



ANNUAL REPORT 2021



LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

ANNUAL REPORT | 2021

Cover Photo: Showing participants of the focus group discussion during monitoring visit in Songea rural, Ruvuma region.

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THE YEAR 2021 AT A GLANCE

LHRC FACILITATED ACCESS TO JUSTICE BY SUPPORTING



16,355
Clients

82%
Of our
projected
target



39% Women
accounted for



61% Men predominantly
constituted

Increase from last year's plan

30%



We won **219** Disputes in various
courts and tribunals

Which is an
increment of **70%**
from 2020.

The Legal Aid Act 2017 and the Legal Aid Regulations 2018 required LHRC to provide paralegal training



134
Paralegals Support
complied to Legal Aid Act



75 Male (56 %)



59 Female (44 %)



LHRC has **33** Paralegal Units in various districts across the country
Total of **649** members, female members accounting
for **53%** of all members, which is a remarkable
representation of women.

Clients supported in Courts and tribunals



Among the
2446
Cases handled

50 % of both males
and females were equipped
with legal counsel

Equating to
14 %
of clients.

Empowerment



860
Female Concilors



580
NPA-VAWC

104
SWOs

Women Councillors Supported to Participate
in the Governance of Local Government

Human Rights Violations



1830
Incidents

52%
Were Female
Related



48%
Were Male
Related

Depicting a total increase of **12%** by 2020.

SOCIAL MEDIA

In 2021, we received



85,430 Profile views
4,634,068 Reach



14,984
New followers
on Twitter



54,420
Users



19,220
Likes on Facebook

4,373
Subscriptions

HakiTV
Kwa Jamii yenye Haki na Usawa

83,174

Viewer engagements
on HAKI TV.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATIONS

LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
IEC	Information Education and Communication
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
VAC	Violence against Children
VAW	Violence against Women
VAWC	Violence against Women and Children
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EACJ	East African Court of Justice
BoD	Board of Directors
AGM	Annual General Meeting
ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
CAT	Court of Appeal of Tanzania
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
CHRAGG	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
COVID19	Coronavirus Disease
HIV	Human Immune Virus
LGA	Local Government Area
UNFPA	The United Nations Population Fund
MCT	Media Council of Tanzania
EJAT	Excellence in Journalism Awards in Tanzania
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
TV	Television
FM	Frequency Modulation

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIR

I am delighted to present our Annual Report for 2021 on behalf of the LHRC Board of Directors. This year, LHRC strived to improve the state of human rights in Tanzania while responding to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The experiences of this year were considered an opportunity to rethink our program implementation strategies, given the times and public needs trends.

I am proud of the advances which LHRC has impacted in our 2019-2021 Operational Plan over the last three years, particularly among the beneficiaries and clients we have touched through our interventions, reiterating that LHRC is a trusted partner in the CSO arena, especially in these trying times.

Audit review performance and manage risk

The Board monitored the organization's performance, and its budgets and financial statements and established the Internal Audit function to strengthen Financial Management systems.

Looking forward

The Board will continue with the oversight role to the organization through review, and update of polices and system according to

the need alongside increasing public empowerment, working on repressive laws to improve the state of Human Rights in the country towards a justice and equitable society.

Special Thanks

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to our distinguished Development Partners, including the Swedish Embassy, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, the Embassy of Ireland, the Embassy of Finland, and the Ford Foundation, among others, for their unwavering support for our cause. Without their generous and fervent support, LHRC's efforts would have been in vain. The Board of Directors is strongly dedicated to the Organization's oversight role, review, and update of policies and systems in response to changing needs, priorities, and operational context.

The Board of Directors is grateful to our dedicated team, who remained laser-focused and adaptable to our purpose despite the high demands and risks. Their commitment is inspiring, and we are confident that we will attain our strategic objectives. The Board of Directors will continue to fervently advocate for human rights promotion, respect, and protection.



Hon. Justice (Rtd)
Barnabas Samatta
Chairperson
LHRC Board of Directors



The Board of Directors is grateful to our dedicated team, who remained laser-focused and adaptable to our purpose despite the high demands and risks.

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

As we finalize our Operational 2019/2021 plan and the first phase of our Strategic Plan 2019-2024, I am honored to share our Annual Report for the year 2021, as we grow stronger, unwavering, and agile, in striving for "A Just and Equitable Society."

We further facilitated access to justice by supporting 16,355 clients, that is 82% of our projected target, women accounted for 39% of our overall clientele while men predominantly constituted 61%. This is an increase by 30% from last year's plan.

Successfully advocated for the drafting of regulations for various policies that are Human Rights sensitive and require implementation and training of Justice Actors are among the major program milestones reached for the year 2021.

Further to that we signed different MoU with the government specifically the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MCDGEC); this will Strengthening ties with government actors to create more platforms for awareness-raising and legal and policy reforms particularly those affecting women, children, and People with disabilities.

As coordinator of the UPR process in Tanzania, we collaborated with other civil society organizations and drafted a report that was presented to the United Nations

Human Rights Council. We further followed up the implementation of the recommendation by the United Republic of Tanzania and we noted embracing progress with approximately 43 % of the UPR recommendations implemented.

There is a positive outlook on the civic space, particularly in terms of freedom of expression, association, and assembly, as evidenced by the current President's political will to commence reviewing all laws that jeopardize media freedom and freedom of expression, as well as the release of the previously suspended mainstream press.

Looking ahead, LHRC will continue to ensure that women, children, and other marginalized groups, such as Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), are represented, and that gender equality is at the forefront of its operations and administrative efforts. While gender mainstreaming remains at the center of LHRC's cause, we strive for a just and equitable society.

I would like to use this opportunity to convey heartfelt gratitude to our grassroots partners (Human Rights Monitors and Paralegals), the government and its national and local officials, other key stakeholders, the LHRC Members, Board of Directors, and our dedicated members of staff. Your unwavering support is the bedrock of LHRC's accomplishments, and we enthusiastically anticipate future collaborations.



Anna Henga
Executive Director
LHRC



I would like to use this opportunity to convey heartfelt gratitude to our grassroots partners

WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO

OUR BACKGROUND

The Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) is a Tanzanian human rights advocacy organization founded in 1995 as a non-governmental, voluntary, non-partisan, and not-for-profit sharing organization to empower and enlighten Tanzanians about their legal and human rights.

LHRC has four offices, namely: the head office located in Kijitonyama, Dar es Salaam; a model legal aid office situated in Kinondoni, Dar es Salaam; and two sub-offices one located in Arusha and the other in Dodoma Regions.

LHRC's operations are extensive, spanning all 138 districts of Tanzania's mainland, with specific interventions in Zanzibar. LHRC has a presence in remote parts of the country, made possible through its well-designed programs, promoting awareness and providing support to enable citizens to re-imagine their communities and capacitate them in settling some disputes amicably, without resorting to protracted judicial proceedings.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

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



OUR VISION:

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



OUR MISSION:

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



OUR VALUES:

Integrity
Accountability
Equality and Diversity
Transparency
Professionalism
Volunteerism and Voluntarism



AGM:

Our highest organ, the Annual General Meeting (AGM), comprises 120 members. The AGM convenes annually and has three main functions: appointing the Board of Directors, appointing external auditors, and reviewing audited accounts.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Our Board of Directors comprises 9 members, 67% of whom are female and 33% of whom are male. Board members have various professional backgrounds, including legal, media, human rights, and finance.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report provides an overview of the LHRC's operations in the year 2021. The report particularly highlights activities executed during the last year of implementing our operational plan 2019/2021, in line with LHRC's five strategic objectives. Our initiatives aimed to raise legal and human rights awareness among rights holders and duty bearers, as we strive to improve accountability, respect, and protection of human rights.

The LHRC's social media presence has enabled us to reach audiences across platforms for advocacy and awareness-raising purposes. We aim to disseminate relevant knowledge on legal and human rights issues, spark debates on similar topics, and empower those who gain such knowledge to disseminate it to others. In 2021, we received 4,634,068 impressions, 85,430 profile views, and 14,984 new followers on Twitter; 54,420 users and 19,220 likes on Facebook; and 4,373 subscriptions and 83,174 viewer engagements on HAKI TV.

As part of our mission to increase access to justice for indigent persons through the provision of legal aid and supporting the work of paralegals, LHRC facilitated access to justice by supporting 16,355 clients, that

is 82% of our projected target; women accounted for 39% of our overall clientele while men predominantly constituted 61%. This represents a 30% increase from last year's plan. It is however observed that the number of women has been stable over the past three years with a slight increase of 1% to 2% annually. LHRC has won 219 disputes in various courts and tribunals, which is an increment of 70% from 2020.

Approximately 74% of the recommendations submitted by LHRC to the Parliamentary Permanent Committee for Legal and Constitutional Reforms were accepted and adopted in 2021. The Land Disputes Courts Act established alternate dispute resolution in land disputes to the ward land tribunal, this marked a fundamental shift in the country's land-justice administration and is expected to minimize the number of complaints and improve land-related access to justice.

In 2020, the LHRC noted an increase in the police station and media reporting of human rights violations and grievances. Human Rights Monitors in the Haki Kiganjani digital system reported 1803 incidences of GBV in 2021. Female-related issues accounted for 52 %, while male-related issues accounted for 48

%, with an overall increase of 12 % by 2020. LHRC followed up on the implementation of the recommendations provided in the Tanzania Human Rights Reports, and as noted, 31% were fully implemented by the government and various stakeholders while 36% were partially implemented. Another notable achievement in the area of women's rights protection is the Tanzania Police Force's incorporation of the category of femicide in crime statistics. The incidence of femicide will be better reported and responded to as a result of this. The government also

incorporated 10 recommendations for the Law of the Child into a bill to guarantee the child's safe adoption and protection. According to a comparative analysis of the UPR recommendations published by the United Nations Human Rights Council, the United Republic of Tanzania adopted 43% of the UPR's recommendations. The focus of the analysis was on the contribution report of the United Nations and Civil Society Organizations.

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The United Republic of Tanzania is a multiparty republic consisting of the mainland region and the semiautonomous Zanzibar archipelago, whose main islands are Unguja (Zanzibar Island) and Pemba. The Population of the country is rapidly growing, at the rate of 2.7 per annum. Estimation of the population according to the National Population and Housing Census of 2012 is 43,625,354 in Mainland Tanzania and 1,303,569 in Zanzibar, whereupon women making the majority at 51.3% and male at 48.7%.

2.1. Civil and Political Rights in Tanzania

Several laws continue to be a thorn on freedoms of assembly and association in Tanzania, including the Political Parties Act, as amended in 2019, and the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act (BRADEA), which was amended in 2020. The amendments made on these two laws have been faulted for adhere to international standards on freedoms of

assembly and association, particularly the tests of necessity, legality, and proportionality under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966 and other key human rights standards such as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981 and the Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa, published by African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on 10th November 2017.

The existence of restrictive laws and regulations such as the Media Services Act of 2016, the Cybercrimes Act of 2015, and the Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations of 2020, continues to be a major barrier to inclusive enjoyment of freedom of expression.

Some of the legislation on freedom of expression, such as the Cybercrimes Act 2015 and the Online Content Regulations 2020, also restrict freedom of expression online.

On average, over 700 people have been killed by angry mobs each year in Tanzania in the

period of 2015 to 2020. In 2020, police recorded 443 incidents of people killed by angry mobs. In 2021, the Tanzania Police Force stated a total of 239 mob killings had occurred in the period of January to August 2021.

Amendments made in the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act (BRADEA) in 2020 raised eyebrows in Tanzania and beyond, given its ramifications for human rights protection, including its curtailment of freedom of association.

1.1.1. Restrictive Laws and Regulations

These laws have been said to contribute to the declining of internet freedom by criminalizing freedom of expression online, including through the introduction of licensing requirements for internet users, including bloggers and citizen journalists. Moreover, limited gender sensitivity to Persons with Special Needs is another barrier which limit their access to information.

1.1.2. Laws Restricting Freedoms of Assembly and Association

In June 2020, the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association expressed concern over the amendments, noting that he feared the amendments gravely limit the ability of civil society and individuals to defend the rights of vulnerable individuals, groups, and communities and are in violation of Article 22 of ICCPR (freedom of association). He noted that public interest litigation forms part of freedom of association, especially for CSOs working to protect or defend human rights and playing an important role in the society by making the voice of the voiceless heard. He also rightly noted that the amendments contradict the national jurisprudence on public interest litigation, making reference to Articles 13(6), 26(2), and 30(3), as well as the 1994 High Court decision in the case of *Rev.*

Christopher Mtikila v. Attorney General.

The Non-Governmental Organizations Act of 2002 also contains provisions which curtail the freedom of association of NGOs. The key concern is provisions which grant too many powers to the Registrar of NGOs and threaten NGOs' freedom of association, including deregistration of NGOs.

2. 2. Women, Children and PWD's

Tanzania has ratified several conventions that protect the rights of women and girls. Several obligations arise from these conventions, the goal being to ensure women and girls enjoy their human rights, as guaranteed under the international bill of rights, equally with men and boys. Among the obligations are to all forms of discrimination against women through appropriate legislative, institutional and other measures and taking take appropriate and effective measures to address all forms of violence against women. While Tanzania has taken various steps to promote women's rights, several obstacles continue to hinder effective realization of women's rights in Tanzania. In 2021, violence against women (VAW) and discrimination were the two key issues that prevented women in different parts of the country from effectively enjoying their rights.

In 2020, incidents of violence against women documented by the police increased by nearly 3000 incidents compared to the year 2019. In July 2021, the Director of Criminal Investigation (DCI), Camilius Wambura, revealed that a total of 15,131 people were subjected to GBV in the period of January to June 2021, a decrease of 4,209 people (21.8%) compared to the same period in 2020. He noted that during this period.

In 2021, safety and security of women and children raised alarm in terms of protection

of their rights. Key issues that jeopardized their safety and security include killings of women in different regions for reasons such as witchcraft suspicion and intimate partner violence fuelled by jealousy, and sexual and physical violence against children. Most of the incidents of violence against women and children (VAWC) continue to occur at home. Home has become the most dangerous place for women, who constitute majority of homicide victims worldwide killed by partners or family.

PWDs are more vulnerable to violence compared to other vulnerable group in the community. They faced different forms of violence, including physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence. In 2021, violence perpetrated against PWDs included trafficking and economic exploitation, and sexual violence.

Women and girls are the major victims of human trafficking in Tanzania. According to a 2020 study by Daughters of Mary Immaculate (DMI), 97% of human trafficking in Tanzania is conducted internally, with children in the ages of 12 to 17 being the major victims. 74% of the victims are girls.

In 2021, the Government increased protection efforts, including coordinating information sharing among departments, identification of victims, and placing victims in government-vetted shelters run by NGOs.

1.2.1. Intimate Partner Violence and Killings

In Tanzania, IPV, especially in the form of Intimate partner femicide (IPF), has become a serious concern, with implications on the right to life, right to health, and freedom from violence. Women have been the major victims of IPV and killings. For instance, in 2019 and 2020, LHRC documented a total

of 44 incidents of women who were killed by their intimate partners. Jealousy has been the main driver of such killings, with 23 out of 32 incidents (72%) documented in 2020 motivated by jealousy. In July 2021, the Tanzania Police Force reported that in the period of two months it had arrested 275 people implicated in murders, including 21 incidents of killings of intimate partners motivated by jealousy.

2.3. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

In 2021, the situation of economic, social, and cultural rights slightly deteriorated/worsened, mainly due to the impact of Covid19. Various challenges continue to hinder effective realisation of social, economic, and cultural rights, including budgetary constraints; delays in disbursement of funds; partial disbursement of funds; poor working conditions; unemployment; shortages of workers; and shortages of equipment, tools, and facilities.

In 2021, the Government continued to take measures to ensure progressive realization of the right to education. However, several challenges persist, which hinder effective realization of this right, including budgetary constraints, shortage of teachers, shortages desks and classrooms, shortage of toilet holds, violence against schoolchildren, long distance from school, child marriage, child pregnancy, and quality of education.

In November 2021, the Government lifted ban on pregnant schoolgirls and teenage mothers, allowing them back into mainstream education. In the aftermath of this positive move by the government, the debated shifted to how the decision can effectively be executed.



01

SECTION 1: IMPROVING RIGHTS HOLDERS'
& DUTY BEARERS' UNDERSTANDING AND
RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

SECTION 1

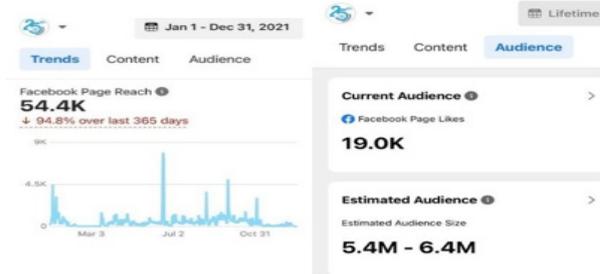
IMPROVING RIGHTS HOLDERS' & DUTY BEARERS' UNDERSTANDING & RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977, has several obligations to safeguard and promote human rights at the international, regional, and national levels. In light of this, the LHRC has focused its development initiatives on increasing understanding and respect for Human Rights among right holders and duty bearers. This has been accomplished through the use of effective and participatory media, collaboration with paralegals to ensure strong and inclusive grassroots representation, human rights monitoring and response, and inclusive formal training.

2.1. Increased public awareness of human rights through inclusive communications

The media has been a crucial and effective collaborator in raising public awareness and disseminating key human rights messages. In this regard, the LHRC used a variety of media, including mainstream and social media, to raise awareness. During the reporting period, gender-sensitive communication was implemented, which included the use of inclusive communication platforms and media to accommodate the needs of visually impaired persons and those with hearing impairments, such as the use of braille texts and sign language interpreters.

Social Media Engagement

SOCIAL MEDIA REACH		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,634,068 impressions 85,430 profile visits 14,984 new followers in 2021 	<p>With a mobile internet penetration of 29 million (almost 50% of the population) and over 5 million people (8.9%) in Tanzania using social media, LHRC continues to effectively engage platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube to raise awareness and promote human rights.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaching 54,420 users 19,220 likes 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaching 4,373 subscribers Engagement of 83,174 viewers in 2021 	

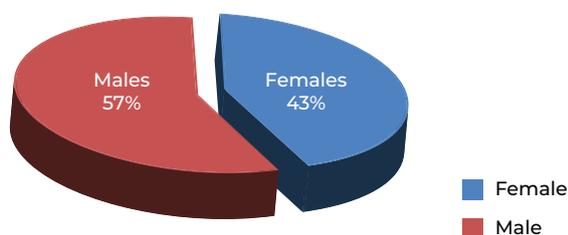
The LHRC's social media presence has enabled us to reach audiences across platforms for advocacy and awareness-raising purposes. Our aim is to disseminate relevant knowledge on legal and human rights issues, spark debates on similar topics, and empower those who gain such knowledge to disseminate the same to others.

1.1.1. Strengthening Journalists' Human Rights Capacity

The LHRC, in collaboration with the Tanzanian Media Council (MCT), endorsed the Excellence in Journalism Awards (EJAT) in the Human Rights and Good Governance category in 2021. Newspapers, radio, television, and new online media were among the media platforms included in this category. Two winners emerged from the newspaper and radio platforms and these were Nipashe newspaper's Sanula Rensus Athanas and EFM radio's Lucy Lalika. The journalists are currently serving as LHRC's ambassadors.



Picture 1: Ms. Felista Mauya (LHRC's Director of Empowerment and Accountability) presents Nipashe's Sanula Renatus with an Award for Best Human Rights Journalist.



Furthermore, the LHRC empowered 112 (48 female and 64 male) journalists in 2021 to use their training in media laws, land, and child rights to enhance awareness-raising campaigns in local communities. There was a slight disparity in the Male (57%) to female (43%) ratio, but not by a significant margin. Based on historical trends in the media sector, it appears that future investments in media beneficiaries will prioritize females to achieve gender parity.

Benefits Of The Journalist Training

My name is Musa Juma, and I'm a known human rights activist and journalist from Mwananchi magazine (bureau chief Mwananchi communications limited Arusha). I'm also a graduate of the LHRC's training program for journalists interested in human rights advocacy. Law of the child, land laws, criminal law, and the

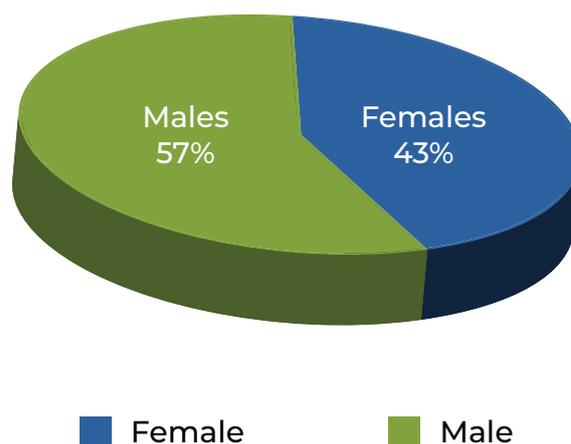
Cyber-crime Act of 2015 are some of the important areas in which I gained expertise. I benefited substantially from the Media Service Act of 2016 and others that defend human rights, and I fully comprehended them.

Despite the fact that I do not have a legal background, I have developed a strong interest in the law and am actively involved in educating my fellow journalists about laws and their flaws. In addition, I am able to adapt my reporting and writing styles in light of contemporary legal issues and comply with them.

I was able to comprehend key challenges in our constitution, the driving force behind these challenges, and the necessity for reform to systematically address the key challenges and comply with international human rights standards that Tanzania has ratified as a result of these training.

2. 2. Youth are knowledgeable, motivated, and confident on human rights issues

The LHRC provided training of trainers (ToT)



to 228 matrons and patrons of human rights clubs, with females accounting for 43% of all participants and males accounting for 53%. The trainees then empowered a total of 6,840 youths on various human rights issues, accounting for 95% of all youth in our

human rights clubs. The LHRC envisions attaining a gender balance of 50/50 patrons and matrons, however, this goal has not been accomplished due to the uneven distribution of teachers across schools and learning institutions.



Picture 2:Participants of the ToT Training organized in June 2021 for Patrons and Matrons of Tanga Schools.



Picture 3:Felista Mauya (LHRC's Director of Empowerment and Accountability) in August 2021 during one of the Backstopping to Human Rights Clubs Bagamoyo

A. SUCCESS STORIES

INSTILLING A CULTURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AMONGST YOUTH: THE USE OF ARTS TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS

LHRC documented the positive experiences of human rights club members of Mlongwema Secondary School in the Tanga region's Lushoto District, which demonstrates the youth's increased confidence in human rights issues. Rehema Abdullatif and Ajika Kalanje took personal initiatives to apply their talents to amplify the campaign against the death penalty and promote girls' rights, respectively, through marvelous drawings and poems. These young ladies are active members of human rights groups, and their knowledge and passion for human rights inspired them to turn their knowledge into artworks that visualize human rights.



Picture 2: Rehema Abdullatif and Ajika Kalanje, two brilliant artistically talented female students from Mlongwema Secondary school – Lushoto – Tanga



Picture 2: Participants of the ToT Training organized in June 2021 for Patrons and Matrons of Tanga Schools.

The documented self-initiative from human rights clubs resonates with the African Union's (AU) theme of the year 2021 titled; 'Arts, Culture and Heritage: Levers for Building the Africa we want' which calls for the use of creative arts to foster Africa's growth and transformation.

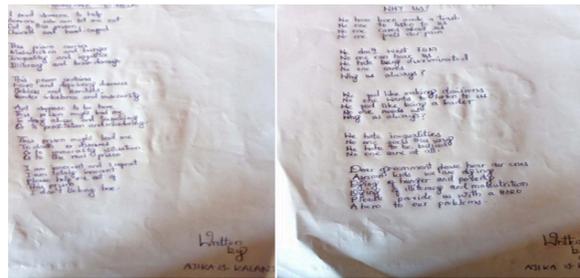


Figure 2: A poem extract depicting human rights challenges faced by young girls and prisons, and the community they envision is portrayed as one that preserves human rights and recognizes the rights of women, especially in decision making.

MR. SHAFFII RUGINE WAS INSPIRED TO ESTABLISH CLUBS DRIVEN TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS.

Mr. Shaffii (30) is a Mzumbe University alumni of the Human Rights Club. During and after his studies, Shaffii was an ardent ambassador for human rights. He was driven to use his experience to launch human rights clubs in Lushoto, where he worked as a legal officer for the Lushoto District Council, in 2021. He approached the LHRC with his proposal, which was eventually accepted, and ten (10) human rights clubs were founded in four (4) wards of the Lushoto district in the Tanga

region, five (5) in primary schools and others in secondary schools. LHRC will mentor these clubs in partnership with the Lushoto District Council office and as directly quoted; "I am passionate and driven to launch new human rights clubs to bring awareness to young schoolgirls and boys, the rich experience I obtained through my membership in the Mzumbe Human Rights Association capacitates me to operate these clubs," This is a remarkable narrative of how access to human rights knowledge inspires others to pass down such knowledge to younger generations. In Singida, a youth who founded a paralegal unit was documented as another inspirational story by Human Rights Club Alumni.



Picture 5: During the backstopping visit to Lushoto Human Rights Clubs in Lushoto

A MEMBER OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS CLUB APPOINTED AS A UNICEF CHILD RIGHTS AND GENDER ADVOCATE.

LHRC is thrilled that their documentation of the achievements realized in empowering youths via human rights education, has attracted the interest of other organizations, which are currently engaging LHRC trainees. Mr. Derrick Absalom is the Secretary-General of the Mzumbe Human Rights Association, and UNICEF Tanzania has named him the champion of children's rights protection and promotion. "I am really glad to be a member of the HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION since it provides us with a unique visibility opportunity and trains us to be effective ambassadors in society." I am delighted to be one of the 8 Tanzanian youths selected to represent our

ideal and optimistic attitude toward our country's growth." Said Derrick.

2. 3. Supporting Paralegal activities for Community Mobilization

The Legal Aid Act 2017, which recognizes and defines the work and tasks of paralegals, was implemented by the government in recognition of the important role that paralegals play in improving access to justice in local communities.

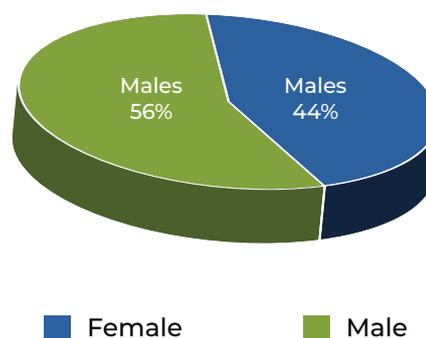


Figure 3: Sex Ratio of Trained Paralegals

Paralegals are LHRC's direct link to the grassroots, and our paralegal program aims to support their quest to improve access to justice for those who cannot afford legal representation. In response, the Legal Aid Act 2017 and the Legal Aid Regulations 2018 required LHRC to provide paralegal training to 134 paralegals, 75 of whom were male (56 %) and 59 of whom were female (44 %), to boost their capacity to provide legal aid and contribute to the goal of improving access to justice in impoverished communities.

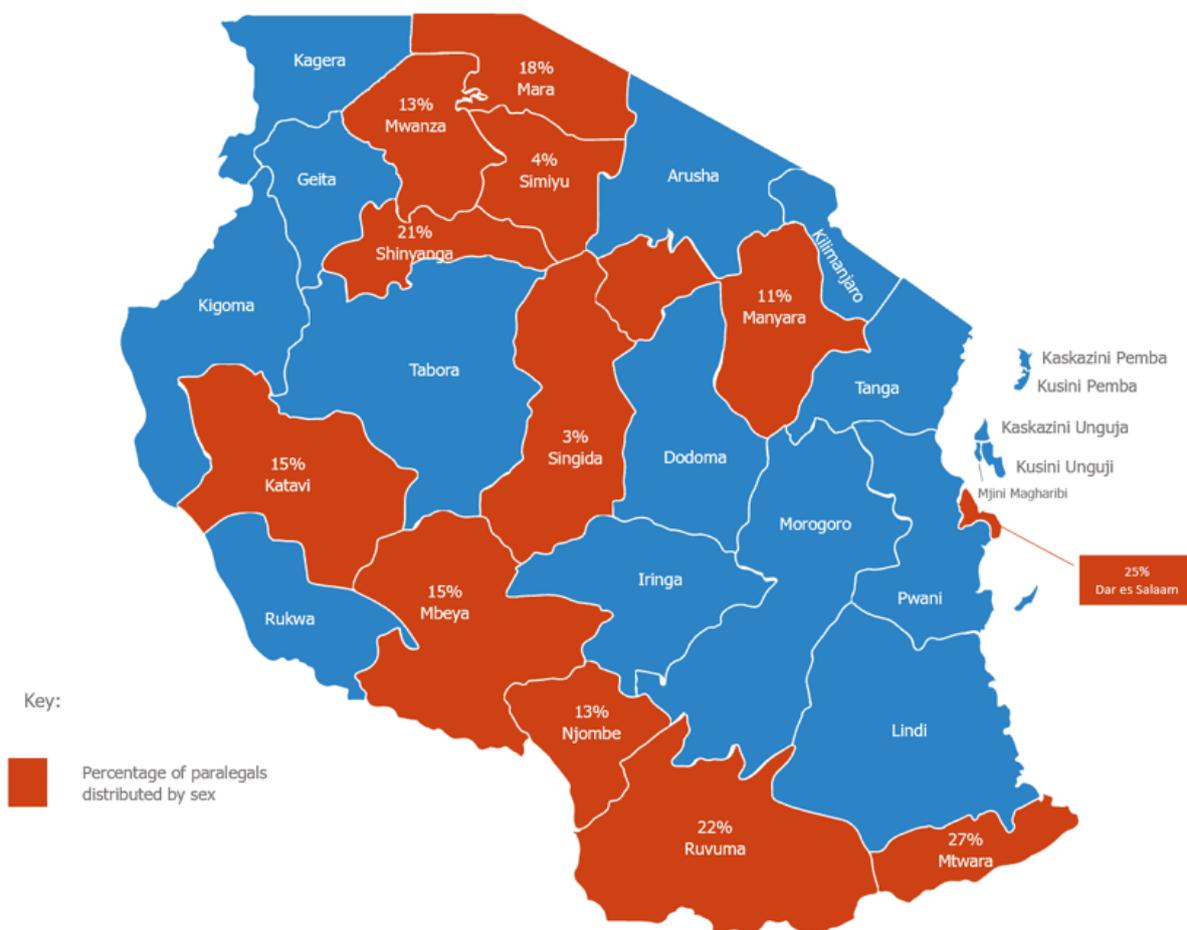
LHRC currently has 33 paralegal units in various districts across the country, with a total of 649 members, female members accounting for 53% of all members, which is a remarkable representation of women. Presently, the LHRC is supporting 15 paralegal units (45 %) and 170 members (26 %) to fully register and comply with the Legal Aid Act 2017, the rest are in the final stages of registration.

Paralegal Identification and Recruitment

We identified and recruited 407 paralegals, with 57% being male and 43 % being female, as part of our grassroots outreach and effort to strengthen our paralegal units. This was in an endeavor to fill the void left by inactive paralegals, form new units, and narrow the gender gap. Before recruitment, the male-to-female ratio was 70% to 30 %, and affirmative action was necessary to raise the number of paralegals in areas where women's

representation was particularly low, such as Dar es Salaam, Manyara, and Shinyanga. However, barriers such as women's reluctance in joining paralegal units were encountered, presenting a hurdle to achieving our projected goal of a 50%/50% ratio. This is possibly attributed to cultural norms and higher women's illiteracy rates in comparison to legal requirements. To transform these women, therefore, the LHRC's ongoing gender mainstreaming efforts are critical.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEX IN REGIONS FOR PARALEGALS IDENTIFIED BY LHRC IN 2021





02

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

SECTION 2

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

2.1. Enhancing Access to Justice Through the Legal Aid Programme

In 2021, LHRC facilitated access to justice among 16355 clients depicting an 82% achievement of the projected target; the clientele constituted 39% women and 61% men, portraying a 30% increase from last year's plan. However, the number of women beneficiaries has been stable over the previous three years, with a minor annual growth of 1% to 2%. The graph below summarizes the output of a three-year analysis of sex data.

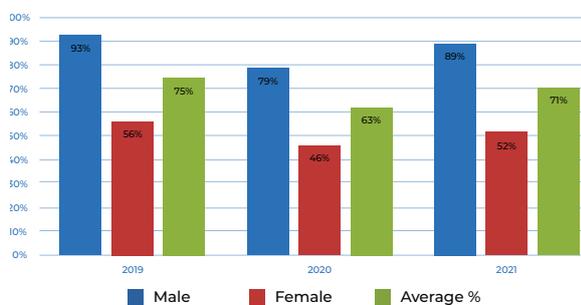


Figure 4: Distribution of Legal Aid Clients attended by Sex according to the assigned target between 2019-2021.

According to the graph, a greater proportion

of male clients were reached in comparison to their female counterparts. Furthermore, data reveals that we have achieved 70% of the projected target on average over the last three years. Due to the lower number of clients in 2020 as a result of COVID-19, offices were forced to close for three months. Following the drop in COVID 19 incidence in 2021 however, there was a 31 % increase in clients, which is comparable to what was achieved in 2019. However, in pastoral communities such as the Maasai, women have filed but are represented by their brothers, sons, and other male relatives, as demanded by cultural norms and customs.

Clients Attended by Case Category

Land cases were the most prevalent for the past three consecutive years, accounting for 41% of all cases, followed by employment (31%), and marital discord like divorce, child support, custody, and other family-related matters, accounting for 14 percent of all cases. Probate cases account for 8% of all cases

handled, and the average of other cases is 6%, as summarized in figure 3 hereunder.

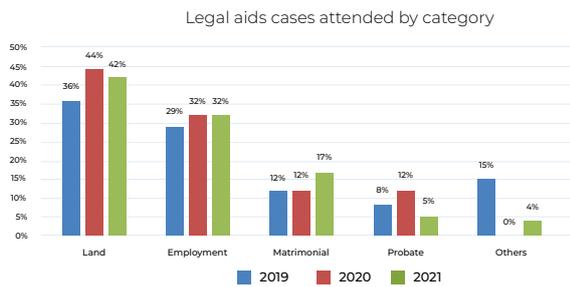


Figure 3: Distribution of Clients attended by case categories between 2019-2021

According to the study, women only constitute 37% of those involved in land disputes, demonstrating that male supremacy still exists in Tanzania, with women having restricted access to and ownership of resources. It was also discovered that women are excluded from household decision-making and are burdened with other domestic responsibilities, such as reproductive obligations, which inhibits them from reporting or obtaining legal assistance in land disputes.

Of all the 32% labor disputes, 22% were reported by women while 78% were reported by men; this signifies educational disparities across genders; and demonstrates that women enter the labor force with less educated and thus fail to compete with their male counterparts, other issues like sextortion, male-dominated jobs, and the gender inequality continue to challenge women existence in the labor market, and yet push them into short term employment and unpaid care work.

In marital disputes, women account for 75% of recorded cases, while men account for only 25%. This is the consequence of the preceding: women suffer the most when marriages fail due to a lack of waged employment, resource ownership, and gender inequality. Child care commitments, enduring abuse, and community expectations all contribute to women's

marital difficulties. Ineffective matrimonial laws also limit women's access to justice in this area, rendering them particularly vulnerable to social and economic problems.

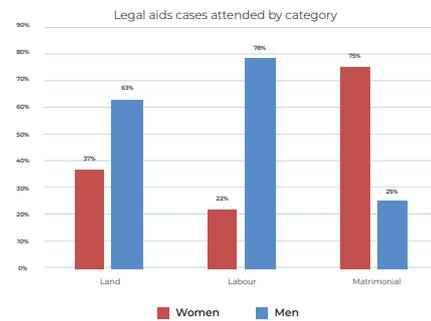


Figure 5: Distribution of Sex in Clients attended by Case Categories

Clients supported in Courts and tribunals

Among the 2446 cases handled, 50 % of both males and females were equipped with legal counsel to submit various matters before the courts/Tribunals on their own, equating to 14 % of clients. The empowerment was predominantly done depending on the nature of the client's case and the legal basis of the case.

Regardless of client empowerment for self-representation, marginalized groups and the needy still require assistance in courts and tribunals; a total of 483 clients were represented in Courts/Tribunals and of these, 200 (34%) were female and 283 (66%) were male. In addition to representation, a total of 3827 documents (2292 for males and comparable to 60%, and 1535 for females, equivalent to 40%) were drafted and filled out in various courts and tribunals.

Vulnerable Group Self-representation

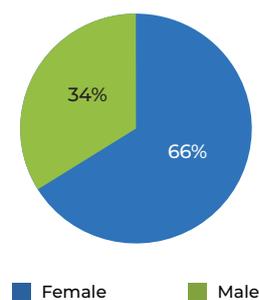


Figure 6: Distribution of Vulnerable Groups by Sex

Vulnerable Group Self-representation

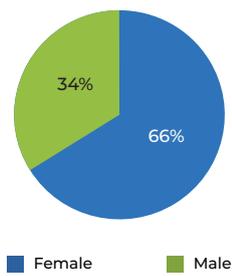


Figure 7: Documents drafted and submitted

Distribution of cases Won in Courts and Tribunals

LHRC won a total of 219 cases in various courts and tribunals as detailed below;

Case Category	% Of case category
Land	42%
Labour	17%
Civil	13%
Matrimonial	14%
Children Rights	3%
Probate	8%
Criminal	3%

Regarding gender, the ratio of females to males in land cases correlates to the ratio of males to females in legal aid clinics and mobile legal aid, where males are twice the number of females.

Case Category	% of Females	% of Males
Land	30%	70%
Labour	38%	62%
Civil	36%	64%
Matrimonial	48%	52%
Children Rights	57%	43%
Probate	42%	58%
Criminal	43%	57%

Table 1: Distribution of won cases by categories in 2021.

The table above demonstrates a significant variation in men's and women's access to

justice, with women frequently observed as settling for childcare care roles and men predominantly occupying productive positions.

Client satisfaction survey

We performed a client satisfaction survey during the period under review to determine how satisfied our clients were with the service rendered by our legal aid clinics. The survey's primary objective was to establish our clients' level of satisfaction with our services and identify areas for improvement, and best practices for improving the quality of our legal aid services.

According to the survey, 85.3 % of our clients were satisfied with the services they received from the administrative and reception staff, 70.5 % with the services received from their lawyer, 59.6 % with the time taken to receive services from legal clinics, and 67.3 % with the lawyers' prior preparation and attention to detail. Overall client satisfaction is at 70.6 %, down from 73 % in 2020. The downtrend is attributed to variations in consumer expectations and at LHRC, we strive to meet client expectations to the best of our ability, taking into account disparities in clients' backgrounds, traditions, cultures, and educational levels.

Table 3: Client satisfaction survey 2019-2021

Client satisfaction survey	2019	2020	2021
Administrative and reception services	85.30%	87.40%	85.30%
Services offered by Lawyers	70.50%	72%	70.50%
Time is taken to receive services	59.60%	62%	59.60%
Lawyers' preparedness and keenness	67.30%	68%	67.30%
Overall satisfaction	70%	73.30%	71%

Source: Client survey reports.

STORIES FROM OUR CLIENTS

RIGHT TO LIFE REGAINED, THE CASE OF WEMA BONIFACE

Wema Boniface Mgendi was represented by the LHRC and was acquitted of all criminal charges filed against him by the District Court of Bunda in Bunda. Wema (now 30 years old) was provided legal representation through the LHRC Legal Aid Scheme after his private parts (penis and testicle) were hacked off while he was in police custody. Initially, he was charged with assault in Criminal Case No. 152/2019 and attempted suicide in Criminal Case No. 151/2019. All cases filed against him were fabricated and executed with malice to conceal the identity of the perpetrator who hacked off his private parts. Wema Boniface Mgendi was acquitted of both charges of attempted suicide on 5/5/2021 and allegations of assault in Criminal Case No. 152/2019. We have currently served the government with a 90-day notice for compensation for police brutality.

ABUSE OF POWER CHALLENGED, THE CASE OF ROSE DANIELSON

Our client, Rose Danielson was granted legal representation under the LHRC Legal Aid Scheme. She was attacked and assaulted by the Haydom Village Executive Officer (Adella Kente) at Haydom, Mbulu. Adella Kente Haydom, also the Village Executive Officer, abused her power by fabricating and filing a case in Dongobesh Primary Court under Criminal Case No. 10 of 2021, alleging that Rose Danielson had assaulted her. She was convicted of assaulting the Ward Executive Officer by the Dongobesh Primary Court following the hearing of the case. On the 10th of June 2021, Rose Danielson received her judgment in Criminal Appeal No. 02 of 2021 from the District Court. The conviction and sentence were both reversed by the District Court during an appeal hearing.

RECOVERING LOST LAND, THE CASE OF EUTROPIA ADRIAN

Our client Eutropia Adrian and her family inherited

a total of 6 acres of land, with each family member receiving a total of 2 acres. There were three rightful heirs, including Eutropia Adrian, the only female in the family. The dispute began in 2017 when one of our client's brothers, Kaitan Adrian, invaded the land of our client, Eutropia Adrian, claiming it as his own. Our client's attempts to resolve the matter amicably faltered, therefore she filed a complaint with the Sinoni Ward Tribunal, which was registered as Land Complaint No 21 of 2017. Her brother's only argument was that women cannot inherit landed property. Our client won the case, and we supported her in filing for execution at the District Land and Housing Tribunal in Arusha (Misc. Land Application No 126 of 2020). The jury granted our client the property. Her brother Kaitan Adrian, disgruntled with the decision to transfer over the contested land to his sister, filed an appeal against the Misc. Land Application No. 126 of 2020 execution order. The land appeal no 21 of 2021 was assigned to the honorable Mukama resident magistrate of Monduli Resident Magistrate Court with Ext Juris, however, the appeal failed since the appellant Kaitan Adrian did not adduce any grounds to fault the execution order. The court, therefore, upheld the decision, and the land was declared our client's lawful property.

In appreciation of our support, Eutropia is quoted as "I would like to express my gratitude to LHRC for representing me and helping me reclaim my land following a series of threats and harassment."

Strategic Litigation for Legal and Policy Reforms

During the period under review, the government responded to all strategic cases filed with preliminary objections. The Solicitor General's preliminary objections in eight cases were dismissed, indicating that our drafting skills have improved significantly as a result of lessons learned from previous errors. There were recurring objections of frivolous and vexatiousness, implying that our previous claims were filed solely to harass or injure

another party on baseless grounds. The Judges' panel decided on Alexander Barunguza Vs. HELSB & Attorney General High Court of Tanzania (Main Registry) at Dar es Salaam Misc. Civil Case No. 16 of 2021 that this type of objection should never be heard in court again because "one cannot determine whether a matter lacks merit without going into merit," which is prohibited during the preliminary objections stage.

At the High Court of Tanzania (Main Registry) in Dar es Salaam, in the case of Legal & Human Rights Centre vs. Minister of Finance & Attorney General. In Misc. Case No. 28 of 2021 (mobile money transfer levy), it was decided that imposing a criterion on corporate bodies, such as financial institutions (whose core business is mortgage and defaulter litigation), is absurd because a bank would require a board meeting for each suit, and thus a severe warning was issued on the misuse of this objection.

Legal and Policy Reforms Through Bill and Law Analysis

The LHRC successfully pushed for the amendment of several laws, as summarized hereunder:

LAW	ISSUE	AMENDMENT
Higher Learning Students Loan Board Act	10% Penalty, 15% deductions and 6% Value Retention Fee	The Amendments included a Repeal of the 10% Penalty and the 6% Value retention fee. This will make it easy for loan beneficiaries to pay their loans without a 10% penalty and the loan will not be subjected to a 6% retention fee which affected many loans beneficiaries.
The Electronic and Postal Communication (Online Content) Regulations, 2020	The definition of 'internet café' was detrimental to internet café operators and users, thus jeopardizing the right to information	Repelled the word Internet café
The Electronic and Postal Communication (Radio and Television Broadcasting) Regulations of 2018	Seeking approval from the Tanzania Communication Regulations Authority (TCRA) for radio or television requires hooking up with international or regional radio stations.	Permitted to only inform TCRA
National Payment System (Electronic Mobile Money Transfer and Withdrawal transaction levy) GN. 496A of 2021	Mobile money levies	Reduced the mobile money transfer levy by 30%

Table 2: An extract of the Finance Bill, 2021 which proposes to amend the HESLB Act Cap.178.

2.1.1. Amendment of 16 laws in the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act No. 2, 2021 & 4, 2021.

In 2021, the Parliamentary Permanent Committee for Legal and Constitutional Affairs accepted and adopted roughly 74% of the LHRC's recommendations. The Land Disputes Courts Act established alternate dispute resolution in land disputes to the ward land tribunal, which marked a profound shift in the administration of land justice in the country. This could minimize the number of complaints and improve land-related access to justice.



Figure 3: Distribution of Clients attended by case categories between 2019-2021

The table below shows the distribution of proposed and adopted amendments:

NO	Act	Number of issued recommendations	Percentage Adopted
1	Advocates Act Cap.341	3	67%
2	Companies Act Cap. 212	2	50%
3	Land Dispute Court Act Cap.216	2	100%
4	Magistrates' Courts Act Cap.11	3	67%
5	Business Names (Registration) Act Cap. 213	2	50%
6	Electronic and Postal Communication Act (CAP 306)	4	100%
7	Non-Citizen (Employment Regulations) Act. CAP 436	2	50%
8	Workers Compensation Act (CAP 263)	1	100%
	TOTAL	19	74%

Table 3: An extract of LHRC analysis on the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) No. 2 and 4 of 2021.

Unbailable offenses; A breath of fresh air for the Criminal Justice System

A Written Law (Miscellaneous Amendment) Bill No.7/2021 was introduced in 2021 to amend 14 laws. It was suggested for instance that the Criminal Procedures Act, be amended, and the revisions call for inquiry before indictment. This is a breath of fresh air for the criminal justice system, as many have been held in custody awaiting trial, particularly for non-bailable offenses. The decision was prompted by the publishing of a study by the LHRC on unbailable offenses, which emphasized the necessity to repeal a clause that denies bail, which is contrary to the Constitution

Enhancing Duty Bearer Adherence to The Rule of Law and Accountability

Positive statement on Media Freedom and enforcement of the East African Court Judgments

The President of the United Republic, H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan, pledged to lift the ban on all suspended media, according to the LHRC. The remark was made on April 6, 2021, at State House Dar es Salaam, following the swearing-in of Principal Secretaries, deputies, and heads of state corporations. Following a series of ongoing advocacy activities on freedom of expression, particularly media freedom and access to information, the LHRC issued this statement, to reform the Media Service Act of 2016, the Cybercrimes Act of 2015, the Electronic and Postal Communication (Online Content) Regulations of 2020, the Access to Information Act of 2016, and other related freedom of expression laws.



Picture 4: Newspaper extract showing Hon. Samia Suluhu Hassan while making statement on media freedom April 2021.

Furthermore, during a meeting with the Tanzania Editors Forum on June 28, 2021, the President confirmed her statement, referring to all newspapers that were still suspended notwithstanding the positive verdicts of the East African Court of Justice and the Tanzanian Court of Appeal. She also mentioned that all restrictive regulations about the media environment were being reviewed.

Government Commitment to reform the Economic and Organized Crimes Control Act Cap. 200

The LHRC convened with a selected team of Members of Parliament to highlight significant concerns for advocacy, such as criminal justice issues arising from the Economic and Organized Crimes Control Act (Cap.200). Hon. Ngwasi Kamani raised the same issue during a parliamentary debate on April 26, 2021, to which the Minister for Constitution and Legal Affairs, Hon. Palamagamba Kabudi, reacted in Parliament on April 29, 2021, stating that the government accepts and intends to review the Economic and Organized Crimes Control Act Cap. 200.



Picture 5: An extract of the newspaper cutting showing Hon. Prof. Palamagamba Kabudi promising reforming the Economic and Organized Crimes Act Cap. 200.



Picture 6: A group photo of the participants of the UPR validation session with Hon. Amon Mpangu-Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs who was the guest of honor.

Tanzania under Review; The Universal Periodic Review

As coordinator of the UPR process in Tanzania, the LHRC collaborated with other civil society organizations and drafted a report that was presented to the United Nations Human Rights Council. Following the review, the LHRC conducted a comparative analysis of the UPR recommendations provided by the United Nations Human Rights Council, focusing on the conclusion of the UN and Civil Society Organizations contribution report, with the United Republic of Tanzania embracing approximately 43 % of the UPR recommendations.

Citizen and Stakeholder Engagement to Raise Awareness and Stimulate Debates on Constitutional Rights

According to DAR MPYA TV statistics, the LHRC effectively expanded its constitutional awareness initiatives to the general public, reaching a total of 1,116,906 people who viewed four constitutional debates, generating an impression of 22,447,692. Haki Tv, DAR MPYA, and MATUKIO DAIMA TV are among the most popular online television channels; in addition, LHRC has collaborated with community radio stations, bloggers, and Zoom webinars platforms.

DARMPYA TV		Video analytics from Sep 22, 2021 — Now		
Watch time (hours)	views	Impressions	Unique viewers	Returning viewers
438812.1	1116906	22447692	776840.4	2481456

Picture 7: Statistical Extract depicting the number of people reached through an Online Television channel.

The online constitutional demand campaign with hashtags encouraging and sensitizing for majority involvement prompted the government to respond to the national constitutional uproar. Such hashtags include, #KatibaNiYetu, #WenyeNchiWananchi, #KatibaMpya, #TumeHuruYaUchaguzi and #KatibaMpyaMovement. All of these hashtags have significantly upscaled public participation in Tanzania's new constitutional adoption process.



Picture 8: Some of the artistic extracts from the tweeter-social media account expressing public interest in an inclusive Tanzanian constitution.

2.2. Legal and human rights research information available for evidence-based advocacy.

2.2.1. Production of human rights reports to support/inform LHRC's advocacy function

2.2.2. The Tanzania Human Rights Report 2020 was successfully launched at the LHRC Headquarters on April 9, 2021.

The report's virtual launch had reached over seven million individuals across the globe, courtesy of internet channels including YouTube, Twitter, Global TV, and Zoom Cloud Meetings.

2.2.3. The Human Rights and Business Report 2020/21 was successfully launched at the LHRC Headquarters in Dar es Salaam on the 29th of July 2021.

LHRC leveraged online media such as YouTube, Twitter, Global TV, and Zoom Cloud Meetings to launch the report virtually, reaching a tremendous population worldwide. Overall, LHRC has successfully reached 4.7 million people, with more than 20.6 million impressions.

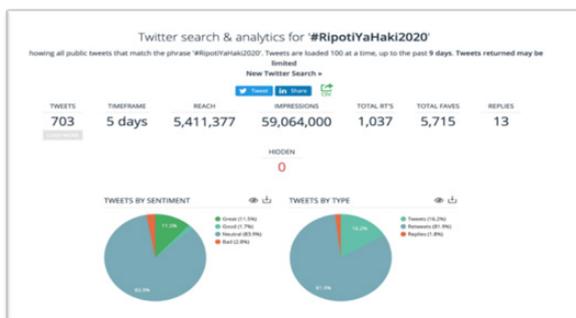


Figure 8: A Statistical extract illustrating the number of persons reached and impressions achieved through Twitter engagement during the launching of the human rights report

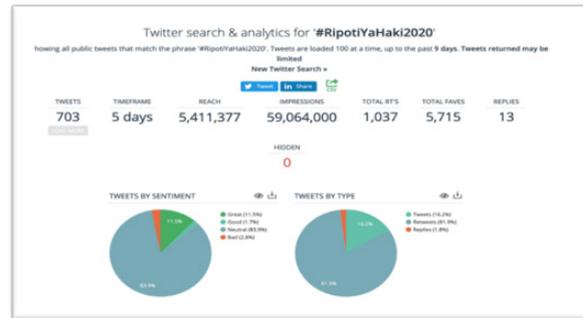


Figure 9: Number of audiences reached and impressions through Twitter engagement during the launching of the human rights report.

2.2.4. Broader scope and increased coverage of LHRC's human rights initiatives

The LHRC has effectively expanded its human rights monitoring and research coverage by signing MoUs with two Zanzibar-based NGOs to collaborate on the Tanzania Human Rights Report. This is a massive step forward in ensuring that Zanzibar's human rights status is included in the report. The three parties also collaborated to develop a coordinated action plan for the 2021 Tanzania Human Rights Report.

Update the implementation of the recommendations made in the reports

According to the LHRC's assessment of the recommendations contained in the Tanzania Human Rights Reports, 31% of the recommendations submitted to the government and various stakeholders were implemented, while 36% were partially implemented, as shown in chart 1. However, 90% of the recommendations went to the government for law reform and enforcement, with the other 10% going to CSOs and the public.

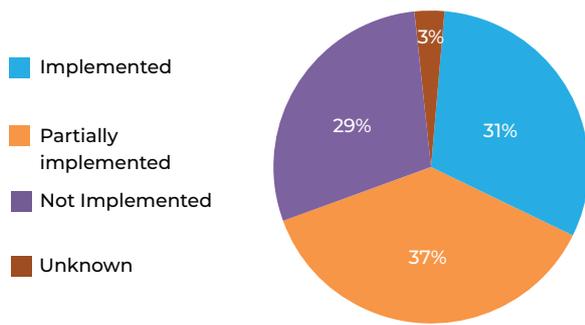


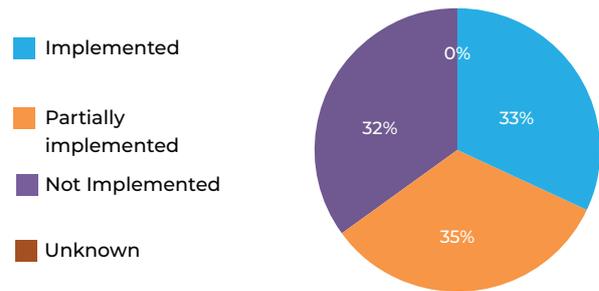
Figure 10: A figure showing percentage of implemented recommendations from the Tanzania Human Rights Report.

The table below indicates the number of recommendations that were either fully implemented (I), partially implemented (PI), not implemented (NI), or uncertain (U) about the status of implementation.

Table 4: Implementation status of recommendations from the Tanzania Human Rights Reports 2015 to 2020

Category of Human Rights	#Recommendations	I	PI	NI	U
Civil and Political Rights	67	22	24	21	0
Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights	44	13	18	12	1
Rights of Vulnerable Groups	28	8	9	9	2
Other human rights	5	2	2	0	1
TOTAL	144	45	53	42	4

As noted above, civil and political rights were the focus of the majority of the recommendations made during this period (47%). This is because these rights constitute most human rights stipulated in international human rights instruments and are the most violated human rights compared to other categories of human rights. Recommendations on civil and political rights were considerably implemented (47%) although a remarkable number of recommendations (50%) were not implemented.



A total of 44 key recommendations on economic, social, and cultural rights made in the Tanzania Human Rights Reports years 2015 to 2020 were assessed to determine their status. Only 13 of the recommendations have been fully adopted, with the other 18 only partially implemented.

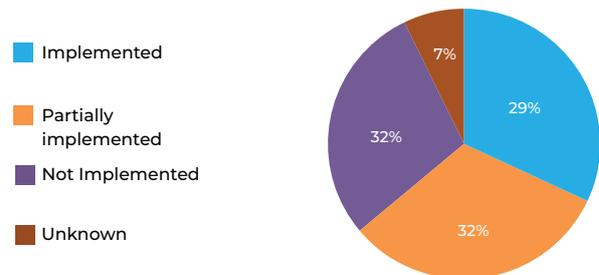
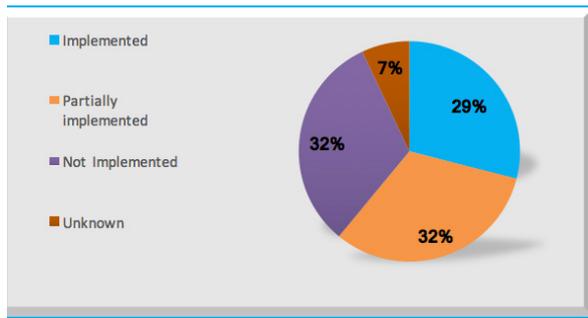


Figure 11: Status of THRR recommendations on civil and political rights (2015-2020)

A total of 12 recommendations are yet to be executed, while the status of one recommendation is uncertain. To verify their status, a total of 28 key recommendations on the rights of vulnerable groups made in the Tanzania Human Rights Reports from 2015 to 2020 were evaluated. Only 8 of the recommendations have been fully adopted, and 9 were partially implemented. A total of 9 recommendations were not implemented, while the status of 2 is currently unknown.



2.3. Enhanced Monitoring and Response to Human Rights Violations

Human Rights Monitors recorded 1803 incidents of Human Rights Violations in the Haki Kiganjani computerized system throughout the reporting period. Overall, 52% of issues were Female-related issues while 48% were male-related, depicting a total increase of 12% by 2020. The HAKI Kiganjani digital system has proved to be valuable and effective, particularly in reporting and responding to breaches of human rights. Application of the system has also minimized field travel costs, to follow up on reported issues. Currently, follow-up is limited to only issues that require physical presence, which account for approximately 10% of reported issues.

According to reported incidents, women and children were the primary victims of abuse in the years spanning 2019-to 2021, as depicted in the figure below.

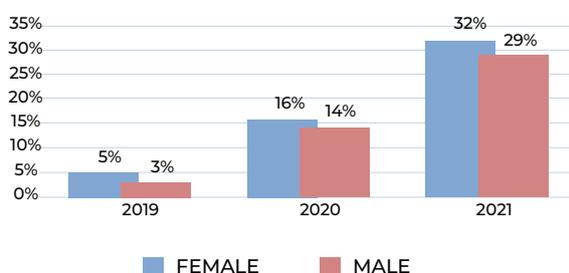


Figure 12: Trend analysis of reported human rights violations between 2019-2021

According to the graph above, the number of human rights violations has increased two folds annually. This is due to the public's increasing usage of the system and the trained Human Rights Monitors who reported 90% of the complaints. Females and children are the prime victims of Human Rights Violations, accounting for 72,106 of all reported incidents. The most prevalent violations include; sodomy, VAW, VAC, and rape.

Furthermore, security risk has been minimized, particularly for LHRC staff who previously visited the field for fact-finding on various human rights violations. However, riskier issues are those within the interest of government officials and businesspersons. LHRC officials who have to visit localities where they are considered strangers are equally targeted and stand a greater risk.

Recruitment and Capacity Building of New Human Rights Monitors.

We recruited and trained 22 new Human Rights Monitors in new locations to fill the gaps left by retired monitors as part of our operations expansion plan. Overall, 45% of the trained monitors were female, comparable to a 40%/60% female-to-male ratio. The LHRC's goal is to achieve a 50/50 split of male and female human rights monitors, however, prevailing challenges such as the burden of household duties falling disproportionately on women, limited access to information, and customs that define specific tasks for men and women have hampered the initiative. As a result, two of the females initially identified were unable to attend the training. LHRC however continues to support affirmative action in areas where women are underrepresented.

STORIES FROM OUR CLIENTS

THE RELEASE OF MR. OJIJO OGILO WHO WAS ARRESTED AND DETAINED FOR 25 DAYS

Ms. Caroline Nisiima, a Ugandan citizen, recounted an incident in which her husband was arrested and kept at Mtwara Central Police Station for 25 days without being informed of the grounds for his incarceration. Mr. Ojijo was later released and reunited with his family after LHRC liaised with the Regional Police Commander, who extended his cooperation. "Am thankful for what you have done, you guys are heroes, because of you my husband is released, you have wiped away my tears, I can't thank you enough"

The tale of Thilak Kumar Naidu, an Indian expatriate who served a jail term for a year on false allegations

Mr. Thilak Kumar, a 37-year-old old indigene of Bangalore, India, relocated to Tanzania in 2019 to serve as the General Manager for Mount Meru Company. He was promoted to Chief Operating Officer (COO) of the Company after exhibiting outstanding performance however upon securing a work permit for the new role, the company decided to transfer Mr. Thilak to Mount Meru Millars, a sister company. Mr. Thilak was perplexed by the circumstances that led to his transfer since he wasn't supposed to work at Mount Meru Millers Company legally.



Mr. Thilak revealed that upon landing in Tanzania, the director of Mount Meru Company typically takes all workers' passports. The expertrait inquired as to why

he was transferred to the sister company when he was employed to work for Mount Meru and was informed that he either works for Mount Meru Millars or quit, and reimburses his two-year salary to his employer, as per his two years contract. Mr. Thilak then commenced work at Mount Meru Millars in Singida, where his co-workers were jealous of his excellent performance. During his tenure at the new job, his regular wage was halted but was rather being paid incentives and bonuses. Upon inquiry, He was informed that his salary would be paid before returning to India.

Mr. Thilak, as Chief Operating Officer of Mount Meru Millar's, witnessed some inappropriate treatment of employees. One of the prejudices expressed by Mount Meru Company executives of Indian origin is that they recruit expatriate Indians into Tanzania because all the black men are thieves and all the black women are prostitutes. Mr. Thilak disagreed with these biases, as well as the harsh treatment of Tanzanian workers, such as denying them health insurance, isolating them at mealtimes, and offering them bad food, such as rice and beans. Mr. Thilak served for approximately 8 months before returning to India for a 41-day leave. He was accused of stealing money from the company upon his return. One day, a top corporate official summoned Mr. Thilak and accused him of being the reason he had lost respect among his subordinates, who currently adored Mr. Thilak. He then suggested that Mr. Thilak transfers to their Dar es Salaam branch.

Mr. Thilak was forced to travel to Dar es Salaam, and while he was preparing to do so the next morning, he was arrested by the police upon being accused by his seniors. In July 2020, he was summoned to the police station to record his statement, and his company filed charges against him for allegedly collecting money from people. Mr. Thilak was sentenced to a year in prison. To torture him, Mount Meru Company burred anyone from coming to Mr. Thilak's aid, including preventing his house help from delivering him food.

While in prison, Mr. Thilak wrote letters to several organizations and one of his letters, requesting legal aid, was delivered to the LHRC offices. Officials from

the LHRC traveled to Singida to secure his bail and were successful in getting him out of prison. The LHRC is still working on his case since he is suing Mount Meru Company for unpaid wages under his contract. Mr. Thilak still resides in Singida where he awaits to regain his rights.

**An elderly woman repossesses her land after nine long years of waiting:
The case of Ms. Salimina Ally from Kinole Village in Morogoro**



Ms. Salimina Ally is a 73-year-old woman residing in Kinole, Morogoro, Tanzania, with her husband, Mr. Athuman Kibwana Ngumbagu. In the village, the couple engages in small-scale farming, especially the cultivation of tomatoes. In the 1970s, Salimina inherited a plot of land from her late mother, and the property in question is located in Morogoro's Tegetere Ward Tribunal. Since the 1970s, Salimina has used the land to cultivate coffee plantations to sustain herself financially. Salimina's farm was unlawfully included in the late Abdallah Jumanne's estate by her nephew Hery Abdallah in 2012. The late Abdallah Jumanne and Salimina are siblings, while Hery Abdallah, is the son of

the late Abdallah Jumanne. With the fervent support of his mother, Hery Abdallah used legal procedures to grab Salimina's land.

Salimina was proclaimed the rightful owner of the land in case No.125 of 2012 at Tegetere Ward Tribunal. Hery however appealed to the District Land and Housing Tribunal for Morogoro via Land Appeal No.17 of 2013, and the Tribunal ordered the case to be tried anew by a Court with competent jurisdiction.

Following the ruling, Hery filed Land Application No.6 of 2014 with the District Land and Housing Tribunal, suing Salimina, and the result was in his favor, depriving Salimina of ownership. Salimina was aggrieved and approached Kinondoni Legal Aid Clinic (KLAC) for direction in filling out the appeal, but the deadline had elapsed. Salimina was facilitated by KLAC in obtaining an extension to file an appeal before the Tanzanian High Court (Land Division), which was granted. The appeal was filed in Land Appeal No. 38 of 2017, and the verdict was in her favor, the land ownership was remitted back to her custody.

Hery attempted to stall the execution of the High Court's verdict by filing various miscellaneous applications, but with the support of LHRC, all of the applications were dismissed, and the execution was finalized. Consequently, Salimina repossessed her land in September 2021, and in appreciation, this is what she had to say; "I am extremely grateful to LHRC, who helped me immensely during the struggle for my rights, it has been nine years of waiting."



03

SECTION 3: IMPROVED SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

SECTION 3

IMPROVED SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

3.1. Enhanced Implementation and Enforcement of Laws and Regulations that Protect Socio-Economic and Environmental justice

Enhanced Corporate Compliance and Accountability

Several companies have been obliged to comply with and be held accountable to national laws and international standards as a result of LHRC's development interventions. Data from the Human Rights and Business survey shows that compliance has decreased since the 2019 Report. This is because most businesses were affected by the COVID 19 Pandemic, and it is, without a doubt, an achievement to see that a considerable number of companies still adhered to stipulated standards during these trying times. The survey revealed that 59 % still had their contracts, with **56%** having written contracts. Additionally, **85%** affirmed that their workplaces abide by standard working hours. 15% of employees knew compensation regulations and procedures, while **22%** affirmed that their companies provided compensation to deserving personnel. **36%** of companies had policies prohibiting child labor, **48%** were granted annual leave, and **61%** had been granted sick leave. In addition, **52%** were knowledgeable about labor rights.

59%

Had their Contracts

56%

Had their Written Contracts

48%

Granted Annual Leave

52%

Were knowledgeable about Labor rights

Enhanced Access to Appropriate and Effective Remedies, both Judicial and Non-Judicial

The LHRC identified and assisted 10 persons seeking recourse from various companies and community members whose rights had been violated. In the 10 cases received, all were assisted through legal aid (100%), 6 cases were filed in court (60%), 4 cases were resolved through non-judicial means (40%), 40 % were finalized with clients receiving their rights, and 20% with two cases before the WCF, one on compensation and the other on unjust termination before the Arusha High Court.

NARRATIVES FROM OUR CLIENTS

Even Upon Death....Rights are Rights

Williamson Diamond mine security officers killed two men at different times. the deceased, Hamad Shunda Jamal was searching for part-time work near the Williamson diamond mine, when he was apprehended by security officers and shot dead after it was reported that he had trespassed on the mine.

The killing of Mr. Masali pole's son, who was also killed by the security officer, was another event. Mr. Masali Pole Tino, a neighbor of Mr. Shunda Machibya, had a son who was also killed by security officials at Williamson Diamond Mine. These incidents occurred at various times, and the parents were unaware of the legal options available to seek justice for their deceased sons. Efforts were undertaken through the LHRC's human rights monitor, who went to the Parents and followed up on the occurrences, and demanded compensation.

Mr. Shunda Machiya received compensation of fifty million shillings and Mr. Masali Pole Tino received a settlement of forty eighty million shillings in August 2021, following successful engagement.

JUSTICE DELAYED IS NOT JUSTICE DENIED

While commuting home from his usual duties, Mr. Zacharia Budoya was shot by security operatives and was transferred to Bugando Hospital upon admission to Kolandoto health facility following his demise. Even though he was shot by Williamson Diamond security agents, his house was broken into by police officers in the search of him, on the accusation of trespass on the mine.

The incident occurred at Mwadui, Kishapu district, Shinyanga region in 2018 however in 2019, he was assisted by the Legal and Human Rights Centre through their human rights monitor who visited, interviewed him, and reported the same to LHRC.

In June 2021, Mr. Zackaria's case was finalized, and was compensated a sum of Tshs 99,442,296.

COMPENSATION OF MR. GEORGE BWSIGE UNVEILING THE BRUTALITY OF MINING COMPANIES



Mr. George Joseph Bwisige went to Williamson Diamond Mine on the 9th of January 2013 in search of casual labor to support his family. When he entered the mine, he was apprehended and detained by security officers, who reported him to the mine's security chief. The security officers were directed by the in-charge to execute George.

They shot him in the leg multiple times, then took him and forced him to stand and walk despite his fractured leg. He laid there, unable to stand and walk again, awaiting further decisions from the officers. After a short while, the Security Officers and their leader stepped aside to talk and discovered that sending him to the hospital would be to their detriment. They, therefore, chose to murder him by tossing him into a deep ditch. In an attempt to throw him into the ditch, George, who was still conscious dragged one of the security guards into the ditch with him. Fearing that they might perish together, Mr. George was dragged into their car.

Mr. George was taken to the Williamson Diamond Mine's hospital and remained there for eight days without receiving any major treatment. On the ninth day, his relatives went to the hospital and requested his transfer to a bigger hospital, a request that was denied. The victim's relatives went on to urge their member of parliament for assistance, and the MP arrived with other members of the community. The Williamson Diamond mine was also visited by District Officials, who authorized George's transfer to Bugando Hospital in Mwanza for further treatment. The leg could no longer be treated and the only option was amputation, according to Bugando doctors. Following LHRC's successful follow-up and intervention, George was awarded a settlement of 150 million shillings in 2021.

LAND RIGHTS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

A resident of Kigonga B in Matongo ward, Tarime district, Mara region, had his land evaluated and a compensation sum estimated. According to sources, the African Barrick gold mine conducted the said evaluation in September 2019 for an eviction that was taking place in Matongo village, Tarime district, Mara region. Although the said land was valued at Tshs. 129 million, Barrick later offered to pay only Tshs. 60 million, which the victim declined. Formal engagements and letters were sent to North Mara (Acacia) to follow up on the case. Following several meetings, however, Barrick agreed to compensate the victim and paid an amount of \$82 million, on the 30th December 2021.



04

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

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

4.1. Increased Legal Awareness of the Rights of Women, Children, and PWDs in the Community

Adequate knowledge of the rights of women, children, and PWDs is essential in safeguarding their rights. In 2021 therefore, we continued to build the capacity of both rights holders and duty bearers on legal and human rights-related issues around these groups through various platforms, including meetings and campaigns.

40%

Increase of capacity among LHRC staff following gender mainstreaming initiatives in 2021.

Gender Mainstreaming within LHRC: Charity begins at home!

During this reporting period, LHRC conducted internal gender needs assessment to identify gender-related gaps, reviewed the internal policies to incorporate gender needs and priorities, and strengthened the capacities of staff and management team on gender mainstreaming approaches. A Gender Specialist was engaged to assist in the mainstreaming of gender into LHRC's activities/interventions and ensure staff is gender-sensitive in carrying out the LHRC mandate.

Gender mainstreaming measures at LHRC, also observed in employee recruitment, have contributed to a 40 % rise in gender awareness among personnel, from the previous 21% before gender capacity building to 61 % after. As a result, workplace gender equality has dramatically improved at LHRC,

and staff members are already taking steps to mainstream gender in their activities and interventions including; detailed implementation plans (DIPs), guest registers, reports, and policies. Furthermore, sign language experts are engaged at all LHRC events/meetings to foster a more inclusive environment, and human rights reports are gender audited and prepared in braille format to accommodate persons with hearing and vision impairments respectively. A campaign called SHELEADING has also been launched to promote gender balance and mainstream gender-sensitive decision-making in internal structures.



Picture 10: A picture of the Launch of the “SHE LEADING” Campaign to promote gender balance and mainstream gender-sensitive decision-making in internal structures.

Gender needs of women, children, and PWDs are now given greater consideration during the planning and implementation of activities. 5% of each activity budget shall now be allotted to accommodate gender needs. 6 LHRC policies have been revised and engendered to ensure that they are more gender-responsive and 3 more new gender-sensitive policies have been developed and adopted.

LHRC will continue to mainstream gender in all activities, conduct gender audits, and undertake gender evaluations in the future. The LHRC's partners and beneficiaries have also been included in the gender mainstreaming initiative. For example, during the CSO Week commemoration in October 2021, the LHRC received requests for assistance in gender mainstreaming from three NGOs (Non-Government Organizations). LHRC also negotiated an MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) with the National Institute of Transport (NIT) to mainstream gender in the institute, during the reporting period.

Increasing awareness through stakeholder engagement, campaigns, and media

Through campaigns and media involvement, we persistently increased gender equality and the rights of women, children, and PWDs awareness during the period under review. Our principal gender equality campaign, 'Aminia Usawa,' has reached approximately 20,000,000 people across Tanzania Mainland.

The campaign, which seeks to increase awareness and influence change in behaviors and perceptions of gender equality in Tanzanian communities, was conducted from March to November 2021 (8 months). Tanzania Human Rights Reports, including the 2020 report, were used to create advocacy messages and short animated videos which informed the campaign. Online platforms such as Twitter and Instagram were used to good effect, enabling the 70 campaign items that were posted to be viewed over 847,468 times (impressions). The Instagram account of the campaign was followed by 20,374 people, the majority of who (82.2%) are based in Dar es Salaam. Overall, a minimum of 20,374 persons were directly reached and sensitized to GBV and gender equality. Residents of Dar es Salaam make up the majority of our audience because it is Tanzania's largest and most populous metropolitan metropolis with easy access to social media. The LHRC intends to further its efforts to reach out to more individuals in various regions, particularly in rural areas.



Picture 11: One of the Aminia Usawa campaign posters that were circulated on social media

Apart from the Aminia Usawa campaign, the LHRC used various channels to increase awareness of GBV and gender equality, including print media, digital media, commemorations, and mentorship programs. We also used print, broadcast, and digital media to create awareness and promote the rights of women, children, and PWDs.

Table 5: Reach of LHRC Aminia Usawa campaign and media programs

Item	Quantity	Platform	Reach
Aminia Usawa	1	Online	847468
Print Media	23	Print	5000000
TV Media	28	TV	10000000
Digital Media	20	Blogs	4000000

Other Initiatives to Increase Awareness of the rights of women, children, and PWDs at the community level

Other Initiatives to Increase Awareness of the rights of women, children, and PWDs at the community level		
Increasing awareness through the empowerment of women to mainstream participation in politics and decision-making	860 women, including female councilors in Mtwara and Women MPs, are legally empowered to boost their leadership skills and enhance their participation in politics and decision-making.	Female councilors speak up to encourage more women to take up the 2% free interest loan provided by LGA (3% increase) Female MPs are motivated to vie for higher leadership positions.
Increased reporting of GBV incidences through capacity building for NPA-VAWC committees in the Lake Zone.	580 NPA-VAWC committee members (202male, 378 female) in the Lake Zone Regions of Mwanza, Simiyu, and Geita	Increased reporting of GBV cases, especially by committee members, as reported in Simiyu and Geita Regions. Increased Knowledge (50%) and commitment to enhancing the protection of women and children from GBV/VAC.
Strengthening ties with government actors to create more platforms for awareness-raising and legal and policy reforms	Strengthened ties with government institutions and MDAs, including by entering MoUs (Memorandum of Understanding) to mainstream gender equality and rights of women, children, and PWDs.	MoUs with the ministry responsible for health and children, PO-RALG, and the National Institute of Transport (NIT). Successful collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and other stakeholders to ensure the demographic and health survey of 2021 accommodates the needs and rights of PWDs.
Social welfare officers empowered in the administration of juvenile justice: Bridging the justice gap!	SWOs in 104 LGAs are trained to enhance their capacity in responding to VAWC and administration of juvenile justice.	11 LGAs (10%) reporting increased and improved support for victims of VAWC and improved handling of juvenile cases, having a better understood the juvenile justice system.



Picture 12: LHRC Executive Director, Anna Henga, (L) and Commissioner for Social Welfare, Shilungu Ndaki, holding a copy of the MoU



Picture 13: A PWA receiving health screening service during an event to commemorate PWAs organized by LHRC in Dar es Salaam

Securing Commitments by Government Actors to Safeguard Promotion of Rights of PWDs

In the reporting period, we engaged various government institutions, including the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Tanzania Police Force. For instance, we made a recommendation for the inclusion of data on PWDs in the demographic and health survey and the national census, and NBS took the recommendation aboard. LHRC also secured Government's commitment to distribute supplies needed by Persons with Albinism (PWAs), including skin oil/lotions, through the Medical Store Department (MSD), a strategy to accommodate the needs of PWDs. The government has also established centers for early cancer screening for PWAs in Dodoma, Unguja, Singida, Mara, Tanga, Lindi, Iringa, and Morogoro Regions. All these initiatives are important in safeguarding the rights of PWDs, especially the right to health and access to medical services.

Another key achievement during the reporting period, which has implications for protection of the rights of women, was the Tanzania Police Force incorporating the category of femicide in the crime statistics. This followed LHRC's plea for a specific category on femicide to be included during a meeting with the police force in 2019, during which the Inspector General of Police (IGP) remarked that femicide cases would be categorized as such. During the meeting on the National Plan of Action to Eradicate Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) in October 2019, the police report included a category of femicide cases.



Picture 14: NPA VAWC committee meeting in Simiyu, involving different representatives from Children, Women and PWDs July 2021.

4.2 Increased Reforms of Discriminatory Laws and Policies that affect Women, Children, and PWDs

Influencing reform of laws and policies to be friendly to women, children, and PWDs

During the reporting period, LHRC has contributed to advocacy initiatives geared towards improving the legal and policy frameworks for the rights of women, children, and PWDs. Through analysis of laws and policies affecting these groups, LHRC provided recommendations to inform legal and policy reforms. A total of seven laws and policies were analyzed, and the recommendations provided are summarized in the table below.

Law/Policy	Recommendation	Action/Status
Employment and Labor Relations Act	The need for a specific provision for the protection of employees, especially women.	PMO (Labour Division) has drafted a bill, which includes the provisions of rights of employees during a state of emergency.
Law of the Child Act	<p>Amendment of LCA to include a viable definition of the 'guardian'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure adopted children have birth certificates and the establishment of junior councils. ■ Ensure children are separated from adults whilst in custody. ■ To have assistants help children during court proceedings. ■ A social welfare officer should be present in proceedings where a child is a party. ■ Day centers should have in place and implement child protection policies. ■ Reduction of bureaucratic/ cumbersome adoption procedures; the certainty of the age of the child 	10 recommendations taken aboard/incorporated into the bill.
Penal Code	Increase the fine for conducting FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) from three hundred thousand to one million shillings (Section 169A of Penal Code)	A bill for the amendment of Penal Code was tabled in November 2021, increasing the fine to 1 million.
Road Traffic Act	Ten recommendations are provided to enhance the protection of road users such as children and PWDs.	2 out of 9 recommendations taken aboard/incorporated into the bill

Copyright and Neighboring Rights Act	LHRC recommended the incorporation of the provisions of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works into the Copyright and Neighboring Rights Act to accommodate the needs of the blind and visually impaired and recognize their rights.	Recommendation implemented.
Education Declaration no. 02 of 2021	Recommended the adoption of re-entry of pregnant girls in primary and secondary schools (mainstream education).	The policy has materialized in the form of the Education Declaration no. 02 of 2021, which allows the re-entry of pregnant girls into primary and secondary schools.
National Guidelines for Marriage Conciliation	Assisted the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children to develop the guidelines, an item which was also on their agenda/ workplan.	The draft guidelines have been submitted for approval and adoption, following validation and approval by stakeholders.

Table 6: Laws and policies analyzed, and recommendations provided



Picture 15: Stakeholders who participated in the validation and approval of the National Guidelines for Marriage Conciliation



HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

VENUE: SERENGETI HOTEL



HON. GEORGE SIMBACHAUENE
MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

NYANDA SHULI
CHRAGG

05

SECTION 5: IMPROVED DELIVERY OF THE LHRC MANDATE

IMPROVED DELIVERY OF THE LHRC MANDATE

5.1. Improved LHRC Governance

5.1.1. Annual General Meeting

In compliance with the LHRC Constitution, we conducted the Annual General Meeting on 21st May 2021 with 62 members (Men 39, Women 28) in attendance, and the audited financial reports for 2020 were discussed and approved. LHRC's external auditor for the year 2021 was also appointed at the meeting. It is in this meeting the Members also approved the appointment of 03 new board members (Men 01, Women 02) and the amendment of Part 06 (Article 35) of the LHRC Constitution regarding the procedure of disseminating LHRC assets upon dissolution.

Our Board

The Legal and Human Rights Centre's Members' Board comprises nine members. Other than the Executive Director, no

other members of the Board of Directors hold executive positions at the LHRC. The Board assumes ultimate accountability, which includes identifying critical risk areas, assessing significant financial matters, and evaluating management's performance as per budgets and strategic plans. The Board also ensures that the system of internal control, policies, and procedures are operational and compliant with corporate governance principles.

The Board is chaired by a member who does not have executive functions. The Chairperson's and Executive Director's roles are distinct, with each having a separate set of responsibilities. The Board is confident in its members' ability to lead the LHRC due to their knowledge, commitment, and experience. The Board Members are independent of management and exercise their independent judgment and add value to the Board's deliberations

owing to their extensive experience. The board is a convention of members with various expertise in the areas of finance, Communication, Gender, legal, and education among others.

The Board is obligated to meet at least four times annually and delegates the daily management of the LHRC to the Executive Director, who is assisted by the management team. The management is always invited to attend the Board meetings, where the progress of LHRC's Programmes and quarterly financial performance are reported. The LHRC had 9 Board members: 6 Females (67%) and 3 Males (33%) in the year 2021.

5.1.1.1. The Board Sub-Committees

5.1.1.1.1. The Board Risk and Audit Committee

The Audit Committee's role in this area is confined to a high-level review of the arrangement for internal control. The LHRC's Internal Auditors monitor the system of internal control, risk management control, and governance processes by an agreed plan, and their findings are reported to the management and the Audit Committee. Management is responsible for the implementation of audit recommendations while Internal Auditors follow up reviews to ensure the implementation of such recommendations.

The Audit Committee provides oversight of the financial reporting process, the audit process, the system of internal controls, and compliances with laws and regulations. The Committee is chaired by a member of the LHRC Board and is obligated to meet quarterly on an annual basis. During the year under review, the committee convened four times and out of these, three (3) were ordinary and one (1) was an extraordinary meeting. The committee successfully reviewed

management's implementation of internal and external audit report recommendations as well as reviewed the LHRC Financial Statements and tendered recommendations to the LHRC Board.

The Governance and Policy Committee

The Governance and Policy Committee assists the Board in all Governance and Policy matters and also advises the board on the adoption of new policies and adherence to existing ones.

5.1.1.1.2. Internal audit

Internal auditing procedures aid the Board Risk and Audit Committee by evaluating our control and risk management policies and determining if they are effective, efficient, and economical in enabling us to achieve our goals. Improvements in procedures and systems are suggested whenever warranted and reports on audit operations, advisory services offered, and audit support supplied were regularly presented to the BRAC.

Organization Risk Management

Our organizational risk profile sets out the risks that pose the greatest threat to achieving our overall objectives. The profile is reviewed annually and managed according to our risk management policy. The profile is developed by assessing risks across the organization and determining those that pose the greatest threat. Risk is both a threat and an opportunity, and our strategic priorities, external drivers, and financial commitments all influence our risk prioritization decisions.

Improved Human Resource Management

The LHRC is an equal opportunity employer, thus all applicants are given equal consideration for job openings and

the best candidate is selected to fill vacant positions. The selection process is free from discrimination and is conducted without regard for gender, marital status, tribes, religion, or disabilities that do not hinder the ability to discharge duties. The LHRC had four offices (Head Office, Arusha, Dodoma, and Kinondoni Legal Aid Clinic) with a team of 76 (2021: 75) personnel and volunteers, with 31 women and 44 men, 12 of whom were volunteers (8 female and 4 male), and 63 fixed-term contract staff, 23 of whom were female and 40 of whom were male.

5.1.2. Support staff wellbeing and safety while working within and outside offices

Supporting employees' health and well-being in an evolving high-risk environment has been a top priority in our strategic planning and daily operations. Our employees responded with resilience and professionalism to a challenging working environment, fervently committed to community service.



Picture 16: Our LHRC staff at the center TITO Magoti a few months after his release.

5.1.3. Refined Job descriptions and workload re-distribution analysis

LHRC engaged consultants to revise & formulate new detailed staff job descriptions. The new job descriptions were aligned with the KPIs of individual staff as per LHRC program indicators. The KPIs were then uploaded into Human Resource Information System (ARUTI) for staff performance management for the year. A total of 63 fixed

term Contract staff and 12 Volunteer KPIs were uploaded to the system and an annual performance appraisal was conducted at each level.

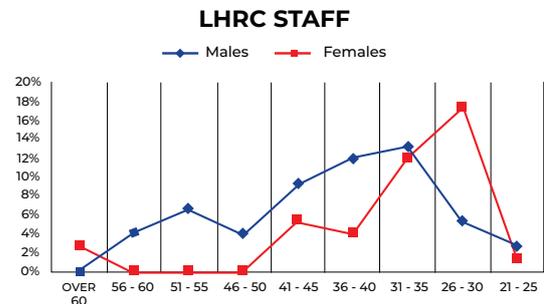


Figure 13: LHRC Staff Distribution by Age and Sex..

According to the graph above, staff distribution by sex depicts that 57% of employees are Male while 43% are female. As further observed 1% of our employees are Persons with Disability. LHRC strives for a 50/50 gender split and 3% of PWDs however, the objective was not achieved owing to gender insensitivity; nevertheless, following the gender audit, the LHRC will put the suggestions for attaining gender equity into action.

LHRC staff capacity building in ICT best practices and soft skills

LHRC does not only provide a wide range of computing, networking, and telecommunications resources, and services but also various systems and platforms that either automate internal communications and workflows or support the organization's execution of its mandate effectively and efficiently.

A series of training were undertaken to empower staff with relevant knowledge and skills to execute 365 activities and overall, 12 training sessions were undertaken in Q2.

76% of All LHRC employees were trained with an average knowledge increase recorded at 81 %, these training covered 57 employees in nominal value, 25 males (44%) and 32 Females (56%).



06

SECTION 6: MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING

MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING

6.1. The Monitoring and Evaluation System

The LHRC Monitoring and Evaluation system informs program implementation and management decisions and is thus central to LHRC's operations. It's critical to track and evaluate the impact of LHRC's interventions regularly to ensure that they're on course to achieving intended outcomes. Monitoring and systematically analyzing data (evaluation) enables better, evidence-based decisions and allows LHRC and its stakeholders to learn from the outcomes.

The LHRC MEL Plan was created to guide the implementation of regular monitoring and evaluation of changes among program recipients, LHRC stakeholders, and activities as stated in the 2019–2021 operational framework.

MEL Plan is part of LHRC's MEL system which is centered on six distinct but interrelated concepts namely: Monitoring; Evaluation; Reflection and Learning; Database Management; Reporting; and Action on the feedback. As a result of learning and knowledge, LHRC has evolved from traditional monitoring to result-based management. The aim was to make the most of our limited resources to achieve clearly defined and demonstrable outcomes while increasing transparency and accountability.

Our results-based management focuses on four interrelated blocks derived from our operational plan as detailed below.

- The definition of strategic goals which provide a focus for action,
- The specification of expected results that contribute to these goals and align

programs, processes, and resources behind them,

- On-going monitoring and assessment of performance, integrating lessons learned into future planning,
- Improved accountability based on continuous feedback to improve performance derived from our learning and reflection sessions.

MONITORING

Output level indicators were tracked through a routine monitoring exercise using data collection tools defined in the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Plan to capture both intended and unintended results. The program team used several tools such as participant lists to collect names and contacts of participants during training and workshops; pre and post-test were used to measure the change of knowledge before and after training; evaluation forms were used to collect feedback at the end of the activity to measure the change of attitude; feedback from viewers and listeners of the media program was collected through media log. Outcome level indicators were collected through testimonials and/or learning stories generated from direct beneficiaries and partners ahead of the final evaluation of the current SP. Further, each department had an opportunity to share its outcomes through brainstorming, monthly reports, and plenary presentation during Program Implementation Meetings (PIMs).

EVALUATION

In 2021 LHRC concluded the implementation of the Operational Plan 2019-2021 by commissioning an independent external evaluator who did the midterm evaluation of the SP 2019/2024. The results of which informed the development of the new

operational plan that is complementary to the Strategic plan's period between 2022-2024 and the findings suggested the following:

Relevance:

As revealed, LHRC's Strategic Objectives 1-4 are relevant to the country's context and needs; through interventions on SOs 1-4, LHRC has relentlessly advanced human rights and justice including rights of the women, girl child, and PWDs; who are also considered as the most vulnerable members of the Tanzanian society. These aspirations are consistent with government policies on equal rights to education for girls and boys, access to justice, and economic development for all.

Regarding the relevance of the program activities to different categories of stakeholders and beneficiaries; the findings clearly show that majority of categories of interviewed beneficiaries and stakeholders self-reported in Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs), individually in personal interviews (also shown in data below) and Key Informant Interview (KII) recounted remarkable benefits achieved through LHRC program activities and interventions. This proposition is supported by testimonials accrued from key informant interviews and focus group discussions conducted with beneficiaries.

Effectiveness

The assessment for program effectiveness included an analysis of the extent to which LHRC has successfully achieved planned objectives, outputs, and outcomes, in line with set targets on the expected outcome and its subsequent achievement up to the time the midterm evaluation was being conducted (July 2022). According to the LHRC- SP-Plan and MEL Plan, the above goal is monitored and measured through the key performance

indicator, 'Percentage (%) of clients reporting having regained their basic rights.

Out of the 198 interviewed respondents, 134 (67.8%) indicated that they had access to their basic rights and of these 90 (67%) are women and 37% are men. As further revealed, 51 participants (26%) indicated that they lacked access to their rights, and a considerably smaller group (0.06%) did not know their basic human rights. Men comprised the majority 27 out of the 51 who lacked access to basic human rights. It was further revealed that among the 28 duty bearers selected from participating institutions, 82% were aware of their basic human rights and have taken action in situations that denied them of their rights. The results indicate a 4.9 percent growth over the previous baseline achievement of 77%, indicating that the program is on track to achieving the 90% ultimate target.

LHRC also established the percentage (%) of repressive/discriminatory laws and policies that have so far been successfully challenged, percentage (%) of arbitrary unlawful practices, and percentage (%) of citizen recommendations so far adopted for constitutional reforms. LHRC provided free legal aid assistance; the target for satisfaction with the legal aid increased by 13% above its

baseline value of 80% and thus reaching 93% of the satisfaction level. This implies that the LHRC is on the right track towards achieving its 95% 2024 target.

Regarding public participation in governance, the LHRC established the percentage (%) of target community members who felt included in governance and democratic processes, as a result of LHRC advocacy campaigns. As revealed, there was a 7.3% increase above its 81% baseline and thus reaching 88.3%. This implies that LHRC is on the right path towards achieving its 90% public inclusive governance target of 2024. There was however an outcome indicator of 2.5 for population reach which revealed a decline below (-17%) its baseline value from 65% to 48%; the achievement was 48% representing a considerable deviation from the projected target of 61%.

Efficiency

Evaluation outcomes reveal efficiency in LHRC's governance and organizational structure, particularly, Board and Annual General Meetings were functional and compliant with the LHRC constitution. There are also distinct roles and responsibilities assigned across governance structures; The AGM, which has 120 members, continues to be the highest body and members of the AGM have safeguarded their autonomy by



198

Respondents



67.8%

Had Access to Basic Rights



67%

Women



37%

Men

footing their meeting costs. All institutional decisions and programs are still overseen by the Board and its membership has remained diverse in terms of professional backgrounds. The program's Strategic Objectives (SO1-4) are allocated 57% of the total budget of TZS 8.6billion, while the SO5, aimed at achieving LHRC's institutional development and delivery is allocated 43% of the overall budget. Strategic Objective 2 is allotted the second largest (23%) share of the budget, followed by SO 1 (11%), SO3 (10%), and SO4 (9%). SO5 takes the lion's share of the budget owing to the nature of LHRC work.

Impact

The LHRC's Annual Progress Reports, as well as testimonials from field interviews and LHRC employees, show that significant progress has been made in achieving strategic objectives and achieving program outcomes and impact. Midterm evaluation output reveals that communities have undergone commendable transformations. LHRC has been very instrumental in contributing to the improvement of rule of law, civic space, democracy, and legal reforms.

Gender equality and women's empowerment are one of the successful areas that LHRC has tackled through the execution of SP 2019-2024, as evidenced by interviews with various persons. Gender mainstreaming has been a prime focus in all program planning, resulting in the intentional inclusion of women and PWDs, who have immensely benefited from LHRC's initiatives.

The MTE finds that the LHRC has an efficient

organizational structure and functional management, monitoring, learning and evaluation systems, and reporting structures. This has eased the course of tracking progress and challenges encountered during program implementation.

The LHRC has been in existence for over 25 years in Tanzania and its operations include legal aid services, research, and evidence-based advocacy. The primary objective of the LHRC is to ensure that human rights are respected in the country and has thus used activism, research, and dissemination of findings, as well as capacity building to raise community awareness and provide legal aid. During this midterm evaluation, a remarkable majority of respondents indicated that LHRC actions had a positive impact on human rights. "Radio and television broadcasts have been very valuable; they are being followed by a remarkable number of community members," says one respondent (Juma Ally Twalib, the Coordinator of Newala Paralegal Centre).

Sustainability

The evaluation team discovered that the institution places great emphasis on all of its program interventions that are consistent with its Strategic Objectives (SO1-4). Sustainability is incorporated in all phases of program execution; as a result, the majority of programs are designed in consideration of the organizational, institutional, economic, political, social, and financial parameters of sustainability.



07

SECTION 7: KEY ACHIEVEMENTS, LESSONS LEARNED, RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

SECTION 7

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS, LESSONS LEARNED, RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

Introduction

The current political regime has vowed to safeguard human rights and promote good governance. This provides an opportunity for the LHRC to address discriminatory laws that restrict civic space. Aside from the significant accomplishments, LHRC drew several lessons that resulted in the adoption of its 2021 workplan, with a focus on enhancing its interventions.

Key Achievements

- i. LHRC's efforts to empower the public on human rights-related issues through social media resulted in 4,634,068 impressions, 85,430 profile visits, and 14,984 new followers on Twitter in 2021. There are currently 54,420 Facebook users and 19,220 likes while HAKI TV attracted 4,373 subscribers and 83,174 viewer engagements.
- ii. LHRC supported access to justice by aiding 16,355 clients, reaching 82 % of the projected target. Overall 39% of LHRC's clients were women, while 61% were men, depicting a 30% increase over last year's plan. However, the number of women has remained constant over the last three years, with an annual growth of 1% to 2%. The 219 disputes won in various courts and tribunals reveal a 70% increase from 2020.



4,634,068

Impressions



85,430

Profile Visits



14,984

New Followers

- iii. In 2021, the Parliamentary Permanent Committee for Legal and Constitutional Reform accepted and adopted nearly 74% of the LHRC's recommendations. The Land Disputes Courts Act established alternate dispute resolution in land disputes to the ward land tribunal, which marked a significant transformation in the administration of land justice in the country. This is expected to reduce the number of complaints and improve land-related access to justice.
- iv. The LHRC also highlighted an increase in the police station and media reporting of human rights violations and issues in 2020. Human Rights Monitors in the Haki Kiganjani digital system reported 1803 incidences of GBV in 2021. Female-related issues accounted for 52%, while male-related issues accounted for 48%, with a total increase of 12% by 2020.
- v. According to the LHRC's assessment of the recommendations contained in the Tanzania Human Rights Reports, 31 % of the recommendations presented to the government and various stakeholders were implemented, while 36 % were partially implemented.
- vi. Another remarkable achievement in the area of women's rights protection is the Tanzania Police Force's inclusion of the category of femicide in crime statistics. This will help to enhance femicide reporting and response. The government also incorporated 10 recommendations for the Law of the Child into a bill to secure the child's safe adoption and protection.
- vii. According to the comparative analysis of the UPR recommendations which were provided by the United Nations Human Rights Council, 43% of UPR recommendations were accepted by the United Republic of Tanzania. The analysis focused on the conclusion of the United Nations and Civil Society Organizations contribution report.

Key Lessons

LHRC is a learning organization thus, the following lessons were learned in 2021.

- i. The Constant change in the political context affects program implementation and outcomes therefore, flexible and innovative program strategies are paramount for achieving projected outcomes.
- ii. In times of pandemics where travel restrictions and face-to-face interventions are imposed, the use of media platforms (TV and Community Radios) as well as digital platforms (e.g., Haki Kiganjani) and social media are effective for monitoring and enhancing citizen awareness on human rights and justice issues.



54,420

Facebook Users



19,220

Facebook Likes



4,373

HAKI TV



83,174

Engagements



16,355

Clients Supported

- iii. Partnerships, collaborations, networking, and engagements with government institutions, like-minded organizations, and civil society organizations (CSOs) are effective in sustaining a strong movement of human rights activists, particularly in a highly regulated and politically restrictive environment.
- iv. The digital civic space is a critical platform for increasing human rights awareness, mobilization, and action. It's worth noting that the reach of ICT is skewed toward urban areas. Extending ICT reach to remote communities necessitates significant expenditures in equipment as well as capacity building for both communities and personnel to increase digital spaces accessibility.
- v. Identifying and working with anonymous supporters among duty bearers and other influential stakeholders is critical for sustaining operations. Although the visibility of human rights activism/monitors is prime, however, it can be particularly detrimental to organizations when the political space is excessively controlled.
- vi. Change of regime can be a springboard for reforms and since H.E. Samia Hassan Suluhu took office, the country has witnessed a dramatic shift in civic space,

as the media and citizens exercise greater freedom of expression. There is however a lot more to be desired, as the adverse laws remain in place and some actors retain the mentality of the old regime.

Risks and Mitigation

- i. Despite the president's position and strong will to enhance Tanzania's human rights environment, there are still highly placed government officials and ministers who have the attitude of the former regime and are progressively becoming hurdles to change. However, we have had a positive relationship with the government, and we have included some government/government institution priorities in research, awareness, and advocacy, as well as developing Memorandums of Understanding with various ministries and government institutions, such as CHRAGG, Ministry of Community Development, and MOCLA.
- ii. Detrimental laws remain in force, and do not reflect the current government's tone in upholding human rights. To mitigate this, we've devised a plan to engage with the government in our next operating plan to examine these laws and the president is willing to provide her unwavering support.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Legal and Human Rights Centre set out on pages 23 to 42, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Legal and Human Rights Centre as at 31 December 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public-Sector Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Tanzanian Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Act, 2002 [R.E2019].

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the Independent International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Tanzania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Other Information included in the Organization's 2021 Annual Report

The Members of those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the pages 2 to 19 of the Legal and Human Rights Centre financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, which include the General Information, Report by those Charged with Governance, Statement of Those charged with governance's Responsibilities, the Declaration of the Head of Finance as required by the Non-Governmental Organisations Act, 2002 (revised 2019) and the Auditors and Accountants (Registrations) Act No. 33 of 1972, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Members of those charged with governance are responsible for the other information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the Members of LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

Responsibilities of the Members of those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the Members of
LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Members of those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

As required by the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) Financial Regulations, we report to you, based on our audit, that:

- The transactions carried out in the financial year were in accordance with the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) Financial Regulations.

The engagement partner on this audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Deokari S. Mkenda.

CPA Deokari S. Mkenda (ACPA 3438)

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam

Date: 13 / 04 / 2022

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		Memo 2021	2021	Memo 2020	2020
		TZS	USD	TZS	USD
	Notes				
Revenue from non-exchange transactions					
Revenue grants	7	8,773,014,853	3,808,654	7,872,187,946	3,417,544
Other Income	8	103,303,514	44,847	69,946,927	30,335
Capital grants	9	518,396,093	225,053	471,517,041	204,699
		<u>9,394,714,460</u>	<u>4,078,554</u>	<u>8,413,651,915</u>	<u>3,652,577</u>
Expenditure					
Operating Expenses	10	(9,181,321,607)	(3,985,914)	(7,758,319,482)	(3,368,110)
Depreciation	15	(293,899,643)	(127,591)	(471,517,041)	(204,699)
		<u>(9,475,221,250)</u>	<u>(4,113,505)</u>	<u>(8,229,836,524)</u>	<u>(3,572,809)</u>
Finance Income	11	82,083,609	35,636	56,468,662	24,515
Operating surplus		<u>1,576,819</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>240,284,053</u>	<u>104,283</u>
Other gains/(losses)					
Currency exchange difference on translation		48,854,046	-	87,815,419	-
Surplus for the year		<u>50,430,865</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>328,099,472</u>	<u>104,283</u>

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	Memo 2021 TZS	2021 USD	Memo 2020 TZS	2020 USD
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Receivables	12	54,243,752	23,689	29,985,979	12,987
Other assets	13	-	-	285,000,000	123,430
Cash and bank balances	14	4,200,434,909	1,834,251	3,876,364,333	1,678,807
		<u>4,254,678,661</u>	<u>1,857,940</u>	<u>4,191,350,312</u>	<u>1,815,223</u>
Non-current assets					
Property and equipment	15	2,103,016,412	979,837	1,684,936,794	798,536
		<u>2,103,016,412</u>	<u>979,837</u>	<u>1,684,936,794</u>	<u>798,536</u>
Total Assets		<u>6,357,695,073</u>	<u>2,837,777</u>	<u>5,876,287,106</u>	<u>2,613,759</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Payables and accruals	16	1,674,227,462	731,104	1,285,855,741	530,655
Deferred revenue grants	17	2,623,654,841	1,169,452	2,481,005,913	1,108,615
		<u>4,297,882,303</u>	<u>1,900,556</u>	<u>3,766,861,654</u>	<u>1,639,270</u>
Non - current liabilities					
Deferred capital grants	18	1,924,439,691	858,040	2,014,379,660	895,994
		<u>1,924,439,691</u>	<u>858,040</u>	<u>2,014,379,660</u>	<u>895,994</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>6,222,321,994</u>	<u>2,758,596</u>	<u>5,781,241,314</u>	<u>2,535,264</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>135,373,079</u>	<u>79,181</u>	<u>95,045,792</u>	<u>78,494</u>
Net Assets represented by:					
Accumulated surplus		184,227,125	79,181	182,650,306	78,495
Exchange difference translation reserve		(48,854,046)	-	(87,604,514)	-
Total net assets/equity		<u>135,373,079</u>	<u>79,181</u>	<u>95,045,792</u>	<u>78,495</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of those charged with governance on _____, 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Name: Samuel Albert Samalla Position: Chairperson Signature: 

Name: Anna Aloys Hoge Position: Executive Director Signature: 

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Surplus TZS	Total USD	Currency Translation Reserve TZS
At 1 January 2020	(57,633,747)	(25,788)	-
Surplus for the year	240,284,053	104,284	87,815,418
As at 31 December 2020	<u>182,650,306</u>	<u>78,496</u>	<u>87,815,418</u>
At 1 January 2021	182,650,306	78,496	87,815,418
Surplus for the year	1,576,819	685	48,854,046
As at 31 December 2021	<u>184,227,125</u>	<u>79,181</u>	<u>136,669,465</u>

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021	2021	2020	2020
	Notes	TZS	USD	TZS	USD
Operating activities					
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		1,576,819	685	328,099,472	104,284
Adjustments for non-cash items					
Depreciation of property and equipment	15	293,899,643	127,591	359,289,240	204,699
Amortization of capital grant	9	(518,396,093)	(225,053)	(359,289,240)	(204,699)
		(222,919,631)	(96,777)	328,099,472	104,283
Changes in working capital:					
Increase in other receivables		(24,257,774)	(10,701)	(7,300,497)	(3,037)
Decrease/(increase) in other assets		285,000,000	123,430	(285,000,000)	(123,430)
Increase in accruals and other payable		388,371,721	200,449	491,650,059	212,709
Increase/(Decrease) in Deferred Revenue grants		142,648,927	60,837	(465,954,938)	(201,924)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		568,843,243	277,238	(26,321,321)	(11,399)
Investing activities					
Purchase of property and equipment	15	(711,979,261)	(308,893)	(345,788,419)	(149,757)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(711,979,261)	(308,893)	(345,788,419)	(149,757)
Financing activities					
Donor funds received for purchase of property and equipment	18	428,456,124	187,099	345,788,419	149,757
Net cash flows from financing activities		428,456,124	187,099	345,788,419	149,757
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		285,320,106	155,444	(26,321,321)	(11,399)
Net foreign exchange difference		38,750,470	-	159,955,422	-
Cash and cash equivalents					
At 1 January	14	3,876,364,333	1,678,807	3,745,730,232	1,690,206
At December	14	4,200,434,909	1,834,251	3,876,364,333	1,678,807



Norwegian Emb.



FORD
FOUNDATION



Irish Aid
Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



Ministry for Foreign
Affairs of Finland

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