



# ANNUAL REPORT 2023



# LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE ANNUAL REPORT | 2023

*Cover Photo: LHRC's Executive Director with different stakeholders launching the femicide study report during the 2023 CSOs week in Arusha.*



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# WRITERS & EDITORS

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# ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATIONS

# LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ACERWC	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
AfCHPR	African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
AGM	Annual General Meeting
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
BRACC	Board Risk Audit and Compliance Committee
BoD	Board of Directors
Cap	Chapter
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
CHRAGG	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
CORI	Coalition of Right to Information
COVID19	Corona Virus Disease – 2019
CPA	Criminal Procedure Act
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DCEA	Drug Control and Enforcement Authority
DED	District Executive Director
DPO	Disabled People Organization

DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
EA	East Africa
EACJ	East African Court of Justice
eDMS	Electronic Document Management System
EJAT	Excellence Journalists Award in Tanzania
CBO	Community Based Organizations
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GGM	Geita Gold Mine
GRB	Gender Response Budgeting
HE	Her/His Excellency
HR	Human Resource
HRIS	Human Resource Information System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IJC	Integrated Justice Centre
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
ITV	Independent Television
LAC	Legal Aid Centre
LAMS	Legal Aid Management system
LATRA	Land Transport Regulatory Authority
LGA	Local Government Authority

LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
MCT	Media Council of Tanzania
MEL	Monitoring and Evaluation
Misc	Miscellaneous
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEA	National Election Act 1985
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NMGM	North Mara Gold Mine
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPS	National Prosecution Services
PCCB	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/Aids
PWA	Persons With Albinism
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
QR	Quick Response
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
RC	Regional Commissioner
RE	Revised Edition
RMS	Research Management System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

SGA	Security Group
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SO	Strategic Objective
TAWDU	Tanzania Association of Drivers Workers Union
TANLAP	Tanzania Network of Lagal Aid Providers
TFS	Tilling Storage Facility
THRDC	Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
TPF	Tanzania Police Force
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNGPs	United Nations Guiding Principles
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United International Nations Children Emergence Fund
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
US	United States
VAC	Violence against Children
vs	Versus

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# MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIRPERSON

On behalf of LHRC's Board of Directors, I am pleased to present our Annual Report for 2023. This year, LHRC dedicated efforts to enhance the state of Human Rights in Tanzania, striving for a just and equitable society.

I take pleasure in the positive changes achieved during the last two years of our 2022-2024 Operational Plan, particularly the impact on beneficiaries and clients. This reaffirms LHRC's position as a trusted partner in the civil society space, especially amidst these challenging times.

The Board remains steadfast in its commitment to overseeing the organization, reviewing, and updating policies and systems as needed, adapting to evolving needs, priorities, and operational contexts.

Our heartfelt gratitude goes to our esteemed Development Partners, including the Embassy of Sweden, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, Embassy of Ireland, and Wellspring Philanthropist Funds, among others, for their continuous and invaluable support. The

commendable work by LHRC would not be possible without their generous contributions.

I applaud our dedicated staff, whose laser-focused and flexible approach in the face of demanding and risky environments is truly inspirational. Their commitment gives us confidence in achieving our strategic objectives.

The Board of Directors will continue to oversee the LHRC in advocating for the promotion, respect, and protection of human rights. Together, we look forward to continued progress and impact in the years ahead.



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***Chief Justice (Ret'd)***

***Barnabas Albert Samatta***

***Chairperson LHRC Board of Directors***

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# MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The LHRC Annual Report for 2023 reflects the organization's achievements within the context of its six-year strategic plan (2019-2024). In the second year of implementing the operational plan (2022-2024), LHRC engaged positively with the government, contributing to improved legal and constitutional reforms. Notably, restrictions on freedom of assembly were reversed, including the lifting of the ban on political rallies.

A significant milestone was President Samia Suluhu Hassan's commitment to enhancing the country's criminal justice system, leading to the establishment of a presidential task force. LHRC actively advocated for justice system reform, with around 90% of its recommendations incorporated into the task force's initiatives.

In legal aid programs, LHRC surpassed her target by supporting 29,491 clients, emphasizing a commitment to providing legal assistance to a diverse range of

individuals. Capacity-building initiatives for law enforcement officials, particularly in gender and human rights issues, saw a significant 23% increase in overall knowledge.

The Femicide study conducted by LHRC provided crucial insights into the prevalence and root causes of femicide, contributing essential data for policymakers and civil society organizations. The decision to undertake the femicide study stemmed from LHRC's recognition of the urgent need to address gender-based violence, particularly the alarming rates of femicide in Tanzania. Collaboration with the Ministry of Community Development resulted in the successful launch and adoption of the National Marriage Guideline, addressing gender dynamics in marital disputes.

Community outreach efforts expanded through legal and human rights public empowerment programs, reaching over 16.8 million individuals via 790 community

radio broadcasts in 2023. This dissemination significantly raised awareness and empowered communities on legal and human rights issues.

As we conclude our six-year strategic plan, LHRC remains committed to promoting democratic governance, constitutionalism, and human rights in Tanzania. Our influence in shaping changes in democratic governance, including constitutional reforms, underscores the significance of our role in



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*Dr. Anna Henga,  
Executive Director  
Legal and Human Rights Centre.*

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advancing democratic principles and upholding the rule of law.

As LHRC approaches the conclusion of its strategic plan, the report invites partners to actively participate in the evaluation process. Valuable feedback will shape the development of a new six-year strategy (2025-2030) to ensure greater impact, sustainability, and effectiveness in advancing human rights and social justice.

**Thank you,**



WHO WE ARE AND  
WHAT WE DO

# WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO

The Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) is a Tanzanian human rights advocacy organization founded in 1995 as a non-governmental, voluntary, nonpartisan, and not-for-profit sharing organization to empower and enlighten Tanzanians about their legal and human rights. LHRC has four offices, namely: the head office located in Kijitonyama, Dar es salaam; a model legal aid office situated in Kinondoni, Dar es salaam; and two sub-offices, one located in arusha and the other in Dodoma regions.

LHRC's operations are extensive, spanning all 169 districts of Tanzania's mainland, with specific interventions in Zanzibar. LHRC has a presence in remote parts of the country, made possible through its well-designed programs, promoting awareness, and providing support to enable citizens to re-imagine their communities and capacitate them in settling some disputes amicably, without resorting to protracted judicial proceedings.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Deepen understanding and respect for human rights among rights holders and duty bearers that will entrench a culture of human rights in Tanzania
2. Advocacy for improvement of rule of law, civic space, democracy, constitution, and legal reforms
3. Promotion of socio-economic and environmental compliance, accountability, and justice
4. Improved legal and policy frameworks governing specific rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities
5. Improved effectiveness of LHRC in delivering her mandate



**OUR VISION:** LHRC envisions “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 a reality.



**OUR MISSION:** Our Mission is to empower the public to 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
- Accountability
- Equality and Diversity
- Transparency
- Professionalism
- Volunteerism and Voluntarism



**AGM:**

Our highest organ, the Annual General Meeting (AGM), comprises nearly 100 members. The AGM convenes annually and has three main functions: appointing the Board of Directors, appointing external auditors, and reviewing audited accounts.



## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

Our Board of Directors comprises 8 members, 62.5% of whom are female and 37.5 of whom are male. Board members have various professional backgrounds, including law, media, social sciences, human rights, and finance.



*Hon. Chief Justice (Ret'd)  
Barnabas A. Samatta  
Chairperson*



*Annastazia Rugaba  
Deputy Chairperson*



*Dr. Anna Henga  
Secretary*



*Dr. Abdulah H. Mohammed  
Board Member*



*Dr. Ally Hussein Laay  
Board Member*



*Josephine A. Zimba  
Board Member*



*Lutgard Kokulinda Kagaruki  
Board Member*



*Rebecca Gyumi  
Board Member*



*Sophia Martin Komba  
Board Member*



# THE YEAR 2023 AT A GLANCE

# THE YEAR 2023 AT A GLANCE

## LHRC FACILITATED ACCESS TO JUSTICE BY SUPPORTING



**29,491**  
Clients Assisted

**50%**  
From  
Previous  
Year



**35%** Female Clients



**65%** Male Clients

Surpassed its  
client outreach target  
by achieving

**147%**



LHRC won  
**209**  
Court Cases

LHRC observed an Increase from **31%** in 2021 to **35%** in 2022 of implementations being fully implemented.

## THROUGH HAKI KIGANJANI SYSTEM



Responded  
**50%** Human rights  
violations Incidences



From the Total  
**1919** Incidences



**56%** Female  
Victims



**44%** Male  
Victims



## LHRC CONDUCTED A SIGNIFICANT CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE IN 2023



Trained  
**533**  
Paralegals



**48%**  
Female  
Participants

**52%**  
Male  
Participants

## LHRC ON GENDER EQUALITY

Managed to achieve and exceed 50-50 gender equality ratio

### IN THE BOARD



**37%**  
Males



**63%**  
Females



### IN WORKFORCE



**38%**  
Males



**62%**  
Females

## RADIO BROADCAST IN 2023

LHRC reached  
**16.8**  
Million individuals



Through  
**790**  
Community Radio  
Programmes

## HAKI TV IN 2023



Haki TV Registered  
**272,423**  
Viewers

## SOCIAL MEDIA IN 2023



Male Users  
on Twitter  
**80%**



Female Users  
**20%**



Male Users  
on Instagram  
**73.3%**



Female Users  
**26.7%**





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: LHRC'S HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT IN 2023

LHRC has been steadfast in its pursuit of human rights advocacy in Tanzania throughout 2023. This summary encapsulates the breadth of LHRC's endeavors and accomplishments during the year.

The Public of Tanzania has continued to be empowered on Human Rights and other basic freedoms being advocated for through social and mainstream media. Through this means, the LHRC in 2023 reached 16.8 million individuals through 790 engagements. Haki TV exceeded her annual viewership target, registering 272,423 viewers, while social media initiatives on platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram facilitated widespread awareness. Notably, the analysis highlighted a gender disparity, with a higher male user base on Twitter (80%) and Instagram (73.3%). LHRC documented thirty years of multiparty democracy in Tanzania through a book. Launched

on Democracy Day 2023, the book serves as both a historical reference and an advocacy tool for improving multiparty democracy. Different recommendations from stakeholders were presented to the Registrar of Political Parties, some of which have influenced recent bills in parliament for electoral laws' reforms.

LHRC also documented the milestone in strategic litigation which Curtailed the Power of the Minister under Immigration Act which provides the decision of the Commissioner General for the immigration in refusing to issue resident permit or varying conditions, the appeal will be heard by the minister and the decision therein will be final and cannot be questioned by the court of law. The provision was declared void for ousting jurisdiction of the court in being last decision maker per constitution.

LHRC has noted the adoption of her recommendations to reform the criminal justice system, whereby On July 15,

2023, the presidential commission presented its report to the President of the United Republic of Tanzania which she adopted and assigned the commission into small committees for the implementation of the recommendations. Among the featured 13 recommendations addressing various issues within the criminal justice system 90% were part of LHRC's recommendations.

LHRC has noted an improved civic space specifically on freedom of association, This is through the current initiative by LHRC and other likeminded organization where the government lifted bans on political rallies which were introduced in 2016 in the previous regime, The parties are currently allowed to conduct the rallies across the country as guaranteed by the Constitution of the united Republic of Tanzania article 20 and other international instruments that Tanzania has ratified . This created a positive shift in the political landscape, with the recognition and reinstatement of constitutionally guaranteed rights to freedom of assembly and political space. Further to that LHRC, in collaboration with the Coalition to Right to Information (CORI), has successfully

influenced amendments to the Media Service Act of 2016, with key recommendations focused on enhancing freedom of expression and media operations. These changes include the repeal of criminal defamation laws, removal of penalties for owners of printing plants, and the reduction of penalties for various offenses within the media sector.

On access to Justice, LHRC significantly expanded her legal aid services by assisting 29,491 clients in 2023, which is almost 50% from the previous year. The gender breakdown revealed 65% male and 35% female clients. The organization surpassed its client outreach target by achieving 147%, marking a growing demand for legal assistance, This made LHRC win 209 court cases.

In assessing the implementation of recommendations provided through Tanzania Human Rights Report, LHRC observed an increase from 31% in 2021 to 35% in 2022 of implementations being fully implemented. Through the Haki Kiganjani system, LHRC managed to respond to 50% of the reported Human rights violations from the total of 1919 incidences. According to the overall analysis females were the leading victims by 56% while males were 44%.

As part of increasing corporate compliance and accountability, LHRC documented the positive progress in implementation of recommendations provided to North Mara Gold Mine on complying with human rights standards. This is a result of the collaborative engagement of LHRC and other likeminded organizations with North Mara Gold Mine on how better the mine could comply with human rights standards while considering the local context of operations.

In enhancing inclusive democracy, LHRC has noted a significance rise in women aspiring to be candidates in the 2024 Local Government Elections in the Pwani region, attributed to the empowerment initiatives led by women councilors. The numbers in various areas are as follows: Rufiji 58, Mkuranga 117, Kisarawe 100, Mafia 4, Kibaha 31, Bagamoyo 43, and Kibiti 28.

Through collaborative efforts between LHRC and the government, the National Marriage Reconciliation Guidelines were developed and officially launched on September 6, 2023, in Dodoma. These guidelines serve as an essential tool for reconciling matrimonial disputes and addressing the increasing rates of divorces.

LHRC has integrated gender equality perspective at all stages and levels of policies, programmes, projects, and tools. We managed to achieve and exceed 50-50 gender equality ratio where in the board 37% are males and 63% are females., and in our workforce 38% are males and 62% are females. Also, in 2023 we had four (4) generations with a mix of ages, which contributed towards effectiveness of the Organizations through diverse perspectives, ideas, creativity, and innovation.

# LHRC PROGRAMS LINKAGES WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

LHRC's programs are aligned with national and international frameworks, specifically the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The organization contributes to several SDGs, including SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). This alignment reflects LHRC's commitment to addressing a diverse range of issues and contributing to broader global development objectives.

## 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Under this area LHRC has contributed to the legal reform to improve quality, accessible and equitable health services to all. Tanzania adopted LHRC's 100% recommendations for Universal Health Insurance, including removing restrictions on key services like National ID access, passports, and educational registrations.

## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



LHRC conducted an analysis of the National Education Policy of 2014 in 2022 and made recommendations aimed at enhancing human rights protection and increasing access to education for all. According to the analysis 84% of LHRC's recommendations were adopted, leading to specific changes in the policy.

5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



LHRC's uniqueness in this area is advocacy using gender mainstreaming approaches in demanding for accountability of duty bearers to improve laws, policies and practices which affect women, children, and people with disabilities. This is through bills, laws, and gender analysis with the aim of bringing reforms, engaging duty bearers and strategic litigations to improve the status quo.

8 DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



LHRC's focus under this area is basically on protection of labour rights and promote safe and secure working environment for all workers, in particular women, PWDs and youth and those in precarious employment like corporate and mining companies.

10 REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



LHRC successfully advocated for inclusion and equality by influencing a 50% reduction in the mobile money transfer levy in the 2023/2024 budget. Through strategic efforts, including legal action (LHRC vs. Minister of Finance), they challenged unauthorized charges, showcasing their commitment to public welfare and effective use of legal avenues for societal impact.

13 CLIMATE  
ACTION



LHRC focus on this area is on Integrate of human rights as a climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning. LHRC in 2022 conducted a study on implication of human rights in climate change to inform policies, laws, and strategies. In 2023, LHRC focused on disseminating the report's findings to different stakeholders as part of the awareness.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



In 2023, LHRC focused on ensuring equal access to justice, providing legal aid to 29,941 individuals, emphasizing the protection of children's rights. The organization actively combated gender-based violence through 360 human rights clubs, involving over 10,800 participants, and advocated for fundamental freedoms via legal reforms.



# CONTEXT ANALYSIS

# CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The United Republic of Tanzania is a democratic nation comprised of two main regions: Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Positioned in the eastern part of Africa, Tanzania is an active member of the East African Community. As per the 2022 Population and Housing Census, Tanzania boasts a total population of 61,741,120 individuals, with 59,851,347 residing in Tanzania Mainland and 1,889,773 in Zanzibar. Of this population, females account for 31,687,990 (51.3%), while males make up 30,053,130 (48.7%). This data reflects a significant increase of 27.23% compared to the 2012 census.

## CIVIC AND POLITICAL RIGHTS:

As of 2023, Tanzania continues to

navigate its democratic landscape, witnessing notable developments under the leadership of the 6th term President, HE Samia Suluhu Hassan. Despite being a multi-party system, concerns persist regarding the dominance of the ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM). The government has faced past criticism for restricting media, suppressing political opposition, and alleged election irregularities. However, under President Samia's administration, efforts have been initiated to foster dialogue between the ruling party and the opposition. Taskforces have been appointed both in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar to propose recommendations for democratic reforms. Despite these

positive steps, certain laws enacted during the previous administration, particularly those restricting political freedoms, remain in effect, posing challenges to the full realization of democratic improvements.

Notably, the efforts of the government to foster democratic reforms extend to commitments made during the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2022, where the government pledged to amend several laws to improve the civic space. However, the enforcement of these commitments, particularly in relation to the Media Services Act 2016 and Political Parties Amendment Act 2019, NGO Act 2002 (amended 2019), remains pending,

highlighting ongoing challenges in the realization of political freedoms.

Women's effective political participation continues to be hindered by various socio-economic and legal hurdles, including gender gaps in electoral and political parties laws, including the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977, the Political Parties Act, and the National Elections Act. In some communities across Mainland Tanzania, women discriminatory customs and traditions also hinder women's political participation. Other challenges facing women in politics and those who aspire to become leaders include sexual corruption, violence against women in politics (VAWP).

In 2022, the presidential taskforce on multiparty democracy in Tanzania

made several recommendations to improve women's political participation, including relevant legal reforms. However, in 2023 LHRC observed that the legal framework remains the same. Political party decision-making structures in political parties also continued to be dominated by men, with very few women holding top positions within the parties.

### **ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL RIGHTS:**

In Tanzania, economic growth has been modest, driven by sectors including agriculture, tourism, and mining. Efforts to address poverty, income inequality, and infrastructure gaps are ongoing. The government's commitment to social services and health programs is evident through initiatives such as the construction of classrooms and health centers,

contributing to improved education access and healthcare infrastructure and implementation of various water projects, especially in rural areas, to increase access to water; management and development of water resources; and improving and expanding water supply systems and construction of new ones.

Regardless of the above initiatives, the THRR 2023 by LHRC indicates there are still persistence issues affecting enjoyment of social, economic, and cultural rights included budgetary constraints; delays in disbursement of funds; poor working conditions; unemployment; shortages of workers; shortages of equipment, tools, and facilities; labour rights violations; and different forms of violence, especially against children, women, and PWDs.

## COLLECTIVE RIGHTS: WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDS):

### **Women**

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a pressing issue in Tanzania, with a particular focus on the prevalence of femicide and intimate partner violence against women. In 2023, various stakeholders, both government and non-government, continued to play their part in preventing and combating violence against women and children (VAWC), including through conducting campaigns and awareness-raising programmes. Regardless of these efforts women continued be victims of human rights violations. For instance in 2023 the CAG reports indicated different gaps in initiatives to protect women against violence and concluded that the two ministries, MoCDGWSG and PO-RALG, have not adequately ensured such measures are effectively implemented. He made several recommendations, key among them being ensuring resource mobilization for effective implementation of measures; ensuring effective monitoring and evaluation of measures; ensuring provision of capacity Government disbursed 17% of budget. The Tanzania Human rights report 2023

by LHRC also solidified this by documenting at least 147 incidents of violence against women (VAW) through human rights monitoring and 1,738 incidents of VAW reported in 10 of the 20 surveyed regions of Mainland Tanzania, increasing from a total of 1,391 incidents reported in 2022. According to the report, physical violence is the most prevalent form of VAW in Tanzania, and it is mainly perpetrated in home settings by intimate partners. Indeed, the 2022 demographic and health survey shows that current husbands/intimate partners were mentioned the most as the perpetrators of physical VAW (64.4%), followed by former husbands/intimate partners (36.45) the report further indicates over quarter of women in Tanzania (27%) aged 15 to 49 years old have ever experienced physical violence since age 15, and 18% have experienced such violence in the last 12 months.

### **PWDs**

Efforts to protect Persons with Albinism (PWAs) are reflected in a decline in reported incidents, yet a sense of fear persists among this community. Incidents of economic exploitation, trafficking, and sexual violence against PWDs, especially children, remain concerns.

Initiatives to enhance special needs education and provide tools for children with disabilities demonstrate steps toward inclusive education, although challenges persist. The Tanzania Human rights report 2023 by LHRC indicated that, in all surveyed regions, PWDs were said to be subjected to physical, sexual, economic, and psychological violence. LHRC also discovered that most PWDs, including women with disabilities and older persons with disabilities, face multiple forms of discriminations. Apart from being discriminated against based on disability, they are also discriminated based on sex and age, in education, employment and access to justice.

### **Children**

In 2023, various stakeholders, both government and non-government, continued to play their part in preventing and combating violence against children (VAC). For instance, in May 2023, the Minister of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, Hon. Dr. Dorothy Gwajima (MP) stated in her budget speech that the Government had started

establishing children safety and security desks in and outside schools, and by April 2023, a total of 1,585 desks had been established at 1,128 primary and 457 secondary schools.

However the Tanzania Human rights report 2023 suggest that children across Mainland Tanzania continued to be subjected to various forms of violence, including physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence. According to the survey, 2,807 incidents of VAC were reported in 15 out of the 20 regions predominantly in regions such as Tabora, Tanga, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Dodoma, Rukwa, and Kigoma. The police data further informs that, over 30 incidents of VAC occur in Tanzania each day, and that over two thirds of the victims (8 out of 10 children) are girls. The report indicated that the major perpetrators of VAC are family members and close relatives; parents; bodaboda drivers; teachers, especially male teachers by engaging in sexual relationships with female students and being implicated in child pregnancy; and older children, especially boys (child on child sexual abuse).



SECTION

# 01

## SECTION 1:

# DEEPENING UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AMONG RIGHTS HOLDERS AND DUTY BEARERS

LHRC focused on empowering communities and individuals to stand and demand their rights based on their needs and priorities. This has been achieved by raising awareness through public education, and access to information.

### 1.1. INCREASED PUBLIC AWARENESS ON HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH INTEGRATED COMMUNICATION

#### 1.1.1. Community radio for public awareness

LHRC's programs have empowered rights holders, leading to increased human rights awareness in communities. Utilizing community radio, over 16.8 million people were reached through 790 radio programs in 2023. This has increased awareness among the community and most of our legal aid clients have confirmed to receive information from our community

radio programmes.

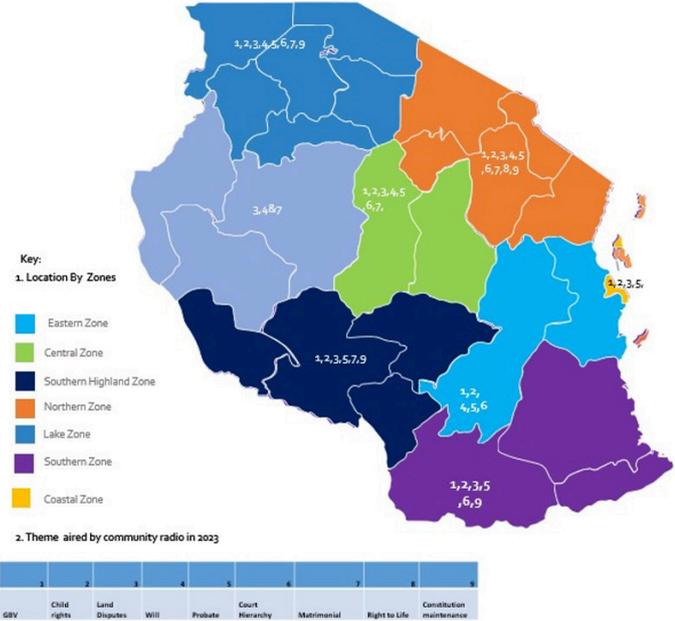
The thematic focus, determined by community priorities, includes gender-based violence (20%), child rights (13%), land disputes (11%) probate (11%), matrimonial issues (10%), and right to life (13%). These statistics reflect the community's active engagement and LHRC's impactful efforts in addressing pressing issues. (Graph annexure attached).

COMPARISON OF THEMES COVERED BY COMMUNITY RADIO BETWEEN 2022-2023



The GBV ranked with 20% compared to 2022 where it was 13% high, the key driver being norms and social inequalities that give privilege to men over women in many communities still exist, and low level of women economic independent. Also, patriarchy has been a driver of GBV and stress in most families. On the other hand, probate issues have decreased by 3% from 13% in 2022 to 10% in 2023, key driver being people aware of the importance of writing a will whereby conflict at the family level are said to have been reduced especially with regards to inheritance issues.

**DISTRIBUTION OF RADIO PROGRAMS BY THEMES AND ZONES IN 2023**



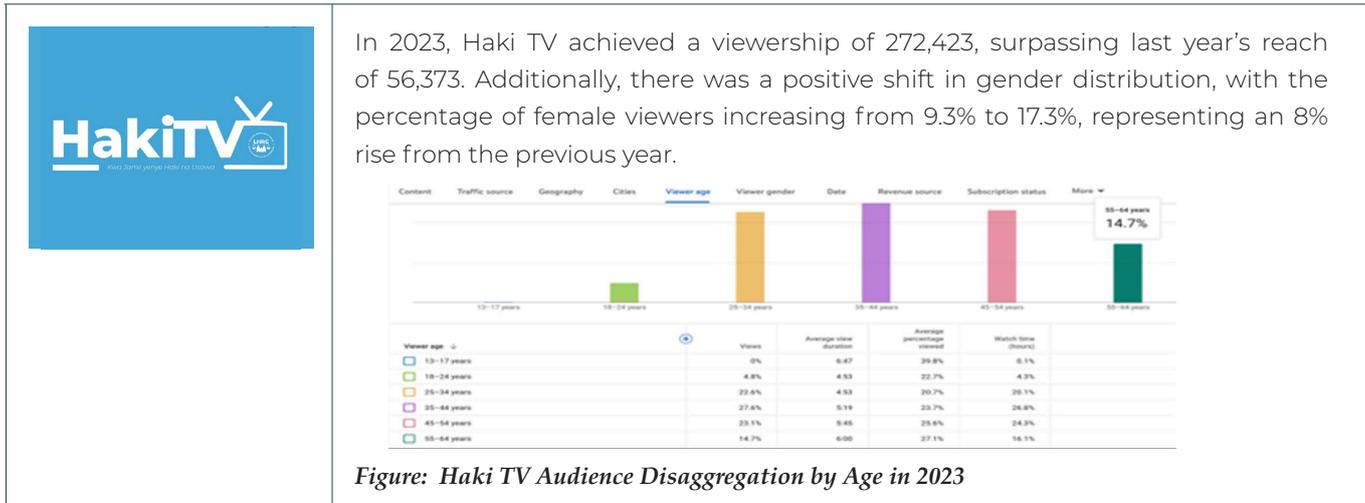
According to the map most of the themes aired were GBV, land disputes, child rights, will and matrimonial. This indicates that there is still a demand for awareness within the communities on these themes.

### 1.1.2. Mass Education through Mainstream media

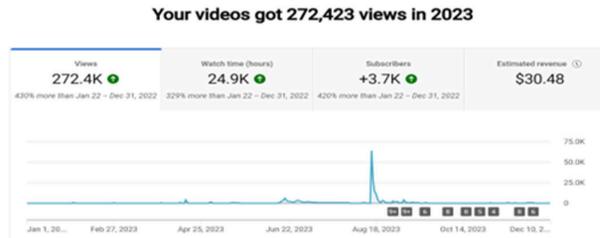
Television programs were produced reaching 55% of the annual target out of 24 aired programs reaching 30,000,000 million people who are 64% of Tanzania adult watching ITV programs. The issues for advocacy were discussed included land eviction, intimate partners killings, child rights, general human rights situation in Tanzania, higher learning institutions and rights of people with disability to create awareness to the public.

### 1.1.3. Digital media engage in responding to human rights violations and creating awareness of rights.

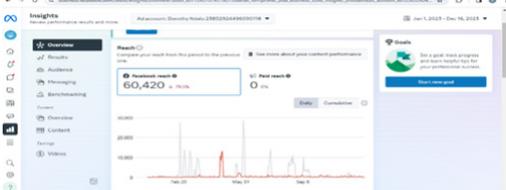
LHRC social media has been effective in rapid dissemination of information, often in real-time, which brings attention to human rights abuses that might otherwise go unnoticed. The contents in these pages and sites are shared in terms of texts and creative short videos, infographics, and pictures as per table 1 below.



In 2023, Haki TV witnessed varying engagement levels across different age groups. The most engaged audience belonged to the 35-44 age group, constituting 35% of viewers, with a peak percentage of 27.6. The 45-54 age group was the second most engaged, representing 23% of the audience. Conversely, the 18-24 age group showed the least engagement, contributing only 4.8% to the overall viewership. These insights can inform content and marketing strategies to better cater to the preferences of each age demographic.



In 2023 the LHRC Facebook pages reached 60,420 people while the page visitors were 20,641 people. The gender analysis shows that men were 77% while for women were 23% which indicate that men use Facebook more compared to women to obtain information with regards to human rights.

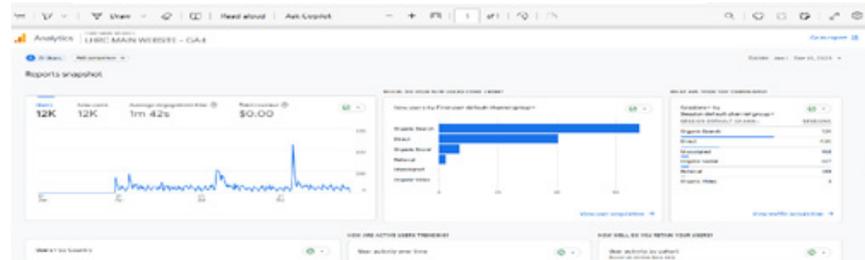
	
	<p>The X (Twitter) recorded the following performance engagement as per content shared in 2023 whereby impressions were 933,400 and followers were 107,583.</p> <p>With 107,583 followers, for the year 2023 it shows that LHRC content has potentially reached a broad audience. Which increased the overall reach and visibility of LHRC messages, also a larger follower on the account generally implies a higher potential for engagement. The more followers we have, the greater the likelihood of retweets, likes, and comments on LHRC tweets, contributing to increase of interaction and visibility.</p> <p>In summary, LHRC impressions on X in 2023 indicate a substantial level of exposure and engagement. Utilizing this data for deeper analysis and refinement of LHRC social media strategy which lead to a more effective communication and interaction with the audience.</p>



The LHRC Instagram page reached 174,968 people in 2023. The page has 26,500 followers. The analysis shows that approximately 73.3% are men, while 26.6% are women which indicate that men engage more on Instagram compared to women.



In 2023 LHRC website had 12,000 visits. The most visitors are within Tanzania. This aligns with the organization's focus and presence in the country. The data indicate that within Tanzania there are about 8,900 visitors, followed by the United States of America with 717 visitors.



#### 1.1.4. Increased Motivation of Journalist on the Human Rights Coverage.

Through awarding Human Rights awards, LHRC has seen changes to two of previous Journalists. These journalists have become human rights champions, using

their platforms to amplify the voices of marginalized communities. Their work focuses on various human rights issues, including gender, education, environment, land, climate change, and child rights. Importantly, the journalists are now motivated to cover human rights

issues, engaging in investigative journalism and fact-finding activities, which contribute to the advocacy for human rights. These are EJAT Award winners in the human rights, democracy, and good governance category.



Picture 1: Dr. Anna Henga (Advocate) Executive Director of LHRC, Presenting EJAT award on human rights to Janet Joseph of Mwananchi and Said Sindo from Storm FM Geita on 22nd of July 2023.

### 1.1.5. LHRC advocacy on accountability through Press Statements

LHRC employs press releases and statements to champion accountability initiatives, emphasizing transparency and responsible governance. Through these communications, LHRC underscores its commitment to fostering openness and responsible

practices in the pursuit of human rights. In summary, the analysis of press releases indicates a predominant focus on promoting equality before the law 41%, followed by advocacy for the right to life, liberty, and personal security 31%. Freedom of opinion 15%, freedom from torture 10%, and freedom from discrimination 3% also received attention, reflecting a comprehensive approach to addressing diverse human rights issues in public discourse.



The above graph highlights a predominant focus on the right to equality, driven by concerns over education, health government policies specifically the removal of Toto cards health insurance, corruption in courts, and child rights. For the right to life, liberty, and personal security, major concerns include incidents of killings, road accidents, fair trial and right to bail, unfair arrests, electoral reforms, and freedom of worship. These findings reflect a diverse range of issues impacting fundamental rights and indicate the complex challenges faced in these areas thus calling for accountability.

## **1.2. YOUTH ARE KNOWLEDGEABLE, MOTIVATED, AND CONFIDENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES.**

### **1.2.1. Distribution of Human Rights Clubs**

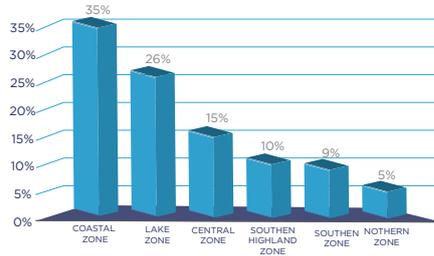
LHRC has empowered Youths through established 316 clubs in six selected zones, covering 15 regions in Tanzania mainland. Club distribution shows that 35% are in coastal zones, 26% in lake zones, 15% in the central zone, 9% in the Southern Highlands zone, and 5% in the Northern zone. The total number of club members is 9,480, with 40% male and 60% female.

The higher female representation is attributed to girls' interest in extracurricular activities. This distribution suggests that clubs provide safe spaces for education, particularly for girls who are often victims of gender-based violence.



*Picture 2: A group photo with the Human Rights Clubs members from Jangwani (Girls) Secondary School during the Backstopping visit program conducted by the LHRC in 2023*

**DISTRIBUTION OF HUMAN RIGHT CLUB MEMBERS IN ZONES.**



*Graph 1: Shows the distribution of Human Right Clubs and Human Rights Club Members maintained in different zones in 2023.*

Majority of human rights clubs are in Coastal/Eastern zone this is due to the readiness of Government leaders especially District Executive Directors (DED) such as of Bagamoyo district who commanded that every primary and secondary schools of Bagamoyo district to have a human right club, this came due to the increase of human rights violations to children. Also, in other zones the establishment and maintenance of human rights clubs were at ease due to the great collaboration with our grassroots stakeholders such as the Paralegals and Human Rights Monitors.

## **1.2.2. Backstopping visit to human rights clubs**

Among the human rights clubs maintained, LHRC managed to conduct backstops visits to 20 human rights clubs, that is 14% of the total clubs 316 maintained for the year 2023. Among the clubs visited 76% were Secondary schools while 24% were universities and colleges.

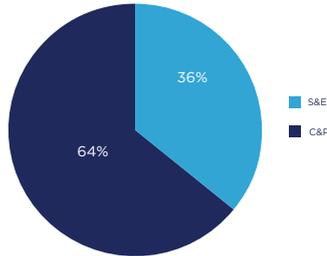


*Picture 3: A human rights club member from University of Dar es Salaam during the Backstopping visit program conducted by LHRC in 2023.*

During these visits LHRC conducted a survey involving 533 students; among them 23% of students confirmed that their rights have been violated. 67% confirmed that majority of reported human rights violations came

from female respondents while 33% came from male respondents as shown in the graph below.

**DISTRIBUTION OF HUMAN RIGHT VIOLATIONS AMONG STUDENTS.**



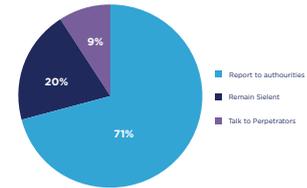
*Graph 2: Distribution of human rights violations reported by students in 2023.*

The graph indicates that Civil and Political rights (C&P), such as participation in decision-making, freedom of expression, and personal security, are mostly violated. Additionally, Social and Economic rights (S&E), including the right to live with parents, participate in family affairs, access to food, and education, are also reported as frequently violated. The explanation attributes these violations to the busy work lives of parents, which may impact their ability to engage effectively with their children.

### 1.1.2.1. Response of Human Rights Violations by Students

Subject to type and nature of human rights violation occurred, the following are the steps which the students who are members to the established HRCs have taken to address injustice happened as shown in the graph below.

**STEPS TAKEN TO ADDRESS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS**



*Graph 3: Distribution of steps taken by students to address human rights violations in 2023.*

The majority of students reported human rights violations to the authorities such as to teachers, local government authorities, Police stations and to parents. While other students decided to remain silent and other students talk to the perpetrators to tell them what they have done is not right. This indicates that most of the students are aware of their rights and are willing to take steps further to address violations in an appropriate means.

### 1.3. STRENGTHENED WORK OF PARALEGALS FOR COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

#### 1.3.1. Legal Assistance Provided by Paralegals

Paralegals are actively contributing to legal advice within their communities. They play a crucial role in enhancing access to justice, particularly in small cases and family-related disputes both inside and outside of the courts. In the reported period, 8 paralegals units assisted 254 clients, with a gender distribution of 35% males and 65% females. Additionally, there are 22 ongoing cases.

LHRC has been instrumental in providing technical support for handling these cases, especially during mobile legal aid activities. Moreover, cases referred by paralegals to legal aid clinics are being addressed in compliance with the law. The following chart indicates legal advice and education provide by paralegals in 2023.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY PARALEGALS IN 2023

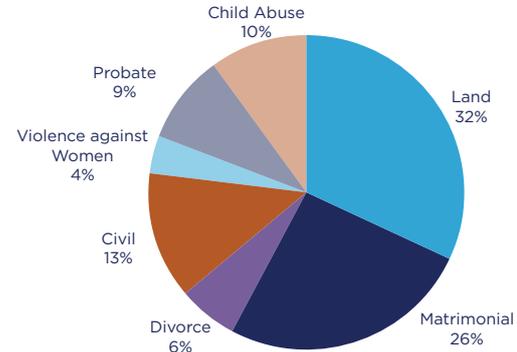


Chart 1: Distribution of clients attended by paralegals by case category in 2023.

Paralegals' assistance in various cases reveals a predominant focus on land-related issues, comprising primarily driven by challenges in land administration and conflicts between pastoralists and farmers over grazing areas.

Matrimonial cases are influenced by child maintenance and marriage related conflicts. This breakdown highlights the diverse legal challenges addressed by paralegals, emphasizing the significance of their role in the community.

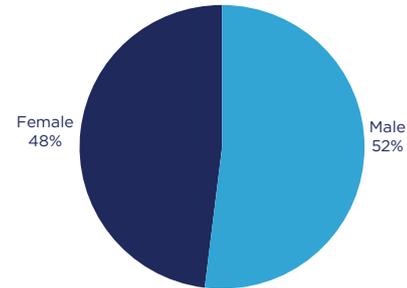
### 1.3.2. Paralegals Capacity Building

LHRC conducted a significant capacity-building initiative in 2023, training 533 paralegals. The gender distribution during the training was 52% male and 48% female among the participants and this balance was due to LHRC gender mainstreaming initiatives even to her grassroots stakeholders. The training focused on compliance with the Legal Aid Act, 2017, and its 2018 regulations, empowerment on climate change issues, gender mainstreaming, and the role of paralegals in enhancing access to justice.

Due to this empowerment, paralegals have been empowering the community and provision of legal aid services. The training also emphasized paralegal networking and institutionalization, fostering the exchange of experiences and discussions on ethical considerations and codes of conduct. This initiative reflects a holistic approach to capacity building, promoting community engagement and collective efforts towards justice and human rights.

Notably, the paralegals are collaboratively advocating for the amendment of the Legal Aid Act, 2017.

NUMBER OF TRAINED PARALEGALS 2023



*Charts 2: Distribution of trained Paralegals in 2023*



SECTION  
**02**

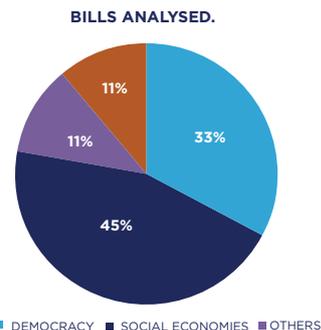
## SECTION 2:

# IMPROVED LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM, CIVIC SPACE AND RULE OF LAW

## 2.1. EFFECTIVE ADVOCACY FOR LEGAL REFORMS, POLICES, AND PRACTICES TO BE HUMAN RIGHTS SENSITIVE.

### 2.1.1. Bills, Policies, and Laws Analyzed and Disseminated.

LHRC as an advocacy organization advocate for the reforms of laws and policies in Tanzania for them to be human rights sensitive. As part of her strategy, LHRC conducts bills analysis before the law is passed and presents the recommendations to the parliament. In this reporting period LHRC analyzed ten (10) bills and one policy. The analysis indicates a predominant focus on socio-economic rights, particularly health and business licensing, constituting 45%, democracy-related issues account for 33%, media freedoms 11%, and the remaining 11% encompasses topics not directly related to human rights.



*Charts 3: Distribution of analyzed bills in 2023.*

This categorization provides a clear overview of LHRC's focus areas during the bills analysis process in 2023. The organization's emphasis on democracy, media freedom, and social economic rights reflects a holistic approach to human rights advocacy, addressing legal and policy aspects crucial for the well-being and liberties of the Tanzanian population. The "others" category

encompasses a diverse range of issues that did not fit squarely into the mentioned three categories.

### **2.1.1.1. LHRC Recommendations on the Tabled Three Electoral Bills**

On 10th November 2023 the government of Tanzania tabled three bills in Parliament on the Presidential, Parliamentary and Councilor Election Bill 2023, Election Commission Bill 2023 and Political Parties Affairs Bill 2023. The three bills, which have drawn public attention as the public was looking forward for them. The bills seek to establish an independent electoral commission and address key democratic reforms that aim to level the political playing field in the upcoming elections in Tanzania.

Despite shortcomings noted LHRC welcomed these initiatives, viewing them as positive steps towards realizing citizens' aspirations and aligning with President Samia Suluhu's 4R agenda: Reconciliation, Reforms, Resilience, and Rebuilding.

Through a comprehensive analysis, LHRC highlighted key issues within the bills, aiming to stimulate public

discourse and contribute to the forthcoming public hearings before the Permanent Parliamentary Committee on Governance, Constitution, and Legal Affairs. LHRC emphasized the need for thorough debate and inclusive analysis to ensure that crucial issues are addressed before the Bills are enacted into law. Furthermore, LHRC underscored the importance of aligning the proposed reforms with recommendations from the Presidential Taskforce on Multiparty Democracy, chaired by Prof. Rwekaza Mukandala, and advocated for subsequent bills to address constitutional reforms ahead of the 2024 and 2025 local and general elections.



*Picture 4: LHRC Executive Director Anna Henga addressing the press on 21st November 2023 and sharing LHRC recommendations on the Bills.*

LHRC's analysis identified specific concerns and provided recommendations for each bill. From addressing gender responsiveness in the composition of electoral commissions to removing presidential appointees from election processes and advocating for gender and social inclusion policies in political parties, LHRC offered a perspective aimed at enhancing the integrity and inclusivity of Tanzania's electoral system. Despite acknowledging positive strides in certain areas, such as the harmonization of election-related legislation, LHRC emphasized the need for further improvements to ensure fair, transparent, and inclusive electoral processes.

### **2.1.1.2. Universal Health Insurance Act Adopted**

In this reporting period the government of Tanzania adopted the Universal Health Insurance of which 100% LHRC recommendations taken on board. In this reporting period the government of Tanzania adopted the Universal Health Insurance which 100% of LHRC recommendations were taken on board. Among the recommendations were:

Removal of provision which restricted access of key services such as access to the National Identity Card,

Passport, Business License, Mobile SIM cards and other related services including denial of registration of high learning institutions.

These amendments align with Article 18 of the United Republic of Tanzania Constitution 1977 (Constitution) on freedom of expression, Article 22 of the Constitution on right to work, Article 17 of the Constitution on the freedom of movement, Article 15 of the Constitution on the Right to Liberty, Article 11 of the Constitution on the Right to Education.

An incorporation of a clear provision clearly defining who is an incapacitated person, which could have been subjected to multiple interpretation. Insertion of a provision establishing a special fund for persons who cannot afford insurance costs and the sources of fund thereto, which the same was not clearly indicated in the first Bill before LHRC commented on the same.

### **2.1.1.3. Effective Reform of the Education and Training Policy 2023**

The Tanzania education was governed by the National Education Policy, 1995 before it was replaced by the

National Education Policy, 2014, despite of the new policy, stakeholders observed several weaknesses within the policy which barred peoples' access to quality and affordable education. Therefore, after a series of recommendations from stakeholders the government decided to initiate a process of making a new Education Policy from 2020.

LHRC conducted analysis of the National Education Policy of 2014 in 2022 and made recommendations aimed at enhancing human rights protection and increasing access to education for all. According to the analysis 84% of LHRC's recommendations were adopted, leading to specific changes in the policy. The key improvement of the new policy includes:

- i. Removing Corporal Punishment: LHRC advocated for the removal of corporal punishment from the National Education Policy. This indicates a commitment to promoting a more rights-based and non-violent approach to discipline within the education system.
- ii. Re-entry Clear Procedure for Pregnant Students: LHRC proposed the establishment of a re-entry clear procedure for pregnant students. This change suggests a recognition of the importance of ensuring equal educational opportunities for pregnant students and addressing potential barriers to their education.
- iii. Formalization of Skills Acquired Through the Informal Sector: LHRC recommended the formalization of skills acquired through the informal sector, emphasizing the recognition and value of skills learned outside traditional formal educational settings.
- iv. Addressing the Needs of Students with Disabilities: LHRC advocated for the inclusion of provisions addressing the specific needs of students with disabilities within the Education policy. This aligns with the broader goal of promoting inclusive education.
- v. Use of Technology and Teaching Language: The adoption of recommendations related to the use of technology and the language of instruction suggests a recognition of the evolving role of technology in education and the importance of language in effective teaching and learning.

## 2.1.2. Government commitment to civic space.

### 2.1.2.1. Opening of the Political Space

In the past six years, there was a significant concern about civic space and political freedoms in Tanzania since 2015. Apart from enacting the draconian laws limiting civic space there were some orders from the executive limiting the same including conducting political rallies. Following collaborative efforts of LHRC with other like-minded organizations and political parties through engagement and strategic litigation ultimately the President of the United Republic of Tanzania HE Samia Suluhu Hassan lifted six years ban on political rallies which was banned by the late President John Magufuli in 2016.

The parties are currently allowed to conduct the rallies across the country as guaranteed by the Constitution of the united Republic of Tanzania article 20 and other international instruments that Tanzania has ratified . This created a positive shift in the political landscape, with the recognition and reinstatement of constitutionally guaranteed rights to freedom of assembly and political space.

## Tanzania president lifts six-year ban on political rallies

By Nuzulack Dausen



*Screen shot 2: extract of newspaper covered the President Samia on her directives on political parties' rallies. (Source: US News of January 3, 2023)*

### 2.1.2.2. Improved Media Space

The government has partly implemented recommendations provided by LHRC through Coalition to Right to Information (CORI) for improved Media Service Act 2016. The key changes include:

**Exclusion of media practitioners from criminal defamation:** This means that media practitioners

will no longer face criminal charges for defamation, bringing it within the realm of civil actions. This change could be seen as a move to protect freedom of speech and journalistic expression.

**Removal of punishment for owners of printing plants:** The amendments have eliminated penalties for owners of printing plants who may not have direct control over the content printed in their facilities. This acknowledges the challenges owners face in monitoring every piece of content produced in their printing plants.

**Reduction of penalties for various offences:** The government has decreased the severity of penalties for different offenses under the Media Service Act 2016. This adjustment aligns the penalties with the gravity of the respective offenses, likely aiming to balance the need for regulation with the preservation of freedom of speech.

Although the amendment did not cover all impugned provisions per the EACJ decision at least some provisions have been amended which is the relief to the media houses and journalist. LHRC will continue to advocate for total reform of the Media Services Act per the EACJ decision



*Picture 5: CORI delegation during its public hearing session on the Media Service Amendment Bill before the Standing Parliamentary Committee on Administration, Constitution and Legal Affairs at Parliament premises.*

### 2.1.2.3. Increased Protection of social Economic Rights

LHRC documented progress made by the government through the Ministry of Finance and Planning by removing the mobile money transfer levy on sending and receiving money in the budget estimates 2023/2024 by 50% compared to 2022/2023. This is attributable to LHRC efforts through budget analysis and filling a case by way of judicial review of LHRC vs. Minister of Finance & Attorney General Misc. Cause No. 56 of 2022 before the

High Court of Tanzania challenging the ultra vires and illegal acts of the Minister of Finance for introducing extra charges on the Electronic Transactions by using Regulations made without going through the parliament. The case was dismissed, however, in July 2023 the Government presented a Bill which made changes to the transfer charges on mobile money transfers, and reliefs were felt and applauded by the public.

#### 2.1.2.4. Successful Documentation of Democratic Journey in Tanzania.

In July 2022, Tanzania marked thirty years of multiparty democracy, and LHRC documented this milestone in a book. The book comprises chapters on historical background, legal framework, women's participation, and the role of Civil Society Organizations. Launched on Democracy Day 2023, the book serves as both a historical reference and an advocacy tool for improving multiparty democracy.



*Picture 6: Special Guest Hon. Prof. Ibrahim Lipumba and other participants in a photo after launching of the book on thirty years of Multiparty Democracy in Tanzania during the Commemoration of the International Democracy Day at Johari Rotana, Dar es Salaam*

During the launch, recommendations from stakeholders were presented to the Registrar of Political Parties, some of which have influenced recent bills in parliament for electoral laws' reforms. The book stands as a significant contribution to understanding Tanzania's democratic journey and advocating for positive changes.

#### 2.1.2.5. Reviving of the Africa Peer Review Mechanism in Tanzania

The government has committed to allocate a special budget to revamp the APRM process in the country, such commitment was done in the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania by Hon. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperations.

This is a result of the LHRC's intervention through a working session with likeminded organizations to review the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) report.

**2.1.2.6. Mwanahalisi Newspaper**

On 29th June 2023 Mwanahalisi newspaper officially started publication after more than six years when it was suspended. With the assistance of LHRC the order of suspension was challenged successfully in court, and it took almost three years for the printing license to be re issued. The newspapers straggled in resuming publication due to the economic difficulties the media house went through after being suspended. In this reporting month the weekly newspaper resumed publication officially.

The day before the publication LHRC lawyer who was handling the case received the text below from the chief editor of the newspaper Saed Kubenea. *“How about You? I would like to inform you that finally, the news Paper you fought so hard for, will be back on the streets tomorrow for the first time in six years,’ May you be blessed abundantly, and may God continue to grant you the noble leadership”* (Translated from Swahili language).



Screen shot 3: The first page of Mwanahalisi newspaper special edition after resume publication.

### 2.1.2.7. Increased Government's Commitments to Reform the Criminal Justice

#### Case Study: LHRC's Advocacy for Criminal Justice Reforms in Tanzania

##### Introduction:

LHRC has been at the forefront of advocating for criminal justice reforms in Tanzania. One of her notable interventions was her active participation in the special commission tasked with probing criminal justice institutions in the country, led by retired Chief Justice Othman Chande.

Prompted by a commitment to address challenges within the criminal justice system, HE President Samia Suluhu Hassan established a special commission to investigate key institutions, including the National Prosecution Services (NPS), the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB), the Prisons, and the Drug Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA).



*Picture 7: Hon. Othman Chande presenting the report to the HE President Samia Suluhu Hassan*

##### LHRC's Involvement:

LHRC actively engaged with the presidential commission physically presenting recommendations before Chief Justice Othman Chande Commission. The recommendations were meticulously categorized into general recommendations, specific recommendations, and policy, institutional, and legal recommendations.

##### Advocacy Missions and Comparative Study:

LHRC's interventions extended beyond the commission, with advocacy missions and comprehensive studies. Notably, LHRC in 2022 conducted a study on unbailable offenses, comparing Tanzania with neighboring

jurisdictions Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi, and Zanzibar. This provided a contextual understanding of criminal justice practices in the region and came up with recommendations.

### **Strategic Litigations and Legal Challenges:**

In its pursuit of criminal justice reforms, LHRC engaged in strategic litigations. She filed cases at local and regional courts challenging the mandatory death penalty and asserting the right to bail. These legal challenges aimed to address fundamental issues within the criminal justice system. The African Court ruled in the Application No. 039 of 2020 - Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) and the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) versus the United Republic of Tanzania. In the case, Applicants were challenging the provision of Section 148(5) of the Criminal Procedure Act Cap. 20 (CPA). The complaint contains a list of non-bailable offences such as murder, treason, terrorism, money laundering, etc.

The African Court ruled that Section 148(5) of the CPA violates Article 2 of the Charter by virtue of the operation of Sub-Sections 148(5)(b) and (e) of the CPA, the violation

of Article 7(1) and 7(1)(b) of the Charter by virtue of the operation of Sub-section 148(5)(b) and (c) of the CPA and violation of Article 1 by virtue of the operation of Sub-sections 148(5)(b), (c) and (e) of the CPA

### **Commission's Report and LHRC's Impact:**

On July 15, 2023, the commission presented its report to the President of the United Republic of Tanzania which she adopted and assigned the commission into small committees for the implementation of the recommendations. Among the featured 13 recommendations addressing various issues within the criminal justice system 90% were part of LHRC's recommendations. The highlighted challenges included corruption hindering access to justice, prolonged investigations, prolonged trials and court proceedings, abuse of the right to bail, abuse of power by Regional and District Commissioners, death penalty concerns, misuse of plea bargains, and abuse of nolle prosequi by the Director of Public Prosecution.

### **Outcome and Implications:**

The Commission's recommendations, if implemented, stand to significantly enhance the criminal justice

system in Tanzania. LHRC's mixed approach, encompassing research, advocacy, strategic litigations, and active participation in the commission, played a pivotal role in bringing critical issues to light and influencing potential reforms.

LHRC's involvement in the criminal justice reforms in Tanzania underscores the organization's commitment to upholding human rights, ensuring access to justice, and fostering a fair and transparent legal system. The collaborative efforts with the commission reflect a holistic strategy to address systemic challenges, ultimately contributing to the improvement of the criminal justice landscape in Tanzania. LHRC will continue monitoring the implementation of the recommendations.

### **2.1.3. Strategic Litigation for Legal and Policy Reforms**

Strategic litigation as one of the advocacy tools for LHRC has been used to reform laws, policies, and practice. LHRC has been using local and regional courts in conducting strategic litigation and addressing human rights violations.

#### **2.1.3.1 Loliondo Land Rights Courts Decisions**

- i. LHRC assisted and represented in court successfully in the case of Ololosokwan Village Council and 2 Others vs Attorney General, Appeal No 13 of 2022 before the East African Court of Justice Appellate Division in which the court ruled in favor of the Appellants. The court went further to order the First Instance Division to trial de novo to determine some issues. This is one of the cases addressing Masai land dispute in Loliondo area in which the government has acquired land unlawfully and declared it as the game control area.
- ii. In the case Ndalamia Partareto Taiwap and 4 others vs. Minister of Natural Resource and others High Court Arusha Misc. Civil Cause No. 21/2022. Through legal assistance of LHRC the Applicants were challenging ultra vires powers of minister to establish game control area over the village land in Loliondo without consultation and following the procedure. The court delivered its decision on 19th September 2023 and declared the declaration Pololeti Game Controlled Area illegal.

iii. In another case Lotang'amwaki Ndwati and Another vs. Attorney General Miscellaneous Cause No.78 of 2022. This was the Application for leave to file Judicial Review against presidential declaration of Pololeti Game Reserve area. Leave was granted 22nd August 2023, and the Court went further and stayed operation of Pori la Akiba Pololeti of 2002 (Pololeti Game Reserve Declaration Order) Government Notice No 604 of 2022 that establishes Pololeti Game Reserve area in Loliondo until final determination of the main application for certiorari, prohibition, and mandamus.

### **2.1.3.2. Court ruled on the NGOs Regulations 2018**

In the case of LHRC vs. Minister of Health, Registrar of NGOs, and the Attorney General Court of Appeal of Tanzania (At Mbeya) Civil Appeal No. 48/2020 the Court ordered the High Court to retrial this matter de novo. This is the Judicial Review case challenging the provisions of the NGOs Regulations of 2018 that has been promulgated in ultra vires, illegally and against the principles of natural justice. The Regulations principally contravenes the principal Act.

### **2.1.3.3. Power of the Minister under Immigration Act Curtailed.**

Another landmark decision in this reporting period is in respect of Prisca Chogero vs. Attorney General of the United Republic of Tanzania High Court of Tanzania (Main Registry) at Dar es Salaam Misc. Civil Cause No. 17 of 2021 which was filed by LHRC challenging Constitutionality of the provision of section 37 of the Immigration Act Cap 54 R.E 2016. The provision was ousting powers of the court, and it has been declared unconstitutional as the court is the only organ with the final power in determining peoples' rights.

The impugned provision of the Immigration Act provides the decision of the Commissioner General for the immigration in refusing to issue resident permit or varying conditions, the appeal will be heard by the minister and the decision therein will be final and cannot be questioned by the court of law. The provision was declared void for ousting jurisdiction of the court in being last decision maker per constitution.

### **2.1.3.4. EACJ Appellate Division Confirms the First Instance Decision on the Political Parties Act.**

The East African Court of Justice Appellate Division

dismissed Appeal No. 5 of 2022 The Attorney General of the United Republic of Tanzania versus Freeman A. Mbowe & others. The Appeal was challenging the decision of the First Instance Division delivered on 25th March 2022. It was the Applicants' case that some provisions of the Political Parties (Amendment) Act, No.1 of 2019, enacted to amend and add some provisions in the Political Parties Act, Cap 258 (The Principal Act) contain unjustified restriction on the freedom of association, is discriminative, restricts people's rights to participate in public affairs, denies people's rights to personal security and safety and therefore violates the Treaty.

#### **2.1.3.5. High Court Rules against Announcing Unopposed Candidates as Winners.**

On 29th March 2023 in High Court of Tanzania in the matter of Joran Bashange vs. Attorney General Misc. Civil Application No. 19 of 2021 in which LHRC was challenging the provisions of sections 44 of the National Elections Act, Cap. 343 (Cap. 343) and sections 45(5) and 13(7) of the Local Government (Elections) Act, Cap. 292 which allowed the unopposed candidate to be declared unconstitutional.

The impugned provisions deal with the declaration of unopposed candidates in general and local government elections. The impugned provisions state that if there is only one candidate nominated for a particular position in a local and general election, that candidate shall be declared elected without an election being held.

The implication of this section is that the unopposed candidate will automatically be declared elected to the position without having to compete against any other candidate. This means that they will not have to campaign or participate in public debates. It also means that voters in that constituency will not have a choice in electing their representative. It was held:

*“We accordingly proceed to declare and hold that the provisions of section 44 of the National Elections Act, Cap. 343 (herein after Cap. 343) and sections 45(2) and 13(7) of the Local Government (Elections) Act, Cap. 292 (hereinafter Cap. 292) are unconstitutional, and therefore null and void for offending the provision of article 21(1) and (2) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, as amended from time to time. We henceforth proceed to strike out the said provisions from the statute book.”*

### **2.1.3.6. African Court Orders Tanzania to Amend Election on Returning Officers**

On 13th June 2023 the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights delivered judgement on Application No. 011/2020 – Bob Chacha Wangwe and Legal and Human Rights Centre Versus the United Republic of Tanzania. The case was challenging Sections 6(1), 7(1), 7(2) and 7(3) of the National Elections Act of 1985 (NEA) which permits the District Executive Directors to act as the returning officers of the general elections in Tanzania. The African Court held that the National Elections Act violates Article 13(1) of the Charter in so far as Section 6(1) of the NEA does not prescribe qualification criteria for persons to be appointed as Director of Elections, violates also Article 13(1) of the Charter to the extent that sections 7(2) and 7(3) of the NEA do not contain any indication of the positions in the public service that public servants must occupy to be appointed as returning officers or even an indication as to the qualifications that they must possess before they can be appointed as returning officers and lastly the court has found that the Respondent State (Tanzania) violated Article 1 of the African Charter.

### **2.1.3.7. African Court of Right to Bail**

Further, the African Court on Human and People's Rights delivered judgment on Application No. 039 of 2020 - Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) and the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) versus the United Republic of Tanzania. In the case, Applicants were challenging the provision of Section 148(5) of the Criminal Procedure Act Cap. 20(CPA). The complaint contains a list of non-bailable offences such as murder, treason, terrorism, money laundering, etc. The African Court ruled that Section 148(5) of CPA violates Article 2 of the Charter by virtue of the operation of Sub-Sections 148(5)(b) and (e) of the CPA, the violation of Article 7(1) and 7(1)(b) of the Charter by virtue of the operation of Sub-section 148(5)(b) and (c) of the CPA and violation of Article 1 by virtue of the operation of Sub-sections 148(5)(b), (c) and (e) of the CPA. The complained provision is discriminatory, violates the right to be heard, the right to a fair hearing, the right to presumption of innocence and does not afford accused persons the enjoyment of fundamental rights and the right to equal protection under the laws of Tanzania as guaranteed under the ACHPR, the UDHR, the ICCPR. Notably, the case was filed after the Court

of Appeal of Tanzania had declared that section 148(5) of the Criminal Procedure Act does not violate the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, in the case of Attorney General versus Dickson Sanga Civil Appeal No 175 of 2020.

The Government of Tanzania was ordered by the court to submit within twelve (12) months from the date of notification of the judgment to report on the status of implementation of the decision set forth herein and

after that, every six (6) months until the Court considers that there has been full implementation thereof.

#### **2.1.4. Engagement in National and International Forums for Advocacy on Human rights.**

LHRC actively engages in national and international forums, advocating for human rights and contributing to important discussions.

**Table 2: Distribution of events that LHRC has participated in locally and internationally in 2023.**

No	Event	Theme
1	CSO week	Role of technology innovation in enhancing access to justice, focusing on its application in legal aid and human rights monitoring in Tanzania.
2	Engagement on the 77th session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR)	Enhancement of civic space and fundamental freedoms
3	Panel discussion in the NGO's Forum	Discussion on key ongoing trends on human rights and their bearing to the agenda 2063.
4	Advocacy for abolition of the death penalty.	Reviewed trends toward the abolition of the death penalty in Africa and what Tanzania has to learn.

The organization's participation in the CSOs Week in Arusha, themed "Technology and Society," signifies its acknowledgment of technology's evolving role in shaping society. LHRC demonstrates a commitment to leveraging technology for advancing human rights and improving access to justice.

LHRC's observer status at the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) since 2000 demonstrates its credibility and longstanding commitment to regional human rights advocacy. During the 77th Ordinary Session in Arusha, LHRC addressed the human rights situation in Tanzania, utilizing the platform to raise awareness and hold the state accountable at the international level. This active participation contributes to the broader discourse on human rights in the region.

LHRC's participation in the NGO Forum and discussions on ongoing trends in human rights shows the organization's commitment to staying informed about key issues.

LHRC, in partnership with several organizations, organized a side event advocating for the abolition of the death penalty.



*Picture 8: Participants of the side event session on abolition of death penalty held at African Tulip Hotel*

## **2.2.INCREASED ACCESS TO JUSTICE THROUGH LEGAL AID PROVISION**

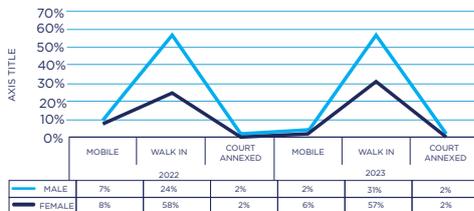
Legal aid provision is one of the programs implemented by LHRC in pursuing access to justice to the marginalized community. Legal aid provided by LHRC is governed by the Legal Aid Act of 2017 and regulations made there under, which aims to provide legal aid to people who cannot afford legal services.

### **2.2.1.Clients Attended through the Legal Aid program.**

During the period under review, LHRC significantly expanded its legal aid services, attending a total

number of 29,491 clients, a notable increase from the 18,294 clients served in 2022. The gender distribution of clients was 65% male and 35% female. LHRC surpassed its target, reaching 147% of the planned client reach. The increase is attributed to improved documentation through a digital system (Legal Aid Management System – LAMS) that can record multiple clients in a single case, Mama Samia Legal aid campaign, integration with the human monitoring program for direct referrals, and a growing community awareness of legal aid services. These factors collectively contributed to the successful expansion of LHRC's legal aid initiatives. The clients attended by LHRC are received through different channels.

**COMPARISON OF CLIENTS ATTENDED ACCORDING TO CHANNEL AND SEX BETWEEN 2022-2023**



*Graph 4: Comparison of clients attended according to channel and sex between 2022-2023*

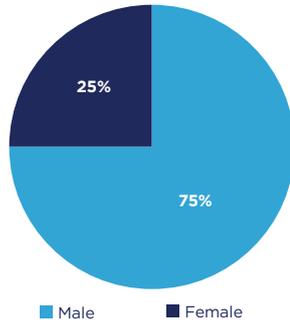
The data presented in the graph above indicates that, despite the concerted efforts by the LHRC to integrate legal aid services through women-centered programs, the distribution of women benefiting from these services continues to lag. However there has been a noticeable increase in the absolute number of women served, compared to the figures from the year 2022. Women still encounter significant barriers such as societal norms, cultural factors, economic disparities, and legal complexities that disproportionately limit their access to legal aid services.

Overall, while there has been some improvement in the representation of women among walk-in clients, there is a need for further efforts to ensure equitable access to legal aid services for women across all channels.

### **2.2.2. Distribution of Clients with Disabilities**

Among the total number of clients attended, PWDs constituted of 730 clients, out of which 75% are male clients and 25% female. This represents a significant increase of 123% from the reach in 2022.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PWD BY SEX IN 2023**



*Charts 4: Distribution of People with Disabilities clients by sex in 2023*

The representation of PWDs in the total client base underscores the LHRC's commitment to inclusivity and addressing the legal needs of individuals with disabilities. However, the sex distribution within this demographic indicates a notable imbalance, with a higher percentage of male clients compared to female clients.

Women with disabilities face compounded challenges due to the intersectionality of gender and disability. This intersection results in unique barriers, making it more difficult for these women to access essential services, including legal aid.

### 2.2.3. Children in Conflict with the Laws

In the period under review LHRC managed to assist 58 (Male 95% and Female 5%) children in conflict through mobile legal aid conducted in Ruanda Prison Juvenile Correctional Centre in Mbeya and Arusha. The attended children form 116% of the set target of 50 clients per year.

**DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW ATTENDED BY SEX IN 2023**



*Charts 5: Distribution of children in conflict with the law attended by sex in 2023*

The number of male clients is higher by 95% compared to that of female 5% this was due to the nature of the offences committed which are theft, rape, and sodomy. Females are the victims of these offences committed by those children in conflict with the law.

The data demonstrated above clearly show that there is a gap in the society particularly on raising male children as almost all remand homes and approved school are filled by them. The parents/guardians and public in general do not execute their primary duty of bringing up the boys in an accepted manner.



*Picture 9: LHCRC Caroline Mollel (Advocate) empowering children in conflict with law in Mbeya remand home on 15th June 2023 during mobile legal aid activity.*

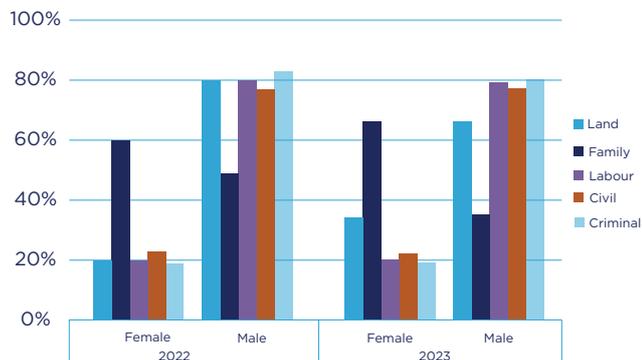


*Picture 10: LHCRC Legal Officer proving legal education at the Integrated Justice Centre Dodoma*

#### **2.2.4. Clients Attended by Case Category.**

In this reporting period LHCRC received 14995 land cases of which 66% are male clients and 34% female, 4578 family cases of which 35% are male and 65% female, 3507 labour cases of which 69% are male and 31% female, 4613 civil cases of which 77% are male and 23% female and 1798 criminal cases of which 81% are male and 19% female.

### CLIENTS ATTENDED BY CASE CATEGORY BETWEEN 2022-2023



Graph 5: Distribution of clients attended by case category and sex between 2022-2023.

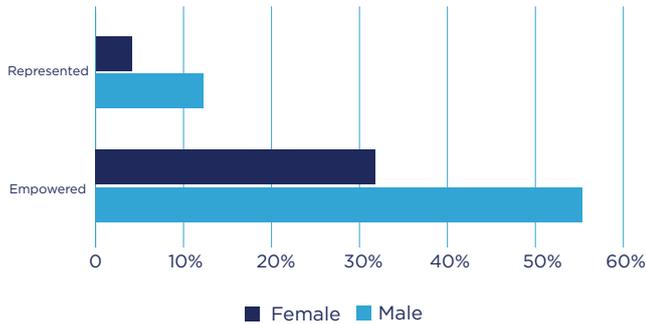
In land cases, majority of clients are from patrilineal societies which is believed only men own property. This notion has been carried for centuries, but there is still hope since some women can now own properties as sole owners or through joint ownership and some gather up their courage and fight their rights through the court procedures.

In the past report periods, there is a big gap between men and female when it comes on the issues of employment. The gap is caused by different factors including personal preferences, social economic constraints, and gender roles constraints. Even though legal services are provided free of charge but still the turn up is still too low due to limited mobility and resources among women.

### 2.2.5. Clients Empowerment and Representation in Courts

In this reporting period LHRC managed to empower 7245 clients for self-representation in court of which 63% were male clients and 37% female. The total number of 1224 clients were represented in court of which 74% were male clients and 26% female. LHRC legal aid is based on the pyramid principle of legal aid in which only a few are represented and more efforts in on the majority to access the legal knowledge, others are empowered for the self-representation, but few are represented.

### COMPARISON OF SELF REPRESENTED VERSUS REPRESENTED CLIENTS IN 2023

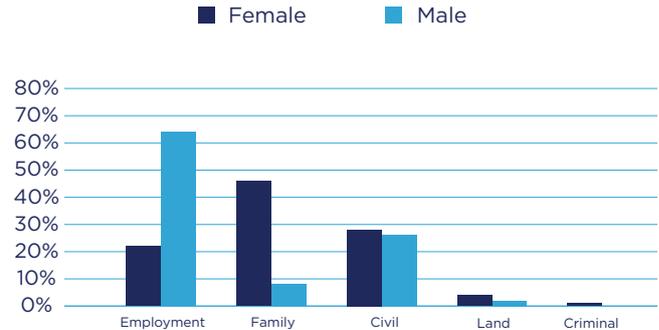


Graph 6: Comparison of clients empowered for self and represented in 2023

Women are fairly represented in court but looking at the ratio of the number of the clients received and those represented in court. The main consideration for the clients to be represented in court is for the complicated cases in which the clients cannot represent him/herself, aged clients, children, PWDs and the cases of public interest.

### 2.2.6. Reconciliation

In this reporting period, a total of 285 cases were subjected to reconciliation whereby 57% were male clients and 43% female clients. LHRC encourages clients to reconcile their cases where there is a possibility; this creates harmony in society, and it saves time to be wasted in the litigation. Among the cases subjected for reconciliation 44% were successful and the matter was closed, 35% are still pending and 21% were rated failed. For the cases which parties failed to reconcile were referred to the court with jurisdiction for determination.



Graph 7: Distribution of reconciled cases by case category in 2023.

The higher percentage of reconciliation among male's cases compared to female's cases in employment case category suggests potential disparities in the resolution process or the nature of the disputes. It also indicates proportional representation of the clients attended per sex under this category.

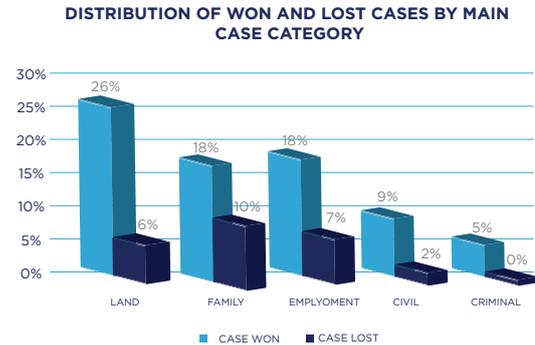
The significantly higher percentage of reconciliation among women's cases in family-related disputes indicates a greater willingness among women to pursue reconciliation or that the nature of family disputes often involves issues where reconciliation is more feasible or desirable.

The significantly higher percentage of reconciliation among women's cases in family-related disputes indicates a greater willingness among women to pursue reconciliation or that the nature of family disputes often involves issues where reconciliation is more feasible or desirable.

**2.2.7. Cases won in courts.**

In this reporting period LHRC recorded a total number of 209 cases which clients won in courts. Out of the 209 cases won 68% were male clients and 32% female clients. Also, LHRC recorded 52 cases which were lost in court of which 60% were male and 40% female. For

the cases which were successful there are in different stages of execution and those lost with good ground appeal have been preferred.



The relatively higher percentage of cases won in the land category suggests LHRC's effectiveness in handling land-related disputes. However, the presence of cases lost indicates that challenges or complexities may exist within some land disputes, highlighting areas for further advocacy or legal support.

While LHRC achieved a significant success rate in family-related cases, the percentage of cases lost indicates that some family disputes may present challenges in terms of legal resolution.

The success rate in employment-related cases reflects LHRC's ability to advocate for the rights of individuals in the workforce. However, the presence of cases lost suggests areas where further legal support or advocacy may be needed to address issues such as labor rights violations or unfair employment practices.

The lower percentage of cases won in the civil category indicates potential challenges or complexities in resolving civil disputes through legal aid. However, the relatively low percentage of cases lost suggests LHRC's effectiveness in navigating civil legal proceedings and advocating for favorable outcomes for clients.

The successful outcomes in criminal cases indicate LHRC's ability to provide effective legal representation and advocacy for individuals facing criminal charges. The absence of cases lost underscores LHRC's commitment to ensuring fair trials and upholding the rights of the accused within the criminal justice system. Understanding the outcomes of cases in each category can inform LHRC's efforts to tailor her legal aid services and advocacy strategies to address specific challenges or trends within different legal contexts.

## STORIES FROM OUR CLIENTS

### "Justice Unveiled: Bahati's Journey of Redemption and Recovery"

In January 2017, Bahati (not her real name) a resident of Arusha and a mother of a ten-year-old daughter was involved in a very bad accident. The accident resulted in her losing her leg, and she was bedridden for two years without support or any admission of fault from the driver and owner of the truck that hit Bahati.

Following her recovery, Bahati decided to claim compensation through legal means. Through relative reference, Bahati and her mother were able to seek assistance at the LHRC's Arusha office.

With the support of LHRC, Bahati filed a case against the owner of the vehicle and the insurance company of the truck involved. The case started in June 2019 and was concluded in October 2022 with her receiving compensation from the insurance company.

*"The case took about four years, there was a time when I was about to give up, but my lawyers remained encouraging,"* said Bahati during an interview.

*"It was only this center that was still believing that justice will be served, my family had given up saying that the one who caused the accident was rich, and I wouldn't be able to win against them,"* added Bahati who now works at a factory that makes reusable sanitary pads for women.

Through LHRC's support, the case was concluded with a verdict being on Bahati's side. The court ordered the insurance company to compensate her a significant amount of money which she used to purchase new land for herself, and also built a house for her mother in their village.

## "Unseen Shadows: The Enigmatic Detention of Five Fishermen Without Bail"

Six fishermen from Migori, who fish in Lake Babati, faced a harrowing ordeal that started with a night of fishing and ended in tragedy. Lohai (not his real name), one of the fishermen, was shot twice by Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) rangers, causing serious injuries that required multiple surgeries and left him bedridden for months.

***"I was shot in my hand and my left side, the bullet caused the rapture of my large intestine,"*** explained Lohai who was operated on two times. It was a life and death situation for Lohai who was bedridden for four months and was in and out of hospital for a year. To date, Lohai has not fully recovered, and he cannot perform any hard tasks.

This came to LHRC's attention after their employer came to our Arusha Legal aid Centre for legal support. The fishermen believe that if it was not for LHRC legal intervention their lives

would have taken a worse turn.

Fellow fishermen who were with Lohai on the day of the incident had to save him from trying to drown himself, ***"he was just crying about what would happen to his family, he was desperate and in pain, and he wanted to throw himself out of the boat,"*** said Mushi (not his real name).

Mushi, who is originally from Moshi, re-lived the memory of the night by explaining that ***"it was terrifying, and I only see something like that in the movies"***. He never thought it would happen to people like him who were trying to make their living honestly.

Following due diligence from LHRC's team, the team concluded that foul play was involved in the case of the fishermen. LHRC intervened to ensure the fishermen were taken to court, by then they had stayed in the Mto wa Mbu Police station for twelve days.

In a meticulous legal battle, LHRC ensured the group was out on bail, this was done in two months since their arrests.

*“We were very hopeful when LHRC took our case, we were consoling each other that justice will be served in our case as we had full faith in LHRC”,* said Mushi who is now free after the case was concluded on October 20, 2023, letting all of them free.

#### Disrupted Lives

Apart from the lost time and mental hurdles, the case has also led to the break-up of the fishermen’s families.

*“During the situation, my wife had to leave together with my two children,”* said Kilai (not his real name).

*“I can’t blame her, it was not her fault,” added Kilai. At the moment, Lohai is still struggling to make an end meet for his four children. He said “I have become a beggar”* due to the affliction imparted on him.

The group believes that there was gross abuse of the TANAPA mandate and violation of rights

during the arrest.

*“We cannot call that an arrest, it was an abduction, these people abuse their power frequently and this has caused endless suffering to people”* added Kilai.

Even though fishing is recognized in the area and fishermen receive their licenses from the local council, the incident and other related cases have caused many of the fishermen in the area to become fearful.

*“Fishermen should be free in their areas, most of our young men are facing extensive challenges when going in the lake for fishing,”* said Nuru (not her real name) who earns her living from buying and reselling from the fishermen.

The fishermen are grateful for the legal support and have promised to direct anyone who faces rights abuse to the LHRC, *“we didn’t pay anyone for the assistance, but the lawyers there saved our lives,”* emphasized John (not his real name), one of the victims of the incident.

## "From Abuse to Victory: Aksa Masima's Journey to Justice and Freedom"

Aksa's journey to the LHRC began when she sought a divorce from her husband, whom she had been married to since 1984. Over the years, she endured torture, beatings, and sexual abuse without consent. Despite their impoverished beginnings, they became prosperous together through business and agriculture. However, her husband's behavior changed in 2019, leading to physical and sexual violence, denial of access to their assets, and infidelity.

*"In the past, I have been assaulted and got my hands scratched, but I decided to carry on with it because I am a woman." After a while, my husband changed more as we became a wealthy family in the village; we built a nice house and purchased production land; he found side chicks; he no longer valued me as his wife, and every time I requested money for daily family necessities, he offered me nothing at all, so I kept going to be beaten and harassed." (Translated from Swahili language).*

Despite enduring years of abuse, Aksa decided to file a criminal case against her husband, who was sentenced to six months in prison or a fine. After his release, the abuse continued, prompting Aksa to seek legal assistance from the LHRC in 2019. She filed for divorce and property division, eventually winning a case in 2023 where she received an equal share of the property and was granted a divorce.

*"I advise my fellow Tanzanian women not to be afraid to seek legal help, and not to fear going to court. It is better to get a divorce than to continue in a marriage of abuse and beatings. LHRC truly opened my eyes and helped me a lot. May God bless all those who dedicated themselves to helping me, I have nothing to repay them with." (Translated from Swahili language).*

Aksa's victory is significant not only for her but also for women in Tanzania, as it grants her the right to own property, support herself economically, and provide for her children independently.

## "From Chains to Freedom: Lobulu's 20-Year Odyssey Behind Bars"

When the judge sentenced him to twenty years in prison in 2020, Lobulu (not his real name) thought it was the end of his life. Thanks to the LHRC intervention this sentence was later overturned in an appeal.

Born and raised in Duka Bovu ward in Arusha region, Lobulu earns his living as a mechanic. In 2020, he was arrested by a couple of Police who accused him of being a poacher.

*"I was driving my motorcycle coming from a well near my home, suddenly a green car appeared, and the Police took me,"* Lobulu narrated the ordeal. *"I was taken to a station where they tortured me and broke my arm. They did not want to hear anything, but a confession on what they were saying I did, while I didn't do anything"* added Lobulu.

After staying in remand prison for a while, Lobulu was taken to court due to COVID-19 instructions which urged the police to reduce the number of the population in remand.

After hearing of the charges that were facing him, he was sentenced to twenty years in prison, he complained that even the motorcycle presented as evidence was not the

same which he was arrested with, and many other legal gaps were overlooked.

Thanks to his uncle who visited the Legal and Human Right Centre for assistance, LHRC sent her advocate to revisit the whole case and defended him in the Court of Appeal.

*"My case started to go faster than colleagues who had hired private lawyers,"* recounts Lobulu on his appeal process.

*"The good thing is I didn't pay anything, I was heavily relieved when LHRC intervened, and they were always kind to me,"* explained Lobulu who is now happy to return home and cater to his four children and his wife.

LHRC went on perused the evidence presented by the prosecution side, showing the gaps that existed, this was enough to show an innocent man was put in jail and finally the Court of Appeal announced Lobanguti as a freeman.

Lobulu remains grateful for having regained his freedom, but he wants the situation to not happen to anyone, *"Human rights need to be strengthened, the judges can now jail you for no reason",* said Lobulu with teary eyes.

## 2.3. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS FOR EVIDENCE-BASED ADVOCACY AND ENHANCE AWARENESS ON LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

### 2.3.1. Research for effective Advocacy.

LHRC has been actively monitoring human rights, producing the Tanzania Human Rights Reports annually. This report has proven to be highly valuable, serving as a crucial reference document for various stakeholders, including duty bearers. The information contained in the report has been utilized across diverse platforms such as meetings, training sessions, workshops, seminars, and in different educational websites.

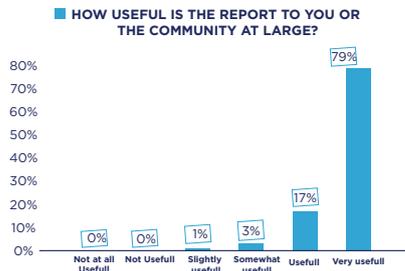
Stakeholders, including duty bearers, have found the Human Rights Report 2022 to be instrumental in informing discussions and decision-making processes related to human rights issues in Tanzania. The report's credibility and reliability are evident as it has been referenced not only in internal platforms but also in external human rights reports. Notably, the Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP) utilized the LHRC's report in producing a specific report on women's rights and access to justice . Additionally,

the U.S Department of State incorporated the LHRC's findings in the Tanzania 2022 Human Rights Report.

Witchcraft-related attacks and killings continued to be a problem and were largely underreported, according to Under the Same Sun, a Christian organization advocating for the rights of persons with albinism. According to the LHRC's 2020 report, there were 112 witchcraft-related killings in 2020. Major victims or targets of such killings were often children or elderly women. In 2015 the government outlawed witchdoctors in an attempt to curtail killings of persons with albinism. Attacks on persons with albinism declined, but there was one reported case of a person with albinism being attacked during the year. Persons with albinism remained at risk of violence, however, especially during election times, since some ritual practitioners sought body parts from persons with albinism in the belief they could be used to bring power, wealth, and good fortune. According to the Africa Albinism Network, police arrested a resident of Shinyanga region on August 28 after he allegedly attempted to purchase the body parts of a woman with albinism for seven million Tanzanian shillings (\$3,020). On April 27, LHRC condemned the attempted amputation of a person with albinism in Dar es Salaam. At the year's end, there was no suspect in police custody.

#### *Screen shot 2: Tanzania 2022 Human Rights Report*

Evidence of report use was also documented in the survey on report relevance and usefulness, conducted in December 2023. In terms of the relevance of the report, 152 participants were asked how useful the reports are to them or the community at large . Like in the previous year, most stakeholders who said they had used at least one of LHRC's human rights reports 79% said they found the reports to be very useful, followed by 17% who said they found them to be useful, somewhat useful, and slightly useful.



*Graph 8: Percentage of Responses on Report Usefulness (N=152)*

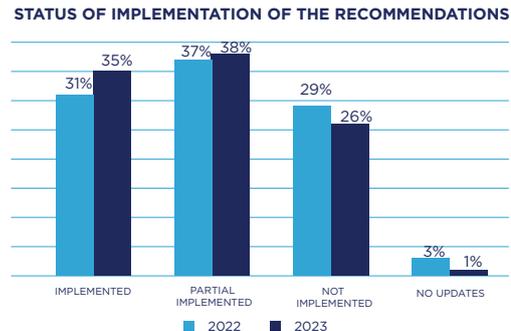
The report has also been extensively used in media programmes in 2023 as a results media such as ITV, Capital Radio, EA Radio, and Azam used the finding in the preparation of various programs aimed to advocate for human rights. Community media working with LHRC also used the reports to raise public awareness on various issues of human rights concern.



*Picture 11: LHRC Executive Director alongside LHRC's team during the launch of the THRR 2022 in April 2023.*

### 2.3.2. Status of Implementation of Recommendations

In 2023, LHRC continued to assess implementation of the recommendations made in the Tanzania Human Rights Report. In the 2022 human rights report edition, the assessment shows that the percentage of implemented recommendations slightly increased from 31% in the 2021 report to 35% in the 2022 report, while partially implemented recommendations increased by 1%. Despite this progress, most key recommendations on civil and political rights, including legal reforms, remain and are yet to be fully implemented.



*Graph 9: Status of implementation of THRR recommendations (2015 – 2021).*

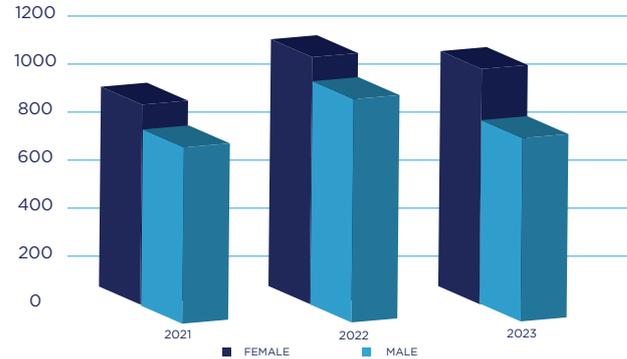
According to the above graph, in 2023 there is an increase of 4% for all implemented recommendations compared to 2022 while partially implemented recommendations slightly increased by 1% in 2023. On case category labour was 20%, murder 20% while compensation was 60% indicating that most cases were successful, and clients were full compensated.

## 2.4. ENHANCED MONITORING AND RESPONSE TO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

### 2.4.1. Improved Documentation of Human Rights Violations

In 2023 a total of 1919 incidents were reported and validated through the Haki Kiganjani System. According to the overall analysis females were the leading victims by 56% while males were 44%. This has been the trend from the year 2021 whereby women related violations were 52% in 2022 52%, which means women are consistently continuing to be victims of violations. This has been the trend from the year 2021 whereby women related violations where 52% in 2022 which means women are consistently continuing to be victims of violations.

**DISTRIBUTION OF HUMAN RIGHT VIOLETIONS BY YEAR AND SEX FROM 2021-2023**

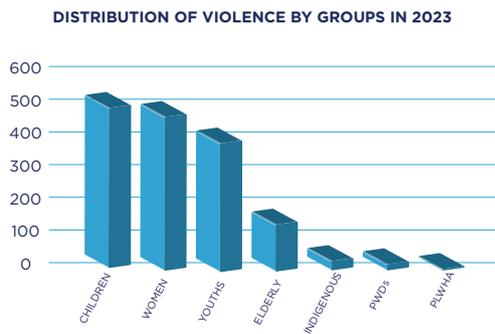


*Graph 10: Trend analysis of human rights violations by sex.*

According to the above graph the trend for human right violations among female has been steadily increasing. Females continue to face a higher incidence of human rights violations due to deep-rooted gender inequalities, cultural norms perpetuating discrimination, prevalence of sexual violence, economic disparities, child marriage, limited education, legal and judicial gaps, workplace discrimination, cultural stigma, and lack of empowerment.

### 2.4.2. Distribution of Human Rights Violations by Group Category

In 2023 according to the overall analysis, children rights were more violated by 37% incidents, followed by women with 26% incidents, Youth with 24% incidents, Elderly with 9% incidents, indigenous with 2% incidents, PWDs with 1% incidents, and PLWHA with less than 1% incidents.



Graph 11: Incidences by Group Categories in 2023

According to the above graph children rights were more violated, the key drivers were rape, sodomy, early pregnancy, physical beatings, burning of body parts, and desertion. Children and young people are

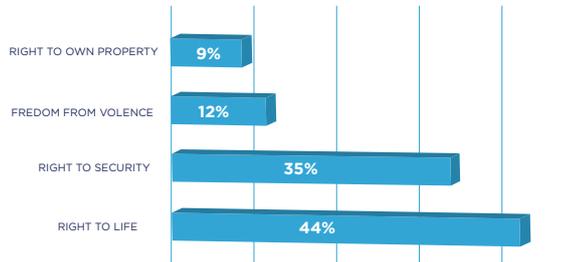
especially exposed to rights violations because they are dependent on adults, which can at times heighten risk, for instance reported issues of rape and sodomy are perpetrated by close family members who are caretaker on trusted people closer to children like teachers, and church leaders.

Women primarily impacted by rape and gender-based violence (GBV) while Children, on the other hand, often grapple with the harsh reality of child abuse. Among the youth, economic issues such as unfair termination in the workplace are prevalent. The elderly population faces abuse, particularly in the forms of discrimination and witchcraft associated killings.

### 2.4.3. Distribution of Human Rights Violations by Rights Categories

According to the analysis, among the 32 mapped human rights violation categories, the most violated rights for the year 2023 were safety and security with 44% incidents followed by right to life with 35% incidents followed by right to freedom from violence with 12% incidents and lastly the right to own property with 9% incidents.

### MOST VIOLATED RIGHTS 2023



Graph12: Distribution of most violated rights in 2023.

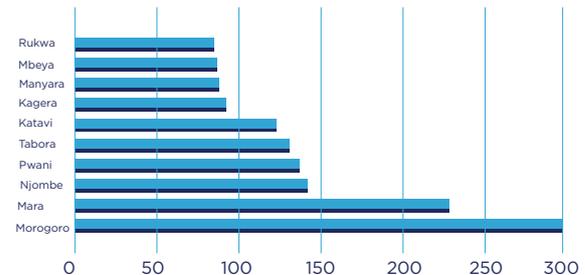
The right to life was the most violated right and this was attributed mainly to incidences of mob violence resulting in fatal outcomes, disputes arising between farmers and pastoralists, femicide and killings associated with witchcraft beliefs. The right to security was accelerated by acts of rape, child abuse, sodomy, GBV, abduction, corporal punishment at home and at school, burning of body parts and assaults. The right to safety and security was accelerated by acts of rape, child abuse, sodomy, GBV, abduction, corporal punishment at home and at school, burning of body parts and assaults. The right to be free from violence was accelerated by incidents of gender-based violence

(GBV) and rape. The right to property ownership was primarily accelerated by incidents of evictions, land disputes, and challenges related to inheritance.

### 2.4.4. Distribution of Human Rights Violations by Location

In 2023, Morogoro reported the highest percentage of human rights violations at 15%, followed by Mara at 11%. Other regions with notable percentages of reported violations included Njombe (7%), Pwani (6%), Tabora (6%), Katavi (6%), Kagera (5%), Manyara (5%), Mbeya (5%), and Rukwa (5%).

### DISTRIBUTION OF INCIDENCE WITHIN 10 REGIONS WITH HIGHER VIOLATIONS IN 2023

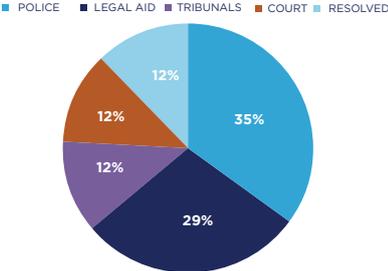


Graph 13: Distribution of regions with high human rights violations in 2023.

The above graph highlights that Morogoro and Mara regions experience higher rates of human rights violations. This is attributed to unique factors such as land-related conflicts between pastoralists and farmers, persistent gender-based violence, societal acceptance of violence against women and children due to the patriarchal nature of the society, and increased reporting of human rights violations in these regions. These distributions emphasize the need for focused interventions and initiatives to address specific challenges in each area.

**2.4.5. Follow up and Response for Human Rights Violations**

LHRC, in collaboration with other stakeholders, followed up 55% of the reported issues according to the nature of the reported issues. The majority of issues followed by LHRC are pending at the police stations, mainly involving criminal matters outside LHRC's mandate. About 12% of issues have been successfully resolved, spanning family, police, and tribunal levels. Around 29% of the cases were referred to legal aid, particularly for legal assistance for court representation or empowerment for self-representation, notably in land-related issues.



*Graph 14: Distribution of responded human rights violations in 2023.*

Some issues were referred to legal aid, social welfare offices, police gender desk and others for advocacy. Also, other issues are awaiting judgment in various courts and tribunals.



*Picture 12: Some of Super monitors and the Director of Empowerment and Accountability during the feedback meeting on quality response of human rights.*

#### **2.4.6. Increased Reporting of Human Rights Violations through Friends of Haki**

LHRC has observed an increasing number of reported human rights violations, attributing this surge to the recruitment of 69 (55% female and 45% male) new human rights monitors. After the post-training, there is a consistent escalation in reported issues, now better categorized in the system, indicating the positive impact of the new monitors on the accuracy of reporting and categorization processes. In terms of gender issues there is also an increased reporting of issues related to femicide and gender-based violence due to increased number of women among monitors and the training on gender mainstreaming.

#### **2.4.7. Human Rights Awareness with the Tanzania Police Force (TPF)**

In 2023, the LHRC conducted a police awareness program on human rights and gender in Tanzania, involving 5,290 participants who are police officers training for promotion, fresh recruits undergoing police training, and existing officers. Out of these, 4,390 were trained in Tanzania mainland, with 20% being female and 80% male. The remaining participants were 900

were male being 70% while 30% female trained in Zanzibar.

The data suggests a gender disparity, particularly in the enrolment of women in police-related courses. The gap in women's participation is attributed to gender-related perceptions, indicating a potential challenge or barrier for women pursuing careers in law enforcement.



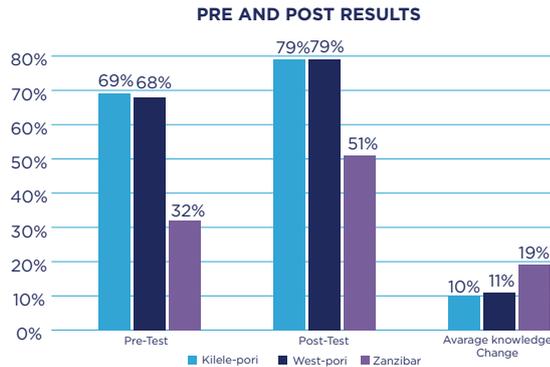
*Picture 13: The Director of Empowerment and Accountability Ms. Felista Mauya Presenting to the Police Officer at Kilele Pori Camp-Moshi.*

As part of the training LHRC conducted evaluation (pre and post assessment) during the training to measure the ability of the police officers on their understanding of human rights and gender concept.

According to the analysis of the pre and post evaluation conducted it shows that in Kilimanjaro region in

Kilele Pori and West Pori camps were 69% and 68% respectively while at Zanzibar in Kiashange camp were 32%. For Post evaluation results in Kilele Pori and West Pori camps were 79% and 79% respectively while at Kiashange camp it was 51%.

This indicates that there was more awareness of gender and human rights issues in Kilele Pori and West Pori camps in Kilimanjaro region while there is an increase of awareness at Kiashange camp in Zanzibar, but it also calls for more training programs for the same in Zanzibar



Graph 15: Distribution of pre and post evaluation for police training in 2023



SECTION

# 03

## SECTION 3:

# IMPROVED SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

LHRC has been engaging government actors, policymakers, regulatory authorities, corporations, civil societies, communities, and media to address gender inequality and human rights violations. The primary focus remains on ensuring government and investor accountability for sustainable economic development through the promotion of human rights standards, advocating the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, research, stakeholder engagement, and improving access to remedies for human rights violations in business practices.

### **3.1. ENHANCED IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS THAT PROTECT SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS.**

#### **3.1.1. Evidence-based Advocacy for Implementation and Enforcement of Laws and Policies Undertaken.**

LHRC has been vigilant in ensuring that social justice is a reality in Tanzania by broadly addressing the whole concept of corporate social accountability. In 2023, LHRC conducted a study on the Impact of

Climate Change on Human Rights. The study unveiled the situation of the climate change and its impact to the socio- economic rights in Tanzania.

The findings were disseminated to various stakeholders such as UNDP, UNESCO, and UNICEF who are responding to climate change issues and working on the SDG 13 as part of their implementation



*Screen shot 4:QR Code on the Dissemination of Impact of Climate Change on Socio Economic &Rights in Tanzania*

activities. The disseminated findings were also linked with the role of technology during CSO week which was themed “technology and society”, It was noted that technology plays a key role in climate change mitigation and has been the subject of considerable attention in science and policy.



*Picture 14: A picture taken during the documentation of climate change's impacts on socio-economic rights in Mwanza, December 2023.*

The findings were disseminated to various stakeholders such as UNDP, UNESCO, and UNICEF who are responding to climate change issues and working on the SDG 13 as part of their implementation activities. The disseminated findings were also linked with the role of technology during CSO week which was themed “technology and society”, It was noted that technology plays a key role in climate change mitigation and has

been the subject of considerable attention in science and policy. LHRC also, developed four (4) policy briefs in agriculture, fishery, settlement, and livestock to advocate for policy and legal reforms on the issues pertaining to impact of climate change on socio and economic rights in Tanzania.

## **3.2. ENHANCED CORPORATE COMPLIANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

### **3.2.1. Increased Corporate Compliance and Accountability in Selected Corporate.**

Compliance is an ongoing process that requires constant monitoring and documentation. LHRC continue to engage corporate companies to stay up to date on the latest regulations and ensure that their systems, processes, and procedures are adhering to international human rights standards and if any gaps are identified they may result in significant human rights violations.

#### **3.2.1.1. Effective Implementation of Recommendations by North Mara Gold Mine**

LHRC documented the positive progress in implementation of recommendations provided to North Mara Gold Mine on complying with human

rights standards. This is a result of the collaborative engagement of LHRC and other likeminded organizations with North Mara Gold Mine on how better the mine could comply with human rights standards while considering the local context of operations. These recommendations are summarized below according to different areas of engagement.

**1. Security and Human Right:** NMGM has responded to LHRC's recommendations by improving its adherence to human rights standards and enhancing security operations with the local community. Key measures include establishing a community development committee, employing private corporate security guards, and engaging local guards through SunguSungu. The company has formalized its commitment through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Tanzania Police Force, emphasizing a safer environment and effective communication. Training sessions for security personnel and police highlight NMGM's dedication to compliance with human rights standards, incident escalation procedures, and investigation requirements.

**2. Grievance Management Procedures:** LHRC advocated for an effective grievance mechanism at NMGM to address human rights issues. NMGM, in response, reviewed and refined its grievance manual, establishing an accessible resolution process covering 11 neighbouring villages. The mechanism includes toll-free phone lines, landlines, notice boards, local grievance handling at the village level, and community relations offices outside mining areas. These measures aim to enhance transparency and communication, providing avenues for addressing grievances against North Mara Gold Mine.

**3. Land Issues:** LHRC consistently recommended fair compensation with an independent valuation process. In response, North Mara Gold Mine provided TZS 27.4 billion compensation to 6,906 people affected by the Kamarera project and TZS 1.8 billion ex gratia payments to 1,675 individuals from Nyamichele and Morecambe villages. The mine is also developing a Resettlement Action Plan for affected individuals. To raise awareness, NMGM is providing land acquisition training to Local Government Leaders from the 11 surrounding villages.

**4. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):** LHRC recommended that NMGM demonstrate a firm commitment to complying with social responsibility standards. In response, the mine has enhanced infrastructure in neighbouring schools and health facilities, facilitated access to water for the community, supported the establishment of 21 agribusiness groups, and initiated an agribusiness project benefiting 100 youth in Matongo. Furthermore, NMGM has implemented a water supply project serving Nyangoto, Nyabichune, Mjini kati, and Matongo villages within Matongo ward, as well as constructed the Nyangoto dispensary in Matongo ward.



*Picture 15: LHRC and Other Like-Minded Organization during the Visit to Youth Investment Project Established by North Mara Gold Mine on 31st March 2023*

**5. Water and Environment Management:** LHRC recommended improved water management practices at NMGM, emphasizing the necessity of treating wastewater from operations to prevent adverse environmental effects and ensure the safety and cleanliness of water for the surrounding community. Consequently, NMGM now conducts quarterly groundwater monitoring and has established joint water management teams with local communities. Additionally, drainage trenches have been constructed to capture seepage from the tailing storage facility, and the company submits an annual environmental monitoring report to National Environmental Management Council (NEMC).

**6. Water and Environment Management:** In response to LHRC's recommendation for improved water management, NMGM has implemented proactive measures, including quarterly groundwater monitoring, collaboration with local communities through joint water management teams, and construction of drainage trenches to capture seepage. Additionally, the company submits an annual environmental monitoring report to

NEMC. These actions reflect NMGM's commitment to responsible water management, addressing environmental concerns and safeguarding the community's water safety.



*Picture 16: LHRC and other Like-Minded Organization Organizations during the Visit on Water Management Areas of the North Mara Gold Mine on 30th March 2023*

**3.2.1.2. Supported Protection of Labour Rights**

LHRC ensures that victims of human rights in the business sectors are remediated, and the responsible contributors are held accountable by ensuring that the companies respect human rights and comply with the labor standards. LHRC engaged and worked together

with the Labour associations' rights to enhance respect and promotion of labour rights in the country. Thus, LHRC was engaged with Tanzania Association of Drivers Workers Union (TADWU), an association advocating for workers' rights in the transportation sector to discuss and agree on how best workers' rights can be advocated in the country. This resulted in partnership with TADWU to advocate for worker's rights in the transportation sector and regulation requiring LATRA to forcefully require drivers to be certified by the authority to be able to conduct transportation services.



*Picture 17: The Tanzania Association of Driver's Workers Union (TADWU) and LHRC during discussion on worker' rights in the transportation sector on 7th March 2023 at LHRC Office*

### 3.3. ENHANCED ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE AND EFFECTIVE REMEDIES, BOTH JUDICIAL AND NON-JUDICIAL

#### 3.3.1. Provision of Legal Support to Communities/ Victims of Violation of Socio-economic and Environmental Rights.

Access to effective remedy is a core component of the UN Guiding Principles on the Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). Guiding Principle 25, in Pillar III on access to remedy, reminds States to "take appropriate steps to ensure" that those affected by business-related human rights abuses within their territory and/or jurisdiction "have access to effective remedy".

In 2023, LHRC assisted a total of five clients, comprising one female and four males. Among these clients, four have been compensated cases in different courts related to compensation and one criminal matter is pending on court.

According to the overall analysis of the case categories, 20% pertained to labour, 20% to murder cases resulting from land disputes, and the majority, 60%, revolved around compensation. This suggests that a substantial number of cases were resolved through compensation.



*Picture 18: Hands of a woman, resident of Dar es Salaam, who suffered harm after using a soap produced by a certain company in Dar es salaam.*

#### 3.3.2. Support of Local Government Authorities on Access to Remedy

The Local government authorities play a huge role in facilitating remedies to the victims of business operations in areas with high investment projects, especially in areas with considerable number of mining activities, thus their engagement is crucial. Due to the prevalence of the reported incidents of human rights violations from corporate operations in 2023 LHRC engaged the local government authority from Geita and Mara regions for joint interventions . This resulted in the establishment of a network between LHRC, likeminded organization and representatives from the local government authorities in Tarime, Geita and Butiama to follow up issues of reported incidences of abuse from the existing corporate operations.



*Picture 18: building workshop at the LGA level on the role and involvement of LGA s and local leaders on access to remedy on 24th November 2023 in Mwanza*

One of the followed cases was a labour case against Geita Gold Mine (GGM) whereby a man named Baraka Majaliwa (not his real name) claimed to have been unfairly terminated by GGM when he was on the sick leave. He was an employee of the company since 2012 but was terminated after suffering occupational injuries. In 2014 he was terminated, and he has not been compensated from the said termination. LHRC is currently supporting and providing legal assistance to be compensated by the employer.



SECTION

04

## SECTION 4:

# IMPROVED LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS GOVERNING SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

LHRC continued to use a broad-based human rights approach through participatory, holistic, evidence-based, tailored, and ethical responses to promote groups rights Women, Children and People with Disabilities. This program depends on partnership and community mobilization, focusing both on empowerment of women and girls and engagement of boys and men. LHRC has continued leveraging growing political momentum for positive change to impact the lives of women, children and PWDs, and increasing advocacy for these groups to demand accountability.

### **4.1. INCREASED LEGAL AWARENESS OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND PWDS IN THE COMMUNITY**

#### **4.1.1. The community is Aware of the Rights of the Women, Children and PWDs**

##### **4.1.1.1. Commemoration of Regional and International Days**

Commemorations play a crucial role in raising awareness, advancing advocacy campaigns, building solidarity, conducting educational initiatives, catalyzing social change, fostering bridge-building, and monitoring progress. These events provide platforms for LHRC and other likeminded to address historical injustices, promote civic engagement, and contribute to the development of a just and equitable society.

During this reporting period, LHRC managed to commemorate different regional and international days as indicated in the table below:

**Table : Show commemorations LHRC commemorated in 2023.**

SN	Commemoration	Theme	Area	LHRC's Focus
1.	International Day of Education	<i>"To invest in people, priorities in education"</i>	Right to Education	LHRC emphasized the re-entry program for girls both in primary and secondary back to school after pregnancy in the formal education sector which is one of the human rights.
2.	Zero tolerance to FGM day	<i>"Partnering with Men and Boys to Transform Social and Gender Norms to End FGM".</i>	Women/ Child rights	LHRC emphasized the importance of collaboration, gender-transformative approaches, and community engagement in the fight against FGM. During the commemoration it highlighted the role of men and boys as critical partners in efforts to end FGM and promote gender equality and social justice.
3.	International Women's Day	Digital: Innovation and Technology for Gender Equality	Women rights	LHRC organized the event for women in Bagamoyo district and provided Legal aid services and trained them on how to integrate technology in their small businesses so as to attract new customers and promote their business to attain socio economic rights.

SN	Commemoration	Theme	Area	LHRC's Focus
4.	World Press Freedom Day	Shaping the Future of Rights: Freedom of expression as a driver for all other human rights	Media and Press Freedom	LHRC participated in commemoration of the world press Freedom Day in Zanzibar where LHRC showcase our work and organized a side event which we assessed media laws with specific focus on media and broadcast policy of 2003.
5.	Day of the African Child	The Rights of the Child in the digital environment	Child rights	Through this commemoration, the government committed to address issues raised during the Children parliament that was organized by LHRC.
6.	International Democracy Day	Empowering the next generation	Democracy and good governance	Through this event LHRC managed to launch a book on "30 years of multiparty in Tanzania", also there was recommendations that were submitted to the Registrar of political parties in Tanzania which were featured in the reforms of electoral laws.
7.	International day of the Elimination of Violence Against Women	'UNITE! Invest to prevent violence against women and girls	Women rights	LHRC commemorated these 16 days through matching on the first day with other likeminded organization also this led to the commemoration of International Human Rights Day on 10th December 2023.

SN	Commemoration	Theme	Area	LHRC's Focus
8.	Human Rights Day	75th anniversary of the UDHR (1948 – 2023).	Human Rights	LHRC commemorated the Human Right Day by reflecting on 75 years of Universal Declaration of Human Rights emphasized our commitment to the Bills of Rights as enshrined in the constitution.

#### 4.1.1.2. Empowerment on Digital Technology for Women.

Following the LHRC's initiative, 43% of the total groups (6 out of 14) attended the session and subsequently opened social media pages to promote their businesses. One of the groups went even further by organizing an additional session on digital usage for entrepreneurship. This initiative empowered 300 women with digital and technology skills, enabling them to utilize technology effectively in commemoration of 2023 International Women's Day. Many of these empowered women own businesses and are part of the beneficiaries of the Local Government Authority (LGA) loans groups. These efforts reflect the impact of LHRC's empowerment initiatives, particularly through the involvement of empowered women councilors in Coastal Region. The

focus on digital and technology skills equips women with valuable tools to enhance their businesses and connect with a broader audience through online platforms. This initiative not only marks a celebration of Women's Day but also contributes to the economic empowerment and entrepreneurial success of these women. *“I have learned a lot through this session. I got here early and was waiting to understand about this session. I loved the fact that digital has also its problems which we have been made aware of. I was using Instagram for our group business but was surprised why I have very few likes and customers and now I know why. I will change the issue and come back with a testimony. Technology is good if only we use it effectively”.* (Translated from Kiswahili language) Madam Mwanaid Mohammed Shumia, participant from Bagamoyo District.



*Picture 19: Women listening attentively during the empowerment session on women in digital technology in 2023 at Bagamoyo District.*

#### **4.1.1.3. Improved Handling of Juveniles and Children in Conflict with the Law.**

LHRC through the trained advocates managed to provide legal aid to the children in conflict with the law and reached out to a total of 168 children where 96% were male and 4% were female. The predominant reasons for boys' involvement in legal issues were attributed to cultural norms, peer influence, social expectations, and gender roles within the community. Various court stakeholders expressed their appreciation for the legal aid services offered by LHRC. A social welfare representative from Kisumu Juvenile Court

specifically commended the organization. "I don't want LHRC advocates to leave this center. You have shown the difference from other lawyer, and I wish this service could have could be extended to other Juvenile Courts." Asha Mbarouk, Social Welfare Officer Kisumu Juvenile Court.



*Picture 20: LHRC officer providing legal aid to a JD a child committed at the Approved School, Mbeya.*

#### **4.1.1.3. Improve Protection of Women's against Femicide.**

LHRC launched a femicide study to uncover the prevalence and root causes of femicide. The study offers valuable data for policymakers, law enforcement, and civil society, shedding light on overlooked issues. This initiative marks a significant milestone in promoting

gender equality and protecting women's rights. The study found that there is absence of specific legislation on femicide or GBV in Tanzania, leading femicide to be perceived as normal deaths and killings under existing penal code provisions thus emphasizing the urgent need for a dedicated legal framework to address and combat femicide effectively. The findings are expected to drive informed discussions and advocacy efforts, contributing to the prevention and combat of gender-based violence. The study uncovered alarming rates of femicide in Tanzania, highlighting systemic issues of gender inequality, discrimination, and inadequate legal protection for women.



Picture 21: The Executive Director LHRC with different stakeholders during the Femicide Study Report launch in Arusha 2023.

## 4.1.2. Increase Social Accountability of Duty Bearers and Stakeholders in Addressing Challenges Affecting the Rights of Women, Children and PWDs.

### 4.1.2.1. Women's Leadership and Effective Representation

#### i. Improved Effective Leadership and Representation.

LHRC has observed a notable increase in women aspiring to be candidates in the 2024 Local Government Elections in the Pwani region, attributed to the empowerment initiatives led by women councilors. The numbers in various areas are as follows: Rufiji 58, Mkuranga 117, Kisarawe 100, Mafia 4, Kibaha 31, Bagamoyo 43, and Kibiti 28.

Mwanahamisi Salum, an aspirant from Rufiji, remarked, *"While being a female politician presents its challenges, the councilors have offered us hope and reassurance, committing to support us every step of the way. Their motivation and inspiration make us confident that if they have overcome obstacles, we too can achieve success in this political journey."* (Translated from Kiswahili language).

LHRC has been actively advocating for and empowering

women in Pwani to assume leadership positions as part of its thematic areas, aiming to enhance and capitalize on available opportunities to ensure gender equality. These efforts have been crucial, particularly considering the barriers faced by women due to cultural norms, political party dynamics, lack of confidence, limited knowledge, patriarchal systems, and an unsupportive environment hindering women from realizing their full potential.

In the LGA Elections for deputy council chairperson, a total of 5 women applied in Pwani and 11 in Mtwara. The results indicated 2 women winning in Pwani, constituting 33%, and 1 woman winning in Mtwara, representing 20% of the total candidates.



Picture 22: A member of Parliament from Pwani constituent (fourth standing from left hand) and few Rufiji Women aspirants for the Local Governments Elections at Pwani region in 2023.

**ii. Increased Access of LGA Loans to Women, Youth and PWDs**

In Pwani, from 2022 to 2023, a total of 925 groups were formed, with 88% being women's groups and 22% being youth groups. Among these, 19% of the groups received loans and successfully initiated various small businesses, including soap making, cashew nuts businesses, restaurants, fisheries, and more.

Remarkably, women in the Mafia district ventured into a fishery business, a practice that had not been culturally accepted before. Traditionally, women were believed to bring calamities near the ocean, especially for fishing purposes. Despite facing challenges, these women are receiving support from councilors to overcome their struggles, and they are being introduced to other blue economy initiatives.

This initiative has contributed to changing attitudes towards women's economic engagements and challenging myths associated with male-dominated activities, leading to a shift in gender roles. Economic empowerment has proven to be crucial, providing women with economic independence, boosting their confidence, and helping them avoid and reduce their exposure to gender-based violence.

Moza Gogomeko, a councilor from Mchukwi ward in Kibiti, highlighted the importance of raising awareness on entrepreneurship. ***“Many women lacked awareness in this area, leading to difficulties in repayment and requesting smaller loan amounts without planning for business sustainability.”*** (Translated from Kiswahili)

Awareness sessions have been launched to enhance their understanding of entrepreneurship, encouraging them to think big. This effort has yielded positive results, with a woman group in Michukwi receiving a substantial amount of 17 million, indicating the success of the initiative in promoting economic empowerment and entrepreneurship among women.



*Picture 23: LHRC SPO Speaking with women in Rufiji concerning the empowerment they received from women councilors.*

### ***iii. Young Women (Students) Empowerment and Creation of Safe Space for GBV***

Women councilors of Pwani have actively advocated for an enabling environment to facilitate girls' continuous education. Their efforts include fundraising for the construction of 22 schools and 2 hostels across five districts, aiming to reduce long distances and enhance girls' accessibility to education. Additionally, they have distributed sanitary towels and mobilized parents to contribute funds, ensuring the availability of food in schools to support the educational journey of girls. One of the councilors was quoted as she commented on the empowerment ***“We have raised awareness and educated parents on contributing towards providing meals. With this initiative, there are no longer instances of division four or zero, indicating an improvement in academic performance. All 45 public schools now offer lunch, and we eagerly anticipate observing the positive impact on our children’s educational journey.”*** (Translated Kiswahili language), Halima Jongo, Women Councilor Kikongo ward – Kibaha Rural.

Furthermore, women councilors played a crucial role by raising awareness about Gender-Based Violence (GBV) among parents, as well as 3000 girls and 700

boys' students, in both community meetings and schools. This initiative has empowered students to openly discuss GBV issues, leading to reported cases and increased parental readiness to provide assistance in addressing such concerns.

LHRC documented the establishment of parents, teachers, and students' networks in all schools in Mkuranga and Kibaha Districts. These networks provide a platform for discussions on the school's progress, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and other issues affecting students. While this initiative is part of the government's efforts, it was the empowered women councilors who made it happen, utilizing the budget from their council.

The committee has successfully handled 11 cases reported by students to patrons and matrons. This approach empowers students to reduce incidence of gender-based violence, develop leadership skills, contributing to personal growth and the well-being of the students.



*Picture 24: Students showing different messages at Kikongo secondary and Primary school in Pwani region during meeting with women councilors in Pwani region.*

#### **4.1.2.2. Increased Capacity to Address Sexual Gender-Based Violence at the Police Gender desk.**

##### ***i. Increased Awareness on Gender Issues to Tanzania Police Officers.***

In 2023, LHRC conducted a Police Officers' training, LHRC observed an increased awareness on gender issues by 23%. The training involved 5,290 participants who are police officers training for promotion and fresh

recruits. Out of these, 20% were females and 80% were males. Through the training LHRC realized that female police do not excel in the Police Force, and they are very few of them that attributed by social and gender-related perceptions, indicating a potential challenge or barrier for women pursuing careers in law enforcement. During the training one of the female Police was quoted as commented on the challenges facing women not to pursue in police force career. ***“Gender has been a challenge to many officers, as women we face many challenges and sometimes, we lie so we can get promotion or being assigned a job. The task comes with the expectation that you must be strong all the time without considering that we are different. It’s good that you are here may be this might be a green light to the police force to accommodate our needs.”*** (Translated from Kiswahili language). Anonymous Female Police Officer

This accomplishment signifies a profound LHRC commitment to create a safe space where all individuals feel respected, understood, and protected by the law.

#### 4.1.2.3. Improved Gender Reporting by the Government.

LHRC, in collaboration with the Ministry of Community

Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups, proposed the implementation of sex disaggregation in government appointments. Recognizing the challenges posed by a lack of disaggregated data for gender analysis, the government responded positively. Recent appointments now incorporate sex-disaggregated data, enabling better analysis and tracking of progress towards gender parity in the country. Specifically, this was observed in the district commissioners’ appointments in January 2023, where the letter of appointment included the sex disaggregation as shown below.



Screenshot 3; A letter of appointment of government leaders with sex disaggregation.

#### **4.1.2.4. Responsive Gender in Ministerial Budget**

LHRC reviewed and analyzed the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups budget 2023/2024 which was submitted to the parliament. The following issues were noted by LHRC as they were issues which LHRC has been advocating for:

##### ***i. Children in Conflict with the Law***

LHRC has been providing legal aid to children in conflict with the law. One of the issues noted during provision of legal is the lack of government support and LHRC has been calling for the government to set the budget for the legal aid to the children in conflict with the law. In 2023/24 budget presented showed the is the budget which has been allocated by the government for legal aid to the children in conflict with the law and psychosocial support. This will enhance access to justice to the children in conflict with the law.

##### ***ii. Creation of Safe Spaces for Students through Development Gender Desks***

LHRC observed a favorable shift in the budget presentation where a total of 1585 gender desks in 1128 schools have been established out of 25,773 required

which is 4.4%. There has been a positive response to this as many schools have now established gender desks which serve as a safe space for students.

## **4.2. DISCRIMINATORY LAWS ANALYSES AND SUBMIT FOR REFORM.**

### **4.2.1. Adoption of the Revised education and Training Policy 2023**

The advocacy efforts led by LHRC and other stakeholders in 2023 resulted in tangible outcomes with the adoption of Tanzania's revised education and training policy. This achievement reflects a significant commitment to social justice and human rights on the part of LHRC. The successful advocacy initiatives focused on crucial reforms on the following areas:

**Inclusive Curriculum:** The integration of a curriculum suitable for children with disabilities is a crucial advancement towards creating an inclusive education system. This reform recognizes the diverse needs of students and aims to provide an environment where every child, regardless of abilities or disabilities, can thrive academically.

Teaching language and language of communication: Kiswahili to be the teaching language from standard one to six save for English subject and English to be the teaching language from form one to university save for Kiswahili subject.

**Use of technology:** Technology to be used fully in all levels of education. This is very useful in the world of technology and to make Tanzania education relevancy.

**Compulsory education:** the policy has made the education compulsory up to form four and free up to form six.

#### **4.2.2. LHRC Recommendations on the Tabled Three Electoral Bills**

LHRC has been advocating for gender-sensitive and inclusive democracy laws in Tanzania. This effort culminated in a significant milestone on November 10th, 2023, when three bills the Presidential, Parliamentary, and Councilors Election Bill, 2023; the National Electoral Commission Bill, 2023; and the Political Parties Affairs Bill, 2023 were tabled in the National Assembly for their first reading. Following this, LHRC engaged in a comprehensive preliminary analysis of these bills, leading to the identification of 30

key issues recommending improvements.

Among the positive aspects identified were proposals for inclusive forms for election candidates addressing the needs of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and a push for gender inclusivity in political parties' governance. However, LHRC also highlighted areas requiring attention, such as the lack of inclusivity in presidential candidacy forms for PWDs and the gender insensitivity in the composition of the election commission. This proactive engagement underscores LHRC's commitment to fostering a more inclusive and equitable democratic process in Tanzania.

##### **4.2.2.1. Validation of PWDs Act Analysis**

LHRC managed to validate the Person with Disabilities Act No. 9 of 2010 analysis. The validation managed to come up with gaps in the analysis, recommendation to improve the analysis. The Disabled Peoples Organizations (DPOs) present were very well engaged and said the Act amendment is very relevant especially this time that there are supposed to be many transformations in Disability Rights in Tanzania. The analysis effectively highlights the relevance and importance of the Persons with Disabilities Act in

Tanzania.

It emphasizes the need for inclusive policies and practices to ensure equal rights and opportunities for persons with disabilities. The analysis also emphasizes the alignment of the Act with Tanzania's international commitments, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The recommendations were submitted to the Office of the Prime Minister.



*Picture 25:LHRC Advocacy Officer presenting about the PWDs Act Analysis to the participants.*

#### **4.2.2.2. Government Policy on Boarding School for Young Children**

In this reporting period government issued a circular

banning boarding schools for young children below standard five, holiday studies, short term boarding during exams and the reduction of exercises books for children to avoid carrying heavy bags. This has ensured the protection and wellbeing of the child. Since 2020, LHRC has been advocating for protection and welfare of children in schools. These issues were brought to relevant authorities including the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Community Development, Gender Women, and Special Groups.

#### **4.2.2.3.Enhanced functionality of National Marriage Reconciliation**

As a result of collaborative efforts between LHRC and the government, the National Marriage Reconciliation Guidelines were successfully developed and officially launched on September 6, 2023, in Dodoma by Deputy Prime Minister Dotto Biteko on behalf of Vice President Dr. Philip Isidor Mpango. The guideline serves as an essential tool for reconciling matrimonial disputes and curbing the escalating rates of divorces. The guideline will serve as the tool of reconciling matrimonial disputes and prevent the soaring number of divorces. Moving forward, LHRC in partnership with the government, will

disseminate the guidelines to the different marriage reconciliation boards to wards level thereby ensuring its widespread implementation and impact across communities.



Picture 26: The Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Community Development, and the Deputy Minister PO RALG displaying the National Marriage Guideline after launching it.

#### 4.2.2.4. Popularization of the ACERWC Ruling

The popularization of the ACERWC (African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child) ruling on re-entry has been a significant achievement in promoting children's rights and access to education in Tanzania. This was through the meeting convened by CRR and LHRC which aimed at popularising the ruling

and ACERWC Mandate in Africa so other CSO can use the platform.

The ACERWC ruling on re-entry pertains to cases where children have been expelled or excluded from school due to pregnancy, marriage, or other factors. The ruling emphasizes the importance of ensuring that these children can continue their education and advocate for their re-entry into school.

Through these efforts, the popularization of the ACERWC ruling on re-entry has gained momentum, leading to increased recognition and support for the rights of children to education. It has been key also in analysing the education and training policy.



Picture 27: ACERWC Committee member Hon. Karoonawtee Chooramun in the panel while popularizing ruling on reentry in Dar es Salaam 2023.

KITUO CHA SHERIA NA HA



SECTION

05

## SECTION 5:

# IMPROVED EFFECTIVENESS OF LHRC IN DELIVERING HER MANDATE

Sustainability is paramount to LHRC's in achieving her mandate of attaining a just and equitable society. Sustainability requires sufficient and aligned organizational purpose, leadership, culture, capacity, structure, processes, and systems.

In improving effectiveness of LHRC in delivering her mandate, her focus has been improving gender equality, organizational governance, human resource management, resource mobilization, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL), fiscal management systems and use of Information Communication Technology (ICT).

### 5.1. IMPROVED LHRC GOVERNANCE

LHRC continued to maintain a strong governance system that ensures accountability, transparency, and effectiveness in achieving her mission and vision. LHRC conducted all her statutory governance meetings to

review the existing structures that provide assurance that internal decision-making processes and systems warrant the organization's integrity and credibility. LHRC ensured that resources are managed diligently, promoting trust among stakeholders, including donors, beneficiaries, and the public.

#### 5.1.1. The Annual General Meeting

The LHRC Annual General Meeting (AGM) serves as the apex body within the organizational governance structure. It holds the authority to appoint Board members and external auditors and undertakes the crucial task of receiving and assessing annual program reports submitted by the Board. Additionally, the AGM reviews and approves the audited financial statements for the preceding year.

## **5.1.2. Board of Directors**

LHRC is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of nine members. Except for the Executive Director, none of the other directors hold executive positions within LHRC. The Board is entrusted with the overall responsibility of overseeing the management and conduct of the organization's affairs. To effectively fulfill its mandate, the Board has established three committees tasked with overseeing specific areas of the organization's operations and conduct.

### **5.1.2.1. Risk Audit and Compliance Committee**

The Board Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for overseeing various aspects of risk management related to the financial reporting process, the audit process, internal controls, and compliance with laws and regulations. Throughout the year, the Committee convened four times to fulfill its duties. This involved quarterly review of the organization's risk management and internal control systems by receiving and evaluating internal audit reports, as well as reviewing and approving the external audit report and audited financial statements.

### **5.1.2.2. Programme Committee**

The Committee continued to oversee the progress in programs implementation in line with the LHRC approved the work plan. The committee independently monitors the implementation of programs and evaluates their impact and effectiveness through various field visits to the grassroots communities. This has involved reviewing reports, data, and metrics to assess progress towards program goals and outcomes.

### **5.1.2.3. Governance Committee**

The Governance Committee reviews and recommends updates to the LHRC's policies, and governance documents as needed to ensure they remain relevant and effective. This includes compliance with legal requirements and best practices in nonprofit governance. In 2023, The Governance Committee reviewed and approved the LHRC's MEL Policy.

## **5.2. IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

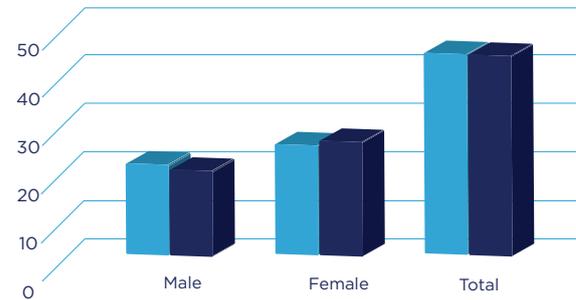
Human resource (HR) management is the most crucial factor in improving LHRC's performance. In 2023, LHRC introduced different HR management strategies and measure its effectiveness. Some of the

strategies includes i) Improved communication at all levels in the Organization ii) Introduced personalized upskilling programs iii) Strengthen performance management through feedback sessions and frequent check-ins iv) Positively transform workplace culture v) Use available technology vi) Introduced data driven HR Strategies for decision making and continuous improvement.

### 5.2.1. Workforce Trend

LHRC has four offices with a team of 42 permanent employees, able to maintain the same number of employees from 2022. Out 42 employees 18 are male and 24 are female. Head office had 23 employees, Kinondoni Legal Aid Centre 8 employees, Arusha 9 employees and Dodoma 2 employees.

**LHRC STAFF DISTRIBUTION BY SEX**

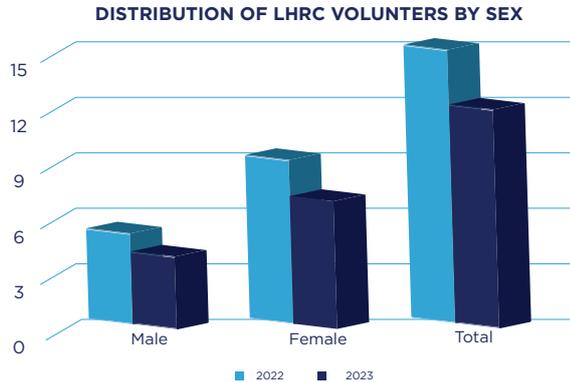


*Graph 16:Employee distribution comparative analysis between 2021 and 2022.*

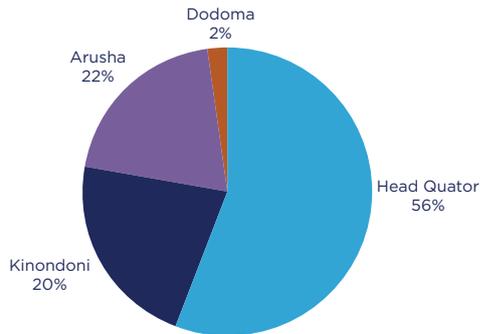
#### 5.2.1.1. LHRC Volunteers

LHRC will continue to remain an equal opportunity employer and is taking steps to ensure gender parity within the organization.

Most of the volunteers recruited have a legal background to support in the provision of legal aid services at legal aid clinics and integrated justice centers. During this reporting period LHRC has recruited thirteen (13) volunteers where 38% are males and 62% are females.



*Graph 17:Volunteers distribution comparative analysis between 2022 and 2023*



*Chart 6: Distribution of LHRC employee as of 31 December 2023, by offices.*

## 5.2.2. Improved staff working environment.

### 5.2.2.1. Diversity, Equality, and Inclusion

In the year 2023, LHRC has continued to support different groups of individuals, including people of different races, ethnicities, religions, abilities, and genders.

LHRC has integrated gender equality perspective at all stages and levels of policies, programmes, projects, and tools. We managed to achieve and exceed 50-50 gender equality ratio where in the board 37% are males and 63% are females., and in our workforce 38% are males and 62% are females. Also, in 2023 we had four (4) generations with a mix of ages, which contributed towards effectiveness of the Organizations through diverse perspectives, ideas, creativity, and innovation.

### 5.2.2.2. Wellness Programs

LHRC introduced wellness programs to improve employees' physical and mental well-being. The initiatives also helped employees to make healthier lifestyle choices. In 2023 LHRC started a journey towards building healthier habits that empower employees and teams to be their most satisfied, healthiest, and motivated selves.

### 5.2.3. Improved staff capacity

#### 5.2.3.1. Upskilling programs

In 2023 LHRC provided training programs and development opportunities to expand employees' abilities and minimize skill gaps.



*Picture 28: Employees working together during efficiency and effectiveness at workplace training.*

#### 5.2.4. Improved Human Resource Systems, Guidelines, Compliance and Structure

During the year, LHRC effectively utilized the existing Human Resources Information System (HRIS) which

has contributed towards efficiency and effectiveness on management of existing talents, operations, and processes. In 2023, LHRC has utilized the recruitment portal fully hence reduced recruitment costs significantly compared to the previous year where most of recruitment was done through agencies.

Through HRIS, LHRC was able to monitor the effectiveness of employees' performance management system. Also, providing LHRC with interpreted data to make different decisions which improve employee performance and increase the value of the organization.

### THE CROSSCUTTING ISSUES.

#### Gender and Women's Rights

LHRC Prioritizes Gender and Women's Rights in both programs and processes. In doing so the LHRC has a Gender Action Plan which is reviewed periodically to tab whether the initiatives are being well implemented. Moreover, strategic objective number four is one of the biggest programs of LHRC which supervises the implementation of the said action plan.

#### Non-corruption

LHRC has put into place mechanisms to combat

corruption both internally and externally. This is through Policies and Guidelines. For this case LHRC has a Prevention of Conflict-of-Interest Policy, Whistleblowers Policy, and a comprehensive Financial and Procurement Manual.

### **Climate Change**

LHRC has a guideline for combating climate change effects. The guideline emphasizes among other things, minimization of printing and capitalize the use of technology instead. The LHRC legal aid is to a large extent paperless, we use a Legal Aid Management System in handling our clients. Moreover, there a couple of Systems like Electronic Document Management and Haki Kiganjani Systems.

### **Human Rights**

Human Rights is LHRC's core business. We make sure staff and beneficiaries are treated equally in conformity with international human rights standards.

## **5.4. IMPROVED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

### **5.4.1. The Internal Audit Function**

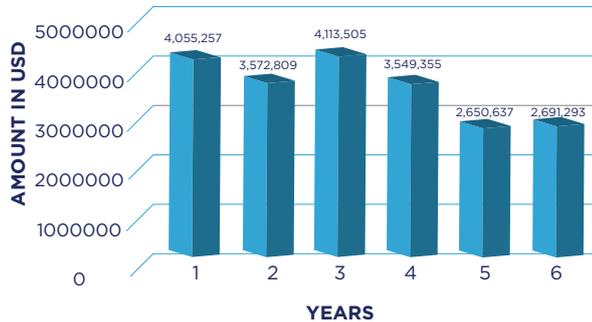
LHRC contracted an external firm to handle its internal audit function, tasked with impartially and

independently assessing the organization's operations on a quarterly basis. Reporting directly to the Board Risk Audit and Compliance Committee (BRACC) for functional oversight and to the Executive Director for administrative purposes. Furthermore, the Internal auditor oversees the implementation of management's recommendations to enhance control effectiveness. In this reporting period, four internal audits were conducted, and all the recommendations made were taken.

### **5.4.2. Financial Performance trend for the past five years**

LHRC expenditure over the past five years, from 2019 to 2023, amounted to USD 17,941,563. With a projected expenditure of USD 2,691,293 for the year 2024, the grand total for the entire six-year period of the LHRC's strategic plan, spanning from 2019 to 2024, reaches USD 20,632,856. Specifically, for the year under review the total sum of expenditure was USD 2,650,637.

**LHRC EXPENDITURE TREND 2019-2024**



*Graph 18: Expenditure trend between 2019-2024.*

## **5.5. ENHANCED ICT CAPACITY, INFRASTRUCTURE, APPLICATION, AND INTEGRATION**

### **5.5.1. Increased efficiency and effectiveness**

LHRC has undergone a notable transformation, emphasizing operational efficiency and sustainability through digital innovation. Leveraging technology with internet availability reaching an impressive 99.6%. LHRC has achieved significant strides in enhancing operational effectiveness while upholding environmental responsibility. Integration of QR codes

has streamlined event access and resource utilization, showcasing LHRC's commitment to accessibility and yielding financial savings through digital invitation adoption.

An ongoing overhaul of the Haki Kiganjani system exemplifies LHRC's dedication to user-centric improvements. User feedback and rigorous testing are integral to ensuring a seamless transition, with plans for mobile app development post-completion. LHRC's emphasis on digitalization extends to going paperless, with initiatives such as the Research Management System (RMS) reducing paper usage and enhancing research efficiency, contributing to the creation of LHRC's annual human rights report.

Furthermore, LHRC's digital initiatives have broadened public reach and engagement. All self-help kits are now publicly accessible online, facilitating real-time dissemination of materials and expanding audience reach. Events are managed digitally, eliminating paper trails, and enhancing participant experience. To foster innovation, an internal portal allows staff to submit ideas, ensuring continuous improvement in LHRC's digital offerings and overall operations.

### **5.5.2. Data Assurance and Security**

Critical data at LHRC remains secure through automated cron backup jobs, with daily, weekly, and monthly schedules covering various systems such as LAMS, eDMS, SUN System, Aruti, Haki Kiganjani, website, Katiba, MEL, and LHRC's hub (an intranet portal that helps LHRC's staff to access different internal shared resources). This robust backup system ensures data integrity and availability, reinforcing the organization's commitment to data security.



SECTION  
06

## SECTION 6:

# MONITORING, ACCOUNTABILITY, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

## 6.1. MONITORING, ACCOUNTABILITY, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

Monitoring and Evaluation for LHRC is an integral part in supporting the planning and implementation of programmatic activities. It is important to assess and examine the impact of our interventions, to check whether they are working correctly and are having the expected result. These aspects are being guided by both the Operational Plan and MEL Plan of the organization. These documents are being used by staff and partners to monitor the quality programming, implementation, and evaluation of performance.

### 6.1.1. MONITORING

LHRC has continue to track routine data using various tools while implementing its activities such as: attendance forms for registration of participants

during trainings and/or workshops; pre and post-test is used to measure change of knowledge before and after trainings; evaluation forms were used to collect feedback at the end of the activities in order to measure change of attitude and the effectiveness of the intervention.

Outcome level indicators were tracked and collected through different mechanisms such as surveys, documentation of most significant stories and/or learning stories generated direct from beneficiaries to measure effectiveness and efficient of our interventions. Monitoring data has been used to provide real-time insights and information that enable effective decision-making and project control to ensure that that LHRC programmes are efficient and effective. Specifically, the data has been used on the following.

Monitoring data plays a crucial role in project

management by providing real-time insights and information that enable effective decision-making and project control. Here are several keyways in which monitoring data is used in project management:

#### **Progress Tracking:**

Monitoring data has been effective in tracking the progress of various activities and tasks through document review and field supervisory visits. This has helped in ensuring that the programmes are on schedule and allowed timely interventions if any deviations occur.

#### **Performance Evaluation:**

The collected monitoring data was analyzed and used by supervisors in assessing the performance of team members, processes, and project components. This evaluation contributes to identifying areas of improvement and recognizing successful strategies.

It also helped to identify areas for improvement; Lessons learned from monitoring data can be applied to future projects, contributing to continuous improvement in project management processes.

#### **Risk Management:**

Monitoring data has been vital for identifying and assessing potential risks throughout the

implementation cycle. This was accompanied by a comprehensive risk register updated on a quarterly basis that has helped in early detection of issues and timely mitigation strategies were implemented in reducing the impact of risks on project/programme outcomes.

#### **Resource Allocation:**

Data related to resource utilization for each of the strategic area was also collected using monthly BVAs (Budget Versus Actual) has been useful to provides insights into how resources are being utilized and helps in optimizing resource allocation to meet project goals. In terms of budget control, it identified expenses, cost overruns, and made informed decisions to keep the project financially on track while realizing programme expected results.

Furthermore, monitoring data has been effective in facilitating effective communication with stakeholders by providing them with accurate and up-to-date information to manage expectations, building trust, and fostering a collaborative environment.

### **6.1.2. EVALUATION**

LHRC conducted an internal evaluation of her staff,

beneficiaries and stakeholders who were directly engaged in the interventions both semi quarter and annual. The aim of the evaluation was to assess, reflect and learn from our programs so that to improve the implementation of the interventions. Various surveys were conducted such as Legal aid clients' satisfaction survey 2023; the results show that on average the majority of LHRC's clients who attends Legal Ais Clinics indicated to be satisfied with the services by 85% a decrease from last year's satisfaction of 98.7%. The drop is driven by client's expectation, at LHRC we aim to manage client's expectation the best way we can, noting difference in backgrounds, traditions and cultures and education levels.

#### **6.1.2.1. MEAL Policy**

In 2023 LHRC finalized her MEAL Policy as part of formalizing and institutionalizing the MEL system in the organization. The policy will guide the operational environments of LHRC and assess relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability while ensuring gender needs and priorities are critical at all stages. The policy will further guide reforms in terms of the effectiveness of mandate delivery, improved

transparency, and strengthened accountability for results.

#### **6.1.3. ACCOUNTABILITY**

LHRC holds itself accountable as a publicly financed entity by assessing the performance of its interventions to targets established on the basis of available evidence; engaging independent evaluators to assess the relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of its interventions, publicly disclosing evaluation results, and disseminating them to a broad range of stakeholders, while using key findings and lessons to inform resource allocation and other organizational decisions. As part of her strategic reforms, LHRC has designed an integrated RBM framework, linking strategic planning, results-based budgeting, and annual and individual work planning to monitoring and evaluation, and programme and staff performance reporting. LHRC has also identified strengthening accountabilities, effectiveness, and efficiencies in delivering results as one of the key priority areas of its Strategic Plan. LHRC has taken different accountability measures as part of its commitment to results. These measures were as follows:

## **Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation**

LHRC conducted regular consultations with key stakeholders, including beneficiaries, donors, and community representatives. This has been during planning, implementation, and monitoring of our interventions. Paralegals and human rights monitors (friends of Haki) have played a significant role in informing LHRC what is relevant on the ground, new developments and effectiveness of the intervention undertaken by LHRC. Donors have played a significant role in reviewing and commenting on our plans and reports ensuring alignment to the planned results. LHRC has also implemented a robust feedback mechanism for stakeholders to express concerns and suggestions. For instance we have received clients feedback through a suggestion box for legal aid clients and client's satisfaction survey, we have also conducted intervention-based survey for each of the programmes implemented by LHRC.

**Transparency and reporting,** LHRC has developed a comprehensive reporting schedule that requires activity, monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting. The annual report is publicly published on our sites for public accessibility, shared with our partners and the

community we serve. The other reports are reviewed internally and used to inform progress and correct any diversion.

**Key performance indicators,** originating from the result framework LHRC has developed KPIs that guide the overall result chain from the activity level which has activity tracker, indicator matrix for both output and outcome level; all these are linked with the performance management system and monitored on monthly, quarterly, and annual basis. The output is used for reporting at each level respectively. The findings for these are used to establish a continuous improvement plan based on monitoring and evaluation findings and includes training and capacity building programs to enhance the skills of staff involved in implementation. Internal and External Audits; LHRC has conducted periodic internal audits and engaged external auditors to assess financial and programmatic integrity. Internal audit was conducted on a quarterly basis and results and recommendations has been effective in correcting recurring programmatic errors during the implementation. External audit has been beneficial in ensuring financial accuracy and enhancing accountability and transparency.

Learning and Adaptation; we have systematically captured and disseminated lessons learned through programmatic reflection session on a monthly basis. Learning has been beneficial in improving programmatic performance.

#### **6.1.4. LEARNING**

##### **6.1.4.1. Internal programmatic reflection**

LHRC is a learning organization, drawing knowledge from diverse sources such as monitoring data, case study documentation, research findings, evaluations, and analyses. Additionally, experiential learning plays a crucial role, with insights gained from practical experience and feedback received from partners, clients, duty bearers, allies, and the public.

The organization conducted annual programmatic reflection and learning sessions to assess the success of the planned activities. This involves identifying what worked well, pinpointing areas of improvement, and determining changes needed to better align with program expectations. The output from the learning has been used as input for the annual workplan 2023.



*Picture 29: A group of LHRC's staff discussing during Annual Learning Event in October 2023 at Dar es Salaam.*

##### **6.1.4.2. Lessons Learned**

We have captured the key lessons and insights from our implementation and programmatic monitoring in 2023. Below is a summary of key learning and adaptation initiatives at LHRC in 2023.

- i. An increased number of incidences of human rights violations through human rights monitoring and media is an indication of the awareness raised and improved access to justices. However, there is still need of strengthening the capacity and integration of justice actors within justice system

for them to perform their duties effectively and timely to attain justice and community awareness to adhere with laws and procedures.

- ii. ii. Being reactive instead of proactive especially when engaging stakeholders. This has been realized from our engagement with the government, especially legal reforms where we have collaborated in providing comments and input, for instance in electoral laws and the Criminal justice system.
- iii. iii. The Legal Aid Act of 2017, which initially celebrated the recognition of paralegals, has become a challenge. Despite successful advocacy by stakeholders like the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), the Law's operationalization has brought hardship instead of benefits for paralegals. This highlights the need for comprehensive planning and implementation to ensure that legal recognition translates into meaningful support for grassroots.
- iv. Collaboration is essential in achieving our goals, however it's crucial to bear in mind that our partners bring their own distinct targets and objectives to the table. Therefore, strategic engagement becomes paramount. This involves aligning

interests, setting clear expectations, and ensuring that the collaboration serves the mutual benefit of all parties involved.

- v. Gender mainstreaming is possible when everyone is accountable. This is through LHRC gender mainstreaming where we integrated gender perspectives into all policies, systems and programs, each staff acknowledged their roles in promoting gender equality, and incorporating gender considerations into their decision-making processes and actions.
- vi. Integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) engines into our systems can enhance program planning, resource allocation, and impact assessment, ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in our operations.

### **6.1.5. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

The following are key achievements that LHRC has achieved during this reporting period of 2023 as explained below.

- i. In 2023, community radio played a crucial role in raising awareness about human rights, reaching over 16.8 million people through its programs. This

significant reach demonstrates the effectiveness of using community radio as a tool for educating and informing the public about their rights (Pg 21).

- ii. LHRC through her online Tv (Haki TV) achieved a viewership of 272,423, surpassing last year's reach of 56,373. Additionally, there was a positive shift in gender distribution, with the percentage of female viewers increasing from 9.3% to 17.3%, representing an 8% rise from the previous year (Pg 25).
- iii. LHRC conducted a significant capacity-building to 533 paralegals. The gender distribution during the training was 52% male and 48% female among the participants and this balance was due to LHRC gender mainstreaming initiatives even to her grassroots stakeholders (Pg 35).
- iv. Removal of provision which restricted access of key services such as access to the National Identity Card, Passport, Business License, Mobile SIM cards and other related services including denial of registration of Advanced Secondary Educations' Students. This was followed by Adoption of LHRC recommendations by 100% on Universal Health Insurance Act (Pg 39).
- v. Civic Space has expanded after lifting of a six-year-

old ban on Political Rallies which were banned by the late President John Magufuli in 2016 (Pg 41).

- vi. An increased protection of social economic rights by removing the mobile money transfer levy on sending and receiving money in the budget estimates 2023/2024 by 50% compared to 2022/2023 (Pg 44).
- vii. High Court ruling against announcing unopposed candidates as winners in the local and general elections in which LHRC was challenging the provisions of sections 44 of the National Elections Act, Cap. 343 (Cap. 343) and sections 45(5) and 13(7) of the Local Government (Elections) Act, Cap. 292. The provisions were declared unconstitutional for not giving opportunity to the public to vote. (Pg 51).
- viii. In 2023, LHRC significantly contributed to enhancing access to justice through legal aid programs. A total of 147% The distribution comprised 65% male and 35% female clients, reflecting LHRC's commitment to providing legal assistance to a diverse range of individuals (Pg 55).
- ix. In the current reporting period, LHRC achieved success by winning a total of 209 cases, showing an improvement from the 173 won cases in 2022.

Among these victories, 68% were on behalf of male clients, and 32% were for female clients (Pg 61).

- x. In 2023, LHRC organized a Police training program focusing on gender and human rights issues where a total of 5,290 participants took part, with 20% being female and 80% male, with a notable increase of knowledge by 23% (Pg 79).
- xi. North Mara Gold Mine has implemented LHRC's recommendations on Security and Human Right, Grievance Management Procedures, Land Issues and Corporate Social Responsibility (Pg 82).
- xii. LHRC documented "30 Years of Multiparty in Tanzania", to a Book which serves as both a historical reference and an advocacy tool for improving multiparty democracy in Tanzania and

submitted the recommendations to the Registrar of Political Parties in Tanzania that were featured in the reforms of Electoral Laws (Pg 90).

- xiii. LHRC did a Femicide Study highlighting prevalence and underlying causes of femicide, providing valuable data and insights for policymakers, law enforcement, and civil society for further initiatives to combat femicide in the community (Pg 92,93).
- xiv. LHRC in with collaboration of Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups developed, launched, and adopted the National Marriage Reconciliation Guideline which is expected to be a solution to address issues of marriage disputes (Pg 102,103).



SECTION

07

## SECTION 7:

# KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2024

### 1. Bills and Laws analysis

The LHRC will conduct an analysis of the Legal Aid Act 2027 and its associated regulations with the aim of identifying deficiencies and proposing recommendations to enhance access to justice, especially on the legal aid service provided by paralegals.

### 2. Strengthening Human rights monitoring and response

To ensure continuity, LHRC plans to recruit new individuals (referred to as "friends of HAKI") who will succeed the outgoing human rights monitors. Developing a robust succession plan is crucial for maintaining the organization's human rights monitoring efforts.

### 3. Human rights and business-NAP

The LHRC plays a pivotal role as a member of the steering committee dedicated to coordinating and developing the National Plan of Action on Human Rights and Business, collaborating closely with the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance.

### 4. Dissemination of Femicide study and advocate for initiatives to combat femicide.

The LHRC will disseminate the femicide report with the aim of promoting the adoption of its recommendations by the relevant stakeholders. In particular, LHRC will provide training and support to journalists to enable them to effectively cover stories that shed light on the underlying causes of femicide, with the goal of urging accountability.

## **5. Implementation of Marriage Reconciliation Guideline**

LHRC, in collaboration with the government, will identify a few regions and wards will be chosen as pilot areas for implementing the marriage reconciliation guidelines.

## **6. Voters' education and local government election observation**

Bearing in our mind the upcoming local and general elections 2024/2025 LHRC will actively participate in voters' education and observation of the local government election and update of biometric permanent voters register in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

## **7. Endline evaluation and Strategic plan 2025/2030**

In 2024, LHRC's primary focus will center on reflecting upon and evaluating its Strategic Plan for the period 2019-2024.

SECTION

08





#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

#### To the Members of LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

#### REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Public Accounting Standards (IPAS) and the requirements of the Tanzanian Non-Governmental Organization Act, 2002 (R.E. 2019), and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. The directors are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that there is a material uncertainty, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements, or 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.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)**

To the Members of  
**LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE**

**REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

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

- 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 is made solely to the Organisation's members as a body, in accordance with the Non-Governmental Organisation Act, 2002 (R.E. 2019) of Tanzania. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Organisation's members those matters we are required to state in our auditor's report pursuant to the Act and our letter of engagement and for no other purposes. We do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Organisation and members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

We report to you, based on our audit, that:

- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Organisation, so far as appears from our examination of those books.
- The Organisation's statement of financial position and statement of financial performance are in agreement with the books of account.

  
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young  
Signed by: Bookari Mikenda — Partner (ACPA 3498)

Ernst & Young  
Certified Public Accountants  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Date: 04/10/24, 2024

**LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Notes	Memo 2023		Memo 2022	
		TZS	USD	TZS	USD
<b>Revenue from non - exchange transactions</b>					
Grants income	7	6,214,203,916	2,594,116	7,831,085,536	3,387,148
Other income	8	65,310,865	27,264	20,229,346	8,749
Capital grants	9	163,944,281	71,298	313,306,014	135,513
		<b>6,443,459,062</b>	<b>2,692,678</b>	<b>8,164,620,896</b>	<b>3,531,410</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Operating expenses	10	(6,294,533,275)	(2,627,649)	(7,892,802,166)	(3,413,842)
Depreciation and amortization	14	(163,944,281)	(71,298)	(313,306,014)	(135,513)
		<b>(6,458,477,556)</b>	<b>(2,898,947)</b>	<b>8,206,108,182</b>	<b>(3,549,355)</b>
Finance income	11	15,018,094	6,269	41,488,068	17,945
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		-	-	782	-
Currency translation difference		57,998,923	-	(17,145,916)	-
<b>Other gains/(losses)</b>		<b>57,998,923</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(17,145,916)</b>	<b>-</b>
Revaluation gains on land		-	-	1,831,325,139	788,280
<b>Surplus and other gains/ (losses) for the year</b>		<b>57,998,923</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,814,179,224</b>	<b>788,280</b>

**LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

ASSETS	Notes	Memo		Memo	
		2023	2022	2022	2022
		TZS	USD	TZS	USD
<b>Current assets</b>					
Receivable from non-exchange transactions	12(a)	15,506,320	6,316	13,331,415	5,734
Receivable from exchange transactions	12(b)	94,944,599	38,674	150,259,423	64,628
Cash and bank balances	13	1,088,601,371	443,472	1,520,118,354	653,814
		<b>1,199,052,290</b>	<b>488,412</b>	<b>1,683,709,192</b>	<b>724,176</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Property and Equipment	14	3,753,049,439	1,635,607	3,700,055,910	1,666,746
Intangible Asset	15	29,647,907	12,841	69,295,818	30,072
		<b>3,782,697,346</b>	<b>1,648,448</b>	<b>3,769,351,728</b>	<b>1,696,753</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>4,981,740,030</b>	<b>2,130,000</b>	<b>5,453,060,920</b>	<b>2,420,934</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables	16	370,162,257	150,779	437,011,199	187,962
Deferred Revenue grants	17	781,495,345	380,249	1,257,302,228	578,830
		<b>1,151,657,602</b>	<b>531,028</b>	<b>1,694,313,427</b>	<b>766,792</b>
<b>Non - current liabilities</b>					
Deferred capital grants	18	1,773,679,984	738,392	1,760,340,366	786,702
		<b>1,773,679,984</b>	<b>738,392</b>	<b>1,760,340,366</b>	<b>786,702</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,925,337,586</b>	<b>1,269,420</b>	<b>3,454,653,793</b>	<b>1,553,494</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>2,056,402,050</b>	<b>867,440</b>	<b>1,998,407,127</b>	<b>867,440</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>					
Accumulated Surplus		1,998,407,127	867,440	184,227,906	79,180
Revaluation surplus		-	-	1,831,326,138	789,260
Currency translation difference		57,995,923	-	(17,145,918)	-
Total net assets		<b>2,056,406,050</b>	<b>867,440</b>	<b>1,998,407,127</b>	<b>867,440</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		<b>4,981,740,030</b>	<b>2,136,860</b>	<b>5,453,060,920</b>	<b>2,420,934</b>

These financial statements were approved by the Those Charged with Governance on \_\_\_\_\_, 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

  
 Chief Justice (Ret'd) Barnabas A. Samatta  
 - Chair of the Board

  
 Anna Aloyos Henga  
 Executive Director

## LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Accumulated Surplus		Revaluation surplus		Total		Accumulated Surplus		Revaluation Surplus		Total	
	USD	TZS	USD	TZS	USD	TZS	USD	TZS	USD	TZS	USD	TZS
At 01 January 2022	79,180	-	79,180	-	79,180	-	184,227,424	-	-	-	-	184,227,424
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	-	-	782	-	782	-	-	-	782
Revaluation gain on land	-	-	788,260	788,260	788,260	-	-	-	1,831,325,139	-	-	1,831,325,139
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>79,180</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>788,260</b>	<b>788,260</b>	<b>867,440</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>184,227,906</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,831,325,139</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,015,553,046</b>
At 01 January 2023	79,180	-	798,260	867,440	867,440	-	184,227,906	-	1,831,325,139	-	-	2,015,553,046
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>79,180</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>788,260</b>	<b>867,440</b>	<b>867,440</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>184,227,906</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,831,325,139</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,015,553,046</b>

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	Memo 2023		Memo 2022	
		TZS	USD	TZS	USD
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>					
Surplus for the year		-	-	782	-
Adjustments for non-cash items:					
Depreciation	14	202,543,538	54,127	273,658,103	118,342
Amortization of intangible asset	15	39,647,911	17,171	39,647,911	17,171
Amortization of Capital Grants	9	(242,191,449)	(71,288)	(313,306,014)	(135,513)
		-	-	782	-
<b>Change in working capital items:</b>					
Decrease (Increase) in trade and other receivables		53,138,919	25,371	(109,347,087)	(46,673)
Decrease in accruals and other payables		(66,848,940)	(37,182)	(1,237,216,263)	(543,142)
Decrease in deferred revenue grants		(475,805,883)	(198,581)	(1,366,352,612)	(590,622)
<b>Net cash flows used operating activities</b>		<b>(489,515,906)</b>	<b>(210,392)</b>	<b>(2,712,915,181)</b>	<b>(1,180,437)</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of Property and Equipment	14	(55,174,431)	(22,988)	(148,316,362)	(64,475)
Receipts of Capital Grants	18	55,174,431	22,988	149,205,689	64,175
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities.</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>890,327</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(489,515,906)</b>	<b>(210,392)</b>	<b>(2,712,024,855)</b>	<b>(1,180,435)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents At 01 January		1,520,118,354	653,814	4,200,434,909	1,834,251
Foreign Exchange Translation		57,998,923	-	31,708,300	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents At 31 December</b>		<b>1,088,601,371</b>	<b>443,422</b>	<b>1,520,118,354</b>	<b>653,814</b>





## LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE - HEADQUARTERS

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