

# Annual Report of LHRC's Accomplishments in 2009



**14 years of Human Rights Promotion in Tanzania by the  
LHRC**

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**LHRC**

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## List of Abbreviations

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
BoD	Board of Directors
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CHRGG	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
CJF	Community Justice Facilitator
CRC	International Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSOs	Civil Society organizations
DAS	District Administrative Secretary
DC	District Commissioner
DED	District Executive Director
EAC	East Africa Community
EPA	External Payments Arrears
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIDH	International Federation of Human Rights
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ICCPR	International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
IGP	Inspector General of Police
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
MDGC	Ministry Of Community Development Gender and Children
MLAC	Mobile Legal Aid Clinic
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
RMs	Resident Magistrate's Court
SAHRINGON	Southern African Human Rights NGOs Network
SALAN	Southern African Legal Assistance Network
SOAWR	Solidarity for African Women's Rights

TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women Association
TAWLA	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
ToT	Trainer of Trainees
TWPG	Tanzania Women Parliamentarian Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WILDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
WLAC	Women Legal Aid Centre

## **About LHRC**

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

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

## **Vision**

The LHRC envisages a just and equitable society

## **Mission**

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

## **Operation Plan 2007-2010**

LHRC started implementing a six years strategic plan in 2007. For effective implementation of the strategic plan, it was divided into two phases of operation plan of three years each. The first phase of operation plan started in 2007 ending in 2009. The second phase is expected to start in 2010 which will run through 2012.

During the current phase of operation plan, LHRC is implementing its activities under the following strategic outcomes;

- (a) To Improve policy, legislative framework and community capacity for social justice

(b) To strengthen partnership for human rights, good governance and public engagement

(c) To improve institutional capacity for good performance and sustainability of the organisation

### **LHRC Partners**

LHRC is supported by several development partners who have agreed to put all resources under one basket which is managed by LHRC. In the current operation plan, LHRC works with the Embassy of Sweden, Embassy of Norway/Norwegian Peoples Aid, Finland Embassy, Ford Foundation, and Foundation for Civil societies and TROCAIRE. Other partners support LHRC through project. These are UNICEF, DFID, Aim for Human Rights (Netherlands) and Equality Now.



## **Executive Summary**

This report gives an overview of the LHRC achievements in 2009 which builds up to the reports for the two previous years 2007-2008. It highlights results of various activities undertaken by LHRC through out 2009, the final year of the first phase of operation plan which started in year 2007.

The year 2010 marks the beginning of the second phase of the Strategic plan. This report is a good yard stick and a milestone when assessing the performance of LHRC in terms of its progress in its six years strategic Plan 2007-2012.

In this report three major aspects will be considered. The first chapter highlights results of the implementation of strategic one which looks on the improvement of policies, legislative framework and community for capacity social justice. In this area, LHRC has recorded tremendous success in pursuing strategic cases which brought about changes in the law such as the mandate of Commission of Human rights and Good governance(CHRAGG), rights of people with albinism, (albino case), anti death penalty abolition case, and others. LHRC has also identifying gaps in the law including issues such as improvement of access to justice of citizens by advocating the reforms in land dispute settlement and empowerment on legal and human rights issues through legal aid clinic. LHRC has also reached people at the grassroot by conducting mobile legal aid services which was done in collaboration with UNICEF.

The second chapter highlights the results of implementation of activities under the second strategic aim to strengthen partnership for human rights and good governance. Under this unit, the results include publication of annual human rights report for 2009 which exposed human rights situation in the country. Several fact finding mission exposed various human rights violation which forced both the government and the parliament to take measures such as Parliamentary committee on North Mara Water pollution case, Loliondo Pastoralists issue and monitoring of Local Government elections which were held in October 2009. Successes on the formation of paralegals and Village legal workers at the grassroot have also been highlighted with its challenges. Moreover, results of Parliamentary watch, government watch and Justice Watch have also been highlighted in this chapter.

The final chapter highlights the success gained under the strategic aim three which centres at improving performance and sustainability of the organisation. The success include improved governance of the organisation, maintaining of funders to the basket fund and securing funds for special projects(Mobile Legal Aid (UNICEF), Maputo Protocol (DFID), Local Government election, and Village Legal Workers(SIDA), improved performance and transparency by conducting external evaluation and auditing of financial reports for 2009 and maintenance of staff.

Despite these successes, LHRC faced a number of challenges which hampered accomplishment of activities in 2009. The major challenge was the global financial crisis. By beginning of the year, only 60% of total LHRC budget was secured. This forced LHRC to make internal

adjustment to fulfil its planned activities without compromising the quality of work as it can be seen in this report.

All these successes could not be realized without concerted efforts of committed staff and management under the professional supervision of the Board of directors. Moreover, there was maximum public support and grassroots support which is evident from the number of applicants to LHRC membership, paralegals and monitors who continue to work with LHRC in voluntary basis.

LHRC continued to enjoy both moral and material support from its development partners including the Embassy of Sweden, Embassy of Finland, Embassy of Norway/NPA, Oxfam Novib, Trocaire, Ford Foundation and Foundation of Civil Societies. It is worthy to state here that the successes enumerated herein are attributable to all mentioned above and the rest that provided moral support to the LHRC cause throughout the year.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1. Policy and legislative framework and community capacity for social justice improved.

Under this strategic aim, LHRC expected to identify and expose issues of policies, law reform and practice and then widely share them and undertake advocacy meant for social justice in Tanzania.

LHRC embarked on providing legal aid to indigents and empowers them with knowledge for necessary legal and court procedures for improvement of access to justice in the country. Similarly, LHRC aimed at pursuing strategic litigations on cases which can advance law reform, by repealing, amending bad laws or even leading to enactment of new legislation. In this reporting period all the efforts towards realizing the stated objectives were done and the following are the results thereof.



#### Summary of Expected Results

- a. Policies, law reform and issues of practice identified, exposed, shared widely and advocated for social justice in Tanzania
- b. The indigent provided with legal aid and empowered with knowledge necessary for legal and court procedures.
- c. Strategic litigations on cases which can advance law reform, repeal, amend or lead to enactment of new legislation pursued.

## **A. Results of Activities Implemented**

In this reporting period all the efforts towards realizing the above stated objectives/expectations were done and the following are the results thereof.

### **1.1 policies, law reforms and issues of practice identified, exposed, shared widely and advocated for social justice.**

Through Legal Aid - LHRC in 2009 has identified five major Issues that needed advocacy. Some of these issues were pursued such as the issue of absence of judges to adjudicate on land cases at the High Court Land Division. Due to LHRC and other actors voice, by the end of 2009 a Bill was prepared and it will be tabled to the parliament in January 2010 assembly to address the gap in the land dispute settlement laws. Other issues that were identified by the Centre for advocacy included such of irregularities in administration of labour cases, problems caused by inheritance laws which discriminate children and women in inheritance.

Moreover, some issues were tapped during the mobile legal aid clinics which were held in Magu and Makete Districts. During 16 services days the Centre attended 174 clients in Makete and 265 in Magu making a sum of 439. This was an average of 28 clients per day. **Most pertinent issues included violation of child rights; gender based violence prompted by customary beliefs; widow inheritance, Superstitious killings and maiming, worst forms of bride-price; early marriages and more importantly was the serious need for legal aid services.** For instance, in Makete District there are only two police

stations and no district court. This is an acute shortage of infrastructure for access to justice. This finding led the Centre to intensify its efforts towards having a law in place establishing national legal aid scheme including need for institutionalization of the paralegals in the national legal system. A Consultative team has been formed through the LSRP in addressing the need for a national legal aid scheme and LHRC has submitted its inputs.

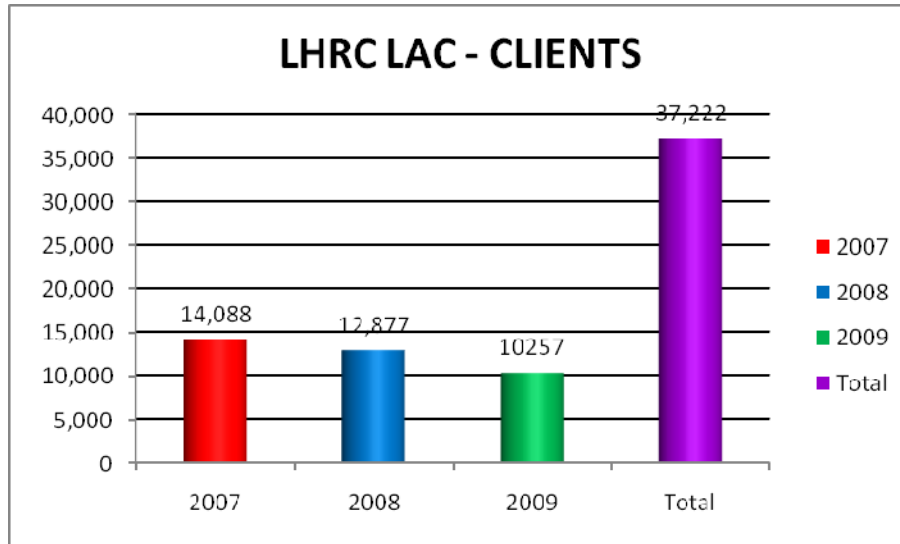
### ***Msango's Case***

*Among the bad practice exposed was the one narrated by one of the clients **Zakaria Masalu (60)** at Nyashimo is the tradition known as **MSANGO**. Msango is the practice known Sukuma tribe whereby after the birth of a child, the parent or family of the father of the child will pay couple of cows to the family of the mother and take the baby. The said practice does not take in to consideration the welfare of the said child since the same is done without considering the age of the said child. Masalu is the victim of this tradition as it was applied to his daughter aged 17 who was impregnated while she was at standard six.*

### **1.2The indigents provided with legal aid and empowered with knowledge necessary for legal and court procedures.**

Throughout the year, legal aid was provided to indigents by the Centre. The table below shows the number of poor people assisted to access justice through legal aid for the past three years. It suggests that in 2008 the number of clients attended dropped by small percentage than those attended in 2007 by 8.59%; the trend showed a further decrease by 20.3% in 2009. The decrease is attributable to various factors closure of office towards the end of 2008 and beginning of 2009 due to closure of legal aid offices due to problems

with landlord at Magomeni Legal Aid clinic in Dar es Salaam and availability of alternative remedies such as increased number of people attended through mobile legal aid, those attended by paralegals, and some other clients supported by other legal aid providing organisations such as NOLA, TAWLA, TLS and WLAC.



Of these cases attended the trend also shows that land related cases are in the increase which actually overtook the labour and employment related cases. The increase of land cases is attributable to the poor and corrupt land management and adjudication machinery in the country attributed mostly by the new land laws. The Centre as well coached 86 clients to appear to court on their own. In addition, the Centre's advocates represented 188 clients in various courts. In case of Dar es Salaam based LAC, there were seven judgments in favour of the clients.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These cases are: **John Mhagama** Vs. Temke Municipal Council, **Mohammed Abdallah Saidi** Vs. Abdallah Mohammed Saidi - Ilala district court at Samora; **Rebecca Mpiziwa** (the deceased) Vs. Hidaya Colletha Matthias - High Court of Tanzania (Dar es Salaam Registry); **Mohammed Ramadhani** Vs. Rashid Bakari, K.N. Solanki Transport and Alliance Insurance Corporation; Lila M. Diwani vs **Mwanaheri Issa Dachi** Kinondoni District Court.

There were other cases of interest that are worthy to note. For instance, LHRC won a case in favour of a client whose opponents tried to take advantage of her HIV+ status having declared her status publicly. The Client's brother had taken Tshs. 2, 600, 000/= under a pretext that he would like to buy a car in her favour. After a failure of number of reconciliation a suit was filed and judgement delivered on the 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2009 by Kinondoni RMs court in favour of the client with order to pay the actual sum plus interest. The decision relieved her as she was very desperate, nervous and always wept.

Similarly, the Centre sent a message to the duty bearers against impunity. This one was through a case which involved the former IGP ***Omar Mahita*** who had impregnated her house maid and refused to provide maintenance for the kid for fear that if the fact could have been known by his wife it could endanger his marriage. The Centre assisted the said vulnerable maid<sup>2</sup> which on 10<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2009 the Court held in her favour awarding 7, 200, 000/= as unpaid maintenance and after the judgment, the respondent has to pay a tune Tshs. 100, 000/ per month as maintenance. This success was because the legal system does not address the maintenance of children born out of wedlock.

Hand in hand with litigated cases, LHRC conducted reconciliations with a view finding solution without necessarily resorting to the Courts of Law. A remarkable reconciliation was on a case that involved a bad practice of women being denied their right to inherit simply because they are women. The Centre received three daughters of one ***Lazaro Mwimo*** who were evicted from their home by their father who did not want them to access land. Moreover the village land

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<sup>2</sup> Kinondoni RMs Court as Affiliation Case No. 9 of 2007 ***Rehema Shabani vs Omari Idd Mahita***



council denied their right. The Centre sent a call notice to the said father who instead of entering appearance he chose to allot the disputed pieces of land to his daughters [the clients]. This was a success against the harmful practices and has been a lesson to the surrounding communities.

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

#### **a) Serengeti Case- Mandate and status of Human Rights Commission recommendations defined by Supreme Court.**

On 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 2009 the Court of Appeal of Tanzania pronounced its judgment on Nyamuma's case in favour of the Nyamuma people who were represented in Court by Legal and Human Rights Centre. This was in deed a great victory and success to LHRC towards envisaging a just and equitable society. The Case is a success of its own kind as it serves as recognition of the judicial status of the CHRAGGs recommendations. It is a success for the rule of law and human rights protection in Tanzania. The publicity of the same increases public awareness on human rights.

#### **b) Advocacy Through Litigations - public interest and strategic cases**

In 2009 the Centre continued with 12 crucial Strategic litigation/public interest cases. Other strategic/public interest cases include the Tito Shumo case in respect of evictions in Kiteto of which there will be a judgment on notice; Secondly is the case of Ibrahim Korosso case, Civil Appeal No 88 of 2006, Ruling on notice; the Anti-Death Penalty case which is still on progress; the

Nyamuma Case for compensation which the presiding judge Hon. Justice Mziray is unfortunately ill and the matter is fixed for mention on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2010; the Albino Case which is still on progress Unfortunately so far, the judges have not been assigned for the case; Sion Gabriel's Case on citizenship, this will be coming for hearing on notice, it has been delayed since 2002 due to consistent lack of corum of judges.

**c) Albino Right to Life and Protection from the Law Enhanced**

In collaboration with the Tanzania Albino Society (TAS), Tanzania Federation for Disabled People Organization the Centre filed a petition at the High Court on

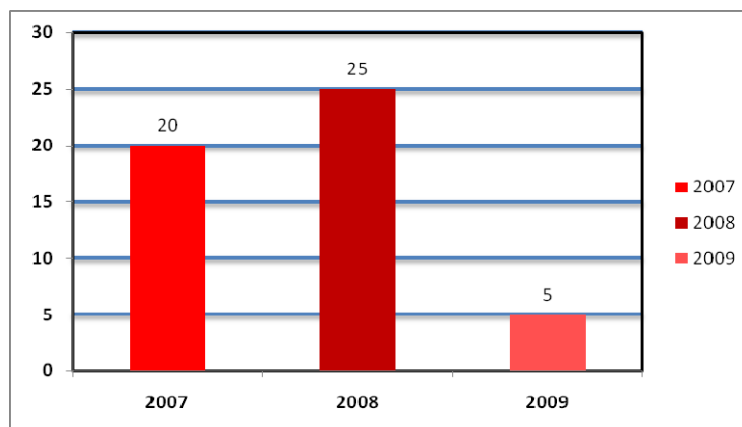
March 20<sup>th</sup> 2009 to air its discontent in regard to the killings and treatment of Albinos in the country. However the Tanzania Albino Society (TAS), whose rights were being fought for, pulled out of the case it filed jointly with



the Centre days later leaving it to fight single handedly. The Constitutional case endeavours among other things to remind the government to fulfil its obligations in regard to persons with albinism who of recently have been a target of mutilation due to superstitious beliefs. The ultimate result of this Albino case was speeded up ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability. The wording of the tabled bill was a replica of the LHRC position stated in the petition for the need of protection of persons with disability. Moreover the trend of Albino killings

showed successful decrease whereas the government started to prosecute suspected murderers.

The chart below shows the slowed down trend of the killings:



#### **d) Wrestling with Conservative Judiciary for Protection of Children Rights and repeal of obsolete laws**

In collaboration with Mkombozi for Street Children and East Africa Law Society the Centre pursued another strategic case<sup>3</sup> arguing for the repeal of the **Township (Removal of Undesirables Persons) Ordinance**, the **Destitute Persons Act**, and a **Declaration that sections 14(h) and 28(b) of the Criminal Procedure Act and sections 176(2) and 177 of the Penal Code** were unconstitutional and therefore of no legal effect. This was an attempt to end the long-standing practice in many Tanzanian Municipalities of rounding up street children, on the ground that such children were undesirable. The Petitioners argued that the laws and round-ups were contrary to **Article 15 of the Constitution**, in that they permit children to be arrested, detained or otherwise deprived of their liberty, and that this serves no legitimate purpose. Unfortunately on **20<sup>th</sup> November, 2009**, The Judges dismissed the petition entirely

<sup>3</sup> Commonly referred to as **Street children's case (Mkombozi for Street Children, EALS and LHRC Vs AG.**

by arguing that petitioners failed to establish to the satisfaction of the Court that the challenged laws were unconstitutional. The Centre was unsatisfied with the decision hence lodged an appeal in the Court of Appeal of Tanzania. In Centre's eyes, losing this was also a victory (of some kind) as the case has been a tool to demonstrate the critical need for human rights education in the judiciary and other public institutions.

**e) Anti-Death penalty Campaign - 75 death row sentences commuted**

In 2009 LHRC continued to push for abolition of death penalty in Tanzania. LHRC participated in sending recommendation to the Law Reform Commission which was collecting views from the public on death penalty. The commission has completed its task although the report is not yet made public.

Furthermore, LHRC used media and litigation as tools for campaigning against death penalty. A strategic case against mandatory death penalty went on and the media campaign as well. As a result the president in 2009 commuted the death sentence of 75 condemned prisoners in a death row. The commuting was a success towards a moratorium against death penalty. Tanzania is among 25 countries in the world which continue to retain capital punishment in its law books. However, there have been no executions in Tanzania since 1994. At least 286 people are on death row, 14 waiting for 10 years or more, while 31 others have been on death row for 5 years or more.

## Initiate death penalty dialogue, govt urg

By Patrick Kisembo

**MEMBERS of Parliament, diplomats and activists have appealed to the government to initiate and co-ordinate a national dialogue on whether Tanzania should retain capital punishment.**

They made the call at a two-day forum held in Dar es Salaam yesterday ahead of today's commemoration of the World and European Day Against the Death penalty.

2,478 people have been sentenced to death in Tanzania since the country's independence in December 1961 but only 232 have actually been hanged. This

### f) Positive Results in a case in favour of University Students - right to education



The Centre won a case on behalf of the University students who were charged with organizing an illegal strike and breach of peace at the Dar es Salaam University in 2009. The case was dismissed and thus

set free from the legal wrangle. The Republic had failed to bring witnesses to testify in support of the charge as a result the Magistrate set the students free. Higher learning institutions in Tanzania have in recent years been involved into clashes with authorities especially the ministry and the Loan Board over criteria

used to provide tuition fees with some feeling the allocation of the said funds is done unfairly.

Through Legal Aid Unit, the students were assisted in Court Representation which forced the University Council to students at the University of Dar es salaam.

## **B. Challenges or problems encountered**

In this reporting period there were several challenges encountered under this strategic aim. Some of the critical ones were:

- i) Delay of cases in the courts of law has been a challenge. A good example is the strategic constitutional cases challenging discriminatory laws have been pending since 2002. There are many cases in courts which impede access to justice to majority of Tanzanians.
- ii) Courts of law are too technical for common citizens to use courts in resolving dispute settlement despite provisions in the constitution which prohibit due regard on technicalities. LHRC has recommended for change of this approach and hopefully the Judiciary policy which is in the making will address this challenge.
- iii) Provision of legal aid is costly services. Lack of sufficient legal authorities since the office library lack adequate and current reference materials pose as a challenge is improvement of access to justice in Tanzania.
- iv) Although reconciliation is the most effective way of settling dispute, some reconciliation efforts failed to take place because of the unwillingness of the other part to attend the session.
- v) Extreme expectations and ambitions for some client served who want to realize their rights within shortest time without bearing in mind the sluggish nature of the justice administration system in Tanzania. This goes hand in hand with the delays of disposition of

cases in the justice delivery system create so many complaints to our client who think also that we are part of the system.

- vi) Actual and perceived corruption by magistrates and court clerks compromises the rights of our clients. Clients spent much of their time in courts in making follow up of copies of judgement and filing of their cases.

### **C.Future Plans - Obvious and Potential Public Interest Cases**

There are several public interest issues and potential strategic litigation in future. Despite its sluggish pace, LHRC still trust that Pursuing strategic cases can bring about positive changes in justice administration in this country. These include a case against North Mara Gold Company for serious human rights violation and environmental pollution; of which preparations are still under way. A case against a *Virodine* Pharmaceutical Company for negligently/maliciously tested an anti HIV drug to individuals who ended up dying. A case for Filing a case on behalf of the victims of house burning and eviction in Loliondo instigated and perpetrated by Otterllo Business Corporation a hunting company for extreme violation of human rights. Follow-up of the former employees of the East Africa Case and provide technical assistance; and filing a Case against CDCF law as soon as such law is published.

## CHAPTER TWO

### **2. Partnerships for Human Rights, Good Governance and Public Engagement Strengthened**

In this reporting period, under this strategic aim, LHRC has obtained a number of results. Firstly, LHRC continued to establish and strengthen a vibrant human rights monitoring group. Secondly, LHRC published annual human rights report 2008 as an effective advocacy tool which seeks response mechanism on human rights matters. Thirdly, LHRC conducted a public empowerment is undertaken on land rights, human rights and good governance.



LHRC senior staff and representative of UNICEF share results of implementation of Mobile legal Aid Clinic for children in Makete and Magu Districts.



LHRC endeavoured to see that community-based organizations of paralegals and human rights monitors established and strengthened; that civic competence and demand for new constitution is raised among civil society organizations and the general public; that policy, practice and legislative advocacy is undertaken; that strategic partnership with the media and like-minded organizations made and strengthened. Besides, LHRC aimed at strengthening the principles of good governance; campaigning for the observance of Corporate Social Responsibility for human rights; strengthening the system of Centre's Data and information trapping and collection. Finally, among the results, LHRC wanted to ensure that reliable and up to date information on policies, legal and issues of practice is collected, analysed and disseminated to the LHRC beneficiaries and duty bearers.

#### **Summary of Expected Results**

- a. A vibrant human rights monitoring group established and strengthened
- b. Effective response mechanism on human rights matters implemented.
- c. Public empowerment undertaken on land rights, human rights and good governance.
- d. Community-Based Organizations of paralegals and human rights monitors established and strengthened.
- e. Policy, practice and legislative advocacy undertaken
- f. Strategic partnership with the media and like-minded organizations forged and strengthened
- g. Principles of good governance strengthened
- h. Corporate Social Responsibility for human rights observance campaigned for and adopted
- i. System of Centre's Data and information capture

strengthened

- j. Reliable and up to date information on policies, legal and issues of practice collected, analysed and disseminated

## **A. Results**

### **2.1 A vibrant human rights monitoring group established and strengthened**

LHRC continued to maintain the total 127 monitors located in every district in Tanzania. Through one of such strategic links with monitors and other human rights defenders, the Centre was informed and intervened in an FGM situation. As a result two girls, potential victims of FGM at Kitunda area (Dar es Salaam) were rescued from the fate



of circumcision and they are now peacefully attending their classes at boarding school. These girls sometimes between 10

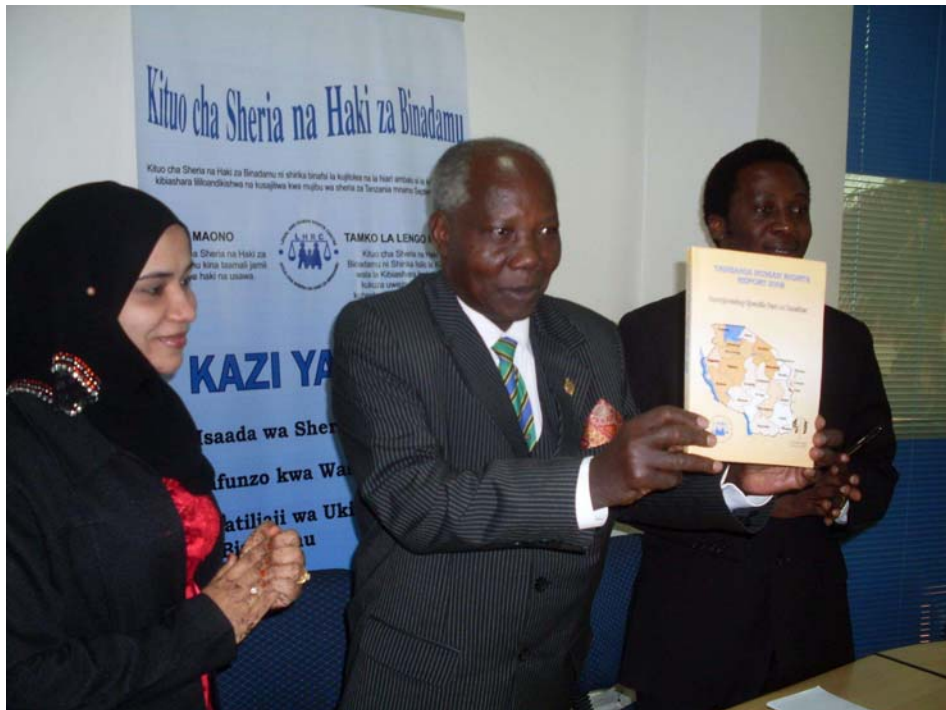
and 5<sup>th</sup> of March 2009 were successfully assisted by LHRC in teamwork with TAMWA and *Nyumba ya Amani*. Despite of being a reactive approach, it has an impact of deterring such parents who attempt to mutilate their children. FGM is among the harmful practices that the Centre is combating.

Through the use of monitors for instance, in this reporting period the Centre made positive contribution on right to education. This issue involved a young girl **Ester Marwa** disturbed on her studies by her father who denied her right to education despite her mother remitting school fees from **America**. The Centre summoned the putative father of the girl giving him right to be heard, as a result of this intervention the girl was taken to school. Another issue which compromised the right to education of children reported in June 2009 involved the arrest, prosecution and conviction of three school children by the PC Kissongo for the offence of stealing Maize. LHRC made follow up of the children in Prison and found them already assisted by Prison Authorities at Arusha prison by filing appeal in The District Court of Monduli. LHRC succeeded in pushing the hearing of the appeal through the Magistrate in charge whose response was positive and resulted into acquittal of the children on 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2009. The children were under sixteen of age.

## **2.2 Effective response mechanism on human rights matters implemented.**

LHRC has been responding to human rights violations timely and effectively. In this reporting period there were 29 fact findings made to follow up human rights issues. For instance, one of LHRC's clients Neema Daniel and Namnyaki Meisikong happened that their residential houses were demolished by a group of people acting as court brokers duly ordered by the Tribunal to evict and demolish the Centre's clients' properties as a result of successive land application by Mr Olive. They were taken by surprise because they were not aware of the existence of any dispute against their land. Upon receiving the issue the Centre launched a fact finding mission to investigate the matter. It was discovered that demolition was done by people who

personalized themselves as court broker. Indeed and upon perusal of documents at the land registry no order was discovered giving rights to Mr Oliver. The Centre therefore submitted the matter to the police for further investigation. In addition was filed also civil suit against Mr. Oliver in favour of the clients. This case is typically an indication of failure by justice administration system where people abuse the processes to the expense of human rights as exposed by the Centre.



Annual human rights situation report has been important advocacy tool. Above, the launching of 2008 Report officiated by Justice E. Mwesiumo Commissioner from the Law Reform Commission of Tanzania

One of other many fact findings included one on forceful evictions of Pastoralists who were living in the game controlled areas in Loliondo. The area in question is a hunting block granted by the Government to a foreign company, Otterllo Business Corporation (OBC), with an exclusive right to hunt wild animals. The eviction order was

promulgated by District Commissioner for Ngorogoro, backed by the Regional Commissioner and enforced by Police Field Force Unit (FFU) from Arusha. In the process of eviction, Maasai bomas and other properties were burnt to ashes. Similarly, plundering, torture and victimization featured during the process. The victims were left helplessly without shelter, food, water, and social service. Following the incidences, the Centre and other actors conducted a joint fact finding to unearth surrounding issues of the eviction. The findings led to publicity of the matter. In addition the Centre lodged an appeal in the District Court of Ngorongoro in favour of five Maasai who were victimized and sentenced to imprisonment for destruction of the environment in the game controlled area. The appeal was allowed, conviction quashed and the victims **Leni Sereka, Saitoti Morise, Seneti Parkiswaa, Kiaro Seneti** and **Timbati Mbario** were released from prison on the 28<sup>th</sup> of August, 2009. The intervention in Loliondo has made the public aware of the gross violation of rights which is perpetrated by investors in Tanzania. Afterwards the Parliament picked it up and sent a Committee to probe.

Other interventions for instance led to release from prison of six school boys who had been arrested and sentenced to three years imprisonment for letting cows trespassing into the Grumeti Game reserve and Serengeti National park. One Juma Nyakile (13) a standard six student at Kusungu was released from prison upon filing an appeal. The other five boys remained in prison at Mugumu prison who were released later after the court had revised the judgment on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2009 in favour of LHRC's Appeal. The protection of child rights, and personal liberties was made into reality by this intervention.

### 2.3 Community-Based Organizations of paralegals and human rights monitors established and strengthened.

LHRC has succeeded to assist the Singida Village Legal Workers (WASHEHABISI) to register their CBO. The CBO was registered on 6th April, 2009. Similarly, the VLW for Kiteto district succeeded to register three CBOs which are LEKISUDO [involving wards], EPASODOMAKI [involving wards], NJOBWANDIMA [involving wards].



A combo of pictures showing the office and registration certificate for Singida Village Workers

Besides, a process for registration of Babati and Simanjiro Districts village legal workers as CBOs went ahead. Registration of these paralegals and village legal workers is a strategy of ensuring sustainability, legal recognition and autonomy of the groups. Other registered paralegals under the auspice of LHRC include CBOs in Tarime, Serengeti, Kiteto, Hanang', Loliondo, Kilosa, Babati, and Mbulu. Meanwhile there are four districts whose Paralegals registration is pending these are Mvomero, Geita, and Bariadi, Maswa. This is significant to LHRC as it ensures sustainability of programmes at the grassroot level.

In addition, 286 VLWs of Babati, Simanjiro, Kiteto and Singida were trained on CBO management training and HIV/AIDS external mainstreaming. Village Legal Workers have been seen as model for improving land administration in the country; for example Babati and Singida VLWs after being registered has been as CBOs which can facilitate issues on human rights and land rights to the District Ward Development Committee.



A Newspaper cutting depicting media coverage for the Mass Education Unit on inheritance law

The Centre maintained its paralegals in the **15 districts** of Tanzania. It was during this reporting period that the Centre made needs assessment for establishment of Parelegals in Makete district. Strengthening of paralegals and the monitors as a result, has made the Centre kept informed of the trend of human rights in the localities.

Annual paralegals symposium serves as a forum for sharing experience and skills on empowerment of local communities. LHRC symposium was a catalyst for other organizations and avenue for the formation of national paralegal Forum. The paralegal forum held on August, 2009 about 7 NGO's and 20 paralegal CBO's attended the symposium. The forum led the paralegals and CSOs pushed for agenda of legal recognition paralegal work. **The impact on this is seen as currently there is a bill to be tabled during the parliament for paralegals law in Tanzania. The idea is to have paralegals recognized in Tanzania in legal framework in their work of access to justice.**

#### **2.4 International advocacy undertaken for accountability and improvement of laws;**

International advocacy is another method of achieving result when utilised in some circumstances. In 2009, LHRC participated in the **96<sup>th</sup> UN Human Rights Committee session in Geneva, Swiss on 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> of July, 2009.**

LHRC presented the Tanzania NGO report and list of issues to be replied by the Tanzania Government in its fulfilment of its international obligations. Out of **47 comments** the Centre submitted before the members of the UN Human Rights Committee to ask the government of Tanzania on the implementation of the ICCPR, **32 comments** were taken aboard, being about **70%** of the proposed comments from the Centre. Following such comments, in responding to those comments,



the government of Tanzania made several commitments towards improving civil and political rights in Tanzania.

#### **2.4.1 Parliament Watch Results**

In the year 2009 there were 21 Bills tabled before the Parliament; Instead of concentrating more on analyzing the Bills, this year the Centre did an extra-ordinary work of going through all Hansards for all session and meetings held by the Parliament. This aimed at identifying the level of adoption of the LHRC's recommendations. LHRC learnt from previous years that there has been a tendency for the Parliament not to adopt most of the CSOs inputs on Bills submitted by LHRC. As a paradox, the Centre enjoys a very good relation and reputation with the Parliament.

The analysis shows that there since 2006 to 2009 there were 320 formal questions asked by the Parliament. However in the year 2009 there were discussions on issues that related to human rights. Majority of the questions and issues discussed focused more on social economic rights even where the MPs were not directly referring to them as human rights issues. This is indications that human rights education is still needed.

In this reporting period LHRC specifically addressed four main legislative and policy issues. Some of the bills analysed include the following bills

1. The Insurance Act, 2009
2. The Water Resources Management Act, 2009
3. The Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2009
4. The Executive Agencies (Amendment) Act, 2009
5. The Appropriation Act, 2009
6. The Public Health Act, 2008, 27 Jan 2009
7. The Constituency Development Catalyst Fund (CDCF) Bill, 2009
8. Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments, 2009
9. The National Security Council Bill, 2009
10. The Tanzania Trade Development Authority Act, 2009
11. The Crops Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill, 2009
12. The Cereals Crops and Other Produce Bill, 2009
13. The amendments of various harvests laws, 2009
14. The Human DNA Regulation Act, 2009
15. The Fertilizers Act, 2009
16. The Standards Act, 2009
17. The political parties (Amendment) Act, 2009
18. The Finance Bill, 2009
19. The Wildlife Conservation Bill, 2009
20. The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2009
21. The Child Law Bill, 2009

Despite of LHRC and other stakeholder's intervention against CDCF could not stop the Parliament from passing it. However the intervention has an impact of slowing down the CDCF process at later stages. For instance, even after being passed into law by the MPs, the passed Bill remained dormant without being published whereas the Centre has made all preparations for filing a constitutional case against it because the law undermines the constitutional principles of separation of powers. The intervention in respect to the Law of the Child Bill has led into enactment of that law for the protection of children rights in Tanzania.

LHRC made a close follow up of a proposed new mining policy in Tanzania. It is worthy to note that despite of Tanzania being endowed with varieties of minerals and germ stones, the overall contribution of mining sector is not impressive. It only contribute to \$ 28 million a year as tax and royalties for a period from 1997-2005(According to Golden opportunity: 2008) There has been a public outcry against bad practice and policy as far as mining is concerned. LHRC and other stakeholders made some inputs to the newly mining policy formulated in September 2009. In fact LHRC is currently making follow-ups on the process of the enactment of a new mining law.

***Success Story***

*LHRC and PINGOs worked in collaboration with Loliondo MP in preparation of Private motion which was tabled in parliament in November 2009. The motion resulted into the parliament to form a committee to investigate human Rights violations concerning pastoralists in Loliondo Area.*

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

In this reporting period the Centre continued with its Television Programmes aired weekly. There were 52 Television programmes aired throughout the year. The 'PAMBANUA' programs attracted massive viewers. For instance, the program aired on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2009 on "North Mara Scientific Report" and water pollution done by Barrick in North Mara was discussed on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2009 in the Parliament, This made the Government to establish a committee which confirmed on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2009 that people were affected.



A photo showing levels of heavy metals and Cyanide in Soil, Sediment and Water from the

Vicinity of North Mara Gold Mine in Tarime District, Tanzania

Hence the Parliamentary Committee on Land and Environment ordered the Government to get the statistics of affected people and such people to be compensated. Various news papers reported on this issue as the below news paper cutting indicates.

Moreover, among the program aired with a good impact was that of National Examination Council and the result irregularities. This caused a heated debate during the Parliamentary session before the budget session which required the Minister for education to make sure there is good system of result regulations governed by the National Examination Council.

The Centre also organized 10 press conferences. The theme for the press conferences were on Pollution done by the North Mara Gold mine (Tarime); Loliondo houses burning and evictions; University of Dares Salaam strikes; Infliction of corporal punishment to teachers by Bukoba District Commissioner; the attempt of the government to buy the [contentious] Dowans Electricity Generators as it was involved in corruption issues; and Mbagala bomb explosions; The press conferences made the public aware of what is going on and is an avenue for reminding the government to be accountable for the people

and knowing that people are following what the government was doing. Due to this kind of pressure creating interventions, the Government responded. There was a dismissal from employment the Bukoba District commissioner for canning the teachers; Government stopped its plan to buy Dowans power generators; and the government purported to establish a committee to make follow up on allegations in respect of Loliondo evictions, North Mara (Tarime) pollution and Mbagala bombs explosions. Below is an article in the news paper about our press conference on North Mara Scandal

In addition, LHRC and other civil societies engaged in addressing the executive arm of the state [government] conducted 20 Television programs in 2009. The TV programs revolved around the controversy of Constituency Development Catalyst Funds (CDCF) Bill; The mismanagements of national examination results; Compensation and treatment of victims suffered from the Mbagala bomb explosions; North Mara environmental pollution done by Barrick Gold mine; Higher learning institutions loans problems; corruption issues and allegations against Richmond Development Company for fictitious and scandalous power supply; and External Debt Payments Account [EPA] and embezzlement of funds and Loliondo saga on house burning and violation of human rights. The Centre received 2000 messages and 200 phone calls from different regions in Tanzania and outside Tanzania from viewers contributing to the TV program. The programs have been an avenue to show publicly what is happening on the ground hence creating the needed pressure to make the government and other stakeholders to take action.



For example, as a result of TV program on North Mara and Loliondo Evictions case, the government had to send Ministers to find out on what was happening. A committee of specialists, which included doctors, environmentalist and chief chemists, were also sent to North Mara for more investigation. Similarly, as already stated above the Parliament sent a committee as a reaction to what they saw on TV show. The Committee was sent purporting to conduct a fact finding for protection people from North Mara and other areas affected by the water and environmental pollution.

### **Success Story**

*LHRC performance continued to improve and has become the authoritative institution in matters of human rights in Tanzania. It has build alliances with other civil societies such as FEMACT, POLICY FORUM, TANLAP PINGO, Caucas for Children Rights which has strengthen its high impact social actions in various*

## **2.6 Principles of good governance strengthened**

Among the principles of good governance are rule of law, human rights, transparency, accountability, participation and responsiveness. Under this component the Centre watches the three arms of State i.e. Government, Judiciary, and the Parliament trying to see the way the principles of good governance are upheld and then comment or recommend on what needs to be improved.

### **a) Restoring the Respect of Rule of Law**

In this reporting period, in promotion of principles of good governance, the Centre made a successful extra-ordinary intervention following extra judicial killings whereby one **Juma Lissu**, a resident of Mbauda in Arusha. On the 5th day of February 2009 he was heavily beaten

by Police suspected of being a robber. The next day he was reported dead which led a quarrel between Police and the deceased's relatives, hence the Centre intervened. The Centre moved the Coroner's Court for inquest. The Application was heard by the Coroner, who ordered that a new post-mortem be conducted by qualified Pathology at KCMC. Although contested by police, the Second post-mortem report (though still controversial) reflected that, the deceased had died a natural Death. Basing on the report the Coroner's Court ordered burial and further investigation to be conducted. There have been several adjournments of the case which is still pending at RMS Court in Arusha. The intervention equipped the Centre with technical knowledge on inquest cases and served the public from mob justice hence upholding principles of rule of law.

#### **b) Holding the Government & Investors Accountable for Pollution**

LHRC in collaboration with the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) received complaints from people leaving around the North Mara Gold mines owned by Barrick Gold Mine Company having been affected by chemicals used in production of gold.



LHRC made a follow up of the issue and worked with media to expose the full length of pollution to the public. This was done through Press statements and both TV and radio program.

As a result of our intervention and public attention, the Government responded by sending Ministers and team of professionals to investigate the matter. Moreover, as stated above the Parliamentarians were concerned and they established a committee to go to North Mara. LHRC is still waiting for the reports to be out.

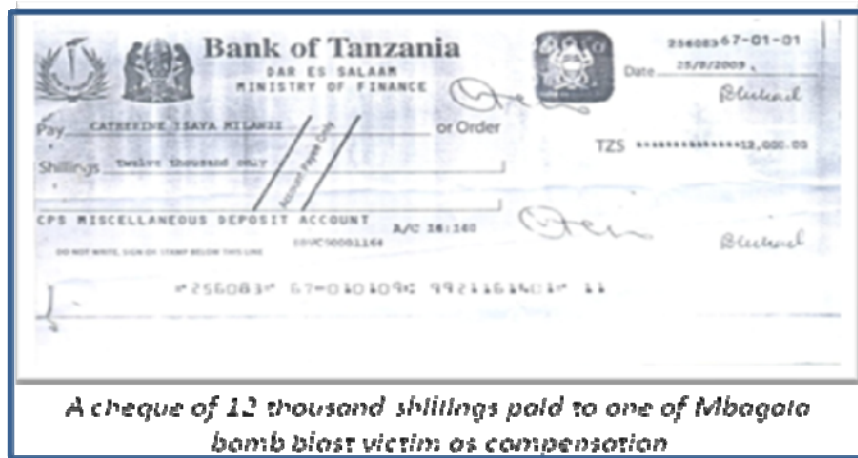
In addition, LHRC and CCT went further to conduct two scientific researches on the effects of the leakage of the poisonous water and the finding shows that there are high levels of heavy metals in soils and water around the polluted area and the surrounding are not suitable for people and animals to leave. Also LHRC has taken some victims to hospital with the aim of linking the water pollution and the effects the people got like skin burning and stomach problem. LHRC is planning to file a case against *Barrick* Company for environmental pollution but also for causing damage to the people.

**c) Speaking for Voiceless Victims of Mbagala Bombs Explosions**

The LHRC made a follow up of the Mbagala blast incidences since April 2009. A fact finding team was sent to Mbagala area to investigate as that should be liable for those explosions and on how the government treated the victims. It was found that there was serious mismanagement of humanitarian relief donated. The mismanagement was done by the local government leaders. LHRC communicated the concerns to the Government and through media. Likewise, LHRC continued to monitor the compensation of the victims



in the said 'accident'. There are plenty of complaints that the victims were under compensated by the government.



Moreover there are also allegations that respective government officials are corrupt which lead to some of the victims to be under compensated. The victims approached LHRC for advice and legal assistance. Through the Legal aid clinics, LHRC advised them accordingly. Few, amongst the victims think that the matter should be taken to court since the government is not timely responding to their concerns. LHRC is still collecting evidence so that it can assist such victims to take their matter to court.

#### **d) Combating Public Leaders Ethical Degradation through Advocacy**

In the efforts to strengthen the principles of good governance LHRC participated in review of the Public Leaders Code of Ethics Act. In this process copies of a booklet prepared by LHRC in 2008 in respect of public leaders code of ethics titled '*Maadili ya viongozi wa Umma*' were distributed to various stakeholders including Members of Parliament. LHRC's position has always been that the said law should be a tool for ensuring accountability rather than being used as a shield for the corrupt public leaders. It has been used as a shield in a sense that, the confidentiality provisions therein undermines the whole

essence of the law. In principle, the LHRC's recommendations were incorporated. Follow-ups of the final tabling and adoption of amendments by the Parliament are still in progress. From this intervention, a bill to address ethical and financing of elections was released in November 2009. On its part, the Commission responded by giving ultimatum for all public leaders to update and declare their wealth before 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009. LHRC still works on how to make the records be transparent for general public because currently records are confidential. .

**e) Addressing the Inequality Before the Law; Double Standards and Impunity**

As part of justice watching, the Centre kept on following the public interest cases such as ones on embezzlement of public funds by Bank of Tanzania [BOT] official, abuse of office by two former ministers; the EPA cases; and Extra judicial Cases - i.e. Abdallah Zombe Case. In this reporting period the Abdallah Zombe's Case was concluded by the Court. The case though tainted with lots of controversies sent different messages to the public in general. One of the lessons learnt from the case is the timely and expeditious justice can be available from our courts, and from the same magistrates, judges and same prosecutors. That in other words, delay of justice is subjective, it depends a lot on the status of the accused person. The more famous a person is the more speedily his/her case would be handled. Another message sent to the public by the said decision was that the criminal prosecution mechanism is very weak in this country for failure file relevant charges; supposing what the Court held was correct, it would suggest that anybody can now be framed up in a fictitious case if the chief detective could be framed up. The centre

waits for the appeal before embarking in public advocacy against impunity and abuse of rule of law.

**f) Formalizing the Relationship between Parliament and CSOs**

In this reporting period LHRC through Parliament Watch in collaboration with other NGOs under the lead of the Foundation for Civil Society made four negotiations with the Parliament aiming at formalizing the relationship between the Parliament and the CSOs. The process is going on as the memorandum of understanding drafted by CSOs is waiting for the Parliamentary Clerk to submit his inputs prior to execution.

**g) Building of civic competence and security during elections**

The centre conducted civic and voters education to all the 12 paralegals focus-districts of Kilosa, Mvomero, Kiteto, Babati, Hanang, Mbulu, Serengeti, Tarime, Maswa, Bariadi, Geita and Ukerewe. A total of 337 paralegals were trained where men were 203 and women were 134. The same was done to human rights monitors in Tanzania. This brought to the surface the issues of governance at local level and also made the monitors and paralegals to be catalyst of change in their communities, example paralegals and monitors Alphasadi Kapole, Jackson Gaso, Mariam Kitaraswa of Mvomero, Nyawile Kalenda, Micheal John of Babati, Reverend Erasto shija of Ukerewe to mention a few were able to relay the information they received in churches, womens organizations and even during CCM party meetings in their areas.



*LHRC Staff, Laetitia Petro facilitating OCD's on their participation in election at the St Gaspers in Dodoma*

Similar training was done to Officers In charge of Districts were 144 were trained were 140 of them were men and 4 were women. This training was very successful as the OCD's were very cooperative in the monitoring of elections. It also led to strengthened cooperation between LHRC and the OCD's in issues of follow up of human rights violation.

#### **h) Setting a record by Monitoring the Local Government Elections**

Through Election Watch, the Centre in 2009 was able to monitor the 25<sup>th</sup> of October 2009, local government elections in 93 District/ Municipal and Town councils in the Country.<sup>4</sup> This was done following identifying, training and deploying **95** university graduates who **54 of them were men and 42 women.**

<sup>4</sup> The councils monitored were Karatu , Monduli, Ngorongoro, Meru, Rombo ,Same ,Moshi Rural, Hai ,Vunjo , ,Hanang ,Kiteto ,Mbulu ,Handeni ,Kilindi ,Lushoto ,Pangani ,Makete ,Mufindi ,Kilolo , Kyela, Mbarali ,Chunya ,Rungwe ,Ileje ,Lindi ,Kilwa ,Liwale ,Nachingwea, Masasi ,Tandahimba ,Newala ,Mtwara , Songea ,Mbinga ,Tunduru, Nkasi , Sumbawanga ,Kigoma ,Kasulu ,Kibondo ,Kondoa ,Kongwa ,Mpwapwa, Manyoni ,Iramba ,Singida ,Urambo ,Igunga ,Nzega ,Sikonge ,Bukoba ,Karagwe, Muleba ,Misenyi ,Chato ,Tarime ,Bunda ,Serengeti ,Rorya ,Kwimba ,Geita ,Magu,Ukerewe ,Nyamagana ,Sengerema ,Maswa ,Bariadi ,Bukombe ,Kahama Mvomero ,Kilombero ,Ulanga ,Kilosa ,Kisarawe ,Bagamoyo ,Mkuranga ,Rufiji Kibaha District councils. Municipals monitored include Mbeya, Songea Sumbawanga, Kigoma, Dodoma, Singida, Musoma, Shinyanga, Ilala, Temeke Kinondoni, Tanga, Iringa and two town councils of Babati and Njombe.

This was the first time that the local government elections were ever monitored in the country. This activity was meant to widen democracy in the country by making sure that the local government election processes are monitored and to identify the issues of law and practice for advocacy. The monitoring of this election brought on the surface the election practices that are contrary to the provisions of the laws and the need for an independent body with the capacity to administer elections such as the National Election Commission. This also led to proper implementation of the law as the officers knew that the elections are being monitored and thus did their work effectively. This report on the Local Government Election report was launched on the 10<sup>th</sup> December 2009 on the human rights day at the Karimjee Hall by the guest of honor the registrar of political parties John Tendwa whose speech strengthened the Centre's campaign for legalization of private candidature.



*The Register of Political Parties, Hon. John Tedwa when launching the local government election report on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2009,, on the left is*

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

### **Civic Rights Awareness**

Under this component, in this reporting period LHRC has empowered the public in selected areas for effective participation in the local government elections. LHRC succeeded to conduct civic and voters education to all paralegals in the twelve paralegal focused areas of Mvomero, Kilosa, Bababti, Kiteto, Mbulu, Hanang, Serengeti, Ngorongoro, Tarime, Maswa, Ukerewe and Bariadi and to all the human rights monitors in the country making a **total of 337** people trained where **men were 203** and **women were 134**. The civic and voters education was meant to make the paralegals and monitors act as catalyst of change in their areas by using the available opportunities to raise the awareness of the people in their communities on importance of participation in electoral processes in the country and to raise their civic competences.

After the training there were a number of reports received from the paralegals and monitors on how they used the information received. Michael in Babati was able to educate about 20 rock miners his area. Also some of the paralegals conducted civic education in their churches after mass. Others provided the same in their political parties to assist party members to nominate candidates who were worthy to contest in the various positions in the local government elections of 25<sup>th</sup> October 2009. While a lady from Mvomero after the education contested for a special seat of a member of the village council in her area and she was elected.

### **Protection of Pastoralists and minority groups**

In this reporting period the Centre continued to host the CORDS and other civil societies for advocacy and protection of minority group rights. Among the key achievements was building alliance with other civil societies for creation of team to for a review of legal framework for creating an enabling environment for the growth of pastoral

economy in Tanzania. This team works with the Law Reform Commission (LRC). As a result, the Pastoral Law Reform project with the Law Reform Commission was initiated. The Centre through CORDS continues with preparation for drafting a position paper. Likewise, there has been numerous efforts to mobilize and unity the pastoral rights organisations in Tanzania. The process is ongoing, meanwhile several interventions were made.

**Success Story:**

*Engagement with other civil societies (PINGOS, FEMACT, UCRT and NGONET, the evictions and violations of human rights of pastoralists (masai community) in Loliondo area was exposed to the public and the duty bearers. As a result the Parliament commissioned a committee on Environment, land and natural resources to probe in to the matter and report back to the parliament.*

**2.8 Corporate Social Responsibility promoted.**

The Centre advocates for corporate social responsibility. In this period



**Training on Human Rights with the Corporate**

the mechanism for effective promotion of CSR was made by the Centre. There were sessions with representatives from different corporate entities were held whereas participants were made aware on human rights and the need for upholding principles and best practices for corporate social responsibilities. This was

not an end by itself rather a foundation for more engagement in future since corporations have become key perpetrators of human rights violations.

## **2.9 System of Centre's Data and information capture strengthened**

This reporting period the Centre maintained its website and made strategic alliances with the media for advocacy on various issues. As a result of the media engagements the Centre received and enjoyed wide coverage in both print and electronic media making more people know activities conducted by the Centre and widely exposing violations of human rights. Secondly, the stories reported by the media have pressed the government to take some steps in a number of pertinent issues like the North Mara Saga and other cases reported above. Moreover, there is more progress in regard to the scrapping of the Death Penalty due to the noise we have been making in both the print and Electronic media and so far no one has been hanged. There is hope that the government will scrap the death penalty next year. The media excerpt above depicts it all.

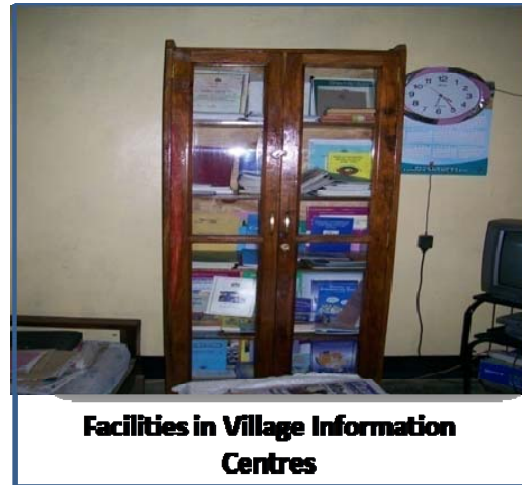
LHRC stories written from fact finding missions helped to push authorities responsible to act fast in regard to violations. This has an effect of promoting further human rights and alleviating the image of the Centre. More guests from within and outside the country come to seek information on human rights. University graduates want to use the Centre for their internship from inside and outside the country. The Centre relations ship with the media generally has grown well. As a result more journalists using the Centre as a voice of reference whenever pursuing stories of public interest.



## 2.10 Dissemination of Reliable and Current Human Rights Information

The Centre has assisted the Village Legal Workers to establish human rights libraries in their wards. On February 2009, Singida village legal workers established five libraries. Village legal workers have been

seen to be more competent in land disputes settlement compared to the village land councils while settling land disputes. This is a credit to the LHRC for the empowering these VLW. For example in Kiteto, people trust VLWs more compared to the Village land



Councils during the land conflict settlement. As a result most of the village legal workers, such as Singida VLWs have been motivated to the extent of committedly carry out awareness raising work on land rights even where there are big challenges like transport and allowances.

Additionally, it is worthy to note that in this reporting period the Centre received **2,035 publications**, and disseminated 6,619 copied of different publication.

LHRC's documentation centre was visited by **1,883 users** out of them **1168 males** and **632 females**. This was a slight increase from the year 2008 as the graph indicates. The increase of the number of library users can be interpreted to mean



that there is a customer/client satisfaction with the LHRC services. On the other side it may mean the increase of a number of people having quest for legal and human rights education. All in all, the Centres documentation unit continues to serve the public with reliable and up to date legal and human rights education.

### **2.11 Promotion of Gender Equality**

In 2009, LHRC has accomplished the phase 1 of the Maputo Protocol Project. However, the Project is still on progress as a result the Centre accomplished the translation of the Maputo Protocol into Kiswahili to make the Protocol known and understood more to its beneficiaries especially women and men who can not read English. The Kiswahili version will also be used by Trainer of Trainees in the trainings to ensure uniformity of materials delivery. Implementation of this project has resulted into positive collaboration with the ministry of Gender and Community Development which now work closely with LHRC in gender various issues.

In this reporting period, LHRC in collaboration with other Anti-FGM member, Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) we were able to rescue and send one woman survival of FGM to a GBV victims shelter (*Nyumba Ya Amani*) after her husband attempted to mutilate her child (4 months old). Below is her testimony:



*'I am an orphan, my parents died many years ago. I was living with my grandmother who is blind. It was difficult for her to support me due to poverty so I could not go to school. I got pregnant when I was 17 years old, after delivering a baby, the father of my child took me to Dar es Salaam where we lived as husband and wife. One day he told me that the child has to undergo Genital Mutilation. We had a very big fight but I refused my girl to be mutilated.*

*Later on he invited his mother (my mother in law) to convince me that female genital mutilation is good and the girl must undergo it. I still refused.*

*One day my grandmother sent me somewhere for a certain message. I did not find that person, therefore I returned home early. When I was near my house, I heard my baby screaming (she was 4 months old by the time). I hurried to the house and find my mother in law and my husband are about to mutilate her. I shouted for help, thereafter my neighbours came. I took my child and run to the police station where I remained helpless for three weeks till when I was brought to this House of Peace (shelter by TAWLA and LHRC)"*  
testimony taken on 21/11/2009

LHRC trained journalists and editors with an intention to sensitize them for more publicity of the protocol. As a result after the training 20 articles by Journalists and editors publicized the protocol about women rights in Tanzania. The protocol enjoyed wide coverage of more than 9 newspapers and 2 TV programmes aired. Publicity and gender equality advocacy was done in several ways. Through its Gender desk Unit, LHRC conducted legal aid services at the TGNP grounds where the festival was taking place and advised 43 people with their legal problems. Moreover the Centre prepared and disseminated a documentary on gender. An approximate number of 200 people have been directly reached on Maputo Protocol through workshops and training, while the Public generally have been reached through radio and television. It is estimated that the number is 2,720,000 people because according to a research, 34% of Tanzanians watch Television<sup>5</sup>.

Publicity and gender equality advocacy was done in several ways. The Centre Conducted legal aid services at the TGNP grounds where the festival was taking place and advised 43 people with their legal problems. Moreover the Centre prepared and disseminated a

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<sup>5</sup> A research by the African Media Development Initiative, 2004

documentary on gender. The production of the documentary has resulted into awareness of the protocol on women's rights to policy makers as of now they keep on referring to the same. For instance on 02/02/2010 when the Parliament was discussing the ratification of the SADC Gender Protocol, they also referred to the Maputo Protocol. Media People also keep on referring to the Protocol as a result of sensitization by LHRC.

LHRC has continued to be a resource person in all matters of Gender and Human Rights through the Gender Desk Unit. For instance the Centre was invited to be Legal Expert on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity at the Popular Tribunal in October 2009.

Another example is through media; on 22/1/2010 LHRC was being interviewed at TBC 1 through *Jambo Tanzania* on Maputo Protocol. After the interview the following week, the interviews to decision makers kept on referring the Maputo Protocol which is positive sign that sign that the campaign is gaining momentum,.



## **Challenges [problems encountered]**

### **1. External Challenges**

- a) The society is still very close to traditions and customs which need more time to transform on various human rights issues e.g. FGM,

inheritance laws, Property ownership etc. The use of paralegals and trainers from the grass root and other strategies can overcome this challenge.

- b) The Centre encounters several challenges in its attempt to strengthen partnership for good governance. One of the challenges encountered was Corruption, lack of seriousness and political will of most of the public leaders together with the violation of ethics are among the major challenges in good governance.
- c) Secondly, the government has created a sort of delaying tactics by way of forming a committee in all raised issues and the reports/findings are not given to the public. It is like the way to show that the government is doing something but in actual sense it passes time for the cool-off of the matter as an illusionary appease to public anger.
- d) Exclusion of relevant stakeholders in decision making processes also was a challenge faced by the Centre in 2009. Intricate matters with politicians' interests were held in exclusion of the Centre, for instance the ministry of minerals and energy by-passed the stake holders in the finalization of the mining policy.
- e) Registration of VLWs' CBO has been difficult because the some District Administrative Secretary have been very reluctant in providing introduction or recommendation letters to village legal workers which is important in document in registration process.
- f) Lack of government accountability and slow action taking on necessary and urgent issues such as compensation for the people of Mbagala who were affected by Bomb Blasts, and North Mara victims affected by the water from *Barrick Gold Mine*.
- g) It has been difficult to proceed with some advocacy campaigns due to various reasons, For instance, Articles 6 and 14 of the Maputo Protocol always come to criticism as they seem to touch religious

beliefs. Article 6 on Monogamy is being criticized by Moslems and traditionalists who believe in Polygamy. Article 14 on Abortion is equally criticized by media, Christians and Moslems together as is interpreted to support abortion.

## **2. Internal Challenges**

These are challenges within the organisation. For instance

- a) Capacity of staff to report on the results of intervention was a challenge which made assessment of outcome of programme difficult. The new operation plan will take this challenge in to consideration during planning.
- b) Lack of enough funding to support implementation of some planned activities. In this year, LHRC has implemented its programme by using 60% of the budget.
- c) Lack of resources to implement our program. The Newly trained paralegal in Maswa, Geita, Bariadi and Ukerewe sometimes fails to deal with some issues because they have been trained only once. The Centre need to retrain them on other issues such as women's rights, matrimonial issues, will, and probate issues.
- d) Darubini program has stopped and the unit has been communication with TBC but all appointment made failed on TBC part as they kept on postponed the appointment. The TBC has been insisting on the debt to be paid of Tsh. 11,868,480/= despite lack of documentation on the debt. The unit will continue to contact TBC executive director for further negotiation.
- e) The time for the implementation of the some activities was very limited thus we had to work over time and was stressful bearing in mind for instance that the Election monitoring is a new program in the organization thus the centre had to build everything from scratch.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. Performance and Sustainability of LHRC Improved

In ensuring that the sustainability and performance of the Centre is improved, the following results were expected. The Centre wanted to improve its human resource management; retain its existing sources of income; identify additional new sources of income; maintain transparency in the financial management systems; improve the quality of LHRC's products and services; and improve the governance of LHRC.



#### Summary of results

- a. A Human Resource Management improved.
- b. Existing sources of income retained and additional new sources identified.
- c. Transparency in the financial management systems maintained.
- d. Quality of LHRC's products and services improved.
- e. Improved governance of LHRC.

#### *A. Results*

##### **3.1 A Human Resource Management improved.**

In this reporting period the Centre received 243 applications for volunteering and employment but succeeded to employ 2 volunteer for Arusha Legal Aid clinic. In addition the centre hired 100 volunteers for Monitoring Local Government Election. Besides, the centre received 214 internship applications and host 31 from abroad and 16 [South Africa, Kenya] are from different Tanzanian Universities.



LHRC Staff participating in preparation of Three Year's Operation Plan, 2010 - '12

In this reporting period the Centre made a translation of the Workplace Policy Guideline on HIV/AIDS from English to Swahili. The result of this translation was to widen the scope of the beneficiaries of the content aiming at preventing potential infections.

Likewise, the Centre participated a training workshop on the launching of Tripartite Code of Conduct on HIV/AIDS at workplace, attended 13 different like-minded organisations meeting looking at HIV (and Human rights) in Tanzania. Those include one organized by UNAIDS. Finally the Centre organised and commemorated the world HIV day following a successful A proposal on HIV/AIDS external mainstreaming prepared and submitted to Oxfam Tanzania. The event (attended by 182 participants whereby 111 were women and 71 were men) had an implication of widening the public awareness on HIV/AIDS and its relationship with human rights.



LHRC Staff, Ms. Anna Henga who serves as Board Member at Ms-Action Aid, Tanzania



All staff participated in a multi layered planning process. The first two days all staff participated, the second three days all programme officers participated and the last three days few staff were selected to prepare the first draft of the plan. This was followed by an annual retreat conducted in Morogoro combined with planning for 2010-2012. 58 employees attended amongst 66 employees (including volunteers). This was the opportunity for the workers to celebrate having successfully completed their contracts. As a result workers were motivated to continue working with the Centre and committed to implement the new operational plan 2010-2012.

On Staff capacity building, the Centre continued to encourage its staff to participate in career building. For instance as a result of the capacity building programmes one officer from LHRC was voted in as one of the Board members of MS-Action Aid Tanzania to serve in the advisory council until 2011.

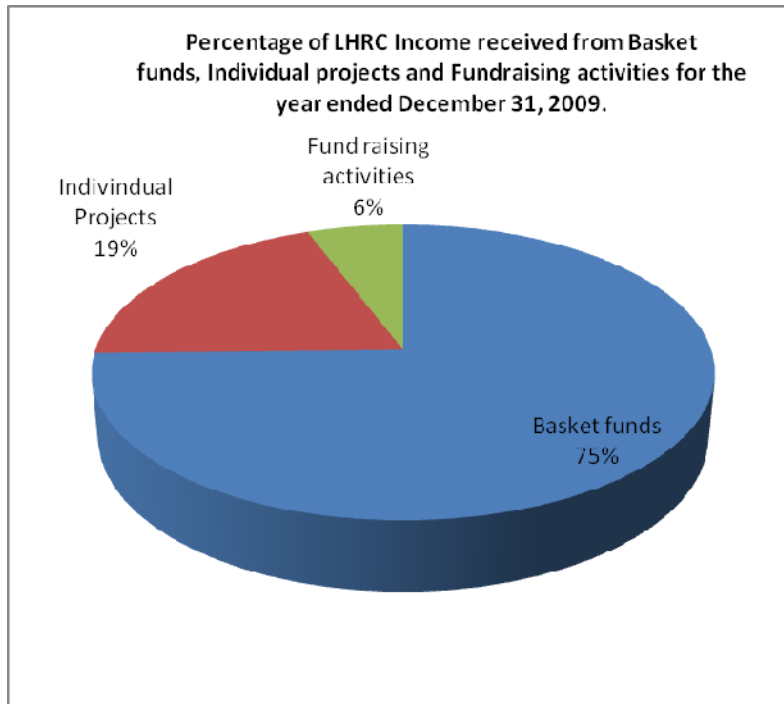
### **3.2 Existing sources of income retained and additional new sources identified**

During the year ended 31 December 2009 LHR received Total funds amounting to US\$ 2,274,579. Out of this amount, US\$ 1,699,107 was from basket fund donors, while US\$ 444, 975 were from Individual projects and US\$ 131,749 was generated from fund raising activities.

Below is the table and chart that shows LHRC total funds for the year ended 31 December 2009 in categories of; Total basket funds, individual projects funds and funds generated from fund raising activities.

LHRC TOTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2009

S/N	Description	Amount (\$)	% Contribution
7	Basket Funds	1,699,107	75%
8	Individual Projects	444,975	19%
9	Fund raising	131,749	6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,274,579</b>	<b>100%</b>



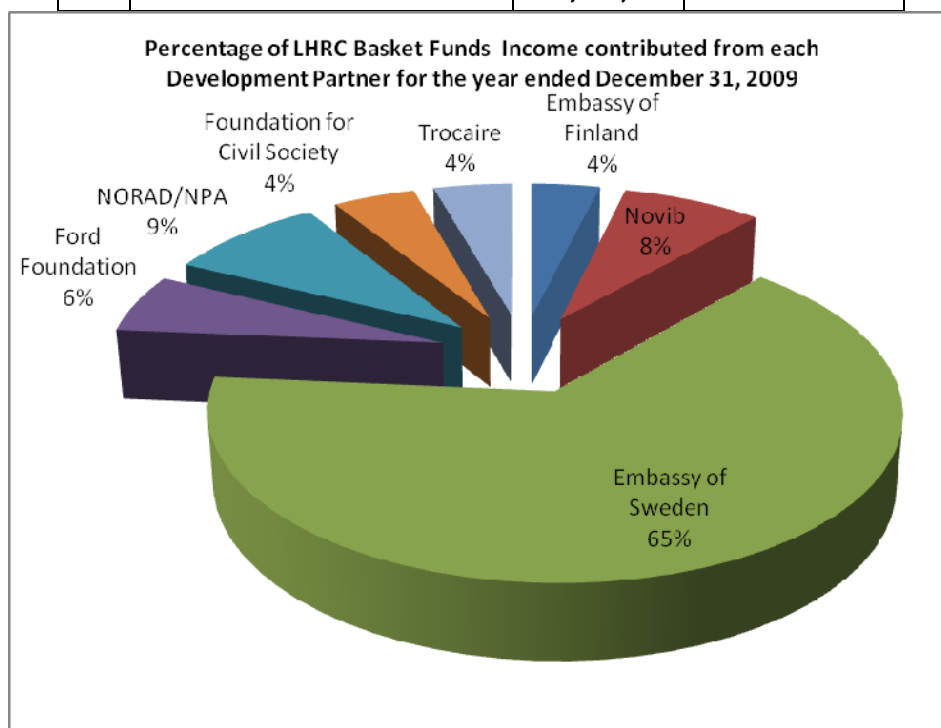
**LHRC BASKET FUND DONORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31, DECEMBER 2009**

The analysis of Total basket funds amounting to US\$ 1,699,107 received for implementation of basket fund activities in 2009, US\$ US\$ 1,100,866 was from Embassy of Sweden while US\$ 598,241 was from other six Development Partners. This means that Embassy of Sweden contributed about 65% of the total funds received for implementation of basket fund activities while 35% was contributed from Embassy of Finland, Oxfam/Novib,

Ford Foundation, Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA), Foundation for Civil Society and Trocaire.

**LHRC Basket Funds Donors for the year ended 31, December 2009**

S/N	Development Partner	Amount (\$)	% Contribution
1	Embassy of Finland	64,639	4%
2	Novib	131,890	8%
3	Embassy of Sweden	1,100,866	65%
4	Ford Foundation	100,000	6%
5	NORAD/NPA	149,278	9%
6	Foundation for Civil Society	77,610	4%
7	Trocaire	74,824	4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,699,107</b>	<b>100%</b>



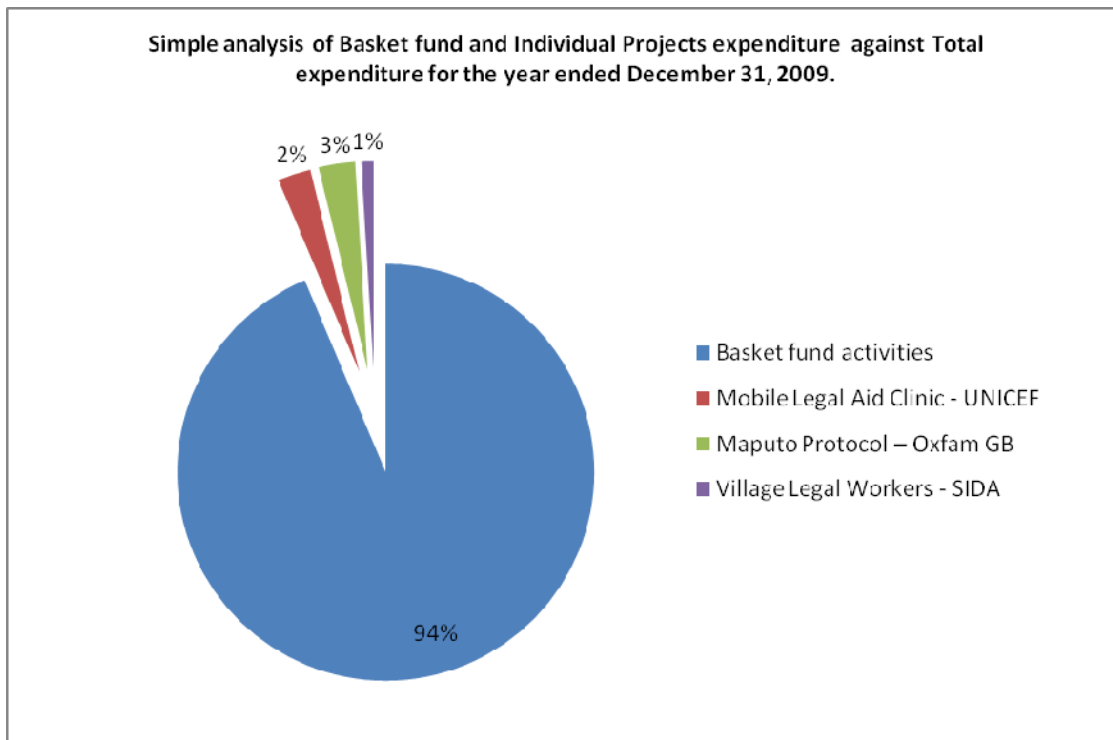
**EXPENDITURE**

During the year ended December 2009 Total expenditure was US\$ 1,655,853. This amount is made of US\$ 1,550,853 incurred for implementation of basket fund activities for the year, while US\$ 105,215 was incurred for implementation of Individual projects which are still on going.

The Individual projects are still on implementation are Maputo Protocol which is funded by OXFAM GB, Village Legal Workers which receive funds from Embassy of Sweden and Mobile Legal aid clinic for Child protection which is funded by UNICEF Tanzania. A simple analysis shows that out of the total expenditure for the year, Basket fund expenditure is 94% while remaining 6% is for Individual Projects.

The table and chart below shows the expenditure trend for Basket fund activities and Individual projects for the year then ended.

Description	Amount in US\$
Basket fund activities	1,550,638
<b>Individual Project activities</b>	
Mobile Legal Aid Clinic - UNICEF	42,480
Maputo Protocol - Oxfam GB	46,794
Village Legal Workers - SIDA	15,941
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,655,853</b>



*Note that the reported figures are un-audited figures, thus may change after the audit of our annual financial statement for the year.*

## **BUDGET VS INCOME**

For the period ended 31, December 2009 the Centre budgeted US\$ 1,496,297 for implementation of Basket fund activities while Basket fund income committed and received for the year was only US\$ 949,735. This means that we had a deficit of US\$ 546,562. The amount of expenditure under basket fund of US\$ 1,090,930 if compared with funds received by the end of the year represents a deficit of US\$ 141,195. However fund raising effort realized US\$ 754,372 from SIDA through ADENDUM Contract to finance Local Election monitoring and Civic and voter education. This made total funds received under basket fund to be US\$ 1,699,107. The balance of funds received through addendum proposal sustained LHRC activities during the whole period of the year despite the world financial crisis. We are very grateful to our Swedish partners for their timely and endless support through out the year.

## **LHRC BASKET FUND DONORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31, DECEMBER 2009**

Similarly the Centre developed a funding strategy through consultancies by appointing a consultancy committee. Committee members are Ezekiel Massanja, Harold Sungusia, Clarence Kipobota and Rose Mwalongo. Among other tasks of the committee was to have an endowment concept paper completed which is currently waiting for implementation. Moreover there were several consultancies/ new partnerships established. For instance the Orgut Consultancy for Capacity building for VLW at SULEDO in June 2009; Civil Society consortium on monitoring of general election; Project of prevention of early marriages to be sent to Comic Relief together with Children Dignity Forum; funding for the Maputo protocol project;

Moreover, during this reporting period the Centre actively involved its entire staff in the preparation of operational plan for 2010-2012. The Plan document prepared was presented to the Board for approval and to Donors for financial support. The plan serves as one of the best documents that the Centre has ever had because it was prepared with maximum participation of staff and other stakeholders led by a team of experts in organisational development.

### **3.3 Transparency in the financial management systems maintained.**

Under this component all project managers were informed of financial status of the Centre and non-availability of funds for some basket project activities. As a result periodic financial reports were made available and Project managers continued to participate in management of project funds. Participatory and transparent financial management system has developed as one of the best practices of the Centre which serves in turn as a mechanism for optimum utilization of the minimum available resources for mega results.

### **3.4 Quality of LHRC's products and services improved.**

The routine maintenance and servicing of the Centre's assets such as cars, air conditions, buildings, and generators was done to a considerable extent. The Centre as well in this period organised a holistic evaluation for the past three years - 2007-2009. The evaluation was carried out by *TechTop Consult* in October 2009. The evaluation report serves as a mirror to the Centre's future intervention. It has been a useful tool towards preparation for the new operational Plan 2010-2012. From the evaluation it was easy to measure the impact of the LHRC's work for the past three years. The following were the main findings



LHRC Board Members, Staff and International Visitors from the City of  
Humburg Parliament, Germany

### **3.5 Improved governance of LHRC**

Under this area, the all planned board meetings were held. Among most remarkable results of the Board meetings were the 41st Board on 17th July 2009 which resolved among other things, the establishment of the University of Bagamoyo in collaboration with TANLET. The BOD has established a special committee to give advice on the proper procedure it can take to get involved in that process. During this reporting period activities continued on establishment of UB such acquiring a plot of land in Bagamoyo for the said project; preparing of the documents necessary for the said project [business plan, prospectus, syllabus, budget]; and contacting the Tanzania Commission for Universities for guidelines and documents for establishment of universities in Tanzania.



LHRC board Members after attending one of the quarterly meetings in 2009

Similarly, the BOD went received Auditors report which was a clean. The Clean Audit Reports have been an evidence of good financial management system of the Centre. It serves as a good indicator for existing and potential development partners.

***B; Challenges [problems encountered]***

- i) Global economic crises has cause financial difficulties for instance some development partners like Novib decided to end its funding to LHRC with effect from end of this year. Similarly the TROCARE decided to move from Tanzania therefore the funding ends with 2009. In short Lack of adequate funds in the budget to sustain the all planned activities has also been a major challenge
- ii) At certain time LHRC boasted for having up to date computers. Recently most of computers have come to an age. They have been used for more than six years and their capacities have deteriorated tremendously. In the coming year it will be needed to replace most of them.



- iii) There was a challenge of retaining the staff with such economic difficulties - the Centre therefore upon resignation of two of its programme officer who held the justice and parliamentary Watches respectively had mitigation to it. The Centre on Friday of 3rd July 2009 decided to make reallocation of staff positions as follows: a) Corporate - Clarence Kipobota; b) Government - Gloria Mafole; c) Election Watch - Lulu Urío - Coordinator & Letitia - Civic education; d) Parliament Watch - Harold Sungusia & Theresia Kinabo; e) Justice Watch - Legal Aid Coordinator; ii) Mass Education - Felista Mauya; iii) Gender Desk - Anna Henga; iv) Human Rights Monitoring - Neema Makando. As a result the remaining activities were well accomplished.
  
- iv) Given the financial difficulties, LHRC still faces a challenge of making its facilities universally accessible; this poses as an embarrassment to the Centre being a human rights organization in ideology and practice.

## **Conclusion**

This report has highlighted in brief progress on programme activities for 2009. The year 2009 has been the most turbulent year due as the world experienced the financial crisis. This had adversely affected the funding pattern and support from some of our development partners and consequently affective programmes at LHRC. However, despite that situation, our partners did not abandon its support to LHRC and some went ahead even to increase its support on the important intervention LHRC had to make such as monitoring of Local government election which was conducted in October 2009. LHRC records its sincere

appreciation for the support and working spirit of our development partners.

Towards the end of Last year, LHRC undertook a holistic evaluation report by external evaluator. Its report is now available for public consumption. The recommendation of internal evaluation and external evaluation had a bearing in formation of the new operation plan which to a large extent reshape LHRC interventions in the next three years.

In the new operation plan, LHRC has changed its approach by designing and targeting its interventions according to two major groups in promotions of human rights. There will be strategies engaging right holders and duty bearers for effective results in promotion of human rights and good governance in the Country.

**Appendix 1: Legal aid clinics clients in 2009 (Dar es Salaam and Arusha Legal Aid Clinics)**

	Old Clients			New Clients			Grand Total	%
	males	females	total	males	females	total		
<b>Employment</b>	771	213	984	302	47	349	1333	12.996
<b>Matrimonial</b>	237	594	831	219	153	372	1203	11.729
<b>Land</b>	1999	1171	3170	650	230	829	3999	38.988
<b>Criminal</b>	18	17	35	11	1	12	47	0.4582
<b>Contract</b>	194	75	269	26	8	34	303	2.9541
<b>Children Rights</b>	10	75	85	7	16	23	108	1.0529
<b>Tort</b>	533	243	776	62	17	79	855	8.3358
<b>Affiliation</b>	30	50	80	29	19	48	128	1.2479
<b>Probate</b>	473	599	1072	57	84	141	1213	11.826
<b>Insurance</b>	105	34	139	21	2	23	162	1.5794
<b>Others</b>	453	242	695	141	70	211	906	8.833
<b>TOTAL</b>	4823	3313	8136	1525	647	2121	10257	

## Appendix 2: Expenditure Report

EXPENDITURE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2009					
SUMMARY					
	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL BUDGET	YEAR END ACTUAL EXP.	REMAINING BALANCE	YTD % OF EXP./BDGT
		\$	\$	\$	\$
		A	E=C+D	F=B-E	G=E/B%
<b>STRATEGIC</b>					
<b>AIM 1</b>	<b>LEGAL SERVICES</b>				
1001	Data and information collection	569	249	320	44%
1002	Clients empowerment	23,771	6,014	17,757	25%
1003	Strategic litigation	86,668	33,579	53,089	39%
1004	Office Expenses	41,155	27,558	13,597	67%
1005	Data and information collection	570	466	104	82%
1006	Clients' empowerment	11,295	6,309	4,986	56%
1007	Office expenses & Supervision visit	20,260	12,555	7,705	62%
1210101	Salaries and Wages	267,328	224,060	43,268	84%
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>451,616</b>	<b>310,790</b>	<b>140,826</b>	<b>69%</b>
<b>STRATEGIC</b>					
<b>AIM 2</b>	<b>OUTREACH SERVICES</b>				
2001	Human Rights Monitoring	3,468	448	3,020	13%
2002	Human Rights Monitoring	45,223	17,084	28,139	38%
2003	Public Empowerment	45,223	17,084	28,139	38%
2004	Capacity Building for Paralegals	27,817	25,738	2,079	93%
2006	Policy Advocacy	10,272	3,063	7,209	30%
2007	Strategic Partnership	71,566	39,241	32,325	55%
2008	Strengthening Good Governance	119,178	15,704	103,474	13%
2010	Information and Data Systems maintenance	10,538	810	9,728	8%
2011	Documentation of Policy Information	15,877	4,371	11,506	28%
1210101	Salaries and Wages	238,711	213,004	25,707	89%
2004008	Volunteers	11,903	11,866	37	100%
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>599,776</b>	<b>348,413</b>	<b>251,363</b>	<b>58%</b>
	<b>PURPOSE 1 &amp; 2 TOTALS</b>	<b>1,051,392</b>	<b>659,296</b>	<b>392,096</b>	<b>63%</b>
<b>STRATEGIC</b>					
<b>AIM 3</b>	<b>IMPROVING PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY OF LHRC</b>				
3001	Improving Human Resource management	4,500	4,025	475	89%
3002	Fundraising Activities	33,462	33,462	9,234	100%
3003	Participatory Financial Management	23,897	16,000	7,897	67%
3004	Quality control, Office Upkeep & Org. evaluation	79,117	79,117	-	100%
3005	LHRC Governance Activities	21,287	16,388	4,899	77%
1210101	Salaries and Wages	282,642	282,642	-	100%
	<b>INSTITUTIONAL COSTS TOTAL</b>	<b>444,905</b>	<b>431,634</b>	<b>22,505</b>	<b>97%</b>
	<b>BASKET FUND EXPEND. BEFORE SIDA ADDITIONAL ADDENDUM</b>	<b>1,496,297</b>	<b>1,090,930</b>	<b>414,601</b>	<b>73%</b>
1	Election Watch	668,797	442,281	226,516	66%
2	Nyamuma case	65,775	12,998	52,777	20%
3	Corporate Watch	19,800	4,429	15,371	22%
	<b>SUB TOTAL - SIDA ADDENDUM</b>	<b>754,372</b>	<b>459,708</b>	<b>294,664</b>	<b>61%</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL BASKET FUND</b>	<b>2,250,669</b>	<b>1,550,638</b>	<b>709,265</b>	<b>69%</b>
<b>INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS</b>					
1	Mobile Legal Aid Clinic - UNICEF	121,253	42,480	78,773	35%
2	Maputo Protocol	66,879	46,794	20,085	70%
3	Anti - FGM Coalition	2,267	2,267	-	100%
5	Village Legal Workers	255,591	13,674	241,917	5%
	<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS</b>	<b>445,990</b>	<b>105,215</b>	<b>340,775</b>	<b>24%</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL BASKET AND INDIV. PROJECTS</b>	<b>2,696,659</b>	<b>1,655,853</b>	<b>1,040,806</b>	<b>61%</b>

DETAILED EXPENDITURE ACTIVITY REPORT					
PROGRAMS					
	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL BUDGET	YEAR END	REMAINING BALANCE	YTD % OF
			ACTUAL EXP.		EXP./BDGT
		\$	\$	\$	\$
	1. LEGAL SERVICES	A	E=C+D	F=B-E	G=E/B%
	<i>Dar es salaam office</i>				
<b>1001</b>	<b>1.1. Data and Information collection</b>				
1001004	1.1.4. News papers	569	249	320	44%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>249</b>	320	44%
<b>1002</b>	<b>1.2. Clients empowerment</b>				
1002001	1.2.1. Attending clients	23,771	6,014	17,757	25%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>23,771</b>	<b>6,014</b>	17,757	25%
<b>1003</b>	<b>1.3. Strategic Litigation</b>				
1003002	1.3.3. Court representation	3,338	3,338	-	100%
1003004	1.3.5. Purchase of motor vehicle	44,100	13,064	31,036	30%
1003005	Volunteers	15,420	13,269	2,151	86%
1003006	Mobile clinic costs	23,810	3,908	19,902	16%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>86,668</b>	<b>33,579</b>	53,089	39%
1004001	Office expenses	41,155	27,558	13,597	67%
1210101	Salaries	174,429	154,058	20,371	88%
	<b>Dar es salaam office Totals</b>	<b>326,592</b>	<b>221,458</b>	<b>105,134</b>	<b>68%</b>
	<i>Arusha office</i>				
<b>1005</b>	<b>1.1 Data and Information Collection</b>				
1005003	1.1.4. News papers	570	466	104	82%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>466</b>	104	82%
<b>1006</b>	<b>1.2 Clients' Empowerment</b>				
1006001	1.2.1. Provision of legal aid services and counselling	6,000	5,389	611	90%
1006003	1.3.2. Follow up on issues	750	86	664	11%
1006004	1.3.3. Court representation	3,745	830	2,915	22%
1006005	1.3.4. Legal analysis & follow up	800	4	796	1%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>11,295</b>	<b>6,309</b>	4,986	56%
1210101	Salaries	92,899	70,002	22,897	75%
1007001	Office expenses	16,456	11,995	4,461	73%
1007002	Supervision visits	3,804	560	3,244	15%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>113,159</b>	<b>82,557</b>	30,602	73%
	<b>Arusha office Totals</b>	<b>125,024</b>	<b>89,332</b>	<b>35,692</b>	<b>71%</b>
	<b>LAC TOTALS ( Dar es Salaam &amp; Arusha</b>	<b>451,616</b>	<b>310,790</b>	<b>140,826</b>	<b>69%</b>

	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL BUDGET	YEAR END ACTUAL EXP.	REMAINING BALANCE	YTD % OF EXP./BDGT
		\$	\$	\$	\$
	2. OUTREACH SERVICES	A	E=C+D	F=B-E	G=E/B%
<b>2001</b>	<b>2.1. Human Rights Monitoring</b>				
2001009	2.1.4. Monitors communication	3,468	448	3,020	13%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>448</b>	3,020	13%
<b>2002</b>	<b>2.2. Human Rights Abuses Communication</b>				
2002001	2.2.1. Fact finding mission	5,611	3,067	2,544	55%
2002002	2.2.2. HR Country Report	30,484	13,552	16,932	44%
2002006	2.2.6. Annual HR conference	9,128	465	8,663	5%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>45,223</b>	<b>17,084</b>	28,139	38%
<b>2004</b>	<b>2.4. Capacity Building for Paralegals</b>				
2004001	2.4.1. and 2.4.2 Formation of CBO's	6,190	47	6,143	1%
2004007	Motor vehicles running costs	21,627	25,691	(4,064)	119%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>27,817</b>	<b>25,738</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>93%</b>
	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL BUDGET	YEAR END ACTUAL EXP.	REMAINING BALANCE	YTD % OF EXP./BDGT
		\$	\$	\$	\$
	2. OUTREACH SERVICES	A	E=C+D	F=B-E	G=E/B%
2006005	2.6.5. International networking	10,272	3,063	7,209	30%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>10,272</b>	<b>3,063</b>	7,209	30%
2007003	2.7.3. Quarterly press conferences	2,197	349	1,848	16%
2007004	2.7.4. Production of weekly radio programme	22,063	939	21,124	4%
2007005	2.7.5. Production of weekly television programme	47,306	37,953	9,353	80%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>71,566</b>	<b>39,241</b>	32,325	55%
<b>2008</b>	<b>2.8. Strengthening good governance</b>			-	
2008001	2.8.1. Justice watch activities	30,960	6,029	24,931	19%
2008002	2.8.2. Government watch activities	44,427	5,171	39,256	12%
2008003	2.8.3. Parliament watch activities	43,791	4,504	39,287	10%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>119,178</b>	<b>15,704</b>	103,474	13%
<b>2010</b>	<b>2.10. Information and data systems maintained</b>				
2010002	2.10.2. Procurement of equipments	5,336	126	5,210	2%
2010004	2.10.4. Implementing information & data systems	5,202	684	4,518	13%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>10,538</b>	<b>810</b>	9,728	8%
<b>2011</b>	<b>2.11. Documentation of Policy information</b>				
2011002	2.11.2. Procurement of publications	3,541	1,394	2,147	39%
2011003	2.11.3. Dissemination of publications	5,639	2,293	3,346	41%
2011008	2.11.9 & 2.11.10. Website maintenance	6,697	684	6,013	10%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>15,877</b>	<b>4,371</b>	11,506	28%
1210101	Salaries	238,711	213,004	25,707	89%
2004008	Volunteers	11,903	11,866	37	100%
	<b>PURPOSE No. 2 TOTALS</b>	<b>599,776</b>	<b>348,413</b>	<b>251,363</b>	<b>58%</b>
	<b>PURPOSE 1 &amp; 2 TOTALS</b>	<b>1,051,392</b>	<b>659,296</b>	<b>392,096</b>	<b>63%</b>

	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL BUDGET	YEAR END ACTUAL EXP.	REMAINING BALANCE	YTD % OF EXP./BDGT
		\$	\$	\$	\$
3. Improving Performance and Sustainability of LH		A	E=C+D	F=B-E	G=E/B%
3001	<b>3.1. Improving human resource management</b>				
3001002	3.1.4. Staff capacity building	4,500	4,025	475	89%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,025</b>	475	89%
3002001	<b>Fundraising Activities</b>	33,462	33,462	-	100%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>33,462</b>	<b>33,462</b>	-	100%
3003	<b>3.3. Participatory financial management</b>				
3003001	3.3.3. & 3.3.5 Auditing of books of accounts	23,897	16,000	7,897	67%
3004	<b>3.4. Quality control</b>				
3004002	3.4.6. Organisation evaluation	31,106	31,106	-	100%
3004003	3.4.7. Upkeep and office maintenance	48,011	48,011	-	100%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>79,117</b>	<b>79,117</b>	-	100%
3005	<b>3.5. LHRC Governance activities</b>				
3005002	3.5.2. Board training	6,169	3,192	2,977	52%
3005003	3.5.3. Board Meeting	15,118	13,196	1,922	87%
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>21,287</b>	<b>16,388</b>	<b>4,899</b>	77%
1210101	Salaries	282,642	282,642	-	100%
	<b>INSTITUTION COSTS TOTALS</b>	<b>444,905</b>	<b>431,634</b>	<b>13,271</b>	<b>97%</b>
	<b>Grand Total Basket fund</b>	<b>1,496,297</b>	<b>1,090,930</b>	<b>405,367</b>	<b>73%</b>