



LHRC ANNUAL REPORT 2019

For a Just and Equitable Society





"I cannot thank you enough; the assistance, I got from you helped me a lot. Good enough, you helped me free of charge and now my family and I are happy that we have repossessed our farm. Even now, that you've decided to fuel your car and come to see what is transpiring; it is really touching. I encourage others who are going through similar or other legal challenges to contact LHRC for assistance"

Mzee Mayenga - A victim of land grabbing in Nyamuma



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Prepared by the Legal and Human Rights Centre

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	5
MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIRPERSON	6
MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	8
LHRC PROFILE	10
SECTION 1: DEEPENING THE UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AMONG RIGHTS HOLDERS AND DUTY BEARERS THAT WILL ENTRENCH A CULTURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TANZANIA.....	15
SECTION 2: IMPROVED LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM, CIVIC SPACE AND RULE OF LAW	37
SECTION 3: IMPROVED SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE	58
SECTION 4: IMPROVED LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK GOVERNING SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF WOMEN, CHILDREN AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITY.....	61
SECTION 5: IMPROVED EFFECTIVENESS OF LHRC IN DELIVERING HER MANDATE.....	68
SECTION 7: KEY LESSONS, RISKS AND MITIGATIONS	79
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT 2019	84

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and People's Rights
AGM	Annual General Meeting
BoD	Board of Directors
CAT	Court of Appeal Tanzania
CHRACC	Commission for Human Rights & Good Governance
CPJ	Committee to Protect Journalist
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EACJ	East Africa Court of Justice
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IE	Informational Educational Communication
ITV	Independent Television
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SADC	Southern Africa Development Cooperation
SAUT	Saint Augustine University of Tanzania
TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Cooperation
TV	Television
TUDARCO	Tumaini University Dar es Salaam College
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
WILDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIRPERSON



Dear colleagues,

As we begin the New Year 2020, I would like, on behalf of the Board of Directors of LHRC, to share LHRC's key accomplishments for the year 2019. 2019 has been a jam-packed year, and I am truly proud of what the organization has achieved. The year kicked off with launch of the new six-year Strategic Plan 2019-2024 and the three-year Operational Plan 2019-2021. The strategy among other things defines the LHRC's strategic path for the coming six years with five strategic objectives aimed at increasing public awareness on rights and laws, enhancing access to justice and the rule of law, improving civic and democratic space as well as advancing gender equality in Tanzania. Despite 2019 being the first year of implementing our six-year strategic plan, I am delighted that we have already seen some notable success, as indicated in this report.

The year 2019 was a turning point for LHRC in terms of significant changes that were made. The new LHRC Management adopted new strategies to cope with the changing environment, including the political environment. The year 2019 was very demanding for LHRC, characterized by limited cooperation from the authorities, reduced civic space and increased expectations from stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries.

LHRC continued to empower members of the community on rights and laws with a view of building a society that respects and uphold principles of human rights and at the same time hold the authorities into account for the same. Given the circumstances of the year 2019 and the work done by LHRC, it suffices to say that the relevance of LHRC has significantly increased.

Another important move by LHRC was the establishment of a liaison office in Dodoma aimed at enhancing engagement with the government. Dodoma Office is a space for LHRC to work closely with the government in influencing various issues that need attention of the decision makers, taking into consideration the fact that the government has decided to permanently move its offices from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma, the capital city.

In 2020, which is the year of the Tanzania General Elections, LHRC will be celebrating 25 years since it was established in 1995. This is a very important year and LHRC plans to play its role to enhance awareness raising on civic and voter education, awareness of laws, and rights and responsibilities/duties of both rights holders and duty bearers. We are grateful to each one of you for being part of this difficult but rewarding journey of seeking just and equitable society, and we welcome you to join us in 2020 as we celebrate our silver jubilee in promotion and protection of human rights in Tanzania.

Exceptionally, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to our esteemed development partners: the Embassy of Sweden, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, the Ford Foundation, the Irish Embassy, the Embassy of Finland, the Embassy of Denmark, among others for the continued support to our cause. LHRC's work and accomplishments for they year 2019 would not be possible without the generous support of our partners.

Further, I would like to commend all LHRC staff and LHRC's network of paralegals and human rights monitors for their excellent performance and ongoing commitment in delivering high quality services.

As my successful journey of chairing the LHRC Board of Directors comes to an end, I would like to thank you all for your support and cooperation. The year 2020 marks my sixth and last year as the Board of Directors Chairperson; and I am delighted to say that it has been a great honour to serve LHRC in this capacity. As I bid farewell to this very important organisation, I promise to remain a loyal member and I wish the upcoming Chairperson the very best.

Lastly, I humbly call for your continued support to LHRC towards attaining a Just and Equitable Society.

Prof. Geoffrey Mmari,
Board Chairperson - LHRC

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Dear Friends and Colleagues,

First of all let me wish you a very happy new year as we start a new page in the year 2020.

As I open a new window on my computer to write down this message, I realize that i have so much to write when it comes to human rights and the work that LHRC has done in 2019. I am delighted to inform you that in 2019 LHRC played its part and significantly contributed to the promotion and protection of human rights in Tanzania, towards attaining a Just and Equitable Society. The year 2019 began with strategic planning, culminating in LHRC's new roadmap, the Strategic Plan 2019-2024.

The strategy outlines five strategic objectives which LHRC successfully started implementing towards the attainment of her vision. In line with this strategy LHRC, empowered members of the public on laws and human rights; influenced positive changes of laws and policy for improved situation of human rights, especially for the most vulnerable groups such as PWDs, children and women; supported civic space initiatives throughout the country and influenced change of practices and behaviors for enhanced respect geared towards enhancing respect for human rights and rule of law.

I am happy to share with you this annual report which highlights key achievements and success stories recorded by LHRC in 2019 as a result of implementation of her new six-year strategic plan 2019-2024 and a three-year work plan 2019-2021.

The main focus of LHRC in 2019 was to address the closing civic space in Tanzania, LHRC deployed strategies such as bill analysis

and submission of recommendations, strategic litigation, engagement with the duty bearers and stakeholders to influence change of restrictive laws and arbitrary actions that affect civic space in Tanzania. 2019 continued to be a challenging year for human rights CSOs, the media and government critics, given the existence and continued application of restrictive laws, including freedom of expression laws and the NGOs Act.

Arbitrary actions such as abductions, disappearances and unfair treatment of politicians, especially those from the opposition parties during the Local Government Elections of 2019, triggered public concern and prompted LHRC's intervention to safeguard key civil and political rights. Apart from civil and political rights, LHRC strived to empower the public on the need to protect and promote the rights of children, women and PWDs following reported increase of violence against these groups.

Despite the challenging working environment, LHRC remained focused and intensified its efforts to reach out to rights holders and duty bearers by opening a new office in Dodoma. The new office provides an opportunity for LHRC and government actors to work closely together and build a better and positive relationship with the Government. The office also enables LHRC to bring its legal and human rights services closer to the people residing in the Central Zone and nearby areas..

Moving forward, the year 2020 is a very important period for all Tanzanians, as we head towards the General Elections scheduled for late 2020. LHRC will fully engage with rights holders and duty bearers to ensure the elections are conducted in a peaceful manner and are free and fair. LHRC will also seek to engage in civic and voter education, election observation and call for increased accountability for those tasked with managing and overseeing the elections. Other human rights advocacy initiatives and campaigns will continue in line with LHRC's Strategic Plan and Operational Plan.

I humbly invite you to read our 2019 Annual Progress Report for further details; and we will be happy to receive your feedback, which will help to shape and improve LHRC's work for the year 2020.

Adv. Anna Henga
Executive Director – LHRC

LHRC PROFILE

The Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) is a human rights advocacy organisation established in 1995, with operational mandate in Tanzania Mainland and specific interventions in Zanzibar. It is a non-governmental, voluntary, non-partisan and not-for-profit sharing organisation, seeking to empower and conscientise members of the public on legal and human rights issues.

LHRC has four offices, namely: the Head Office located in Kijitonyama in Dar es Salaam; the Legal Aid Clinic located in Kinondoni District in Dar es Salaam; a sub-office in Arusha; and a sub-office in Dodoma. LHRC work is far stretched to the grassroots level, covering all 138 districts of Tanzania mainland with specific interventions in Zanzibar.

Through her well-designed programme LHRC has presence in some of the remote areas of the country, raising awareness and providing support to enable citizens to re-imagine their communities and increase their ability to solve some of their problems amicably, without necessarily engaging in protracted legalities.



Our Vision

LHRC envisages “a Just and Equitable Society” a society where - the three arms of state [parliament, judiciary and the executive] as well as non-state actors practice accountability, transparency and there is rule of law; and where there is public awareness, respect and engagement for human rights and good governance; and where justice and respect for human dignity are reality.



Our Mission

Our Mission is to empower the public and promote, reinforce and safeguard human rights and good governance in Tanzania through legal, civic education and information; sound legal research and advice; monitoring and follow-up of human rights violations; and advocacy for reforms of policies, laws and practices in conformity with international human rights standards.



Our Values

Integrity

LHRC upholds ethical principles and strong moral uprightness which means doing the right thing even when no one is watching.

Accountability

LHRC is accessible and openly accountable, positioning herself where people know LHRC’s responsibilities, and can ask for explanations, and give feedback on their experiences of the LHRC.

Equality and Diversity

LHRC treats individuals or groups of individuals fairly and equally, LHRC does not discriminate against her clients or employees on any grounds.

Transparency

Unless confidentiality is required, LHRC ensures that constituents and stakeholders are fully aware of LHRC’s actions, management and financial situation.

Professionalism

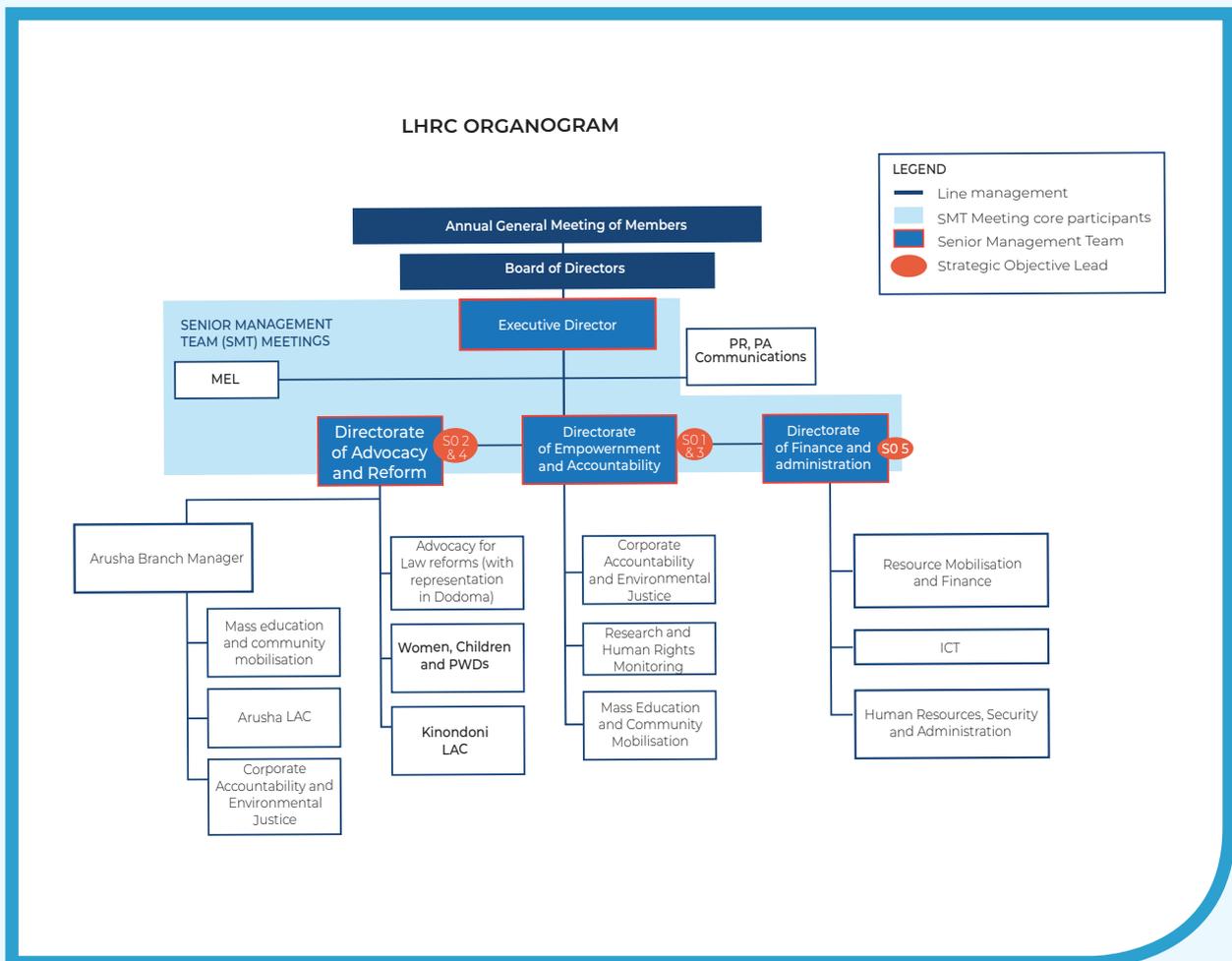
Members of LHRC conduct themselves with competence, respect and courtesy in engagement with constituents, stakeholders and duty bearers

Volunteerism and Voluntarism

LHRC operates in a spirit of volunteerism, undertaking responsibilities willingly and with dedication and commitment beyond the value of financial rewards or material benefit.

The LHRC’s Governance

LHRC is a membership organization, governed by the members’ Annual General Meeting (AGM) which convenes each year. AGM appoints the Board of Directors and appoints the external auditors. It also receives and reviews the audited accounts of the organization. The Board of Directors supervises the management team while day-to-day LHRC’s undertakings are supervised by the management team.



Annual General Meeting (AGM)

LHRC hosts 120 members, two of which are organizations while others are individuals. Members form the Annual General Meeting, the highest organ of the organization. The members meet annually to ensure the organization operates within its mandate and scope. The constituent deliberates on the contextual framework of the LHRC while receiving the Audited Financial and Annual Report.

They oversee making decisions on general lines of policy, including the power to amend the organization's constitution, as well as to appoint the Board of Directors.

Board of Directors

LHRC has a Board of Directors (BoD) composed of 8 board members, including staff representative, who is elected by staff in their annual staff meeting. The Board members have diverse professional backgrounds including, lawyers, human rights experts, media personnel, finance experts and accountancy experts. The BoD is the supreme governance body.

The Year 2019 in Review

In January 2019, LHRC launched its fourth strategic plan for the next six years, 2019-2024 and operational plan 2019-2021, the plan was developed through a review of successes and challenges encountered over the past six years and was highly informed by inputs from allies, partners and beneficiaries. The plan did not change the organizational vision and mission – these remain the same and intact.

The plan sets out how LHRC will best attain her vision and mission over the next six years. The overall goal is to improve the state of human rights in Tanzania by empowering citizens (right holders) to understand and demand their rights as well as engagement of duty bearers to respect and promote Human Rights.

In order to achieve LHRC's vision of a Just and Equitable Society we have set six strategic objectives for 2019-2024.

- + Deepened understanding and respect for Human Rights among rights holders and duty bearers that will entrench a culture of Human Rights in Tanzania,
- + Advocacy for improvement of Rule of Law, Civic Space, Democracy, Constitutional and Legal Reforms,
- + Promotion of Socio Economic and Environmental

24
Million
Reached



9+
Million
Reached through Online



4,400
Youths
Empowered



40% 
Recommendations
Were Taken

Compliance, Accountability and Justice,

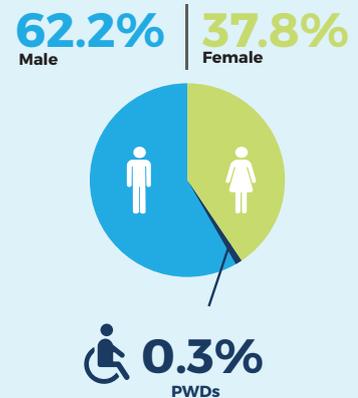
- + Improved Legal and Policy Frameworks governing specific Rights of Women, Children and people living with Disabilities (PWDs), and
- + Improved effectiveness of LHRC in delivering her Mandate.

To increase understanding and respect for human rights in Tanzania LHRC empowered the citizens of Tanzania, with a view of enhancing protection and promotion of human rights. A total of 24 million Tanzanians were reached through media programmes and social media campaigns. LHRC launched an online campaign named *'Simamia Haki'* which means **Stand Up for Rights**. More than nine (9) million people were reached and engaged through online campaigns. LHRC further empowered 4,400 youths of Tanzania both in and out of school/academic institutions through 88 human rights clubs and empowered through various programs for them to be aware and uphold laws and human rights.

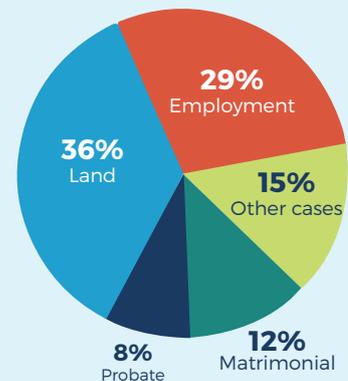
In advocating for improved laws, a total of 13 recommendations were taken by the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania out of 32 recommendations extended to the house. This is equivalent to 40.6%, from Bill analysis of the Written Laws Miscellaneous Amendment Act No. 3/2019 2018 submitted as part of improving legal framework and policies in alignment with human rights principles.

Additionally, LHRC earned a positive result in relation to the Media Services Act's case which was filed at the East African Court of Justice (EACJ). The EACJ ruled that most key provisions contained in the Media Services Act of 2016 contravene the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community and directed the Government of Tanzania to amend the law to bring it line with the Treaty. In this case, the EACJ nullified provisions that granted the Minister discretionary powers including powers to prohibit/restrict importation of publications, provisions that imposed criminal liability for defamation, publication of false news and rumors, mandatory accreditation of journalists and the power of the accreditation board to cancel the same and the provisions that criminalize seditious information.

The judgement is a call for the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to uphold freedom of expression which



Reported Disputes



is one of the cornerstones of rule of law, accountability, transparency and good governance as stipulated under the East African Treaty to which Tanzania is party.

LHRC further documented positive results as a result of the positive amendment of the Statistics Act which was amended in 2018 with major introduction of section 24A, 24B and 37(4). These provisions were arbitrarily restrictive on the right to freedom of expression individuals, media and CSOs from freely gathering and disseminating information. In 2019 these provisions were deleted and substituted with new provisions that indicate progress in safeguarding freedom of expression.

To increase access to justice for indigent persons through legal knowledge, advice and support or litigation, a total of 14,936 indigent citizens received legal aid under LHRC's two Legal Aid Clinics that are Kinondoni Legal Aid Clinic in Dar es Salaam and Arusha Legal Aid Clinic in Arusha. 62.2 % of legal aid clients were male, 37.8% were female and 0.3% out of 14,936 clients was people with disabilities which make a total of 75% of LHRC target in 2020. Most reported disputes by legal aid clients were land disputes (36%), employment cases (29%), matrimonial (12%) and probate (8%). Others were civil and criminal, gender-based violence, tort and contracts, which constituting 15% of all reported cases.

As part of improving social economic and environmental rights in Tanzania, LHRC recorded positive improvement in

corporate social responsibility practice by 18% whereby interviewed members of the communities admitted having felt companies' contributions especially in education, health and water sector. Right to participation of community members in social and environmental impact assessment has also improved by 3% compared to the previous period, this means awareness on environmental justice has increased as a result of public empowerment and engagement with duty bearers and corporates.

LHRC in collaboration with other stakeholders noted a significant reform in the law of marriage as a result of the historical judgement by the Court of Appeal of Tanzania over the Attorney General Vs. Rebeca Z. Gyumi, Civil Appeal No. 204/2017. The decision by the court of appeal cemented the decision by the High Court of Tanzania, which nullified provisions in the law of marriage which allow child marriage. Decision by the court of appeal also means increased protection and promotion of the rights of children especially girl children in Tanzania.

“We are satisfied that the intended litigation is on behalf of children, a category of people which is vulnerable in society... We have no option but to find that the two provision i.e. section 13&17 of the Law of marriage Act, Cap 29 RE2002 are unconstitutional to the extent explained herein above” - Judge Ama Munisi

To safeguard the rights of PWDs, LHRC

received the landmark decision from the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in regards to persons living with albinism. In the views adopted by the Committee under article 5 of the Optional Protocol, concerning a complaint which was filed on 12th June 2014, the committee ruled in favor of people with albinism in Tanzania and ordered the government to take measures towards protection of the group.

With the aim to enhance her effectiveness and relevance in delivering her mandate LHRC successfully launched her liaison office in Dodoma as part of extending her interventions and strengthening partnership with the government. Through the Dodoma Office, LHRC also extended her reach to the residents of the central zone regions and neighboring regions such as Singida, Morogoro, Iringa and Tabora. The launching event went concurrently with the commemoration of 24 years of LHRC and it was officiated by the former Minister of Home Affairs Hon. Kangi Lugola (MP).

The organization received both national and international recognitions elevating the good image to new heights and reaching new stakeholders. 2019 started with the recognition of the LHRC's Executive Director, Anna Henga who on March 2019, received the International Women

of Courage Award by the US Department of State. The award recognized the good work by LHRC through Anna Henga. Another international accolade received by LHRC is a certificate of recognition by the World Justice Project in recognition of the organization's efforts in enhancing access to justice in Tanzania. LHRC's Legal Aid Clinic was shortlisted among 30 access to justice solutions in the world and granted an opportunity to participate in the World Justice Forum held in the Hague, the Netherlands on April 28 to May 2, 2019.

Parts of the ride were challenges in trying to strike a balance between engagement and activism, especially at the times when duty bearers were caught infringing human rights and at times when the government jeopardised civic space. Despite enhanced government engagement, LHRC was without any justifiable reasons, denied accreditation to carry out some of her activities, including the observation of the local government elections and establishment of human rights clubs in some regions and faced difficulties and delays in obtaining research permits research permit.

2019 has simply been a year to remember as far as the first year of the implementation of the LHRC's 2019 – 2024 Strategic Plan is concerned.



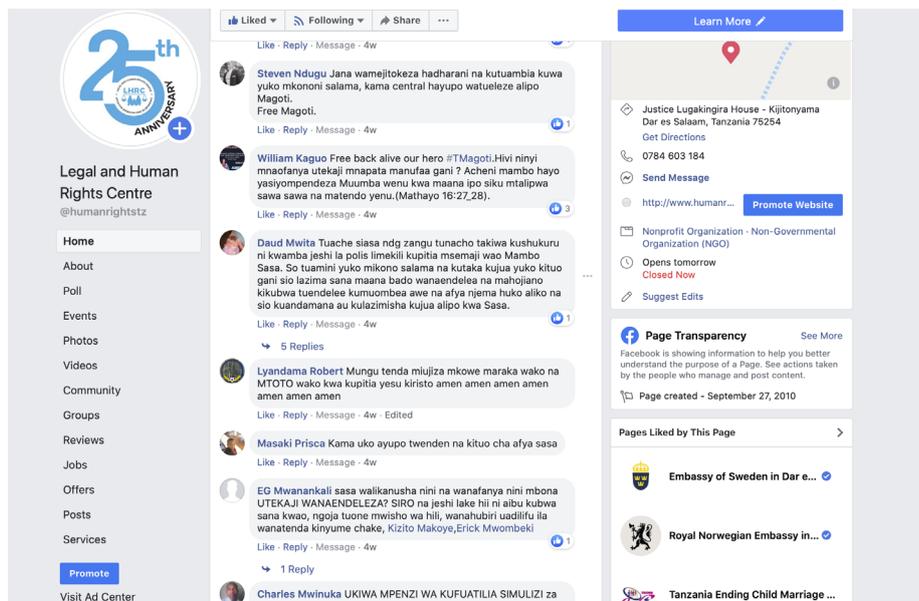
Human rights include all that is required by an individual to sustain his her life Pupil, Mwanza

SECTION 1: DEEPENING THE UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AMONG RIGHTS HOLDERS AND DUTY BEARERS THAT WILL ENTRENCH A CULTURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TANZANIA

Increased understanding and respect for human rights among both duty bearers and rights holders has taken a large portion of LHRC interventions in 2019. An increase in human rights violations in Tanzania connotes limited awareness and respect of laws and human rights among its citizens. According to the Tanzania Human Rights Report 2018 violation of human rights has been escalating.

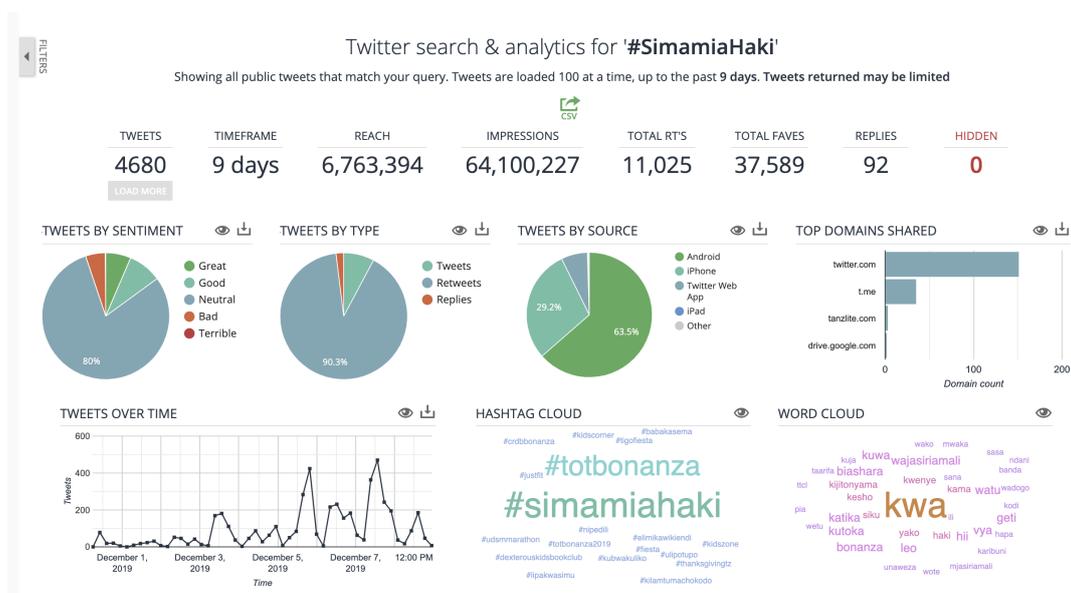
In response, LHRC empowered people of Tanzania on laws and human rights for them to understand cherish and demand their rights. Various techniques including but not limited to use of media (both print and electronic), training, use of community advocates (paralegals), use of human rights clubs, human rights monitoring and rapid response to violations, use of influencers, use of IEC materials, research, meetings and events have been deployed to deliver human rights education to more people in Tanzania.

Through effective use of media - both traditional and digital media, LHRC has empowered the citizens of Tanzania with a view of enhancing protection and promotion of human rights. A total of 24 million Tanzanians were reached through media programs and social media campaigns. LHRC launched an online campaign named 'Simamia Haki' which means Stand Up for Rights. More than nine (9) million people were reached and engaged through online campaigns.



Picture 1: Social media engagement in review

Also, in 2019 LHRC successfully launched Haki TV - an online TV with a view of disseminating human rights content to more people. As of December 2019, Haki TV had 336 subscribers and 6700 video views.



Picture 2: Snapshot of twitter reach on the anti-death penalty campaign

Through journalists training LHRC has contributed to improved awareness and respect of human rights in Tanzania. Journalist training has improved media reporting on human rights hence increased awareness and follow up on human rights violations. A total of 186 journalists from various media houses were empowered on laws and human rights with the average knowledge changes by 26% from the pre-test with an average score of 53% and the average post-test of 79%.

“Am happy to be part of this training, my level of awareness on laws and human rights has been boosted and now I can confidently report on human rights issues, I will use this knowledge to educate my community” Semio Sonyo, Radio Five Arusha



Picture 3: A representative from the Tanzania Association of the Deaf (CHAVITA) (right) speaks on the rights of the deaf amid commemoration of the deaf awareness week on May 2020. The TV program is produced by LHRC and broadcasted on Star TV.



Pictures 4&5: Capacity building on human rights reporting for journalists: Journalists from Morogoro, Singida, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Dodoma participating in training organized by LHRC and conducted in Morogoro on September 2019.

LHRC further secured free airtime from TBC FM, Arusha 1 and Radio Five Arusha on weekly basis to enhance Human Rights awareness among members of the public.

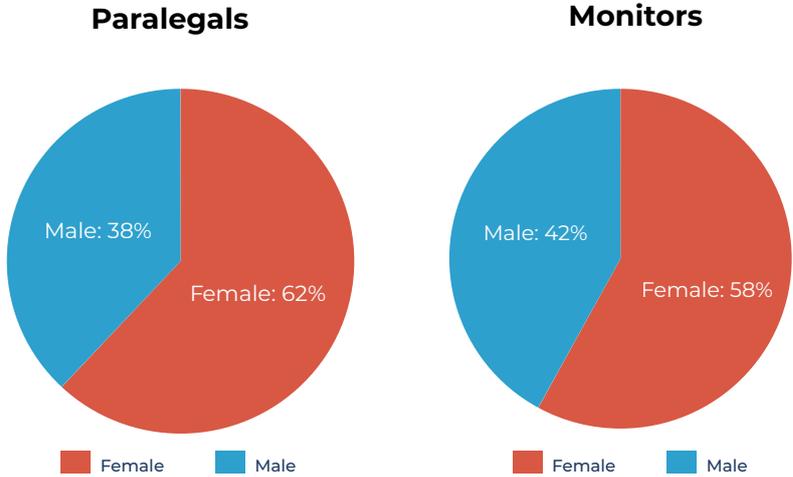
INCREASED SAFETY AND SECURITY AWARENESS AMONG HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORS AND PARALEGALS

Through use of paralegals and human rights monitors LHRC empowered members of the public at the grass root level for them to be able to report human rights violations and follow up on their rights. A total of 259 paralegals and 151 human rights monitors women being 60% of the trainees were trained on safety and security in seven selected zones of the country.

The training has increased safety and security awareness to paralegals in undertaking their work as quoted from various participants.

Table 1: Distribution of paralegals and Human Rights Monitors trained on safety and security 2019

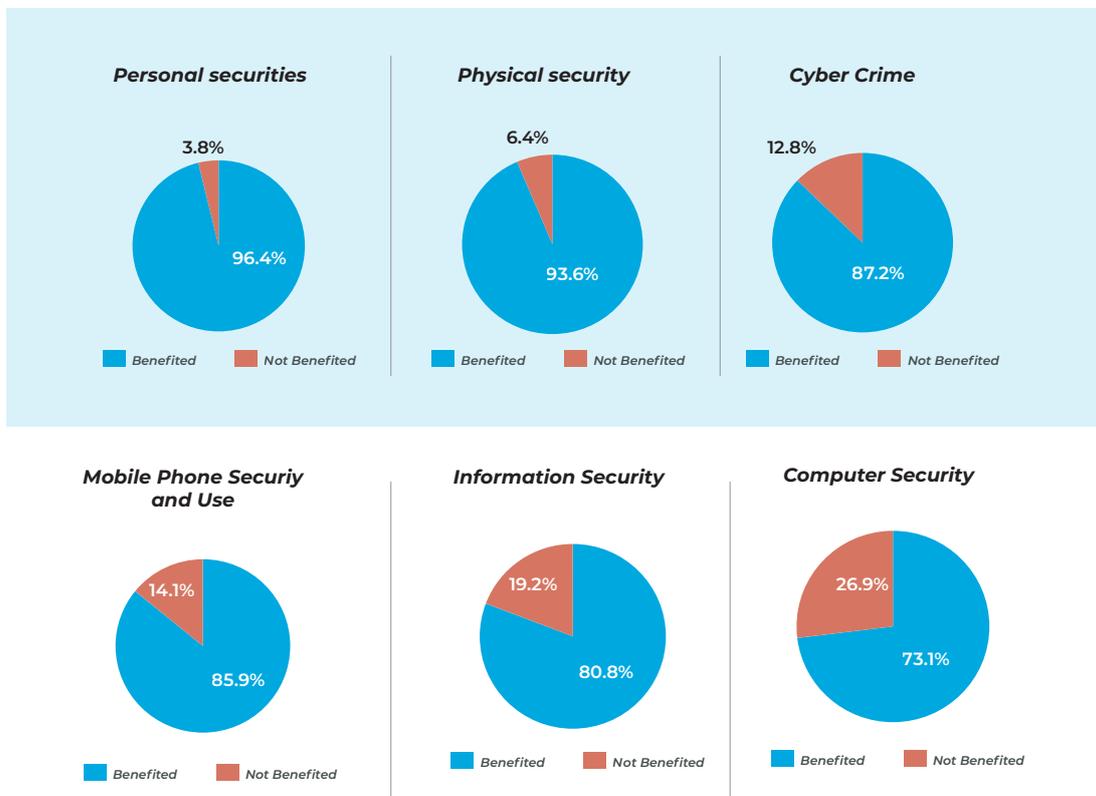
Group	Female	Male	Total	% of women
Paralegals	160	99	259	62%
Monitors	87	64	151	58%
Total	247	163	410	60%



From the evaluation, out of 78 sampled participants 75(96.2%) indicated that they benefited more from the topic on personal securities, 73(93.6%) indicated to have benefited from physical security, 68(87.2%) on Cyber-crime topic, 67(85.9%) on mobile phone security and use while 63(80.8% and 57(73.1%) indicated to have benefited on information security and computer security topics. During the interviews about 99% of respondents admitted to have been reckless

in safety and security.

Benefits of Safety and Security Training to Paralegals and Human Rights Monitors per subject matters



Some said that before the training they were using their digital devices such as mobile phones and laptops without passwords which exposed them to safety and security risks. From the evaluation conducted the training has improved safety and security for Human Rights Monitors and paralegals as shown below;

The training has created awareness to the beneficiaries on the importance of phone security through protecting digital equipment's with password. According to the interviews 90% of respondents were not aware that using digital equipment like mobile phones and laptops without password can expose them to more risks. Participants declared that the training has also helped them to keep their personal information like Mpesa detail and bank passwords

“Before the training I could leave my mobile phone with someone without protecting with password’ I could use my birthdate as my bank password or Mpesa” said Isaya Mbise, Katesh.

The training has also informed the participants especially paralegals and monitors on the new amendments that regulates information and cyber security like online content regulation,2018 and Cyber-Crimes Act,2015. All these were not known by paralegals and monitors.

“

These amendments are very dangerous to our work and we didn't know before, we thank LHRC because this training has helped us before we face charges'
Paulina, Katesh.

“These amendments are very dangerous to our work and we didn't know before, we thank LHRC because this training has helped us before we face charges” said
Paulina, Katesh.

‘It has also increased tension and caution among us; ‘look if you didn't know something before when you are informed you get more worries; however, we are now very cautious’
 The training has increased confidence among women rights defenders and provided proper mitigations on how to undertake security scan before engaging in any activity related to human rights defending.

“Initially I was not mindful/cautious when undertaking my work, this training has opened up to me that I should conduct safety and security assessment to mitigate any risk ahead of me.” Rhoda Kalatunga, Simanjiro

“I have also learned strategies for keeping myself safe as a woman human right defender, this has really increased my confidence”. She added Rhoda

“

“Human rights include all that is required by an individual to sustain his/her life
Pupil, Mwanza



Picture 6: Participants of safety and security training in a group work to identify security threats in their surroundings. The training took place in Dodoma on April, 2019 involving LHRC paralegals and human rights monitors.

The training has further provided participants with safety and security strategies like keeping personal life private, walking at night alone and keeping clients at their home especially for human rights monitors.

“I have really benefited from the training, as each topic covered touched on the work that I do. Initially, I would keep a client at my home, not knowing that I might be exposing myself to some serious risks. Before this training I had one case of a police officer’s wife, who had been beaten by her husband. I escorted her to the police station ,where I was asked to stay with her at my house for the day, but later that night she called her husband, who came to my place, forced his way in and threatened me that I was luck as he could kill me. After the training I have realised that I should not keep my clients at home for my own safety,” said [Zainab Samwel from Serengeti District](#).

The training has also helped us to understand the importance of adequate preparations before engaging in any activity related to human rights defending work by conducting risk assessment and management before intervening into the issue. According to the interviews 95% participants reported that they never conducted any risk and threat assessment prior to engaging in any human right defending work. *‘Before the training when informed of any issue which needed my attention, I just sought information on the geographical location of the issue without considering my safety and security’ said one monitor in Geita.*



Picture 7: LHRC’s Renatha Seleman empowers human rights monitors on their role in defending human rights during the training on safety and security in Kigoma 2019

CHILDREN AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT THROUGH HUMAN RIGHTS CLUBS AND MENTORSHIP PROGRAMMES

Through human rights clubs, LHRC empowered 4,400 children and youth of Tanzania both in and out of school/academic institutions. Majority were reached through 88 human rights clubs and empowered through various programs for them to be aware and uphold laws and human rights.

LHRC has also mentored 600 female students to be able to unleash their full potentials from 4 colleges and 6 secondary schools. These include Muslim University of Morogoro (MUM), Sokoine, St. Augustine and St. John's University; Pamba, Dodomezi, Islamic, Maramba, and Mpunyule secondary schools. Both teachers and student appreciated the launch of these clubs in advancing Human Rights issue in schools as per their quotes.

"I hope these clubs will benefit our pupils and make them active citizens of our country" Teacher in Mwanza.

"I will be a good example to others in my community by making sure that I protect my rights and become accountable of my actions"
Pupil in Njombe

"Human rights include all that is required by an individual to sustain his/her life".
Pupil, Mwanza

"My dream is to become a human rights defender so I can continue to protect rights of others"



Picture 8 LHRC Staff Ally Seif (in blue suit) with students in different poses during the launching of human rights clubs in Njombe and Mwanza region for the months of July-September 2019.



Picture 9: Female students at Pamba Secondary School in Mwanza listen to LHRC's Executive Director, Anna Henga during the young female mentorship session held on June 2019.



Picture 10: LHRC's Ally Seif speaks to students during the launch of human rights clubs in Kilwa district, Lindi, 2019



Picture 11: Female Students at St. John's University in Dodoma in a photo with the LHRC's Anna Henga after the female Students Mentorship Program.

Region	Higher Learning Institution		Secondary School		Primary School		Total members	Number of Clubs
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
Mwanza	0	0	450	225	117	100	892	12
Arusha	0	0	0	0	25	25	50	1
Tanga	0	0	50	50	0	0	100	2
Lindi	0	0	125	125	0	0	250	5
Mbeya	150	150	50	50	0	0	400	3
Dar es Salaam	25	25	25	25			100	2
Mtwara	0	0	550	550			1100	22
Njombe	0	0	400	400	275	275	1350	27
Iringa	0	0	148	85	0	0	233	1
Grand Total	175	175	1798	1510	417	400	4475	75

Table 2: Distribution of newly established Human Rights clubs in primary, secondary and higher learning institutions per region by 2019.

"I am very impressed by this initiative by the Legal and Human Rights Centre. I know for sure, through human rights clubs, children and youth in Kilwa district will be aware of the laws of the country and their rights hence improved well-being of the community in general. From now on, I promise to volunteer as a patron for all human rights clubs in Kilwa. I also promise to work closely with LHRC and District Education Officer for Kilwa to establish more human rights clubs in the district"

- Christopher Ngubiagai, District Commissioner for Kilwa District in his speech during the event in which LHRC launched five human rights clubs in the district



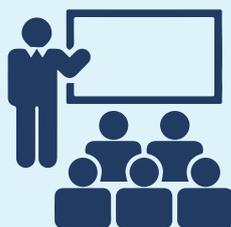
Picture 12: On 21.08.2019 a Group Photo with 51 Students who were empowered on Human Rights and Child Rights at Katumbeine Secondary School - Longido

"Am happy to be part of this training, before the training I didn't know my rights, I will use the knowledge to defend my rights and my fellows whenever violated". said a student in Longido Secondary school, Naomi Laizer.

"These trainings are very important to us and our students, we have all witnessed the growing trends of violence against children, among the reasons id lack of awareness of where to report and if it is their rights, I encourage LHRC to plan for more trainings like this". said the Discipline master, Longido Secondary school.

LHRC further trained a total of 51 students from Longido District on children's rights and general concepts of human rights. The training was conducted on 21st August 2019 at Katumbeine Secondary School. The students trained ranged from 12 years old to 17 years old, ranging from form I to Form III. From the pre and post analysis evaluation there was change in **knowledge by 44% from the average pre- test of 44%** and average post-test of 88% respectively. This shows change in knowledge among students trained on Human Rights related issues.

IN LONGIDO DISTRICT
51
STUDENTS TRAINED

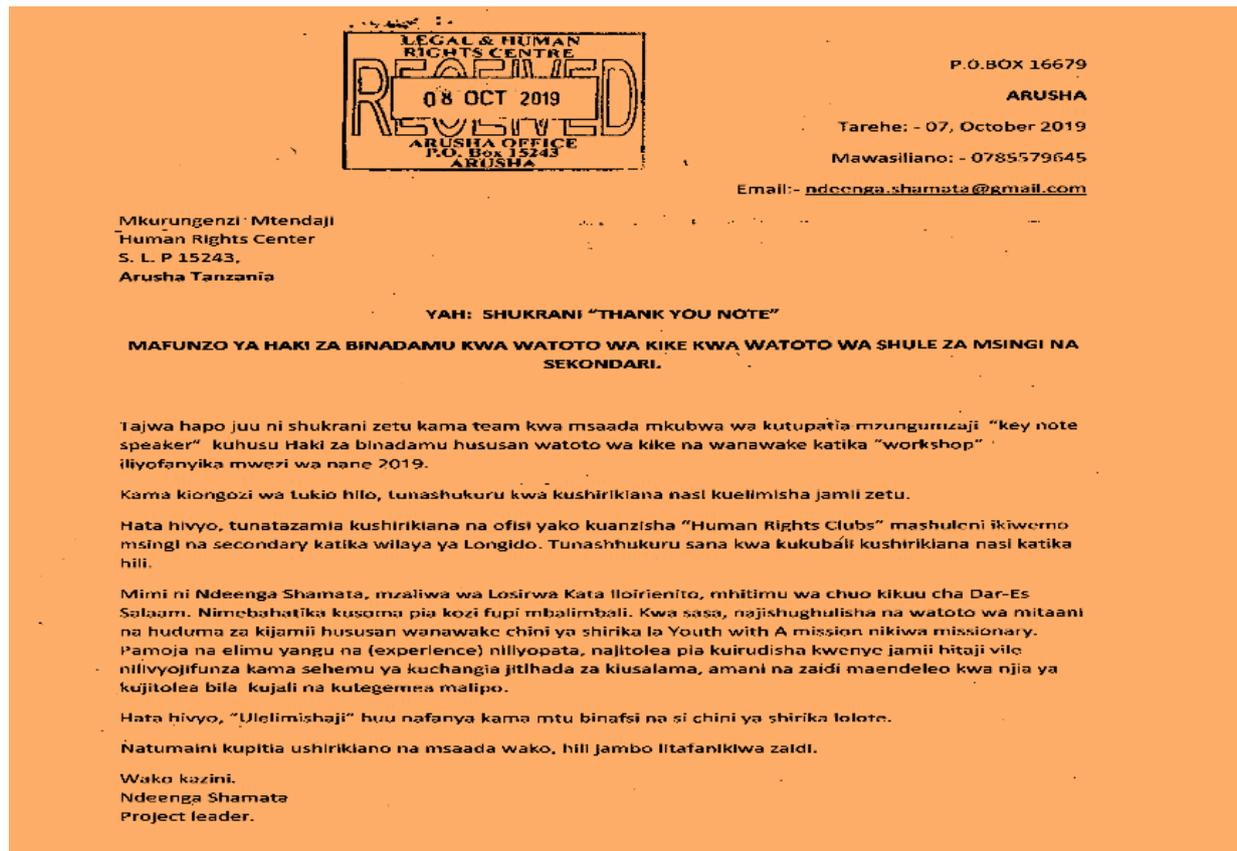


PRE AND POST ANALYSIS EVALUATION



AVERAGE PRE- TEST
44%

AVERAGE POST- TEST
88%



Picture 13: A letter of appreciation to LHRC for Child Rights Empowerment Session Conducted at Katumbeine Secondary School Longido- Arusha on 21st August 2019

MONITORING AND RESPONSE TO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION

Through human rights monitoring and rapid response to human rights violations LHRC helped several Tanzanians to attain justice by responding to 81% of 231 reported human rights incidences. LHRC enhanced human rights reporting by human rights monitors and members of the public through a digital human rights monitoring system (Haki Kiganjani) that is available on the web, app store and through SMS. The digital system helps people in remote areas to report human rights violations to LHRC so that LHRC can act. Human rights monitors, paralegals and members of the public use the digital system to report.

Neema, a standard three pupil at Sofi Majiji Primary School in Malinyi District, Morogoro Region is one of Tanzanians who benefited from the human rights monitoring program, whereby LHRC monitor in Malinyi reported about the incident of Neema being unlawfully taken by her father.



HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORS HELPING THE VULNERABLE AT THE GRASSROOTS: THE STORY OF NEEMA

Neema is a standard four student at Sofi Majiji Primary School in Malinyi district, Morogoro. She is 10 years old and a firstborn to her separated family. Her mother's name is Avelina Kagu and father is Ausebio Msamba. Neema's parents cohabited for 5 years since 2011 and were blessed with two children. In 2015 the two spouses parted ways because of misunderstanding as Mr Msamba had married another woman and started another family.

Following the separation, Sofi Majiji Ward Tribunal reconciled that the maintenance and custody of the child strictly remain under her mother. Neema's father was ordered to provide basic needs and specifically food (two sacks of rice and one sack of maize per year). However, according to Ms Avelina, Mr Msamba did not honour the Ward Tribunal's decision. He never provided maintenance as directed.

Whenever Avelina demanded the maintenance she was arrested and detained at Sofi Majiji Police Station for wrong allegations of causing disturbance and theft.

"I think he had bribed some of the police officers, teachers and members of the Ward Tribunal because there were times I was being rejected everywhere I went for assistance". - said Avelina.

On May 29th, 2019, Mr Msamba took an unanticipated and forceful move of taking away Neema from school to Iringa rural and leave the kid with her elderly grandmother. Ms Avelina reported the disappearance of her daughter at Mtimbila Police station but the matter was not registered (ignored).

Two months later after a stressful hustle which yielded no success trace her daughter's whereabouts, Ms Avelina was introduced and reported the matter to the LHRC's Human Rights Monitor in Malinyi. LHRC advised Ms Avelina to report the matter at Malinyi Police Station and it was registered as MNY/RB/851/2019. In times that Neema's mother struggled to look for her daughter, Neema's father had arranged for the transfer from Majiji Primary School to Mfukulembe Primary School in Iringa District.

Even with the assistance from LHRC monitor, Ms Aveline was not successful, she was ignored by the authorities whom she said they might have been bribed by her daughter's father.

"I was very disappointed by the fact that no one paid attention, even the ward tribunal had turned on me. I was mocked and criticized for defending the best interest of my daughter. I was confused but I could not afford to give up because I couldn't imagine my daughter living without parents while I am alive". Ms Avelina emotionally told LHRC.

LHRC wrote a letter to the District Executive Director (DED) for Malinyi District to inform the DED about the abduction of Neema and the complaints from the victim's mother. DED replied with a confirmation that Neema had been successfully transferred and registered at Mfukulembe Primary School where she continued with her primary education. In response, LHRC advised the victim's mother with assistance from LHRC's Monitor in Iringa to visit her daughter at Mfukulembe Village in Iringa District to find out how Neema was coping with life. She reported back that Neema was abandoned in the village under her elderly grandmother (aged around 80 years) and that the victim was in a bad health condition.

LHRC wrote a second letter to the District Executive Director for Malinyi District informing him about the child's condition and the unnecessary transfer of the child which amounted to separating the victim from her family. The letter was copied to the District Commissioner for Malinyi District, the District Social Welfare Officer for Malinyi District and the District Social Welfare Officer for Iringa District. Thanks to Gladness Amunike, the District Social Welfare Officer for Iringa District who treated the matter with utmost seriousness. Upon receiving the letter, Gladness carried out necessary social

welfare procedures to address the problem. She interviewed Neema and her grandmother just to find out that Neema was not satisfied and she wanted to go back to her mother.

Gladness worked willingly to make sure Neema's wellbeing is protected. She facilitated the reversal of Neema's transfer and had to make sure Neema is handled back to her mother and most importantly Mr Msamba was made accountable for providing for his daughter.

Commenting on the responsiveness and willingness of authorities to address the problem. Ms Avelina told LHRC, "If authorities in Malinyi were as cooperative and accountable as authorities in Iringa, life would have been easier for both me and my daughter. We would have not suffered the difficulties we went through for that long. I commend the good work they (Iringa District Council) are doing in helping people."

Ms Avelina thanked LHRC monitors in Malinyi and Iringa and the team from LHRC Headquarters for the encouragement and the assistance provided throughout the time she was fighting for her daughter. This is what she told our team when visited her in Malinyi.

"I cannot thank you enough, you stood by me to show me the way even when I was not sure to win. Your assistants (LHRC's Human Rights Monitors) are very supportive and dedicated to defending human rights, they helped me tirelessly and without a penny. Sometimes they were falsely alleged to have supported me because of sexual advances just to make them give up but they did not. I cannot think of what I would have done without their assistance."

Neema is now happily living with her mother and continue with education after six months of uncertainties about her future.

RESEARCH FOR EVIDENCE-BASED ADVOCACY

Through research, LHRC enhanced understanding and respect for human rights in Tanzania. LHRC prepared and disseminated two human rights reports to depict the situation and issue recommendations for the improvement of human rights in the country. The Tanzania Human Rights Report 2018 and the Tanzania Human Rights and Business Report 2018/2019 were used by various stakeholders to serve various purposes including public information, analysis of human rights situation and promoting social and government accountability.



Picture 14: Technical meeting on the Tanzania Human Rights Report, 2019 between LHRC and ZLSC on 3rd October 2019



Picture 15: Development partners in a photo with LHRC team hold copies of the Tanzania Human Rights Report 2018 during the launch event in Dar es Salaam.

The two reports were used and continue to be used by individuals, government institutions, politicians, academicians, researchers, media and members of the international community in two ways, first as a tool for awareness and evidence based advocacy

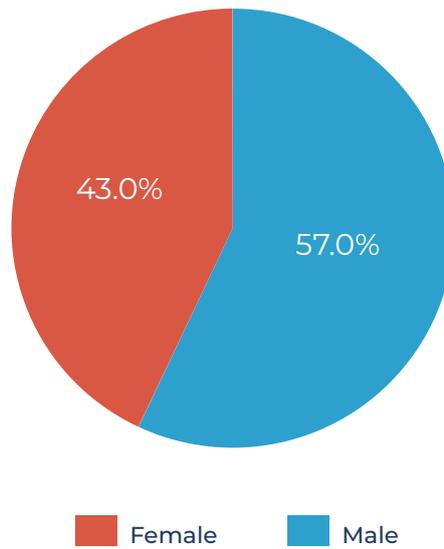
Moreover, members of the public were empowered on laws and human rights through dissemination of human rights information education (IEC) materials in various forms. In 2019 LHRC disseminated a total of 144,691 copies of IEC materials of which 92% i.e. 134,360 copies were produced by LHRC and only 8% i.e. 10,331 were from like-minded organizations. Materials disseminated contained 18 different human rights themes for different targets.

Table 3: Number of Publications Produced by LHRC in 2019

S/N	Title of Publication	Target Audience	# copies
1	Tanzania Human Rights Report 2018	Duty bearers and stakeholders i.e. Media, Donors	500
2	Muhtasari wa Ripoti ya Haki za Binadamu Tanzania	Public	1,300
3	Summary of the Tanzania Human Rights Report 2017	Duty bearers and public	200
4	Annual Progress Report 2018.	Duty bearers, stakeholders, development partners, public	500
5	PWD's and Democratic process in Tanzania	Duty bearers	30
6	Employment and work Protection	Duty bearers	30
7	Protection against Gender Based violence and litigation on HIV related rights: A handbook for lawyers and activists	Lawyers and Human Rights Activists	5,000
8	Kuwa salama Mtandaoni	Paralegals and Human Rights Monitors	300
9	Ulinzi na usalama kwa watetezi wa Haki za Binadamu	Human Rights Activists	300
10	Safety and security Manual	Human Rights Activists	200
11	Mwongozo wa ulinzi na usalama kwa wasaidizi wa kisheria na waangalizi wa Haki za Binadamu	Paralegals and Human Rights Monitors	1,800
12	Human Rights Strategy: A corporate guide	Corporates and duty bearers	200
13	Human Rights and Business Report 2018	Duty bearers, stakeholders, corporates, public	500
14	Muhutatasi wa ripoti ya Haki za Binadamu na Biashara 2018/19	Public	1,000
15	Self-help kits	Public	120,900
16	Diaries	Duty bearers, stakeholders, human rights activists, public, Staff	500
17	Notebooks	Duty bearers, stakeholders, human rights activists, public and Staff,	300
18	Calendar's	Duty bearers, stakeholders, human rights activists, public and staff	800
Total			134,360

LHRC Library served a total of 2,005 library users comprised of men 1,135 (57 %) and Female 870 (43 %)

LHRC Library users



EVENTS AND COMMEMORATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DAYS

Through events and commemoration of national and human rights days LHRC empowered members of the public on laws and human rights. In 2019, LHRC created awareness to thousands of Tanzanians through commemorations of human rights days as per national and international calendars. Remarkably, LHRC engaged more than 1000 members of the public through TOT Bonanza held on December 7, 2019, engaged a total of 250 participants during commemoration of Human Rights Day and the women human rights defenders' day on December 10, 2019 and November 29, 2019 respectively.



Picture 16: The WiLDAF's ED, Anna Kulaya makes a point during a panel discussion to commemorate Women Human Rights Defenders Day held in Dar es Salaam on November 29, 2019



Picture 17: Panelist in a discussion on the role of the community in the protection of Human Rights during the commemoration of the Human Rights Day on December 10, 2019.

Standing at the podium is the moderator of the panel, Masoud Ali Kipanya



Picture 18: LHRC participation at TOT Bonanza – the event held on December 7, 2019 approximately gathered more than 1000 participants

As part of the organizing team, LHRC participated in the CSO's week with a view of empowering the public, networking and engaging the government on human rights issues. During the event, which brought together more than 2000 participants, LHRC provided legal aid to participants while empowering them on laws and human rights. Various materials were disseminated to participants for them to familiarize with human rights.



Picture 19: Participants of the CSO Week exhibitions at Jamhuri Stadium in Dodoma learn about human rights at LHRC booth

Speaking during the week's inauguration ceremony, the Prime Minister of Tanzania hailed the contribution of LHRC in creating awareness on human rights in the country.

“You have so many publications at your booth; this alone can tell that you are a giant organization. We follow you and recognize your work. You are doing a commendable job, keep it up”. - The Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Kassim Majaliwa when he visited the LHRC booth



Picture 20: Hon. Kassim Majaliwa, Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania shakes hand with the LHRC's Executive Director, Anna Henga at LHRC booth during the inauguration of the CSO Week on November 4, 2019 in Dodoma. On his left is Hon. Ummmy Mwalimu MP, Minister for Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children.

Similarly, the Minister of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Hon. Ummy Mwalimu mentioned LHRC in her speech acknowledging that she worked at LHRC before she became a politician. Hon. Ummy said; ***“As a Minister who has a background on the work of CSOs and having worked with LHRC before embarking into politics, I understand the contribution of CSOs in development. Therefore, I would like among other things to guarantee increased collaboration between the Ministry and the CSO sector”.***

During the CSO Week, LHRC organized two sessions, one on strategic litigation and its implication in enhancing access to justice and the other on the role of CBOs in accelerating access to justice at the community level.



Picture 21: LHRC's paralegal from Lindi region, Pili Kuliwa (center) makes a point during a session on the role of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in enhancing access to justice in the community. On her right is John Nginga, LHRC's paralegal from Ruvuma and on her left is Bonny Mato a Paralegal from Tarime, Mara. This is a result of LHRC empowerment to paralegals.

LHRC empowered members of the public on laws and human rights through participation in the Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (Saba Saba) in Dar es Salaam and Agricultural Fair (Nane Nane) in Simiyu.



Picture 22: Participants of Nane Nane Exhibition in Simiyu visit LHRC's booth:

LOOKING FORWARD

In 2020, LHRC will enhance the use of digital media and community radios to empower more Tanzanians especially on their civil and political rights given that 2020 is the year of the General Election. LHRC will further make effective use of mainstream media and influencers to influence human rights agenda at the national level through issue specific campaigns.

“Striking down those elements of the act that would have had a significant negative impact on the ability of the press do their work represents an important positive step in pushing back against government interference.” Pádraig Hughes



SECTION 2: IMPROVED LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM, CIVIC SPACE AND RULE OF LAW

Improved rule of law, civic space, democracy, constitutional and legal reforms in Tanzania has been a major focus of LHRC for the attainment of her vision of a just and equitable society. Recently, (2015 post-election period) Tanzania has seen major socio-economic and political changes that have vividly affected the rule of law, democracy and civic space both positively and negatively.

To a large extent, these changes have led to the drastic recession of rule of law, democracy and unwarranted shrinking of civic space in the country. There have been recurrent arbitrary executive orders; swift legal reforms bringing Draconian laws, and extrajudicial actions which have threatened and/or denied media, CSOs, political parties and individual critics from freely and independently exercising their civil and political rights as per the Constitution.

In response to these, LHRC deployed both adversarial and non-adversarial advocacy techniques including strategic litigation, legal aid provision, government engagement, media engagement, engagement with international human rights bodies/instruments, bills analysis as well as public engagement to improve the situation.

STRATEGIC LITIGATION

Through strategic litigation, LHRC has earned positive results in promoting respect for the rule of law as well as promoting space for CSOs, media, political parties and individuals in Tanzania to exercise their rights. The changes in restrictive laws have been achieved following positive judgments delivered by the court ordering the government to take measures to make sure the challenged laws are in conformity with freedom of expression and freedom of assembly. LHRC advocacy work contributed to positive judicial review of some of the laws governing fundamental human rights. One such law is the Media Services Act of 2016 (MSA), which was challenged by LHRC, MCT and THRDC through strategic litigation case filed at the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) in 2016. In its judgment delivered in March 2019, EACJ ruled that most of the MSA provisions contravened the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community. The EACJ directed the Government of Tanzania to amend the the MSA, bringing it in line with the Treaty.

The outcome of the judgment will help in holding the government accountable to uphold freedom of expression which is the cornerstone of the principles of democracy, rule of law, accountability, transparency and good governance as stipulated under the treaty to which Tanzania is party.

- + EACJ nullified provisions that granted the Minister discretionary powers including powers to prohibit/restrict importation of publications. Other nullified provisions include provisions that imposed criminal liability for defamation, publication of false news and rumors.
- + EACJ also nullified mandatory accreditation of journalists and the

power of the accreditation board to cancel the same.

- + The provisions that criminalize seditious information was also nullified.

“We welcome the East African Court of Justice’s ruling as an important bulwark against the erosion of press freedom in Tanzania and the East African region.

We now urge the government to repeal the controversial Media Services Act, and through an inclusive reform process, promulgate a law that safeguards freedom of the press.”

Muthoki Mumo, CPJ’s sub-Saharan Africa representative comments on the judgement

“Striking down those elements of the Act that would have had a significant negative impact on the ability of the press do their work represents an important positive step in pushing back against government interference.” - Pádraig Hughes, Legal Director Media Legal Defense Initiative noted



Picture 23: Strategic Litigation: Leading counsel, Fulgence Massawe briefing the media after the East African Court of - Justice decision on Media Services Act, 2016.



Picture 24: Media report on the decision of MSA at the EACJ

Another milestone case that influenced positive law reforms is the Miscellaneous Civil Case NO. 20 of 2018 which challenged the Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Contents) Regulation, 2018

instituted at the High Court Mtwara Registry. On the same development, LHRC successfully facilitated the release on bail of two journalists who fell victim to media laws, the two journalists are Haruna Mapunda of Gilly Bony TV and Basil Elias reports of ITV - Arusha. In 2019 LHRC provided legal support to an investigative journalist, Erick Kabendera, who was charged with Money laundering, Tax evasion and organized economic Crime.

Furthermore, LHRC successfully assisted the re-registration of MWANAHALISI Newspaper, which was suspended for an unknown period. The High Court ruled that the order by the Minister to ban the newspaper was illegal and unjustifiable. Dissatisfied with the Court's decision, Attorney General issued the notice of appeal to the Court of Appeal, and he failed to institute appeal as a result LHRC applied for the court to strike out the notice of appeal.

Apart from the two cases that LHRC successfully instituted other 13 cases as depicted in the table below are ongoing.

POSITIVE AMENDMENTS OF LAWS

Through Bill analysis, LHRC has influenced changes in laws promoting access to information, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association, access to justice and democracy in Tanzania. LHRC engaged in analysis of 11 bills leading to significant changes in the Statistics Act 2018, Political Parties Act, Local Government Election Regulations 2019 and the Criminal Procedure Act, 1985 and the others as shown on the table below.

Table 4: Percentage of recommendations taken on board by the parliament against the number taken, leading to the positive amendments to the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) 2019

SN	Law Analyzed	No. of recommendations submitted	% of recommendations taken
1	Analysis of the Political Parties (Amendments) Act, 2019.	54	33.33%
2	Analysis of the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, (No. 5), 2019.	11	27.27%
3	Analysis of the Political Parties Regulations, 2019.	13	The Final Draft is not yet finalized
4	Analysis of Companies Act	7	42.86%
5	Analysis of NGOs Act	7	42.86%
6	Analysis of Film and Stage Plays Act	4	25.00%
7	Analysis of Societies Act	5	60.00%
8	Analysis of Statistics Act	5	60.00%
9	Analysis of Tanzania Shipping Agencies Act	4	0
10	Analysis of the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 3), 2019.	32	40.63%
11	Analysis of the Local Government Election Regulations, 2019.	37	65.70%

Positive changes were documented as a result of the positive amendment of the Statistics Act which was amended in 2018 with major introduction of section 24A, 24B and 37(4). These provisions were critically restrictive to the right to access information restricting individuals, media and CSOs from freely gathering and disseminating information. In 2019 these provisions were deleted and substituted with provisions that safeguard freedom of expression in line with international standards.

+ The positive amendments have enabled the media, CSOs or any other person to conduct desk review, research and survey by accessing and analyzing official statistics sources and finally publishing the report without needing authorization from NBS .

Similarly, LHRC contributed to the improvement of the Political Parties (Amendment) Act. Among other things, some proposed amendments were restrictive to free operation of politicians and political parties affecting the principles of democracy. As a result of LHRC interventions, a total number of eighteen (18) recommendations were taken by the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania out of 54 recommendations. Major issues which were raised and adopted include the following:

- i. Deletion of section 19A (1): which suggested that “the Registrar may suspend registration of a political party for a specified number of days to enable the party to remedy the breach as specified in the notice issued by the Registrar”.
- ii. Deletion of section 21D (1): which suggested that “Any office bearer who fails to comply with the directive or request of the Registrar made under this Act or submits a statement which is false in any material or particulars commits an offence”.
- iii. Deletion of “prohibiting political parties from acting as a pressure group” as it would affect the sustainability of political parties to be referred to as pressure groups.



Picture 25: The LHRC's Executive Director address media during a joint press conference to share with media the analysis of the CSOs and other stakeholders including religious leaders on the proposed amendment to the NGO Act. The press conference was held in Dodoma on March 2019.

Similarly, LHRC worked to improve the space for NGOs and CSOs in Tanzania by influencing, positive changes in the proposed NGO Act. The proposed amendments to the NGO Act threatened the autonomy of the NGOs and scope of work especially for NGOs working to promote human rights and good governance. LHRC successfully recommended the inclusion of advocacy for good governance, law and order, and human rights in the definition of NGO which were not included in the proposed amendments.

On the part of monitoring NGOs work, LHRC successfully recommended the reduction of discretionary powers by the registrar of NGOs which in turn could negatively affect the work of NGOs. LHRC recommended that the law should give powers to the Minister to extend the time for registering of NGOs under the new act as compared to the bill which suggested the automatic de registration of non-registered NGOs after two (2) months.

Moreover, 67.5% of recommendations by LHRC were taken to improve the Local Government Election Regulations 2019. It was revealed that 65.7% of the civil society organization's recommendations were considered and taken hence forming part and parcel of the 2019 local government electoral regulations.



Picture 26: Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Hon. Amb. Dr. Augustine Mahiga (center) in a group photo with a team from LHRC during the LHRC's visit to his office in Dodoma in June 2019

MEDIA EMPOWERMENT

As part of improving civic space in Tanzania, LHRC successfully empowered media stakeholders, including five (5) media owners, 100 news editors and 25 journalists to form collective effort that will help them to navigate and propose the best ways to address deteriorating space for their work. Through these engagements, media stakeholders promised to work in collaboration with CSOs advocating for civic space to support civic space in the country.

“This meeting is very important as it has brought together key media stakeholders making it a starting point for our cooperation and joint efforts towards expanding civic space especially press freedom in our country”. Journalist, Kiss FM

“The media landscape has changed a lot in Tanzania, the question of shrinking civic space is a major causative agent of all this. Unfortunately, the pressure from the public to fight back the nightmare is not enough hence the media chooses to cope with the situation for survival” - commented one of editors

“We (media owners) are the risk takers in so many ways, from the business point of view to countering the politics in the newsrooms. The situation is getting worse, but we promise to work closely with other stakeholders to address the situation” - noted one of media owners

ENGAGEMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS BODIES

Increased international engagement on Tanzania legal and human rights situation

LHRC engagement in regional bodies witnessed three immediate outcomes: (i) Adoption of Declaration of Principle of Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa. (ii) Paragraph 14 of the SADC Communiqué on the representation of women in politics and economic decision-making. (iii) Press release of the ACHPR on the deteriorating human rights situation in Tanzania.

Engagement with SADC

Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) has contributed to the raising international intervention on advocacy issues on law and practices pertaining to human rights in Tanzania. In August LHRC strategically engaged the SADC CNGO to advocate for gender inclusion in the SADC governments. On 18th August Heads of States and Government issued a communiqué during the 39th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government which call for member states to enhance representation of women in politics and economics by translating laws and policies into concrete action as per Article 5 of SADC Protocol on Gender and Development on special measures.

In the report issued by the Summit, LHRC noted positive developments towards representation of women in politics and economic decision-making. However, the Summit urged Member States to translate laws and policies into concrete actions, such as legislative quotas on women's representation in politics and the application of Article 5 of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development on Special Measures.”

Engagement with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) resulted in the intervention by the ACHPR through a press statement calling for Tanzania to respect and promote human rights.

Tanzania is a member of the African Union and has an obligation of reporting to the ACHPR on human rights situations. In response to shrinking civic space in Tanzania, LHRC engaged ACHPR through a direct presentation on the human rights situation during the 2019 65th Ordinary Session of the ACHPR held in Banjul,

Gambia. ACHPR adopted the Declaration of Principles of Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa and press release on the deteriorating human rights situation in Tanzania was issued on 22nd November 2019 by arguing the government of Tanzania to.

- + Ensure that there are no undue limitations on public freedoms, particularly the freedom of expression and media as well as freedom of assembly, and revise the laws unduly restricting these rights, to bring them in line with the African Charter.
- + Repeal restrictive legislation that limit the ability of associations to function without fear of reprisals, persecution and interference with their governance structures.
- + Take all the necessary measures to ensure that all human rights activists operate in an environment without fear of any acts of violence, threats, reprisals, discrimination, pressure and any arbitrary acts by State or non-State actors as a result of their human rights activities.
- + Investigate all instances of forced disappearances and killings, and bring the perpetrators to account, and provide reparations to the victims and their families; and
- + Take all appropriate measures to ensure the reinstatement of pregnant girls and teen mothers in their usual schools for them to pursue their education on an equal basis with their male peers.

Engagement with the World Coalition against the Death Penalty

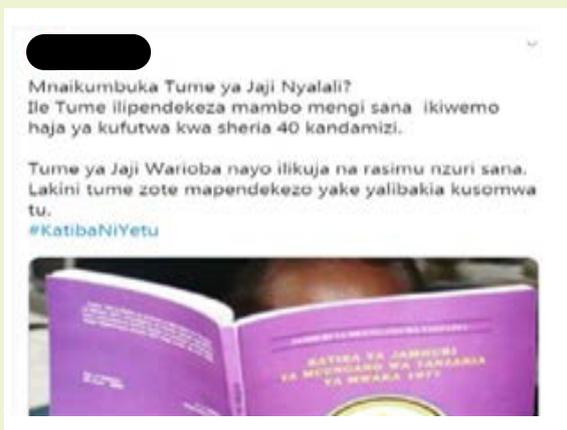
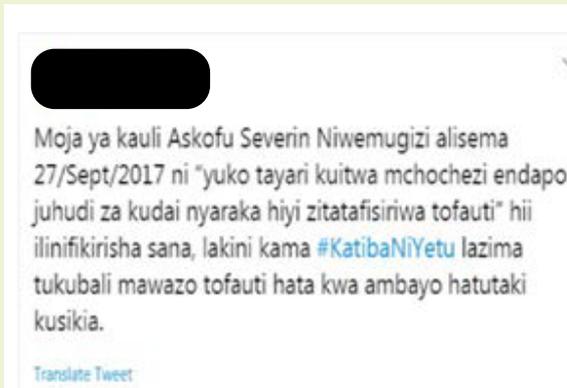
LHRC continued to advocate for the

abolition of the death penalty in Tanzania by working closely with the World Coalition against the Death Penalty to influence Tanzania to abolish the sentence in its legislations. LHRC participated in the world congress against the Death Penalty in Brussels, the Congress called for the global and universal action towards abolition of the death penalty. The resolutions of the congress necessitated the regional court, African Court on Human and People's Right decision to abolish the mandatory death penalty in Tanzania through a strategic case ALLY RAJABU AND OTHERS V UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA APPLICATION No. 007/2015 .

Increased citizens' understanding and demand of constitutional rights, particularly fundamental freedoms of expression, assembly and association

LHRC successfully increased citizen's awareness on constitutional rights through media campaigns and dialogues. A total number of 15 million Tanzanians were reached through social media campaigns and they were also empowered on the constitution and the move for constitutional reforms in the country. Key messages #KatibaNiYetu and #KatibaMpya were mainstreamed in all communications about the constitution and constitution process to enhance public awareness on the same.

Social media engagement on the subject matter showed an increased level of awareness on the constitution and the constitutional process among Tanzanians. Most social media users comments demanded the revival of the constitutional review process as indicated below.



Similarly, members of the public made use of the Katiba Database as a center for constitutional materials and information. The database is available through katiba.humanrights.or.tz

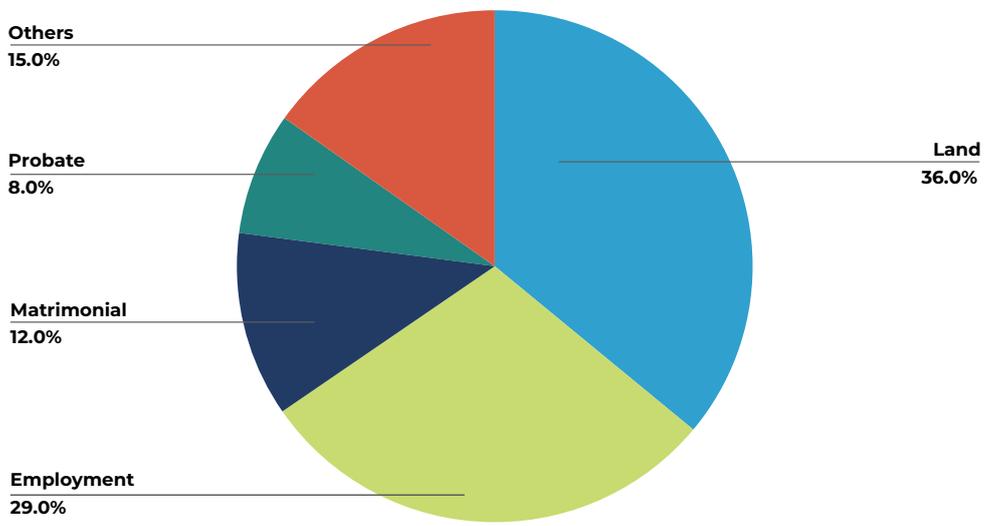
Increased access to justice for indigent persons through legal knowledge, advice and support or litigation

A total 14,936 indigent citizens received legal aid under LHRC's two Legal Aid Clinics that are Kinondoni Legal Aid Clinic in Dar es Salaam and Arusha Legal Aid Clinic in Arusha as well mobile legal aids which are conducted annually. 62.2 % of legal aid clients were male, 37.8% were female and 0.3% out of 14,936 clients were people with disabilities which makes 75% of LHRC target in 2020. Highly reported disputes by legal aid clients are land disputes (36%), employment cases (29%), matrimonial (12%) and probate (8%). Others are civil and criminal, gender-based violence, tort and contracts which makes 15% overall.

Over 85.3% of clients were satisfied with: the service they received from the administrative and reception staff ,70.5% of the service they received from their lawyer, 59.6% of the Satisfaction of the time they used in receiving the services from the Clinics and 67.3% of clients were satisfied with preparations and keenness of Lawyers who attended them.

Clients' overall satisfaction levels remain high in 2019, with an average rate of 70% of clients being satisfied, or very satisfied with our services.

Most reported Legal Aid Cases in 2020



Legal Aid by LHRC is in the form of legal advice, legal assistance which involve empowerment and drafting documents for clients' self-representation in court as well as court representation of clients by LHRC. LHRC successfully won 135 (79%) of all cases filed in court on behalf of legal aid clients.



Picture 27: Students listen carefully to LHRC lawyer during a mobile legal aid clinic that took place in Simiyu on August 2019.

Table 5: Summary of the Cases Won and Lost in 2019 [The table in figure 24 is not complete]

TYPE OF CASES	CASES WON	CASES LOST
Employment	38	10
Matrimonial	21	4
Land	32	7
Civil (Contract, Tort, insurance, compensation e.t.c)	11	5
Probate	14	5
Child Rights [Affiliation, Adoption, Rape, Maintenance, Right to Education, e.t.c]	12	3
Gender based violence and violence against children	1	0
Criminal Cases	6	2
Total	135	36



1. 42 YEARS OF CHASING LAND JUSTICE: THE STORY OF NASI MURUO

Nasi Muruo is more than 90 years old widow living at Unga Limited area in Arusha city. She is a good example of how women can stand for their right to property ownership in a patriarchy society notwithstanding the challenges in the judicial system.

Nasi Muruo inherited from her father a piece of land estimated to be eight (8) acres in size located at Sinoni area

in Arusha. In 1977 one of her grandsons known by the name of Edward Lenjashi (the late) filed a dispute at the ward tribunal claiming to be the owner of the land. Nasi Muruo won the dispute. Lenjashi was not satisfied, he appealed and the matter was admitted at the then Arusha Region Customary Land Tribunal as Land Case No. 91 of 1977. Nasi Muruo was declared as a lawful owner of the land.

Aggrieved with the decision the late, Edward Lenjashi unsuccessfully

appealed to the then Dar es Salaam Tribunal via Appeal No. 101 of 2000. This time Nasi Muruo approached LHRC for support and on February 27, 2002, the Primary Court ruled in favor of Nasi Muruo and directed the District Commissioner Office for Arusha District to implement the Court order. Lenjashi unsuccessfully appealed against the Ruling of Arusha Resident Magistrate's Court to the High Court of Tanzania at Arusha via Civil Appeal No 9 of 2016.

Yet again, Lenjashi filed an appeal to the Court of Appeal of Tanzania on August 27, 2018. However, it should be noted that the Appeal which was instituted at the Court of Appeal of Tanzania did not originate from the Land Case No. 91 of 1977 which its execution at that time was pending before the Arusha Urban Primary Court. On November 29 2018, the Primary Court of Arusha had stayed Execution of Land Case No 91 of 1977 on the ground that, it had received the Appeal documents to the Court of Appeal that had been instituted by Edward Lenjashi. The Primary Court Magistrate confused the facts as Land Case No. 91 of 1977 was ended at Dar es Salaam tribunal and there was no further appeal. Therefore, the pending appeal to the Court of Appeal had nothing to do with the execution in Primary Court since it originated from a different case.

Since the case had attracted media attention, the matter was repeatedly reported on the media which triggered the intervention by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. John Pombe Magufuli who in 2019 ordered the Minister for Land to make sure the ruling is executed. Since the land had been occupied by different people and they had erected residential houses, churches and other social services it was agreed that those people compensate Nasi Muruo.

This is what Nasi Muruo had to say when interviewed by the LHRC team after the execution;

“LHRC is home to victims of injustices like me. They have given me so much help when I had nothing to offer them. I am weak but they have given me strength. If it was not for the legal support that LHRC had been provided for me, I could have lost hope”.

The difficulties faced by Nasi Muruo in her chase for justice prove how legal technicalities can be used to delay justice. The case also shows how difficult it is for poor people to get justice through the judicial system without strong representation. The positive side of this matter is that it continues to set precedence over the women's right to property ownership especially land ownership in Tanzania.

2.

MOBILE LEGAL AID CLINIC SPICES LAND JUSTICE

When Mobile Legal Aid Clinic reached Bariadi in Simiyu region, on May 2019 LHRC helped one of the victims of land conflicts Mzee Mayenga Ludereka, 63. Mzee Mayenga had been through various legal avenues, attempting to regain his land title that was illegally sold by his niece.

At Nkololo Village Land Tribunal, Mzee Mayenga was summoned where his niece claimed that the land owned by Mzee Mayenga's family is his and the family is trespassing on the farm. Mzee Mayenga lost the case at the Village Land Tribunal. His son assisted him to appeal and filed a petition at the Ward Land Tribunal where he won the case.

In cause of attempting to enforce the decision of the tribunal, his niece sold the farm. This left Mzee Mayenga with no option other than seeking for assistance for the application of execution of the decree.

Mzee Mayenga met LHRC who helped him to draft legal documents and provide legal advice. This helped him to successfully file the application at the Bariadi District Land and Housing Tribunal. Three months later the District Land and Housing Tribunal ruled in his favor and he is now happy to have

reclaimed his farm.

During Nane Nane expo in Simiyu, the LHRC team visited Mzee Mayenga's family. Mzee Mayenga and his family were very grateful for assistance from LHRC.

"I cannot thank you enough; the assistance, I got from you helped me a lot. Good enough, you helped me free of charge and now my family and I are happy that we have repossessed our farm. Even now, that you've decided to fuel your car and come to see what is transpiring; it is really touching. I encourage others who are going through similar or other legal challenges to contact LHRC for assistance". said Mzee Mayenga



Picture 28: Mayenga Madereka (right) in a photo with his family.

3. LAND JUSTICE TO THE POWER OF WOMEN EMANCIPATION; A CASE STUDY OF MWANANKASI RAMADHANI

Mwanamkasi Ramadhani, 44, is one of the victims of land conflict who received LHRC's support to reclaim her three (3) acres piece of land in Arusha. She inherited land from her mother but later her cousins interfered claiming that a woman has no right to land inheritance. She lives in Kiteto, Manyara region but the land she had claimed is in Arusha city.

In 2006, Mwanamkasi was taken to the Village Land Tribunal; her neighbors supported her and she won the case. Mwanamkasi's cousins were aggrieved by the decision and decided to lodge an appeal before the Ward Tribunal. Mwanamkasi was advised to take the matter to a higher jurisdiction given the nature of the claim. In the process of seeking legal redress at the District Land and Housing Tribunal in Arusha, Mwanankasi met with women who had been supported by LHRC and she was directed to LHRC who supervised her case from the district tribunal to the court of appeal.

"In 2006, I was summoned at the Village Land Tribunal and it was fortunate that I got five neighbors who supported me as witnesses to win the case. My cousins were not satisfied, they lodged an appeal to the Ward Tribunal but in the cause of seeking legal remedy, I was advised to take the matter to the higher jurisdiction that is the District Land and Housing Tribunal. In the process, I came across people who advised me that the district court requires advocate (s) for

legal advice and representation. Some of the women I met in court directed me to Legal and Human Rights Centre's office in Arusha and that was my first encounter with LHRC".

Mwanamkasi is now happy as she has repossessed the land and she is grateful for the support from LHRC. "I am happy that I have reclaimed my title successfully, I thank LHRC for standing by my side, I have nothing to pay them back, but God will!

This organization is helping the marginalized, if it was not for their support, I would not have been able to pay for legal services and probably I would have lost my rights. Now that I know their cause, I will always advise people with legal problems to approach them for assistance."

Legal and Human Rights Centre will continue supporting marginalized members of the society to regain their rights.



Picture 29: Mwanamkasi Ramadhani (44) poses in front of one of demolished houses in an area that she has reclaimed

4. NYAMUMA LAND EVICTION: 18 YEARS LATER

Nyamuma village is located at Serengeti district in Mara region. It borders Ikorongo Game Reserve, which is adjacent to Serengeti National Park, one of the best-known wildlife sanctuaries in the world. In 1994, the National Park was resurveyed and a big chunk of Nyamuma village including a primary school was marked to be part of the Ikorongo Game Reserve.

The marking exercise left behind no cries among Nyamuma residents because they were compensated and the amount of money to reconstruct a public school at the remaining Nyamuma village was given to Serengeti District Council. The conflict between Nyamuma Iliyobaki (which literally translates to the remaining Nyamuma) villagers and the district council emerged when villagers demanded the construction of the school without any satisfactory response from the district council.

The more Nyamuma residents pushed for construction of the school, the more the District Commissioner overreacted with intimidations against the villagers. In October 2001, the district commissioner abused his powers by deploying police force to beat, set the remaining Nyamuma village into fire and evicted its residents without any justifiable reason.

In 2002, LHRC intervened on the matter by providing legal assistance to the victims of eviction. LHRC's intervention involved filling a complaint before Tanzania's Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG), which found violation of human rights

cases and ordered for compensation. After a long chase for Justice, in 2009 the High Court of Tanzania upheld decision of CHRAGG, which was in favor of victims of eviction and ordered for compensation. 18 years later after the eviction and 10 years after the judgment of the High Court, the victims are yet to be compensated nor provided with land for resettlement.

Both LHRC and other interested parties have documented the story behind Nyamuma eviction in various forms. Several books, documentaries and articles have been published. Top government officials including the president have at different times intervened but with no desired remedy to the victims.

LHRC has been pushing for the enforcement of the judgment, which is in favor of victims. On August 2019, LHRC visited some of the victims and witnessed their thirsty for justice to be manifested through adequate and fair compensation as provided by the commission and the court.

Nyanjige Mataro is one of the victims and secretary to the Nyamuma Eviction Victim's Committee, a committee that oversees the follow up for judgment enforcement.

“The eviction that took place on October 12, 2001, has to date left us wanderers in our community with neither homes nor land to farm despite the court decision that we must be taken back to our land. Immediately after eviction, we filed a complaint before Tanzania's Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG). Legal

and Human Rights Centre supported us with necessary legal assistance, which helped us to win the case against the District Commissioner. We are now asking the government to enforce the judgment.”

Mzee Matiko Matiru is one of the victims who have managed to go back and secure a piece of land at the Nyamuma Iliyobakia after the District Commissioner had decided to sell the land to neighboring villagers and other people.

“Few days after we were chased away, the District Commissioner sold our land to other people. I was lucky to secure a piece of land worth Tshs. 500,000/= (approximately 220 USD). Thanks to my in-laws for buying me this piece of land where I am staying now”.

Women suffered the most, during the eviction and even after the eviction; they are still suffering from lack of both permanent homes to settle and farms to produce crops for subsistence.

“My name is Bhoke Wantora, the victim of Nyamuma land eviction. We were forced to run away from Nyamuma back in 2001 and ever since, I have been living a miserable life; wandering here and there with no place to call home and no permanent economic activity to earn a living. My life is miserable; I cannot even take my children to school because I cannot support them. At Nyamuma life was different, we had our farms where we used to farm, and we could produce enough for subsistence and exchange to cater our needs.

It hurts even more given the fact that we were brutally forced out of our land of origin and it was sold to other people. We are grateful for legal and moral support that LHRC has been providing us. We would like to ask our government to enforce the judgment by taking us back to Nyamuma or giving us another land for resettlement to flee from these miseries. I am living in a rented house with six children, no husband, no land to farm; this makes life punishing.”

18 years later, victims of Nyamuma eviction are still wandering around with no permanent homes and economic activity to earn their living. It is fair to say that Nyamuma evictees have been internally displaced persons and the government has neglected them.



Bhoke Wantora (First) and Matiko Matiru (Second) who are Victims of the Nyamuma Evictions

5. LHRC'S LEGAL AID CLINIC SAILS THROUGH A LIST OF 30 ACCESS TO JUSTICE SOLUTIONS IN THE WORLD

LHRC's Legal Aid Clinic has been selected by the World Justice Project (WJP) among 30 projects that strive to accelerate access to justice in the world. Legal Aid Clinic entered the WJP's World Justice Challenge 2019, as one of the best solutions competing with more than 250 other access to justice initiatives from all over the world. LHRC and other 29 finalists joined the World Justice Forum in The Hague, Netherlands to showcase their solutions in the event conducted on April 29 to May 2, 2019.



Picture 30: Certificate of Recognition from the World Justice Project to LHRC



Picture 31: LHRC's Fulgence Massawe presents on LHRC initiatives in enhancing access to justice in Tanzania

MORE ABOUT LEGAL AID CLINIC

In Tanzania, Legal Aid Clinic strives to facilitate access to justice through the provision of free legal aid services to the underprivileged section of the society; including but not limited to court representation, legal empowerment, strategic litigation, reconciliation, counselling and advocacy for reforms of laws and policies as well as the change of practices.

On average, LHRC's Legal Aid Clinics help about 15,000 Tanzanians annually to directly access legal redress. Indirectly, that is through media, word of mouth and IEC materials, Legal Aid Clinic has empowered nearly a quarter of Tanzania's population.

The initiative also makes use of evidence gathered from clients to push for law reforms and enactment of new laws to protect and promote human rights as well as enhance access to justice in Tanzania. Through its legal aid services, LHRC contributed to the advocacy initiatives that to enactment of key pieces of legislation, including the Legal Aid Act. In all these, LHRC made use of cases reported at its Legal Aid clinic to champion advocacy for reform and enactment of the said laws.

Moreover, Legal Aid initiative has led to the improvement of the justice system in so many ways. LHRC in collaboration with other actors campaigned for the establishment of the Police Gender, Children and People with Disabilities Desk to help women, children and PWDs to easily access justice especially when they encounter gender-based violence. This is because most GBV cases reported at the Clinic were a result of police not paying attention to the sensitivity of GBV cases leading to most women and children being deprived of their rights. Through Police Gender desk now women,

children and PWDs can easily access justice although there is still a lot to be done for improvement.

Similarly, LHRC has been engaging the judiciary to share some of the challenges as presented by clients including expensive court fees, delay in receiving judgments and issues related to corruption by some of the judicial officers. Some of these challenges have been well addressed by the judiciary.

ABOUT THE WORLD JUSTICE CHALLENGE

The World Justice Challenge 2019: Access to Justice Solutions is a competition to identify, recognize, and promote good practices and successful solutions to improve access to justice.

According to the World Justice Project, more than 5 billion people have unmet justice needs globally. This justice gap includes people who cannot obtain justice for everyday problems and people who face systematic exclusion from the law. According to research conducted by the World Justice Project, more than 50% of people around the world have experienced a legal problem in the past two years alone, and justice systems are failing them.

Identifying and promoting good practices and successful solutions is essential to narrowing the justice gap.

Effective interventions have been developed and tested around the world. Compiling an accessible evidence base of high-quality, high-impact interventions will help accelerate the dissemination of good ideas and the uptake of promising approaches.

LHRC also managed to empower a total of 1782 people (61% male and 39% female) through mobile legal aid sessions. In 2019, LHRC conducted 15 mobile legal aid

sessions in eight (8) regions which are Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Dodoma, Simiyu, Geita, Singida, Morogoro and Mara. Through mobile legal aid sessions, indigent people from the grassroots were able to access justice.

Moreover, clients were provided with Self Help Kits with 28 different themes on laws and human rights for them to familiarize with the content of laws affecting their lives. LHRC distributed a total of a total number of 5725 self-help kits to legal aid clients and other members of the public participated in LHRC events.

Also, empowerment of Paralegals and human rights monitors was inevitable in a strive by LHRC to enhance access to justice at the grassroots. Paralegals and human rights monitors were empowered on legal procedures, practices and oriented on newly introduced legal reforms for them to cope with the new developments in the justice system and the country in general. As a result of empowerment to paralegals and human rights monitors, the two groups continued to enhance access to legal redress among indigents in the society.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE JUDICIARY

To enhance stakeholder engagement LHRC has engaged the Judiciary by conducting a high-profile meeting with the Registrar and Deputy Registrars of High Court to submit issues for advocacy captured from LHRC legal aid clinics in the period of six (6) months (January – June). The meeting was conducted at the High Court of Tanzania.

The Objectives of the Meeting were:

1. To share issues captured from LHRC legal aid clinics as part of advocacy.
2. To seek a platform between LHRC and judiciary for discussion and way forward on access justice

Among other things this opportunity was also used to discuss 11 issues for advocacy raised from January to September.

The Registrar acknowledged the initiative done by Legal and Human Rights Centre in the provision of legal aid and collecting issues which need intervention through collaboration. In response of the issues presented, the Registrar committed to act on his mandate and submit others to the management of the Judiciary for the purposes of seeking a further administrative consultation.



Picture 32: A group photo of Registrar and Deputy Registrars of the High Court of Tanzania with LHRC Team during the official visit to his office August 2019.

INCREASED MONITORING OF CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION IN ELECTORAL PROCESS

In 2019 LHRC through its election project embarked on the dissemination of electoral awareness through Media. TACCEO have raised civic awareness to 37,580,000 individuals especially the youth, persons with disabilities and women as a result of the Radio , Television newspapers and online programmes produced and published by trained journalists across Tanzania. LHRC/TACCEO has successfully reached all the 169 above targeted districts in Tanzania Mainland through its 214 Long

Term Observers and 160 journalists trained on electoral civic awareness dissemination and election observation. The groups have managed to disseminate electoral civic awareness to the public and observe the local government elections held on 24th November 2019. Regardless of the challenges with accreditations, LHRC observed the local government election for 4 weeks with collaborative information from the media, the information will form part of the observation report 2019.

LHRC through TACCEO has also successfully trained 673 (383 Males and 290 Females) people through 11 trainings sessions conducted in wide range on a number of issues related to electoral observation. Among the 673 trained people are the PWDs, LTOs, Data Clerks who acted as agents to influence public awareness and participation in the 2014 local government elections.

Moreover, LHRC through TACCEO successfully produced and aired total of 121 media programs being; 50 Radio

programs (including community radios), 24 TV programs, 35 newspaper features stories and more than 25 online links about local government election in Tanzania that took place in 24th November 2019

LOOKING FORWARD

In 2020, LHRC will continue working to improve the legal and policy framework with a view of promoting civic space and access to justice among citizens particularly indigent persons in the country. LHRC will engage more with the justice system and actors in the country to ensure reform of the justice system for accessibility and availability of justice services in the society. LHRC will also raise civic and voter education along with observing the general election 2020 to ensure that election is conventionally accepted as trustful, peaceful, credible, and free and fair.

LHRC will also work closely with the Parliament and the Law Reform Commission to make sure laws and policies are in conformity with human rights standards.



SECTION 3: IMPROVED SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Improved socio-economic and environmental justice is one of LHRC's major areas of focus. Tanzania's drive towards the middle-income economy by the year 2025, primarily through increased industrialization has led to rapid transformations. Key law reforms and implementation of various economic projects intended to stimulate foreign and national investment as well improving infrastructures and people's lives has had an impact on people's socio-economic rights.

WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED

In 2019 LHRC strived to ensure the state upholds its duty to protect human rights; corporate fulfil the responsibility to respect human rights; and rights holders access appropriate and effective remedies when their rights are breached. LHRC successfully employed various strategies to achieve the same:

Through engagement and empowerment of corporates, duty bearers, media, community and other stakeholders, LHRC contributed to improvement of labour laws compliance. Tanzania

Human Rights and Business Report 2018/2019 recorded an improvement in the number of employees with labour contracts by **12% increase in number of employees with labor contracts** compared to the previous reporting period whereby 84% of interviewed employees indicated to have employment contracts compared to 72% in 2017. Also, LHRC recorded an improvement in awareness on labour laws and rights by **8% increased awareness on labor law** as a result of awareness creation.

Stakeholders Engaged

SN	STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED	TYPE OF STAKEHOLDERS
1	<i>Ministry of Minerals</i>	Government Ministry
2	<i>Ministry of Energy</i>	Government Ministry
3	<i>Ministry of Works Transport and Communication</i>	Government Ministry
4	<i>Prime Minister's Office</i>	Government Ministry
5	Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlement Developments	Government Ministry
6	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG)	Government Institution
7	<i>Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA)</i>	Government Institution
8	<i>National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)</i>	Government Institution

LHRC recorded an increase in access to unutilized land by community members by 7% as a result of engagement with duty bearers, corporates and community members. An improvement in corporate tax compliance is another positive result recorded by LHRC following engagement with corporates and public information on the same. Tanzania Human Rights and Business 2018/2019 depicted improvement in Tax Compliance by 14.5% in the financial year 2017/2018 compared to the financial year 2016/2017.

LHRC recorded positive improvement in corporate social responsibility practice by 18% whereby interviewed members of the communities admitted having felt companies' contributions especially in education, health and water sector.

Right to participation of community members in social and environment impact assessment has improved by 3% compared to the previous period. This means awareness on environmental justice has increased as a result of public empowerment and engagement with duty bearers and corporates.

Increased community members' awareness on regulatory authorities was recorded by LHRC as a result of public information and engagement of the responsible authorities. Tanzania Human Rights and Business Report 2018/2019 recorded an increase in public awareness of

regulatory authorities by 3% from the previous reporting period. TRA was mentioned as the regulatory authorities with a wider reach.

A total of 21 companies and three (3) local coalitions/networks which are Haki Rasilimali, Policy Forum and the Foundation for Civil Societies were engaged. Also, four (4) international bodies which are African Coalition for Corporate Accountability (ACCA), UN Office of the High Commission for Human Rights (OHCHR), RAID UK and the UN Global Compact Network (Tanzania) (GCNT) were engaged in ensuring corporate compliance.

Furthermore, LHRC prepared and disseminated 500 copies of policy briefs with information on social economic and environmental rights and 200 copies of the Corporate Guide on Human Rights. Through the guide titled Human Rights Strategy: Corporate Guide, and policy briefs LHRC intended to empower corporates to respect and observe laws and human rights in their undertakings.

LHRC successfully applied for the membership of Haki Rasilimali - Publish What You Pay; a national network of civil society, working strategically on issues around minerals, oil and gas extraction in Tanzania. The network also works on governance and accountability of the sector.

- + 3 Dialogues, meetings and debates, 7 ministries engaged,
- + List of stakeholders engaged/content and outcome
- + A total of 7 government ministries/departments including the Ministry of Minerals, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications, the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement, the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG), the Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA). The dialogue was also attended by civil society organizations and members of the press.

Government and stakeholder's engagement led to commitment by the ministries and institutions towards addressing issues related to human rights and business in Tanzania.

LOOKING FORWARD

As part of improving socio-economic rights and environmental justice in Tanzania, LHRC will continue to monitor corporate compliance and call for the enforcement of laws and regulations that protect people's social-economic rights and environmental rights. LHRC will also increase engagement with communities, labor and local government authorities in the areas with investments and industries with a view of empowering communities to hold the corporates into account. Similarly, LHRC will provide communities affected by corporate activities with legal assistance to enhance their access to effective legal remedies.



“We are satisfied that the intended litigation is on behalf of children, a category of people which is vulnerable in society”

Judge Munis

SECTION 4: IMPROVED LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK GOVERNING SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF WOMEN, CHILDREN AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Improved legal and policy framework governing specific rights of women, children and persons with disability is one of LHRC’s major areas of focus. The situation of the rights of women, children and people with disabilities in Tanzania has been deteriorating despite efforts to make sure the group enjoys their rights. The LHRC’s Human Rights Report 2017 depicted that Women, Children and PWDs in Tanzania are faced with persistent human rights violations which trigger gender inequality and make women vulnerable to violations.

In response, LHRC deployed several strategies including Legal analysis, media engagement, duty bearer’s engagement, community engagement, and commemoration of Human Rights Day, strategic litigation, children engagement through Bunge la Watoto (Children’s Parliament) as well as engagement with international bodies to address the challenges facing the groups.

WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED

LHRC joined the world to celebrate the landmark judgement by the Court of Appeal of Tanzania over the Attorney General Vs. Rebeca Z. Gyumi, Civil Appeal No. 204/2017. The decision by the Court of Appeal cemented the decision by the High Court which nullified provisions in the law of marriage which allows child marriage. Decision by the court of appeal also means increased protection and promotion of the rights of the children especially girl children in Tanzania.

“We are satisfied that the intended litigation is on behalf of children, a category of people which is vulnerable in the society” said Judge Munisi

“We have no option but to find that the two provision i.e, sections 13&17 of the Law of Marriage Act, Cap 29 RE2002 are unconstitutional to the extent explained herein above” she added

“The High Court judgement is a significant victory for the rights of children in Tanzania... This ruling sends a clear message neither religion nor custom can be used as an excuse to violate children’s rights.” Nyasha Chingore, a lawyer at the Southern African Litigation Centre (SALC)

“Allowing parents to marry off their daughters before they are eighteen hinders girls’ ability to finish their education. This prevents girls from fully expressing themselves in other spheres of life.”

On the similar move, LHRC filed two (2) strategic cases to safeguard women and children’s rights in Tanzania.

SN	CASE TITLE	CONTENT OF THE CASE	COURT FILED	STATUS
1	LHRC and CRR	Rights and Welfare of the Child	African Committee of Experts (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)	In progress
2	Legal and Human Rights Center, Center for Human Rights (CHR), Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa (IHRDA) vs. The United Republic of Tanzania	Application No. 019/2018 this case was instituted to challenge the government for failure to take reasonable measures in addressing issues against persons with albinism.	African Court	Judgement was delivered LHRC won the Case

LHRC filled two cases, one, before the African Commission Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child in Addis Ababa to plead the committee to denounce expulsion and exclusion of pregnant schoolgirls in Tanzania. Another case was filed before the African Court to call for government’s accountability for failure to take reasonable

measures in addressing human rights challenges facing persons with albinism in Tanzania.

In the application No. 019/2018 that LHRC filed jointly with the Center for Human Rights (CHR) and Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa (IHRDA) vs. The United Republic of Tanzania, applicants made a prayer before the African Court to order the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to adopt a comprehensive national strategy to ensure the protection of the rights, welfare and interests of PWA, including formulation of policies, enactment of laws, prosecution of perpetrators, training of relevant officials, and sensitization of the public. LHRC also demands compensation, rehabilitation and psycho-social support to affected victims and their families, and the putting in of specific measures for the welfare of affected children.



Picture 33: Top three winners of the essay competition by LHRC (1st, 2nd, and 3rd from right in front row) in a photo with leaders of the children parliamentary session 'Bunge la Watoto organized by LHRC during commemoration of the Child Day.

Remarkably, LHRC received the landmark decision from the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with

Disabilities in regards with the persons living with albinism. In the views adopted by the Committee under article 5 of the Optional Protocol, concerning a complaint which was filed on 12th June 2014 [1], the committee ruled in favor of people with albinism in Tanzania and ordered the government to take measures towards the protection of the group. The committee's decision held that:

Tanzania has failed to fulfil its obligations under articles 5, 15 (1), 16 and 17, read alone, and articles 6 and 8, read in conjunction with articles 5, 15 (1), 16 and 17 of the Convention. The Committee therefore makes the following recommendations to the State party:

- (a) Concerning the author, the State party is under an obligation to:
 - i. Provide her with an effective remedy, including compensation, proper medical treatment, redress for the abuses suffered, support devices such as functional prostheses, rehabilitation, and the support necessary to enable her to live independently again.
 - ii. Conduct an impartial, prompt and effective investigation into the attack suffered by the author, and to prosecute and punish the perpetrators.

[1] UN Committee of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Communication No. 24/2014 in Z vs United Republic of Tanzania Through legal empowerment to justice actors LHRC improved the conduct of the group with a view of promoting the rights of women, children and persons with disability.

LHRC engaged 52 justice actors from Arusha, Mwanza and Simiyu during the training on the Legal Framework on the Rights of the Children, Socio-economic, Political and Legal Challenges affecting Children’s Welfare. The group of justice actors was composed of magistrates, police officers, and social welfare officers.



Picture 34: Empowering Women on human rights and political leadership: training to women politicians in Singida

As a result of the workshop participants pledged to double up their commitment in promoting the rights and welfare of the child. One of the participants, a social welfare officer from Bariadi district - Simiyu region, responded with immediate follow up to influence Bariadi municipal council’s allocation of the budget on issues of Violence against Children. This is what was quoted from his appreciation letter to LHRC after training.

“Through the knowledge and experience acquired from the workshop on the protection of the rights of the children I have successfully convinced Bariadi Municipal Council to allocate in the budget plan amount to facilitate interventions towards elimination of all forms of violence against children” - Herbert Temba, Social Welfare Officer, Bariadi District Council.

Together with empowerment, justice actors were also recalled on their roles in ensuring justice for women, children and PWDs.

“ Most of the time we have been dealing with these cases of gender based violence, with this training I am enlightened on how sensitive these cases are and learn to wear gender lenses in my day-to-day dealings as a magistrate” - Gwanta Alladin Makuga, Resident Magistrates in Arusha.

On the other hand, local government authorities and communities were also empowered on the rights of PWDs. LHRC engaged a total of 42 local government officials and community members with a view of influencing practices and policies affecting PWDs. LHRC made one follow-up meeting with the judiciary as a result of a brief consultation meeting on the analysis of the Judicature and Application of Laws (Practice and Procedure of Cases Involving Vulnerable Groups) Rules, 2019.



Picture 35: Training to PWDs and stakeholders on the rights of PWDs organized by LHRC in Geita

The Judiciary responded positively to recommendations by LHRC. The judiciary admitted having noticed the challenges facing PWDs and reported to have started working to address these challenges. It was responded that.

“We are aware of the challenges especially infrastructural challenges facing PWDs in accessing justice, we are in a process to establish Integrated Justice Centers (IJC) which are user-friendly to groups with special needs. Also, the judiciary has already started its training programs to judicial officers on the use of sign languages to be able to accommodate people with hearing difficulties” - Representative from the Judiciary.

Another positive development towards the protection and promotion of the rights and welfare of PWDs in Tanzania was noted by LHRC during the commemoration of the international awareness week of the deaf, as the Prime Minister, Hon. Kassim Majaliwa announced that the government will formalize sign language. This was one of the LHRC initiatives while working with other stakeholders particularly Tanzania Association of the Deaf to amplify their voices regarding sign language. In his speech, the prime minister stated that.



Picture 36: LHRC's Executive Director speaks to MPs during a meeting with MPs who supports rights of disabilities

“The Government is in the process to formalize sign language in Tanzania, we are in the process of preparing learning and instruction materials both for students and teachers in primary and secondary schools. The process is estimated to take a period of two years. The government recognizes that all human beings are equally entitled to the right to access to information and hence the deaf should enjoy the same through sign language”.

Furthermore LHRC, through round table discussions and meetings with duty bearers, successfully influenced parliamentarians to take necessary actions in protecting and promoting the rights of PWDs. A total of 30 parliamentarians were engaged which resulted to empowerment and commitment by the policymakers as documented below.

“Takeaways from this training should be to make use of the training’s actions points to influence agenda on PWDs in the Parliament. Sometimes we (parliamentarians) are the source of gaps in laws and policies because of our political inclinations. We should strive to influence necessary changes in PWDs Act to ensure PWDs enjoy their rights”. - Hon. Rehema Migilla, MP-Tabora

“Women with disability can do so many things on their own, we should continue empowering them. We should think of establishing special centres and committees to empower and support PWDs in our constituents”. - Hon. Hasna Katunda, MP-Kigoma

“We are here as ambassadors, and we are going to take this message to the government to demand improvement in PWDs rights especially in health and education sector. I will work closely with the chairperson and members of the permanent parliamentary budget committee to influence budget allocation for improvement of services to PWDs”. - Hon. Saed Kubenea, MP -Ubungo

Three days after the session with MPs, Hon. Saed Kubenea was quoted by media expressing his intention to table a private motion in parliament calling for the ratification of the African Disability Protocol.

NO.	PARTICIPANT	LOCATION	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
1	Members of Parliament	Dodoma	16	13	29
2	LGA	Tanga	9	11	20
3	PWDs	Simiyu, Geita and Iringa	139	151	290
4	Justice Actors	Mwanza	17	18	35
5	Community members	Tanga	6	4	10

Table 6: List of Stakeholders Trained on Laws and Rights of PWDs

LHRC has also trained the deaf and women with hearing impairment during the international awareness week of the deaf on the Judicature and Application of Laws (Practice and Procedure in cases Involving Vulnerable Groups), G.N. 110, 2019 as initiatives to increase awareness and demand for accountability.

Moreover, LHRC was granted observer status by the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of Children (ACERWC) which means more avenue for children's rights advocacy. LHRC also participated in the CSOs forum and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of Children (ACERWC) both held in Addis Ababa Ethiopia.

LOOKING FORWARD

In 2020, LHRC will build on the significant progress to make sure the rights of women, children and PWDs are protected and promoted. To achieve this, changes of laws, policies as well as behavior and practices that negatively affect these groups is inevitable. LHRC will strive to influence change of laws, policies and practices through awareness creation, engagement, dialogues and strategic litigation.



SECTION 5: IMPROVED EFFECTIVENESS OF LHRC IN DELIVERING HER MANDATE

Improved effectiveness of LHRC was inevitable as LHRC strived to attain her vision of a just and equitable society. LHRC worked to see marginalized and the most vulnerable groups in the society counting PWDs, women, children and youth equally and fairly realize their rights. Internally, LHRC improved existing systems and capacity to guarantee maximum attainment of planned milestones.

In January 2019 LHRC launched its fourth strategic plan for the next six years (2019-2024) and operational plan 2019-2021, the plans highlights key thematic focus and priorities of the organization in achieving its vision of a just and equitable society. Among other things, the plan is improving the effectiveness of LHRC in delivering her mandate in Tanzania.



Picture 37: LHRC's Executive Director, Anna Henga receives the International Women of Courage Award from the US First Lady, Melania Trump. On her right is the US Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo

To improve the effectiveness of LHRC, the Board of Directors continued to fulfill its fiduciary responsibility by providing an overall oversight role and guidance on the operations of the organization to ensure that programmes are implemented according to the LHRC mission and vision. In the year 2018 the Board of Directors had four meetings here it received and reviewed Reports from the management and made directions on various issues for the management to implement.



Picture 38: Some of LHRC members in a group photo during the Annual General Meeting held in Dar es Salaam on May 25, 2019

The LHRC members had its statutory Annual meeting for the year 2019 as well as an Extra ordinary meeting which was aimed at reviewing a revised Constitution of the organization after the amendment of the NGO's Act. Statutory Board Meetings were held as well as monthly management meetings, annual staff meeting and retreat.



Picture 39: LHRC members of the Board of Directors, management and representatives of development partners in a photo outside LHRC's HQ after the partners meeting held on May 2019.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

LHRC continued to strengthen its capacity in Resource Mobilization by enhancing her Resource Mobilization unit to spearhead the organization in mobilizing resources. LHRC has various sources of funding including donor's grants, membership fee and client's contribution. Donor's grants comprise the largest component of funding more than 95% of the entire budget while membership fee and clients contribute a very minimal amount. Adding to this, LHRC's funding is divided into two categories i.e. core funding and project funding where core/basket funding is 95.3% and project funding is 4.7%. The composition of the current donors under basket/core funding are from three categories: bilateral donors, Private Foundations and Philanthropist.



Picture 40: H.E. Anders Sjoberg, the Ambassador of Sweden in Tanzania (r) shows up a copy of the LHRC's Strategic Plan 2019-2024 after its official launch on January 28, 2019. The launch of the six-year strategic plan went concurrently with the grant signing agreement event.

In this first year of the three years operational plan 2019-2021, LHRC submitted more than 10 grant proposals out of which 6 were successful and grant agreements have been signed; The Grants amounted to a total of \$8,878,214 on basket/core funding for the three years with commitments from Sweden 45%, Norway 23%, Ireland 15%, Ford Foundation 14% and Another 3%.



Picture 41: H.E. Elisabeth Jacobsen, the Ambassador of Norway in Tanzania (r) with LHRC's Executive Director Anna Henga sign a grant agreement to support LHRC's Strategic Plan 2019-2024.

Additionally, LHRC successfully secured a total of \$3,375,000 for election observation project under TACCEO. The amount was raised from the Embassies of Switzerland, Ireland, Finland and Denmark being 69% of the required funding for TACCEO election observation for 2019-2020.



Picture 42: LHRC signs grant agreement with the Embassy of Finland

REFINED JOB DESCRIPTIONS AND WORKLOAD REDISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

This year LHRC engaged a Human Resources Consultant from KPMG to undertake the overall organization Human Resources Diagnostic review process which involved all staff at all levels including review of existing human resource policy, strategic plan 2019 -2024 and operational plan 2019-2021. The Diagnostic review report has analyzed workload redistribution, staff performance management systems and an overall Human Resource Management system by prioritized issues to be taken on board to improve the performance of LHRC in the period of 2019-2021.

IMPROVED STAFF CAPACITY ACCORDING TO THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS

LHRC boasts 73 Staff, 41% being female and 59% male. 44 Male and 29 women. LHRC conducted capacity building to its staff through training for specific need whereby 3 staff (1 male: 2 female) attended a one-week training (20- 24 May 2020) on E-record and document management techniques at Local Government Training Institute (Hombolo) Dodoma. 64 Staff (39men: 25 females) attended Safety and Security training focusing on capacity building to all LHRC paralegals, staff and Human Rights Monitors on issues of safety and security. Also, LHRC staff participated in in-house training conducted on 3rd and 4th June 2020 on Leadership and Management for 21 (Male 11: female 10) Programme officers facilitated by Well Spring approved Consultant.

IMPROVED WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND OPERATING INFRASTRUCTURES

In 2019 LHRC successfully launched her liaison office in Dodoma as part of extending its jurisdiction and strengthening partnership with the government. Through Dodoma office LHRC also extended her reach to the residents of the central zone regions and neighboring regions such as Singida, Morogoro and Tabora. The launching event went concurrently with the commemoration of 24 years of LHRC and it was officiated by the former Minister of Home Affairs Hon. Kangi Lugola (MP).

In his speech Hon. Kangi Lugola commended LHRC for remarkable efforts in ensuring protection and promotion of human rights in Tanzania for the past 24 years.

"I would like to congratulate you (LHRC) for the 24 years of incomparable service to Tanzanians, your 24 years of existence has been meaningful to the nation as a whole and to individuals who have directly benefited from your services. At the national level, your work has been very instrumental in shaping the conduct of both citizens who are rights holders and duty bearers who are people in power. For that, I salute you and ask you to keep up with your great cause" - Hon. Lugola



Picture 43: The Minister of Home Affairs, Hon. Kangi Lugola cuts a ribbon to launch Dodoma office. Hon. Lugola officiated the event held on September 26, 2019 in Dodoma as part of celebration of LHRC's birthday

In the same development, Hon. Lugola extended recognition to the former LHRC's Executive Director, Dr. Helen Kijo-Bisimba for her outstanding contribution in the protection of human rights in Tanzania. Hon. Lugola also urged LHRC to effectively engage in calling for social accountability stressing that people should concurrently be taught of their rights and responsibilities.

ENHANCED SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

In the year 2019 LHRC has successfully attained 100% of the approved budget. LHRC has increased the number of donors under basket funding from 3 donors in the previous

Strategic Plan to six (6) donors for the three years operational plan 2019-2021 with a budget of \$8,878,214. Additionally, LHRC has also secured commitment on restricted funding through projects [1]. In the year 2019 LHRC under TACCEO [2] has secured a total of US\$ 1,590,850 for 2019 Local Election and US\$ 1,290,850 for 2020 General election.

LHRC has also witnessed increasing donor's interest to support the organization with very positive comments and feedback on their views and trust on LHRC's work.



Picture 44: H.E Peter Eriksson, the Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation addresses clients at the LHRC's Legal Aid Clinic during his visit to the clinic on May 21, 2019.

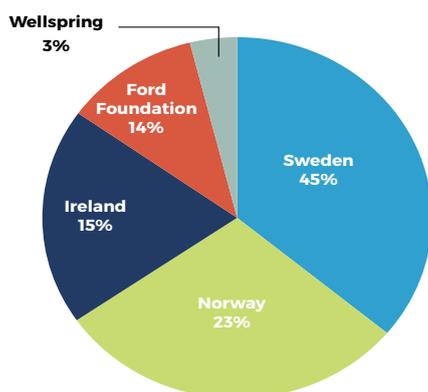
“Legal and Human Rights Centre has a strong competence in human rights and electoral observation work. It has defended and promoted human rights and good governance since 1995. With this project, we want to contribute to support the culture of free and fair elections, and strengthen citizens' awareness and active participation,” said Kari Leppänen, Counsellor at the Embassy of Finland

“This is a new phase in a long-standing cooperation between the Embassy of Sweden and the LHRC. It builds on our shared beliefs in human rights. The rights of everyone to live in dignity, freedom, equality, justice and peace, whoever they are and wherever they live,” said Ambassador Anders Sjöberg during the signing ceremony between the Embassy of Sweden and LHRC February 2019.



Picture 45: H.E. Anders Sjöberg thanks LHRCTZ on Twitter for hosting the Minister Peter Eriksson

LHRCTZ secured commitments of six (6) donors under basket funding namely Embassies of Sweden, Norway, Ireland, Finland, Ford Foundation and Wellspring Philanthropist.



Donors under basket/core funding supporting Operational Plan 2019-2021

In hand with that, LHRCTZ continued to strengthen synergies with development partners and other useful allies to support organization sustainability. Specifically, LHRCTZ had partnership discussions with bilateral partners including the Embassy of Finland, Switzerland, Denmark, USA, Germany, Canada, Spain, EU, Ireland and the Netherlands. As a result, LHRCTZ has received commitment for funding support from Switzerland and Denmark on election

observation.

IMPROVED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

LHRCTZ upgraded the financial management systems to enhance financial accountability in the organization. Also, LHRCTZ adopted a digital mobile payment system for disbursement of funds to the beneficiaries of LHRCTZ clients. Adoption of mobile payment guaranteed security to LHRCTZ staff saving them from carrying bulk cash especially during implementation of projects in remote areas.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

In 2018, LHRCTZ went through four different audits namely Special procurement audit and Efficient audit conducted by KPMG, Organization Capacity Assessment (OCAT) conducted by Irish Embassy and Statutory audit conducted by Ernest & Young. The four audit reports came out with 25 recommendations which aimed at improving LHRCTZ overall internal controls and procurement systems. In 2019, LHRCTZ successfully implemented 22 (88%) recommendations while 3 (12%) are ongoing, will be completed in 2020.

ENHANCED ICT CAPACITY, INFRASTRUCTURE, APPLICATION AND INTEGRATION

LHRCTZ managed to revamp most of the organization ICT infrastructure by repairing and upgrading all necessary infrastructures in all her three offices. LHRCTZ replaced the older switches with newer versions while integrating her server for adequate hosting space of her in-house integrated systems including the Legal Aid Management System (LAMS), Katiba Database and the Electronic Documents Management

System (EDMS).

Similarly, LHRC upgraded and developed new digital systems to effectively support programs implementation. These systems are.

a. LAMS and DMS

LHRC enhanced her major internal content processing systems DMS and LAMS.. DMS facilitates easier documents life Cycle Management in the organization while providing automated workflows for organization operational and program documentation. LAMS has subsequently improved internal operations and facilitated easier legal aid provision while providing integrated methodologies for Legal aid provision, and cash flow handling, robust records management for all Clients attended, court representation records, and easier tapping of issues for advocacy.

b. Document Scanning and indexing

In order to go total digital and fully utilize the above systems (LAMS and DMS), over 75% of all Hardcopy Documents

in three Offices(older and new ones) were scanned and Indexed in the above systems, enabling to have a record of over 10 years for Operational files and Clients case documents, this provides assurance for business continuity should office encounter any disaster, but as also having a central repository for resources.

c. Katiba Database System

LHRC has maintained a constitutional Database (Katiba), which is a public database and can be accessed via the web through <https://katiba.humanrights.or.tz>. Public can have access to various journals, books, cuttings, audio and videos. The database was improved this year to Include Constitutions and their respective amendments for Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and other sub-Saharan countries.

d. Haki Kiganjani and Research Management System

LHRC maintained a Human Rights Monitoring System named Haki Kiganjani. The system (<https://hakikiganjani.humanrights.or.tz>)

enables easier human rights violations reporting and follow-ups, the system subsequently outputs data to Annual Human Rights report, bi-annual Human Rights Situation Report, but as well as Human Rights and business Report which are major tools for advocacy in the country. System is publicly available through a web platform, android app, but as well normal text Messaging (SMS), with also special portals for logged in LHRC Human Rights Monitors, which makes it easier and possible for any person to report. Android App can be downloaded from Google Play Store <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=tz.or.humanrights.hakikiganjani>, and text are sent through +255699695486

All reports from human rights monitors are currently being received through the system only, and the number of received reports has gone even higher. From April 2019 to date 137 Reports/Cases have been received from Human Rights Monitors, 58 Validated and followed up

on through the system. The public also responded quite well after the campaign; a distinct number of reports have been received in the system from the public, 75 Reports/Cases from the public have been received, 54 followed up through the system.

LHRC successfully commissioned and continued maintaining the RMS System which is data collection and analysis system that can be accessed through <https://rms.humanrights.or.tz>. The System solves major challenges of how smoothly both qualitative and Quantitative data are being collected and stored for easier analysis and presentation.

IMPROVED AND REINFORCED INFORMATION SECURITY METRICS FOR LHRC

In improving and reinforcing information security metrics, LHRC has installed high resolution CCTV as well as Access Control which were installed in the three LHRC offices, Headquarters, Kinondoni and Arusha. Also, LHRC installed Vehicle Management Security System to enable car tracking and Remote Fleet Management.

All integrated vehicles have Panic buttons once activated, an alert is sent to the registered administrators via SMS and email, hence improving response time margin should anything happen to LHRC staff.

In a move to enhance organization data protection, LHRC integrated a backup infrastructure that amounts to 40 TB storage platform, this solution will enable data backup from remote computers even when they are not at LHRC premises but connected to the internet, then the data will be copied accordingly providing the organization with Zero data loss.

ENHANCED ICT BEST PRACTICES, SOFT SKILLS AND SECURITY AWARENESS AMONG LHRC STAFF AND PEOPLE WE WORK WITH.

As part of building capacity of her staff on digital literacy and enhancing security awareness, LHRC empowered her staff on the newly established digital systems including Haki Kiganjani and Research Management System. LHRC also improved the capacity of staff on cyber security through training.

LOOKING FORWARD

LHRC will continue to enhance a working environment which is supportive, progressive, stimulating and nurturing, enabling professional growth and work-life satisfaction. Staff capacity development and enhancement is crucial in ensuring efficient, effective and high-quality delivery of our course.

More importantly, LHRC will continue to work in networks and collaborations both formal and informal to ensure effectiveness and efficiency, greater innovation and flexibility to respond to changing, emerging or more complex client needs and changing and less duplicated efforts.

LHRC is also committed to diversity, equality and equity, where fairness, respect, inclusiveness and tolerance are fundamental. Leadership and governance will be encouraged at all levels, with systems for constructive and participatory performance review and mentorship built into routine management practice



SECTION 6: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

LHRC has maintained an ambitious Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) guided by the MEL Plan. Our efforts to monitor, document, review and improve our programmes in real-time across the country has been a groundbreaking exercise which we continue to learn from. The backbone of MEL is the LHRC MEL system.

All programme staff are required to report on their work every week, month, quarterly and on annual basis. They report with a summary of changes in operating context, progress against their objectives, lessons they have learned, best practices and their future. Data is compiled, summarized and updated in the indicator matrix for access to all staff, so that everyone has transparent access to learning and insight across teams.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Output level indicators were tracked through routine monitoring exercise using data collection tools defined in the monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) plan in order to capture both intended and unintended results.

The program team used a number of tools such as: participant list to collect names and contacts of participants during trainings and workshops; pre and post-test was used to measure change in knowledge before and after training; evaluation forms were used to collect feedback at the end of the activity in order to measure change of attitude; feedback from viewers and listeners of the media program was collected through media log.

Outcome level indicators are tracked through documentation of significance stories success stories from direct beneficiaries and partners ahead of the final evaluation of the current SP. Further, each department had an opportunity to share their outcomes through brainstorming and monthly reports and plenary presentation during the Program Implementation Meetings (PIMs).

Summary findings are discussed by the management team, enabling them to provide feedback to staff or to use evidence-informed corrections to adjust our course.

LEARNING

Learning is the process through which information generated from M&E is reflected upon and intentionally used to continuously improve a programme's ability to achieve results.

Strategic collaboration, continuous learning is the key to LHRC sustainability and relevance. Learning includes data from monitoring, PIMS, documentation of case studies, research findings, evaluations, analyses, knowledge gained from experience, feedback from development partners, clients satisfaction survey, Duty bearers, allies and the public.

We also conduct programmatic reflection and learning meeting aimed at helping the programme team look back at the activities they implemented over the past quarters and reflect upon what worked well, what worked less well, and what aspects can be improved or changed in order to better progress towards programmes's expected results, while adapting to evolving legal and human rights dynamics. As such reflection sessions present an opportunity to learn, reflect and adapt our programming to maximize its impact and better manage risks.

Capacity building has also been part of LHRC knowledge generation, staff are trained on MEL concepts and Function to effectively deliver the project key targets.



SECTION 7: KEY LESSONS, RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

LESSONS LEARNED

Knowledge creation, knowledge retention, and knowledge transfer has been an adaptive process that are functions of LHRC experience in the protection and promotion of Human rights. LHRC believes that it is through doing that we learn. The following are the notable learnings generated from our experience of doing our work;

- + We initially hold an assumption regarding revival of citizen-centred constitution campaign using the experience, however the current regime came with less interest of the process which made most of the planned approaches unsuccessful. The public demand was also not vigorous. We have however learned that it is very difficult for an approach to work when the government has no interest on it and the public is unaware of the benefit associated with, so we will focus on increasing constitutional awareness to the public for them to demand the new constitution.
- + We have also learned that with the current political situation to effectively use journalists' and social media for public awareness we need to anticipate on the key legal amendments regulating the media. Most of the approaches to address civic space were based on journalists' training and effective use of media which some of them proved failure.

- + Social media is now a key platform to engage people and stimulate public debate on issues of human rights concern. LHRC has effectively used social media to disseminate findings of its human rights reports and stimulate public debates or discussions on key issues of human rights concern.
- + The use of diverse network and collaborations (local and international) is the key to pushing our agenda, we had an assumption that working in collaboration with likeminded organizations would reduce targeted risks however this proved wrong in some instances like filling a case together, press statements, some organizations (due to shrinking civic space) withdrew so we had to proceed and file other cases with international organs.
- + The use of parliamentarians in issues of women should be very strategic and involve both women and men, we thought that the work with women only parliamentarians to advocate women issues would foster the campaign however this did not work until we engaged both.

RISKS AND MITIGATION

NO.	RISK	PROBABILITY	IMPACT ON PROGRAMME	MITIGATION
1.	Limited cooperation from government authorities around, for example: access to authorities, legal justice and law reform. Non-authorization of human rights clubs in government schools or universities; permission and access for research; and other activities requiring official cooperation.	High	Delayed implementation of some activities which needed approvals ie Human rights club, research, and election accreditations and poor inputs for activity which needed key government officials.	We have continued to engage the Ministries responsible and use other partners. and stakeholders
2	Restrictions, obstruction and violation of LHRC's right to assembly and association obstruct research, fact finding, trainings, meetings and community outreach, as well as mass media and social media.	Moderate	Shrinking media space has resulted into censorship of media working with LHRC, these media either underreported some of our programmes or request for review of the content to create balance.	Instituting more cases on media regulations and supporting media outlets which are shut down.

3	Local authorities, local partners, Paralegals and Human Rights Monitors intimidated by government, and unwilling to engage or provide services.	Low	We have not received any issue related to these.	LHRC has conducted safety and security training to LHRC staff, paralegals and Human Rights monitors.
4	Abductions and other physical threats affecting LHRC staff, volunteers or constituency.	High	One staff (Mr. Tito Magoti) was abducted on 20th December 2019. To date he is in remand facing malicious criminal charges	LHRC has conducted safety and security training to LHRC staff, paralegals and Human Rights monitors. We will continue to implement the safety and security policy
5	Financial sustainability and enough funding required to deliver this strategy is not forthcoming.	Low	Low	LHRC has secured 100% of funds to support the delivery of the strategy. We will continue to implement our work efficiently and effectively as per the partners' contracts and plans

THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE - TITO MAGOTI (LHRC STAFF MEMBER) IS BEHIND BARS!



Picture 46: Mr. Tito Elia Magoti - LHRC's Program Officer, Mass Education

On December 20, 2019, Mr. Tito Magoti was reportedly abducted by four unidentified men, handcuffed and driven off in what seemed to be a civilian vehicle at Mwenge area in Dar es Salaam.

On the same day (20th December, 2019) some LHRC staff members frantically visited various police stations in search of Mr. Magoti but were unable to locate him. It was feared he had been abducted. LHRC specifically went to Mabatini Police station, Kawe Police Station, Mwenge Police Post, Kimara Police Station, Oysterbay Police Station and Central Police Station, all in vain. Therefore, we started a very vigorous campaign on social media with hashtag BringbackTito!

During the evening of December 20, 2019, the Dar es Salaam Zone Police Commander, SACP Lazaro Mambosasa, eventually released a press statement indicating that Tito Magoti had not been abducted but was in police custody with several other 3 arrested individuals. No mention was made of where Tito and the three others were being detained or what charges they were facing. The Police Commander Mambosasa's statement was subsequently contradicted by the Regional Police Commander for Kinondoni Police Region, where Mr. Magoti was arrested, alleging that he had no knowledge of the arrest.

On December 23, 2019, having failed to locate Tito, we filed an urgent petition (Harbeas Corpus) against the Dar es Salaam Special Zone Police Commander and the Attorney General demanding the release of Mr. Magoti whose whereabouts and charges against him had yet to be divulged.

It was only after this application was made that Mr. Magoti together with his colleague, Mr. Theodory Faustin Giyan, a software developer and avid commentator of matters of public interest, were brought before the Kisutu Resident Magistrate Court in Dar es Salaam, on December 24, 2019, and jointly charged with;

- i. leading an organized crime;
- ii. possession of a computer program designed for the purpose of committing an offence; and;
- iii. money laundering.

OUR VIEW ON LEGALITY OF THE ARREST;

LHRC is gravely concerned with the manner of arrest and detention of Mr. Magoti. Tanzanian Law especially the Criminal Procedure Act, 1958 Regional and international human rights standards such as under International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 (Article 14 which provides procedural fairness and rights of accused) are clear that an accused person has the right to be immediately informed of the reason for his arrest; the immediate right to legal representation; and the right to inform his family of his arrest; and where he is being detained. Tanzania also has a legal obligation to present an accused before a court of law within 24 hours of arrest. Tito's arrest by unidentified men who subsequently held him without communication in detention for four days was not only a violation of his due process rights, but such practices raise the risk of cruel and inhuman treatment or torture while in custody as well as disappearances.

Moreover, Tito and Theodory have been charged of offences which are unbailable so that he remains in Prison for sometimes in order to silence them and threaten other Human Rights activists. This has been a trend in Tanzania because this also happened with a Journalist Eric Kabendera. LHRC strongly believes that the allegations against Mr. Magoti are in retaliation for his legitimate human rights work. During Mr. Magoti's unlawful detention, he was reportedly questioned for his use of social media (Twitter)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT 2019



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the Members of
LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

- 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 Organization 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, Organization's members as a body in accordance with the Tanzanian Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Act, 2002 (revised 20) and for no other purposes.

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 Organization, 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 Organization is disclosed; and
- The Organization's statement of financial position and statement of financial performance and expenditure are in agreement with the books of account.

Signed by: Deokari Mkenda – Partner (ACPA 3438)
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Date: 15/04/ 2020

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019	Memo 2019	2018	Memo 2018
		TZS	USD	TZS	USD
Income					
Grants income	6	8,558,389,562	3,767,105	5,632,485,702	2,535,634
Other income	7	393,693,018	173,463	530,099,565	243,181
Release of deferred capital grant	8	359,289,240	157,583	43,355,660	19,442
		<u>9,311,371,820</u>	<u>4,098,151</u>	<u>6,205,940,927</u>	<u>2,798,257</u>
Expenditure					
Operating expenses	9	(8,855,516,078)	(3,897,674)	(5,851,804,027)	(2,638,847)
Depreciation	13	(359,289,240)	(157,583)	(43,355,660)	(19,442)
		<u>96,566,502</u>	<u>42,894</u>	<u>310,781,240</u>	<u>139,968</u>
Finance income	10	11,531,376	5,067	370,992	166
Surplus/for the year		<u>108,097,878</u>	<u>47,961</u>	<u>311,152,232</u>	<u>140,134</u>

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

31 December 2019

	Accumulated Surplus/Deficit		Total	
	2019	Memo 2019	2019	Memo 2019
	TZS	USD	TZS	USD
Balance as at 01 January 2019	(165,731,625)	(73,749)	(165,731,625)	(73,749)
Surplus for the year	108,097,878	47,961	108,097,878	47,961
Balance as at 31 December 2019	(57,633,747)	(25,788)	(57,633,747)	(25,788)

31 December 2018

	Accumulated Surplus/Deficit		Total	
	2018	Memo 2018	2018	Memo 2018
	TZS	USD	TZS	USD
Balance as at 01 January 2018	(476,883,857)	(213,884)	(476,883,857)	(213,884)
Surplus for the year	311,152,232	140,135	311,152,232	140,135
Balance as at 31 December 2018	(165,731,625)	(73,749)	(165,731,625)	(73,749)

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019	Memo 2019	2018	Memo 2018
		TZS	USD	TZS	USD
	Notes				
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Receivables	11	22,685,482	9,950	30,945,891	13,566
Cash and bank balances	12	3,745,730,232	1,690,206	2,101,127,268	997,894
		<u>3,768,415,714</u>	<u>1,700,156</u>	<u>2,132,073,159</u>	<u>1,011,460</u>
Non-current assets					
Property and Equipment	13	1,986,085,349	853,477	1,748,873,305	748,382
		<u>1,986,085,349</u>	<u>853,477</u>	<u>1,748,873,305</u>	<u>748,382</u>
Total Assets		<u>5,754,501,063</u>	<u>2,553,633</u>	<u>3,880,946,464</u>	<u>1,759,842</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Other payables and accruals	14	725,065,677	317,946	82,125,124	36,004
Deferred Revenue grants	15	2,946,960,851	1,310,540	2,061,656,654	951,744
		<u>3,672,026,528</u>	<u>1,628,486</u>	<u>2,143,781,778</u>	<u>987,748</u>
Non-Current Liabilities					
Deferred capital grants	8	2,140,108,282	950,936	1,902,896,311	845,743
		<u>2,140,108,282</u>	<u>950,936</u>	<u>1,902,896,311</u>	<u>845,743</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>5,812,134,810</u>	<u>2,579,422</u>	<u>4,046,678,089</u>	<u>1,833,491</u>
Net assets		<u>(57,633,747)</u>	<u>(25,789)</u>	<u>(165,731,625)</u>	<u>(73,649)</u>
NET ASSETS/EQUITY					
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		<u>(57,633,747)</u>	<u>(25,789)</u>	<u>(165,731,625)</u>	<u>(73,649)</u>
Total net assets/equity		<u>(57,633,747)</u>	<u>(25,789)</u>	<u>(165,731,625)</u>	<u>(73,649)</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 15/4/2020 and signed on its behalf by:

<p><u>Geoffrey Mman</u> Name</p> <p><u>Chairman</u> Position</p>	<p><u>[Signature]</u> Signature</p> <p><u>15/4/2020</u> Date</p>
<p><u>[Signature]</u> Name</p> <p><u>ED</u> Position</p>	<p><u>[Signature]</u> Signature</p> <p><u>15/4/2020</u> Date</p>

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019	Memo 2019	2018	Memo 2018
		TZS	USD	TZS	USD
	Notes				
Operating activities					
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		108,097,878	47,960	311,152,232	140,135
Adjustments for non-cash items					
Depreciation expense	13	359,289,240	157,583	43,355,660	19,442
Amortization of capital grant	8	(359,289,240)	(157,583)	(43,355,660)	(19,442)
		<u>108,097,878</u>	<u>47,960</u>	<u>311,152,232</u>	<u>140,135</u>
Changes in working capital:					
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables		8,260,409	3,617	3,022,325	1,325
Increase/(Decrease) in accruals and other payable		642,940,480	281,942	(939,422,739)	(424,913)
Increase in deferred revenue grants		<u>885,304,197</u>	<u>358,796</u>	<u>2,021,516,620</u>	<u>951,744</u>
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		<u>1,644,602,964</u>	<u>692,314</u>	<u>1,396,268,439</u>	<u>668,290</u>
Investing activities					
Purchase of property and equipment	13	<u>(596,501,211)</u>	<u>(262,776)</u>	<u>(96,926,950)</u>	<u>(43,465)</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(596,501,211)</u>	<u>(262,776)</u>	<u>(96,926,950)</u>	<u>(43,465)</u>
Financing activities					
Donor funds received for purchase of property and equipment	13	<u>596,501,211</u>	<u>262,776</u>	<u>96,926,950</u>	<u>43,465</u>
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>596,501,211</u>	<u>262,776</u>	<u>96,926,950</u>	<u>43,465</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>1,644,602,964</u>	<u>692,314</u>	<u>1,396,268,439</u>	<u>668,290</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	12	<u>2,101,127,268</u>	<u>997,894</u>	<u>704,858,829</u>	<u>329,604</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	12	<u>3,745,730,232</u>	<u>1,690,206</u>	<u>2,101,127,268</u>	<u>997,894</u>



Norwegian Embassy



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For a Just and Equitable Society

