

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE (LHRC)

ANNUAL REPORT 2000

REVELRY 1

CELEBRATING 5TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CCNC	-	Citizen's Coalition on New Constitution
CHRI	-	Common Wealth Human Rights Initiative
CUF	-	Civic United Front (Political Party – Opposition)
DENIVA	-	Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Association
DSM	-	Dar es Salaam
EACODEV	-	East Africa Center for Constitutional Development
ELCT	-	Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania
FGM	-	Female Genital Mutilation
HAWOCODA	-	Hanang Women Counseling and Development Association
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IDM	-	Institute of Development Management
ITV	-	Independent Television
KINNAPA	-	Kimana, Namelok, Njoro Ndaleta – Partimbo Association
LEAT	-	Lawyers Environment Action Team
LHRC	-	Legal and Human Rights Centre
NCCR	-	National Convention for Construction and Reform - Mageuzi (opposition - political party)
PINGOS	-	Pastoralists Integrated Non Governmental Organizations
PPF	-	Parastatal Pension Fund
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Corporation
SAHRINGON	-	Southern African Human Rights NGOs Network
SODNET	-	Social Development Network
TANGO	-	Tanzania Non-Governmental Organizations
TAMWA	-	Tanzania Media Women Association
TGNP	-	Tanzania Gender Network Programme
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
WLAC	-	Women's Legal Aid Centre
WLDI	-	Women Law and Development International
WILDAF	-	Women in Law and Development in Africa

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIRPERSON

Legal and Human Rights Centre celebrated five years of its existence this year, 2000 A.D. The year 2000 seems to have been a very busy year, with a wide range of work. As Board Chairman I was happy to see and attend workshops which were planned by the Centre to equip the Board Members with necessary knowledge of their work. These workshops strengthened the commitments of the Board Members for Legal and Human Rights.

It was also very good to note that the Centre put emphasis on public education on their human rights, and how to struggle for the same. This was done through seminars to different groups, publications, posters and through the Radio and news papers.

The Centre also gave statements on some issues, some very delicate issues. These statements came out very well through media such as radios, televisions and newspapers. Some of these statements were very touchy and risky, but had to be given. Another very important aspect is that of our very good and committed lawyers going out to defend the needy and unable (financially) people in courts. Some were already bribed their rights but were able to get their rights again. Such people were very happy the LHRC lawyers became very happy, and all the member of the LHRC were very happy too. I want to underline and stress that this work, by the LHRC lawyers is really a noble one. We commend our lawyers for the wonderful work, and encourage them to push forward with that noble work.

I also take this opportunity to express the appreciations of the Board for the hard work of the Director of LHRC and all the staff at the head office and also at our sub-offices in Magomeni (Dar es Salaam), Buguruni (Dar Es Salaam) and Arusha. In November of year 2001 we shall have our General Assembly meeting. During this meeting the members of the LHRC will receive and discuss the report on the work of their Centre. The members will also use that time to give directives and future plans of the work of their Centre. The directives and plans will help the Board and the staff in their implementation of the work of the Centre.

It is important to note that violation of human rights is so vast that what we are doing is like one cup in a swimming pool. However, it is worthy and good that the society know that there are people who can speak against any kind of violation of human rights no matter who is doing the violation.

Elinaza E. Sendoro, Bishop
Chairperson – LHRC Board

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PREFACE

The year 2000 was a significant year for the Legal and Human Rights Centre. This was the year when the LHRC turned five years since its registration in 1995. It was also the year when the first three years strategic plan was coming to an end. As we were celebrating our fifth anniversary we experienced a tremendous growth while closing our first plan and work for a second strategic plan. The Centre opened one more Legal Aid Clinic in Dar Es Salaam Buguruni area and then re-opened its Arusha office. The full time staff grew from eight in 1997 to 29 in December 2000. We have been able to reach more people in our work through our training programme in the rural areas, the radio programme (Darubini) Legal aid clinics, follow up of human rights and human rights campaigns such as the constitutional debate through the Citizens Coalition.

The special project during this years general election, media monitoring was yet another avenue to meet our objectives. It has been rewarding to hear of what people had to say about our organization. “You are really working for the people of Tanzania”. “You can not say you are five years may be fifteen”.

Still on our way reaching the horizon with a human rights agenda.

For Human Rights Prosperity

Helen Kijo-Bisimba

Executive Director

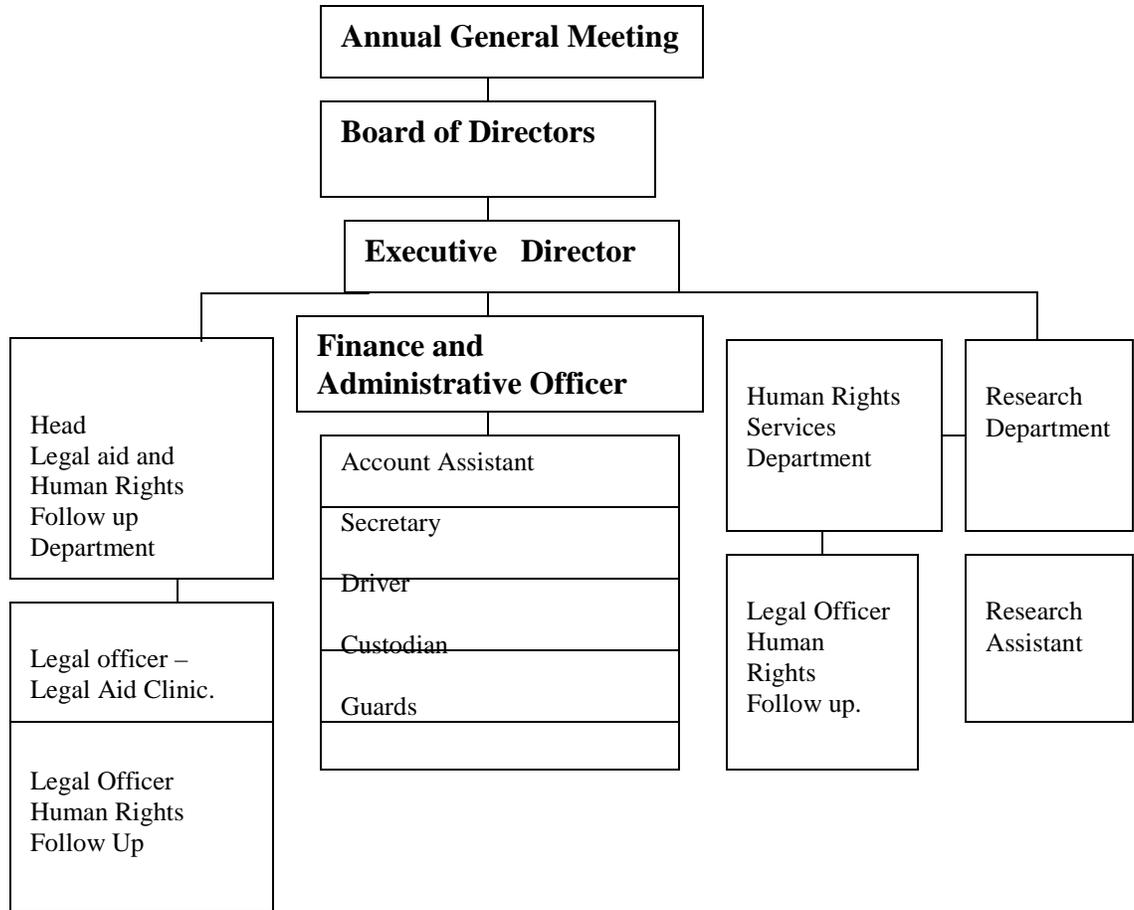
CHAPTER ONE

The Organization of the LHRC

Board of Directors:

1. Rev. Bishop Elinaza Sendoro – Chairperson
Retired Bishop of ELCT Easter and Coast Diocese.
2. Dr. Ringo Willy Tenga – Vice Chairperson -
Senior Lecturer, University of Dar Es Salaam/Advocate, High Court of Tanzania.
3. Ms. Ananilea Nkya – Member
Journalist – Radio Tanzania
4. Dr. Sengondo Mvungi – Member
Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Dar Es Salaam/Advocate, High Court of Tanzania.
5. Mr. Martin Saningo – Member
Executive Director – Ilaramatak Lolkorenei, Simanjiro.
6. Mrs. Rose Camil – Member
Councilor – Basotu Ward – Hanang District.
7. Dr. Palamagamba Kabudi – Member
Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of Dar Es Salaam – Member
8. Mr. Peter Azaria Mbuguni – Member
Accountant, Institute of Development Management – Mzumbe, Mogorogo
9. Ms. Helen Kijo-Bisimba – Secretary to the Board
Executive Director, Legal and Human Rights Centre, LHRC’s Secretary to the Board.

LHRC ORGANOGRAM



STAFF

The LHRC is currently served by a staff team of 29 full time employees namely the Executive Director, and seven legal officers, the finance and administrative officer. The supporting staff team comprises of five Secretaries, four custodians a driver and eight guards. These are distributed in three working stations namely the headquarters, Magomeni, Buguruni and Arusha offices.

Yet the Centre makes use of the services of Volunteers at all three legal aid clinics. Currently the LHRC benefits from the services of a total of 16 part time volunteers, all of whom are lawyers. However at various occasions the Centre assigns some other specific duties to its legal officer volunteers. The Centre has used part time staff for specific projects like the Media Project and Research and training.

The Centre operates through three main departments which implements projects as follows;

1. Legal Aid and Human Rights Follow up Department.

- (i) Legal Aid Clinic
- (ii) Outreach activities
- (iii) Follow up of human rights violation

2. Research Publication and Documentation Department.

- (i) Research
- (ii) Publication of training and awareness raising materials, reports and brochures.
- (iii) Follow up of human rights abuses.

3. Finance and Administration

- (i) Fundraising.
- (ii) General administration.
- (iii) Coordination of networking activities.
- (iv) Keeping proper records of Accounts.
- (v) Coordinating Networks.

4. Human Rights Services

- (i) Radio Programme
- (ii) Human Rights Training

Picture and titles of full time staff - 2000

A: Management Team:

1. Executive Director – Helen Kijo-Bisimba
2. Finance and Administrative Officer – Ezekiel Jimmy Massanja
3. Head – Human Rights Services – John Wallace Daffa
4. SAHRINGON National Coordinator – Projectus Rwehumbiza

B: Legal Officers

1. Legal Officer – Magomeni – Living Raphael Kimaro
2. Legal Officer – Buguruni – Kaleb Lameck
3. Legal Officer – Arusha – Francis Stolla
4. Legal Officer – Head Office -

C: Secretaries

1. Head Office – Theresia Kinabo
2. Magomeni – Merycia Luther Gelege
3. Buguruni – Nipael Kiondo
4. Arusha – Judith Palangyo

D: Custodian

1. Head Office – Mariam Mohamed
2. Magomeni – Scholastica Gervas
3. Buguruni – Namsifu Naifu Naimani
4. Arusha – Gechagda Mwaseli

E: Drivers

1. Head Office – Ali Saidi Mwashongo

F: Guards

1. Head Office – (i) Saidi Mohamed, (ii) Ahmed Mbinga
2. Magomeni – (i) Gibert Lubigile (ii) Richard Rojala
3. Buguruni – (i) Senkan Mhina (ii) Bakari Mbinga
4. Arusha – (i) Emmanuel Kyuza (ii) Adam Gelege

G: Accountant – Buguruni – John Sheka

H: Cooperant – Sharon Lee.

I: Information Officer - Rasmus Lindboe

List of Volunteers - 2000

A: Magomeni Legal aid Clinic

1. Martha Kisyombe
2. Milchior Gasper
3. Suzan Makatte
4. Clement Julius
5. Issa Maige
6. Utti Mwang'amba
7. John B. Kimwangana

Buguruni:

1. Arbogast Antony
2. Dotto Justo
3. Burhwani Kisheny
4. Suma Mwaikyusa

Arusha

1. Edson Makalo
2. Edward Parokwa
3. Neema Joseph
4. Lilian Lyimo

Head Office:

Rachel Kachare

Part time Staff

1. Julien Mafuru
2. Scholastica Jullu
3. Joan Teri
4. Paul Tunuka
5. Amos Samwel
6. Rasmus Lindboe

Media Monitoring Team

1. Grace Edwin
2. Paul Nshimba
3. Faraja Emmanuel
4. Raymond Evarist
5. Ms. Kaneng Maiko
6. Ronald Mukwaya
7. Augustine Olal
8. Emmanuel Kachare

ADVOCATES:

1. Mr. Alex Mgongolwa – WLAC – Dar Es Salaam
2. Zainabu Muruke – Z.G. MURUKE ADVOCATE – Dar es Salaam
3. Selestina Kadago – M.K. Partners Advocates – Dar Es Salaam
4. Damas Ndumburo – Maleta and Ndumbaro Advocates – Dar Es Salaam
5. Nelson S. Merinyo – Nelson S. Merinyo Advocate - Arusha

CHAPTER TWO

INTRODUCTION

Dear colleagues and friends,

The Legal and Human Rights Centre once again wish to extend to you the annual report for activities and events which the Centre undertook in the year ending 31st December, 2000. This report is the fifth since the organization was formed and as we have already noted the year 2000 meant a lot to the LHRC in terms of growth and challenges towards our vision, mission and set of objectives.

This year found us finalizing our first strategic plan, rejoicing for our fifth anniversary and evaluating and re-planning for the coming years. In our training programmes the village land workers in Simanjiro and Kiteto boosted our morale in the work they were performing after the training done in Hanang the Paralegals work was also encouraging where village human rights committees have been formed to work on human rights abuse and follow up in Yaeda Chini it was encouraging to see people had put in practice what they learnt from the training and the paralegals in Kiteto had worked to sensitize people of the need to educate their children and now they have to work out a plan to build a school as number of the children who have to go to school have grown.

Our program with the police was fruitful although we are still in the process to ensure human rights curriculum is included in police training. The training with primary court magistrates was informative in our part on the need for training of this nature to the PCMs and the enthusiasm shown by the civil society organizations in the training we had with them was an urge to continue. The election media monitoring project was a very interesting undertaking and had given a lot of information and ways under which the LHRC can be working with the media in the future.

These and a lot other achievements have made the LHRC aspiration to reach the horizon with a human rights agenda. It has not been so easy however in the area of human rights abuse by state functionaries but in the one case which has been followed up “Zakayo Salum” case, we managed to ensure the issue is being handled judiciously in court. The Serengeti Killings is yet to get a solution for want of resources which we have been seeking during the year. The Zanzibar Human Rights situation has been a concern to the Centre and we are issuing a separate report on this and we are still in the process of pursuing it.

The Legal aid clinics have been an avenue to bring to our attention the extent of Legal problems in our society and the legal ignorance which have to be tackled by organizations in Tanzania. In this report we are highlighting the work we were doing and the challenges we are facing. We welcome all of you who will get this report to give us feed back and suggestions and we move on in the work for human rights prosperity.

It was possible to get at this point by the support given to us by the Board of Directors, the hard work of our staff, the time and work of volunteers, the funding generosity given by our funders, we therefore extend our sincere gratitude and hope for future support.

Helen Kijo-Bisimba

Executive Director

CHAPTER THREE

THE LHRC IN BRIEF

The Legal and Human Rights Centre popularly acronymed as the LHRC is a non-governmental, voluntary, non-partisan and non-profit making organization. It is registered as a company limited by guarantees under the company's ordinance cap 212 of the laws of Tanzania.

The LHRC was registered as an independent entity in September, 1995. Prior to its registration the Centre existed as a human rights project of the University of Dar Es Salaam going by the name of Tanzania Legal Education Trust (TANLET). TANLET emerged as an initiative of the Legal Aid Committee of the University of Dar Es Salaam, to provide an independent avenue for the Members of the society to exercise their freedom of opinion with regard to their civil rights. As such TANLET was registered in 1989, as a trust non-governmental organization to complement the efforts of the Legal Aid Committee, it being more independent from the state control.

Following the introduction of political pluralism in 1992 the role of TANLET had to change as its core mission was achieved. Yet, the need to have in place a private independent human rights organization remained ever compelling. Against that background, the legal and human rights center was founded as an offshoot of TANLET, which since then ceased to exist.

The LHRC was established with a prime view to disseminate knowledge on legal and human rights issues to the members of the public which is lacking to the majority. The Centre was nevertheless established out of the realization that the majority of Tanzanians are devoid of the means to pursue justice in court, for lack of legal representation. In an effort to cater for the said needs, the Centre has embarked on a number of programmes including training grass-root trainers, training officers in the law enforcement

machineries. More over, the Centre has executed training programmes of civil society and local government leaders, and women members of the Parliament. As part of its sensitization programme the Centre runs a radio programme on the Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam, which enjoys a countrywide coverage. The Centre publishes manuals, booklets leaflets and posters on legal and human rights principles, focusing on the rule of law, constitutionalism and good social conduct. Nevertheless the Centre carries out legal researches in a number of legal and human rights areas in addition to making follow up on incidents of human rights violations and calling for redress.

OBJECTIVES OF THE LHRC

Vision

The LHRC has a vision of a just and equitable society.

The purpose of the LHRC is:

To create legal and human rights awareness and empowerment in the general public and in particular the underprivileged sections of the society through the provision of legal and civic education, **pro-bono** legal aid, conducting research and following up on human rights violations.

Specific Activities

To pursue its vision and mission, the LHRC aims at achieving the following specific objectives;

1. To disseminate legal and human rights knowledge to various groups in the society through training, publishing information materials and running radio and TV programmes.
2. To provide legal aid to indigent people or those people whose cases have special public interest.
3. To promote respect and observance of human rights in the society.
4. To create and promote public awareness in the field of environmental protection.

5. To conduct research on legal and human rights issues.
6. To use legal and human rights research findings to advocate for changes.
7. To provide on request consultancy services to governmental and non-governmental agencies provided it's within the spirit of society and educational objectives of the LHRC.
8. To promote consumer protection.
9. To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objectives or any of them.

Methodology of realizing the objectives

Aiming at realizing the above objectives the LHRC shall engage in the following:-

1. Participatory and conventional legal research methods to determine the educational needs of the target groups in the focused areas, identify the major legal and human rights issues involved and compile them and collect other information necessary to deal with the issue.
2. Participatory legal and human rights education and training of both grass roots communities and paralegal personnel with the capacity to service the immediate needs of such non-complex legal problems.
3. To create and join networks and alliances of the like-minded institutions e.g. NGOs universities, relevant research institutions, religions associations and law societies in order to lobby and advocate for the needs of the target groups.
4. Counseling, arbitration and litigation in respect of legal aid cases.
5. Production of publication and materials with educative legal and human rights contents.

CHAPTER FOUR

Activities for the year 2000

Legal Aid

The Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) established its first legal aid clinic at Magomeni area in Dar es Salaam in 1997. The legal aid clinic was busier this year than the previous years. The number of clients increased tremendously, thus necessitated expansion. With the funding from Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), LHRC under the Legal and Human Rights Network (LEGALNET) opened two more legal aid clinics one in Dar Es Salaam (Buguruni area) and another one in Arusha municipality in September and October 2000 respectively. The opening of the two legal aid clinics went hand in hand with the strengthening of the first one. The two legal aid clinics were purposely established to supplement the first legal aid clinic. The activities undertaken at the legal aid clinics include but not restricted to counseling, drafting legal and court documents, reconciliation, writing administrative letters and follow up, and representing clients in courts.

The Operation of the legal aid clinics

The legal aid clinics operate on their own schedule, the Magomeni legal aid clinic opens four times a week and the volunteer lawyers alternate. Four volunteers attend clients on Mondays and Tuesdays from 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. and four others on Thursday and Friday at the same time. Every Wednesday of the second week is set for consultative meeting/case conferencing and the third week is for administrative meeting. At Buguruni legal aid clinic Volunteers attend clients for two days, Monday and Friday from 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., likewise the Arusha legal aid clinic. In each legal aid clinic there is a full time legal officer who apart from supervising also attends clients on emerging issues out of clinic

hours. Also employed at each clinic are two guards, one custodian and a secretary. There are two volunteer advocates representing clients in court and the process are underway to recruit more. Apart from the expansion of the legal aid clinic, various guidelines have been prepared to enable volunteers and other Staff to smoothly manage their responsibilities and ensure quality services. Documents developed are; Office file management procedures, file information sheet, office file status report sheet, office file transfer sheet, introduction of clients from intake procedure guidelines, clients intake sheet lines of communication and accountability, clients financial eligibility guidelines, court representation guidelines, and geographical eligibility policy. Also developed is a manual on labour/employment issues.

Generally the old legal aid clinic and the new ones have been fairing well in terms of service offering. This has created more needs which is a big challenge. The following tables show the number of clients attended for the year 2000. In Magomeni legal aid clinic a total of 2897 clients were served while in Buguruni legal aid clinic a total of 112 were attended and in Arusha legal aid clinic 113 indigents were able to get legal aid through the three legal aid clinics. The number may seem big but if compared with the number of needy people in Tanzania it is very minimal.

TABLE A:
LEGAL AID PROBLEMS AND NUMBER OF CLIENTS BY GENDER –
JAN – DECEMBER 2000

MAGOMENI LEGAL AID CLINIC

Type of case	New Clients Total			Returning Clients			Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Matrimonial	26	54	80	65	123	188	268
Landlord/Tenant	21	9	30	23	19	42	72
Criminal	28	20	48	36	17	53	101
Probate/Inheritance	34	37	71	106	71	177	248
Employment	273	42	315	562	57	619	934
Civil	179	53	232	649	152	801	1,033
Contract	4	-	4	8	-	8	12
Land	29	15	44	72	29	101	145
Maintenance	4	3	7	22	27	49	56
Affiliation	1	2	3	-	-	-	3
Custody	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Human rights issue	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Defilement	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Refugee	2	-	2	9	-	9	11
Commercial	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
Children's rights	2	-	2	3	-	3	5
TOTAL	609	236	845	1,557	495	2,052	2,897

TABLE B
BUGURUNI LEGAL AID CLINIC: OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2000

Type of case	New Clients Total			Returning Clients			Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Children Rights	1	-	1	1	-	1	2
Civil	7	1	8	5	-	5	13
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Criminal	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
Employment	22	3	25	26	2	38	53
Human rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land	3	-	3	4	1	5	8
Land Lord and Tenant	2	-	2	3	-	3	5
Matrimonial	3	7	10	7	3	10	20
Probate	3	1	4	2	-	2	6
TOTAL	46	12	58	49	6	64	117

TABLE C:**ARUSHA LEGAL AID CLINIC : OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2000**

Type of case	New Clients Total			Returning Clients			Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Children's rights	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Civil	23	5	28	29	3	32	60
Criminal	2	-	2	2	-	2	4
Employment	7	1	8	7	1	8	16
Land	5	1	6	4	-	4	10
Matrimonial	1	8	9	-	7	7	16
Probate	2	1	3	1	2	3	6
TOTAL	41	16	57	43	13	56	113

Litigation

In this year the Centre continued to represent clients in court. Not all clients who qualified to be represented were represented. This is partly due to the absence of a legal aid certificate which is issued by the Chief Justice and partly because of paucity of volunteer advocates. However the two are being worked out through the system set and hopefully the problems will be overcome. Twenty one (21) cases were in court this year and the Centre had been representing its clients involved in each case. At the writing of this report three volunteer advocates have been engaged. This is yet another challenging areas which calls for more volunteer advocates to meet the increased case load.

Cases that went to court:

13 – were still pending in court.

6 – were finalized.

2 – advocate withdrew from representation because of lack of instructions from the clients.

Finalised cases;

•	Probate/Inheritance	–	2
•	Criminal	–	1
•	Child Custody	–	1
•	Civil	–	2
•	Total	–	6
			—
Total			6

Withdrawn cases:

•	Civil	–	2
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Pending Cases;

•	Civil	–	9
•	Matrimonial	–	1
•	Criminal	–	2
•	Employment	–	1
			—
Total			13

Samples of cases successfully litigated

1. Republic versus Shumbusho Byabato and Sakina Hamisi, Criminal Case No. 957/1999

Both the accused Shumbusho and Sakina in this case were minors and were jointly charged for theft before the District Court of Kinondoni, Dar Es Salaam. The accused were represented by a volunteer advocate who successfully argued in court of their innocence and they were acquitted on 30/6/2000.

2. Wrongful confinement of property

Ms. X had instituted a civil case in 1995 claiming repossession of her property. She came to the Centre for help after tireless efforts which ended in vain. She asserted that she built a dispensary at a village in Moshi district, Kilimanjaro region, with assistance from her friends in Germany through a registered trustees of a certain powerful organization, (the defendant). The dispute arose when she discovered that the money which was being sent did not reach her. She approached the defendant to find out where was the money in question. Surprisingly the defendant who rented Ms X the premises in which she operated her dispensary evicted her and took all the necessary assets of the dispensary. That case was pending in court for so long that she could not get her rights. After a volunteer advocate of the LHRC assumed the responsibility of representing her, on the 22nd August, 2000 the High Court made a preliminary order that the properties in issue be repossessed by Ms x and be inspected by the parties/valued to record any damage before restoration.

3. The Executive Secretary – BAKWATA versus Salum Ponda Civil Appeal No. 48/1999

The Centre through a volunteer advocate successfully represented one Salum Ponda who was employed by the Moslem Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA). Ponda was the Plaintiff (claimant) and the Council the Defendant in the inferior

court. The trial court ruled in favour of the Plaintiff. The Defendant was not satisfied, thus appealed to the High Court. After exchange of written submission from both parties, the High Court ordered the parties to meet together and try to settle the matter amicably. After a long correspondence between the parties finally the matter came to an end in the 5th December 2000 where a judgment by consent was entered into and the council was ordered to pay Tshs. 1,000,000/= as full settlement of the claims. The same was received by the Legal Officer of the Legal Aid Clinic on behalf of the client.

Legal and Human Rights Training

To realise its main objective of creating legal and human rights awareness to the general public, the Centre continued to conduct training at different areas to different group of people. Also done was follow up of past trainings.

Land Rights Training

The Land Rights Training under Land Management Program (LAMP) was done through a consultancy given by Orgut Consulting AB this began December 1996. The Centre managed to train 269 paralegals on land rights in Simanjiro, Kiteto and Singida rural Districts. Paralegals in Simanjiro District through coordination of the Land Management Project have been very active in passing the education to other people in their respective areas. This has raised awareness of the people in the area such that in one village they managed to unseat their village chairperson who was accused for mismanagement of the village land.

This year seven training on land rights were conducted in Kiteto and Simanjiro Districts, Arusha region and in Singida Rural District, Singida region. A total of 149 persons were trained. To some participants, this was their second training while others was their first training. The participants were enthusiastic and they were ready to protect and preserve their land from environment degradation and misuse. The problems they have is desertification, boundary conflicts, water and land scarcity. In one area almost all trees were cut down to create farms. To solve

these problems it was suggested that people should be involved in the process of planting trees, negotiating and settle border conflicts and lastly land to be divided according to use. Leaders at district and all levels below should be committed to supervise and coordinate every effort geared at improving environment.

Training of Trainers at Grassroots level

Since its establishment the Centre has been training trainers at community level. The training commenced in Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions but now it has been extended to Morogoro region. During this year two human rights retraining were conducted in Katesh, Hanang district and Yaeda Chini in Mbulu district in Arusha region. A total of 56 participants were trained. The training in Katesh was the fourth one after three others conducted since 1996. All these training focused on legal and human rights issues related to the area. Common problems noted in the area are land, gender based violence and discriminatory customs which people do practise. Concomitant with this was the assessment of the impact of the preceeding training. Changes were noted viz number of people's awareness on various human rights has raised e.g. most of women are now bold to demand their rights in various legal bodies. Female genital mutilation has dropped to some extent, increased number pupils in schools is noted and mushrooming of non governmental organisations which are focusing on community rights. The participants showed desire for the LHRC to continue training them especially to the individual and the established NGOs. It was suggested further that if possible LHRC should extend the provision of legal education to all villages and to the leaders of the CBOs through out Hang District. Some strategies were designed by the participants in furtherance of the education they acquired to their society. Such strategies are establishment of a joint network between all NGOs based in Hanang, forge a cooperation towards achieving progressive and sustainable economy and to establish areas in which each NGO will concentrate to avoid duplication to have a joint committee of coordinating and following of all activities conducted in Hanang by NGOs It was their anticipation that Legal

Officers from LHRC will whole heartedly continue to provide human rights education and consultation to NGOs and all network in Hanang district.

Follow up on Trained Trainers

This year was also for following up trainers trained at community levels to assess the impact and establish new needs if any. The trainers trained in Kilosa and Morogoro rural District in Morogoro region were visited. In Morogoro rural twenty two trainers had been trained and in Kilosa twenty seven were trained. The impact was assessed on what the trainees had done using the knowledge acquired in the training, whether the training was successful or not and how the community responded to the training, and problems they encountered in conducting the training themselves.

In Kilosa some trainers had conducted training in their areas of residence and even beyond. After the training the impact was noted. People were ready to go to court, something which could not be done before. They are now questioning decisions affecting their lives, for example some people are in undisturbed occupation of abandoned sisal plantations for over twenty years. They were told by the authorities to shift to an overpopulated village. They challenged that decision and refused to give bribe. People now refuse to give bribe and can disclose those who receive bribes. Wives have got courage to sue their estranged husbands for instance in Twatwatwa village a widow was denied her forty cows, she lodged a complaint in the court and her right was ascertained. Inheritance was an issue that was brought to light. Four women in Twatwatwa village had problems in inheritance. They were advised by the trainees to go to court where they succeeded to get their rights. Two women had courage to contest in local elections and were elected members of the village government. On the question of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) the trainees and the community reached a consensus that FGM is a human rights violation and it is not beneficial to women health and the community as a whole.

In Morogoro Rural the trainees did conduct training as well. The impact was that people especially women came to them for legal advice. For instance one Maasai woman was advised to go to court to obtain letters of administration following the death of her husband. She went to the Primary Court in her area and she was granted thirty cows, eight goats and custody of their two children. In some areas like Melela village the trainees organized three classes in each of three village to train their people in human rights twice a week. The impact noticed was that domestic violence has been reduced because men fear to beat their wives, some women took the issue to the police. Many people do contact the trainees for various legal advice.

However the trainees were not free from problems. Noted problems were such as long distance between villages where training was intended outdated customs still linger in their community, lack of training materials, it was difficult to reach people because they live in scattered settlements and FGM is carried out secretly.

Generally there is an attitudinal change brought by the training in all the areas where it was conducted. However, the goal of having effective paralegals has not been achieved because the local NGO APDOM which was assigned to coordinate the paralegal activities did not effectively monitor them as a result each one was conducting training on his/her own without coordination.

LIST OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES : TABLE D

Date	Place	Number			Type of activity
		M	F	Total	
30 th May – 3 rd June 2000	Kilosa and Morogoro rural				Follow up of TOTs
5 – 9 June 2000	Kiteto	16	16	32	Human Rights retraining – TOT
24 – 28 July 2000	Katesh, Hanang	23	17	40	Human Rights retraining – TOT
10 – 14 July 2000	Yaeda Chini, Mbulu	25	10	35	Human Rights retraining.
17 – 21 July 2000	Partimbo, Kiteto	17	5	22	Land Rights training
18 – 21 Sept. 2000	Orkesumet, Simanjiro	16	11	27	Land Rights Training
24 – 28 July, 2000	Olboloti, Kiteto	11	7	18	Land rights training
23 – 26 September, 2000	Simanjiro	22	7	29	Land rights training
16 – 20 October, 2000	Terrat, Simanjiro	14	6	20	Land Rights training
9 – 13 October, 2000	Lengatei, Kiteto	10	8	18	Land rights training.
2 – 6 October, 2000	Matui, Kiteto	19	3	19	Land rights training.
4 – 8 December, 2000	Singida	14	7	21	Land rights training.
11 – 15 December 2000	Singida	15	9	24	Land rights training.
TOTAL		199	106	305	

Human Rights Training workshop

Training workshop on human rights awareness and sensitization were conducted to different groups in the country. The Primary court Magistrates, police and prison officers and political party leaders are amongst the group trained. There were two workshops on report dissemination for the killings by the state agents in Serengeti and the study of police brutality in Zanzibar. The workshops were well received and appreciated by the groups involved. All of them made requests to the Centre to conduct such training regularly. The Political party leaders were able to discuss the role of political parties in respecting and promoting human rights irrespective of their different political ideologies and or policies.

Six political parties were represented. For the police the non commissioned officials received the training on human rights and appreciated it. They vowed to put human rights standards in practice to improve policing activities. Both the police and prison officials declared that they will not be seen as state agency only but also as party of the community which they serve. They expressed their desire to teach their fellow officers at their respective stations.

LIST OF HUMAN RIGHTS WORKSHOPS: TABLE: E

Date	Place	Number			Type of activity
		F	M	Total	
3 rd – 7 th January 2000	Tanzania Episcopal Conference	28		28	15 Police officers and 13 prison officers from Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Arusha, Coast, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya.
6 – 10 March 2000	Russian Cultural Centre	16	13	29	25 Police officers of Dar es Salaam and 4 media people
3 – 7 April 2000	PPF Building	11	25	36	24 Primary Court Magistrates of Dar es Salaam and 12 Media people.
2 – 6 May 2000	Golden Rose Hotel, Arusha	15	10	25	25 non commissioned police officers of Arusha.
10 th May 2000	Russian Cultural Centre	9	15	24	Serengeti Killings report dissemination.
28 – 30 June 2000	PPF Building	30	7	37	Political Party leaders
27 th July 2000	Russian Cultural Centre	25	12	37	Information sharing – Zanzibar Human Rights Situation.
TOTAL		134	82	216	

Trainers

The Training project was facilitated by the LHRC members of Staff and part time trainers from peer organizations.

The Trainers were;

Helen Kijo-Bisimba	-	Executive Director
Evod Mmanda	-	Legal Officer
John Wallace	-	Legal Officer
Projectus Rwehumbiza	-	SAHRINGON National Coordinator
Francis Stolla	-	Legal Officer
Monica Mhoja	-	WLAC Executive Director
Jane Magigita	-	Part time Volunteer from WLAC
Julien Mafuru	-	Part time Volunteer from WLAC
Yusto Dotto	-	Human Rights Trainee
Joan Teri	-	Human Rights Trainee

Follow up on human rights violation.

Follow up of human rights violations is one of the activities of the LHRC. Issues of violations came to the Centre's knowledge through the media or direct reports. The LHRC made the follow up in different ways. Press release was issued to condemn the use of excessive force by the police in Zanzibar. Moreover the physical follow up was done to verify the reported allegations of human rights violations.

The Study on Police Brutality in Zanzibar

The Legal and Human Rights Centre sent one of its staff to carry out fact finding regarding the police crackdown against alleged vagabonds and drug abusers in Zanzibar. In those cases people were detained for a couple of days and sometimes set at liberty without any charge being preferred against them. Later police

invasion, looting, beatings and property destruction were carried out systematically by the police against CUF members.

A Number of people had their houses broken into by police officials, whereby every inmate could be beaten indiscriminately, some of them maimed and some properties including money in cash taken away. In the same exercise about seven branch offices of the CUF were broken into and every thing inside broken into pieces. The study conducted in the isles established that there had been arbitrary arrests, assaulting and maiming civilians which resulted into death of one of the victims, destruction and confiscation of property. About 200 people suffered simple injuries while 51 of them sustained grievous injuries as a result of which one civilian was reported dead. It was affirmed that the property valued at Tshs. 50,000,000/= was stolen and destroyed in the hands of the police. Dissemination workshop of the report was conducted and other human rights organization and stake holders took part. Among the recommendations made at the workshop was that NGOs should pressurize the government to do thorough investigation of police violation of human rights in Zanzibar.

4.2.5.2 A Primary School girl impregnated by a Head teacher at Madesa Primary School Bagamoyo

Information reached the Centre through Radio Broadcast on the 18th August 2000 that a standard seven Primary School girl one Ms. Mwatabu Juma was impregnated by a head teacher one Idd Mkila of Madesa Primary School. A legal officer was assigned to investigate the issue and come up with a report. The findings were that the unfortunate girl was raped by the teacher, she got pregnant as a result and the matter was reported to the relevant authorities. The farther of Mwatabu, Juma Roman took the matter to the ward education coordinator who requested the head teacher to convene a school committee meeting. The meeting did not direct their mind to the issue but rather jumped to non issues like school fees, school contributions truance and examination fees which the father owed the school. Surprisingly the head teacher, instituted criminal proceedings at Chalince

Primary Court against Mr. Roman for insulting him and non payment of the fees and truance .Mr. Roman on the other hand lodged a complaint at the same court against the head teacher for impregnating his daughter. Mr. Roman was found guilty and convicted to three months imprisonment. However the conviction was latter quashed by the District Court on revision. The head teacher's case was determined and he was not found guilty of the offence. Mr. Roman filed a notice of appeal to challenge the court's decision. To date he has not yet been availed with copies of proceedings and judgment to prepare his appeal. The Centre encouraged Mr. Roman to proceed with the request of copies of the proceedings and judgment before resorting to some other steps. The question of impregnating primary school girls is a criminal offence under the National Education Act 1978. The Centre continues with the follow up.

Report of Zakayo Salum's Case

This issue was a human rights violation which was followed up and was reported in the 1999 annual report. However, the matter was pending in court and the prosecution claimed they could not trace Zakayo who is the complainant to come to court to testify. Zakayo is the key witness to a case against his assaulter. The LHRC decided to look for Zakayo and he was found in his home area in Singida and he was not aware of the dates the case was coming as he never was issued with summons. He testified but two other witnesses have not testified. The matter is still pending in court and the Centre is following it as an interested party.

CHAPTER 5

THE ELECTION MEDIA MONITORING PROJECT

Background information and Objectives

Tanzania had general and civic elections in 2000, civic education is one of LHRC's training programs. It was however envisaged that the Centre could provide civic and voter education as special activities in 2000. However, it was not possible to secure funds for the planned activities which was to be carried out countrywide through eight zones in which the Centre is already working under the Citizen's Coalition project. In the programme it was planned to monitor the media institutions on how they cover election matters. It was possible to monitor the media in Tanzania from July 2000 throughout November 2000 and to issue reports every month as well as a final report.

The Objectives of the project

- To draw the attention of the public to the media to enable it to participate in monitoring the media reporting on the election issues.
- To enable the media improve and balance their reporting by releasing monthly reports.
- To establish training needs and areas of improvement in media institutions.

The media was targeted, since the LHRC firmly believed that media has a great role to play in informing the public on what is happening as well as educating it on the different issues. The aim was therefore to enable the media to assess and improve its performance.

The LHRC being a human rights organization undertook this project from a human rights point of view. It was clear that the election is a human rights issue which is vital to people as it allows them to participate in their government. These rights are provided for

in the International Bill of Rights as well as the Constitution of Tanzania under the Bill of Rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights article 19 is clear on the freedom of expression and information. This is also reiterated under articles 18(1) 2 and 21(1) (2) of the Tanzania Constitution. Article 21 of the Tanzania Constitution is also guaranteeing the right for Tanzanians to participate in their government and the electoral process.

The media is recognized as having a vital role to play in informing, educating and mobilizing members of the public. If does not perform this role properly the public may not be able to enjoy the rights mentioned to the extent of full satisfaction.

The Methodology and Progress

i) Media organizations monitored

It was decided that a certain number of media organizations be monitored as it could not have been easy to monitor all the media institution since the media in Tanzania has expanded significantly following liberalization policies. However the chosen media institutions served as was representative of the media in Tanzania as it was mainly those with wide geographical coverage and popularity The two categories of media earmarked for monitoring were; Electronic media – radio stations and television stations, Print Media, news papers; English and Swahili, Daily, weeklies and afternoon papers.

In total four television stations were monitored. Independent Television (ITV), Dar Es Salaam Television (DTV), Coastal Television Network (CTN) and The Tanzania Television (TVT). Three Radio stations were monitored; Radio Tanzania Dar Es Salaam (RTD), Radio one and Radio Free Africa. For Print Media; English Papers – 3 dailies and 2 weeklies, Swahili papers – 5 dailies and 4 weeklies. Evening papers 3 dailies.

Themes monitored

Not all the themes were monitored. Those that were monitored were identified looking at the news stories, commentaries, features and visuals. This helped to analyze and range the nature of reporting in terms of fairness, unfairness or simply ignoring some issues.

There were periodic themes which depended on special events in the election calendar. For example the themes of opinion polls in civic elections and in Parliamentary elections featured in the media in July but did not appear in the following months.

There also were constant themes which featured throughout the monitoring period of five months. These were such as the electoral commission which was at the center stage of the election activities. The major themes which featured prominently in the media and were;

6. Party Politics – with 2293 stories
7. Presidential elections 1476 stories
8. Media/Journalists in Elections 1373 stories.
9. Government in Elections 1054 stories
10. Parliamentary elections 725 stories
11. Electoral Commission 678 stories
12. Opinion Polls Parliamentary Elections 484 stories
13. Voter Registration 302 stories
14. Corruption 291 stories
15. Election General 186 stories.

Each theme was analyzed to see how it was reported and whether it received enough coverage depending on its importance in the Electoral processes or whether the involved stakeholders received the same coverage fairly or not.

Reportage

There were six monitors, two for each media. The monitors had the task to listen, look read and then document all the election features. This was done daily. For the Television and Radio it was from 6:00 a.m. to 12:00 midnight.

After they got the raw stories and features a consultant went through the information and made an analysis. The analyzed information was then prepared into a report by the LHRC Staff and the Executive Director had the role of finalizing the report and issue a press release or conduct a press conference. Press release on of the reports was issued to the media concerned and other media organization which were not monitored, to NGOs, government institutions and to the public. The 1st report was issued in August through a Press Conference. The 2nd report was issued in September and 3rd report was issued in October the 4th and 5th reports were issued in December by press releases while the final report was issued in December through a press conference.

Key lessons from the Media monitoring Project

The LHRC has learnt some lessons from this project which has provided an insight on the Center's role in raising awareness on legal and human rights not only to the general public but to the media too. Generally we observed the following:-

- One of the objectives of the project to draw attention of the public on media coverage of the elections was met. This was in a way, facilitated by the media institutions themselves, which gave significant coverage to the monthly reports on the project. As news on the monthly reports began to hit newspapers headlines and got broadcasted by the electronic media with effect from August 2000, members of the public became aware of some issues related to the media coverage of the elections.
- The project enabled the media to engage in self-assessment and improve on some aspects of reporting. In the first place media institutions showed appreciation of the exercise of having their performance monitored by a neutral institution. As

soon as the July report was published, some newspapers and radio stations which were not included among the media to be monitored, approached the LHRC expressing concern about their exclusion. These included the religious – oriented media like Msema Kweli and Al Noor Newspapers as well as Radio Tumaini.

- Regarding learning some lessons from the project assessment, we noted for example that when the October report observed that the media had performed poorly during that month as far as reporting on corruption in elections was concerned, the situation improved in November. Of course there were several reasons which brought about an increase in stories on corruption in elections in November, but the LHRC’s criticism in the October report must have played a role.
 - State owned media are normally pro-government and could not change during elections.
 - The media owned by specific political parties also normally serve the interests of the owner and, consequently, take sides in such crucial events like elections.
 - Some private owned media also seemed to work in favour of the government and the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), either to get some favors or in fear of being de-registered, or both.

The above was evident on the reports made after the LHRC’s first report in August when the Mzalendo Newspaper carried a whole page on the report but with the heading that “LHRC has praised the Ruling Party for being transparency”, which was not the case, we had to write to them refuting the heading but the news were already out.

- The LHRC discovered that there is need to provide periodic on the job-training and re-training courses to journalists to enable them to improve the skills. Some

of the weaknesses noted in the course of monitoring media performance in election coverage include;

- (i) Failure to balance news coverage as reflected in some stories where, for example one political party made accusation against a rival party.
- (ii) Writing news reports without authentic sources and clear evidence of some facts or allegations contained in stories.
- (iii) Lack of follow up on stories, thus leaving readers and listeners in suspense after breaking a controversial story.

While undertaking these short courses and workshops to prepare media functionaries to play a better role in the 2005 elections, the LHRC will take the opportunity to enlighten the journalists on human rights issues and how to identify them in the course of doing media coverage.

CHAPTER SIX

THE ARUSHA OFFICE

Background

In 2000 the LHRC resumed its work in Arusha region. This as noted in the previous chapters is historic given the work done by the Legal aid Committee of the University of Dar Es Salaam in the Region and the notable human rights ignorance and legal literacy needs in the area. After the first training with the pastoralists leaders in 1994, the 1995 activities of the Centre were directed to in six areas in Arusha and part of Kilimanjaro region. The training of paralegal continued from 1995 to 2000. This work had to be sustained and new needs arose which have to be fulfilled and the Centre saw this as their role since they initiated and carried out the project in the area. In 1997 the Arusha office was opened. The aim was to move the Centre's activities closer to address the identified needs throughout the region. Unfortunately the office had to be closed after one year for administrative reasons.

The lessons learnt however made it possible to reopen the office in September 2000. The people in Arusha need the services of the Legal and Human Rights Centre in the areas of information on legal and human rights, legal aid as well as training in human rights., This was the major reason for the re-opening of the office.

Organization of the Arusha Office

This office is not a branch but a sub-department of the Legal and Human Rights Centre. As such it falls under the legal and Human Rights Monitoring Department. It is headed by a Legal Officer who is on full time basis and responsible for the day to day managing of the office. The Legal Officer is also responsible for the planning of the activities of the office and for the carrying out of the already planned activities.

The office began with a legal aid clinic which is one of the core activities of the office. The other core activities is follow on Paralegals trained in the four districts in the region i.e. Hanang, Ngorongoro (Loliondo), Mbulu (Yaeda Chini) and Kiteto. The office has the duty to identify needs and make needs assessment in other areas in the districts where the Centre can work. Currently the Legal Officer is heading an office, with four support staff (full time) and four Legal Officers who are on voluntary basis. The challenge of the LHRC is to ensure the office is operative and is working not in Arusha only but in the whole Northern zone i.e. Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Mara regions.

Activities to be carried out by the Arusha Office

- The legal aid clinic.
- Helping in opening paralegal aid units in Loliondo, Hanang and Kiteto.
- Strengthening the Paralegal work in Yaeda Chini, Mbulu, Hanang, Loliondo, Kiteto and Simanjiro districts.
- Expanding LHRC work in Karatu, Monduli, Babati, Arumeru districts and Northern zone regions of Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Mara.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7. Publication by the LHRC

Repression Report .

The fourth Repression Report was printed and distributed. It is entitled “Right to Life”. Newspaper survey. January 1997 - December 1999 . This report is useful to researchers and interested readers. It briefly show how the absolute rights to life was simply violated. It is a starting point to research on the area.

Cover

The fifth Repression Report was printed and distributed. It is entitled “Labour and Employment issues”. This report is based on a research conducted in various bodies involved in labour issues including the Industrial court of Tanzania, The organization of Tanzania Trade Unions (OTTU), International labour Organization (ILO) and Ministry of Labour. The report is a very good reference material by researchers, legal practitioners, trade unions as well as employees.

Cover

Private Motion by a Member of the Tanzania Parliament: Parliamentarians Guide (1)

This booklet has been prepared by LHRC for the members of Parliament upon their request for a simplified booklet on the procedure on how to table a private motion before the National assembly. This booklet has been written in both English and Kiswahili language. It is of use even to ordinary citizens to move their members of parliament to take up their problems for the attention of the house.

*Cover***Rushwa na Haki za Binadamu (Corruption and Human Rights)**

This is a Swahili booklet intended to show the public especially the ordinary citizen's how corruption is an obstacle to realization of human rights.

*Cover***Makosa ya Kujamiiana na Sheria yake (Legal provision of Sexual Offences)**

This is another Swahili booklet published and distributed by LHRC. This booklet is intended to enlighten the populace on the sexual Offences or offences against morality and the relative law based on the sexual offences special provision Act 1998 and the parts of the Penal Code Chapter 16 of the laws of Tanzania.

Cover

CHAPTER 8

CITIZENS COALITION ON A NEW CONSTITUTION

Background information

The Citizen's Coalition on a New Constitution in short CCNC is a voluntary alliance of non-governmental, religious organizations and private individuals, which advocates for a new constitutional consensus in Tanzania. To date the coalition is made up of more than 65 members, the majority of whom are non-governmental organizations.

The CCNC was formally founded on 29th October 1998 at Bahari Beach Hotel, at a meeting of human rights NGOs, following the resolution of a consultative meeting that was held between 26th and 28th October 1998 at Bahari Beach Hotel. The LHRC was appointed by members to coordinate the activities of the coalition and as such it works as a Secretariat of the Coalition.

Broad Objective

The overall objective of the CCNC is to advocate for a new more democratic constitution, befitting the current political pluralism and democratic governance and coming from people's participation.

Specific objectives

- (i) To sensitize the general public on the meaning of the constitution and how it bears on their day to day lives.
- (ii) To lobby the government leaders and parliamentarians in order to have them adopt the coalition agenda.

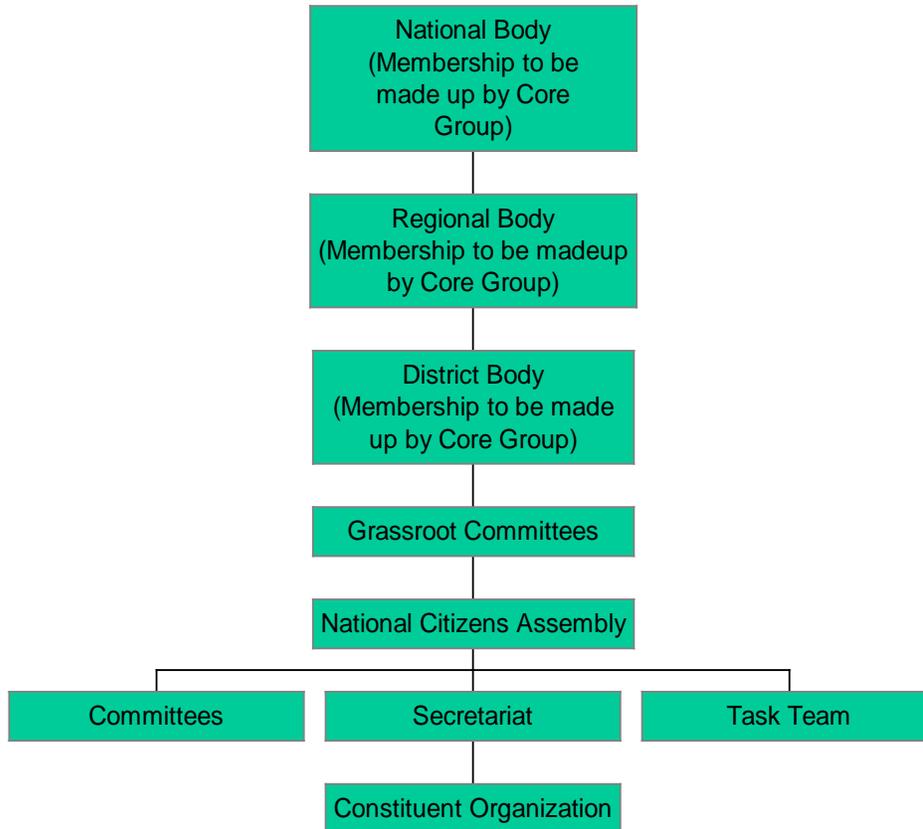
Membership:

The membership for the Coalition is open to organizations as well as individual persons. Currently, CCNC members are NGOs, CBOs working for human rights environments, gender, women, youth, disabled, and the media issues and people in their individual capacities. All geo-political regions are represented in the Coalition. More specifically currently members are from Dar Es Salaam, Coast, Zanzibar, Pemba, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Mara, Kagera, Mwanza, Kigoma, Tabora, Dodoma, Singida, Morogoro, Iringa, Mbeya, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Mtwara, Lindi, Tanga and Shinyanga, Regions out of 64 members, 35 are individual persons while 29 are NGOs, CBOs and religious organizations.

Organizational Structure

The highest decision making body for the coalition is the convenor's meeting. This is made up of all coalition members which meets once annually, and any time as and when necessary. It makes policy decisions of the coalition and sets its direction.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE CCNC



Executive Committee

This is a planning body of the coalition. It meets once quarterly. Its members are appointees of the Convenors meeting. The following are current members of the CCNC Executive Committee;

Helen Kijo-Bisimba (LHRC)- Chairperson.

Ezekiel Massanja (LHRC) – Member

Alex Mgongolwa (WLAC) – Member

Deus Kibamba (HAKI ARDHI) - Member

Naomi Kaihula (TGNP) – Member

Tumain Slaa (TAWLA) Member

Achievements

The Coalition have registered a number of achievements since its inception. The following can be marked;

1. Production of information materials;

The materials produced are 48,000 copies of the booklets on constitution, 1000 copies of trainers guide booklet, 45,000 copies of posters on 3 topics on constitutions and democracy. 8000 constitutions were purchased and distributed to the members in the zonal meetings.

2. Convenors meeting

A total number of 3 convenors meetings have met since 1998. The meetings receive and assess activity report from the Secretariat, adopt work plan for the year and make decisions on different issues touching the constitution.

3. Executive Committee Meeting.

The Executive Committee Meeting have been convening once quarterly. Their role is to make plans on the implementation of the coalition programmes.

4. Training

A total number of 8 workshops was conducted in every geo-political zone across the country from 13 March 2000 to 20th April 2000. The zonal workshops was an avenue to further stretch the coalition to the people on zonal levels who agreed to work in their zones to regional, districts and ward level.

5. **Influencing the change in 13th Constitutional amendments.**

The Centre joined hands with other members in the NGO coalition on the commission for human rights and good governance, to advocate for changes in the bill. As a result of that efforts the bill was improved.

Future Plan

The Secretariat is currently embarking on fundraising activities for a 5-year plan programme, which will include strengthening of the zonal initiatives through the established zonal and regional committees, carrying out a major public education and campaign programme on constitutional reform.

CHAPTER NINE

The LHRC in the New Millennium

As we began the millennium it is our motto to reach the horizon with a human rights Agenda. We are feeling that we have the obligation as part of a civil society organization in Tanzania to ensure that human rights are being realized to every human being in Tanzania. Sky should not limit us in our determination to bring about the realization of a Just and equitable society. Human Rights culture should and must be the Tanzania culture and the LHRC wish to take the lead towards this vision.

Among our core values is respect for human dignity and human life legal avenues and other undertakings are being used by the Centre in ensuring respect for human dignity and human life.

The programmes which we have been doing and we will continue to do are as follows;

- Human Rights generally.
- Women's rights.
- Children's rights.
- Marginalized groups.
- Local government in Mara region

These are being done through the;

Outreach work:

- Paralegal training and strengthening law enforcers training and local government training and local government training -----
- Political party leaders and civil society leaders training.
- Radio Programme (DARUBINI).

Legal Aid and Human Rights Monitoring

- Operation of legal aid clinics in Dar Es Salaam. The Centre maintain the current two clinics in Magomeni and Buguruni and is looking forward to opening a new clinic in Temeke district.
- Operation of the Arusha Legal Aid Clinic and plan for opening district legal aid units in Arusha.
- Identify test cases and pursue them.
- Monitoring of human rights.
- Establish a systematic method of receiving information of human rights abuse and a response mechanism throughout the country.
- To pursue all the identified abuse already in place to its end. Re: Zakayo Salum Case, Serengeti Killings, Karagwe Killings and Zanzibar human rights situation.

Research, Documentation and Publication

- Research is to continue as part of our work by identifying research issues each year and work out a strategy after the findings.
- To continue with the work already identified by research i.e. FGM, Labour laws, Child abuse.
- Establish a library and a documentation center for human rights.
- Publish human rights reports and human rights information
- Establish and maintain a database and set a website

Networking

- This is an important part of our work. The human rights networks, Legal networks and the Constitution coalition will continue to be our priority and any new networking in areas of advocacy on matters of human rights.

Administration

The LHRC is planning to have its own home (building) which is spacious and can cater for all the work envisaged. The building can house the documentation center (library) and a data bank. The Centre will need more personnel if its work has to grow as envisaged.

So a full time Researcher will have to be employed to head the Research Department. Finance Assistance and Administrative Assistant as well as programming assistant. Fundraising for the activities and programmes is an ongoing exercise for sustaining the programmes, projects and activities of the Centre.

CHAPTER 10

NETWORKING

In pursuit of its objective namely to network with public interest and human rights organizations universities, other research institutions etc the Centre allies with a number of institutions. The major ones include the CCNC, SAHRINGON, the FGM Task Force, the LEGALNET, WILDAF and FEMACT.

CCNC

As explained in the previous chapter, the Centre hosts CCNC to which is a member. In the year 2000 the Centre coordinated CCNC Executive Committee quarterly meetings which planned for execution of the coalitions programmes. Moreover, the Centre coordinated and took part in the facilitation of the 8 zonal workshop in which about 320 Tanzanians were trained on democracy and constitutional rights. This was followed by the convenors meeting which was held at Bahari Beach Hotel. In that meeting members assessed the development of the coalition and were satisfied with the functioning of the Secretariat. The meeting adopted the purposed advocacy strategy for five years and mandated the Secretariat to fundraise for its implementation.

SAHRINGON

As a host of the Southern African Human Rights NGOs Network (SAHRINGON), Tanzania Chapter, the Centre continued to facilitate the activities of SAHRINGON. These activities included convening members Annual General Meeting, organizing capacity building workshop on networking and human rights, issuing monthly human rights reports, and convening quarterly Executive Committee meetings which operate as planning fora, for implementation of SAHRINGON programmes. The Secretariat was also involved in fundraising campaign for its programme on installation of a website and

further members capacity building in human rights and information technology for the year 2001.

The FGM Task Force

The Centre is also coordinating the activities of the FGM Task Force. This Task Force is made up of civil society groups with the purpose of waging a campaign against the practice of female genital mutilation as it is nothing short of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment against women folk. In the reporting year the Centre coordinated a number of activities namely development of Plan of Action and fundraising for its implementation. Nevertheless the clients coordinated the Task Force meeting, which adopted the plan of action.

Through the assistance of Urgent Action Fund the Centre made a follow up on allegations of forced surgery on 3 girls of 13, 14 and 15 years who prior to their fate had sought refuge to the police, but ended up being subjected to the practice even by the police itself. As a result of that follow up the Centre is coordinating preparations of a court case, along with advocacy campaign against the practice.

Legal Aid and Human Rights Network (LEGALNET)

The Centre is one of the members of the LEGALNET. Others are Women's Legal Aid Centre, (WLAC), Legal Aid Committee of the University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA), Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA), and Environmental and Human Rights Care Organization (ENVIROCARE). The Centre is represented in the LEGALNET Steering Committee. The Centre takes part in the LEGALNET activities and benefits significantly from its services. In the reporting year, the Centre had its three staff members trained in information technology, under the Members Capacity building programme. Moreover, following the restructuring programme of the Network, the Centre is now coordinating the LEGALNET activities.

Other Alliances

The Centre also joined hands with other human rights partners under the alliance and networks of WILDAF , Social Watch Programme, National Ethics Committee and Fem Act.

Our work and the Media

- Through the reporting period the Centre has been working with the media by inviting Journalists in various activities of the Centre. A Journalist from Radio Tanzania traveled to Kiteto, Arusha with the Centre's training team and he brought out a lot of human rights issues which were announced in the News and the Darubini Programs of Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam. A journalist from Radio One also traveled to Orkesumet, Simanjiro where he made reports made the District more known and various issues related to development and human rights were aired and even written on newspapers. The Centre received Media coverage following the press releases and press conferences which were done in the course of the year. The Centre personnel participated in radio programs and TV programmes such as Mwangaza (RTD), Darubini (RTD), General on Monday (DTV), Perspectives, Hamza Kasongo Hour (DTV), Ijue Sheria, Jarida la Wanawake (ITV).

All these media events served as avenues to further enlighten the public on legal and human rights issues. Through the Media the LHRC has come to be widely known by people all over the country. This is evident through the letters sent from various regions with questions and requests on a wide range of issues.

MAP OF TANZANIA

To appear at the every end of the report.

NEWS PAPER CLIPS