, succeeded by the second operational Plan 2016-2018 and a revised one of 2017-2018.

The plan focuses on five (5) Key Result Areas as follows:

- Result 1:** Citizens' centered constitution achieved and all laws reviewed to be consistent with the new constitution;
- Result 2:** Improved laws, policies, and practices that are human rights sensitive;
- Result 3:** Reduced human rights violations and injustices;
- Result 4:** Government and companies' compliance with regional and international standards on economic, social and environmental rights increased; and
- Result 5:** A relevant, sustainable and high impact LHRC.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year 2017 was characterized by drastically dynamic changes in political matters, whereby for political interests, the Government and some individuals were observed to violate human rights and disregard of the rule of law as enshrined in the Constitution of United Republic of Tanzania of 1977.

Notwithstanding that fact, the LHRC has continued to be the voice for the voiceless and a tree of hope for many Tanzanians whose rights have been infringed. LHRC has continued to be a place to run to by men, women, youths and all groups of the society.

In the course of protecting and promotion of people's rights the LHRC observed that the current administration under His Excellency the President, Hon. John Pombe Magufuli, has little interest in continuing with the constitution-making process. In fact, the President had stated several times that a new constitution is not a priority for his Government as it seeks to rebuild the country. Due to the Government's stance on the matter, LHRC had to shift the focus to prioritizing sensitizing the citizens about the importance of a citizen-centered constitution to put them in position to demand a new constitution. In so doing the LHRC contributed in continuously reviving the discussion of the new constitution

LHRC successfully challenged the Referendum Act, 2013 in the High Court of Tanzania. A case was filed, challenging the provisions within the Act that allows votes of Zanzibaris residing in Tanzania Mainland to be counted in Zanzibar. The High Court ordered the provisions to be amended so as to be clear and free from ambiguity.

The LHRC facilitated access to justice for more than 16,000 clients whose rights were infringed and could not afford legal fees; In 2017 LHRC won 109 cases for the legal aid clients whose cases were directed to courts of law

Moreover, LHRC's legal aid provision tapped the issue of unregulated microfinance institutions and engaged the ministry responsible, prompting adoption a microfinance policy and drafting of a Bill on the matter.

Coverage of LHRC activities by the media in 2017 enhanced LHRC visibility and stimulated public debates on various issues of human rights in Tanzania, as well as prompting response by duty bearers. Social media significantly widened LHRC's reach, whereby more than 1,700,000 users were reached through twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Instagram platforms. LHRC's twitter account was also verified in 2017, signifying increased security and authentication of users.

Following training of community radio journalists LHRC was offered a free 45-minute airtime by Sibuka FM Radio which is used for advocacy on various human rights issues. The program is aired from 08:15 a.m. up to 9:00 a.m. every Tuesday. Sibuka FM Radio covers almost all the Coastal regions and in some areas of mainland regions such as Simiyu.

Furthermore, the LHRC successfully facilitated the establishment of 5 human rights clubs in 2017 at different universities and secondary schools.



Innovatively, LHRC managed to produce a simplified and user-friendly booklet on the Tanzania Human Rights Report 2016. The booklet, which is in Swahili language, was prepared in response to concerns raised by a large section of report consumers, especially in rural areas, about the size and language of the report. The simplified version has been well received by readers, prompting LHRC to produce more copies and produce similar booklets in the futures.

LHRC visibility as a reputable human rights organization has grown. For instance, LHRC is cited as an example of a prominent human rights organization in the country in the Standard Five primary school civics text book.

LHRC has been advocating for the exoneration of death row inmates, especially those who are old or/ and have stayed for a long period in prisons. In 2017, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in unprecedented move, pardoned 61 death row inmates. This historical move by the President provides an opportunity of advancing the advocacy for the abolition of the death penalty.

In advocating for conduct of business in accordance with human rights principles, LHRC observed the poor performance of the Tanzania Mining Audit Agency (TMAA) and made recommendations to the relevant authorities. In 2017 the Presidential Committee undertook effective measure to address the shortcomings, reflecting the recommendations made by LHRC.

LHRC has been advocating for the formal recognition of paralegals and enactment of the Legal Aid Act. In 2017 the Legal Aid Act was gazette in 2017 following many years of consultations with different stakeholders under the Legal Aid Secretariat. The law took on board most of the contributions made by LHRC in enhancing legal aid provision and formalization of paralegals in the country.

For sustainability purposes, governance matters were very well addressed this year 2017. LHRC was able to continue with fundraising activities, managing to re-enter into partnership with Ford Foundation, which was a former long term LHRC partner. Board meetings were held on quarterly basis as it is supposed to be. Two extraordinary meetings were held to deliberate on urgent matters. Furthermore, a meeting of LHRC members (the Annual General Meeting) was held in May, 2017 followed by a staff meeting and staff annual retreat session. More importantly, LHRC obtained a clean audit report for the year 2017.

In observing the LHRC Vision and the theory of change we can confidently say that the 2017 performance of activities shows achievements towards contributing to the Vision of a just and equitable society. Through the LHRC interventions it was possible to contribute to the retention of the momentum in seeking the revival of the constitutional review process.

People whose rights were infringed sought assistance and received help and were relieved while the LHRC identified issues to advocate for changes. Through our interventions there were people who were ready to change from harmful practices against girls and women. For so doing more than 4,000 girls in a single district escaped the ritual of FGM. The fact that the LHRC was able to stand up and speak against human rights violations through statements and strategic litigation is a very good indication that injustice is not tolerated and we are heading towards a just society as we envisions.



FACTS & FIGURES

Reach

20M+

Number of people reached
in 2017



Coverage

25
REGIONS

130+
DISTRICTS



Regions covered by
the LHRC in 2017

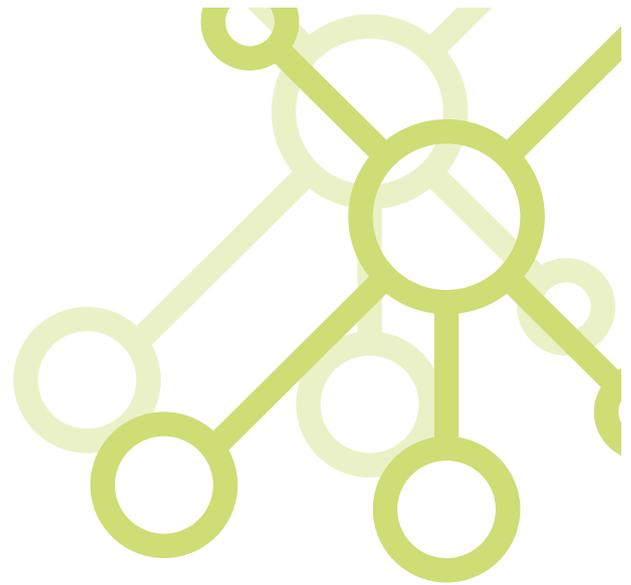


Networking



100+ National Meetings

20+ International Meetings



Engagements



Activities



10+ Projects implemented



25 Bills Analyzed



7
Fact findings



13+ Media Events



16K+ Clients Provided with Legal Aid



80+ Media programs



10 Strategic cases



35K+
Publications Distributed

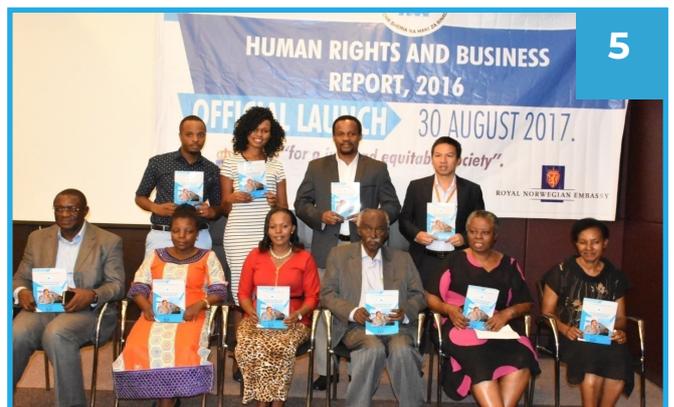


1.3K+ Media Mentions



4 Human Rights Reports Produced





Picture 1: Civil society organisations in solidarity to condemn attack of IMMMA Advocates offices at LHRC Head Office in 2017.

Picture 2: Strategic Litigation: Media stakeholders file a strategic case at the Court of Appeal of Tanzania to challenge the Media Services Act of 2016, which is a threat on media freedom,

Picture 3: Human Rights Day 2017: The Guest of honor Adv. Bahame Tom Nyanduga (seated, center) and special guest Hon. Katrina Rangnitt – Swedish Ambassador to Tanzania (seated 2nd, left) in a group photo with participants during Human Rights Day 2017 commemoration.

Picture 4: Campaign on Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Assembly: LHRC staff members in a group photo with campaign partners after the launch of the campaign on March 1st 2017

Picture 5: Launching of the Tanzania Human Rights and Business Report 2016



IN MEMORY OF Daniel Assa Mwakyalabwe



It was a very sad end to the year 2017 for LHRC as it lost one of its long serving member of staff, Mr. Daniel Mwakyalabwe, who passed away on 27th December, 2017, after a short falling illness. The late Daniel Mwakyalabwe joined LHRC in 2000 and remained an integral member of LHRC team until his untimely death in late 2017. He will forever be missed and his memories will always be cherished.

May his soul rest in eternal peace, Amen.



CHAPTER ONE

CITIZENS-CENTERED CONSTITUTION ACHIEVED AND ALL LAWS REVIEWED TO BE CONSISTENT WITH THE NEW CONSTITUTION

This chapter is a narration of what was performed under the first LHRC's Key Result Area [KRA] which is Citizens-Centered Constitution achieved and all laws reviewed to be Consistent with the new Constitution. Citizen-centered constitution is one of LHRC's priorities, towards realizing the vision of a just and equitable society, as it is the Constitution which guarantees basic human rights, good governance and rule of law. In seeking to revive the constitution-making process and ensure citizen engagement, LHRC conducted several activities, including holding meetings and conducting seminars and workshops with various stakeholders.

These stakeholders include members of the public, religious leaders, experts on constitution and constitution-making, media houses and members of parliament. LHRC also produced and disseminated various materials about the Constitution and the constitutional review process to stimulate public debate. The idea was to initiate a movement of people who wish to see the process revived. The Constitution review process had come to a stop in 2014 so what the LHRC performed in this area made a contribution which brought gleam to the constitutional theme which had seemed to have died.

- 1.1. Increased Citizenry understanding of the role towards and in the Constitution Referendum
In 2017, LHRC witnessed changes of political climate in Tanzania under the fifth phase Government, which led to program re-planning for better implementation of LHRC work. As a result, LHRC focused on sensitizing members of the public to demand a citizen-centered constitution and stimulate public debate on revival of the constitution-making process. LHRC successfully conducted two (2) sensitization workshops for religious leaders under the umbrella of an the Inter-Religious Council for Peace in Tanzania (IRCPT), aimed at mobilizing and sensitizing them to continue advocating for a citizen-centered constitution, following the suspension of the constitution-making process in 2014. Moreover, other two (2) workshops for senior religious leaders from different religious institutions were conducted in April and December 2017, to discuss their role in the society with regard to the revival of the constitution-making process in Tanzania. A total of 48 participants (8 female and 40 male) attended the workshops.

One of the resolutions made by the religious leaders during the workshop in April 2017 was to draft a public communiqué (below), pleading with the President of the URT to revive the constitution-making process, starting with amendment of the constitutional review laws.



Inter-Religious Council for Peace Tanzania



Religions for Peace



Resolutions by Inter Religious Council for Peace in Tanzania (IRCPT) to Revive the New Constitution Making Process held at Golden Tulip Hotel, Dar es Salaam On April 11th to 12th, 2017

Preamble

On April 11th and 12th, 2017, twenty five (25) religious leaders representing all religious networks in the country under an umbrella of the Inter Religious Council for Peace in Tanzania (IRCPT) gathered to learn more and discuss about the new constitution making process in the country.

Among the key issues discussed in a two days meeting coordinated by the Legal and Human Rights Centre include:

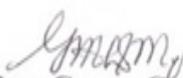
- the history of constitutional reforms in Tanzania
- the process of making a new citizen centered constitution
- the content of the second draft of the constitution and
- the proposed constitution.

From the meeting we religious leaders came to apprehend that one of the key factors that led to stalemate of the process is an interference of two core electoral activities leading to the National Electoral Commission fail to coordinate multiple activities at the same time i.e. preparation for the proposed constitution referendum and voters registration for 2015 general elections.

With that knowledge in mind we religious leaders have firmly come out with following resolutions:

- i. We deferentially plead His Excellence the President of the United Republic of Tanzania to allow the new constitution making process to proceed in advance of the 2020 general election so as to avoid repeated interference.
- ii. Despite the discrepancies in the Proposed Constitution, we recommend that the constitutional review process continue to the amendment of laws (the Constitutional Review Act and the Referendum Act) thereafter to the referendum.

We are hopeful that these resolutions will be taken into consideration for the sake of honoring the decisions to acquire the people centered constitution and double the national efforts in promoting social welfare and peace maintenance.


Rev. Canon Goda
Executive Director - IRCPT

Interreligious Council for Peace
Religions for Peace
Tanzania
P.O. Box 5324, Dar es Salaam

Resolutions by religious leaders on the constitutional review process





IRCPT religious leaders and LHRC staff during the constitution-making and review process workshop, at the Golden Tulip Hotel, Dar es Salaam, in April 2017.

1.2. Strategy Developed and Implemented for Mobilizing Public Engagement and Mobilization for Effective Participation in the Constitutional Referendum

In 2017, LHRC developed a strategy for engaging with different stakeholders to revive the constitution-making process. This was achieved through engaging different stakeholders, namely: political party leaders, religious leaders, academicians, members of parliament (including members of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee), CSOs, and members of the public. This was done through workshops, meetings, roundtable discussions and media programmes. Another strategy to was to institute a constitutional case challenging the provisions of the Referendum Act which contravene the right to vote before the High Court of Tanzania. Furthermore, LHRC prepared and published messages and information, education and communication (IEC) materials on issues of constitution and constitutional review process. The table below indicates number of stakeholders engaged to help revive the constitutional review process.

Table 1: Stakeholders engaged by LHRC in reviving constitutional review process in 2017

Stakeholders	Number	Description
Religious leaders	48 participants (8 female and 40 males)	Religious leaders under the umbrella of Inter religious Council for peace in Tanzania (IRCPT)
Political parties	14 (1 female and 13 male)	Leaders representing 14 political parties under the umbrella of Tanzania Centre for Democracy (TCD)
CSOs	83 organizations	Organizations which form Tanzania Constitution Forum (JUKATA)
MPs	30 (12 female, 18 male)	Parliamentary Committee on Constitution and Legal Affairs
Academicians	3 (0 female, 3 male)	Team of experts from the University of Dar es Salaam: Prof. Khoti Kamanga, Dr. James Jesse and Mr. Jonas Maheto
Media houses	25 (13 female, 12 male)	Editors from media houses.
Members of the public	3 TV programs 8 radio programs	Channel 10 TV, Sibuka FM, Radio, Radio One





Dialogue with representatives of political parties to revive the constitutional review process and demand for a citizen-centred constitution

LHRC's engagement with various stakeholders to push the agenda of a citizen-centred constitution prompted the ruling party (CCM), through its Secretary for Ideology and Publicity, to seek audience with LHRC and other CSOs to discuss the prospects of reviving the constitution-making process and achieving citizen-centred constitution. The Secretary for Ideology and Publicity, Mr. Humphrey Polepole, requested LHRC to coordinate with other CSOs a dialogue to discuss issues affecting human rights, particularly the constitution-making process. Through these engagements:

- » LHRC managed to secure support of MPs, who promised to take aboard the agenda of reviving the constitution-making process both within the Parliament and outside by working with CBOs to ensure attainment of a citizen-centred constitution;
- » The academicians agreed to be resource persons in various dialogues, meetings and workshops organized and conducted by LHRC on issues surrounding the Constitution;
- » Following LHRC's case challenging the Referendum Act, a judgment delivered by the High Court ruled against the contradictory provisions within the Act and ordered amendment of the provisions;
- » LHRC successfully engaged members of the public through media programs, which helped to stimulate public debates about the constitution, constitution-making process and constitutional review process. For instance, during a TV Programme (Pambanua) conducted by LHRC on a 26th April 2017, most of the calls and text messages made and sent by viewers concerned the issue of citizen-centred constitution, although the major topic focused on matters of the union, since it was the commemoration of the Union Day;
- » During a workshop with editors from media houses, a consensus was reached that each media outlet should continue to publicize issues of constitution and each print newspaper should spare a page for constitution-related stories or articles. The workshop also led to formation of a coalition of CSOs and media houses, aimed at advocating for a citizen-centred constitution; and
- » LHRC managed to produce and disseminate 3000 copies of brochures about the constitution and constitutional review process.



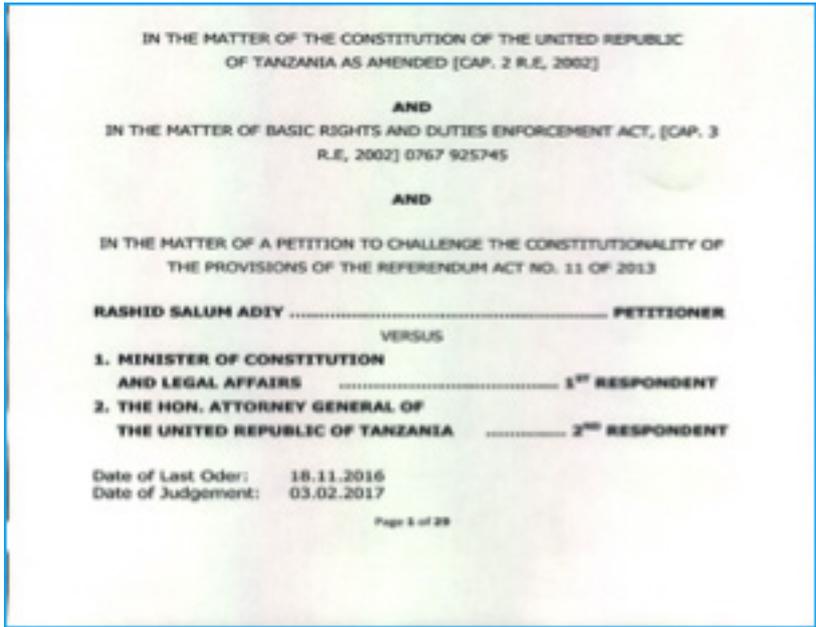


Representatives of CSOs during a dialogue on the constitution-making process with the ruling party (CCM) delegation



A group photo of JUKATA Members after the dialogue on the constitution review process





The judgment on the Referendum Act issued in favor of the LHRC



CHAPTER TWO

IMPROVED LAWS, POLICIES, AND PRACTICES THAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS SENSITIVE

In 2017, LHRC continued to advocate for reforms to ensure that existing laws and policies are human rights sensitive, conforming to international human rights standards as embedded in human rights instruments ratified by Tanzania. The reforms were achieved through conducting an objective analysis of existing government policies, proposed bills, national action plans and programs in order to ascertain whether they are human rights sensitive. In this chapter discussion is on the work towards the achievement of the second Key Result Area on improved Laws, policies and practice. Under this result area there are five outputs reported as implemented through various activities reported below.

2.1. Strengthened Commitment of Key Government, Parliament and Civil Society Actors Advocating For Reforms of Judicial System and Structure

2.1.1. Increased engagement for human rights sensitive legislations and policy

In advocating for reforms, laws, policies and practices LHRC engages duty bearers who are responsible for changes. In 2017, LHRC engaged government departments, the Parliament and civil society to advocate for the abovementioned reforms. Specifically, LHRC engaged the Minister responsible for regional administration and local government, Minister of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Minister of Finance and Planning, Minister of Foreign Affairs and East Africa Cooperation, the Law Reform Commission (LRC), parliamentary committees and members of the public. As a result of engagements with these duty bearers:

- » The Minister of Finance and Planning, who was engaged by LHRC through a letter complaining about mushrooming of microfinance institutions, invited LHRC to further discuss the issues and challenges of financial institutions. The Minister acknowledged the problem and promised to develop a policy on microfinance institutions, which was adopted in late 2017. A Bill on microfinance institutions was prepared but is yet to be tabled before the Parliament;
- » LHRC was able to analyze 24 Bills and thereafter presenting and submitting recommendations to the relevant parliamentary committees. Recommendations made by LHRC on amendment of the Land (Disputes Courts) Act were taken aboard, widening jurisdiction of the District Land Tribunal from fifty million to one hundred and fifty million for immovable property and from forty million to one hundred for movable property;
- » Moreover, LHRC conducted a meeting with the, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation on 15th September 2017. The discussion focused on the proposed amendment of the Treaty for Establishment of the East African Community of 1999. Specifically, the discussion focused on Chapter Eight of the treaty and related provisions on the jurisdiction of the East African Court of Justice. The problematic provisions prevented a legal or natural person from referring a matter against EAC organ to the East African Court of Justice and unfair bearing of costs; and



- » LHRC engaged the Ministry responsible for regional administration and local government, including the Minister – Hon. George Simbachawene, to discuss about the situation and laws relating to freedoms of assembly and expression. There was also a discussion about abuse of arrest and detention powers under the regional administration laws by Regional and District Commissioners.



LHRC Staff in a meeting with the Minister for Regional Administration and Local Government (RALG)

2.1.2. Increased engagement with likeminded organizations to advocate for government implementation of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) recommendations, ratification of international human rights instruments and commemoration of international events

LHRC engaged various stakeholders to inform them about and promote human rights mechanisms of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). LHRC identified key UPR recommendations rejected by the Government and thereafter engaged other CSOs and formed a network, which engaged members of parliament to urge the Government accept the recommendations and ratify key conventions such as the UN Convention Against Torture and Protocol Additional to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). On the other hand, LHRC engaged various stakeholders, including the APRM Secretariat, to discuss about progress made in implementing APRM recommendations. LHRC engagement with the Secretariat also prompted launch of the Tanzania APRM Report, which had not been launched since it was produced in 2013. The APRM Secretariat thereafter took the initiative of empowering CSOs within the network on the APRM process.



On commemoration of international events, LHRC commemorated 9 international human rights events, namely the International Human Rights Day, International Women's Day, Day of African Child, World Day Against Death Penalty, International Day of Peace, 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence, Zero Tolerance Against FGM, African Women's Day and International Day of the Girl Child. During these events a number of presentations on human rights were made and participants engaged in discussions and made their contributions. Various participants attended the events, including religious leaders, traditional leaders, CSO representatives, youth, government leaders, children, duty bearers, LHRC partners, representatives of international organizations and media outlets. The table below highlights the events commemorated by LHRC and participation.

Table 2: Events commemorated by LHRC in 2017

Event/Day	Participants	Issues/Activity
Zero Tolerance Against FGM 6th February	228 Total of 631 participants (228 male, 403 female.	Raise awareness on FGM prevalence. Evaluated achievements and challenges. Strategize on best ways of eradicating FGM.
International Women's Day 8th March	258 participants (85 male, 173 female..	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, including GBV.
Day of African Child 16th June	Commemorated through a press statement and joined the Serengeti District Council.	Press statement highlighting challenges of realization of children's rights, including violence against children in the form of sexual violence, harmful cultural practices and right to education. LHRC commemorated with government officials in Serengeti-Mara.
African Women's Day 30th July	286 women patients 25 LHRC staff (15 female, and 10 male)	LHRC visited and provided humanitarian support to a total of 286 women patients in maternity ward at Muhumbili Hospital in Dar es Salaam.
International Day of Peace 21st September	96 remandees & prisoners 14 LHRC staff members	Legal aid for 96 remandees and prisoners at Segerea Prison in Dar es Salaam. Press conference at LHRC HQ on incidents threatening peace in Tanzania.
World Day Against Death Penalty 10th October	LHRC staff in Dar es Salaam.	Press conference about the day at LHRC HQ. Dialogue on death penalty among LHRC staff. Disseminate key messages on death penalty. Media advocacy campaigns.



International Day of the Girl Child 11th October	38 girls and women. LHRC staff.	Commemorated in Kahama-Shinyanga Region. Legal aid provided to 38 girls and women.
16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence 25th November to 10th December	LHRC staff and members of other organizations.	Commemorated jointly with other CSOs coordinated by WiLDAF.
International Human Rights Day 10th December	231 participants (117 female, 114 male)	Discussion on human rights and industrialization process and role of human rights in development.



Commemoration of International Human Rights Day in Dar es Salaam; 10th



The Swedish Ambassador, Katarina Rangnitt gives a keynote during commemoration of International Human Rights Day 2017





The Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E Samia Suluhu displays the 2013 APRM Report after it was launched in 2017.



Journalists and CSOs stakeholders in a group photo after the capacity building session on the APRM process and iactivities



2.1.3. Increased advocacy and Empowerment for Improvement of Rule for Law and Human Rights Adherence
 In 2017, LHRC conducted a number of activities aimed at improving the rule of law and enhancing realization of human rights. These include various media programmes; sensitization through LHRC website and social media such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram; press statement and releases; internal and external newsletters; training/empowerment of journalists, paralegals and local government leaders.

Through these activities, LHRC was able to achieve the following:

- » LHRC successfully produced 56 television programmes, 12 of which were live, through the Pambanua Programme aired by Channel Ten TV;
 - » A total of 24 radio programmes on issues of human rights, rule of law and good governance were aired at Sibuka FM Radio;
- A total of 1,400,000 people were reached through social media platforms as LHRC followers significantly increased in 2017;

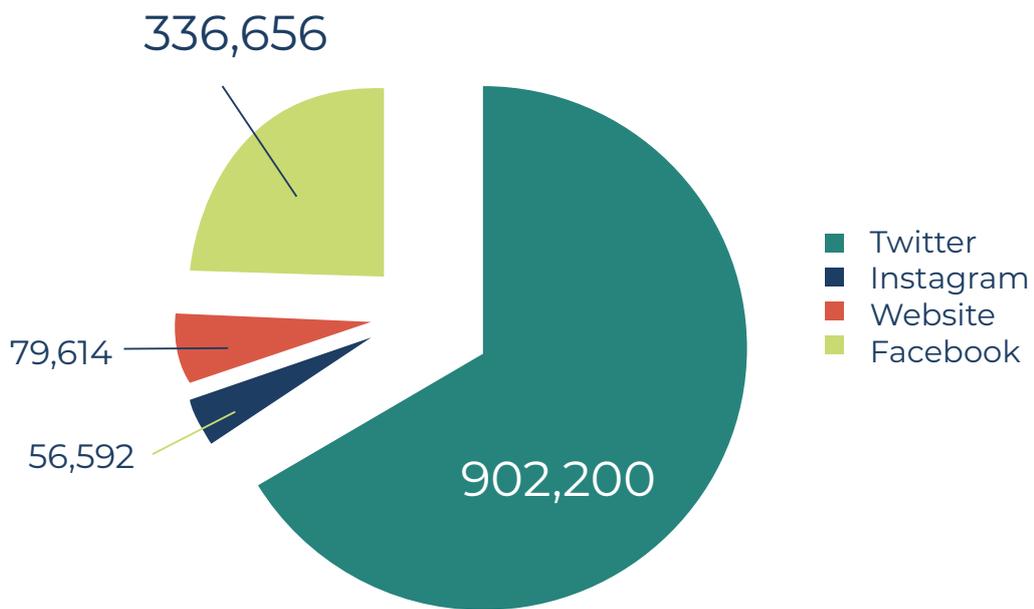


Figure 1: People Reached Through Social Media

- » LHRC empowered 14 community radio journalists (4 female, 10 male), 6 mainstream media journalists (3 female, 3 male) and paralegals (3 female, 8 male) on issues of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly;



- » LHRC managed to produce and disseminate three newsletters, shared through the website and social media;
- » LHRC appeared 78 times in newspaper stories and feature articles, made 14 press releases and made 15 press conferences on various issues of human rights and rule of law;
- » LHRC was mentioned 1,351 times by the media (print, electronic and social) as a major reference on human rights issues in Tanzania, which helped members of the public to understand more about LHRC, its work and human rights. As a result, LHRC was even asked to coordinate the media on behalf of like-minded on 14 occasions. LHRC also responded to 153 interview requests by local and international media outlets, probing on different issues of human rights;
- » LHRC had a total of 79,614 visitors on its website (www.humanrights.or.tz), who inquired about LHRC and human rights issues, downloaded materials available on the website and read the information posted;
- » Under its legal urban empowerment project, LHRC managed to identify focal areas and prospective paralegals, visited and trained and local government officials, SWOs and WTMs, in two (02) districts of Ilala and Kigamboni. It also managed to empower a total of 40 paralegals and 41 local government officers, ward tribunal members and social welfare officers within the districts;
- » Paralegals from Kiteto Paralegal Centre, who were empowered by LHRC, were able to attend and assist 73 clients from January to September 2017.



The LHRC's Ms. Anna Henga addresses media in a press conference to condemn human rights violations during November 2017 ward councilors by election



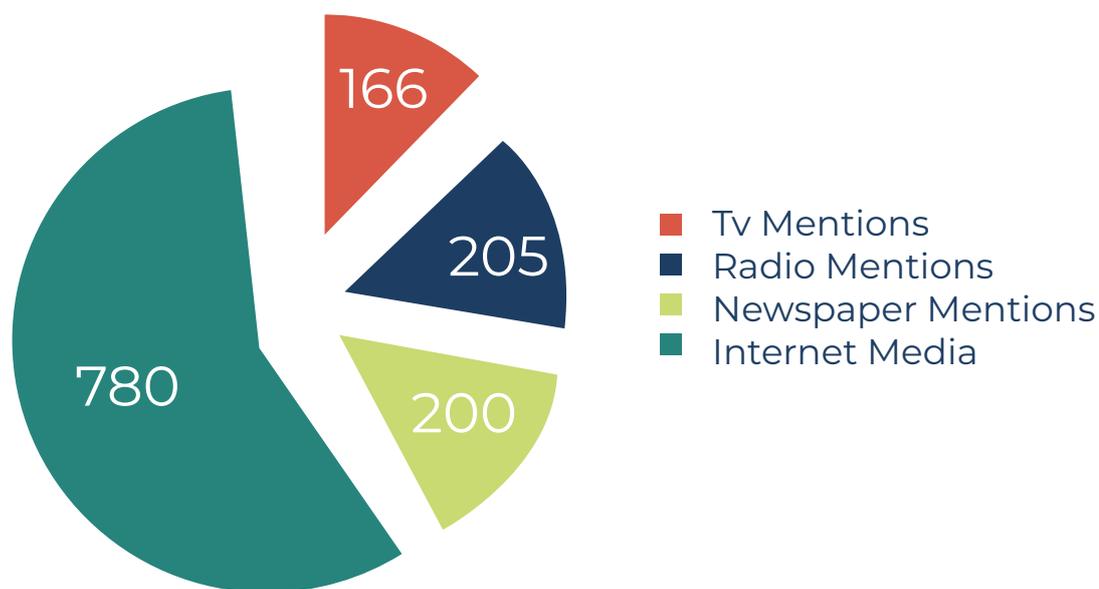


Figure 2: A summary of LHRC media mentions in 2017

2.1.4. Strategic Engagement for Improvement of Laws and Practice through the Provision of Legal Aid

In 2017, LHRC strived to increase access to justice for the indigents, tapping issues for advocacy and building capacity of clients. LHRC attended a total of 16,178 clients, 10,610 male and 5,568 female through its Legal Aid Clinics (Kinondoni, Arusha and Mobile). LHRC assisted 3,670 clients in drafting legal documents, filed in various courts, tribunals and administrative authorities. Moreover, 103 reconciliation sessions were conducted and 239 clients were represented by LHRC advocates in courts or tribunals. LHRC further made a follow up on 94 cases in 2017.

In the course of the legal aid provision, the following issues related to access to justice and rule of law were tapped:

1. There is confusion on excluding the days applied for copies of judgment and decree when appealing. There are contradictions on the decisions of Judges and Magistrates;
2. In probate matters, widows' rights related to matrimonial property are usually curtailed as they are denied an opportunity to inherit them;
3. Conflicting decisions regarding the jurisdiction of the District Land and Housing Tribunal (DLHT) to entertain matters arising from sale of attached land (collateral) to satisfy a bank loan;



4. Need for increased protection of rights of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers as they appear to be mistreated or misunderstood by authorities;
5. Challenges in tracking records on marriage, divorce, death and births. The Ministry of Legal and Constitutional Affairs and the Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) need to strengthen the database for easy access of the records;
6. The law establishing the District Land and Housing Tribunal (DLHT) does not provide room for mediation, arbitration and reconciliations to promote peace and reconciliation between litigants;
7. Regional and District Commissioners interfere with the mandate of the judiciary of resolving legal disputes, hence causing people to wonder whether they are the relevant or proper authorities in dispute settlement;
8. Increased number of labour-related disputes and complaints by public servants on issues of unfair termination, lack of promotion, salary and annual increments, non-payment of transfer expenses. Increase of incidents can mainly be attributed to the style of management of the fifth phase government, which includes a crackdown on ghost workers and removal of servants with alleged fake certificates, which while done in good faith, usually disregards due process of law;
9. There is a problem of fair distribution of matrimonial properties in case of divorce, especially in case of polygamous marriages;
10. Increased cases of double allocation and double sale of land, especially in urban areas such as in Dar es Salaam and Arusha;
11. Increased land-related cases, including double allocation, double sale and eviction – which is caused by bad/outdated/conflicting laws such as the Road Reserve Act and the Law of Limitations Act;
12. Prolonged procedures by insurance companies in resolving insurance claims made by accident victims;
13. Ignorance among some of the court officials, especially in primary courts, on amendments made on laws. For instance, pecuniary jurisdiction of primary courts has been raised to more than Tshs. 30 million, but most of them still refuse to entertain cases with value of more than the stated amount;
14. Denial of inheritance rights for children born out of wedlock under Islamic law even after parents contract marriage, despite the Law of the Child of 2009 clearly providing for right of all children to inheritance; and
15. Application of the law on terrorism, Prevention of Terrorism Act, which provides for prolonged detention without a suspect being brought before court of law. A good example is the case of UAMSHO sheikhs, who have been detained for years now.



Table 3: Number of Legal Aid Clients attended at LHRC Legal Aid Clinics in 2017

TYPES OF CASES	OLD CLIENTS			NEW CLIENTS			GRAND TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Employment	3569	567	4136	844	209	1053	5189
Matrimonial	249	775	1024	66	148	214	1238
Land	2763	1241	4004	432	227	659	4663
Contract	210	155	365	50	23	73	438
Children rights such as adoption, rape, maintenance and so forth	63	127	190	32	93	125	315
Tort	197	62	259	252	35	287	546
Probate	320	404	724	66	97	163	887
Insurance	260	138	398	26	8	34	432
Gender-based violence and violence against children	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Others such as civil & criminal, not covered above	270	113	383	78	30	108	491
Total	7901	3582	11483	1847	870	2717	14200

Source: LAC Database and Legal Aid Services Management System



Table 4: Legal Aid Clients attended by LHRC Outside its Offices (Mobile Clinics)

EVENT/OCCASION	ISSUE/TYPE OF CASE	NUMBER OF CLIENTS ATTENDED		
		Female	Male	Total
Prison visit during commemoration of 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence.	Keko prison had 146 children below 17 years. This is contrary to the law as children must be separated from adults. It was only possible to attend 38 children due to limited time.	47	132	179
Gender Festival at TGNP	Violation of women's rights in distribution of matrimonial properties after divorce.	39	16	55
Segerea Remand Prison	Prolonged detention, investigation and misuse of power by police; Denial of police and court bail on bailable offences; Fabrication of charges and cases; Violation of principles of Natural Rights (Right to be heard). Abuse of Section 225 (5) of the CPA by the DPP on behalf of the Republic. Difficulties in obtaining copies of judgment	31	65	96
Law Week	Violation of workers' rights by foreign investors e.g. harassment of local employees.	22	29	51
Law Day		29	12	41
Mobile legal aid in Mbinga Ruvuma	Land, Matrimonial and Probate cases	45	88	133
Mobile legal aid in Kiteto Manyara	Land, Matrimonial and Criminal	34	127	161
Manyara		34	127	161
Sabasaba Trade Fair	Various	16	03	19
Nane nane Exhibitions - Arusha	Various	367	438	805
Legal aid for adolescent and young women in Shinyanga	Gender Based Violence, Rape, HIV	38	0	38
TOTAL		802	937	1,739



2.1.5. Partnership with Community Paralegals for Identification of Areas for Advocacy in 2017, LHRC conducted mobile legal aid in two districts, Mbinga in Ruvuma and Kiteto in Manyara, with the aim of improving access to justice, empowering paralegals on laws and human rights, and tapping issues for advocacy.

The objective(s) of providing free legal aid through the mobile clinic to the populace is threefold:

- i. A backup visit to paralegal units in following and ensure continuation of the LHRC's Paralegal Project through the established CBOs, the Kiteto Paralegal Centre (KIPALACE) and Shirika la Wasaidizi wa Sheria na Haki za Binadamu Mbinga, Nafuu ya Jamii Tanzania (NAJATA);
- ii. Providing legal support and advice especially to those with low income mostly who had legal issues/disputes and have failed to pursue their rights in one way or another; and
- iii. To empower the paralegals to understand their powers and jurisdictions in entertaining the clients' matters and settling disputes in their day to day tasks.

A weekly mobile legal clinic for each district, where pro bono lawyers from the LHRC staff from the clinics conducted mobile visit and provided brief services to the Kiteto and Mbinga communities respectively.

The Team succeeded to solve legal needs of more than 300 people in both Districts where one third were women.

What was noted is the rate of Gender based violation (GBV) and practicing of the female genital mutilation (FGM) as still high especially in Kiteto and Manyara region as a whole. Hence, we need to conduct more awareness campaigns at the region to raise awareness on human rights. For instance: women are still living with their husbands despite several domestic violence because they or their families (their fathers in particular) are afraid to return the bride price once they seek for divorce; early marriages; to mention the few.

We have also noted that many cases are being struck out or dismissed on the grounds of technicality or ignorance of law. Example: appealing out of time, execution proceedings preferred out of time, filing of suits especially land disputes out of time.

We have also observed that cases on Human rights violation or GBV are neglected simply on the basis of reconciliation under tribal procedures or being threatened by their clan leaders, especially the Maasai.

There is a high rate of corruption acts at the Land Tribunals (Wards and District Lands and Housing Tribunals). And The District authorities have been interfering with the Land Council in their activities especially in land allocation.

Many claimants are threatened by different leaders at different levels from ward councilors, village chairpersons/executives up to district level leaders hence they are afraid to prefer their cases and especially land disputes in the respective tribunals or courts. Further, the local government has taken that advantage to pay very little, untimely compensation or



no compensation at all to the people whose rights of occupancy have been revoked. The disseminated publications, especially the self help kits proved the eagerness of the community members to acquire legal knowledge and helping them to push for their legal rights.

2.2 Legal Aid Case Studies

In 2017, LHRC documented a total of eight (8) successful legal aid case studies, out of 109 cases won in court, as presented in the table and box below.

Table 5: List of legal Aid Case Studies in 2017

Name of client	Types of case	Issue(s)	Result
Betina Mashina Joseph	Matrimonial dispute	Divorce, distributional of matrimonial property and child custody.	Client was empowered and managed to obtain a favourable court decision at district level after appealing against decision of the primary court.
Zainab Juma Mbwana (female)	Land dispute	Land trespass	Client was empowered and was able to reclaim her land.
Happy John Alando (Female)	Matrimonial dispute Land dispute	Husband sold matrimonial property without her consent Execution of court judgment	Client empowered, land sale nullified by court, her property rights restored, declaring consent to be a necessity before sale. LHRC assisted her execution of judgment.
Diana Medson Chongolo (female)	Insurance matter	Compensation claim after sustaining injury	Client empowered to claim compensation and settlement of her claim, amounting to Tshs. 10 million.
Robert Mocca Shoo (male)	Land dispute	Land double allocation	Client assisted to win the case, declared lawful owner of the disputed land
Zepharani Amani Ali (female)	Land dispute	Execution of court judgment	Client successfully empowered to apply for execution of court's judgment
Nuru Saidi Musa (female)	Land dispute	Land trespass	Empowered to file a case and court declared her lawful owner of disputed land.
Deodatha Balali (female)	Land dispute	Forgery	Assisted to successfully appeal, although she was in jail at the time.



Collins Ogboi [Nigerian citizen]	Release order	Deportee who wanted a release order to go home	He was assisted to communicate with relatives who brought him a ticket and he was also assisted to follow the release order from Dodoma and he went back to Nigeria after staying in custody for more than a year.
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In the year 2017, LHRC pursued a total of 10 Strategic cases, which includes 3 new and 7 old cases. Among the new cases is the Rebecca Gyumi case on child marriage, which is now at the Court of Appeal, following the Government's appeal. The table below highlights the strategic litigation cases in which LHRC is involved and their status.

Table 6: LHRC Strategic Litigation Cases and Status in 2017

No	Parties and Court	Activity and further plan	Comments
1	<i>Nola & Legal and Human Rights Centre Right (RTE Case) vs. Attorney General High Court Main Registry Misc. Civil cause No.21/2012 (Wambali JK, Kihyo, Khaday JJ)</i>	Judgement and lost	We have filed notice of appeal
2	<i>Stephen W. Kimaro and 6 Others vs. Attorney General & General Manager Chabingwa Medical Clinic, (Virodene Case) High Court Main Registry, Misc. Civil application No.32/2014</i>	Hearing notice	One of the presiding judges has resigned. We are waiting for the reconstitution of the panel. Follow up
3	<i>Ibrahim Koroso And 134 Others vs. The Attorney General Government Institution & Thomas Ole Sabaya District Commissioner & Alexander Lyimo OCD- Serengeti & Serengeti District Council Government Institution & Bonchugu Village Council Local Government, High Court Land Division, Misc. Civil case No.22/2005 (Tiganga DR)</i>	Mention on 2018-02 -07	Land execution. Government proposed to secure another land to avoid another dispute but to date nothing has been done. LHRC is working on the possibility to raise money and pay the costs of broker for execution.
4	<i>LHRC & others vs. Attorney General (Death Penalty Case) High Court Misc. Appl. 67 of 2008 (Sheikh, Bongole, Muruke JJJ)</i>		The case has lost track in court and file is misplaced. We have been following up the Registrar main registry



5.	NOLA, LHRC vs. Attorney General High Court Dar es Salaam In the High Court of Tanzania Misc. Civil Cause no. 94/2007 (Mwaikugile, Mihayo and Aboud JJJ) (Challenging section 13 of Law of Marriage Act)	Judgment on notice since 2009	Follow up to the Registrar main registry
6.	Ibrahim Koroso And 134 Others vs. The Attorney General Government Institution & Thomas Ole Sabaya District Commissioner & Alexander Lyimo OCD- Serengeti & Serengeti District Council Government Institution & Bonchugu Village Council Local Government, High Court Main Registry, Misc. Civil case No.9/2015 (Munisi J)	Struck out of court	Making follow up of the copy of the ruling for further legal process
7.	The Managing Editor Mseto And Hali Halisi Publishers Ltd Versus The Attorney-General Of The United Republic Of Tanzania, East African Court of Justice (Mseto's Case) Reference Case No. 7/2016	Hearing on notice	Scheduling conference was conducted on 2017-06-22
8.	Union of Tanzania Press Clubs and Hali Halisi Publishers Versus The Attorney General of The United Republic of Tanzania, High Court Mwanza, Misc. Civil Cause No. 2/2017	Ruling delivered and lost	Notice of appeal lodged
9.	MCT, LHRC and THRD versus the Attorney General of Tanzania, East African Court of Justice (Media Services Act Case) Reference Case No. 2/2017		Assignment on notice
10.	The Attorney General Vs. Rebeca Z. Gyumi, Court of Appeal of Tanzania, Civil Appeal No. 204/2017	Hearing on notice	Preparing submissions





KITUO CHA SHERIA
NA HAKI ZA BINADAMU (LHRC)
S.L.P
DAR ES SALAAM

YAH: BARUA YA SHUKRANI

Kama kichwa cha habari kinavyojieleza .

Mimi mwenye jina hapo juu ambaye nilileta malalamiko yangu katika ofisi zenu Kitengo cha Ardhi , ninapenda kuandika burua hii kwa ajili ya kuwashukuru kwa msaada wenu katika kesi iliyokuwa ikiendelea katika Mahakama ya Ardhi Wilaya ya Kinondoni ,Kesi No.77/15 ambayo kwenu inasomeka No 373/15 katika shauri hilo nimeshinda kwa hiyo nashukuru sana .

Ni matumaini yangu mtaendelea kunisaidia na matatizo mengineyo

N. Saidi

NURU SAID MUSA

No1: Head of Dodoma Press Club, Mr. Chidawali, talks to journalists during the training session on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly held in Dodoma

No2, 3, 4: LHRC's appearance on different media outlets

No5: Paralegals from Ilala District, during a training session in Dar es Salaam

No6: LHRC officers with partners, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Norwegian Embassy, during visit to paralegals and human rights monitors in Mbinga District, Ruvuma

No7: LHRC team listen to Lerug villagers during as part of Mobile Legal Aid in Kiteto District, Manyara

No8: LHRC staff with some of the legal aid clients who won their cases in 2017

No9: A copy of appreciation letter from one of clients provided with legal aid in 2017



CHAPTER THREE

REDUCED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND INJUSTICES

LHRC strives to reduce human rights violations and injustices. It seeks to raise public awareness on issues of human rights violations and injustices across the country. Empowering the public also makes it possible for them to hold duty bearers accountable and thus ensuring promotion, respect and safeguarding of human rights. In this chapter highlights are on the key result area three which has five outputs and activities which were performed towards the achievement of the KRA in contributing to the reduction of human rights violation and injustices.

3.1. Increased Public and Government Understanding of Human Rights Issues and Obligations

3.1.1. Strengthening of Human Rights Monitoring

LHRC built the capacity of its human rights monitors from across 29 (12 female, 17 male) regions of Tanzania Mainland. They were trained on different issues of human rights, particularly civil and political rights, as well as reporting on human rights issues. To enhance their capacity to report human rights issues, the monitors were provided with 120 smart phones. LHRC also conducted a total of 7 fact-finding missions in different regions, as indicated in the table below.

Table 7: Fact-Finding Missions Conducted by LHRC in 2017

Area	Issue(s)	Findings	Result(s)
Katavi	Eviction villagers (farmers and pastoralists) residing near wildlife protected and reserve areas. Destruction/loss/stealing of property of farmers and pastoralists (e.g. food products, livestock). Unfair fines for pastoralists.	Non-involvement of villagers in land use planning and investment issues. Violation of right to property. Approximately 250 families affected by eviction, women and children mostly affected, especially by loss of shelter. Village chairpersons complicit and other local leaders complicit in human rights violations during the eviction process.	LHRC engaged the Katavi Regional Commissioner with its findings through a letter and phone conversation, leading to the halting of the eviction process and formation of a committee to look into the grievances of farmers and pastoralists.



Ifakara - Morogoro	Land dispute. Killing of JKT military soldier at Chita camp, allegedly by an angry mob.	Village leadership was removed and instead, Ward Executive Officer assumed leadership duties. JKT soldiers taking over farms near camp and villagers living in fear. Reported disappearance of some of the villagers.	LHRC provided legal representation to the criminal suspects.
Uvinje-Pwani	Eviction of residents of Uvinje area in Saadani Village, located within Saadani National Park.	Eviction unjustified because done without fair compensation and allocation of new land. Government claimed to have compensated them but no record of such compensation made public.	Fact-finding report published on website of an international organization based in London-UK. Government halted eviction process, order published in Government Gazette.
Bagamoyo - Pwani	Pastoralists trespassing into land of a fellow local resident. Extrajudicial killing.	Two pastoralists killed by police officers while attempting to take their livestock to police station. Post-mortem report showed victims were shot from the back.	LHRC wrote to Minister of Home Affairs calling for accountability. Police officers were reportedly arrested.
Kibiti - Pwani	Killing of local government leaders and law enforcement officers (police). Reported human rights violations by law enforcement officers.	Government leaders, especially from ruling party (CCM) and CUF, killed. Police officers killed.	Declaration of Kibiti as regional police. LHRC issued a press statement condemning the killings and calling for improved security and accountability.



Buguruni & Gongo la Mboto - Dar es Salaam	Eviction of people residing along TRL railway line. Demolition of houses.	Eviction and demolition did not follow due process of law. Conflicting laws. Law used to justify eviction and demolition was outdated.	LHRC extended legal aid to victims of eviction and demolition. LHRC referred the matter to the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) for further intervention.
Solwa - Shinyanga	Land eviction to pave way for foreign mining investor.	Unfair compensation and threats to villagers. Angry villagers torched village chairperson's house.	Engaged other CSOs and CBOs for further follow up.

LHRC also made follow up of incidents of human rights violations, whereby a total of 201 complaints were received (57 from female clients and 144 from male clients). Complaints were about different human rights issues, such as denial of bail, GBV, land eviction, extrajudicial killings and violence against children. 28% of complaints were made by women, while 72% were made by men. Out of the 201 complaints, 84 were referred to the LHRC's legal aid clinics for further assistance.

LHRC further documented human rights violations reported by human rights monitors and different media outlets, whereby a total of 153 human rights violations were reported in 2017. Incidents reported by the media were verified through human rights monitors. A chart below indicates the description of the 153 human rights issues documented by LHRC in this reporting period.



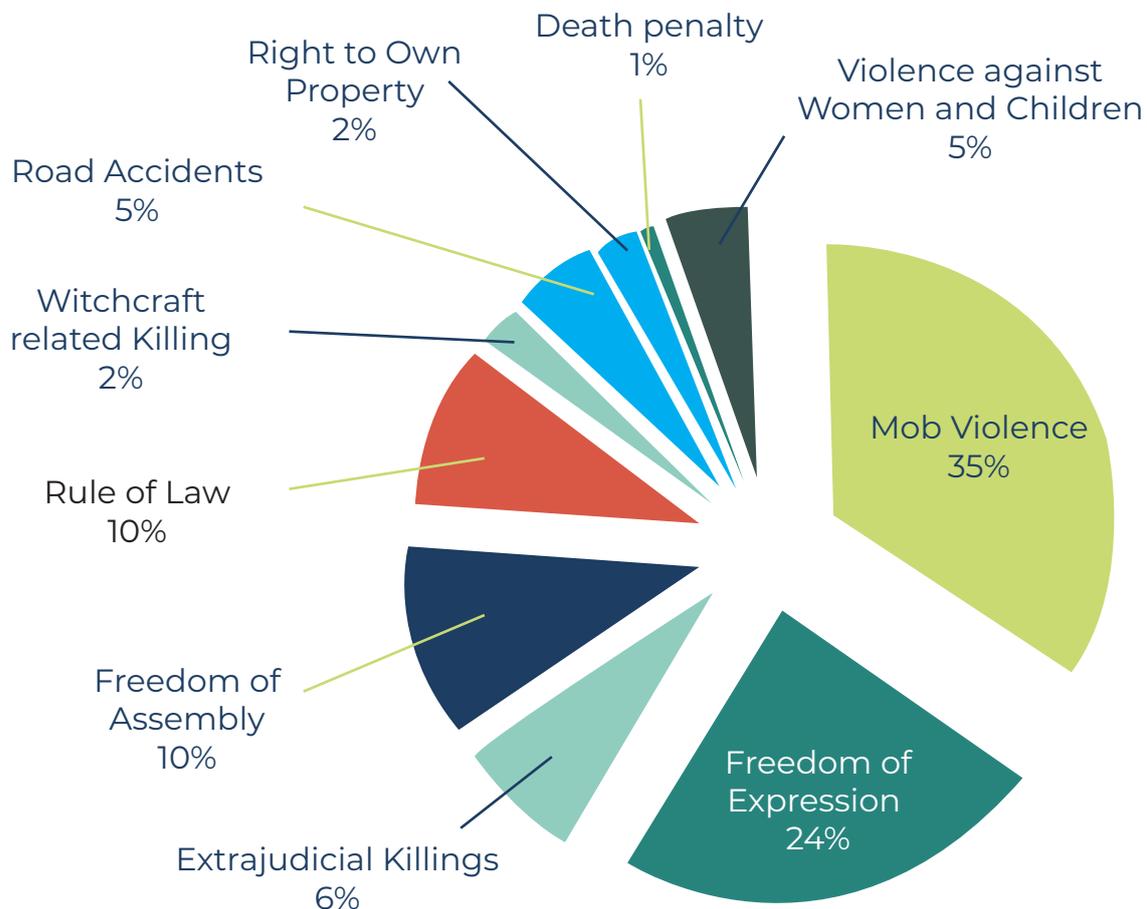


Figure 3: Chart showing issues of human rights violations reported in 2017

In the course of monitoring human rights situation, LHRC engaged the Tanzania Police Force as one of her stakeholders in human rights protection. Two (2) meetings were conducted with the Inspector General of Police (IGP), Simon Sirro and the police spokesperson, ACP Barnabas Mwakalukwa, aimed at sharing and discussing issues of human rights and violations in line with the memorandum of understanding between the two parties signed in 2016. The meetings were fruitful as they strengthened the collaboration between LHRC and the Police Force in enhancing human rights protection.

3.1.2. Link LHRC Research with Scientific Research Institutions and Human Rights Monitoring to Create Better Evidenced-Based Advocacy Materials.

In creating evidence-based advocacy materials, LHRC produced one annual human rights report, one biannual human rights report, a booklet summarizing the annual human rights report of 2016 and a perceptions index report on civil and political rights. The annual human rights report, Tanzania Human Rights Report 2016, was launched in May 2017, whereby a total of 3000 copies were disseminated. The launch event was covered by a total of 45 media outlets. After launching the report, which was in high demand both locally and internationally, the report authors were interviewed and invited to media programs by various local and international media outlets and journalists. The



report was also presented at different platforms, including governance review meeting with LHRC development partners and Policy Forum’s breakfast debate.

The Tanzania Bi-Annual Human Rights Report 2017 was launched in July 2017. It assessed the situation of human rights in Tanzania from January to June 2017. The report, available only in soft copy, was disseminated to LHRC partners, stakeholders and duty bears and posted on LHRC website. Report authors and other LHRC staff attended various media programs and were interviewed by journalists about findings of the report.

3.1.3. Strengthened Human Rights Associations at Universities, Colleges and Secondary Schools

One of the measures taken by LHRC to promote human rights in Tanzania is facilitating establishment of human rights associations at learning institutions, to create a generation of human rights-sensitive community and imparting human rights culture in young men and women as potential leaders in promotion and protection of human rights in the country. Currently, LHRC has facilitated establishment of 16 human rights clubs, 5 established in 2017. Two (2) human rights associations, at Mzumbe University and University of Dodoma, were strengthened, through capacity building sessions, whereby a total of 758 students (360 female, 398 male) were trained on human rights. The slogan for the capacity-building sessions was “Youth for Positive Change.”

Additionally, LHRC organized and conducted a special session for leaders of human rights clubs based in Dar es Salaam to build their capacity on basic human rights, especially freedoms of expression and assembly, and sustainability of human rights clubs. Moreover, LHRC conducted training on human rights to students from secondary schools, colleges and universities, as well as members of a women entrepreneurship group. A total of 230 people were trained (148 female, 82 male). LHRC also received requests from different stakeholders in need of training on legal and human rights issues. For instance, in 2017 LHRC was requested by an orphanage called SoS Children Village Centre conduct a training workshop on child rights and alternative discipline strategies to school principals and teachers of all primary schools located in Chanika and Zingiziwa Wards in Dar es Salaam.

Table 8: Beneficiaries of capacity-building sessions for human rights associations conducted by LHRC

No.	College	Female	Male	Total
1.	Mzumbe University	176	226	398
2.	Dodoma University	184	172	356
3.	Total number of participants	360	398	758

3.1.4. Enhancing Tracking of Civil and Political Rights

LHRC engages in tracking civil and political rights to generate people’s perceptions on civil and political rights issues in the country. The process involves LHRC human rights



monitors who shed light on situation of such rights in their particular regions, providing an additional source of data. Tracking of civil and political rights through human rights monitors enabled LHRC to produce a perceptions index report, the Tanzania Civil and Political Rights Perceptions Index 2017.

- 3.1.5. Documentation System of LHRC is strengthened to Support All Operations
 LHRC has three (3) libraries: at Kijitonyama – LHRC Headquarters, Kinondoni LAC and Arusha Sub-Office. The libraries contain various publications produced by LHRC and other institutions and are accessed by users such as legal aid clients, students, researchers and other interested members of the public. LHRC supports 28 paralegal documentation centres, which are accessible to clients seeking legal assistance. A total of 1,365 users accessed LHRC library in 2017, as indicated in the figure below.

LHRC library users in 2017

In 2017, LHRC produced a total of 18,500 copies of various publications. In total, 35,716 copies of different publications were disseminated to key stakeholders such as duty bearers, civil society, armed forces, RTIs, private sector, networks, HR Monitors, media, public libraries, networks MDAs, human rights associations, paralegals, Universities and individual library users resulting from its work.

Table 9: Number of copies of publications disseminated by LHRC in 2017

Type of Publication	No. of Copies	Author
Human Rights report 2016 Thematic Brief	3000	LHRC
Self Help Kits	7000	LHRC
Constitutional Reforms	1000	LHRC
Introduction to Dreams Innovation Challenge	500	LHRC
Annual Progress Report, 2016	1000	LHRC
Tanzania Human Rights Report 2016	2500	LHRC
Human Rights and Business Report, 2016	3500	LHRC
Total	18,500	

3.2. Increased Public and Targeted Advocacy for Reform of Laws and Practices Affecting Women, Youth and Children

As part of its efforts to advocate for reform of laws and practices that affect women, youth and children, LHRC engaged in various initiatives, including trainings, advocacy campaigns, cases, and dialogues. A total of seven engagements were made in 2017, as indicated in the table below.



Table 10: Meetings on issues affecting women, youth and children conducted by LHRC in 2017

Meeting	Participants
Meetings with villages on GBV and Harmful Practices	270 participants (261 female, 209 male)
Forum with women with disability with selected from all wards of Serengeti-Mara Region.	A total of 148 women
Forum with girls on the issue of FGM.	2,188 girls from 15 wards
Community support on alternative rites of passage.	94 traditional leaders
Dialogue with school clubs on health effects of FGM, with emphasis on usage of alternative rite of passage.	3,427 students (2,039 girls, 1388 boys)
Mixed village dialogue forum on FGM and laws and policies. All 100 villages in Serengeti District represented.	230 participants (male 75, female 155).
Meeting with high level representation of key actors around FGM from ministries and government departments.	16 participants (8 male, 8 female).

Table 11: Workshops/training on issues affecting women, youth and children conducted in 2017

Workshop/Training	Participants
Capacity building to police gender desks, judicial personnel and local government authorities.	A total of 128 stakeholders (65 female, 63 male).
Capacity building on FGM to community institutions (paralegals, CBOs, religious leaders, school teachers, traditional leaders and health service providers).	159 trained (75 female, 84 male)
Capacity building training on GBV and HIV-related services for paralegals.	129 participants (all female).
Capacity building on GBV and HIV-related services for legal and health professionals	66 participants (35 male, 31 female)
Training on legal and human rights issues related to HIV/AIDS for village HIV-health committees.	A total of 77 people were trained (15 female, 62 male).

Table 12: Campaigns on issues affecting women, youth and children conducted in 2017

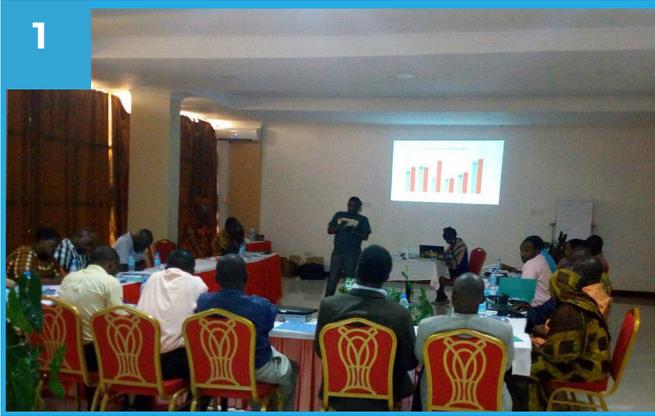
Campaign	Participants
MoU on ending FGM with Serengeti District authorities and traditional leaders.	81 traditional leaders participated.
Ending child marriage campaign and Rebecca Gyumi case on child marriage.	LHRC and other 39 members of the Tanzania Ending Child Marriage Network.
Coalition convened to reflect and analyse efforts made in the fight against FGM.	11 participants/members of coalition attended.



Table 13: Surveys and reviews on issues affecting women, youth and children conducted in 2017

Surveys and Reviews	Participants
Baseline survey FGM prevalence among girls and women. Conducted in 9 districts Manyara, Mara and Singida Regions.	446 respondents involved in the survey (316 female, 130 male).
Collected stories of victims of FGM in 2017 on behavior change and practices in Singida, Manyara and Mara.	175 people involved in survey (109 female, 66 male).
Review and analysis of legal framework on FGM in Tanzania.	LHRC Gender and Children Unit
Capacity-development assessment of CBOs on HIV-related services to adolescents, girls and young women in Shinyanga and Kahama-Shinyanga.	6 CBOs were engaged





No1: LHRC Researcher, Mr. Paul Mikongoti empowers Human Rights Monitors during the session on Civil and Political Rights held in Dodoma

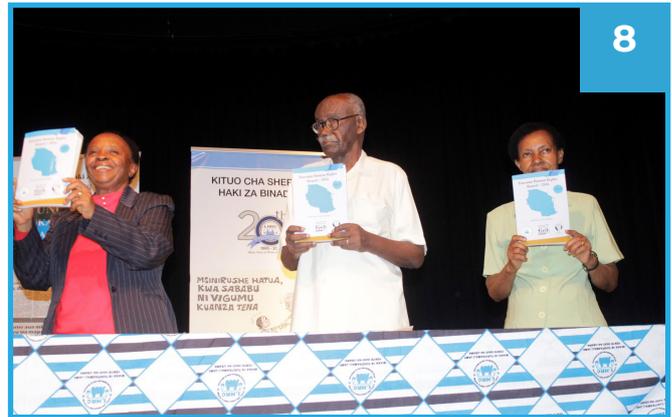
No2: The LHRC's Mr. Ali Seif hands out mobile phones to human rights monitors during a session in Dodoma. Monitors were provided with smart phones to enhance human rights reporting.

No3: LHRC team interview villagers at Moyomboni Village, Ifakara District in Morogoro during the fact finding mission on land dispute in the village.

No4: Meeting between villagers and the Minister of Home Affairs, Hon. Mwigulu Nchemba, following killing of two pastoralists in Bagamoyo, Pwani.

No5: LHRC team with villagers during the fact-finding mission in Uvinje-Saadani in Pwani Region





No6: LHRC's Felista Mauya with the Inspector General of Police (IGP), Simon Sirro, at his office

No7: The Tanzania Police spokesperson, ACP Mwakalukwa chats with LHRC officers during his official visit to LHRC.

No8: The Guest of Honour, Hon. Rtd. Judge Eusebia Munuo (l) and the LHRC Board Chairperson (c) launch the Tanzania Human Rights Report 2016

No9: Participants listen to LHRC facilitator during FGM training workshop in Tarime District, Mara Region

No10: Girls display a poster calling for eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) during a procession to mark the African Child Day in Mugumu-Serengeti, Mara.

No11: LHRC staff members visit maternity ward at the Muhimbili Hospital as part of commemoration of the African Women's day, 2017

No 12: A public meeting on FGM with Manyatta villagers in Serengeti District, Mara.



CHAPTER FOUR

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATE COMPLIANCE WITH REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS WITH REGARDS TO ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS INCREASED

LHRC continued to monitor the Government and companies to check if they comply with regional and international human rights standards as ratified by Tanzania in order to ensure that economic, social and environmental rights are protected and respected for the best interest of both business and the people, whose human rights are at risk of being violated in one way or another.

4.1. Increased Number of Companies Awareness of Compliance Requirements Pertaining to Tax, Labour, Land and Environmental Standards

4.1.1. Strengthened, Collective and Strategic Action to Increase Respect for Human Rights in the Business Sector

As part of its initiatives to increase respect for human rights in the business sector, LHRC produced and launched its Human Rights and Business Report 2016. The report was launched in August 2017; and a total of 3,500 copies were disseminated. A soft copy of the report was emailed to LHRC partners and stakeholders and posted on LHRC website for wider circulation.

As part of strengthening strategic partnership with other like – minded institutions, both national and international, LHRC attended the 4th forum on the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) organized by the World Heritage Watch in Krakow Poland. The Forum was held in June 2017, with an intention of looking at the best practices in protecting natural heritage and natural resources.

Furthermore , LHRC attended the 4th Annual General Assembly (AGM) of the African Coalition on Corporate Accountability, held in Pretoria-South Africa, in November 2017. The Assembly focused on "Access to Remedy"whereby the LHRC Monitor for Tarime District, Mr. Bonni Mato, gave testimony on how victims of human rights abuses arising from the mining activities in North Mara-Tanzania, had been facing challenges on access to remedy.

4.1.2. Increased Stakeholders' Engagement on Human Rights and Business Linked to National Action Plans

During the year under review, LHRC empowered different stakeholders on human rights and business principles, including the principle of responsibility of corporate or companies to respect human rights and the duty of the Government to protect human rights. The stakeholders were 80 in total, namely trade union representatives, private corporations, regulatory authorities and CSO representatives. LHRC also issued two press statements on institutional accountability, which prompted government action, including investigation



of corruption individuals and non-renewal of license of a private electric power generation company, IPTL, owing to its involvement in the Escrow Account corruption scandal.

LHRC engaged members of parliament to discuss about human rights and business situation in Tanzania in Dodoma Region. 16 members of parliament who are members of the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs were engaged, six (7) of whom were female and nine (9) were male, to discuss about human rights and business in Tanzania. The meeting also sought to strengthen partnership with the MPs in terms of advocating for recognition of human rights issues in the business sector.

4.1.3. Support Local Communities (Right Holders) Filing Complaints at Grievances Mechanisms (Judicial and Non-Judicial) for Business-Related Impact on Human Rights

In May 2017, LHRC identified 48 participants from 12 villages near Mkuju River in Namtumbo District-Ruvuma Region, who will be trained on judicial and non-judicial grievance mechanisms and access to remedy. The training will also cover the issue of Environmental Impact Assessment in relation to allegations of pollution caused by extraction of uranium at the river.

Moreover, LHRC successfully identified 56 victims (4 female and 52 male) of mining activities of Acacia's North Mara Gold Mine and assisted them to access remedy. 11 of the victims (2 female and 9 male) were assisted to file cases in court in London-England, while 43 victims were presented to the internal grievance mechanism of the mine. During the period under review, a delegation of 4 jurists (judges and lawyers) from the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) came to Tanzania and met with 16 victims of human rights abuses by the Acacia (North Mara) Gold Mine.

Additionally, LHRC trained community leaders from 11 villages who reside around the mines in Mara Region during the reporting period. The community leaders were trained on general human rights issues as well as human rights and business in order to enable them to identify the victims of mining activities and link them with LHRC for legal assistance.





No 1, 2 : Launch of the Tanzania Human Rights and Business Report 2016 at Protea-Courtyard Hotel in Dar es Salaam

No2: Adv. Clarence Kipobota empowers stakeholders on companies' responsibility to respect human rights during a seminar on Human Rights and Business in Dar es Salaam

No3: The LHRC Monitor for Tarime District, Mr. Bonni Mato (I), attends the 4th Annual General Assembly (AGM) of the African Coalition on Corporate Accountability, held in Pretoria-South Africa, in November 2017 to give a testimony on how victims of human rights abuses arising from the mining activities in North Mara-Tanzania, face challenges on access to remedy.



CHAPTER FIVE

A RELEVANT, SUSTAINABLE AND HIGH IMPACT LHRC

This chapter presents activities undertaken under Key Result Area Five for the year 2017 whereby LHRC continued to be effective, efficient and sustainable. In so doing, LHRC continued to hire, develop and retain competent human resources, fundraised for its programmes, ensured high quality financial management practices, and supported other programmes with IT and Monitoring & Evaluation technical services.

LHRC considers its human resources vital in sustaining it and realizing its vision and mission. Thus, for this reporting period LHRC continued to provide administration and technical support to the entire organization on all matters related to finance and administration so that they could execute their programmes and projects in a more efficient and effective manner.

5.1. Transformed, Sustainable and Well Function LHRC Governance, Management, Human Resources and Facilities

5.1.1. Improved Human Resource Management Capacity

LHRC conducted training needs assessment for its staff using Performance Appraisal Reports to determine the staff development plan and other decisions including number of staff who could undergo in-house and outdoor training. This activity involved 82 staff members (54 male, 28 female).

During the FY 2017, LHRC improved its communication strategy to streamline LHRC communication operations with its partners and stakeholders in an effort to achieve high results in programme implementation.

Furthermore, LHRC cautioned its staff members to be alert, owing to increased threats and intimidation of human rights defenders in 2017, as well as reported abduction and disappearance of people who are vocal against human rights injustices.

LHRC was able to retain majority of its staff members. Only 4 staff members left LHRC in 2017. It maintained a work force of 82 staff members and conducted needs assessment and reviewed the performance appraisal tool to align with the FY 2017 work plan.

5.1.2. Improved LHRC Working Environment

LHRC staff members were trained on ICT facilities available, including documentation and human renouncement management software. For instance, LHRC used LAMS (Legal Aid Management system) in handling clients, and generating their reports. On the other hand, LHRC maintained and updated its internal document management system, as well as its office networks.



5.1.3. Strengthened Sound Governance Mechanisms

LHRC took several measures to strengthen its governance system through its Annual General Meeting (AGM), board meetings, management meetings, staff meeting and staff retreat. During the 2017 AGM, members discussed and approved the 2016 annual report and audited accounts and appointed external auditor for the year 2018 as well as new board members. Four (4) board meetings were conducted, whereby periodic reports were received, reviewed and approved and directions were given. Staff meeting was conducted in Dodoma, attended by 79 members of staff from Dar-es-Salaam and Arusha Offices (53 male and 26 female).

5.1.4. Improve and Implement the Financial Resilience Plan

Given the challenges in securing funding for CSOs in Tanzania, LHRC strived to improve its financial resilience plan for fund mobilization. A number of strategies were included in the plan, including formation of a fundraising committee and training of LHRC staff and board of directors.



The Board and Management Attending the Corporate and Fundraising Course

5.1.5. Improved Financial Management Systems

LHRC has a record of maintaining good accounting practices, resulting in capacity building conducted to staff on issues of financial management, accounting procedures and financial discipline. For the past 20 years, LHRC has obtained clean audit reports from various international audit firms. In FY 2016 LHRC also received a clean audit report and intends to maintain higher standards in its financial management.



CHAPTER SIX

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS, SUCCESS STORIES AND LESSONS LEARNT

This chapter presents key achievements, success stories as well as lessons learnt as a result of LHRC's interventions. The issues presented herein evidence LHRC's tireless and successful efforts in protecting and promoting Human Rights in Tanzania.

6.1. Key Achievements

- i. LHRC has successfully contributed to the revival of the agenda of a new constitution, which was swallowed by the election issues during and in the aftermath of 2015 general elections. For instance, during a live TV Program called Pambanua aired on Channel 10 TV on 26th April 2017, about the Union Day, almost all messages sent by viewers were about the revival of the new constitution agenda, as opposed to the issues surrounding the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar. This is an outcome of the effort by LHRC of building a movement of raising awareness about the new constitution and amendment of laws relating to constitution making process;
- ii. LHRC engaged two groups of important stakeholders to carry forward the agenda of a new constitution and increase awareness about the constitutional review process. These groups are religious leaders and academicians, who were sensitized to join the citizen-centred constitution movement;
- iii. LHRC successfully challenged the Referendum Act, 2013 in the High Court of Tanzania. A case was filed, challenging the provisions within the Act that allows votes of Zanzibaris residing in Tanzania Mainland to be counted in Zanzibar. The High Court ordered the provisions to be amended so as to be clear and free from ambiguity;
- iv. The LHRC facilitated access to justice for more than 16,000 clients whose rights were infringed and could not afford legal fees;
- v. In 2017 LHRC won 109 cases for the legal aid clients whose cases were directed to courts of law;
- vi. LHRC's legal aid provision tapped the issue of unregulated microfinance institutions and engaged the ministry responsible, prompting adoption a microfinance policy and drafting of a bill;
- vii. Coverage of LHRC activities by the media enhanced LHRC visibility and stimulated public debates on various issues of human rights in Tanzania, as well as prompting response by duty bearers;
- viii. Social media significantly widened LHRC's reach, whereby more than 1,700,000 users were reached through twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Instagram platforms. LHRC's twitter account was also verified in 2017, signifying increased security and authentication of users;
- ix. Following training of community radio journalists LHRC was offered a free 45-minute airtime by Sibuka FM Radio which is used for advocacy on various human rights issues. The program is aired from 08:15 a.m. up to 9:00 a.m. every Tuesday. Sibuka FM Radio covers almost all the Coastal regions and in some areas of mainland regions such as Simiyu;
- x. LHRC successfully facilitated the establishment of 5 human rights clubs in 2017 at universities and secondary schools;



- xi. Innovatively, LHRC managed to produce a simplified and user-friendly booklet on the Tanzania Human Rights Report 2016. The booklet, which is in Swahili language, was prepared in response to concerns raised by a large section of report consumers, especially in rural areas, about the size and language of the report. The simplified version has been well received by readers, prompting LHRC to produce more copies and produce similar booklets in the futures;
- xii. In 2017, LHRC intensified its anti-FGM campaign in Serengeti District, one of the districts where FGM is rampant. Achievements include conducting a total of 60 discussion forums for anti-FGM clubs at primary and secondary schools, whereby a total of 3,427 students (2039 girls, 1388 boys) were sensitized; and a total of 14,947 primary beneficiaries and 14,872 secondary beneficiaries were reached in 2017. Moreover, a total of 148 disabled women from all 30 wards of Serengeti District were empowered by LHRC on gender based violence, legal framework and how they can be agents of change in the campaign against harmful practices;
- xiii. LHRC reached and assisted 56 victims who are victims of mining activities by North Mara Gold Mine (Acacia) to access judicial and non-judicial remedies;
- xiv. LHRC managed to redesign and significantly improve its website, making it more accessible to its users. Website content was updated to include new materials and publications; and
- xv. Despite the challenging environment for operations of CSOs LHRC has successfully managed to maintain a group of committed and motivated staff members, who embrace LHRC's core values.

6.2. Success Stories

1. LHRC visibility as a reputable human rights organization has grown. For instance, LHRC is cited as an example of a prominent human rights organization in the country in the Standard Five civics text book.
2. LHRC has contributed in reviving the discussion of the new constitution, prompting the Government to express its stance and commitment towards the stalled constitutional review process. The negativity of the Government's stance has helped LHRC reform its method in advocating for and demanding a citizen-centred constitution.
3. LHRC has been advocating for the exoneration of death row inmates, especially those who are old or/and have stayed for a long period in prisons. In 2017, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in unprecedented move, pardoned 61 death row inmates. This historical move by the President provides an opportunity of advancing the advocacy for the abolition of the death penalty;
4. Notably, there has been a significant decline of FGM practices in Serengeti district. LHRC has a specific programme of eradicating FGM in the district. It was reported that 5621 girls were prepared and expected to undergo FGM by December 2016; however only 1476 underwent the practice, marking a difference of 74%. An elder one Chacha Muagate (76 years old) in Serengeti was quoted saying:

"Zamu hii mkurya ameelewa somo, na lazima ataacha tu. Mkurya bila kibano haamini kitu, sasa hii mpaka ya kufunga watu magerezani wameisoma namba. Kaka mimi nakwambia wataacha tu. Ulikuwa ni upuuzi wa wazee wa mila eti bila kukeketwa mtoto haolewi, ni ujinga tu"

(Meaning that, the work done to sensitize the Kurya people has made a significant difference; making the people understand that the practice is not only outdated but also illegal. That, more efforts will see the practice eradicated.)



Table 14: Statistical table of clients at the ‘Nyumba Salama’ Safe House in Serengeti District

Institution	Data	Year		
		2012	2014	2016-2017
Safe House	Number of girls who ran to the centre	136	196	241
Police	Number of perpetrators taken to police	0	0	32
	Number of cases fled at the police	2	0	20
	Number of cases taken to court	0	0	12
	Number of cases under police investigation	0	0	8
	Number of girls rescued by police	0	0	101
Court	Number of cases in court	0	0	10
	Number of cases decided	0	0	3
	Number of perpetrators who have been sentenced	0	0	4

5. In advocating for conduct of business in accordance with human rights principles, LHRC observed the poor performance of the Tanzania Mining Audit Agency (TMAA) and made recommendations to the relevant authorities. In 2017 the Presidential Committee undertook effective measure to address the shortcomings, reflecting the recommendations made by LHRC.
6. LHRC has been advocating for the formal recognition of paralegals and enactment of the Legal Aid Act. In 2017 the Legal Aid Act was enacted following many years of consultations with different stakeholders under the Legal Aid Secretariat. The law took on board most of the contributions made by LHRC in enhancing legal aid provision and formalization of paralegals in the country.

6.3. Lessons Learnt

- i. Online and social media have become more relevant for advocacy due to shrinking civic space;
- ii. The President’s decision not to sign death warrants provides an opportunity towards advancing the campaign against the death penalty; and
- iii. As an organization, it is important to be flexible in the changing economic and socio-political environment, which is impacting the work of an organization.

6.4. Challenges

- i. LHRC has been facing challenges in obtaining primary data especially from government institutions needed for LHRC advocacy activities. Generally, access to information is becoming increasingly difficult, not just for LHRC, but also other consumers;
- ii. Shrinking civic space, which has hindered effective implementation of most of LHRC activities.



6.5. Conclusion

In the year 2017, LHRC was able to successfully implement its revised work plan for the year 2017-2018 as planned. All in all LHRC managed to use the available resources and hence prepared both the Tanzania Human Rights Report and the Tanzania Human Rights and Business Report, which are great tools for advocacy and are used as a barometer in measuring the adherence to human rights standards in the country. LHRC remained efficient, effective and its impacted the society, despite several challenges that were faced. With the shrinking civic space LHRC was in most cases left alone and felt isolated, with an exception of some few like mind organizations. LHRC expresses gratitude to its partners for great support and paralegals and human rights monitors in different districts in the country, who tirelessly volunteered to work with the LHRC.



CHAPTER SEVEN

AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT To the Members of Legal and Human Rights Centre

- If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

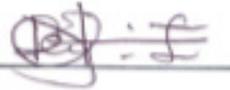
This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for, and only for, the Company's members as a body in accordance with the Companies Act, 2002 of Tanzania and for no other purposes.

As required by the Companies Act 12, 2002 of Tanzania, we report to you, based on our audit, that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books;
- The Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements;
- Information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the Company is disclosed; and
- The Company's statement of financial position and statement of income and expenditure are in agreement with the books of account.


Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam

Signed by: Neema Kiure Mssusa (Partner)



Date: 02/05/ 2018



**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Notes	2017 USD	2016 USD
Income			
Grants income	6	2,472,971	2,161,202
Other income	7	54,499	127,256
Amortisation of capital grant	8	138,687	210,504
		<u>2,666,156</u>	<u>2,498,962</u>
Expenditure			
Operating expenses	9	(2,550,496)	(2,437,398)
Depreciation of property and equipment	14	(138,687)	(210,504)
		<u>(2,689,183)</u>	<u>(2,647,903)</u>
Operating deficit		(23,415)	(148,940)
Finance Income	10	58	572
Deficit for the year		<u>(23,357)</u>	<u>(148,368)</u>

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Notes	2017 USD	2016 USD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	14	724,359	851,345
		<u>724,359</u>	<u>851,345</u>
Current assets			
Receivables	12	14,889	5,487
Cash and bank balances	13	329,604	151,943
		<u>344,493</u>	<u>156,558</u>
Total assets		<u>1,068,853</u>	<u>1,007,904</u>
Stakeholders' funds and liabilities			
Stakeholders' funds			
Accumulated deficit		(213,784)	(190,501)
		<u>(213,784)</u>	<u>(190,501)</u>
Non - current liabilities			
Deferred capital grants	8	821,720	948,706
		<u>821,720</u>	<u>948,706</u>
Current liabilities			
Payables and accruals	15	460,917	249,700
		<u>460,917</u>	<u>249,700</u>
Total stakeholders' funds and liabilities		<u>1,068,853</u>	<u>1,007,904</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 01/04/2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Prof. Geoffrey Mmari	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>11/5/2018</u>
Name	Position	Signature	Date
Dr. Helen Kijo Bisimba	<u>Executive Director</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>30/4/2018</u>
Name	Position	Signature	Date



**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	<u>Retained Earnings</u> USD	<u>Total</u> USD
As at 01 January 2017	(190,527)	(190,527)
Deficit for the year	<u>(23,256)</u>	<u>(4,615)</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>(213,784)</u>	<u>(195,142)</u>
As at 01 January 2016	(42,160)	(42,160)
Deficit for the year	<u>(148,368)</u>	<u>(148,368)</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>(190,527)</u>	<u>(190,527)</u>

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Notes	<u>2017</u> USD	<u>2016</u> USD
Operating activities			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(23,357)	(148,368)
Adjustments for non-cash items to reconcile surplus for the year to net cash flows			
Depreciation of property and equipment		138,687	210,504
Amortization of capital grant		(138,687)	(210,504)
Insurance compensation gain		-	(4,914)
		<u>(23,357)</u>	<u>(152,486)</u>
Working capital adjustments:			
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables		(9,402)	17,750
Increase in accruals and other payable		211,217	153,945
Decrease in deferred Revenue grants		-	(147,414)
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>178,458</u>	<u>(128,205)</u>
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		(11,701)	(90,524)
Motor vehicle insurance compensation		-	66,069
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(11,701)</u>	<u>(24,455)</u>
Financing activities			
Donor funds received for purchase of property and equipment		11,701	90,524
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>11,701</u>	<u>90,524</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		177,661	(62,933)
Cash and cash equivalents at 01 January		<u>151,943</u>	<u>214,876</u>
Cash and cash equivalent at 31 December	13	<u>329,604</u>	<u>151,943</u>



Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC)

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