

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2014



Engaging the Public in the Constitution Review Process - Promotes Citizens' Right to Participation



Report Compilation

Legal and Human Rights Centre

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Layout & Design

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May 2015

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACRWC	-	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children
AcT	-	Accountability Tanzania
AGM	-	Annual General Meeting
APRM	-	African Peer Review Mechanism
BAKWATA	-	Baraza Kuu la Waislamu Tanzania
BoD	-	Board of Directors
CA	-	Chief Accountant
CA	-	Constitution Assembly
CAT	-	Convention against Torture
CBE	-	College of Business Education
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CCM	-	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
CCT	-	Christian Council of Tanzania
CD	-	Compact Disc
CEDAW	-	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discriminations against Women
CHADEMA	-	Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo
CLE	-	Continuous Legal Education
CN	-	Concept Note
CRA	-	Constitution Review Act
CRC	-	Constitutional Reform Commission
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
DNA	-	DeoxyriboNucleic Acid
DPLS	-	Directorate of Public Legal Aid Services
DVD	-	Digital Versatile Disc or Digital Video Disc
ED	-	Executive Director
EHAHRDP	-	East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Program
EMB's	-	Electoral Management Bodies
FGM	-	Female Genital Mutilation
FIDH	-	International Federation of Human Rights
FM	-	Frequency Modulation
FO	-	Fundraising Officer
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GEPF	-	Government Employees Provident Fund

GGM	-	Geita Gold Mining
GN	-	Government Notice
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HR	-	Human Rights
HRBA	-	Human Rights Based Approach
HRM	-	Human Right Monitors
HRO	-	Human Resources Officer
ICCPR	-	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESR	-	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IEC	-	Information Education Communication
IGP	-	Inspector General Police
IHRL	-	International Human Rights Law
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
IO	-	Information Officer
IRD P	-	Institute of Rural Development Programme
IT	-	Information Technology
ITV	-	Independent Television
JUKATA	-	Jukwaa la Katiba Tanzania
LAC	-	Legal Aid Clinic
LAN	-	Local Area Network
LAPF	-	Local Authority Pension Fund
LAS	-	Legal Aid Secretariat
LGA	-	Local Government Authorities
LHRC	-	Legal and Human Rights Center
LSF	-	Legal Services Facility
M & E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEMART	-	Memorandum and Articles of Association
MoU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MPs	-	Members of Parliament
NDI	-	National Democratic Institute
NEC	-	National Electoral Commission
NEMC	-	National Environmental Management Council
NGO's	-	Non-Government Organizations
NHRAP	-	National Human Rights Action Plan

OCS	-	Officer Commander Station
OD	-	Organization Development
OP	-	Operational Plan
OSHA	-	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSIEA	-	Open Society Initiative for East Africa
PAC	-	Parliamentary Account Committee
PMOLGRA	-	Prime Minister's Office Local Government and Regional Administration
PPF	-	Parastatal Provident Fund
PSPF	-	Public Services Pensions Fund
PWDs	-	People with Disabilities
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SAHRiNGON	-	Southern Africa Human Rights Non- Governmental Organisation Network
SCOC	-	Special Committee on New Constitution
SHIVYAWATA-	-	Tanzania Federation of Disabled People
SMS	-	Short Message Services
TACCEO	-	Tanzania Civil Society Consortium for Election Observation
TAMISEMI	-	Tawala za Mikoa na Serikali za Mitaa
TANGO	-	Tanzania Non-Government Organization
TANLET	-	Tanzania Legal Education Trust
TAWLA	-	Tanzania Women's Law Association
TGNP	-	Tanzania Gender Network Program
THRDC	-	Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
TLS	-	Tanganyika Law Society
TNA	-	Training Needs Assessment
TUCTA	-	Trade Union Congress of Tanzania
TV	-	Television
UDOM	-	University of Dodoma
UDSM	-	University of Dar es Salaam
UKAWA	-	Umoja wa Katiba ya Wananchi
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
WiLDAF	-	Women in Law Development in Africa
WLAC	-	Women Legal Aid Center
ZAPAO	-	Zanzibar Paralegal Network Organization
ZLSC	-	Zanzibar Legal Services Centre

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIRPERSON



To Our Honored Readers;

With so much pleasure, I am profoundly moved by the fact that the year 2014 has gone leaving behind so much to tell and remind us. Most of all are the successes and numerous achievements that you and LHRC recorded throughout the year. At this moment I am grateful to all of you especially those who read the 2013 report on the progress of the work of LHRC. Now again, let me, with great pleasure, invite you to read this report which provides information about the LHRC'S annual progress. The report informs you all about what LHRC, in 2014 considered as achievements, challenges and lessons learnt. It may also be noted that the year 2014 was the second year of implementation of the LHRC's Strategic and Operational plans. The mandate of LHRC includes efforts to empower the public for reinforcement of human rights in Tanzania. As most of us know, the year 2014 was a continuation of the national constitutional reforms. It was in this period when the main focus was the constitutional review process combined with the advocacy initiatives and dissemination of constitutional literacy and information to the general public. The report portrays the way under which LHRC followed the constitutional review process. This was after the issuance of the 2nd Draft Constitution where LHRC took all measures to ensure that the public understands all what was provided for in the constitution.

In this period, we all witnessed different aspects in the history of constitution making in Tanzania. The bending of rules and abuse of procedures in the Constituent Assembly; the polarization of the Constituent Assembly in terms of political ideology; and consequently the stalemate of the process following the walk-out by some members representing what they called 'Peoples' Constitution'. All these were new challenges that LHRC had to address.

This report also, will inform you about all what LHRC achieved with regard to law reforms, human rights

promotion, and demand for accountability. It as well covers efforts undertaken in order to maintain LHRC's own credibility and relevance. It also gives us pride when we are approaching our 20th anniversary, to note that we have worked very innovatively and using available ICT tools combined by conventional methods to extensively educate, engage and empower the public including awareness on the contents of the 2nd draft constitution, the one which contained peoples' views and expectation on the constitution they want. The year 2014 was fruitful due to your generous support including support from the development partners and members of general public to whom we are very grateful. We know that there will be referendum and general election in 2015. It is our prayer that LHRC will keep on progressing and provide leadership for the benefit of public. Let us all work hard with integrity and zeal that is essential for the promotion of social justice so that we may have a just and equitable society.

Professor Geoffrey Mmari,
LHRC Board Chairperson.

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Dear Friends and Colleagues;

We are sincerely delighted to bring to you the LHRC's progress report for the year 2014. We are now looking forward to the year 2015 after we finished the work planned for the year 2014. Fortunately we had filled the plate ourselves and hence were able to finish what we had meant to finish by the end of the year. As we reflect back, it is important that we share with you all major milestones that were achieved in 2014. Knowing our past is an essential tool to properly plan for our future. LHRC has vigilantly and patiently worked to achieve its objectives. Regardless of the challenges that LHRC met when undertaking its mission, still we remained focused and determined to see the realization of all what we planned. This mentality is in consonance with the African wisdom that says 'patience can cook a stone'.

The year 2014 was the second year of implementation of the LHRC first operational Plan (2013 – 2015) of the six year's strategic plan of 2013- 2018). The year 2014 can simply be termed as a daring and mass engagement year from what was achieved during the year.

At the commencement of the year 2014, LHRC was confronted by a task of restarting the public vigilance especially when almost everyone among the members of the public had forgotten that there was a constitutional review process which was going on. The apathy and deliberate distraction that moved the public attention away from the constitutional process was so high that LHRC had to undertake unprecedented innovations and historical engagement than ever before.

LHRC's strategic plan has five outcome areas. With regard to the first outcome the LHRC aims at ensuring that there is a people's driven constitution that addresses people's needs and interest. During the year LHRC moved and engaged the public in every district where by a minimum

of three public meetings were held for purposes of telling people about the contents and the form of the constitutional reforms that were ongoing. In addition a lot of IEC materials were produced and widely disseminated throughout the country. Later the country witnessed stalemate of the process where the polarity reached its climax and LHRC had to engage different religious leaders to undo the impasse.

LHRC also continued to work for the realization of the other outcomes as detailed in this report. In the year 2014 issues of governance and accountability arose; the conflicts between the three arms of the state became open. Lastly, at the end of the year LHRC monitored the local government elections and witnessed unprecedented irregularities. Moreover, LHRC pretested its indigenous ICT platform for election monitoring. You shall therefore see in the report what has been achieved from the legal aid clinics and mobile legal clinics as well as what has been identified as advocacy issues. Accountability from duty bearers has been worked on through the government and corporate watch as well as the parliament and election watch. In this report one will be able to understand the magnitude of challenges that faces promotion of human rights in Tanzania from the numerous fact findings which were made. In addition, LHRC struggled to ensure that access to justice by poor becomes a reality to majority. In this aspect training and strengthening of paralegals were among the endeavors that LHRC ventured into. Moreover, LHRC begun to see the spillover effect of Paralegals where as in this reporting period there is a record of so many people in the rural areas that benefited from the work of the paralegals.

Similarly, the human rights report that covers the situation of human rights in the country and strategic engagement with the media were among the work that shaped LHRC in 2014. More remarkably, it was in 2014 when we witnessed landmark decisions on landmark constitutional cases including the case that was challenging the unlimited immunity of leaders against human rights and condoned impunity, abuse of power and erosion of rule of law.

LHRC has always strived to remain relevant, effective and reliable. As the report shows all internal financial and management control arrangements, statutory meetings and governance mechanisms were adhered to very effectively. The Members, Board of Directors, the Management team and the staff all worked hard to ensure that LHRC moves from a certain level to a higher one. In this year there was a succession event as the former LHRC's Board Chairperson Bishop Dr. Elinaza Sendoro having retired in 2013, Professor Geoffrey Mmari took up the Chairpersonship for a three years Term 2014-2016. Despite all such achievements, LHRC faced some challenges amongst being to address the ever growing demand of its services. As we look beyond to the year 2015 it looks as if we shall have to extend our services especially as we focus on what the year 2015 entails in relation to the Biometric Voters Register to be updated; the referendum and the general election in which LHRC will need to.

All such engagements do not mean that LHRC will stop undertaking the rest of activities stipulated in its operational plan. In that case training of paralegals, provision of legal aid, following up human rights issues; researching, mass education programmes; training of councilors, women rights, children rights, businesses; and engaging the parliament and the judiciary for reforms shall continue as planned. All this require support from all our stakeholders. We thank you all in advance. Please read the report with the aim of providing feedback to help us as we move to the year 2015 our final year in the first operational plan but also the 20th anniversary of the LHRC from when it was registered way back on the 26th of September 1995.

Dr. Helen Kijo-Bisimba;
LHRC's Executive Director.

LHRC OVERVIEW

LHRC celebrated her 19th birth day this year reconing her tremoundous job of serving the public and advocating for their rights as a national leader in human rights and good governance defender and advocate in Tanzania. This commitment has been constant since LHRC was registered in 1995 while growing with passion for the poor and marginalize persons and keeping abreast of changing economic and social development in the country and their integral effect to the lives of citizens and systems affecting their life.

LHRC works accross Tanzania through its outreach services and human rights violation monitoring activities. LHRC has the capacity to influence policies, laws and issues of practice at the national level, while obtaining its ligitimacy and support from the grassroots. LHRC is registered under the Companies Ordinance Chapter 212 of the Laws of Tanzania as a Company without shares limited by guarantee. The organization was founded from a human rights project of the Tanzania Legal Education Trust (TANLET). It has its main office in Dar es Salaam and a regional office in Arusha. LHRC provides its services from its Headquarters in Dar es Salaam, Arusha sub-office and the Legal Aid Clinic at Kinondoni in Dar es Salaam with extended office in Mbezi Beach Also the Centre provide Mobile Legal Aid Clinics on regular basis.

Vision

The Legal and Human Rights Centre envisages a **JUST** and **EQUITABLE** society.¹

Mission Statement

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

1 A society where – the three arms of the state [Parliament, Judiciary and the Executive] as well as non state actors are practicing accountability, transparency and there is rule of law; and where there is public a wareness, respect and engagement for human rights and good gover-nance; where justice and respect for human dignity are a reality.

LHRC's Values

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

- ✓ Integrity;
- ✓ Equality;
- ✓ Transparency;
- ✓ Accountability;
- ✓ Professionalism;
- ✓ Voluntarism and volunteerism.

Specific Objectives

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

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

Governance Structure

LHRC is a membership organization with current membership base of 130 members.

The organization is governed by the Annual General Meeting (AGM) which meets each year. AGM appoints Board of Directors and approve the external auditors. It also receives the audited accounts' reports of the organization. LHRC has a Board of Directors (BoD). Currently there are 8 board members with different backgrounds: lawyers, human rights experts, religious leader, journalist, and accountants. The BoD is the supreme governance body. LHRC has a management team which is headed by the Executive Director.

Board of Directors

The Board is responsible to the General Assembly of Members. The Board is the decision maker in relation to policies and programmes of the LHRC and supervises implementation. The Board employs the Executive Director and confirms the members of staff of the LHRC employed by the Executive Director. The Board makes regulations for the proper management of personnel, facilities and finances of the LHRC.

It approves annual plans and budgets. Ensures the provision of facilities necessary for the proper governance and direction of LHRC.

The Current Board Members

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Prof. Geoffrey Mmari | - | Chairperson. |
| 2. Adv. Athanasia Soka | - | Vice Chairperson (An Advocate of the High Court of Tanzania). |
| 3. Dr. Ringo W. Tenga | - | Member (An Advocate of the High Court of Tanzania; Senior Lecturer of Law at the UDSM). |
| 4. Prof. Chris Maina Peter | - | Member (Professor of Law at the School of Law at UDSM; Advocate of the High Court of Tanzania). |
| 5. Adv. Francis Stolla | - | Member (An Advocate of the High Court of Tanzania). |
| 6. Ms. Emeline Mboya | - | Member; Enterprenuer Expert. |
| 7. Dr. Helen Kijo-Bisimba | - | Secretary to the Board. - Executive Director of LHRC. |
| 8. Mr. Pasience Mlowe | - | Member; Staff Representative. |

The Management Team and Staff

Day to day operations of LHRC are carried out by the Management team and staff. The Management is headed by the Executive Director assisted by three Programme

Directors and a staff representative. The team is implementing a six years strategic plan 2013-2018, divided into three years Operational Plan 2013-2015, divided into five (5) Results Areas as follows:

- Result 1: Citizens' Centered Constitution Achieved and all laws reviewed to be consistent with the new constitution;
- Result 2: Improved Laws, Policies, and Practices that are human Rights Sensitive;
- Result 3: Reduced human rights violations and injustices;
- Result 4: Government and companies' compliance to regional and international standards with regards to economic, social and environmental rights increased; and
- Result 5: A relevant, sustainable and high impact LHRC.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year 2014 was characterized by constitution review process whereby LHRC was actively involved in creating awareness through massive campaign whereby all 30 regions in Tanzania were reached by our team and likeminded organizations that joined us efforts. LHRC had anticipated restrictions of constitutional information by the government thus established her own public database so that citizens can access constitutional resources for Tanzania and selected countries in Africa with similar characteristics.

In the meanwhile, LHRC continued with other programmatic activities such as tapping issues for advocacy emanating from the provision of legal aid to indigents. LHRC pursued in public interest litigation cases to challenge the leaders to respect human rights principles. For instance, LHRC pursued a case against the Premier of Tanzania challenging the immunity of MPs. It also engaged the members of parliament and other policy makers especially on matters of public interest such as the scandal on Tegeta ESCROW Account.

LHRC continued to build the capacity of paralegals and monitors throughout the year and conducted field visits for the purpose of meeting people on the ground and learn from them through mutual exchange of ideas and experience. In these visits, it was evident that majority of citizens had no reliable means to access the information concerning the referendum process and how will they participate in voting for something they have never seen before since release of the proposed constitution. Moreover, LHRC conducted fact findings in Kiteto killings, Geita Mining and eviction of people in Urambo district -just to mention a few so as to establish the grounds in which human rights violations were manifested in order to take proper action including administrative remedies and advocacy for adherence to promotion, safeguarding and respect of human rights for all citizens.

In this year, LHRC launched the Tanzania human rights report 2013, uranium mining report and Right to health report - all aiming at informing the public and duty bearers to take action in the interest of the public especially the voiceless who cannot defend for their rights and bear the consequences that may occur if human rights especially the right to life is violated.

LHRC continued to advocate for the marginalized section of Tanzanians especially women, children and people with disabilities (PWDs) to be protected and respected in all walks of life including their right to participate as active members of the society and live free from any form of abuse.

Funding levels for LHRC remained good despite the fact that 71% of the budget was raised through generous support and commitment from eight partners whom we have worked together for FY 2014. This report is organized and presented into eight chapters. Chapter one to six narrates key accomplishment during 2014. While chapter seven highlights key achievement, lesson learnt and success story while chapter eight contains audited financial statement.

CHAPTER ONE

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

1.1 Increased public awareness and understanding on the constitutional review process.

LHRC was very innovative in ensuring that all sects of society are reached by awareness materials in relation to content and process of the new constitution in Tanzania. Innovative LHRC conducted series of mass awareness programmes which included use of print and electronic media and in addition social media. Moreover LHRC prepared all sorts of constitutional awareness materials to reach different sects in the society. In this undertaking for instance such groups were reached as follows:

- ✓ **For the deaf** – DVDs with sign language
- ✓ **For the Blind** – in Braille
- ✓ **For the People who cannot read and write** – audio CDs, memory cards and flash disks
- ✓ **For the People who have no time to sit and read like *bodaboda* riders** – flash disks and memory cards
- ✓ **For the People who needs simple versions** in order to understand easily – Brochures and simplified versions of the draft constitution
- ✓ **For the Children** – Cartoon booklets
- ✓ **For the Educated/Academicians** - Original copies of the draft constitution.
- ✓ **For the youths and Music fans** – Katiba ni yetu, Taifa ni Letu Song Album {Audio CD}
- ✓ **For the youths and Movie fans** - Katiba ni yetu, Taifa ni Letu Movie [DVD/VCD]



Figure 1: Constitution IEC materials

1.1.1 Strategy developed and implemented for mobilizing public engagement and mobilization for effective participation in given their views

LHRC in this period continued to implement the strategy which was developed in 2013 for purposes of ensuring that the public is mobilized to effectively participate in giving views to the relevant authorities, initially being the CRC. Early in 2014 the CRC was dissolved thus LHRC kept on informing the public as a matter of feedback about how the CRC 2nd Draft Constitution had accommodated people's views. Details about this strategy are provided in item 1.3 below.

LHRC sent SMS Messages containing the 2nd draft constitution to 7 Million Mobile Phones numbers throughout the country. Among those messages about 100,000 individuals reached out opted not to receive the text messages with the 2nd draft constitution contents. LHRC made an assessment and noted that the Constitution SMS was very bulky and tend to reduce the space and memory of most of the simple mobile phones. In future LHRC will inevitably make more use of different options available such as distribution of CDs and Memory Cards which happened to be a success as majority of people could even fight and made commotions during the distribution when the big bang campaign was up.

1.1.2 Advocacy strategy developed and implemented to ensure the key elements of human rights protection are included in the draft constitution.

It needs to be noted that in 2013 LHRC made submissions to CRC and conducted series of TV and Radio Programmes about key human Rights Issues that need be in the New Constitution. Later in 2014, LHRC through SCOC analyzed the second draft Constitution and found out more than 70% to LHRC's assessment of most of public concerns and all that was proposed by LHRC were considered by the CRC for instance:-

- a) Accountability as per Article 129, providing for accountability of Members of Parliament to their constituencies. Also article 98 (1), 104 (1) and 105 providing posts of the Attorney General, Ministers to be vetted by the Parliament after the President's appointment;
- b) Rule of Law enhancement through establishment of additional layers for access to justice, by this draft constitution there will be the highest court over the current Court of Appeal. The Proposed constitution provides for establishment of Supreme Court;
- c) Participation of citizens in the Governance by ensuring 50/50 gender parity in the parliament. Article 113(3); this is taken with caution since the proposed constitution have reduced the intensity and practicability of this principle;
- d) Expansion of the Bill of Rights including group rights and some rights to development e.g. Right to education, Child Rights, Women's' Rights - Articles 42, 43, 44 and 47.

Despite these selected key achievements, later on LHRC analyzed the proposed Constitution and took note that despite many efforts for advocacy that demanded a meaningful and a comprehensive Bill of Rights yet there were some reduced standards. These included two most significant issues:

- a) Removal of the automatic importation of ratified international human rights law to Tanzania;
- b) Removal of the enshrinement of the bill of rights which restricted the amendment mandate of the Parliament;
- c) Removal of accountability principles that were embedded in the chapter that contained the national values; and
- d) Re-concentration of powers into presidency - which waters down the progressive provisions that would have ensured accountability and adherence to principles of good governance.

1.2 Increased pressure on constitutional review commission to give all members of the public an opportunity to express their views

This component was completed in 2013 members of public was assisted by LHRC to give their views. Details for this component are available in the 2013 Annual Progress Report. The Constitutional Review Commission was dissolved in the fort quarter of the year 2014. Its records could be completely erased from the public domain because the government closed its website. LHRC had downloaded all the materials which initially were posted on the CRC website now all materials are still available for public consumption from LHRC's Constitutional Database.

1.3 Increased pressure on constituent assembly and national government and political leaders respect citizens views on the constitution

In this aspect LHRC achieved a number of milestones in ensuring that there is sufficient pressure for the constituent assembly and other actors to adhere to public views earlier on submitted to the CRC. These milestones were the following:-

1.3.1 The Big Bang Campaign

In 2014 the Legal and Human Rights Centre designed and implemented a very big and successful campaign of public awareness and understanding of the constitutional review process as well as the contents of the second draft constitution. This campaign was named '*Big Bang Constitutional Campaign*'. The campaign was officially launched on 26th February, 2014 at Mlimani City Hall in Dar es Salaam. It was a televised gathering which was lively broadcasted by Independent television (ITV), Radio One Stereo and Capital radio. This launching which was very successful was a National Launch and also zonal launch for Eastern zone.² Other zones which also

² This zone consisted of Dar es Salaam, Pwani and Morogoro Regions.

similar launches were conducted were Southern zone,³ Western zone,⁴ Northern zone,⁵ Central zone,⁶ Southern Highlands zone.⁷ Lake,⁸ and Zanzibar zones.⁹ The Big Bang Campaign was conducted in 2 phases; the first Phase took place from 20th March, 2014 to 4th April, 2014 (covered 10 regions),¹⁰ while the second one took place from 20th August, 2014 to 6th September, 2014, (Covered 20 regions).¹¹

The objective of the campaign was to ensure that citizens of Tanzania especially marginalized groups who live in rural areas, are able to understand, know, discuss, debate, dialogue and express their free opinion and ideas on how they want their constitution to be like.



Figure 2: A cross section of participants of the Constitutional Big Bang Campaign Launching on 26th February, 2014

-
- 3 Lindi and Mtwara Regions.
 - 4 Kigoma, Tabora and Shinyanga Regions.
 - 5 Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro and Tanga Regions.
 - 6 Dodoma and Singida Regions.
 - 7 Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe, Ruvuma, Katavi and Rukwa Regions.
 - 8 Mwanza, Kagera, Geita, Simiyu and Mara Regions.
 - 9 Kusini Unguja (Unguja South), Kaskazini Unguja (Unguja North) and Mjini Magharibi (Zanzibar Urban), Pemba North and Pemba South Regions.
 - 10 Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Morogoro, Singida, Dodoma, Lindi, Mtwara, Kigoma, Shinyanga and Tabora.
 - 11 Arusha, Tanga, Kagera, Geita, Mwanza, Simiyu, Mbeya, Rukwa, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Katavi, Iringa, Mara, Njombe, Ruvuma, Pemba Kaskazini, Kusini Pemba, Mjini Magharibi, Unguja Kusini na Unguja Kaskazini.



Figure 3: Participants of one of the Big Bang Meetings at Kitahana Ward in Kigoma

As stated earlier, one of the objectives of the Big Bang Campaign was to prepare the public on the coming referendum process. During the big bang campaign meetings people were being empowered to understand the Referendum process and its conduct as per the Constitutional Review Act. Furthermore, citizens were advised on the importance of participating in the referendum process.

The initiative of conducting the Big Bang Campaign was taken by the Legal and Human Rights Centre after the release of the Second draft Constitution by the Constitutional Review Commission. It was named **Big Bang** because of its nature – moving to all parts of Tanzania at once (in 2 Phases only) with all efforts and means possible to make it plausible, visible and audible for the general public.

The Specific Objectives of the Campaign were as follows:

To bring back the agenda of the Constitution making to the public after noted that the same was no longer in mind of the public after release of the 2nd draft constitution. The Legal and Human Rights Centre had observed that there were no more discussions on the Constitution making (save for the Constituent Assembly) by the public and the media to disseminate the second draft constitution in form of simplified versions, audio CDs, Braille for the blind, memory sticks and flash disks for *boda boda* drivers as well as DVDs for the deaf for the public to access and understand its contents. LHRC also launched a website www.sikilizarasimu.com and www.taifaniletu.or.tz. These materials were sent to 16 community based radios upcountry.

to encourage the public to participate in the remaining constitutional processes especially in monitoring the then Constituent Assembly and thereafter participate in the upcoming referendum. In fact this was a predetermined measure that focusing as reducing the apathy which is evident in most of the democratic processes.

The following pie chart indicates the number of people reached in the campaign.

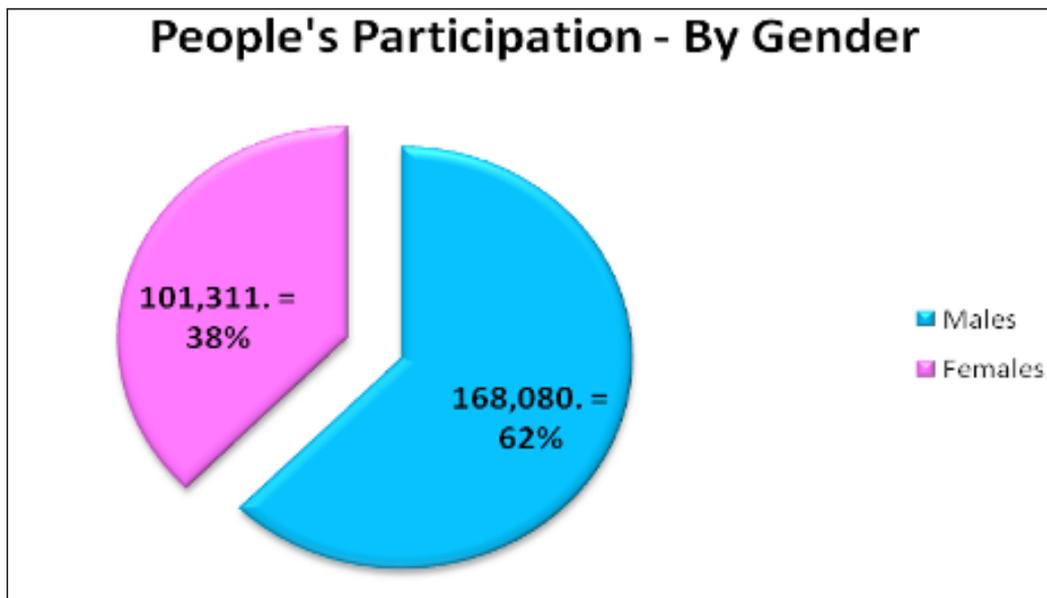


Figure 4: People's Participation by Sex

The above statistics are indicating that the number of males 62% surpassed the number of females 38% with regard to individuals reached during the campaign. This chart to LHRC shows that more efforts and new methodologies that are needed so as to address peculiar needs of women during such campaigns. The nature of campaign, nature of materials distributed and timing might adversely have affected the participation of women to the constitutional awareness meetings. Most of the meetings were held at around 2p.m. or 5 p.m. and yet during work days. Such timings were not favorable for rural women. For instance most of the films/movies were done during the night whereas due to prevalence of patriarchal system women were not easily allowed to go for the film. LHRC has taken these challenges as lessons for purposes of improving the future interventions.

Looking at the statistics per region is evident that Mbeya region was the region where more people were reached than the other places. There were factors for this including the geo-political factors of a said region, style and kind of a team that was in that particular region and the level of use of mass media. The table below presents the regional trend in terms of number of individuals reached. The least reached region is

Unguja South due to three major factors: first comparatively is one of regions with lowest population in the national ranking although due to its size it conversely has very high population density compared to the rest of regions in the mainland Tanzania. Secondly, the political dimensions showed that majority of the residents are supporters of the ruling Party which has persistently opposed the 2nd draft constitution which in fact was the subject matter of the Big bang campaign. Lastly as the fact that the authorities in Unguja generally were either reluctant to or directly opposing the big bang campaign for political reasons. The same factors may be attributed to the number of people in the rest of the regions especially in Zanzibar.

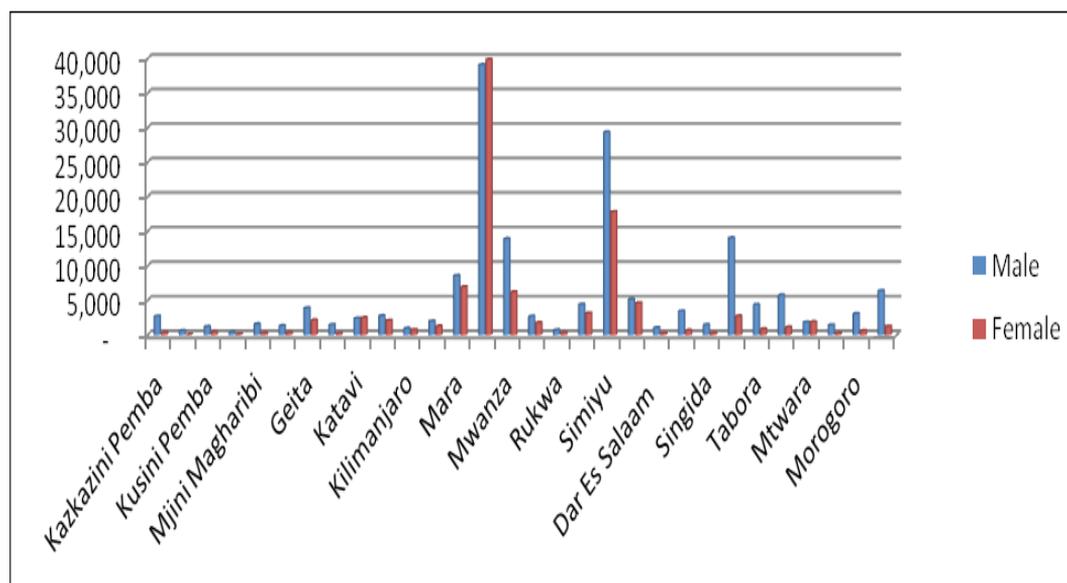


Figure 5: Gogota Coverage by region

Table 1: Regions Covered by the Constitution Big Bang Campaign in 2014

S/N	Region	Male	Female	Total
1	Mbeya	39,099	39,867	78,966
2	Simiyu	29,367	17,821	47,188
3	Mwanza	13,918	6,219	20,137
4	Shinyanga	14,032	2,728	16,760
5	Mara	8,578	6,958	15,536
6	Tanga	5,132	4,611	9,743
7	Kigoma	6,387	1,242	7,629
8	Ruvuma	4,413	3,143	7,556
9	Lindi	5,782	1,124	6,906
10	Geita	3,889	2,144	6,033
11	Tabora	4,382	852	5,234

S/N	Region	Male	Female	Total
12	Katavi	2,393	2,491	4,884
13	Kagera	2,787	2,095	4,882
14	Njombe	2,690	1,770	4,460
15	Dodoma	3,442	669	4,111
16	Mtwara	1,832	1,879	3,711
17	Morogoro	3,074	598	3,672
18	Manyara	1,988	1,267	3,255
19	Kaskazini Pemba	2,714	357	3,071
20	Mjini Magharibi	1,564	304	1,868
21	Singida	1,465	285	1,750
22	Iringa	1,476	246	1,722
23	Arusha	1,333	383	1,716
24	Pwani	1,423	277	1,700
25	Kilimanjaro	945	752	1,697
26	Kusini Pemba	1,195	433	1,628
27	Dar Es Salaam	1,045	267	1,312
28	Rukwa	708	351	1,059
29	Kaskazini Unguja	609	56	665
30	Kusini Unguja	418	122	540
Total		168,080	101,311	269,391

Source: LHRC Programme Records, 2014.

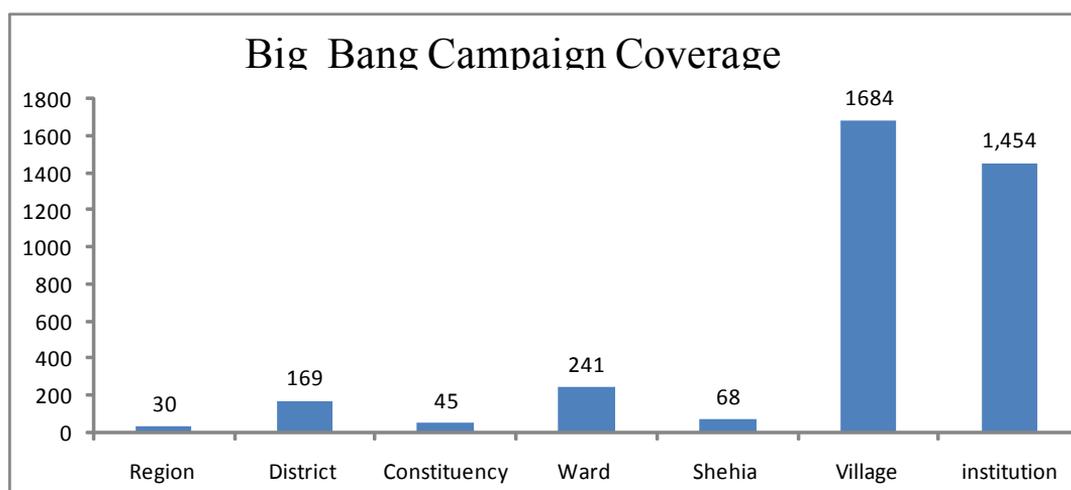


Figure 6: Big bang Coverage by Administrative Units

The graph above shows that LHRC reached 1,684 villages this figure also shows that there were 1,454 institutions that were also reached. All these are with regard to Tanzania mainland. The figures for the Constituencies and Shehia are representing statistics for Zanzibar where out of 50 Constituencies LHRC was able to reach 45 of them. Reasons for not being able to hold public meetings in those 5 districts included refusal for permission to operate due to complex political dynamics of Zanzibar. In future LHRC will devise more techniques that will encounter and overcome such challenges.



Figure 7: Newspaper cutting on the Big Bang Campaign

Furthermore, during the Big Bang Campaign, the LHRC used various media (Both Community and National) to send message of the Big Bang Campaign. These included Radio One, Radio Free Africa and Community Radios such as *Fadeco* in Karagwe, *Kasibante FM* Bukoba, *Victoria Radio* in Musoma, *Sibuka Radio – Simiyu*, *Sachita FM – Mara*, *Radio Moshi FM*, *Radio Sauti ya Injili – Moshi*, *Karagwe FM*, *Radio FADECO – Karagwe*, *Pangani Fm radio*, *Channel ten TV*, *Star Times*, *Upland* and *Best FM Njombe*, *Mpanda FM*, *Jogoo Fm – Rukwa*, *Furaha fm 96.7 – Iringa*, *Nuru fm 93.5 – Iringa*, *Zenj FM – Zanzibar*, *Chuchu FM – Zanzibar* and *Hit FM – Zanzibar*.



Figure 8: Mr. Johnson Mbwambo(r) and officer from LHRC educating the public at Faraja Radio studio during the Big Bang Campaign

1.3.2 Katiba ni Yetu Movie and Katiba ni Yetu Song

The Big Bang Campaign also went hand in hand with LHRC producing a Movie and a song in a single album both titled *Taifa ni Letu Katiba ni Yetu: Sote Tuhusike*. Both the movie and album were prepared by LHRC through popular and experienced artists in Tanzania. The same were successful launched at Mlimani City Cinema Hall and attended by more than 312 participants (104 female and 208 male). During those meetings Katiba ni yetu Movie was shown to the public during evening time. Majority testified that the movie was very educative on the second draft constitution.



Figure 9: Citizens watching Katiba ni Yetu Movie during one of the Big bang meetings in Kiteto district, Manyara region

LHRC noted that most people in both rural and urban were more willing to attend where three movies were shown or where songs were amplified for public consumption. This creativity is a lesson to LHRC for all such future mass engaging programmes.

1.3.3 Dissemination of Constitutional related Publications

In 2014 also the Legal and Human Rights Centre was able to disseminate various constitutional related Publications. Some of these publications were; Cartoon booklets whose objective was to create awareness of how the Constitution relates to citizens daily lives. Other publications were simplified versions of the second draft constitution, CDs, Memory Cards and Sticks, Braille, brochures and leaflets.



Figure 10: Sample brochures, flash disks, CD and cartoon booklets which were disseminated in 2014 for the Constitutional Campaign

Number of material distributed during Big Bang Campaign was as follows:

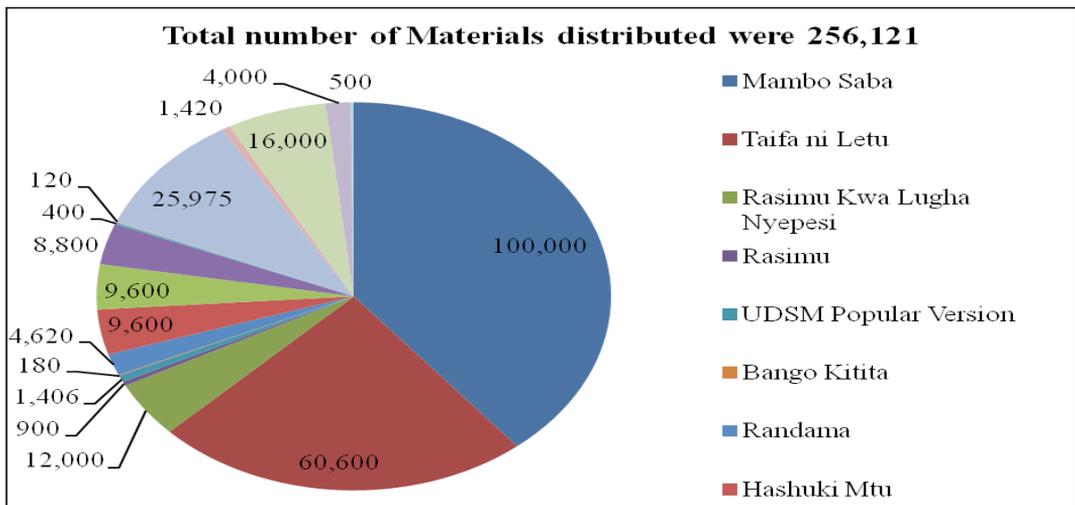


Figure 11: Number of IEC Materials Distributed by Type in 2014

These figures indicate that constitution fliers titled 7 Issues that need Public support were among the materials that LHRC distributed to most individuals. LHRC in collaboration with Twaweza NGO also published cartoon booklets; more details about these publications are covered in the publications chapter in this report below.

1.3.4 Katiba App

The Legal and Human Rights Centre was able to create smart phone application carrying the 2nd draft constitution and send the second draft constitution to international domains for the consumption of Smart Phone holders.



Figure 12: One of the Smart Phones installed with the second draft constitution on its menu

1.3.5 Bulky SMS to all Phones

As stated above, Innovatively LHRC sent e to 7 Million mobile phones numbers in Tanzania. The sent SMS Messages were containing the 2nd draft constitution. Among those messages about 100,000 individuals reached out opted not to receive the text messages with the 2nd draft constitution contents. LHRC made an assessment and noted that the Constitution SMS was very bulky and tend to reduce the space and memory of most of the simple mobile phones. In future LHRC will inevitably make more use of different options available such as distribution of CDs and Memory Cards which happened to be a success as majority of people could even fight and made commotions during the distribution when the big bang campaign was up.

1.3.6 Public Debates, Symposia and Workshops on the Constitutional Review Process

The Legal and Human Rights Centre throughout 2014 has been conducting workshops, seminars, public debates on the constitutional review process. Few of the debates LHRC was being invited as resource persons. But most of them were prepared and being held by LHRC. For instance on 20th, 24th and 28th January, 2014 CSO's strategic meeting for restoring and stimulating public debate and dialogues for people-centered constitution was held at LHRCs Conference Room.

The objective was to mobilize CSOs and other likeminded institutions for joint interventions to popularize the second draft constitution. Other sessions were being conducted internally for staff. For instance on 7th February, 2014, LHRC trained her staff on the Constitutional Review Process so that they could educate the public on the same.

1.3.7 Coordinating SCOC members' field visits

Early in 2014, the Legal and Human Rights Centre coordinated the Special Committee on the New Constitution (SCOC) members' field visit was conducted in Mtwara and Lindi regions from 19th-23rd February, 2014. The main purpose of the field visit was to survey the level of public awareness on the constitutional review process.



Figure 13: Ms. Jane Magigita, a SCOC member interviewing respondents at Tandahimba, Mtwara during a field visit



Figure 14: One of SCOC members, Dr. Andrew Mushi (right) in a Field Visit – Lindi

A total number of **190** people were interviewed whereby **67** were women and **123** were men. However, only less than **50%** had some level of awareness that the country has embarked on the constitutional review process. The Visits unveiled the fact that civic and constitutional literacy and awareness was extremely very far away from being realized in Tanzania. Majority of the people did not know anything about the constitutional review process. *List of places visited is annexed as Annex 1 below.*

1.3.8 Strategic Positioning and Having an Office in Dodoma

In 2014 the Legal and Human Rights Centre opened a liaison office in Dodoma specifically to monitor the conduct of the Constituent Assembly as well as engaging and creating pressure for members of the assembly to respect citizen's views on the draft constitution. Disseminate publicity documents such as books, brochures and other such necessary information to members of the Constituent Assembly and individuals in Dodoma. 720 books were disseminated; 570 to Members of the Constituent Assembly and 230 books were disseminated to individuals.



Figure 15: Left, Dr. Helen Kijo-Bisimba launching the Dodoma Office: Right: Inside the Office - information officers working

The office facilitated LHRC to engage community radios in Dodoma as resource persons. From 15th to 31st March: attended 16 radio programs at two radio station (radio *Mwangaza* and radio Dodoma fm). 17 calls were received, 27 questions were asked and answered, while 9 messages were also counted and 7 comments were also counted. Since the Constituent Assembly was meeting in Dodoma - then the target was the members of the CA. LHRC aimed at creating pressure to the Constituent Assembly to follow rules as well as to take into account views of the Public in the second draft constitution. LHRC also Issued 2 press statements directly from Dodoma to create pressure on the CA not to alter peoples' opinions as brought about by the second draft constitution.



Figure 16: Mr. William Mtwazi in a discussion with one of the Members of the Constituent Assembly representing disabled group from Zanzibar.

LHRC ensured that the following topics were widely discussed in the media:

- a) The Mandate of the Constituent Assembly;
- b) Legitimacy and Principles of Draft Constitution;
- c) Critical remarks of the Constitutional Review Commission's Chairman;
- d) Critical remarks and analysis on the speech by the Hon. President Jakaya Kikwete during the inauguration of the special constitutional assembly;
- e) Impact of the Presidential Speech;
- f) Women at Constitutional Process and the Challenges beyond;
- g) Secret Ballot or Open Ballot significances and challenges;
- h) The constitutional process previous, current and the way forward;
- i) Secret Ballot and Open Ballot at a time.

The LHRC visits to Dodoma Office continued after the Constituent Assembly started its sessions. The Dodoma Office was very useful especially to conduct meetings with members of the Constituent Assembly to discuss various issues related to constitutional making process. The LHRC staff had regular contacts with CA members to empower them to understand the contents of the draft Constitution and areas which needed further clarification, improvements or reforms. During the debate in the House, LHRC was attending and listen to the discussions. This enabled the LHRC to understand the trend of discussion among CA members and create pressure where appropriate.

1.4 Addressing the Stalemate and Advocacy to the State House

In 2014 the Constituent Assembly sat to discuss the second draft constitution as per the Constitutional Review Act. When the Constituent Assembly was going on, there happened a misunderstanding between the opposition parties' group who named themselves UKAWA (for the citizen's constitution) and the ruling party. This led to UKAWA members to walk out of the Constituent Assembly. After that walkout, there was a stalemate of the process something which led to adjournment of the CA sessions.

Therefore, in July, 2014 the LHRC intervened by organizing series of meetings of a group of eminent religious leaders, including the Chief Sheikh Said Simba of BAKWATA and Dr. Alex Malasusa of CCT to visit the President and discuss with him on how to rescue the Constituent Assembly stalemate.



Figure 17: Religious leaders discussing about stalemate

The religious leaders met the President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete at the state house on 2nd July, 2014. The impact of this meeting was the promise by the President to rescue the stalemate through the Registrar of Political Parties. LHRC contributed to the resolution of the stalemate even where the stalemate persisted.



Figure 18: President intervention on constitution statement

1.4.1 Strategy developed and implemented for mobilizing public engagement and mobilization for effective participation in the constitutional referendum

a) Analysis of the 2nd draft constitution and the proposed constitution

The Legal and Human Rights Centre coordinated the Special Committee on the New Constitution to analyse the second draft constitution. This session was held at the Ledger Plaza hotel in Dar es Salaam. The SCOC members made a comprehensive analysis of the second draft constitution through the three themes that were identified (the themes were Union, Governance and Human Rights). Later on when the Proposed Constitution was issued by the Constituent Assembly, the Legal and Human Rights Centre analysed and summarized it into 40 shortcomings of the same.



Figure 19: Analysis of the second draft in January, 2014

b) Translation of the second draft constitution into English version.

Normally in Tanzania the Constitution is written in Kiswahili. This makes it difficult for non Swahili speakers who are stakeholder to fail to follow the contents. The second draft constitution when it was issued, the LHRC utilized services of a professional translator of the University of Dar es Salaam to translate it into English. The main objective of translating it was to enable LHRC international stakeholders/partners and donors to understand well the contents of the second draft constitution. As a result most of the LHRC stakeholders could easily follow the content of the draft constitution and understand the extent to which if passed it would have brought positive changes that would improve social justice in Tanzania.

c) Constitutional Database

LHRC in 2014 started to implement a project on documenting and archiving the constitutional processes in Tanzania. In doing so the following were done in the projects initial stages; Developing of a Database system, Procurement and configuration of *working tools (server and Computer)*, Logistic meetings concerning database unit and establishment of the documentation Centre.



Figure 20: Some of the Publications at the Constitutional Documentation Centre - Mbezi Office



Figure 21: Home screen of the constitutional database

d) Collection and Documentation of Constitutional Material for Database and Information Centre

- i. In terms of the material collection for the Constitution Database, the LHRC in 2014 managed to collect the following content in both digital and hard copies;
- ii. 192 constitutions of various countries in the world;
- iii. Laws (Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Tanzania) pre and post independence from 1920 onwards;

- iv. Zanzibar laws;
- v. Constitutional Case laws;
- vi. Documents on Constitution making processes (982);
- vii. Constitutional Books;
- viii. Constitutional related videos (97 copies), audio (252 copies) and pictures (8,900 copies) on Constitution;
- ix. Compile of newspaper cuttings on constitutional review process.

All these materials will be made available for the Public consumption. It needs to be emphasized here that the government closed the CRC website which was a very good resource centre for constitutional materials. LHRC had downloaded all documents there from and now are made available public again. More work on the Referendum is expected to take place in 2015 when the same is planned to be conducted.



Figure 22: Newspaper clips showing that the CRC and Its Website were Dissolved

LHRC remains very relevant and its database provides the necessary information in the form of documents, scanned documents, audio, video clips and statistics. Most of the information is in relation to Constitution in Tanzania and some of the information covers comparative constitutional matters globally. The Data base is a very useful reference resource that will equip all stakeholders that will actively participate in the referendum campaign and rising of mass awareness.

CHAPTER TWO

IMPROVED LAWS, POLICIES, PRACTICES THAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS SENSITIVE

Going through the Operational Plan of LHRC one will note that LHRC had in mind that in 2014 it should have addressed at least four major laws. This means that between the commencement of the Operational Plan and 2015 at least twelve(12) oppressive laws and policies should be considered for review, amendment and repeal increased by 2015.¹² LHRC also wanted to see that 50% of its recommendations which are submitted to the Parliament are taken on board in laws enacted. Finally, LHRC wanted to see that 50% of recommended reforms on practices undertaken by the government by 2015.

Additionally LHRC did an analysis of various International and Regional Instruments was done (The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976; the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women; CEDAW. The Beijing Declaration of 1995); Regional Instruments such as African Charter on Human and People's Rights; The Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa of 2004; The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development of 2009). At National level the review looked at instruments such as the United Republic of Tanzania's Constitution,; The Political Parties Act; party manifestos (CCM, CHADEMA etc); other related election laws and practices for preparation of a factsheet to improve the participation of women in election. LHRC has more specific outputs as follows.

2.1 Strengthened commitment of key Government, Parliament and Civil Society actors advocating for reforms of judicial system and structure.

2.1.1 Strengthened Model legal aid clinic with ability to identify legal gaps/ shortcomings for changes through research, advocacy and strategic litigation of public interest cases.

In the year 2014, LHRC worked hard to ensure that it has strengthened its legal aids clinics so as to be the leading model for provision of legal aid services in Tanzania. By and large, LHRC strived to ensure and achieve the following.

- 12 These will include the 1. Newspapers Act – on abolition of sedition charges; 2. The Penal Code – on abolition of death penalty provisions, 3. the Regional Administration Act – reducing the powers of RCs and DCs; 4. Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act – on abolition of requiring three judges for a human rights case; 5. Law of Marriage Act – repealing provisions oppressive to women; 6. NGOs Act – removing provisions that inhibit the freedom of Association; 7. Political Parties Act – expanding the scope of participation of women in politics; 8. The Land Disputes Adjudication Act – ensuring effective protection of land rights; 9, 10, 11 and 12 any such law as may be considered inevitable for reforms.

a) Empowering Clients to Access Justice

In this reporting year, LHRC was able to empower **4,051** clients. The empowerment meant to ensure that clients could represent themselves and pursue their cases without a physical presence of an advocate sent by LHRC. In this year 2014, the trend for such an empowerment was escalating from one quarter to another as the tables and statics indicate. Initially when clients get to LHRC they seem to go and tell their colleagues about the services since LHRC does not provide advertisements for that purpose that is why the trend shows a gradual increase of legal aid clients.

b) Representing Clients in Court where the need be

In this year a total numbers of 266 clients enjoy the legal representation in different courts and this involves the strategic litigation under the clinic. List of such representations and list of the strategic litigations is annexed herein below. LHRC would like to ensure that all clients are duly represented in courts but there are not sufficient advocates to do the same.

c) Conducting Reconciliations in order to settle Cases Out of Court

In 2014, LHRC conducted at least 50 reconciliation composed of Male 22 and Female 28 through its Kinondoni LAC and Arusha sub office as per the breakdown below: Successful 38, Failed 4 and Pending 8.

The figures show that LHRC was successful at 76% and 8 % failed while 16% remained pending. The Pie chart below also explains:

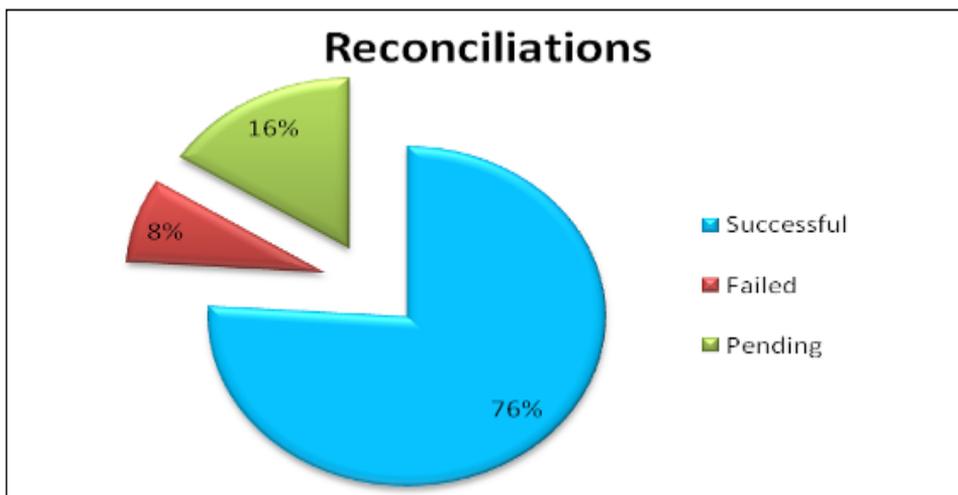


Figure 23: Reconciliations

As far as psychosocial counseling was concerned, LHRC attended 294 clients the bar graphs below indicates the trend and the gender dimensions of the psychosocial

clients flow to LHRC. It shows that in October that is when LHRC attended the highest number of clients while in November the number became the lowest. This is an indicator that most of the psychosocial clients had their matter concluded in October.

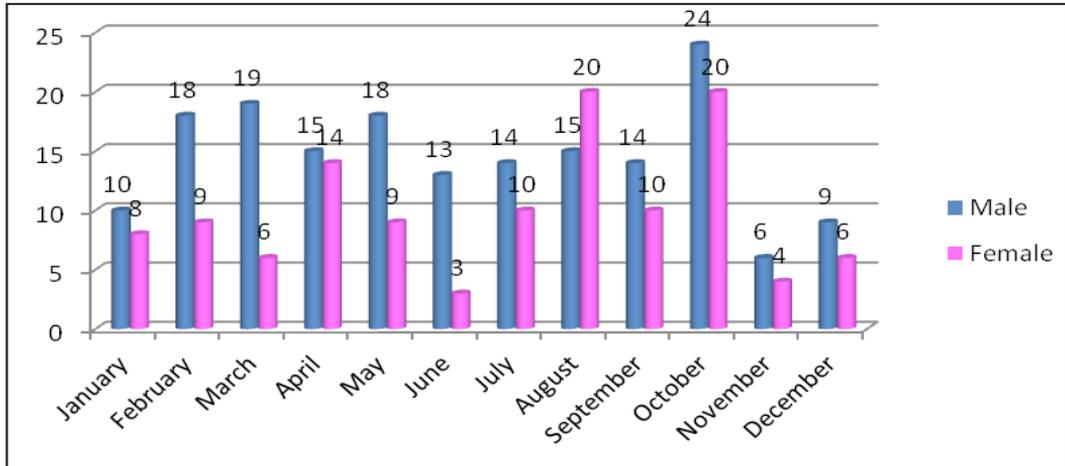


Figure 24: Psychosocial Clients

d) Tapping legal aid issues through conducting legal aid

In this reporting period LHRC tapped thirteen major issues that required advocacy for reforms. These issues are as follows:

I. Land Issues

- i. Procedures to appeal in Court of Appeal especially how to do preparation of records of appeal. Legal Officers requested for in house capacity building on court of appeal rules and procedures.
- ii. The court should set standard fees for filling a land case and they should be fair. Filing of land cases are too high for an ordinary citizen. For example a client is supposed to pay 120,000 Tsh. up to 150,000 Tsh when filling an application.
- iii. There are still delays if a client needs a copy of judgment. It may take up to 6 months for a client to get a copy of judgment after it has been entered. This delay client's justice if the client needs to appeal because justice delayed is justice denied.
- iv. The cost of filing documents at the District Land and Housing Tribunal are too high and very few can afford them.
- v. Informal Mortgages; there are people who have engaged themselves in finance business without being properly accredited they have been landing money with very high interest rates and they take possessions of the properties of those who failed to repay the loan by force.

- vi. There is a rapid growing habit of some people most are our clients whereby they give their land Certificates of Occupancy for security as mortgage titles to loans of strangers after paid some little money for consideration. Consequently, at the end of the day the guarantors default payments and the houses secured loans are attached for sale.

II. Labour Issues

- i. Employment contracts and terminal benefits for employees working in Security Companies are not proper. The employees are complaining to be debited their salaries as their terminal benefits but they face challenges when it comes the time to get those benefits.
- ii. There is a challenge to do execution of a decree against judgment debtor who is bankrupt. For example the court decide in favour of an employee who was working in a certain company but when it comes to execution of the decree it may happen that the company is bankrupt and closed. This is challenging because even if the employee won the case the company fails to pay the employee.

III. Civil Matters

- i. More awareness to be done to the public about Laws of Mortgages.
- ii. Contract entered between Insurance companies and a client should also be in Swahili so that the client understands well.
- iii. Old age retirement Pension. Following restructuring and establishing of new pension funds (PSPF, LAPF ,GEPF and PPF) some pensioners who contributed in one pension fund and transferred to another scheme i.e. central government to local government are affected in terms of payment of pension on their retirement due to break of continuity of contribution. They are forced to claim their pension in two or three pension scheme depending on how the beneficiary got transferred. It is too confusing and most of the beneficiaries end up losing some of the money or fail to qualify for being a pensioner's.
- iv. The difficulties of acquiring copies of judgment from the Courts of law and Tribunals, therefore the organization should make arrangements to meet Chief Justice and discuss on possibilities of supplying with incentives to enable these copies to be supplied on time.
- v. The illegal execution made by unethical court brokers who carry execution unfairly without following proper procedures of law. The LHRC has sought audience with chief justice in order to discuss on the new model of accrediting Court Broker to help monitoring of their activities for the interest of justice.

IV: Matrimonial Issues

- i. Appeal of Matrimonial cases. Legal officers requested for in house capacity building on Appeal of Matrimonial cases.

- ii. The public to be educated about DNA results. It is still a big challenge on how to verify and challenge the truth of DNA results. Tanzania have only one office processing DNA test.
- iii. The Law of Marriage Act is silent on how men can inherit from their wives.
- iv. Existence of some NGO supporting orphan to access education receive funds from donors to sponsor orphans, however, such funds are deviated and used to sponsor some children who are not orphan to access education. It was discovered that some parents enters in formal agreement with scrupulous orphanage centers proprietors' to enroll students who are otherwise not orphan to benefit orphan funds given by donors to support orphan to access education. Such parents pays some hospitality amount of money for private gain to some orphanage centre's proprietors' for enrolling and sponsoring none orphan student under orphan scheme to access education.
- v. Female clients in probate case claiming the use of Islamic law by the Court, on allegation that it is unfair to them.

2.1.2 Increased public and targeted advocacy for reform of laws and practices affecting women, youth and children.

a) Prepare advocacy messages for reform of laws that affect rights of women and children

The LHRC together with TGNP are implementing a program to increase the number of women, youth and people with disability in elections. Thus this quarter was able to deploy a team to conduct mapping in 12 districts in each organization. A consolidated mapping report from 24 districts was produced using the individual field reports. A total number of **695** respondents were interviewed in the 24 districts and overall a total number of 1158 stakeholders have been identified representing 220 NGOs, CBOs and Women's groups, 70 Youths and youth groups, 90 Religious leaders, 80 PWDs, 228 Community Leaders, 210 Traditional leaders, 240 Political leaders and community media outlets to take part in the program.

Also identified and conducted Training of Trainers (ToT) to 8 trainers who will be deployed to the 4 regions in the 12 districts where mapping was conducted to conduct training and consultative sessions to the identified beneficiaries.

Further carried out an analysis of various International and Regional Instruments (The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1976; the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against women; CEDAW. The Beijing Declaration of 1995); Regional Instruments

such as African Charter on Human and People's Rights; The Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa of 2004; The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development of 2009). National level the review looked at instruments such as the United Republic of Tanzania's Constitution; The Political Parties Act; party manifestos (CCM, CHADEMA etc); other related election laws and practices for preparation of a factsheet to improve the participation of women in election. LHRC printed 5000 brochures on anti GBV and 7500 brochures on the rights of the child for awareness rising and change of practice for the protection of women and children's rights. LHRC reprinted 500 copies of the mini research book on issues of law and practice that violates women's rights in Tanzania. All these were disseminated to the public on the ongoing LHRC outreach activities.

b) Stakeholders' Engagement Meetings

The LHRC in this period was able to raise awareness on the rights of the child on the commemoration of the day of the African Child on the 15th June 2014. The commemoration was conducted in Makete District Njombe region. More than 500 Students and other members of the public attended. Also dissemination was done of various LHRC publications including the factsheets on the rights of the child and 400 Tshirts. This was meant to raise awareness on the rights of the child in the district.

c) Conduct Advocacy Campaign

LHRC has numerous efforts for protection of child rights in Tanzania. For instance, on 28th February 2014, LHRC paid a visit to Msongola Orphanage Center for the purpose of checking if at all the owner of the center have made any improvements in the center following issues reported previously to that, children living therein have been for a number of years left helplessly by the owner who in some occasions did not bother to bring food for the orphans living in the centre. During a surprise visit that was done by the LHRC officials, it has seen that major improvements have been done in the area. The said improvements include building of concrete block wall surrounding the whole area. The rooms that the orphans are sleeping were also found clean and properly arranged. Despite there was still a challenge of food for the children.



Figure 25: The new Msongola Orphanage fence and the children found during the visit

LHRC additionally undertook series of advocacy campaigns

d) Identify strategic areas for litigation

In this reporting period, LHRC was able to identify three major areas for strategic litigation

- i. The area which has been identified for the possible strategic litigation is the costs of filing cases at the Land Tribunals. LHRC is now prepared to challenge the GN which introduced the high fees as the obstacle to access to justice.
- ii. Another area which was identified and the case has been filed in Dodoma High Court is that of growing tendency of the local government to interfere CSOs in their missions. This has been filed after SIKIKA being banned from operating in Kondo District in Dodoma Region. LHRC need to promote and safeguard the constitutional right to freedom of association.
- iii. LHRC has been working on possibilities of filing cases against the constitutional process. The Litigation unit of LHRC worked along with the Tanganyika Law Society with an aim of ensuring that all irregular and un procedural move during the constitution reforms in Tanzania will be dealt with according to available legal remedies.

2.2 Increased willingness of the Government and Development Partners to make resources available for reforms of the judicial system and structure.

2.2.1 Develop, Document and Demonstrate an Effective Legal Aid Model.

LHRC representative on Monday 27th May 2014 attended a two days workshop organized by Legal Aid secretariat (LAS) in collaboration with Legal Sector Reforms

Programs (LSRP). The workshop was held at Lush Garden Hotel, Arusha for organizations providing legal aid in northern zone participated. The participants of the seminar were empowered on improved access to justice and familiarization of the contents of the draft Legal Aid Bill specifically on how the Bill improves access to justice, the role of the legal aid providers, the Directorate of Public Legal Aid Services (DPLS) and Legal Aid Secretariat (LAS) in ensuring that, the legal Aid Act comes into operation in time.

Furthermore, the participants contributed on what to be omitted or added in the stated Bill. Also the participants were provided with the developed National Human Rights Action Plan. In this session the participants were equipped with the brief overview of the national Human Rights Action Plan and review of Legal Aid Providers' NHRAP Operational Plan.

Furthermore, the participants were given an opportunity to discuss how Legal Aid Providers will champion the implementation of the identified activities in their organizations. The last session during the workshop was Enhancing Capacity of Legal Aid providers in data collection and through the use of Legal Aid Providers Data Base. Also on 16-17th June, 2014 LHRC was represented in a validation workshop for the draft document on the trust fund for legal Aid scheme of the African Court on Human and People's Rights. The workshop was organized by the African Court on Human and People's Rights at Arusha International Conference Centre Arusha. LHRC is among the LAS steering committee members and also a Board Member of TANLAP.

a) Analyze legal aid statistics with an electronic aided LHRC - Legal aid database and prepare 12 legal aid statistical reports

In 2014 LHRC attended 15,297 legal aid clients. Most of them at 41% had land cases. Labor Cases ranked the second with 23% and followed by the matrimonial cases at 10% of all cases and probate cases with 5% of which the latter are having more female clients than the former. Throughout the year land cases have been the leading in terms of number of clients that seek legal assistance from LHRC in the first quarter LHRC attended 3,727 clients.

Table 2: Number of Clients provided with Legal Aid in 2014

TYPES OF CASE	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	July	Agus	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Employment	178	269	341	315	331	329	351	343	345	337	249	149	3,537
Matrimonial	108	116	130	120	138	152	142	114	184	154	127	58	1,543

TYPES OF CASE	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	July	Agus	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Land	394	553	612	593	526	555	538	576	626	617	410	270	6,270
Contract	17	18	38	10	18	16	17	21	28	37	21	18	259
Children Rights (affiliation, rape, maintenance)	22	15	22	12	20	23	15	20	20	18	16	10	213
Tort	15	28	6	12	6	6	15	40	35	37	18	17	235
Probate	56	58	74	50	58	77	58	54	81	97	37	41	741
Insurance	8	19	23	18	13	10	20	19	22	26	13	15	206
Others- (loan, banking, compensation)	172	231	337	228	212	205	220	93	179	205	147	67	2,296
TOTAL	970	1,307	1,583	1,355	1,322	1,373	1,376	1,280	1,520	1,528	1,038	645	15,297

Source: LHRC Legal Aid Records 2014

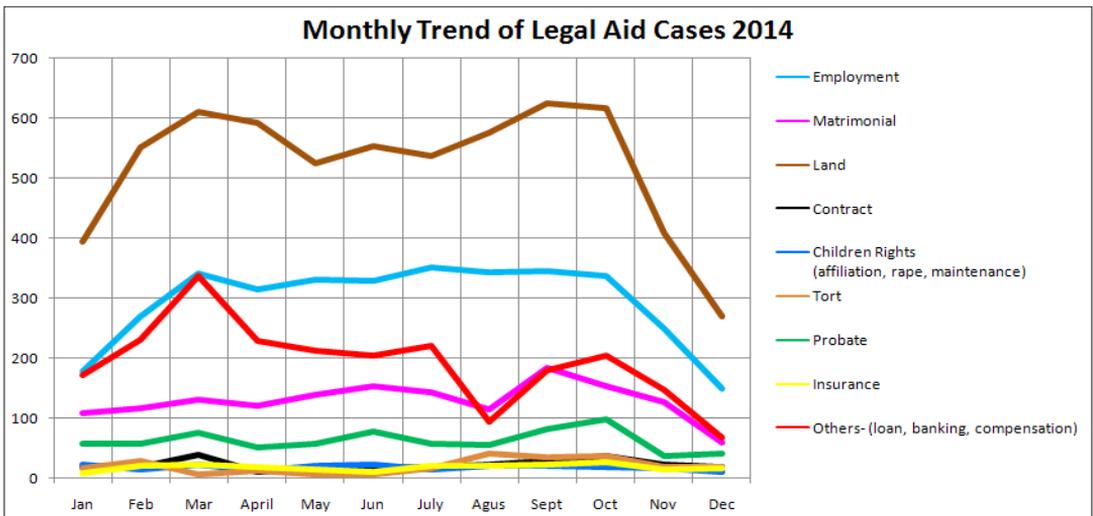


Figure 26: Trend of Legal Aid Cases in 2014

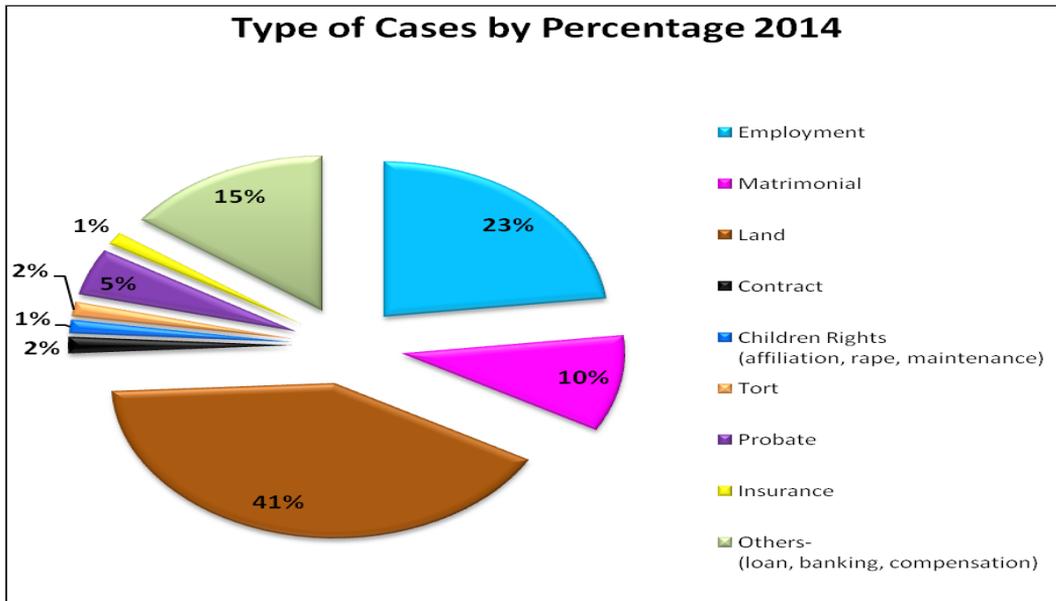


Figure 27: Proportional of Cases Attended in 2014

2.2.2 Increased Engagement with Parliament to have Human Rights Sensitive Legislation.

In a democratic State the key roles of legislatures are drafting, enacting (passing, amending and repealing) laws and exercising oversight over the executive. Legislators perform these roles as representatives of the people. Article 63 (2) of the URT Constitution provides that, the National Assembly shall be the principal organ of the United Republic which shall have the authority on behalf of the people to oversee and advise the Government of the United Republic and all its organs in the discharge of their respective responsibilities accordingly. Thus, in order to perform its essential functions the Parliament of Tanzania must be a strong institution of countervailing power to limit the discretion of the executive authority and ensure that the executive exercises its mandate in a transparent and accountable manner which is necessary for representative democracy. In this reporting time LHRC achieved the following:

a) To conduct capacity building sessions with Members of Parliament on laws and international instruments.

LHRC has continued to work with the Parliament. On 13th May, 2014 LHRC, facilitated one day seminar to Parliamentary Committee of Constitutional, Legal and Public Administration. The seminar took place at Hotel Fifty Six, Dodoma which is nearby Parliament buildings.

The objective of the seminar was to inform the Members of Parliament on Human Right situation in Tanzania as reflected in the Tanzania Human Rights Report, 2013

and the Tanzania Human Rights and Business Report, 2013 and providing them with technical skills in Laws and International Instruments on Human Rights. LHRC believe that if Members of Parliament understands and values human rights then they will perform well their oversight function to the Government on human rights issues.

By attending the Parliament LHRC achieved the following;

LHRC was able to conduct a seminar with Members of Parliamentary Committee of Constitutional, Legal and Public Administration. The seminar was on Human Rights situation in Tanzania for the year 2013 and attended by 34 Members of Parliament.



Figure 28: Left; Hon. William Ngeleja, Chairman of Constitutional, legal and Public Administration Parliamentary Committee when addressing the seminar on 13/5/2014. Right; Mr. Pasience Mlowe when presented human rights situation in Tanzania for the year, 2013

- i. LHRC networked with Members of Parliament where personal contacts were made with aim of exchanging information and advice;
- ii. LHRC discussed human rights issues with Members of Parliament;
- iii. LHRC disseminated of 400 copies of the Tanzania Human Rights Report, 2013 and 110 copies Tanzania Human Rights and Business report, 2013 to MP's and Bunge library. The reports have been vital for Members of Parliament contributions in budget sessions.

Further, from 17th to 18th December, 2014 Parliament Office organized capacity building workshop to Secretaries of Parliamentary Committees. The Workshop was on understanding Parliamentary Administration Act, effective skills, techniques and

strategies to discuss Controller and Auditor General Reports, Budget Office and Bills Analysis where LHRC were invited presented a topic on Budget Office and Bills Analysis.



Figure 29: Chairman of the Constitutional, Legal and Public Administration Committee Hon. William Ngeleja when officially opening the seminar Parliament on Human Right situation in Tanzania as reflected in the Tanzania Human Rights Report, 2013 and the Tanzania Human Rights and Business Report, 2013 on 13th May, 2014

b) Document Parliament sessions and identify issues for advocacy

In 2014 LHRC prepared the report on assessment of the Parliament performance for the year 2014 and press statements where several issues for advocacy were identified for advocacy.

Among the issues identified for advocacy was the issue of corruption among the Members of Parliament. MPs were accused to be bribed in order to adhere to government businesses wherever presented to the Parliament for debate and approval. The major scam was heard during the Constituent Assembly where MPs were alleged to have bribed to pass on the proposed Constitution. Further during the parliamentary debate on the Public Account Committee report over Escrow Account, Madam Speaker was heard alleging her MPs to have corrupted.

Other issues which were collected for advocacy were poor attendance to the session(s) by Members of Parliament, poor discipline among the MP's and the act of Members of

Parliament defending the Government. It is known that the main role of the Parliament is Government oversight. That is contrary to what the public had witnessed from some of the Members of Parliament who try to defend the government instead of holding the government accountable to its citizens. Another issue is improper use of the Parliamentary Standing Orders. Public in general had witnessed violation of Parliamentary Standing Orders by some Members of Parliament and thus a need to empower them arose.



Figure 30: Proceedings in the Parliament

c) Plan strategic meetings with selected Members of Parliament aiming at providing them with technical support.

Earlier in June, 2014, LHRC attended Parliament and participated in Seventh Civil Societies Organizations exhibition at Parliament grounds, Dodoma i.e from 16th – 18th June, 2014. The main purpose of the exhibition was to bring together CSOs from all across the United Republic of Tanzania, to exhibit their activities to Members of Parliament and discuss several issues concerning development and policy making with them. Specifically, while in Dodoma, the following activities were conducted:



.Figure 31:Deputy Speaker Hon. Job Ndugai when officiating the 7th CSO's Exhibitions

In 2014 from February to October, 2014 LHRC and SCOC members had engaged with some Members of Constituent Assembly with the aim of sharing information's on second draft constitution. It is in that sense LHRC disseminated hand outs and flyers to MPs with intention of increasing their understanding in the matter. In cause of that during the whole period of the Constituent Assembly LHRC and SCOC members were in Dodoma to make a follow up of the Constituent Assembly and networking with members of CA and lobbying for incorporation of our recommendation in the draft constitution.

LHRC staff and Members of SCOC had frequent visits to Dodoma during the normal Parliamentary Sessions to discuss with the members of parliament about the CRA and the need to amend some provisions. The aim was to empower them to understand the importance of having a Peoples Driven Constitution through a peoples' driven process.

Constituent Assembly was postponed on May and June in order to allow the Parliament budget session. LHRC attended budget sessions where we had an opportunity of meeting with Members of Constitutional, Legal and Public Administration Parliamentary Standing Committee and provide them with technical support on Human rights laws and international instrument.

From 4th – 29th November, 2014 the Parliament of Tanzania came into sessions where From 27th –29th November, 2014 LHRC attended Parliamentary sessions and among other things the MPs were discussed the PAC report on Tegeta Escrow Account Saga.

d) Provide technical support to MPs on preparation of Private Bills

LHRC in this reporting time supported one MP for purposes of improving the private bill meant for the establishment of the National Youth Council. LHRC made analysis of the same and submitted both oral and written recommendations to various legislative bodies including the Parliamentary Committee responsible for Community Development.

e) Conduct Bill Analysis Sessions and submit LHRC recommendations

Pursuant to Output 2.2.2.5 of the Strategic Plan, LHRC conducts Bill analysis and Law review and thereafter submitted the recommendations to the Parliamentary Committees the later to be submitted to the Parliament. In achieving that in the year 2014, LHRC reviewed following Bills and Laws; Protocol to eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products, Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 2014, Public Private Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2014, Private Bill (The Youth Council Bill, 2013; Election Expenses Act, 2010 and its Regulations and orders and Political Parties Ethical Rules (Kanuni za Maadili ya Vyama Vya Siasa).

2.2.3 Supply Legal Aid Materials to Empower Clients**a) Supply legal aid materials to clients**

In the year 2014, LHRC through its static and mobile legal aid clinics supplied legal aid materials specifically, 3,395 self help kits to the clients which were attended. Among the Kits that were on the highest demand included employment, land and probate. It is amazing because land cases are the leading yet most clients prefer labour kits at 27% of all kits the reasons being that majority of those employed are more literate than those who self employed of peasants that sustain their lives by depending on land, kits on land ranked second with 20% demand.

On the other side the least demanded kit was on separation. The reasons being the fact that in matrimonial cases majority are women and according to the oppressive patriarchal system women are less literate than men. Moreover, majority of those that come for matrimonial disputes are already tired by their spouses thus they quickly think of divorce as their best remedy rather than separation.

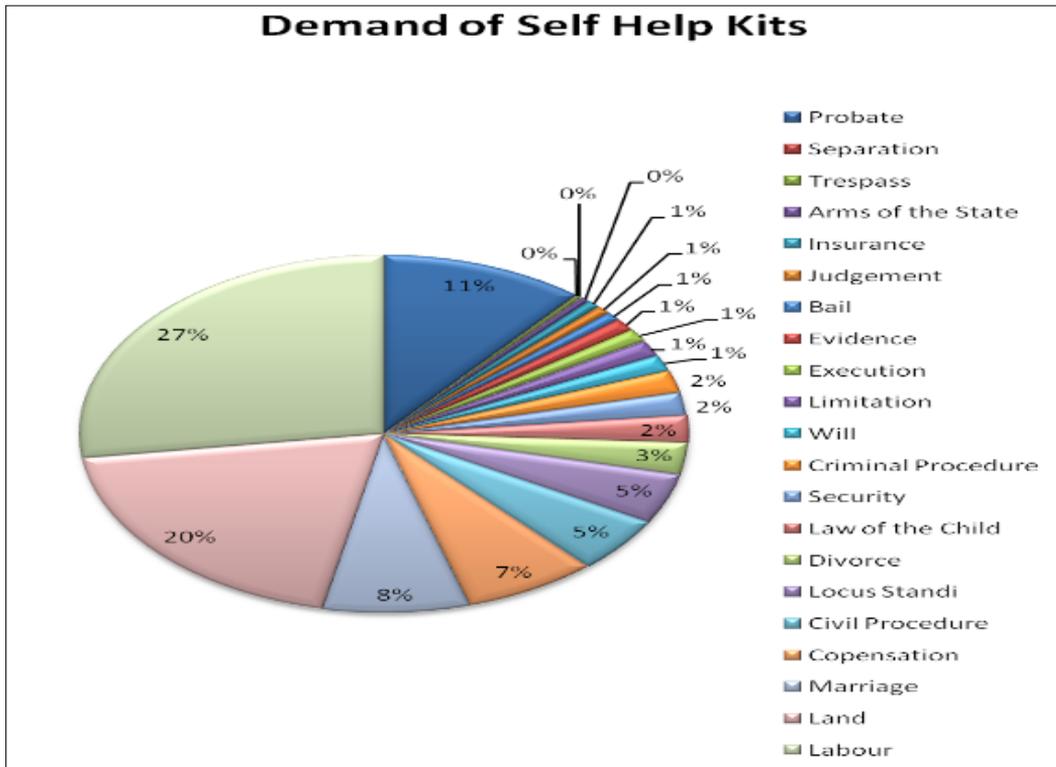


Figure 32: Demand of self help kits

2.2.4 Increased engagement with likeminded organizations to advocate for government adherence to International Human Rights Instruments

LHRC shall advocate for ratification and domestication of all IHRL that can advance human rights in Tanzania. These include CAT, Second Optional protocol ICCPR, Optional Protocol to ICESCR, ACRWC, Maputo Protocol International human rights events/commemoration coordinated [zero tolerance to FGM; women day; African child day; anti death penalty; human rights day; 16 days of activism; disabled rights; HIV/AIDS day].

This output will be delivered by implementing the following activities as: Developing and maintaining an updated list of international human rights law instruments (IHRL) which are ratified and those not non ratified; Engaging stakeholders for follow-up of ratification and domestication of IHRL; developing and maintaining an updated calendar of international reporting obligations by Tanzania; engage stakeholders for follow-up of reporting obligations; and prepare and submit shadow reports in different treaty bodies.

Other activities will include: organizing zero tolerance to FGM event; Organize women’s Day event; Organize African Child day event; Organize international Girls’

Child Day event; Organize 16 days of activism-GBV event; Organize HIV/AIDS Day event; Organize International Day of people with Disability event.

The LHRC will coordinate with human rights monitoring unit to mark commemorating both Anti death penalty and international human rights day events as organizing the Anti death penalty day event; and Organize International human rights day event.

Commemoration of these key dates creates a platform to advocate for reforms of different laws and policies that are harmful to women, children and people with disability. It will also create forums to engage more with target groups and empower them on their rights and provide them with materials.

Commemoration of International Human Rights Days

In 2014, LHRC commemorated two international Human Rights Days, whereby several activities were conducted as detailed below:

a) Prepared and held a Commemoration of Zero tolerance on 6th Feb, 2014. The Guest of honor was the Deputy Minister of Constitution and Legal Affairs (Hon. Angella Kairuki) whose speech was read by the Singida Regional Commissioner. LHRC also attended a meeting organized by Equality Now on combating Female Genital Mutilation.



Figure 33: Participants, facilitators and Equality Now on group photo.



Figure 34: The group of Nyaturu traditional dancers on the Zero-Tolerance to FGM day in Ngimu, Singida

b) Successfully held the commemoration of women's day on the 8th of March. For Tanzanian women, this year's celebrations coincided with the ongoing constitutional review process, providing a perfect opportunity for them to push their agenda in the constituent assembly. This year's international theme was "Inspiring change for gender equality", whereas our theme was "**KATIBA MPYA Chochea mabadiliko kuleta usawa wa kijinsia**". The event was calling upon the following:

- Women should be on the forefront in fighting for their rights, especially during this period of constitutional review process;
- Women rights should be clearly stipulated in the (new) Constitution and to ensure that there will not be any loopholes for discrimination;
- Strategies on ensuring that access to justice can be easily realized, that having good laws and policies is not enough but rather implementation of the said laws thus ensuring that there are chances of holding responsible all institutions entrusted with provisions of these rights.

A total of 568 people attended both men and women. Amongst them, were students from different universities in Dodoma, including: the University of Dodoma (UDOM); St. John's University; College of Business Education (CBE); and the host, the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP). There were also students from secondary schools.

c) Marking of the Anti Death Penalty Day (October 10th)

LHRC commemorated the anti death penalty day and issued a press statement. The statement highlighted issues of human rights and the law, reasons for anti death penalty campaign nationally and internationally. The press statement was well covered in both print and electronic media. This raised awareness of the public on anti death penalty and increased advocacy for repealing the penal code as it provides for the punishment.



Figure 35: The Issuing of the Anti Death Penalty Press Statement on October 10th 2014

d) Marking of the International Human Rights Day (December 10th)

Further, LHRC commemorated the International Human rights day at the National Museum Grounds. The day was marked by conducting several activities including a peaceful procession whereby invited guests gathered at the Institute of Adult Education and started a procession at 8: 30 am towards the National Museum Grounds. The procession was led by the Police Brass Band as shown on the pictures below.



Figure 36: A peaceful procession to the National Museum Grounds when marking the Human Rights Day

The event brought together about 600 people from civil society organizations, government entities, and students from Secondary schools' human rights Associations as well as human rights Associations from Universities in Dar es Salaam and human rights monitors. The event was marked by presentations and discussions of various issues such as election, the constitution making process and 16 days of activism against Gender Based Violence.



Figure 37: Participants listening to presentations during the human rights day.

Commemoration of these key dates creates a platform to advocate for reforms of different laws and policies that are harmful to women, children and people with disability. It will also create forums to engage more with target groups and empower them on their rights and provide them with materials.

In this period LHRC held 3 major engagement sessions for purposes of ratification and domestication of HR instruments.

- a) LHRC participated in the Continental Conference for Abolition of Death Penalty 1-4th July- in Cotonou Benin.



Figure 38: Participants in the Continental Conference in Benin

- b) LHRC participated in the African Forum on Extractive Industry for purposes of adoption of international rules for protection of local interests against exploitation by some of the investors
- c) SALAN Coordination - LHRC updated the SALAN website www.salan.org. LHRC Drafted a New SALAN Roadmap to revive SALAN and shared with stakeholders and made preparations for the SALAN AGM to be held in November in Johannesburg South Africa.

2.2.5 Mobile Legal Aid Team with Capacity to Identify Issues for Advocacy and Support Paralegals.

Mobile Legal Aid Team conducted mobile legal aid in 8 regions namely, Serengeti, Tarime, Ukerewe, Masasi, Nanyumbu, Tandaimba, Mtwara Vijijini and Newala. During the said activity a team of 8 lawyers was engaged in the said exercised where at least a team of four (4) lawyers per each district. Before deploying the team to the field, 1 day training was conducted to lawyers with the purposes of revising some of the common issues that usually arise on the field.

This went along with going through some issues of ethics and modality of conducting mobile legal aid. The said training was conducted in 2 occasions during the mobile legal aid in Serengeti, Tarime, Ukerewe and another one was conducted just before conducting mobile Legal Aid in Masasi, Nanyumbu, Tandaimba, Mtwara Vijijini and Newala.

In the said training which was facilitated by the Litigation Counsel, the team reviewed various legal issues which commonly arise in provision of mobile legal aid for example issues of land which covers more than 50% of the clients attended by mobile legal aid, matrimonial and probate. Issues of ethics and modality of conducting legal aid were discussed for example how to address and interview clients, dress code during provision of legal aid etc.

a) Train and retrain paralegals in various issues of law and practice

Mobile Legal Aid exercise is aimed at empowering paralegals with legal knowledge to enable them to assist clients. In the efforts of implementing the same, for the mobile legal aid conducted in Serengeti, Tarime and Ukerewe the total number of 30 paralegals were empowered during the said exercise. That is to say at least 10 active paralegals of each district participated in providing Legal Aid. During the said exercise in Masasi, Nanyumbu, Tandaimba, Mtwara Vijijini and Newala the program which is under LSF, the number decreased to 5 paralegals per each district. This is due to the budget constrains as the program intended for only 5 paralegals to participate in the said activity per each district. Thus for the 5 district the total of 25 paralegals were empowered with the legal knowledge.

b) Provision of mobile legal aid through paralegals CBOs

As aforesaid, LAC Kinondoni has conducted Mobile Legal Aid in 8 Districts which are Serengeti, Tarime, Ukerewe, Masasi, Nanyumbu, Tandaimba Mtwara Vijijini and Newala.

Table 3: Number of clients served through legal aid clinic 2014

No.	REGION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Newala	60	30	90
2.	Nanyumbu	49	24	73
3.	Tandahimba	84	51	135
4.	Masasi	58	33	91
5.	Mtwara Vijijini	36	14	50
6.	Serengeti	46	34	80
7.	Tarime	62	35	97
8.	Ukerewe	65	38	103
GRAND TOTAL		460	259	719

Source: LHRC Legal Aid Records

c) Dissemination of Self Help Kits

During provision of mobile legal aid we managed to attend the total of 719 clients in 8 districts. All the clients attended were provide with the self help kit in relation to the problem reported but also other related self help kits of their interest. In some areas paralegals were left with copies of different self help kits for dissemination. Thus more than 1500 self help kits were disseminated during the said exercise.

2.3 Increased public awareness on the need to intensify their demands on reforming laws to conform to Human Rights Principles.

In this component, LHRC aimed at having a strengthened networking for identification and exposition of key issues for legal to authorities for judicial reforms. In achieving this one, LHRC focused on identifying legal issues (with concerns); and exposing legal issues (concerns) to relevant authorities for judicial reforms.

2.3.1 Strengthened networking for identification and exposition of key issues for legal to authorities for judicial reforms.

In this area LHRC was able to achieve the following:

a) Identify Legal Issues (with concerns)

In the year 2014 the following legal issues with concerns were identified;

i. High court fees

LHRC noted that the court fees are very high. Many community members cannot afford to pursue their issues due to high fees especially when filling land cases. For

example when one needs to file an application is suppose to pay 120,000Tsh up to 150,000Tsh. The fees are very high for an ordinary citizen.

ii. Delay of copy of Judgments

LHRC observed that there is delay in obtaining copy of judgment. It may take up to 6 months to get a copy of judgment after it has been entered. This delay clients justice if the person needs to appeal because justice delayed is justice denied.

iii. Employment contracts and terminal benefits not proper

LHRC also noted that employment contracts and terminal benefits for employees working in Security Companies are not proper. LHRC gets cases where employees are complaining to be debited their salaries as their terminal benefits but it becomes difficult to get those benefits after retirement or resigning from the work.

iv. Difficult of Execution. Delay of drug cases

It was observed by LHRC that it is very difficult to do execution of a decree against judgment debtor who is bankrupt. For example the court decide in favour of an employee who was working in a certain company but when it comes to execution of the decree it may happen that the company is bankrupt and closed. It is very difficult to execute such a case because even if the employee won the case the company fails to pay the employee as it no longer exists.

v. Delay of Cases

It has come to LHRC attention that there is delay in drug cases. The challenge is on the availability of the Anti- Drug-Commissioner who is elected by the President and there is only one Commissioner in the Commission for the National Coordination of Drug Control. The Anti-Drug- Commissioner is supposed to serve all drug cases across the country. This is very difficult and it caused persons accused of drugs to stay for a long time in prison while waiting for their cases to proceed.

vi. Lack of Awareness in Land Laws

Ignorance of the law is a major problem in many areas. To that respect, Land officers take advantage of the fact that the public is ignorant to infringe the rights of the villagers. In many district visited, there is a huge awareness gap in the land laws as a result a lot of members of ward tribunals themselves showed up to seek advice when the team was in their area.

vii. Corrupt Officers in various departments of the Government

There many incidents and manifestations of corruption practice with government officers particularly those who directly give services to the citizens. This is a big problem from district to village level.

viii. Access to justice

The right to access justice through courts and tribunal is denied to many villagers due to failure to pursue the same owing to long distance from their residents to places which the courts are located. This is playing a major role in denying access to justice as for instance, a person from Masasi or Nanyumbu will be required to travel for more than 200 km to access the court which also entail financial constrains as a person would constantly be required to travel for number of days as for the journey it is impossible for a person to on the same day.

ix. The need for capacity building on the procedure

Intensive training on court procedures is required for paralegals. Most of the paralegal engaged in the provision of mobile legal aid are aware of some legal issues for instance identifying a legal matter and referring the clients to relevant authorities. However, they are not empowered on the procedures which would assist them in empowering clients in pursuing these matters.

b) Expose legal issues (concerns) to relevant authorities for judicial reforms

The LHRC had earlier on conducted a baseline survey on Efficacy and Effectiveness of the Ward Tribunals in Tanzania. This work was finalized in 2014. Through the experience of the legal aid provision, LHRC has learnt that, there are a lot of short falls committed by the decision makers in these ward tribunals when listening to land disputes. For instance the issues of Natural Justice are not taken into account, collection of evidence during hearing and even writing judgments is a problem.

As a result of these weaknesses, there have been a big number of appeals and applications for revisions filed in the District Land and Housing Tribunals challenging the decision of the Ward Tribunals and most of these appeals and revision turn out to be successful. These weaknesses has also made land disputes at local level more complicated than it was expected in the national land policy which prophesied to have a land adjudication mechanism which could have to the great extent reduced land conflict at the local level. LHRC printed 2500 copies of the report on Efficacy and Effectiveness of the Ward Tribunals in Tanzania and disseminated to the public.

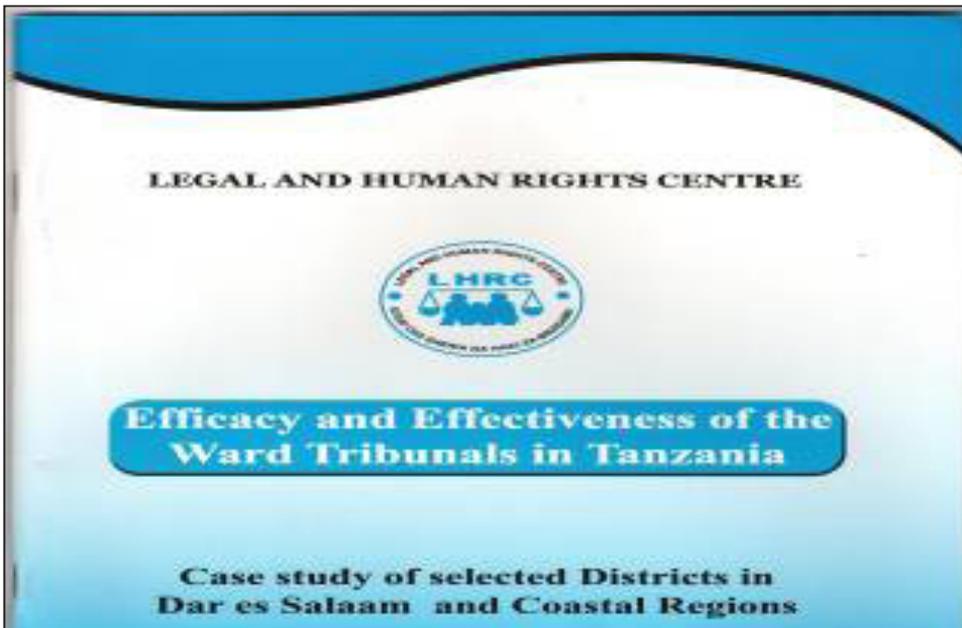


Figure 39: Research report on Effectiveness of the Ward Tribunals

2.4.1 Develop and implement advocacy strategy to get key Government, Parliament and Civil Society actors to push for reforms of judicial system and structure

The LHRC successfully collaborated with TLS organized and sponsored CLE seminar on ACCESS TO JUSTICE for TLS members. The Seminar took place at Blue Pearl Ubungo Plaza on 25th April, 2014. The Seminar resource persons were Prof. Chris Peter Maina (A law Lecturer at the University of Dar-es-Salaam, the Chairman of the Zanzibar Legal Services Centre (ZLSC) and a board member of the LHRC) and Mr. Francis Stolla (Advocate and Partner at Hekima Advocates and a board member of the LHRC). About 125 Advocates attended the seminar were 63 of them were women and 62 were men.



Figure 40: Cross section of a session between LHRC and Advocates

Legal and Human Rights Centre has been assisting people with legal problems to access justice since 1997. Among the initiatives by LHRC to enable people of all income to access justice was to establish Legal aid clinics (in Arusha and Kinondoni Model Legal Aid Clinic). Some had to go to courts of law hence there are cases of such clients which need to be documented. LHRC decided to compile the book to show the importance of legal assistance and how it helps the indigent and marginalized groups in the society to access their justice.

The compilation of the Legal aid client cases will be good resource on issues which would have not been seen by the courts but the legal aid clinics had made it possible. It is also an area of jurisprudential growth from the legal aid. All case reported in the compilation are of clients assisted at the Legal aid Clinics of the Legal and Human Rights Centre.

There are also cases assisted by Paralegals at their initial stages and thereafter forwarded to the mentioned Legal Aid Clinics. LHRC have paralegals in 28 districts of Tanzania and have grown to be able to assist clients to access justice in their districts. LHRC prepared and printed 3000 copies of the report on Legal Aid Cases and Materials and disseminated to the public.

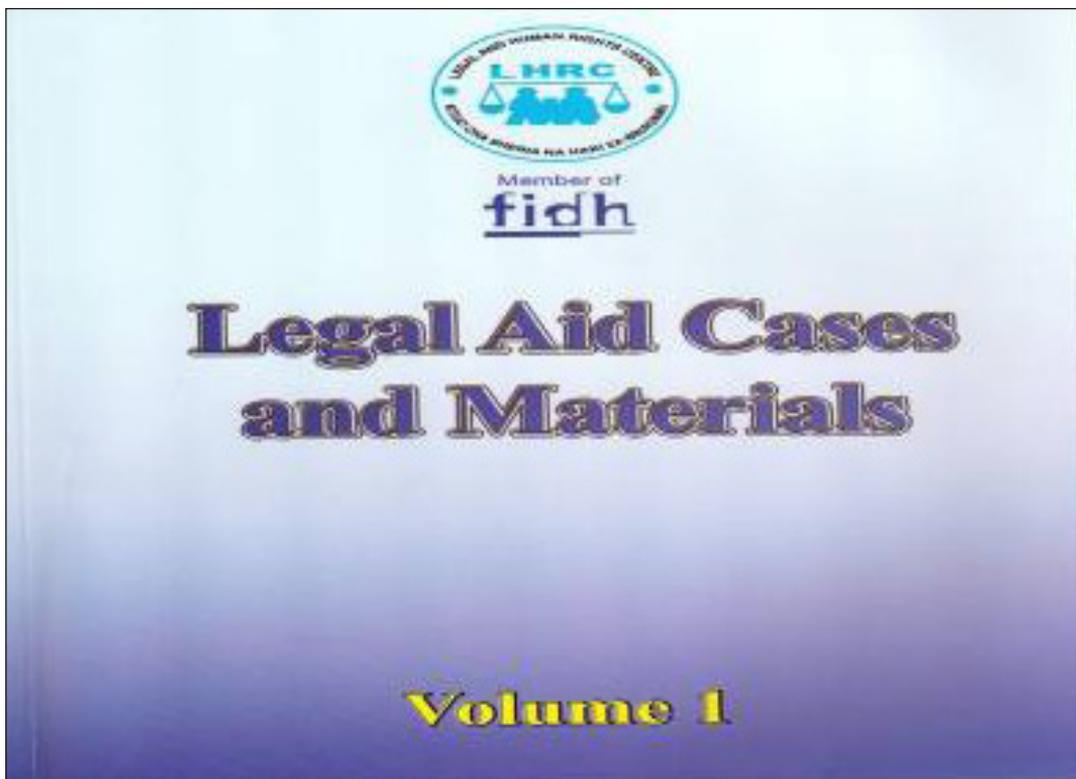


Figure 41: Publication of a report on Legal Aid Cases

CHAPTER THREE

REDUCED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND INJUSTICES

3.1 Increased public awareness and understanding of human rights issues and obligations.

LHRC continued to use both print and electronic media to disseminate information on issues concerning human rights and the law. The broad aim of this outcome is to increase understanding and knowledge to the public on issues of law, human rights and good governance.

3.1.1 Strengthened Communication Strategies.

In 2014, LHRC raised awareness and empowered the general public through seminars, trainings, workshops and media programmes on human rights and good governance issues. Further, LHRC maintained mass sensitization and awareness raising efforts on legal and human rights issues to the general public through weekly Radio and Television programmes. Further, LHRC collaborated with Paralegals towards improving access to justice through legal aid provided to the poor at the grass root level. Further continued to network with likeminded organizations as a strategy to amplify efforts on legal and human right issues. The following are specific interventions conducted during the period under review:

a) Television Programmes

LHRC produced and aired weekly television programmes on Channel Ten “Pambanua” and one monthly live television programme “Kipima Joto” on Independent Television (ITV). Through these programmes different topics were exposed to the public for learning and inviting their open views that would inform duty bearers to take appropriate measures and increase the public awareness for those who could not participate and/or share their feedback through SMS, Calls and Face book comments as detailed below.

i) Pambanua Programme

Programme LHRC received a total of 5,453 SMS and 466 Calls and recorded 1,270 missed calls during live programmes. Records shows that, April - June (42%) had more public response followed by July - September (25%), January-March (24%) and October -December (9%) as shown in figure 40 below. The 2nd quarter (April –June) ranked high with 42% of viewers due to public interest on issues of Constitution Review process as compared to 4th quarter where issues of election and leaders accountability was observed to have low viewers with a percentage of 9%.

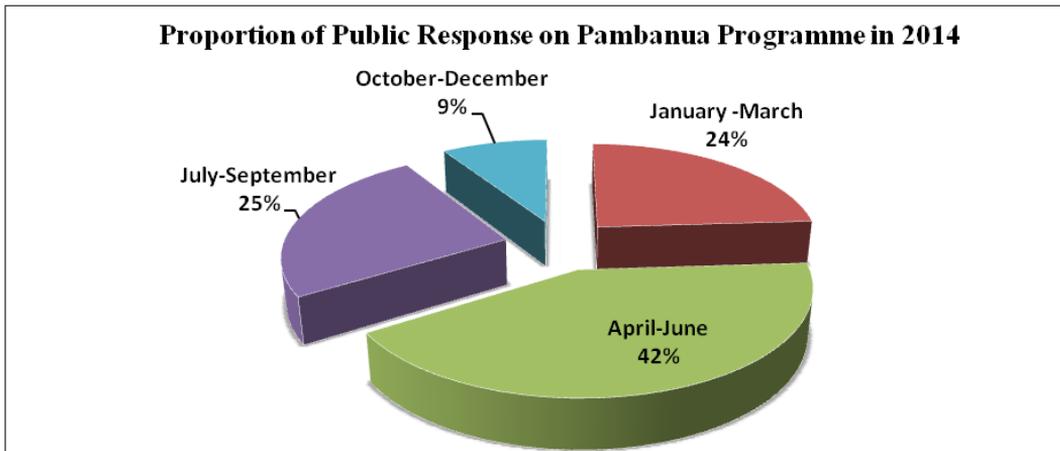


Figure 42: Proportion of Public Response on Pambanua Programme in 2014

ii) **Kipima Joto programme**

LHRC received a total of 4,543 comments (80%), 789 shared the programme (14%) and 359 liked the topics (6%) as shown in figure 41 below. The quality of contribution from viewers indicated increased public awareness and knowledge on legal, human rights, and good governance, democracy and accountability issues among the citizens.

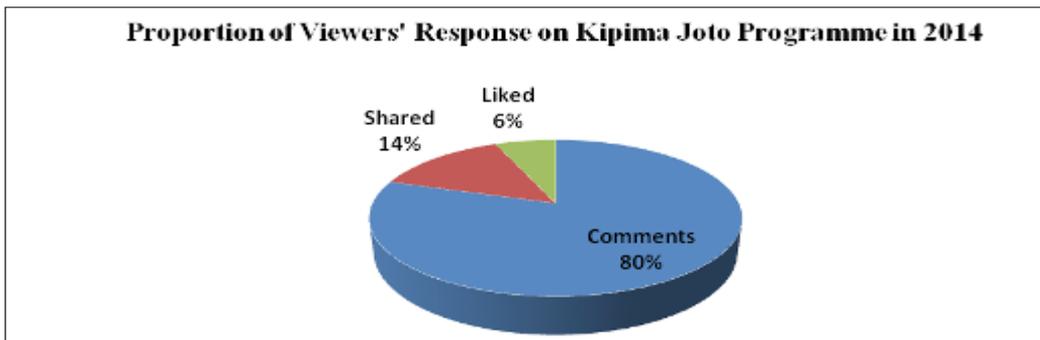
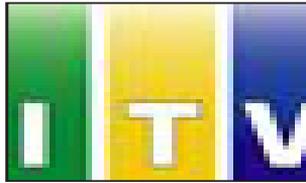


Figure 43: Proportion of Viewers' Response on Kipima Joto Programme in 2014



Figure 44: Prof. Chris Peter (left) with Mr. Humphrey Polepole (Right) participating on Live Kipima Joto program on the Analysis of the 2nd Draft Constitution, 2014



KIPIMAJOTO: July 25th 2014

MADA: Mchakato wa Katiba Mpya: Je Maoni ya Wananchi Yamezingatiwa?

1. Revocatus Kawelela Wa Bugando Mwanza:

Hayajazingatiwa kabisa, bali vigogo wa serikali yetu wanatumia ubabe kubatilisha maoni yetu na kuweka ya kwao kwaminajiri ya kurinda masirahi ya familia na koo chache hapa nchini, kiukweli huo sio uzalendo kama mwananchi aliyempa kura kiongozi kuongoza lakini leo anamubatilishia maoni yako hainiingii akilini ndg zangu!!

2. Debora Danford- Kigogo Luhanga.

Hapana wanapeleka wanavyotaka wao na si wananchi.

3. Joseph Joackim Chuwa WA SAKINA ARUSHA:

Hapana hayazingatiwi hata kidogo wanajal maslai yao tu na wanataka kukundamiza wananchi.

4. Bakari Hamisi Wa pasua ya Moshi:

kimsingi maoni yetu hayajazingatiwa wameubadilisha na kuufanya kwa matakwa ya chama chao lakini yale tuliyoyatoa yamechakachuliwa na wakiurudisha kama watakavyo wao hatutaupisha wajadili maoni yetu.

5. Azidihery Jumanne Wa Itaja Singida:

Hapana maoni ya wananchi hayazingatiwi wajumbe wa katiba wanaelewe maslahi ya vyama vya siasa hasa Uchanguzi ujao.

6. Halifa Hussein Wa Kwata Unit mpare orijin Mbezi beach – DSM.

Hapana kwani wapo kwa itikadi ya vyama vyao hvyo wajiepushe na hizo itikadi.

b) Radio Programmes

LHRC aired 156 issues to the public through “Mlinzi wa Haki” on Radio One; “Jamii Yetu” on Morning Star and “Changamoto” on Upendo radio. In order to improve the quality of the programmes and save the cost of production, LHRC procured equipments for Haki Studio to be operated by LHRC at convenient manner. Upon installation, Haki studio will be used in preparation and production of mass education programmes and cut down the cost which would have been incurred on.

c) Engagement with Journalists, Editors and Media Owners

LHRC continued to engage itself with media through capacity building of Journalists, Editors and sharing experiences and challenges with Media Owners on legal and human rights issues. In 2014, LHRC empowered 20 journalists (Male 15 and Female 5) from country wide community radios¹³ on child rights, gender issues, women's rights, rights of people with disabilities, constitutional review process and human rights perspective in order to use such knowledge to increase awareness raising programs to their communities. In addition to that, 120 electronic self help kits were produced and given to the participants as to assist community radios to have readily available awareness raising materials in order to increase community's knowledge on legal and human rights issues.



Figure 45: Community Radio Journalists with LHRC Executive Director (sitting on left) and Electronic Self Help Kits Provided (Rift) during the Capacity Building session at Savoy Hotel - Morogoro March, 2014

Furthermore, LHRC conducted training for editors who convened at NAF Hotel in Mtwara on 11/07/2014 to discuss on human rights issues and the role of media whereby 63 editors composed of 53 male and 10 female attended this training. The turn up was good enough as compared to other similar trainings. Editors were eager to learn more about legal and human rights perspectives and how to overcome the challenges of addressing human rights violation by the government.

13 Radio Faraja, Radio Fadeco, Kahama FM, Nuru FM, Jogoo FM, Radio Huruma FM, Ebony FM, Info Radio, Voice of Tabora, Boma Hai, Country FM, Dodoma FM, Radio Mwangaza, Sunrise FM Radio, Radio Maria, Radio Sengerema, Radio Masasi, Mbeya Highland, Orkonerei Radio, Victoria FM, Pambazuka FM.



Figure 46: Editors (Left) on close follow up of the session facilitated by Advocate Harold Sungusia (Right) - LHRC Director of Advocacy and Reforms

In 2014, LHRC visited IPP media and its six media outlets namely: ITV, Radio One, East Africa Radio, East Africa TV, Capital Radio and Capital TV to learn, share experiences and challenges faced by such media outlets. This was part of the LHRC strategy of building relations and engaging with media owners in order to tap their popular support and coverage in advancing human rights and good governance advocacy. At least 12 LHRC staff (Male 1 and Female 11) visited the media house and learnt on the work being done and the manner in which media houses run their businesses.



Figure 47: LHRC Executive Director and staff in a group picture with IPP media representative at ITV/ Radio One on 14th, November, 2014.

3.2 Increased public awareness and understanding of duty bearers' human rights obligations.

3.2.1 Strengthened Capacity of Paralegals

In 2014, LHRC trained 258 paralegals (Male 163 and Female 95) in 12 paralegal districts namely: Masasi, Nanyumbu, Meatu, Simanjiro, Mbinga, Nyasa, Mtwara rural, Tunduru, Newala, Tandahimba, Namtumbo and Songea rural. These are funded under Legal Service Facility (LSF) support in order to increase their capacity to render legal aid and contribute to the ultimate goal of increasing access to justice to the poor within the catchment area as summarized in figure 46 below.

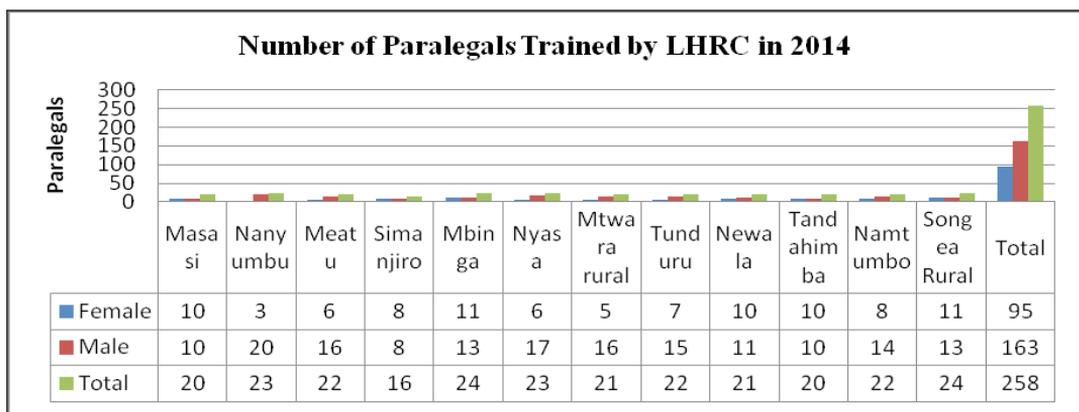


Figure 48: Number of Paralegals Trained by LHRC in 2014

Paralegals were trained on democracy; good governance and rule of law; organizational development; conflicts and conflict resolutions; gender and sexual violence; basic counseling skills and the current constitutional review process. Further, paralegals were empowered on how to prepare reports, record keeping and preparation of plan of action for the paralegal organizations.

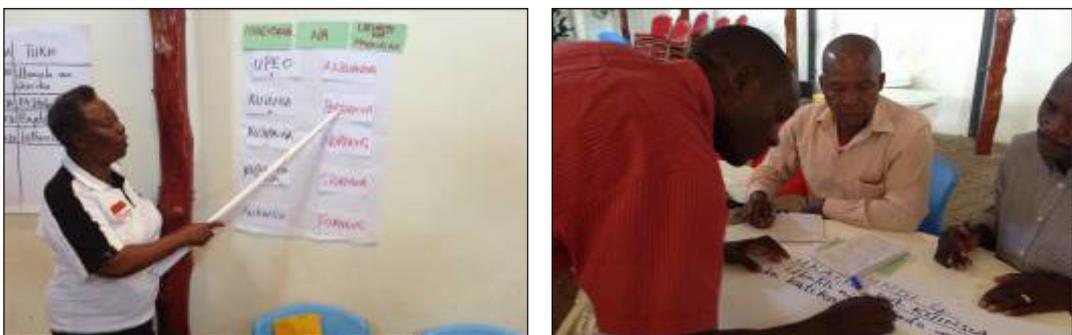


Figure 49: Paralegal Training at Nyasa-Mbamba Bay, 2014. While on the right picture Paralegals are in group work discussing issues of Gender based Violence.

As a result of similar trainings conducted in previous period, paralegals managed to provide legal aid clients across districts. Records show that, a total of 15,714 clients (Male 6,851 and Female 8,863) received legal aid in 2014 whereby 11,884 different types of cases were attended by 12 old paralegal districts namely: Makete, Ukerewe, Ludewa, Kilosa, Geita, Maswa, Bariadi, Mbulu, Hanang, Babati, Serengeti and Singida (as shown in figure 48 below).

New paralegal districts assisted 1,142 cases composed of land (215), Matrimonial (216), Maintenance (84), Probate (56) and GBV (571). GBV was recorded high in Mbinga district due to coffee being men's crop and source of money that is used to buy alcohol and abuse women. On aggregate, both paralegal districts attended a total of 13,026 cases.

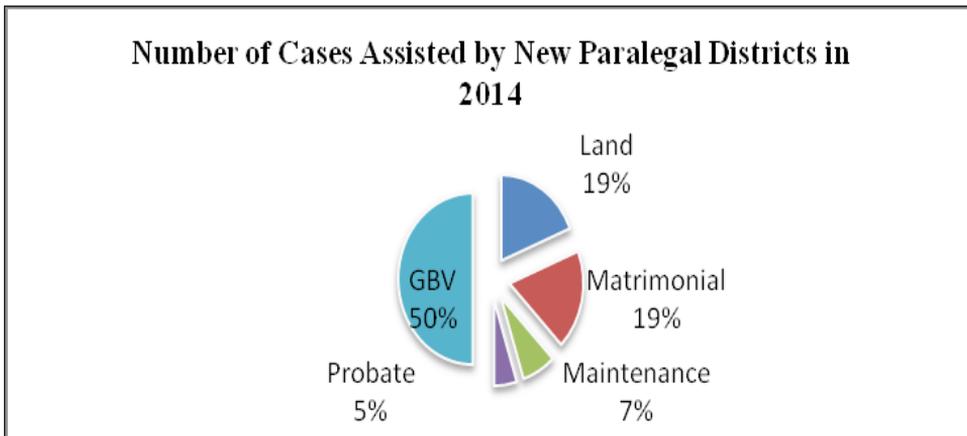


Figure 50: Number of Cases Assisted by New Paralegal Districts in 2014

Based on figure 48 above GBV cases scored high by 50% followed by land and matrimonial cases (each 19%), then maintenance (7%) and probate (5%). LHRC shall work out on these finds and design appropriate advocacy campaign to mitigate and redress the situation.

Furthermore, LHRC trained 56 paralegals (Male 31 and Female 25) on organizational development for sustainability. The training took place from 22nd to 23rd September, 2014 drawing participants from all 28 paralegal districts. The purpose of this training was to enhance the knowledge of the paralegal leaders on how to manage their paralegal units and share administrative experience, Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/Non governmental Organizations' (NGOs) sustainability and leadership role.



Figure 51: Participants posed in a group photo during the OD training

a) Sustainability of Paralegal Units

LHRC continued to support paralegal districts process their CBO/NGO registration status in order to operate as legal entities and fundraise for further support to the poor people who need their legal aid assistance. In 2014, three paralegal units got registered as CBO/NGOs. These are Meatu (HWM/WAKIME/221815), Mbinga and Mbulu. Also Nanyumbu paralegals bought a plot to build the paralegal office where legal assistance will be provided to their communities. Registration gives them legal protection while carrying out various legal activities within their communities.

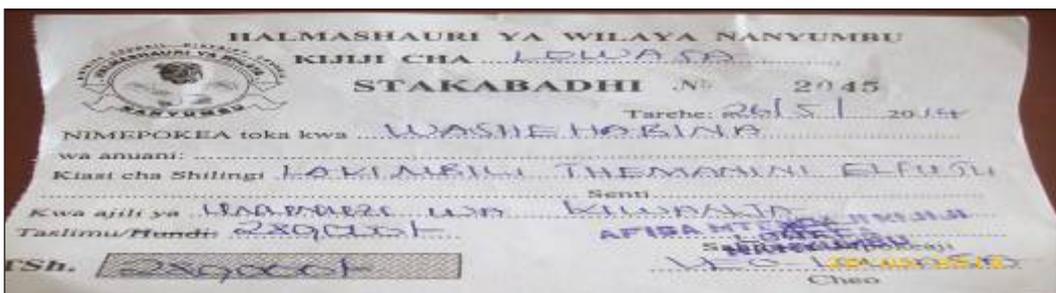


Figure 52: Plot receipt Bought by Nanyumbu Paralegals for Building an Office.

b) Organizing Annual Paralegal Symposium

In 2014, LHRC organized annual paralegal symposium for 109 paralegals (Male 59 and Female 50) drawn from all 28 districts. In this symposium, paralegals were able to network, share experience and discuss issues of common interest such as ethical standards in legal aid provision and found solutions for future improvement. The symposium was held at Lions Hotel in Dar es Salaam from 24th to 25th, September, 2014.



Figure 53: Group picture during the Annual Paralegal Symposium, 2014.

Also during the annual paralegal symposium, paralegals elected a Chairperson (Mr. Samuel Mewama) for the purpose of coordinating and working on issues of linking paralegals among themselves and with LHRC. Furthermore, in order to motivate best performers, LHRC awarded a Desk Top Computer to Serengeti Paralegal Centre as the best paralegal unit for 2014 in providing legal assistance and reporting on quarterly basis as required.



Figure 54: LHRC Executive Director, Dr. Helen Kijo-Bisimba (3rd from left) congratulating and handing a Desk Top Computer to Serengeti Paralegals.

c) Provide Technical Support to Paralegals

In 2014, LHRC conducted backstopping visits to two paralegal districts namely: Makete Paralegals Centre which was visited during the commemoration of African

Child Day; and Kilosa Paralegal Centre visited after the training of journalists in Morogoro region. It was learnt that paralegals continue to provide legal assistance to their communities and improving access to justice to the poor.

Further, LHRC provided reference materials and manuals to paralegals in order to increase their knowledge of law and human rights and sustainability of the established village information centers communities.

The books provided include; 380 copies of Human Rights manuals (LHRC version), 275 copies of Paralegal manual (TLS Version), 7,250 Self help kits on different 10 different legal and human rights issues, 430 copies of Tanzania Human Rights reports, 430 copies of *Randama ya Rasimu ya Katiba* and 4800 copies of *Katiba ni nini: Katiba na Haki* as shown in the picture below:



Figure 55: Publications provided to Paralegals

3.2.2 Strengthened Capacity of Human Rights Monitoring

In 2014, LHRC conducted annual training session to 87 (Male 56 and Female 31) Human Rights Monitors at Morogoro and Dodoma respectively. This training aimed at creating awareness to monitors on issues pertaining human rights and imparting on knowledge of human rights and other legal issues to human rights monitors for the purpose of enhancing their effectiveness of reporting human rights violations in their respective areas.



Figure 56: Facilitator in action during the human rights monitor's training in Morogoro

Following these capacity building sessions the capacity of human rights monitors to monitor and follow up on human rights violations has been increasing as justified by this scenario.

The human rights monitor in Ngara revealed that, *A total of 41 people from Mrongo village in Kyerwa District in Kagera region were alleged to be staying in the country illegally and were deported to Uganda. Following that report, the human rights monitor went to the place where the 41 people were dumped by the Tanzanian immigration officials without any help for three days. The monitor contacted the regional immigration officer in Kagera to address the issue and urged the alleged persons to be provided with humanitarian support. Eventually, the effort paid off whereby all 41 people were later on brought back to Tanzania and allowed to return back to their former homes as shown in the picture 55 below.*



Figure 57: Victims of deportation in Mrongo village in Kyerwa District

a) Follow up and addressing issues of human rights violations

In 2014, LHRC continued to receive information from the public and media on issues of human rights violations. Following these, LHRC conducted three (3) fact finding missions in order establish the situation on the ground and determine diverse means of addressing the identified issues

Fact findings were conducted in Kiteto District, in Manyara Region. The mission was deployed following massive violations of human rights in the area that was caused by fighting between the pastoralists and farmers found in areas of Murtangos.

The fighting resulted into death of 10 people and destruction of people's properties. Then a press statement was issued to raise public awareness on what was happening but also to pressurize the responsible officials to take all the necessary measures to rescue the situation.



Figure 58: The Press Statement on Human rights violation in Kiteto

The press statement was covered in both print and electronic media. Following that LHRC convened a meeting with the Permanent Secretary of Prime Minister's Office Local Government and Regional Administration (PMOLGRA) in order to address the concerns LHRC had on the role the Kiteto district council played increasing the magnitude of the problem which resulted into clashes. Following this meeting, the Kiteto District Executive Director called LHRC officials to explain her role in such situation.

Similarly another fact finding mission was conducted in North Ugala forest reserve in Urambo district in Tabora region following eviction of people from the area and burnt their houses; and another mission was conducted in Ihusi village in Bariadi district in Simiyu region following eviction of families from the land. All these fact finding mission resulted to providing legal assistance to the victims so that they could get legal remedies available.

b) Follow ups of human rights violations for administrative remedies

In 2014, LHRC made follow ups of 87 incidences of human rights violations reported by the public and victims through physical contact at the office and/or other means including telephone and emails. Some of the incidences are being followed up until end while others were referred to for legal aid while were successfully addressed as detailed below:

i) St. Anne Marie Students

LHRC helped four students of St. Anne Marie to proceed with their studies, after being chased out of school and denied to seat their final form six examinations.

ii) Perpetua Massanja

The client was undergoing GBV caused by her husband since 1996. No action was taken to address the situation despite the client reporting the matter. LHRC followed up the matter and the police succeeded to arrest the husband and was later taken to Kawe Primary Court, Criminal case 865/2014 was instituted against him.

iii) Khalid Amerjit Singh

A client was in police custody due to a report filed by his father following a family problem. The matter was referred to the Police Head Quarters where the office of the IGP wrote a letter to direct the Regional Police Commander (RPC) of Arusha, to direct the police not to arrest the client for any matter associated with family differences/disputes.

iv) The release of Swalau Ramadhani Kitundu and Jonas Adam Mzilano

The above clients were arrested in Dodoma since 6th May, 2014 for allegations of illegal poaching. It was reported that, since their arrest they had not been brought to the police station despite the fact that, they were taken to Manyoni District for further investigation.

LHRC communicated with the Officer Commander Station (OCS) of Manyoni who also acknowledged that, the suspects were brought to Manyoni but were in the hands of the Anti Poaching Unit. LHRC decided to find the responsible officers and managed to speak with one called Sanga who also confessed to retain the suspects for further investigations. It was later reported that, after the intervention all suspects were taken back to Dodoma whereby in 28th May, 2014 were granted a police bail.

c) Assistance and Protection of Human Rights Monitors

In 2014, LHRC continued to assist human rights monitors in cases which were facing them before courts of law. The LHRC's advocate went to represent the Mbozi district monitor following a criminal case that was facing him filed in Mbozi District Court. The matter was successfully finalized and judgment was delivered in favor of the monitor.

On the other hand LHRC collaborated with Tanzania Human Rights Defender (THRC) to make follow up of a criminal case facing the Bahi district monitor and appealing against the case facing a human right monitor of Mbozi district who has been sentenced to four years in prison.

3.2.3 Strengthening and establishment of human rights clubs in universities, colleges and secondary schools

In 2014, LHRC continued to establish Human Rights Associations and conducted public lectures on issues of human rights and good governance to the students as explained below.

a) Establishment of Human Rights Associations in Morogoro and Geita Region

In 2014, LHRC launched six human rights associations composed of 748 members (Male 374 and Female 374) as shown in figure 57 below; of which five were launched in Geita region namely: Kasamwa Secondary School, Kalagala Secondary School, Golden Breach Secondary School, Geita Secondary School and Nyankumbu Girls Secondary School. While one human rights association was launched in Morogoro region namely Nane Nane Secondary schools.

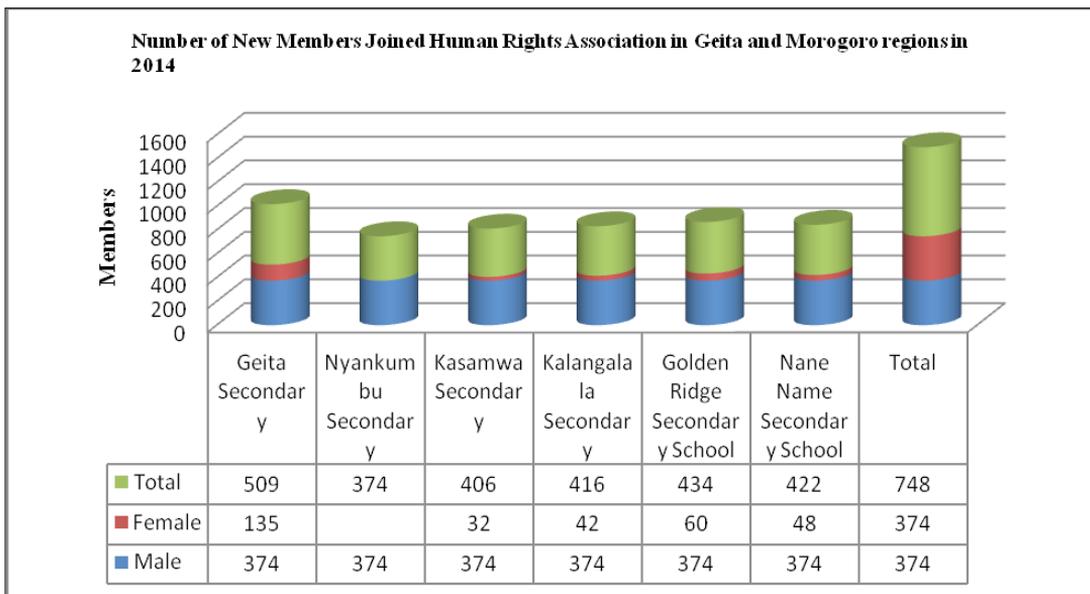


Figure 59: Number of New Members Joined Human Rights Association in Geita and Morogoro regions in 2014

During launching, several activities were conducted such as; Presentation on the law of the Child, the constitution making process, dissemination of various publications and various entertainments from the members of the human rights associations as pictured below.



Figure 60: Capacity building by LHRC officer -presenting on the Law of the Child during the launch.

b) Strengthening of Existing Human Rights Clubs

In 2014, LHRC maintained communication with already established human rights associations. Two public lectures were conducted one at University of Dodoma on the Tanzania human rights report 2013 and the University of Dar es Salaam on the constitution making process. Similarly the human rights association members of St John and Dodoma University took part during the launch of campaign Gogota in Dodoma region.

Further, LHRC trained 52 students (Male 20 and Female 32) from eight (8) secondary schools on human rights issues. Trained students were from: Mchanganyiko, Kibasila, Bunju A, Ruvu station, Makongo, Kondo, Kibwegere Secondary Schools and the Youth Organization School as shown in figure 59 below.

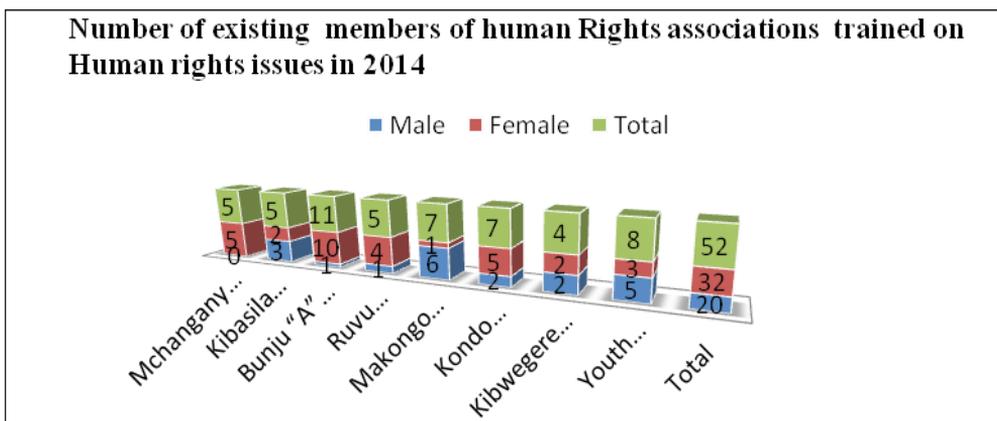


Figure 61: Number of existing members of human Rights associations trained on Human rights issues in 2014

3.2.4 Increased production and dissemination of human rights materials to enhance advocacy for government adherence.

In 2014 LHRC launched the Tanzania Human Rights Report 2013. This report was received well by government and non-governmental actors and has been used as a point of reference on the situation of human rights in the country.

The Tanzania Bi Annual Human Rights Report 2014 was also presented in various forums such as parliament standing committee on Constitution and Legal Affairs, European Union EU delegate who later sent a letter to the prime minister condemning killings of albinism. This was further presented to the African Commission of Human and Peoples rights. Also the new IGP wrote LHRC requesting the report from 2009 – 2013 for further follow up and action.

3.2.5 Identified and Strengthened Networks

In 2014, LHRC attended 38 consultative meetings and workshops organized by different stakeholders including Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF), UN-Women, Children Rights Forum. Meetings and workshops focused on various strategic areas such as Human rights, good governance, Civic education, GBV, Litigation, child rights, environment, and Constitution.

Further, **LHRC** networked with 25 Organizations such as Voters Voice, Agenda for Environment and Responsible Development, UN Women, Tanzania Federation of disabled people (SHIVYAWATA), Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP), Women's Legal Aid Centre (WLAC), WiLDAF, Tanzania Gender networking Programme (TGNP), Tanzania Non Governmental Organization (TANGO), Juvenile Justice Forum, Help Age International, Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA), Twaweza, Jukwaa la Katiba Tanzania (JUKATA), HakiArdhi, Tanzania Human Rights Defender Coalition (THRDC) and SIKIKA.

In the meantime, LHRC continued to host several networks and coordinated their engagement in issues such as strengthening of access to justice through provision of legal aid in Southern Africa Legal Aid Network (SALAN), address issues of female genital mutilation through the National Anti FGM Coalition and civic engagement in democratic processes and election through Tanzania Civil Society Consortium for Election Observation (TACCEO).

In 2014, LHRC hosted exchange visits organized by donors (LSF and Foundation for Civil Society) and harnessed the brainpower, knowledge, and experience from organization visited LHRC. A total of 9 organizations visited LHRC from 17th to 19th September, 2014 accompanied with 17 members (Male 10 and Female 7). These are

Zanzibar Paralegal Network Organization (**ZAPAO**), Christian Council of Tanzania (**CCT**), Wasaidizi wa Sheria na Haki za Binadamu –**WASHEHABISE**, Association for Community Change, Tabora Paralegal Centre (**TPC**), Service Health and Development for People Living Positively with HIV/AIDS (**SHIDEPHA**), Kivulini Women Rights Organization, **SHOMIM- MUHEZA** and **KWIECO**. The purpose of this exchange visit was to learn and share experience with LHRC regarding success, challenges and organization's sustainability issues.



Figure 62: Participants of the exchange visit at the Office of Ms. Lulu Imelda - Director Empowerment and Accountability.

3.2.6 Increased Citizens' Capacity to Participate in Democratic Processes

LHRC during this reporting period coordinate and organized TACCEO meeting, participated in Kalenga and Chalinze by-elections, Local Government election and attended trainings on election observations organized by International Organizations.

a) Coordination of TACCEO

LHRC as a Secretariat to TACCEO had organised members meetings with the aim of keeping the consortium alive, fund raising and strategize for members participation in election observation on By – Elections (Kalenga and Chalinze) and Local Government Elections. On 17th February, 2014 and 04th March, 2014 LHRC convene the TACCEO Steering Committee meeting to discuss among other things the participation of TACCEO in Kalenga and Chalinze by-elections.

Further, on 16th July, 2014 LHRC organized TACCEO members meeting at Mbezi offices where Members strategized their participation in Local Government Election which was planned to be held on October, 2014. However the election was postponed from October to December, 2014.



Figure 63: TACCEO members meeting held on 16th July, 2014 at LHRC Offices – Mbezi.

b) Training on Election Observation

LHRC Staff and TACCEO secretariat members staff had an opportunity of attending training on election Observations organized by International Organizations. On 31st August, 2014 LHRC Officers and TACCEO secretariat members' staff attended one day training organized and funded by National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), a United States of America based Organization.

The training was on the role of Citizen Election Observation and strategies for citizen observation and the use of ICT in election observation and was conducted at Holiday Inn, Dar es Salaam. Moreover, From 12th - 14th November, 2014, LHRC staff and TACCEO secretariat members staff attended a training on election observation by using ICT organized Open Society Initiative for East Africa (OSIEA).



Figure 64: The group photo of the participants and facilitators after the training organized by NDI at Holiday Inn on 31st August, 2014.

c) Elections Observation

LHRC during this reporting period had managed to observe the Kalenga by-election, Chalinze by-election and Local Government Election which was conducted on 14th December, 2014 after been accredited by Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs). LHRC observed the election in collaboration with TACCEO Members.

Kalenga by-election was held on 16th March, 2014 and LHRC observed election campaigns from 12th to 15th March, 2014, voting, vote counting and declaration of results and post election incidents. From 4th to 8th March, 2014 the LHRC participated in Chalinze by-election where again they managed to observe and monitor election campaigns, voting, vote counting and declaration of results and post election incidents. After participated in both by-Elections LHRC prepared the report and submitted to National Electoral Commission (NEC).



Figure 65: Hon. Mgemwa after been declared the winner at Kalenga by-election.

The LHRC participated in Chalinze by-election as national observer from 4th to 8th March, 2014, after it had been accredited by the National Electoral Commission. After the observation LHRC prepared the monitoring report and submitted recommendations for improvement of elections and by elections to NEC.

Further on the 10th of April LHRC and SAHRINGON issues a press statement on the election observation meant to raise public awareness on democratic processes and Pressurize the improvement of election in the country. The press release was well covered in both print and electronic media.



Figure 66: One of the polling stations in the Chalinze By Election

d) Local Government Election observation

In the year 2014 LHRC and TACCEO successfully observed Local Government Election which took place on 14th December, 2014 after being accredited by TAMISEMI to be Local Observers.

Local Government Election observation activities were started on 8th December, 2014 where LHRC organized training on election observation by using ICT to LHRC staff and TACCEO member's staff. The training was aimed at equipping the participants with the Election observation technique by using ICT. On 10th December, 2014, Election Monitors and Observers were deployed to different districts of the country for election monitoring and observation where they were able to observe and monitor election campaigns, voting, vote counting and declaration of results and post election incidents.

In the 2014 Local Government Election processes, LHRC meticulously made use of social media to monitor and observe the election. (Correa T et al, 2009) define Social Media as the utilization of digital media which are not similar to traditional media instead serve as an online communication tool to facilitate peoples relations, communication, interaction, with their mutual friends. (TechTarget, 2014), provides that Social Media is a joint online interaction tool designed specifically for community based input, communication, collaboration and content sharing. These communication tools are such as Face book, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, Google+ to name a few.

On 09th December, Social Media Section in the LHRC election Observation hub opened a Facebook page titled "Taarifa za Uchaguzi Tanzania". The same day a twitter account with "@Chaguzi Tanzania" identity was created. Face book, Whatsaap and

twitter account were commenced mainly to serve the purpose of public communication during election process.



Figure 67: Social Media Crew/Section in the ICT HUB



Figure 68: Showcase Face book Page Created for Election Observation Purposes

Social Media communication in the hub was done in two ways; firstly, was the communication between the public and the Election ICT hub. This type of communication was instigated for the purpose of giving and receiving election information tips. The information received from the public was then communicated to LHRC observers and/or authorities in respected areas for verification.¹⁴ After

¹⁴ LHRC election Observers were sent all over the Tanzania mainland and were divided in

CHAPTER FOUR

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

This chapter presents activities undertaken under result/goal four during the period under review. This goal has with it the intermediate Goal 4.1: which aims at strengthening propensity of government and companies' compliance to regional and international standards with regards to economic, social and environmental rights. This is implemented through Outcome 4.1 and respective outputs as here by detailed below.

4.1 Increased awareness, appreciation and understanding of government and companies on the urgency and importance of compliance to regional and international standards with regards to economic, social and environmental rights

This Outcome was addressed through implementation of five outputs (4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.4 and 4.1.5). Under this outcome, LHRC seeks follow up and monitor the government and how they adhere to human rights and good governance principles. Also follow up and advocate for implementation of corporate social responsibility as explained below.

4.1.1 Develop and operationalize a system for monitoring of Government and business compliance on social and economic rights water, education, Health, Housing

In 2014, LHRC completed and launched the Right to Health Report. This report was prepared to highlight the situation of health facilities and health care in public hospitals and dispensaries in Dar es Salaam region.

This report was launched on December 10th 2014 and disseminated to various stakeholders including the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, media and other stakeholders. The ultimate purpose of conducting such study was to highlight the health care situation and pressurize the government to respect, promote and safeguard the right to health.



Figure 70: Launching of the Right to Health Report December 10th, 2014

Further, LHRC conducted a survey on the right to education which was carried out in five regions namely: Mtwara, Kilimanjaro, Iringa, Dodoma and Coast regions. A total of 43 schools and more than 500 people were interviewed. The survey aimed at shading light on the situation of the right to education focusing on ward secondary schools in order to inform LHRC advocacy strategy to advocate for government adherence to respect, promote and safeguard the right to education by improving quality of education and service delivery in the education and training sector.

4.1.2 Increase engagement with central government and its institutions on their responsibilities on combating of corruption, good governance

In 2014, LHRC conducted a survey on corruption awareness, whistleblower protection and willingness of the people to report on corruption incidences in six regions namely: Mwanza, Mbeya, Dodoma, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Iringa. More than 600 people were interviewed. This survey was meant to establish the situation on the ground in order to advocate for reform of laws and practices. Upon release of this survey, the report will be disseminated to state and non state actors for further action.



Figure 71: Researcher Administering the Corruption Survey questioners at the Teachers Training College

4.1.3 Increase Engagement with Local Government Authority for Accountability

In 2014, LHRC trained 153 councilors and 53 heads of department and units aggregating to 206 participants from four district councils namely: Newala, Masasi, Tunduru and Mtwara Rural as summarized in table 4 below.

Councilors were trained on their roles and responsibilities in the councils in order to increase their oversight role while heads of departments and units were trained to understand their duties and deliver quality services to the public in accordance with human rights principles.

It is expected that after the training councilors will be more active and guarantee accountability of local governments to and respect human rights and proper management of public funds for development.



Figure 72: LGA Training Participants

Table 4: Number of Local Government Participants Trained by LHRC in 2014

S/N	Name of Council	Councilors	Heads of Department/ Unit	Total
1	Tunduru	49	10	59
2	Masasi	28	18	46
3	Newala	38	10	48
4	Mtwara Rural	38	15	53
Total		153	53	206

Source: LHRC Programme Records 2014



Figure 73: Participants of the Tunduru District council capacity building session

Further, LHRC conducted another capacity building session/training for 80 paralegals (Male 48 and Female 32) and 20 Council Officials (Male 13 and Female 7) including councilors and heads of department aggregating to 100 participants from four districts namely: Newala, Masasi, Tunduru and Mtwara Rural as summarized in table 5 below. The sessions were meant to enable paralegals understand the role of the district councils, particularly councilors and for the paralegals to regularly participate in the council sessions and follow up on decisions of the council. Eventually, this will increase engagement of the paralegals in the council processes and understand the manner in which the council operates.

Table 5: Number of Paralegals and Council officials Trained by LHRC in 2014

S/N	District	Paralegals		Council Officials		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Newala	9	11	3	2	25
2	Masasi	10	9	3	2	24
3	Tunduru	16	6	4	1	27
4	Mtwara Rural	13	6	3	2	24
	Total	48	32	13	7	100

Source: LHRC Programme Records 2014

4.1.4 Increase engagement on business companies to improve their compliance to labour, land and environmental rights and to take social responsibility + Tax engagement with business companies to improve their compliance to social, economic and environmental rights

In 2014, LHRC launched the Tanzania Human Rights Report 2013. The report highlighted the extent to which labour, land, environmental rights and tax compliance were adhered to during the period under review. The report was disseminated to government institutions and agencies in order to highlight the situation and bring them to action.

Following the release of the 2013 Human Rights Report, several institutions such as Ministry of Youth Employment and Labor and the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) took steps to address the issues highlighted in the report.



Figure 74: The Launch of the Human Rights and Business Report 2013 as reported in the media

NEMC held accountable companies which were non environmental compliant to respect environmental rights such as Sunshine Mining Company, Katavi and Kapufi Mine due to environmental pollution and blasting of mines near communities. The licenses for these mining companies were suspended till the issues identified could be addressed. Ministry of Youth Employment and Labour was shocked after heard that 80% of workers in Tanzania had no formal contracts and decided to seek for more clarification from LHRC on the following day and expressed their commitment to work on them.

Other agencies such as Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), International Labour Organization (ILO), Trade Union Congress of Tanzania (TUCTA) and the Ministry of Youth Employment and Labor took action in different ways.

Further, LHRC conducted a survey on Human Rights and Business in 15 selected regions in order to prepare similar report for 2014. The focus for 2014 survey will be highlighting how government and its agencies work towards enforcing laws and policies in order to guarantee their enforcement and adherence by corporations.

In 2014, LHRC attended an African Regional Forum on Human Rights and Business held from 16th to 20th September, 2014 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In that meeting, LHRC presented the human rights and business report and disseminated its human rights and Business report for 2013. Further in this forum LHRC was elected to be in a steering committee of African Coalition for Corporate Accountability (ACCA). Where ACCA has more than 60 member countries, LHRC will use regional forums to advocate for government and corporate commitment to adhere to human rights standards both regionally and internationally.



Figure 75: Participants of the ACCA in a group picture

4.1.5 Increased pressure on government and its institutions to regulate and control business companies

a) Advocacy against Uranium Mining

In 2014, LHRC in collaboration with Rosa Luxemburg Foundation launched a report on the impact of Uranium Mining on Health and Environment held on 28th May, 2014. About 136 guests participated on the day. Participants were from civil society, Government Ministries and Agencies, LHRC Partners, Staff from Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Staff from LHRC and Journalists. This report was preceded by the special study and Uranium Conference held in Tanzania in October, 2013. The purpose of this activity was to raise public awareness on the danger if uranium mining would be conducted in Tanzania.

A total of 480 copies of the report on the Impact of Uranium Mining on Health and Environment and 210 copies of Human Rights and Business report were disseminated on the launching day. The launching was covered on; ITV, East Africa Radio, Radio one, Channel Ten, Blog 2U, Fill blog, Daily News, Citizen (lead story with picture), Guardian (lead story-Front page with picture), Habari Leo, Mwananchi (story with picture), Nipashe-story with picture, Tanzania Daima, Uhuru and Jambo Leo.



Figure 76: Launch of the effects of uranium mining to health, environment and labor rights in Tanzania

b) Fact finding missions

In 2014, LHRC conducted three fact finding missions in relation to working condition of companies. These include: Mchuchuma and Liganga fact finding on environmental pollution; Babati fact finding on the distribution of expired and low quality seeds to farmers and Geita Gold Mining (GGM) fact finding on Environmental and Social Impact caused by rock blasting carried out by GGM at Katoma Hill.

During GGM fact finding mission, LHRC managed to meet with Geita District Council, Resident Mineral Officer of Geita and GGM management to discuss the Environmental pollution at Katoma Hill. As a result of this meeting, Geita District Council formed a Committee in order to investigate the matter and inform decision makers in an objective and responsible way. LHRC is still following up with the issue until end.

Further, LHRC held a round table discussion with Government and its agencies, trade unions and Civil Society Organization (CSO's) in order to address the enforcement of labour rights in the country. A total of 41 participants (Male 26 and Female 15) attended this meeting. All participants discussed on the work they are doing and how they can do things differently. Participants developed an action plan on how they could work together and/or individual institutions to pressurize the enforcement of labour rights in the country.



Figure 77: The round table discussions on the enforcement of labour rights in Tanzania

CHAPTER FIVE

A RELEVANT, SUSTAINABLE AND HIGH IMPACT LHRC

This chapter presents activities undertaken under result five in this reporting period. This result area has three intermediate goals namely: Improved efficiency and effectiveness of the Centre; Increased diversity of local and international development partners; and increased self-generated income. Eventually this goal will be achieved through implementation of outcome 5.1 below:-

5.1 Transformed and well functioning LHRC governance, management, facilities, Human Resource and sustainable financial mobilization capacities/systems for delivering its core mission and support functions

This Outcome was addressed through implementation of six outputs namely: Improved human resource management capacity; Strengthened sound governance mechanisms; Improved financial management systems and fundraising strategies; Improved LHRC working environment; LHRC has a functional M&E systems and baseline values in place; and The information, IT and documentation systems of LHRC are strengthened to be reliable, accessible, effective and supportive of all operations.

5.1.1 Improved Human Resource Management Capacity

LHRC continued to provide administration and technical support to the entire organization on all matters related to organizational and human resources. In FY 2014, LHRC implemented the following activities:-

a) Conduct Training Needs Assessment (TNA)

LHRC conducted needs assessment survey to 79 staff (Male 50 and Female 29) in order to determine skills gap. Key training areas were identified and included in the capacity building plan for 2014. These are: Financial sustainability, team building, human rights monitoring and legal aid particularly for the new staff and volunteers and general security training for LHRC guards.

b) Conduct Tailors Made Training for LHRC Staff

Informed by the training needs assessment report, LHRC organized and/or conducted nine (9) tailors made trainings to staff to meet specific job needs as detailed below:

- i. Three (3) staff (All Male) attended a 5 days training on Organizational Financial Sustainability conducted by Spring Strategies in Nairobi Kenya;
- ii. Twelve (12) staff (All Male) attended a day refresher training on Security Guard matters provided by Knight Support Dar es Salaam;
- iii. One Staff (Male) attended a 5 days Auditing Training by Institute of Internal Auditor Tanga;

- iv. One staff (Male) attended a 5 days training on Finance by Legal Service Facility in Dodoma;
- v. One Staff (Female) attended a 2 days training for Human Rights Defenders on Resource Extraction;
- vi. Two staff (All Male) attended Donor Safari Training on fundraising at Nairobi Kenya;
- vii. A total of 99 staff (Male 64 and Female 35) attended one day training on organization financial sustainability conducted by LHRC Fundraising unit at Mesuma Hotel, Dar es Salaam;
- viii. One staff (male) attended a two weeks training on Fundraising; and
- ix. A total of 99 staff (Male 64 and Female 35) attended one day training on team building and communication at Morogoro Hotel.

More training photos are provided here below for details as:



Figure 78: Training Participants with the Director of EHAHRDP 4th from right



Figure 79: Participants of Donor Safari Training on fundraising – Nairobi Kenya



Figure 80: Part of LHRC Staff Discussing Gender Issues during the training

c) Conduct Specific Short Term Training for Staff

A total of nine (9) senior staff (Male 7 and Female 2) attended a two days training on Leadership and Team building conducted by Kazi Services Limited at Serena Hotel from September 11th -12th , 2014. The training aimed at increasing leadership skills to attain high labour productivity through team building and in house mentorship interventions. The trained participants were able to see opportunities arising from weaknesses and strengths as asset to prosperity in carrying out LHRC’s activities and mandates in a way to attain a relevant, sustainable and high impact LHRC.

On the same note, another male staff attended Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) in Programming training course from November 21st to 25th conducted by Training centre for Development Cooperation (MS TCDC) in Arusha. The training aimed at imparting on knowledge to human rights practitioners to deal with human rights issues in a broad and comprehensive manner as it involves understanding manifestation of human rights violation, analysis of power, legal and human rights framework as oppose to conventional approach of solving problems.



Figure 81: Course Participants posed in a group picture after graduated their training at MS TCDC

LHRC rolled out the use of HRBA tools within her units responsible for human rights monitoring and research and expected to use similar skills to inform fact finding missions, new concept notes and designing advocacy campaigns.

d) Conduct Long Term Training for Staff

LHRC does encourage her staff to develop their professional careers through formal training in order to add value to their work and contribute to the overall organizational performance. In 2014, one staff joined the long term Masters of Business Administration Programme offered by the Open University of Tanzania (OUT). Upon his graduation, LHRC expects to use the gained skills to back up her Business development and consultancy unit with new skills and competencies.

e) Conduct staff performance appraisal

LHRC conducted staff performance appraisals for all 99 staff including 76 staff on contract (Male 50 and Female 26) and 23 volunteers (Male 11 and Female 12) being current number of staff members for the purpose of assessing staff performance, rewarding, establishing performance gaps and plan for improvement and staff development for greater achievement of LHRC goals and growth in the future.

LHRC used the Open Participatory Appraisal System in order to assess staff performance and agree on the rating and FY 2015 performance plan reflecting the FY 2015 Work plan and specific supervisor-supervisee expectations including staff development.

f) Review Current Salary Structure

In FY 2014, LHRC contracted an external consultant to prepare the scheme of service that will take into account staff grades and salary levels as from FY 2015. The first draft of the scheme of service has been released for internal review and further approvals by the LHRC Board of Directors.

5.1.2 Strengthened Sound Governance Mechanisms

LHRC will conduct statutory meetings for the staff, Board members and the entire members of LHRC as narrated below:

a) Conduct Annual General Meeting (AGM) for LHRC Members

In 2014, LHRC organized and convened the 13th LHRC Annual General Meeting held on 17th May 2014 at LHRC Justice Lugakingira House as prescribed by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of LHRC and attended by 43 members (Male 30 and Female 13) representing 33% of all members. The current LHRC membership stands at 130 members composed of 126 individual members (Male 79 and Female 47) and four (4) corporate members among other agenda, the AGM received and

approved the LHRC progressive report and Audited Financial Statement for 2013 and recommended for the way forward in FY 2015 programme implementation.

b) Conduct Board Meetings

In 2014, LHRC conducted four (4) Board meetings in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association (MEMART) of LHRC to receive periodic reports and give directives for the way forward. These meetings were scheduled and conducted as follows:

- i. The 59th Board meeting held on 31st January 2014 and attended by eight (8) Board members composed of Male 3 and Female 5 received and approved the 4th quarter management report and approved 2013 LHRC Annual Report;
- ii. The 60th Board meeting held on 15th April 2014 and attended by eight (8) Board members composed of Male 4 and Female 4, received and approved the 1st quarter management report and approved the 2013 Audited Financial Statement; and Prepared the 2014 LHRC Annual General Meeting (AGM) and Partners meeting;
- iii. The 61st Board meeting held on 25th July 2014 and attended by seven (7) Board members composed of Male 4 and Female 3, received and approved the 2nd quarter management report; and
- iv. The 62nd Board meeting held on 31st October 2014 and attended by nine (9) Board members composed of Male 6 and Female 3, approved 3rd quarter management report.

c) Conduct Staff Meetings and Retreat Session

In FY 2014, LHRC will organize one staff meeting for staff members to discuss and agree on common agenda at work place as provided by LHRC staff manual. During these meetings staff members had an opportunity to interact with their colleagues from other LHRC offices, and familiarize themselves with new staff members and key changes happened within the organization. At least 99 staff members (Male 64 and Female 35) attended this meeting on August 1st 2014 at Mesuma Hotel, Dar es Salaam as portrayed by the group photo below.



Figure 82: A section of LHRC staff at their Annual Staff Meeting

LHRC further organized annual staff retreat where by 97 staff members (Male 60 and Female 37) attended this event from November 24th to 27th 2014 at Morogoro Hotel. During staff retreat, head of directorates presented key programme performance, achievement, success stories, challenges and new innovations for FY 2015. During the same week, staff received training on Gender equality at work place and communication skills facilitated by Executive Director and external consultant respectively. Staff members were introduced to the LHRC Monitoring and Evaluation Plan 2013-2018 after completion.



Figure 83: LHRC Staff in pictures during 2014 Retreat at Morogoro Hotel

LHRC Annual Staff Meeting and Retreat are meant to create conducive working environment for staff and management to meet and share issues of concern together on an equal and open-friendly basis in order to reduce tension, build confidence and teamwork.

d) Conduct Board Training

In 2014, LHRC organized and conducted in-house training to her nine (9) Board members (Male 6 and Female 3) on October 30th 2014 to orient themselves on organizational financial sustainability issues and agree the implementation modalities in order to be in a better position to respond to increasing public demand on LHRC services and products. This training was part of the implementation of the action plan developed by LHRC after attended similar training in Kenya.

5.1.3 Improvement of Financial Management Systems and Fundraising Strategies

a) Coordinate Internal Audit Engagements for Projects

During the period under review, LHRC was audited by three audit firms namely: Crown Associate, Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) and Ernst & Young. The audit

was conducted focusing on two projects Fahamu, Ongea Sikilizwa which was mainly on Constitution making process in Tanzania and Paralegal project funded by Legal Services Facility (LSF). LHRC obtained clean audit opinion on all these audits with no any material issues worth reporting to LHRC management, Board and the donors.

b) Implementation of Auditor's Recommendations for 2014 Financial Audit and Projects Audit

LHRC has implemented all audit recommendation for 2013 annual financial audit and we aim to maintain a zero tolerance culture on repeated audit queries.

c) Engaging Sun System Consultant to conduct a Training session for Finance Staff

LHRC engaged sun system consultant to train finance and IT staff on the use of Vision, asset and budget loading to the system. This training was conducted on 15th – 20th December 2014 where two IT Staff and two finance staff attended the training. All participants were male staff.

d) Preparation and submission of grant application proposals

In 2014, LHRC maintained her financial stability in order to finance planned activities and achieve set goals. This was achieved through donor mapping and scoping but also maintained good relationship with the current ones for unforeseeable future to endeavor a just and equitable society in Tanzania whereby two meetings were held and received constructive feedback.

Moreover, LHRC prepared proposals and concept notes to leverage funding from partners in order to finance activities which were not funded through basket fund.

Further, LHRC formed the fundraising team and consultancy unit to be deployed whenever such need arises. This team will be responsible for identifying potential programme areas and advice the management for further exploration and development of concept notes.

For the consultancy services, LHRC will set modalities of operating such initiative in order to provide services to client who can afford to pay some fee such as members of parliament and other people of similar category for non-public interest cases.

e) Conduct Training on Financial Management

LHRC conducted in-house financial management training to all staff during the big bang campaign conducted in July and September 2014 to enhance their capacity for accountability of money advanced to them using authentic documents.

The training increased the level of understanding of programme staff on what type of accountability documents that needed to be used for payments made while on the

field. That means the programme staff and finance staff reads from the same page when it comes to how to account for any money advanced to them.

f) Update LHRC Fixed Asset Register

In 2014, LHRC updated her asset register by loading all assets acquired in 2014 into our accounting system register. The exercise was crucial to ensure that LHRC has an updated asset system management that enables easy tracking of assets from the acquisition, usefulness and disposal.

LHRC conducted annual stock taking for all its assets where the stock taking team verified all assets of the organization and came up with a consolidated report listing all assets owned by LHRC. This exercise identified all assets which were acquired and owned by LHRC but were not yet coded as per LHRC financial regulations manual.

The report was used as a useful tool for coding all assets which were not coded and also to know the status/condition for each individual asset in terms of whether the asset is still working or it is obsolete and needs disposal.

g) Other Finance and Fundraising Achievements

LHRC continued to ensure there is continuous monitoring of budgets at all levels by ensuring that the ownership of budgets remains solely in the hands of programme officers and that they are kept informed at any point in time about their spending level for every activity that needs to be conducted. LHRC remained keen in making sure her internal controls are working and observed at all levels through the time.

As far as value for money is concerned, LHRC harmonized some of her outreach programmes in order to optimize use of limited available resources and save money for other emerging activities that contribute to set goals. Similar efforts shall be explored further and adapt best practices regarding value for money.

5.1.4 Improving LHRC working environment

LHRC is committed to create a conducive working environment for its staff so that they can work to their level best of productivity and serve with long term impact. In 2014, LHRC renovated her head office at Kijitonyama as part of the preventive maintenance for long term use also continued to provide office consumables and clean environment.

a) Provision of Office upkeep to the 4 offices and support programme staff

In 2014, LHRC continued to provide office upkeeps to all its three offices and support programme staff throughout the year by ensuring that all office upkeeps are available whenever needed.

b) Preparation of Retention Strategy

LHRC continued to maintain conducive working environment for her staff and be able to retain her staff by 99%. While this looks good, LHRC will prepare a clear strategy to be used by the organization as from 2015 in order to maintain this level of retention.

c) Preparation of Succession Plan

Despite the fact that, staff retention has remained 99%, LHRC decided to have a clear succession plan to be developed in FY 2015. The plan shall set criteria for identification of potential staff and inform the decision makers about staff carrier development strategy and how vacant positions will be filled in.

5.1.5 The information, IT and documentation systems of LHRC are strengthened to be reliable, accessible, effective and supportive of all operations

The Legal and Human Rights Centre's (LHRC) has a functional units to deal with Information, Documentation and Information Communication Technology (ICT) which are responsible for connecting with the public through media, documenting LHRC work and dissemination and supporting technological and computing operations of the organization-all contributing to output 5.1.6 that focus on "The information, IT and documentation systems of LHRC are strengthened to be reliable, accessible, effective and supportive of all operations". This sub chapter presents activities accomplished during the period under review as detailed below:

a) Production of Newsletters

LHRC through its Information unit produced nine (9) external newsletters for LHRC stakeholders and 8 internal newsletters for LHRC staff. Newsletters are meant to inform LHRC stakeholders about LHRC work and success stories also market the organization to the public and partners. Major stories were on the Constitution making process, human rights violations on the right to life, GBV, land grabbing as well as violations of workers' rights, environment, and children's rights.

b) Management of LHRC website and face book page

LHRC prepared news contents and posted into LHRC website and face book. At least 424 items: 172 items were posted into website and 252 items posted in the face book surpassing the annual target (144 items) by 194%. This will kept LHRC web visitors and likes abreast of LHRC work and services rendered to the public. Also ensured efficient management and maintenance of the website.

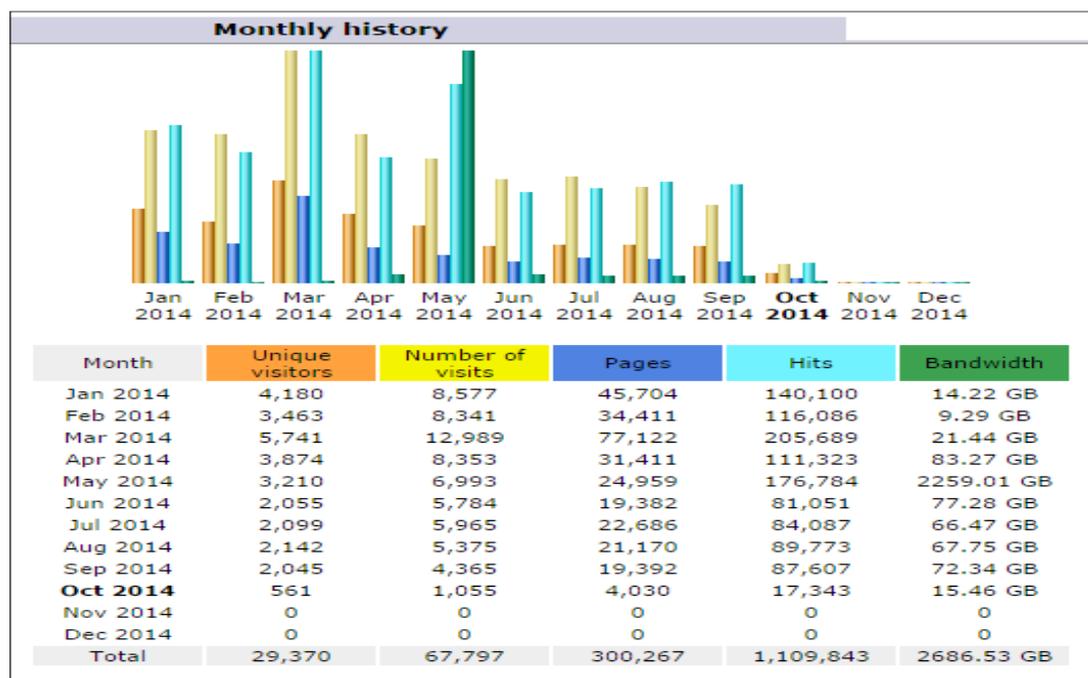


Figure 84: LHRC Website statistics 2014

c) Compilation and publishing of stories on activities conducted by LHRC

LHRC compiled and published at least 40 (42%) out of 96 targeted success and learning stories about LHRC work and clients we serve. Stories related to human rights violations, capital punishment, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), proposed constitution and its failure to protect the right to life and the freedom of press were meant to raise public awareness and create a space for both LHRC and clients to share their successes and key learning emanating from their work and how they impacts on their lives in general. LHRC could not meet the target by 58% as the bulk of stories were posted into website and face book as shown under item (b) above.

d) Edition of LHRC reports

LHRC through her Editorial Board edited twelve (12) reports presented by LHRC units. The purpose of editing such reports was to improve the quality of LHRC publications and convey the intended messages to the audience and stakeholders.

The edited reports include: i) Anti death penalty brochure; ii) Human Rights and Business Report- Kiswahili version; iii) A Report on the Right to Health; iv) Operation *Tokomeza* report; v) A booklet on Gender and Elections; vi) A Booklet on Gender; vii) The Right to Education Report; viii) The Corruption Report; ix) The SCOC Report; x) The Constitution Report; xi) The Gender Brochures; and xii) The Human Rights and Business Report English Version.

e) Coordination of media

LHRC publicity depends entirely on the media houses which are in human rights and good governance work and stories. At least 37 press conferences were organized and conducted with more than 30 media working in Tanzania and abroad in order to share our stories and key achievements related to LHRC work and mandate.



Figure 85: LHRC Newsletter

Records show that LHRC was covered 837 times far above 420 times covered in 2013 by 99%. Number of times recorded by type of media is provided as follows: Newspapers (401); Television (174); Radio stations (127); and Blogs (135) as further illustrated in figure 86 below.

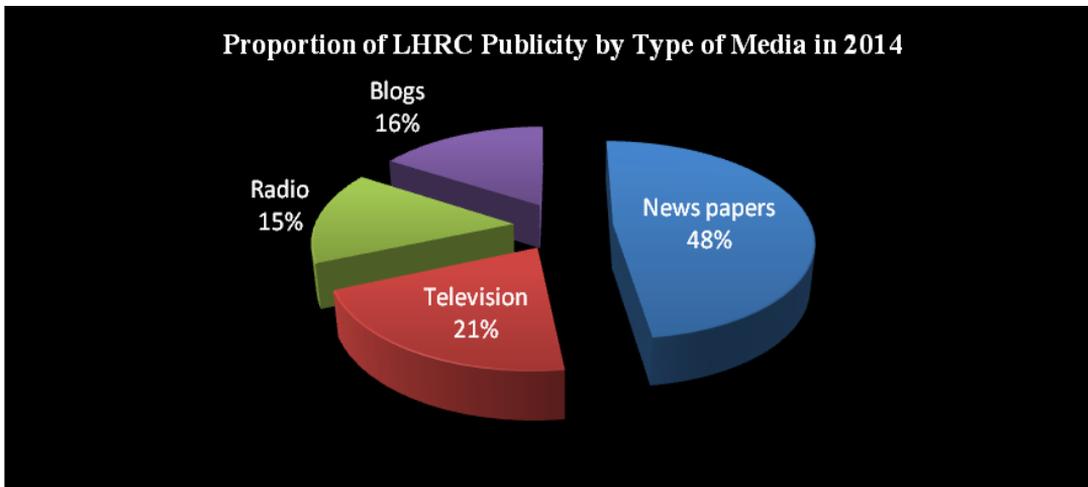


Figure 86: Proportion of LHRC Publicity by Type of Media in 2014

Based on figure 86 above, LHRC received 48% of its publicity from News papers, followed by television (21%); Blogs (16%) and radio (15%). Since majority of the people residing in the semi urban and rural Tanzania cannot afford newspapers and

televisions, efforts will be made to increase radio coverage through partnership with community radios especially during voter's registration, referendum and general election processes in order to educate the mass and increase their participation in matters affecting their civic and political rights.



Figure 87: Some of Media attending one of the LHRC Press conferences in 2014



Figure 88: A Newspaper cutting reporting on PM's Public Interest Case rulling

Some of the LHRC's stories published by different newspapers in 2014



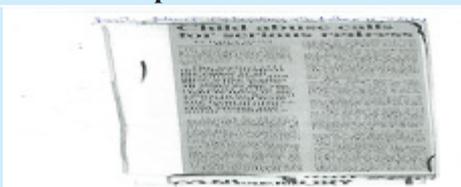
The Citizen News paper of December 11, 2014 urging victims of violence to report on time.



Majira newspaper of December 11, 2014 reporting on poor shelter in rural Tanzania as reported by LHRC's Draft Human Rights Report for 2014.



The Guardian news paper of October 11, 2014 reporting on LHRC to campaign against draft constitution.



Daily News paper of December 11, 2014 reporting on Child Abuse as reported by LHRC's Draft Human Rights Report for 2014.



Jambo Leo newspaper of October 16, 2014 reporting on the challenges facing the girl child towards equality.



Tanzania Daima News paper of December 11, 2014 reporting on girls and women who were sexually abused as reported by LHRC's Draft Human Rights Report for 2014.



The Citizens news paper of October 11, 2014 reporting on EU to lobby fault proposed Katiba over death penalty.



The Guardian news paper of October 10, 2014 reporting on LHRC want death sentence out of proposed constitution.

Figure 89: Newsletter cuttings publicizing LHRC in 2014

f) Staff Debriefing

LHRC strongly believe in internal feedback to her staff as a tool for empowerment and building teamwork. In this reporting year, LHRC prepared at least 94 debriefing updates for LHRC staff on weekly basis. Such updates helped staff to engage and share information among themselves outlook mail and morning briefs. On the other hand such debriefs helped to remind staff on the implementation of pending activities and execution of their weekly plans as per their commitments.

g) Implementation of LHRC Media strategy

The first draft of the media strategy was put in place to be implemented in year 2015.

h) Establishment and Maintenance of LHRC Media Notice Board

In 2014, LHRC witnessed increasing demand from the public on different information products than we could afford to meet them. Learning from that perspective, in FY 2015 LHRC shall establish and maintain an open notice board for the public and media to get news tips concerning LHRC work and human rights in general across the country. The aim of this initiative will be to make timely and efficient supply of information.

i) Dissemination of LHRC Publication

During FY 2014, LHRC continued to publish and disseminate her documents and receive similar documents from likeminded organizations and government for wider dissemination to library users and the last mile citizens who lack access to information and education materials on human rights and governance related subjects. Such interventions increased LHRC visibility and public trust.

At least 272,235 copies of different publications such as human rights report; Business and Human Rights Report; legal aid and case materials; inclusive election leaflets and Uranium Mining Report were produced and disseminated to LHRC stakeholders including partners, central library, institutions and citizens.



Figure 90: H. E President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete (above) admiring LHRC Publications at 77 pavilions in 2014

In addition to the above, LHRC received copies of various documentation such as second draft of constitution books from the government and simple versions from likeminded organizations and disseminated to the general public, government officials, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Community groups, Education Institutions and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) through field v campaign meetings



Figure 91: Sample of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials disseminated to citizens

j) Provision of Library Services

Records indicate that a total of 1,044 library users (Male 727, Female 317) visited LHRC libraries at Arusha sub office, Kinondoni LAC and Headquarters as shown in figure 88 below.

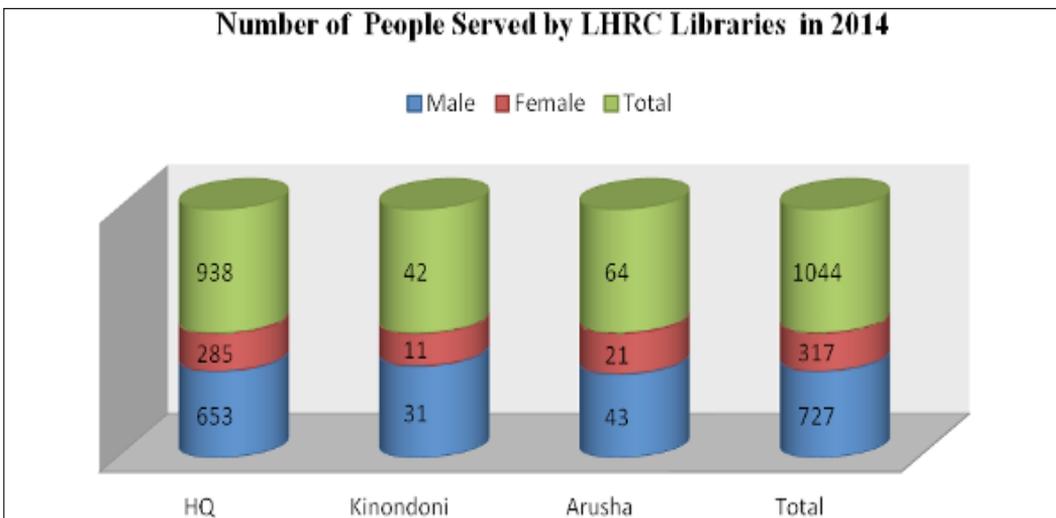


Figure 92: Number of People Served by LHRC Libraries in 2014

Among the library users were students, police officers, researchers, academicians, CSOs and interested individuals. The number of women using library services was lower than that of men as only 30% of women (majority students) visited LHRC libraries during the period under review. Efforts shall be made to encourage women to use library services in order to increase their knowledge base and promote culture of reading for change.

k) Information Communication Technology

The Information Communication Technology (ICT) unit is responsible for ensuring smooth running of all technological and computing operations of the organization. Main resources for this unit include: various hardware, software, networks and personnel. Through integration, resources and maximizing their functionality, a strong system is put in place to realize the goals of the organization. This sub section presents activities accomplished during the period under review as detailed below:

l) Training of staff on ICT best practices

LHRC strives to educate users on the best practices of using the ICT equipment and infrastructure as this ensures longevity of these devices and increases the staff knowledge on ICT and related issues. For the year 2014, the unit acquired several ICT equipments, and whenever these equipments were installed, users were given a brief, hands-on training on usage of these devices.

LHRC also carried out a training session to 26 staff (Male 15 and Female 11) on document processing at Kinondoni Legal Aid Clinic (LAC). The ICT staff also offers individual assistance and direction on usage of ICT devices and systems. LHRC prepared an ICT policy which will be a guiding document to staff and other users on the best practice of ICT use.

m) Administration of Running Systems

LHRC ensures smooth administration of running systems. The current running systems include: the Domain Authentication Server; the SUN Accounting System; Daiichi Payroll System; Kaspersky Anti-Virus System; Cyberoam Firewall System; LSF Database; Members' Database; and other assorted databases.

For the year 2014, LHRC managed to ensure that these core systems are up and running at all times. LHRC managed to renew and reactivate licenses for SUN System, Kaspersky AV and Cyberoam Firewall and hence keep them up-to-date and functional for the organization.

The administration of these systems also involves installation of the systems or clients on user Personal computer's (PC's); hence LHRC ensured that these systems have been installed on all computers that are required. The firewall system has also been used to manage the internet bandwidth as well as allocate it to the site that needs it most, under the packet-switching system.

n) Provision of Desktop Support

LHRC continued to offer desktop support to users whenever they face any problems on their computer applications. This ensures that users continue to use the machines without any problem, as assistance is always ready and available. LHRC made sure all these problems were solved promptly and completely.

LHRC can reach the computers through physical contact and/or through using the team viewer application, which enables the ICT team to access a user's desktop remotely, and offer assistance as needed. In 2014, LHRC fielded 2,367 calls requiring assistance and solved all the problems that were raised.

o) Maintenance of office networks (LAN & WAN)

The networks, Local Area Networks (LAN) and the Wide Area Network (WAN) are integral part of the LHRC's ICT infrastructure as it is the networks that ensure all machinery and equipment "talks" to each other. The infrastructure is protected by the Cyberoam Firewall device, which filters all incoming and outgoing traffic, as well as manages the internet bandwidth. It also enables us to restrict unwanted programs from running in the users' computers and devices.

Furthermore, LHRC ensured that these networks are up and running. We have managed to replace all defunct cables and devices. We have re-configured the network by introducing more security measures in the firewall device. We have also configured a VPN access system that enables staff to access the network from home. LHRC also configured the Multiprotocol Label Switching - Virtual Private Network (MPLS -VPN) internet system that enables all branches to connect to and get their internet bandwidth from the Head Quarter (HQ).

This MPLS-System therefore enables LHRC to allocate internet bandwidth to the site that needs it most dynamically. It also enables all offices to share network enabled devices at all other offices, for example, a user at the HQ can print to the printer at Arusha office. LHRC also acquired wireless routers that give access to users to wireless network at all offices and therefore strengthened the LHRC's network capacities.

p) Visits to Branch Offices

LHRC scheduled regular visits to her sub offices (Mbezi, Kinondoni and Arusha). Arusha sub office received seven (7) back stopping visits equal to 117% of the annual target while Kinondoni and Mbezi offices received at least 39 backstopping visits each equal to 82% of the target in 2014, including regular and adhoc visits.

Arusha sub office had one adhoc visit following system failure which called for prompt solution while Kinondoni and Mbezi offices had either some programme interruptions or lack of demand during scheduled weeks.

q) **Hosting and Supporting Consultants**

LHRC hosted and supported in-house consultants who were driving the organization towards digitization of LHRC functions and processes in all her activities. The consultants re-designed the website and developed a legal case management system, which has been installed at the Kinondoni LAC.

LHRC hosted another consultant who is developing a database for Constitutional making history and processes. This database will be a one-stop shop and learning centre for all matters related to the constitution. The database is in the final stages of completion, awaiting the server to be configured.

r) **SMS Gateway and short code**

LHRC developed a Short Message Service (SMS) gateway, which was used to send the text of the second draft of the constitution to the public. This programme was used along with the Constitutional Big Bang Campaign popularly known as **Gogota** in order raise the public awareness on the constitution making process.

Furthermore, LHRC acquired a short code (**15392**) from Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA), which will be configured together with the gateway to be used in subsequent activities such as election monitoring, awareness programmes and media programmes.

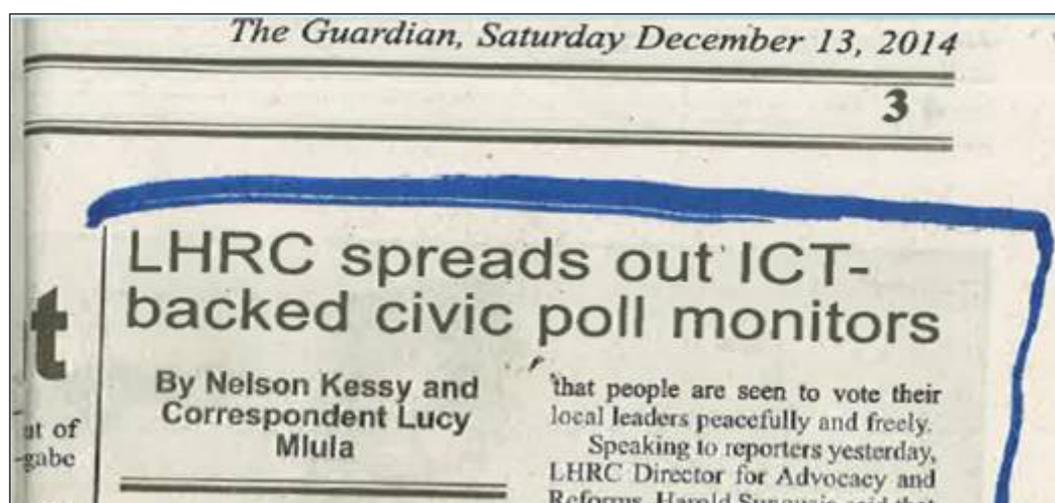


Figure 93: Election Monitoring through ICT

On the same note, LHRC designed the hybrid ICT system which was used by election observation team to monitor the December 2014 local government election processes with great achievement. The system will be refined further and used in the forthcoming democratic processes including referendum in April 2015 and general election in October 2015.

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

LHRC has a functional monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system which is guided by the M&E plan. The M&E plan focuses on the key five revised results areas¹⁵ clearly showing target goals, intermediate goals, outcomes and outputs being addressed in the course of implementing the current operational plan (2013-2015) and strategic plan (2013-2018). The M&E plan further shows list of outcome and output indicators linked to several activities.

The M&E function is executed by the M&E Officer assisted by the M&E Database Officer under the overall supervision of the Executive Director. Basically, the M&E unit supports programme efforts geared towards realizing a “Just and Equitable Society”¹⁶. This unit delivers under result five of the LHRC Operational Plan 2013 - 2015 which strives to contribute to the goal of “A Relevant, Sustainable and High Impact LHRC” and her intermediate goal which aims at “Improved Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Centre”.

At the operational level, the M&E Unit contributes to the outcome five which results into “radically transformed and well functioning LHRC governance, management, facilities, Human Resources and sustainable financial mobilization capacities/systems for delivering its core mission and support functions” through which the M&E unit is tasked to make sure that “LHRC has a functional M&E systems and baseline values in place” as an output.

This chapter presents set of activities which were implemented during FY 2014 as detailed below:

-
- 15 Citizens' Centered Constitution Achieved (OP - Former Outcome 1 - Citizens Centred Constitution); Improved Laws, Policies, Practices that are human Rights Sensitive (as per OP Outcome 2); Reduced human rights violations and injustices (OP- Former Outcome 3 - Informed and Empowered Public); Government and companies compliance to regional and international standards with regards to economic, social and environmental rights increased (OP- Former Outcome 4 - Improved Monitoring of government and companies compliance to regional and international standards with regards to economic, social and environmental rights); A relevant, sustainable and high impact LHRC (OP- Former Outcome 5 - Efficient, Effective, Relevant and Sustainable LHRC). Each of these has respective intermediate goals, outcomes, outputs and activities as detailed in this plan.
- 16 A society where – the three arms of the state [Parliament, Judiciary and the Executive] as well as non state actors are practicing accountability, transparency and there is rule of law; and where there is public awareness, respect and engagement for human rights and good governance; where justice and respect for human dignity are a reality.

6.1 Develop M&E data collection and reporting tools for LHRC Units and Paralegal Units

In this reporting period, LHRC in collaboration with her respective technical units designed the Paralegal data collection tools that feed into LSF data base; Data collection and reporting tool for Constitutional Big Bang Campaign (CBBC) at regional, zonal and national levels; Designed monthly service form for legal aid and human rights service data entry into forthcoming LHRC M&E database; and developed data collection tools for UN Women Election project (Democratic Empowerment Project - DEP) to be used by twelve paralegal units.

Furthermore, the unit designed the client satisfaction survey form to be used by both Kinondoni Legal Aid Clinic and Arusha sub office to assess the level of client satisfaction on regular basis as to improve service delivery and meet client satisfaction. The unit designed the reporting template for the Human Rights Associations to be used as from FY 2015 onwards and developed the LGA linkage/engagement tracking tool to be used by paralegals across all 28 districts. Such tools are meant to improve data collection and reporting system.

6.2 Establish M&E Database

LHRC could not establish an M&E database during the period under review in the absence of the M&E plan, thus this activity has been scheduled to take place in FY 2015. LHRC will establish a computerized M&E database system to support the administration of the M&E system. The development of the system will be outsourced to a competent software engineer/consultancy firm.

6.3 Conduct M&E Capacity Building for Staff

LHRC contracted the consultant to work with LHRC team in carrying out supplementary baseline study and developing the Monitoring and Evaluation plan. Both documents were completed and submitted to LHRC management in October 2014. Thereafter, LHRC oriented both the management team and staff on the M&E Plan with baseline values so that they could understand, own and use it in activity planning, implementation, monitoring and prepare results based reports. This orientation training was part of the LHRC annual staff retreat held at Morogoro Hotel on November 26th 2014 and attended by 97 staff members (Male 60 and Female 37).

6.4 Conduct M&E Capacity Sessions for Paralegals

LHRC conducted M&E capacity sessions to 19 out of 28 districts representing 68% of the target as significant efforts were geared towards development of the M&E plan which will be the guiding document for all M&E activities including capacity building sessions.

At least 35 paralegals composed of male 20 and female 15 were oriented on the UN Women Election Project and tools during annual symposium conducted in Dar es Salaam. These were drawn from 12 districts: Nyasa, Songea (R) and Mbinga in Ruvuma region; Serengeti, Rorya and Tarime in Mara region; Meatu, Maswa and Bariadi in Simiyu region; and Tandahimba, Masasi and Newala in Mtwara region. These were part of the 109 paralegals (Male 56 and Female 53) who attended the Annual symposium, Paralegal Organizational Development training and the 19th Anniversary of LHRC; and launching of the Late Dr. Mvungi Book.

While seven (7) districts under LSF funded project on access to justice were oriented on the use of data collection and reporting tools developed by LHRC. These include: Namtumbo and Nyasa in Ruvuma region, Nanyumbu, Mtwara (R), Tunduru and Tandahimba in Mtwara region and Simanjiro in Manyara region. Such capacity building sessions also involved Songea (R), Mbinga, Masasi and Newala districts in order to enable them collect legal aid data and report as per LSF database requirements. Further M&E capacity building sessions are scheduled for FY 2015 as part of operationalization of the M&E system.

6.5 Prepare Quarterly/Semi-Annual M&E/ Progress Reports

LHRC prepared twelve monthly reports which were aggregated into four quarterly reports, a semi-annual and annual progress reports. These reports are informed by M&E data in order to be able to analyze and estimate level of achievement of programme output and outcome results. Also estimate the level of impact to be attributed and/or contributed by the end of the current LHRC operational plan in 2015 and/or strategic plan in 2018. Specific results are captured under each result area explained in chapter one-five of this report.

6.6 Prepare and print LHRC Annual Report

LHRC prepares annual progress report in order to account for resources entrusted with by partners through which important feedback is provided to stakeholders including the public on what has been delivered on during the period under review. Such document is key to demonstrating our level of accountability and stewardship to the partners and people we serve in Tanzania. At least 6,000 copies of this report have been printed and shall be disseminated to partners and other stakeholders for the purpose explained above.

6.7 Prepare Minutes of the Management meeting

LHRC convened 12 management meetings to discuss among other issues, status of the programme progress and conveyed feedback to staff for improvement. Such meetings have been very helpful in addressing challenges facing LHRC units in implementing the operational and work plan. Also served as a means to build the capacity of staff

through feedback and resolve issues of concern. All proceedings were recorded for follow up action by the appropriate officers.

6.8 Conduct M&E visits to all LHRC Upcountry Programmes

LHRC through her technical units collaborated with M&E unit in organizing and preparation of the data collection and reporting tools before teams were deployed in the field. Such missions include: fact finding, research and surveys; and routine monitoring of paralegals and monitors service delivery in the field. Key issues such as inadequate data analysis, delays in report submission and collection of success stories to inform programme outcomes were discussed and agreed upon for future improvement. More intensive and extensive M&E field visits shall be conducted in FY 2015 following availability of the M&E plan.

6.9 Conduct Data Quality Assessment (DQA) Exercise at Selected LHRC Offices and with Paralegal Units

During upcountry M&E visits, issues around data quality were identified. Some paralegal units did not adhere to proper system of record keeping and delayed their reports submission contrary to agreed timeframe. With the M&E plan in place such shortfalls shall be addressed through training and mentoring sessions with paralegal units. Furthermore, paralegals will be oriented on the LHRC M&E plan so that they can understand it and align with during implementation of their FY 2015 work plan.

6.10 Provide M&E technical support to LHRC Units

In addition to technical support provided to LHRC units under 8.1 above, LHRC continued to support the mass education unit to collect legal aid data from paralegal units and clean them before transferred into LSF database.

Until December 2014, data entry status indicated that, 293 paralegals, 172 clients and 155 disputes were recorded from all 12 districts namely: Masasi, Songea (R), Tunduru, Namtumbo, Meatu, Nanyumbu, Mbinga, Mtwara (R), Newala, Tandahimba, Nyasa and Simanjiro. In the coming year and with backstopping support from LSF, LHRC shall increase follow up with all paralegal units in order to make sure that data flow is guaranteed.

The unit provided significant support in the development and coordination of the FY 2015 work plan which was presented to LHRC partners on December 16th 2015. Comments resulted in that presentation was taken on board for implementation.

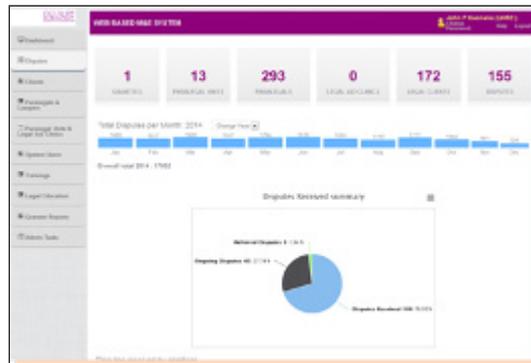


Figure 94: LHRC Paralegal Database

In terms of M&E partnership, LHRC shared M&E experience with eight LSF partners composed of 16 participants (Male 9 and Female 7) including Six M&E Officers (Male 5 and Female 1) who conducted exchange visit to LHRC under the support of LSF and The Foundation for the Civil Society.

On the other hand LHRC benefited from capacity building session on database organized by Legal Aid Secretariat in collaboration with LSF. The meeting deliberated on the importance of each Legal Aid Provider (LAP) to use the database and report on cases handled for the government to be able to measure and make decision based on M&E data.

6.11 Follow up on the implementation of issues raised by the M&E report

As earlier pointed out, LHRC addressed several issues related to data collection, analysis and reporting which were depicted from the programme progress reports presented to the Program Implementation Meeting (PIM). A good example of such issues was untimely legal aid data collection from paralegal units and posting into LSF database. This had further resulted into development of the backstopping concept note for 12 new paralegal units to be funded by LSF in FY 2015. Other data collection tools were developed in order to track progress and changes happening in the programme.

6.12 Dissemination of Monitoring & Evaluation reports to stakeholders

Information products such as progress reports and publications were disseminated to partners, government, like minded organizations, strategic partners and the general public through print and electronic media. The challenges however, remains in the number of products produced by LHRC can not suffice the current increasing demand from the data users. In order to address this snag, LHRC shall explore more on digitizing her library and extensively embark on electronic media to reach more people in a more convenient and timely manner.

CHAPTER SEVEN

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS, LESSON LEARNT AND SUCCESS STORIES

7.1 Key Achievements

LHRC observed key achievements resulting in the implementation of the FY 2014 work plan as highlighted below:

7.1.1 Agenda of the Constitutional Making Process Brought to the Public

LHRC successfully brought back the agenda of the constitutional making process to the Public at the grassroots level by conducting civic education meetings at every district of Tanzania through its big bang campaign on the constitutional making process.

The following hereunder are incidence that substantiates key achievements as:

- a) A community Radio known as FADECO which is located in Karagwe District Kagera Region started to run a special programme on the new Constitution after receiving materials (DVDs and Memory Cards) from the Legal and Human Rights Centre. From March to August, 2014. FADECO was running these programmes for free on their own after having tapped the expertise and materials from LHRC. This Radio reaches all Districts of Kagera Region;
- b) Paralegals of Mvomero District in Morogoro Region did their own Big Bang Campaign to empower local communities of Morogoro region soon after the LHRC had launched the Big Bang Campaign in Eastern zone;
- c) International media picked the idea of the Big Bang Campaign and started to ask questions related to the new Constitution making. For instance the BBC asked one of the popular musicians known as Dimples on his involvement of the process immediately after the Big Bang Campaign launch on 26th February, 2014. In addition, LHRC was offered free airtime by CTN Television whenever wishes to empower the public on the constitutional review process after LHRC introduced the Big Bang Campaign. One of a person with disability was heard saying (through BBC Swahili on 27th February, 2014) ‘.. ***Jamani afadhali LHRC, yaani wameizidi hata serikali kutukumbuka sie walemavu kwenye mchakato wa katiba!...***’;
- d) Moreover, the Tanzanian film making industry joined hands with LHRC whereas actors volunteered to participate in a film documentary that was used in the Big Bang Campaign;

- e) The Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC) started to use services of a deaf interpreter in airing the Constituent Assembly sessions immediately after LHRC launched deaf friendly draft constitution.

7.1.2 Various Issues of Policies, Laws and Practices are Reformed

LHRC ensured that various issues of policies, laws and practices are reformed. The land mark issue for reform in 2014 was the High Court Decision to LHRC's demand for the answers to the imminent conflict between Parliamentary Immunity vs. Protection of human rights. In 2013, the PM had issued a statement by national leaders that leads to abuse of rule of law and human rights - a case against the Prime Minister - Hon. Mizengo Pinda for condoning abuse of power by law enforcement agencies.

LHRC filed a constitutional case on 1st August to determine the fate when there is a conflict between human rights and parliamentary immunity. The case also seeks to challenge the Prime Minister's statement that people can be beaten up by police. LHRC & Another vs. AG & Another before the High Court was mentioned on the 16th day of September came for hearing in October and December; it would be finalized in February 2014.



Figure 95: A newspaper cutting on PM case

The High Court ruled that Article 100 (2) of the Constitution is not absolute. It is subject to other provisions of the Constitution and other laws. Hence, its constitutionality can be challenged in a Court of Law. The ratio in Mtikila (2) is distinguishable in the sense that article 100 (2) has subjected itself to other provisions of the Constitution and other laws. Moreover, the Court held that the immunities enjoyed by MPs under article 100 (2) of the Constitution are not absolute. They can be challenged by individuals pursuant to rule 71 of the Standing Orders and by corporate persons by other means available at law, including a constitutional petition. This alone was a great success against impunity in Tanzania.

7.1.3 Legal Backup to the Whistleblower MP

LHRC provided legal back up to the whistleblower member of parliament (MP) who unveiled the Tegeta ESCROW Account scandal. The scandal led to resignation of two ministers, Attorney General (AG), suspended senior officers in the ministries responsible for Minerals and Lands and other politicians held responsible for being involved in the saga.

7.1.4 Deterring the Government from Uranium Mining

LHRC deterred the government from Uranium mining. This was done through a special study conducted by LHRC in collaboration with Rosa Luxemburg Foundation and launched a report on the impact of Uranium Mining on Health and Environment held on 28th May, 2014. The event was attended by citizens and partners and received wide coverage in the print and digital media both nationally and internally.

7.1.5 Collaboration with TACCEO to Monitor the LGA Election Using ICT

LHRC collaborated with TACCEO to monitor the LGA election using ICT: The use of technology enabled maximum participation of people at affordable cost in the process and effective monitoring to the electoral cycle. With availability of ICT devices and use, people's concerns during the elections was timely reported and responded unto. In here, LHRC developed and set up ICT hub to monitor and observe the Local Government Elections without external aid. ICT hub can be illustrated from the diagram below.

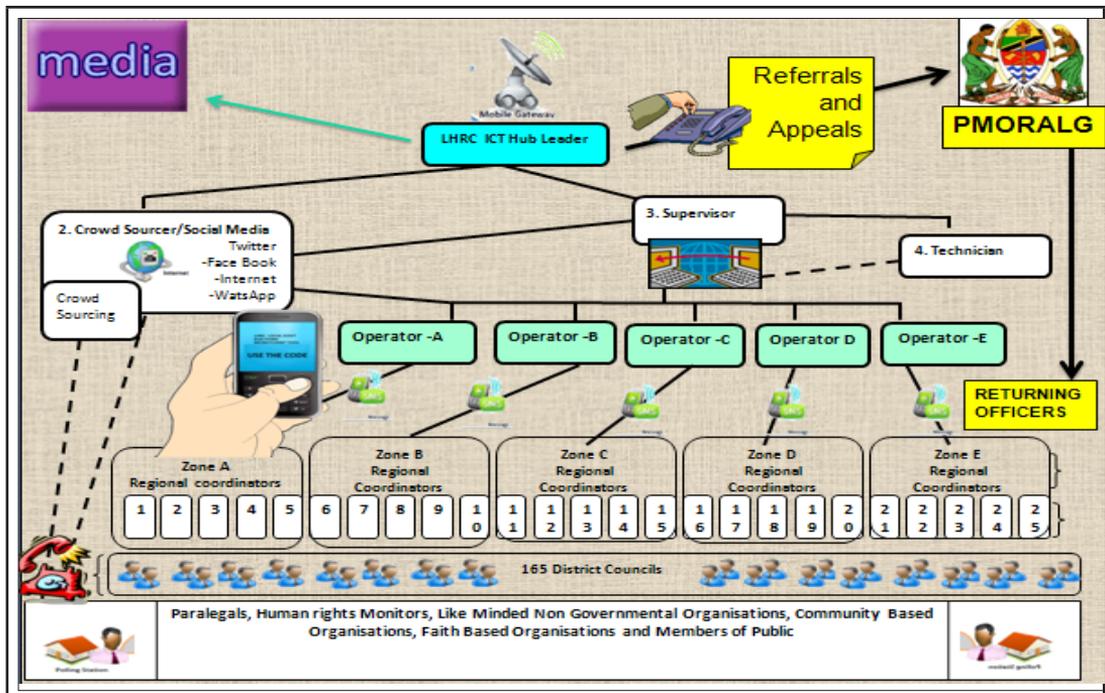


Figure 96: ICT set up for Election Observation

The hub operated for fourteen days. It received information from the rest of the 25 regions of Tanzania Mainland. It was structured as follows:

A. ICT technical Section ■

- this ensured that all ICT devices were working properly – a sound back up in place – an immediate trouble shooting.

B. Observation Section ■

- Communicated 24hrs with the Monitors in the Field – receives information- suggest actions.

C. Crowd Sourcing and Filtering/Verification ■

- LHRC got in touch with the public – Verify information through the regional coordinators – communicate back to the public.

D. Appeals and Referrals Section ■

- LHRC also communicated with the authorities for purposes of sorting out the irregularities and challenges encounters – inform the public through media.

As a result of using ICT, LHRC/TACCEO was able to capture the relevant information especially on the Election Day.

7.1.6 Elected a Member in the Steering Committee of African Coalition for Corporate Accountability (ACCA)

LHRC elected a member in the steering committee of African Coalition for Corporate Accountability (ACCA). Other members include: Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA), Public Interest Law Centre (PILC), Chad, Global Rights Nigeria, Groupe de Recherché et de Plaidoyer sur les Industries Extractives (GRPIE), Abidjan, COTED' IVOIRE, Rencontre Pour la Paix et les Droits de l Homme (RPDH), Pointe-Noire, CONGO, and Maison des Mines du Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo.

7.1.7 Positive Impact of the Tanzania Human Rights Report

The Tanzania Human Rights Report has continued to be used as a point of authority in calling for accountability of government on human rights. In 2014, the Office of the Inspector General of Police requested copies of Tanzania Human Rights Report of previous 4 years of 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 for his office use. This indicates the manner in which the report is being considered as authority.

The report has also been used in discussion in parliament by various stakeholders such members of parliament included Hon Pindi Chana who asked for a copy of the report.

a) *“Mheshimiwa Spika, Wabunge hatujapata repoti ya Legal Human Right Centre (LHRC). Naomba nipatiwe black log ya kesi hali inakwendaje? Lazima Wizara iweze kubuni utaratibu wa kumaliza kesi mapema kama nchi ya Botswana, please justice should not be delayed.”*

b) Also by Hon Salum Khalfan Barway the official representative on the opposition in the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children on his speech on the budget session of 2014/2015. He said,

“Mheshimiwa Spika, matukio yafuatayo yameonesha kuwa; kauli za Serikali pamoja na Machozi ya Waziri Mkuu hayajaweza kutatua vitendo vya kikatili dhidi ya watu wenye ulemavu hasa wa ngozi kwa kuwa yametokea sehemu mbalimbali nchini kama ilivyoorodheshwa katika ripoti ya Kituo cha Sheria na Haki za Binadamu;

c) Mwaka 2013, Maria Chambanenge wa Sumbawanga alikatwa mkono na wavamizi wawili ambao walikamatwa hapohapo na mkono wa mhanga, ulikutwa kwa mganga wa Kienyeji ambapo katika tukio hilo mtoto mdogo wa Bi. Maria naye alijeruhiwa...”

This shows the manner the report is highly regarded by policy makers as authoritative.

7.2 Lesson Learnt

Few lessons were drawn out of implementation of the FY 2014 work plan.

7.2.1 Continued Enjoyment of the Public Trust

LHRC still enjoys the public trust from the citizens and some government institutions and remained as the hope for majority citizens in rural areas and urban areas alike. This was evident through outreach campaign and media feedback on mass education programmes.

7.2.2 Feedback of the LHRC's Work

LHRC impact is felt by the government and sometimes its officials seek legal advice before they make public interest decision such as new laws and law amendments. Individual MPs have used the legal services of the centre and trusted the level of professionalism and the outcomes thereafter and slowly changing the behavior of the government and its agencies from viewing LHRC as controversial instead of a partner in fostering human rights and good governance action in Tanzania.

7.2.3 Positive Use of the Mass Media

Media programs such as radio and television have proved to be a learning point of the majority general public, monitors and paralegals on learning legal and human rights issues.

7.2.4 Effective Use of the Paralegals Bears Fruits

Paralegal units have remained to be the first aid delivery point for tackling legal and human rights issues across 28 districts in Tanzania serving thousands of poor men and women who seek justice.

7.3 Selected Success Story

Our Success story is derived from activity 3.2.2 resulting in the capacity building of human rights monitoring. In FY 2014, our Human rights monitor managed to defend rights of 41 people including children who were ordered to leave the country and dumped at Murongo village near the border without any humanitarian support waiting for deportation to their "country of origin". The victims were rescued by the human rights monitor who followed up the matter with the regional migration officer who intervened the saga and ordered them to resume their homes and live as normal citizens. This would have not been possible in the absence of human rights monitors who have passion to join efforts and support LHRC work across Tanzania.

Table 6: THE LHRC PROGRAMME OUTPUT INDICATOR STATUS FOR FY 2014

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
1	1.1.1 Strategy developed and implemented for mobilizing public engagement and mobilization for effective participation in given their views (under the Constitutional Review Commission).	# of advocacy meetings held.	0	50	40	80%	
2	1.1.2 Advocacy strategy developed and implemented to ensure the key elements of human rights protection are included in the draft constitution.	# of major/ key elements of human rights protection identified for inclusion in the draft constitution	0	3	3	100%	
		% of desired key elements of human rights protection included in the draft constitution	0%	50%	50%	100%	
3	1.4.1 Strategy developed and implemented for mobilizing public engagement and mobilization for effective participation in the constitutional referendum.	# of villages mobilized for participation in the constitutional referendum	0	11,000	0	0%	
		# of public debates conducted	0	30	0	0%	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
4	2.1.1 Strengthened Model legal aid clinic with ability to identify legal gaps/shortcomings for changes through research, advocacy and strategic litigation of public interest cases.	% of case filed to courts v/s new clients assisted by LHRC in the area of case management. # of advocacy issues identified and forwarded to other units for research, advocacy.	3 9	11 12	37 12	336% 100%	
5	2.1.2 Increased public and targeted actor advocacy for reform of laws and practices affecting women, youth and children.	% of clients satisfied with the legal aid clinics. # of major issues identified and exposed to public/submitted to authorities for judicial reforms. # of laws that affect rights of children and women advocated for reforms. # of strategic cases filed demanding reform of practice/law.	80% 2 4 4 5	85% 4 3 1	 2 4 1	 50% 133% 100%	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
6	2.2.1 Develop, document and demonstrate an effective legal aid model	# of analyzed legal aid statistics/report produced each year (pending case, mentioned, draft process, reconciled case, hearing case, judgement, non returning clients)	12	12	12	100%	
7	2.2.2 Increased engagement with Parliament to have human rights sensitive legislation. (Former OP Outcome 2.2)	# of sessions conducted with MPs on ratification and domestication of human rights instruments. # of private Bills supported, prepared and advocated for. % of recommendations on Bills taken on board laws and enacted.	2	2	2	100%	
8	2.2.3 Clients are empowered with legal aid materials	# of clients supplied with legal aid materials.	1,950	7,500	4,895	65%	Post enactment analysis has not been done

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
9	2.2.4 Increased engagement with likeminded organizations to advocate for government adherence to International Human Rights Instruments.	# of engagement sessions with CSOs partnering with LHRC to advocate for ratification and domestication of human rights instruments.	1	1	1	100%	
	International human rights events/ commemoration coordinated	# of reports submitted to international Human Rights Instruments.	2	1	1	100%	
	[zero tolerance to FGM; women day; African child day; anti death penalty; human rights day; 16 days of activism; disabled rights; HIV/AIDS day]	# of international (legal) events commemorated domestically and organized/supported by LHRC	6	6	4	67%	
10	2.2.5 Mobile Legal Aid Team with capacity to identify issues for advocacy and support paralegals. (Former OP Output 2.1.4)	# of trainings on legal issues conducted to legal aid team.	4	4	0	0%	
		# of paralegals reached and trained on various legal issues.	225	300	240	80%	
11	2.3.1 Strengthened networking for identification and exposition of key issues for legal to authorities for judicial reforms. (Former OP Output 2.1)	# of legal issues (with concerns) identified.	12	12	12	100%	
		# of legal issues (concerns) exposed to relevant authorities for judicial reforms.	2	6	9	150%	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
12	2.3.2 Advocacy and engagement with Government and development partners on the need for resources to support reforms to the judicial and legal system. (New Output)	Resource mobilization strategy developed. # of advocacy meetings with partners (Government and development partners conducted). # of winning proposals on addressing judicial and legal system issues.	0 0 0	0 3 1	0 2 0	 67% 0%	
13	2.3.3 Develop and implement advocacy strategy to get key Government, Parliament and Civil Society actors to push for reforms of judicial system and structure. (New Output)	Advocacy strategy in place. # of advocacy meetings/for a with government/parliament conducted. # of advocacy meetings with CSOs conducted.	0 0 0	0 4 2	0 2 1	 50% 50%	
14	3.1.1 Strengthened communication strategies	Communication strategy in place. # of LHRC - media engagement. # of human rights issues exposed by the media as a result of LHRC engagement.	0 4 208	1 5 260	0 3 229	0% 60% 88%	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
15	3.2.1 Strengthened capacity of paralegals	# of paralegals trained on legal, human rights and organizational development annually. # of paralegals centers able to work independently in formalized CSO's.	400 12	356 15	258 5	72% 33%	
16	3.2.2 Strengthened capacity of human rights monitoring	# of human rights reports produced annually. # of human rights monitors trained on various aspects annually. # of follow ups of human rights violations reported by monitors annually. # of quality reports from human rights clubs/associations produced.	1 167 100 0	1 74 131 2	1 87 75 0	100% 118% 57% 0%	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
17	3.2.3 Strengthening and establishment of human rights clubs in universities, colleges and secondary schools	# of human rights clubs/associations formed annually through LHRC support. # of institutions trained on human rights issues. % of institutions with human rights clubs that are systematically producing human rights reports. # of curricula created or modified to include focus on human rights with LHRC assistance. # of members joining the Human Rights clubs each year.	11 11 0% 0	5 18 50% 0	6 15 0 0	120% 83% 0% 0	
19	3.2.5 Identified and strengthened networks	# of IEC materials produced annually to enhance advocacy for Government adherence. # of networks hosted and coordinated by LHRC	275 7,400 4	350 6,500 3	748 8,000 3	214% 123% 100%	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
20	3.2.6 Increased citizens' capacity to participate in democratic processes	Number of LHRC staff participating in domestic general election observation. Number of civic and voters education programmes (30 media programmes) each year. # of domestic election observers trained with LHRC assistance. # People reached by LHRC assisted voter education.	258 1 200 2,500	0 1 90 150,000	175 1 175 0	 100% 194% 0	
21	4.1.1 Develop and operationalize a system for monitoring of Government and business compliance on social and economic rights water, education, Health, Housing)	# of social and economic rights issues monitored by the system. % (#) of issues monitored addressed through the advocacy programmes.	3 5	2 5	1 5	50% 100%	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
22	4.1.2 Increase engagement with central government and its institutions on their responsibilities on combating of corruption, good governance.	# of LHRC strategic meetings to engage with government and other stakeholders conducted. # of issues of corruption and good governance identified through the engagements and followed up for advocacy. # of human rights award issued to one outstanding government officials for observing principles of good governance and human rights.	2 3 0	3 4 0	0 3 0	0% 75%	
23	4.1.3 Increase Engagement with local government authority for accountability	# of formal engagement meetings between LHRC and LGAs on good governance issues.	1	3	2	67%	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
24	4.1.4 Increase engagement on business companies to improve their compliance to labour, land and environmental rights and to take social responsibility + Tax	# of strategic business compliance litigations conducted by LHRC annually.	2	3	0	0%	
	Engagement with business companies to improve their compliance to social, economic and environmental rights.	# International media and NGO engaged by LHRC on business compliance issues.	4	6	3	50%	
		# of situation reports published by LHRC on companies and human rights in Tanzania.	1	1	1	100%	
		# Dialogue meetings held with businesses.	1	2	2	100%	
		# of issues identified for discussion and documented.	3	7	13	186%	
25	4.1.5 Increased pressure on government and its institutions to regulate and control business companies	# of issues identified for dialogue by 2015.	1	3	3	100%	
		# of dialogue meetings on improvement of regulations conducted.	1	2	1	50%	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
26	5.1.1 Improved human resource management capacity	# of trainings needs assessment reports produced by 2015. # tailors made trainings conducted according to needs assessment report by 2015. Revised salary structure in place. % of staff retention by 2015. Succession plan in place 2015.	1 3 0 99% 0	1 5 0 98% 0	1 9 0 99% 0	100% 180% 0% 101% 0%	
27	5.1.2 Strengthened sound governance mechanisms	# of governance training conducted by 2015. # of audit reports by 2015. # of board meetings conducted by 2015. # of management meetings conducted by 2015. # of AGMs conducted by 2015. # of staff meetings conducted by 2015.	3 1 4 12 1 2	3 1 4 12 1 2	3 1 4 12 1 2	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
28	5.1.3 Improved financial management systems and fund raising strategies	<p>Fund raising strategy reviewed.</p> <p># of fund raising initiatives/events under taken by 2014.</p> <p>Functional consultancy and fund raising unit established.</p> <p>% of auditor's recommendations implemented.</p> <p># of local development partners.</p> <p># of foreign development partners.</p> <p>% of income from local development partners.</p> <p>% of income from foreign development partners.</p> <p>% annual increase in funding mobilized.</p> <p>% of required facilities in place and working</p>	0 7 1 60% 1 4 10% 90% 4% 75%	0 5 0 100% 2 6 5% 95% 31% 85%	0 5 0 88% 3 6 2% 98% -14% 72%	0% 100% 0% 88% 150% 100% 40% 103% -45% 85%	
29	5.1.4 Improved LHRC working environment						

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
S/N	Narrative Summary/Output level (As per Log Frame)	Output Indicators (As per Log Frame)	Baseline status (As per Log Frame)	Planned target for FY 2014 (As per Log Frame)	Actual Achievement in FY 2014	% Achievement (F/E*100)	Analytical Comments & Recommendations
30	5.1.5 LHRC has a functional M&E system and baseline values in place	M&E Plan in place. M&E database in place. % of staff trained effectively on their M&E roles. % of indicators provided with baseline and target values. % of activities in the M&E plan implemented % of internal and external stakeholders provided with M&E reports. % of issues raised by M&E reports addressed.	0 0 10% 50%	1 0 50% 99%	1 0 98% 99%	100% 0% 196% 100%	
31	5.1.6 The information, IT and documentation systems of LHRC are strengthened to be reliable, accessible, effective and supportive of all operations	# of LHRC website visitors. # of LHRC publications produced and disseminated. LHRC ICT policy in place. (OP 5.6) % of staff using ICT effectively in the roles. (OP 5.6)	25,000 23,550 0 60%	100,000 122,500 1 85%	80,297 272,235 0 99%	80% 222% 0% 116%	



Audit | Advisory | Tax

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF**LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE**

We have audited the financial statements of Legal and Human Rights Centre, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Member's Funds and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out on pages 19 to 34.

Director's responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements on the basis of accounting described in Note 1. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor consider internal control relevant to entity's preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Legal and Human Rights Centre as of 31 December 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the period then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Section 1.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Organization and the financial statements referred to in the preceding paragraph are in agreement with the accounting records and Companies Act CAP 212 R E 2002.

Elinisajdie K. Msuri
HLB MEKONSULT Signed by: Elinisajdie K Msuri Date: 20/04/2015
Certified Public Accountants P. O. B. Partner Dar es Salaam
DAR ES SALAAM

**LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

Income	Notes	2014 USD	2013 USD
Grant Income	7	3,551,672	3,977,665
Other Income	8	96,316	104,160
Release of capital grant	12	258,433	295,457
Release of intangible assets	10	-	5,148
		<u>3,906,421</u>	<u>4,382,430</u>
Expenditures			
Operating expenses	11	(4,150,690)	(3,252,500)
Amortization of capital grant	12	(258,433)	(295,457)
Amortization of intangible assets	10	-	(5,148)
		<u>(4,409,124)</u>	<u>(3,553,105)</u>
Operating (deficit)/ surplus		(502,703)	829,325
Finance income	13	947	854
Operating (deficit)/surplus before tax		<u>(501,756)</u>	<u>830,179</u>
Taxation		-	-
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		<u>(501,756)</u>	<u>830,179</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total (deficit)/comprehensiveIncome		<u>(501,756)</u>	<u>830,179</u>

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 19 to 34.

Report of the Auditors – page 14

**LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014**

Assets	Notes	2014 USD	2013 USD
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	12	823,825	917,368
Intangible asset	10	-	-
		823,825	917,368
Current assets			
Receivables	15	443,144	130,472
Cash and bank balances	16	595,746	1,302,033
		1,038,891	1,432,505
Total assets		<u>1,862,715</u>	<u>2,349,873</u>
Stakeholders' Funds and Liabilities			
Stakeholders' Funds			
Accumulated surplus		594,193	1,095,949
		594,193	1,095,949
Non - Current Liabilities			
Capital grants	9	827,852	921,395
		827,852	921,395
Current Liabilities			
Payables and accruals	17	440,670	332,529
		440,670	332,529
Total Stakeholders' Funds and Liabilities		<u>1,862,715</u>	<u>2,349,873</u>

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

.....
 Prof. Geoffrey Mmari
Chair person

 30th April2015

.....
 Dr. Helen Kijo Bisimba
Executive Director

 30-4-2015

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 19 to 34.

Report of the Auditors – page 14

**LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

	<u>Accumulated Surplus</u> USD	<u>Total</u> USD
At 1 January 2014	1,095,949	1,095,949
Surplus for the year	<u>(501,756)</u>	<u>(501,756)</u>
At 31 December 2014	<u>594,193</u>	<u>594,193</u>
At 1 January 2013	249,861	249,861
Surplus for the year	830,179	830,179
Prior year adjustment	<u>15,909</u>	<u>15,909</u>
At 31 December 2013	<u>1,095,949</u>	<u>1,095,949</u>

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 19 to 34.

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**LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

	2014	2013
	USD	USD
Operating activities		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(501,756)	830,179
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation of property and equipment	258,433	295,457
Amortization of intangible assets	-	5,145
Amortization of capital grant	(258,433)	(300,605)
	(501,756)	830,176
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	(312,800)	(126,030)
Increase/(Decrease) in accruals and other payable	108,971	231,607
Net cash flows from operating activities	(705,585)	935,753
Investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(164,890)	(419,549)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(164,890)	(419,549)
Financing activities		
Donor funds received for purchase of property and equipments	164,890	419,549
Net cash flows from financing activities	164,890	419,549
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(706,287)	935,753
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,302,033	366,280
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	595,746	1,302,033

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 19 to 34.

Report of the Auditors – page 14

APPENDICIES**Table 7: Cases Assisted by New Paralegal Districts in 2014**

District	Number of Cases Assisted				
	Land	Matrimonial	Maintenance	Probate	GBV
Mbinga	12	54	4	4	74
Nyasa	20	50	21	0	91
Tunduru	5	3	3	1	12
Namtumbo	7	8	1	1	17
Songea Rural	14	12	11	14	51
Simanjiro	48	25	4	16	93
Meatu	16	8	4	0	28
Masasi	53	25	9	1	88
Nanyumbu	26	15	12	7	60
Newala	1	5	1	1	8
Mtwara Rural	6	3	12	6	27
Tandahimba	7	8	2	5	22
Total	215	216	84	56	571

Source: LHRC Programme Records 2014

Table 8: Legal Assistance Provided by old Paralegal Districts

S/N	Paralegal District	Gender			Type of Cases Assisted	Total
		Female	Male	Total		
1	Makete	1209	1075	2284	Rape	19
					Maintenance	12
					Child labor	11
					Probate	11
					Land	853
2	Ukerewe	58	52	110	Probate	7
					Criminal	15
					Divorce	4
					Employment	45
					Employment	45

S/N	Paralegal District	Gender			Type of Cases Assisted	Total
		Female	Male	Total		
3	Ludewa	16	24	40	Marriage	14
					Probate	30
					Gender Based Violence	2
4	Kilosa	58	27	85	Land	12
					Marriage	25
					Child rights	20
					Gender based violence	18
					Civil	7
					Employment	42
					Mining	4
					Cooperative	16
					People with Disability	11
					Probate	37
					Loan	8
					Accident	31
					Contract	18
Health	40					
Criminal	19					
5	Geita	43	29	72	Land	23
					Marriage	12
					Criminal	3
					Civil	4
					Employment	6
					Probate	8
					Family	5
					Contract	7
Gender based violence	7					

S/N	Paralegal District	Gender			Type of Cases Assisted	Total
		Female	Male	Total		
6	Maswa	3315	3124	6439	Counseling	120
					Civic education	6,103
					Human rights	26
					Good governance	10
					Contract	20
					Land	160
7	Bariadi	27	8	35	Marriage	6
					Child maintenance	9
					Division of matrimonial property	20
					Probate	1
8	Mbulu	65	21	86	Marriage	22
					Probate	5
					Education	16
					Family disputes	26
					Violence against Children	15
9	Hanang	19	31	50	Employment	2
					Child rights	3
					Marriage	8
					Probate	4
					Women's rights	5
					Land disputes	28
10	Babati	1,874	4,154	6,028	Land	22
					Probate	1,801
					Marriage	1,700
11	Serengeti	79	84	163	Land disputes	38
					Probate	10
					Employment	8

S/N	Paralegal District	Gender			Type of Cases Assisted	Total
		Female	Male	Total		
					Civil	43
					Gender based violence	8
					Referral	19
					Marriage	31
12	Singida	88	234	322	Marriage	12
					Land	24
					Probate	10
					Employment	2
					Gender based violence	2
					Child maintenance	2
Total		6,851	8,863	15,714		11,884

Source: LHRC Programme Records 2014

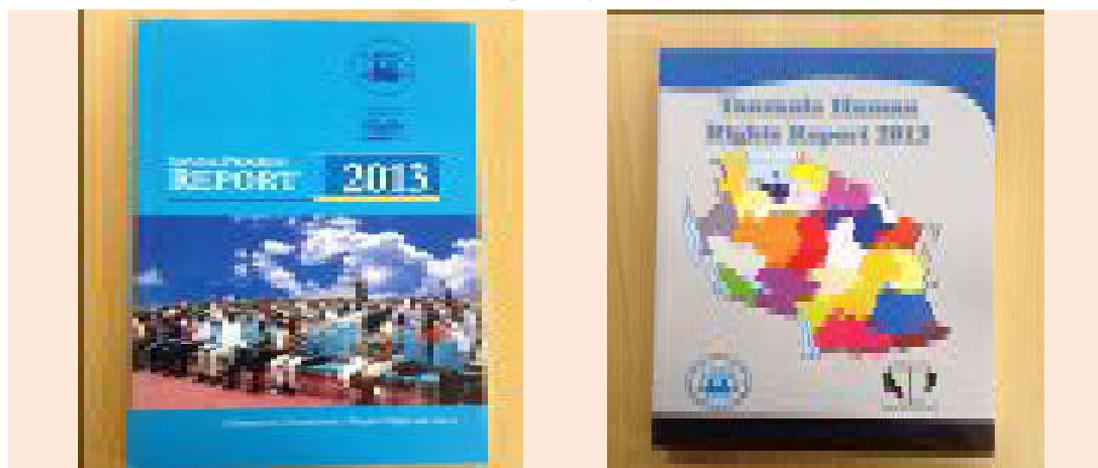
Table 9: List of Publications Disseminated by LHRC in 2014

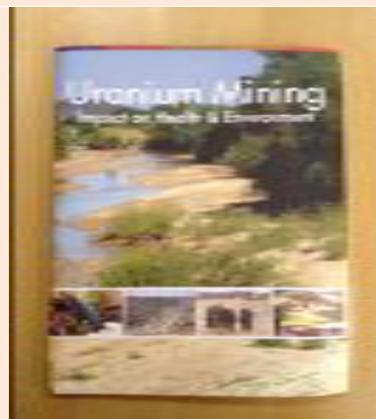
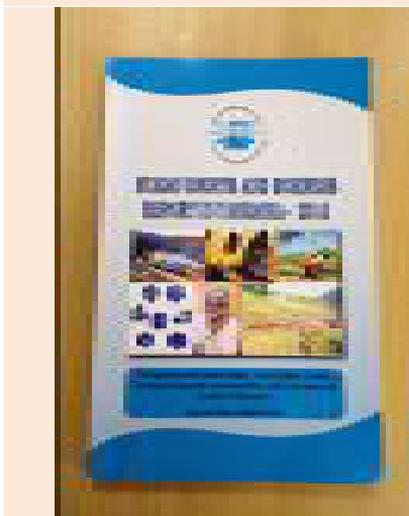
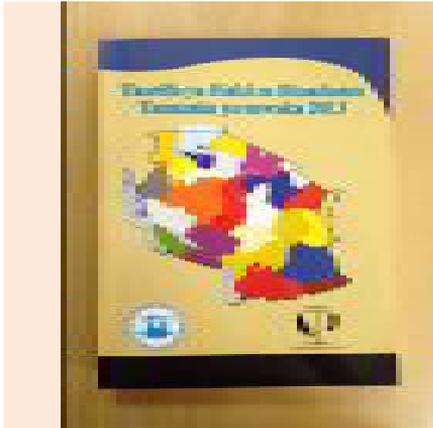
S/n	Title of Publication	No. of Copies
1.	LHRC Calendar 2014	6000
2.	Strategic plan 2013-2018	500
3.	LHRC Diary	6000
4.	Kanuni za uendeshaji wa mijadala Bungeni	5000
5.	Miaka kumi ya Utetezi wa haki za Binadamu: Sababu kumi za kupinga adhabu ya kifo	5000
6.	Rasimu ya pili ya Katiba ya jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Taifa ni letu Katiba ni yetu.....	100,000
7.	Rasimu ya pili ya Katiba inasemaje chapisho la lugha nyepesi	4000
8.	Rasimu ya pili ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania- Mambo saba.....	4500
9.	Rasimu ya pili ya Katiba kwa lugha nyepesi	12,000
10.	Chuo kikuu cha Dar es Salaam shule ya sheria Maoni kuhusu Rasimu ya pili ya katiba	12,200
11.	CDs	56,500
12.	DVDs	5000

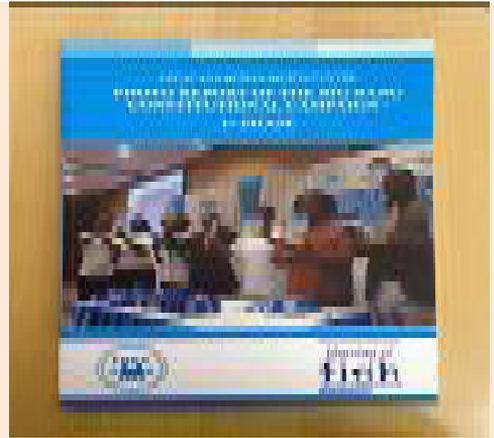
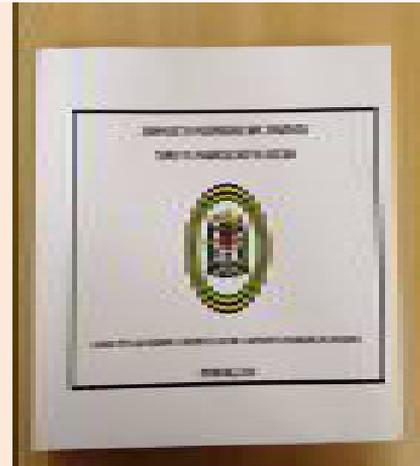
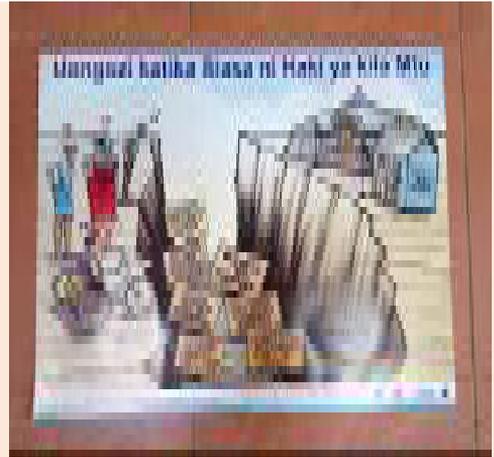
S/n	Title of Publication	No. of Copies
13.	Human rights and business report	2035
14.	Tanzania Human Rights Report	5000
15.	Annual progress report 2013	2500
16.	Mwongozo wa Haki za Binadamu	2000
17.	Sheria ya Mtoto-Member o fidh	7500
18.	Issues of law and practice that violate woman's rights in Tanzania	500
19.	Uranium mining report 2014	4500
20.	Legal aid cases and materials	3000
21.	Efficacy and effectiveness of the ward tribunals in Tanzania	2500
22.	Mkakati wa uhamasishaji wa uwazi ktk mapato na Madini, gesi asilia na mafuta Tanzania	2000
23.	Posters- Uongozi katika Siasa ni haki ya kila mtu	6000
24.	Fursa ziwepo	2000
25.	Photo Report	1000
26.	Ukatili wa kijinsia	5000
27.	Calendar 2015	7000
28.	Dr. Mvungi Book	3000
	Total	

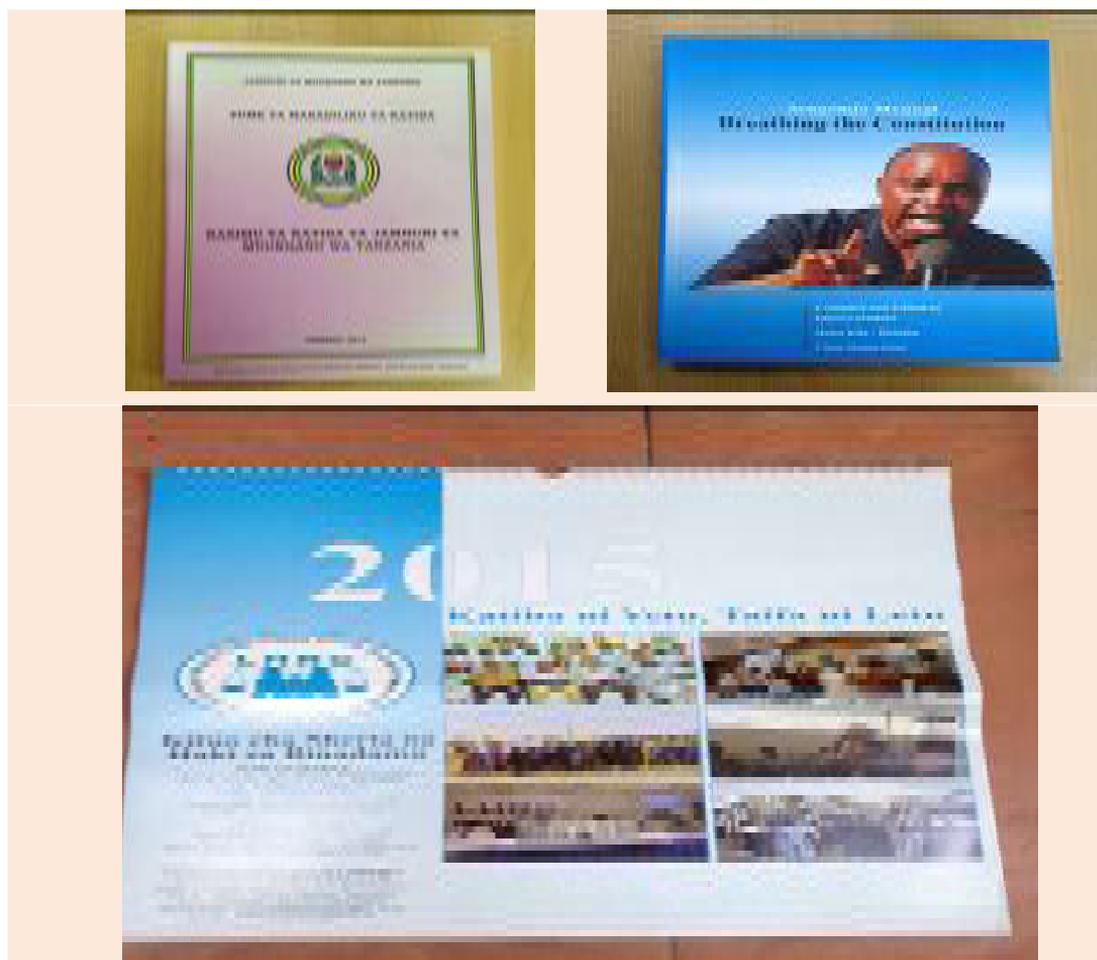
Source: LHRC Documentation Records 2014

Table 10: Some of the Publications Produced and/or Disseminated by LHRC in 2014









Source: LHRC Documentation Records 2014

Table 11: Legal Aid Cases 2014

Type of Cases	Old Clients			New Clients			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Employment	1955	427	2382	943	212	1155	3537
Matrimonial	244	900	1144	90	309	399	1543
Land	3712	1675	5387	605	278	883	6270
Contract	137	64	201	40	18	58	259
Children Rights (affiation, rape, maint.)	27	85	112	18	83	101	213
Tort	160	62	222	7	6	13	235

Type of Cases	Old Clients			New Clients			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Probate	153	366	519	81	141	222	741
Insurance	102	43	145	44	17	61	206
Others- (loan, mealicious, compensation)	1504	463	1967	221	105	326	2296
TOTAL	7,385	3,721	11,106	1,894	1,047	2,941	15,297

Source: LHRC Legal Aid Records 2014

Table 12: Citation of the Tanzania Human Rights Report, 2013 in the Parliament of Tanzania

<http://www.parliament.go.tz/index.php/sessions/contribution/1480/2010-2015/90>



**Chana, Dr. Pindi Hazara [CCM]
Special Seat**

Session No	Seating No	Contribution Date	Contribution To
15	9	15 May 2014	Makadirio ya Matumizi ya Mwaka 2014/2015 Wizara ya Katiba na Sheria
<p>Mheshimiwa Spika, naomba kuuliza ujenzi wa Mahakama ya Mwanzo Wilaya ya Ludewa, Kata ya Masasi ni lini utakamilika? This is the forth budget since it was planned, but so far no Big Result Now. Kwa nini mahabusu Arusha wanavua nguo na wanalalamika sana?</p> <p>Mheshimiwa Spika, Wabunge hatujapata repoti ya Legal Human Right Centre (LHRC). Naomba nipatiwe black log ya kesi hali inakwendaje? Lazima Wizara iweze kubuni utaratibu wa kumaliza kesi mapema kama nchi ya Botswana, please justice should not be delayed.</p> <p>Katika Kamati ya Katiba, Sheria na Utawala ya Bunge tulikubaliana na suala zima la matumizi ya Hansard wakati wa ku-record court procedures, je, hatua imefikia wapi? Justice imefika wapi?</p>			

Mheshimiwa Spika, Marekebisho ya Sheria ya Mtoto kuruhusiwa kuolewa na umri wa miaka 13 imefikia wapi?

Mheshimiwa Spika, je, utaratibu wa kutafsiri kila Muswada na Sheria hususani mpya umefika wapi? Attorney General katika ukurasa wa 21 wa hotuba inasema Wizara imetafsiri sheria saba, kwa maoni yangu ni chache sana speed up! Sheria hizi zilikuwa reported hivi hivi kwenye budget ya mwaka jana.

Mheshimiwa Spika, mengine tutaendelea kuwashauri zaidi.

Mheshimiwa Spika, kuhusu fedha za matumizi ya Bunge la Katiba kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba inapaswa kutoka Consolidated Fund. Kuhusu kauli za Mawaziri wawili zina-differ, kuna fedha zinaidhinishwa/kuna fedha zinazotolewa/kuna fedha zinazoonyesha matumizi halisi hivyo fedha hizi hatofautiana kutokana na tafsiri kamili ya matumizi ya fedha. Aidha napongeza sana matumizi madogo ya Bunge la Katiba ikilinganishwa na matumizi ya Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba shilingi bilioni 40.

CONTRIBUTIONS

<http://www.parliament.go.tz/index.php/sessions/contribution/1064/2010-2015/33>



**Bakar, Faida Mohamed[CCM]
Special Seat**

Session No	Seating No	Contribution Date	Contribution To
15	11	17 May 2014	Makadirio ya Matumizi ya Wizara ya Mwaka 2014/2015 Maendeleo ya Jamii, Jinsia na Watoto

Mheshimiwa Spika, ahsante sana kwa kunipatia nafasi nami nichangie katika hotuba ya Waziri wa Maendeleo ya Jamii, Jinsia na Watoto. Awali ya yote napenda kumpa pole Mama yetu Sophia Simba, Mwenyezi Mungu akupe subira Inshallah.

Mheshimiwa Spika, napenda kuwashukuru wanawake na wananchi wa Mkoa wa Kusini Pemba kwa jinsi ya dua zao mbalimbali ambapo nilikuwa nikiumwa. Napenda kuwaambia kwamba sasa hivi namshukuru Mwenyezi Mungu sijambo na tuko pamoja na Mheshimiwa Spika, ahsante sana kwa kunipatia nafasi nami

nichangie katika hotuba ya Waziri wa Maendeleo ya Jamii, Jinsia na Watoto. Awali ya yote napenda kumpa pole Mama yetu Sophia Simba, Mwenyezi Mungu akupe subira Inshallah.

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Mheshimiwa Spika, napenda kusema ufinyu wa bajeti wa Wizara hii. Kila bajeti tunaitetea Wizara hii juu ya ufinyu wa bajeti, lakini kila kukicha bajeti inapungua. Hivyo sisi wanawake au jamii itakuwaje kama bajeti ya Wizara hii kila siku inapungua? Naomba bajeti ya Wizara hii iweze kuongezwa ili waweze kumudu kufanya kazi zao kwa ufanisi.

Mheshimiwa Spika, Benki ya Wanawake. Ilani ya Chama cha Mapinduzi ya mwaka 2010 Ibara ya 205(e) na (f) inaitaka Serikali kuimarisha Mifuko iliyopo ya mikopo na Benki Wanawake Tanzania ili wanawake wengi waweze kufaidika kiuchumi.

Mheshimiwa Spika, inashangaza sana kwamba fedha imepatikana nyingi. Mheshimiwa Rais wetu wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania anajitahidi katika kutekeleza majukumu yake katika kuisaidia benki hii. Benki ni ya wanawake wote wa Tanzania, lakini nashangaa kwa nini Benki hii ya wanawake iko hapo Dar es Salaam tu ama Tanzania Bara tu. Hivyo wanawake wa Zanzibar wao hawana haki na Benki hii? Kila siku nasimama naomba Benki hii na Wanawake wa Zanzibar tunaomba, Wabunge tunaomba, benki hii nayo ianzishwe Zanzibar.

Mheshimiwa Spika, Zanzibar pia kuna wanawake, Zanzibar pia kuna wananchi ambao pia wanahitaji mikopo kutokana na benki hii, lakini hadi leo benki hii haijaanzishwa Zanzibar, kila tukiuliza hapa process zinaendelea, process zinaendelea. Ofisi imeshapatikana, mara haijapatikana! Sasa ni lini benki hii hasa itaanzishwa katika Kisiwa cha Zanzibar, kule Pemba na Unguja ili na wanawake wa Zanzibar nao wafaidike na mikopo hii waendeleze biashara zao.

Mheshimiwa Spika, vitendo vya ukatili dhidi ya wanawake na watoto. Napenda kuipongeza ripoti hii hapa ya Tanzania Human Right Report ya 2013. Tulifanyiwa Semina juzi hapo, wakaja na ripoti hii nzuri sana, ripoti hii hapa imetayarishwa na Kituo cha Sheria na Haki za Binadamu cha Tanzania Bara, (LHRC) na kile Kituo cha Huduma za Kisheria cha Zanzibar (ZLSC).

Mheshimiwa Spika, ukiangalia kitabu hiki, ripoti hii ya 2013 kwanza napenda kuwapongeza kuandika ripoti zao kwa wakati. Humu katika kitabu hiki hapa ukikiangalia utalia. Kuna ripoti mbalimbali za unyanyasaji wa binaadamu, unyanyasaji wa wanawake, unyanyasaji wa watoto, unyanyasaji wa wazee na kila aina ya mambo mbalimbali ambayo wananchi sisi tunapata shida kutokana na madhila mbalimbali tunayofanyiwa na wenzetu.

Mheshimiwa Spika, niliumia sana kuna bwana mmoja, kizito mmoja hapo Dar es Salaam huwa anakaa karibu na shule fulani, huwa anawachukua watoto wadogo, anawapeleka nyumbani kwake na walimu wanajua na ripoti hii inajulikana. Hii kesi ipo, aliwachukua mpaka Bagamoyo akaenda kufanya nao vitendo vya unyanyasaji wa kijinsia.

Mheshimiwa Spika, Ripoti hii ilipopelekwa na kushtakiwa yule baba, nashangaa wale wazazi, imo humu, imo humu, wale wazazi wamekataa kwa sababu ya kupewa hongo na yule bwana. Hivi wewe mzazi unakataa kwamba mwanao hajafanya kitendo hicho kwa sababu ya pesa? Kweli sisi wanawake jamani tujiulize, mtoto wako anafanyiwa kitendo kichafu kama hicho halafu wewe mwenyewe unakataa, unasema hajafanyiwa!

Mheshimiwa Spika, kwa hiyo, kesi hii mpaka leo ipo. Naomba Mheshimiwa Waziri aifuatilie kesi nitakuja kumletea hii ripoti ataiona. Aifuatilie ripoti hii watoto hawa wapate haki zao, kwa sababu watoto wananyanyasika sana na si hawa tu ni watu wengi, hata watu wazima wanafanyiwa unyanyasaji, lakini Sheria haichukui mkondo wake.

Mheshimiwa Spika, mauaji ya wakongwe, wazee wetu hawa, mzee ni mzee. Hivi leo tuwaone wazee wetu kwamba si wazee tena kwa sababu wameshakuwa wazee? Kwani sisi hivi tulivyo ndivyo tulivyokuwa? Tulikuwa wachanga sasa hivi tuko age hii na baadaye tutakuwa wazee kama wao. Leo mauaji ya wazee yameshamiri sana katika Mikoa mbalimbali katika nchi yetu ya Tanzania. Wamefanya kama ni mchezo kuwaua wazee wetu.

Mheshimiwa Spika, mzee akionekana tu ana macho mekundu basi anauliwa mzee huyo. Kwa nini hatuoni huruma sisi binadamu, wazee wetu wengine wanazikwa wakiwa hai, wanakatwa viungo vyao, wazee wetu wamekosa nini, hivyo mzee amefanya kosa Mwenyezi Mungu kumjaliala mzee huyu kukuzaa wewe binadamu. Vijana wanawaua wazee, hasa hasa wazee wa kike wanauliwa na vijana ambao hawana maadili mema ya Kitanzania, iweje leo kijana wa Kitanzania anamuua mzee kwa sababu ya macho yake mekundu.

Mheshimiwa Spika, siyo vizuri. Naomba sana Serikali ichukue hatua kali kwa wanaopatikana na vitendo kama hivyo. Ngoja nipumue kidogo

Mheshimiwa Spika, sambamba na mauaji ya albino, Mwenyezi Munguhajafanya makosa kuwaumba wenzetu na ngozi hiyo. Leo binadamu sisi ambao tuna ngozi zetu hizi za kawaida tunawaua ma-albino wametukosea nini?

Mheshimiwa Spika, naomba kuunga mkono hoja. utakuwa pamoja katika kutekeleza majukumu yetu.

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Mheshimiwa Spika, naomba kuunga mkono hoja.

Table 13: Map of the United Republic of Tanzania showing LHRC - Paralegals Coverage Until 2014

