

2010

Annual Report



Legal and Human Rights Centre

REPORT COMPILATION

Legal and Human Rights Centre

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LHRC

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Abbreviations

AU	African Union
ITV	Independent Television
BAE	British Aerospace System
CaT	Convention against Torture
CDCF	Constituency Development Catalyst Fund
CERD	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination
CJF	Community Justice Facilitators
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DFID	Department for International Development
EITI	Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative
EU	European Union
FemAct	Feminist Activism
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency
ICCPR	International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
ICT	Information and Telecommunication Technology
LAC	Legal Aid Clinic
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
LSRP	Legal Sector Reform Programme
MoCAJ	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice
NEC	National Elections Commission
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NOVIB	Dutch Organisation for International Development Co-operation
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
OBC	Ortello Business Corporation
PCCB	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau

PINGOs Forum	Pastoralists Indigenous Non- Governmental Organizations Forum
SADC	Southern Africa Development Corporation
SAHRiNGON	Southern African Human Rights Non Governmental Organisation
WASHEBIMA	Paralegal Association Maswa
WASHEKIBA	Paralegal Association Bariadi
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).
TACCEO	Tanzania Consortium of Civil Society Election Observers.
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Corporation
TANLAP	Tanzania Network for Legal Aid Providers
TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
TICTS	Tanzania International Container Terminal Services
TLS	Tanganyika Law Society
TRL	Tanzania Railway Corporation
TRAFO	Tanzania Transparency Forum
TROCAIRE	Irish Charity and Development Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN	United Nations

LHRC Board Members



Rev. Bishop Elinaza Sendoro
Chairperson



Prof. Palamagamba Kabudi
Vice Chairperson



Dr. Sengondo Mvungi
Member



Mr. Azaria Mbuguni
Member



Adv. Francis Mgongolwa
Member



Adv. Francis Stolla
Member



Adv. Athanasia Soka
Member



Adv. Francis Kiwanga
Secretary



Ms. Anna Henga
Staff Representative

Message from the Board Chairperson

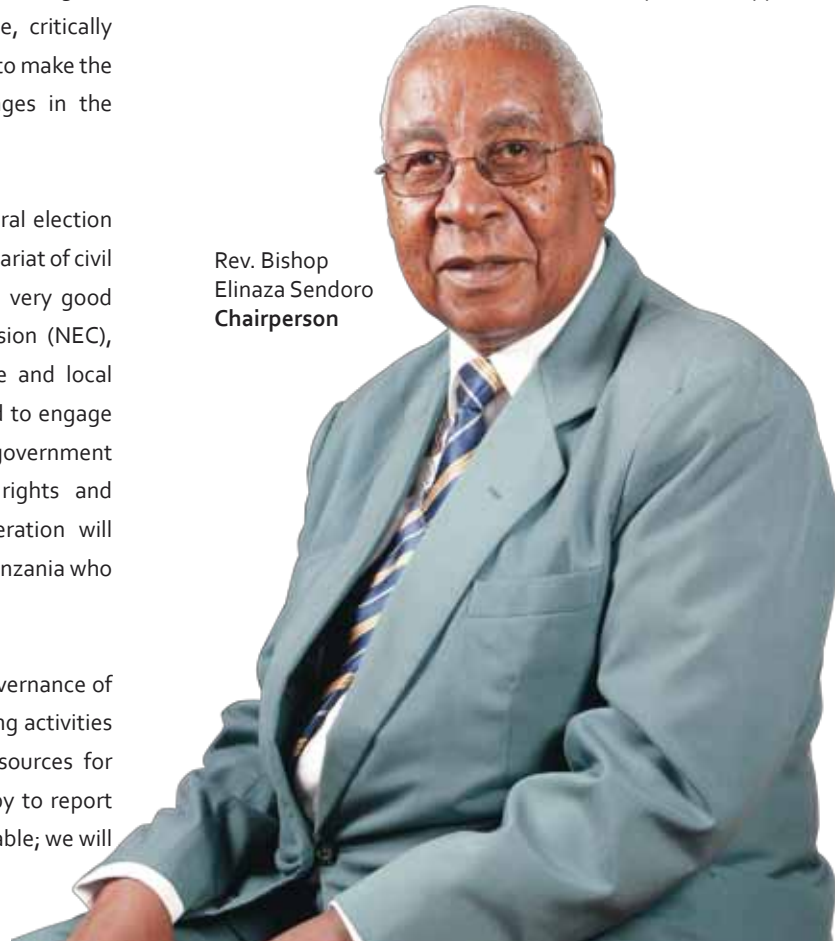
We are pleased to present LHRC annual report for 2010. It was the year that marked the beginning of the implementation of the new plan which shifts organization focus to results based management. LHRC celebrated its 15th year of inception. It was time to celebrate success the organization achieved in advocating for human rights and promotion of good governance in the country and at the same time, critically examining challenges which must be rectified so as to make the LHRC have a distinct space in influencing changes in the country and at international level as well.

On important note, LHRC participated in the general election held in October 2010 by founding and hosting secretariat of civil society consortium in this exercise. We enjoyed a very good cooperation from the National Electoral Commission (NEC), various government departments including police and local government officials. Similarly, we have continued to engage with Parliament and members of Parliament, government ministries and the Judiciary with our human rights and accountability agenda. We trust that this cooperation will continue in future for the benefit of the people of Tanzania who are the main beneficiaries of our services.

Our duty as Board of Directors has mainly been governance of the organization. We have participated in fundraising activities so as to ensure the organization has enough resources for implementation of planned activities. We are happy to report that about 70% of essential resources are now available; we will

continue to look for more partners and well wishers to offer their financial and moral support to our organisation.

We are very happy with extension of support to LHRC by our partners, the Embassy of Sweden, Norwegian Peoples Aid, Ford Foundation and Foundation for Civil Society. Their support to



Rev. Bishop
Elinaza Sendoro
Chairperson

the organization has been a key factor for our success which we are proud of. Despite this support, for the period under review, three partners ceased to support us for various reasons; TROCAIRE-Nairobi, Embassy of Finland and Oxfam Novib could not continue to support LHRC due to shift of geographical and thematic areas respectively. We will continue to cooperate with them and we will not forget their remarkable support for many years in the past.

We have held all statutory meetings in compliance with our founding document [Memorandum and Articles of Association] and regulatory framework in the country. Our audit committee has also worked diligently in vetting and proposed the external auditor who was then approved by members at the Annual General Meeting. The Board had also played a pivotal role in shaping the operation plan and approval of the budget for implementation of activities for 2011.

We are also pleased by excellent work done by LHRC management, staff and volunteers in implementation of planned activities. The success gained in election monitoring, engagement with parliament, access to justice for the indigent people, human rights monitoring and other results highlighted in this report are clear testimony.

We further feel obliged to acknowledge support from members of the LHRC for their unequivocal support to the Board. We will always make sure that we will work and use all our expertise and time to make LHRC move forward to another level.

Above all, we are humbled by the support from members of public in general, who have been very supportive of our work. With your continued support, we believe that our mission and objectives of this organization will be realized.

Rtd. Bishop Elinaza Sendoro
Legal and Human Rights Centre
Dar es Salaam
December, 2010.

Message from the Executive Director

Dear All,

This is a brief annual report which summarizes the implementation of activities planned for the year 2010. It also contains the results, challenges and important lessons learnt during implementation of activities in the reporting period.

LHRC has embarked in implementation of 3 year operation plan which began in 2010 and will run through to 2012. The new operation plan is mainly geared to make LHRC be a result based organization with focus on human rights and strengthening good governance and accountability.



Francis Kiwanga
(Advocate)
Executive Director

The operation plan has three main outcome areas, with indicators and targets that will measure performance of the organization after implementation of programmes in three years period. Moreover, each outcome is allocated with essential resources and assigned specific head of programme and staff to implement the planned activities.

We are proud to inform you that, despite change of the operation plan, many staff did not take long to shift their mind set so as to cope with dynamics of the new activities under the current operation plan. Even the few who were recruited, they swiftly adopted the working culture at LHRC with its core values, such as shared vision, participation, transparency and activism. We have also accommodated a total number of 20 volunteers who offered their services to LHRC and service to the communities. They have done a tremendous job in this year. Moreover, there has been no staff turn-over which is very health for sustainability of the organization.

Our management was restructured as well for smooth running of the organization. The Executive Director remained the Chief Accounting Officer of the organization. He is assisted by three directors, namely Director of Advocacy and Reforms, Director of Capacity Building and Empowerment and Director of Finance and Administration. Staff are represented by one officer to both the management and the Board.

We are glad to report that management conducted all its calendar meetings for the period under review whereby about 12 meetings were held. In some occasions, it also met on an ad-hoc basis to deliberate and make decisions on the emerging

issues. Management team worked diligently and tirelessly to ensure that implementation of the operation plan was executed as planned, prudent use of the entrusted resources and expansion of programs to reach many people especially at the grassroots through human rights monitors, paralegals and special groups such as university students, media and civil societies. The results highlight progress achieved by organization in the year under review.

Finally, we are happy and feel obliged to present this report to you. We have tried to be as much transparent as possible so that readers can have general picture of what we are doing, success, challenges and even aspects that did not work well for the reporting period. It is our hope that you will give us constructive feedback for improvement of our work in future. Our ultimate vision is to have a just and equitable society which we believe it is possible to achieve.

Francis Kiwanga (Advocate)
Executive Director
Dar es Salaam
December 2010

LHRC: A Brief Description

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

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

Vision

The LHRC envisages a just and equitable society

Mission

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

Broad Objectives

The main objective of LHRC is to create legal and human rights awareness and to empower the general public, in particular, underprivileged section of the society through legal and civic education, advocacy, research, monitoring and follow up of human rights violation and provision of legal aid.

Target groups and Beneficiaries

By its nature, LHRC advocacy works are wider in scope to benefit the general public. It includes the right holders, duty bearers, vulnerable groups and victims of human rights violation. Through direct program interventions such as paralegal trainings, Village legal Workers Trainings and Human Rights monitors, LHRC has a good link with communities at the grassroots level which ensures that its work have an impact at the national level and society level.

Strategic Direction

From 2007, LHRC started implementation of a six years strategic plan running from 2007 to 2012. The strategic plan is aimed at achieving a broad impact of attaining a Just and Equitable Society.

Three major outcomes have been formulated to guide operations;

1. To improve policy, legal framework and community capacity for social justice.
2. To strengthen partnership and public engagement for human rights and good governance
3. To improve institutional capacity to ensure good performance and sustainability of the organization.

Membership and Governance structure

LHRC is a membership organization. Currently, there are more than 126 individual members and each year new members with different backgrounds are registered. These include lawyers, politicians, retired public servants, human rights activists,

religious leaders and other groups. Members are scattered throughout the country.

Annual General Meeting

All members meet once a year at the annual General Meeting in compliance with the law. AGM roles include the appointment of Board of Directors, receive annual activities and audited accounts and appoints external auditor of the organization.

Board of Directors

The Board of Director is the governance body of the organization. It meets once in each quarter and under exceptional circumstances the Board may conduct extra ordinary meetings.

The Board approves the annual work plan, annual budget, reviews quarterly and annual reports and supervises the management team. The Board of Directors appoints the Executive Director who is the organization's head of management.

The Board of Director in 2010 includes:

1. Rev. Bishop Elinaza Sendoro - Chairperson
2. Prof. Palamagamba Kabudi - Vice Chairperson
3. Dr. Sengondo Mvungi - Member
4. Mr. Azaria Mbuguni - Member
5. Adv. Francis Mgongolwa - Member
6. Adv. Francis Stolla - Member
7. Adv. Athanasia Soka - member
8. Adv. Francis Kiwanga - Secretary
9. Ms. Anna Henga - Staff Representative

Management Team and Staff

The Management team is headed by the Executive Director who manages the activities of the organization and he is the Chief Executive Officer. The Executive Director is assisted by the management team which is comprised of Director of Advocacy and Reforms, Director of Capacity Building and Empowerment and Director of Finance and Administration and a staff representative.

Total number of staff was 50 comprising of programme staff and supporting staff; 27 males and 23 females in all three offices (HQ, Legal Aid Clinic and Arusha Office).

Executive Summary

This report documents results achieved in the first year of implementation of 3 years operation plan. It highlights activities implemented, results realized, challenges and lessons learnt for the future Implementation of the operation plan and development of new programmes.

To give focus to its operation, LHRC reviewed its strategic plan in 2009. After review, LHRC managed to come up with the new operation plan which begun to run from 2010 and it will end up in 2012. The operation plan is the major document which charts out the activities to be implemented, outputs of the activities to be implemented and projected outcome indicators which build up towards realization of the impact of just and equitable society.

The new operation plan is mainly characterized by the shift of mind set from reporting on activities accomplished in the year to the results achieved. The shift has mainly been targeting to make organization a result oriented. For the first time, the organization has conducted a baseline survey which will be used to benchmark the current trend and situation of human rights with a view of measuring the results or the impact LHRC will have after implementation of the operation plan. The baseline report will be finalized in January 2011 and it will be disseminated to all LHRC partners.

It worth noting at this juncture that, in implementation of its activities, LHRC targets two major groups. These are programs which specifically target the duty bearers (Decision Makers) on their duties to uphold human rights, enhance transparency, reduction practices of corruption and discrimination in

accordance with international standards and national policies. On the other hand, another targeted group is the duty bearers (the citizens). LHRC intends to empower citizens in demanding accountability, change of harmful practices and increase the capacity of communities to hold decision makers accountable. Under the programme that focuses decision makers; several activities were planned and implemented to include access to justice project, implemented under the model legal aid clinic and mobile legal aid clinic were conducted in 8 districts in the country. Mobile legal aid in two districts namely Makete and Magu were conducted in collaboration with UNICEF and specifically targeted children issues. The mobile legal aid services made access to justice for people at the grassroots possible and empowerment on human rights and principles of good governance increased through the use of self help kits and mass education programs conducted through community radios in 4 districts. A total number of poor people reached through legal aid were 10,008 whereby 6,527 were males and 3,481 being females.

In this reporting period, LHRC managed to work with other legal aid providers to establish a legal aid provider's network known as Tanzania Legal Aid Providers Network (TANLAP). In its engagement and participation with Legal Sector Reform Programme (LSRP), LHRC and 6 other organizations managed for the first time to get financial support from the government to support the legal aid. Although, main target was to convince the government to fund legal aid, it has emerged that one development partners (The Embassy of Denmark) set up a fund for legal aid providers which is a sign that there is progress in

the access to justice program. Similarly, the government also responded by introducing a special directorate of Legal Aid Services which will be responsible for all matters relating to access to justice in Tanzania under the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice.

In order to bring about legal reforms, LHRC continued to pursue strategic/public interest cases with a view of bringing about legal reforms through Court Process. For the period under review, the LHRC filed four constitutional cases including North Mara (Compensation for pollution and loss of property), Loliondo Pastoralists Case (human rights violation and evictions of Masai communities), Juma Lissu case (extra judicial killing) and Kipawa eviction (land compensation). These cases are at initial stage. It is hoped that the Judiciary will address the violation of the basic human rights and abuse of power issues through judicial pronouncements.

In engaging the government to address corruption, LHRC continued to work with media in building their capacity on principles of good governance and accountability. LHRC issued press statement which exposed various accountability issues and initiated debates to the public. A public symposium was conducted on 10th December, 2010 and it was a landmark and produced a movement for popular demand for new constitution to address various governance gaps identified in our current Constitution. This has resulted into a countrywide articulation from people, groups and communities at the grassroots to demand for new Constitution. LHRC championed the formation of Tanzania Transparency Forum (TRAFO) and initiative to pressurize transparency in Tanzania and

participated in the formation of Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) which is working towards transparency in the extractive industry. The two initiatives are very important in increasing accountability and transparency by the government and private sector in extractive industry.

Under the programme that focuses citizens, the LHRC managed to establish human rights in business network (HUB-NET) formed by members from trade unions, civil society and government agencies which will be used as a platform for engaging corporate in human rights and accountability.

Under this outcome area, LHRC engaged media, communities, university students and general public in increasing their capacity to address corruption, monitor decision makers and address human rights violations including harmful traditional practices.

Results recorded for the period under review includes the strengthening of paralegal centres in 15 districts and baseline studies for establishing paralegals conducted in two new districts namely, Makete and Ludewa in Southern Tanzania. The paralegal work strategically extended LHRC engagement with communities at the grassroots and empowerment of local communities so as to increase demand of accountability at local government level.

Systematic documentation and exposing human rights violation has also been done in this year. LHRC publicized and disseminated the Tanzania Human Rights Report for year 2009 which has increasingly become the authoritative document when evaluating human rights and good governance in the

country. Similarly, for the first time, LHRC has expanded its outreach program by investing in university students. A total of 50 students from 12 universities were reached in the special program for preparing the young people in anti corruption strategies, human rights values and accountability. LHRC will continue to work with university students in the coming years as strategic group in the promotion of human rights and good governance in the country.

In strengthening the voice of civil societies, LHRC participated in the strategic networks to consolidate collective voice in condemning violations, abuse of powers by public officials and election observations. LHRC participated in FEMACT activities which promote gender equality, human rights and feminist transformation, TACCEO which was founded to observe democratic process, election process and work on election. Furthermore, LHRC continued to coordinate anti FGM coalition which works on elimination of FGM practices.

Through its parliamentary watch unit, LHRC continued to record tremendous success in the strengthening the parliament as people's voice organ. A total of 233 recommendations were sent to parliament on the 6 Bills tabled between January and June 2010. Out of these recommendations submitted to various parliamentary committees, about 40% of recommendations were positively considered and incorporated in the respective Bills which is a good indicator on participation of members of the public in law making processes.

Performance of the LHRC is another programme implemented for the period under review; the LHRC continued to benefit

from high committed staff that played a significant role in implementation of its program. Expansion of its activities in the new operation plan resulted into engagement of 8 new staff to enhance capacity in areas of Monitoring and Evaluation, Corporate Watch and Election matters. LHRC hosted a total of 15 volunteers from local universities and 5 international volunteers from Canada, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Italy and Sweden respectively. Staff capacity building resulted into 5 staff graduated in various degree programs that are expected to have long term commitment to the organization.

LHRC financial credibility and capacity to manage implementation of big programmes increased for the period under review. Apart from fundraising for its own programs, LHRC managed to fundraise and efficiently implement activities on election observation by hosting the Consortium of Civil society which observed 2010 general election. The observation exercise was successfully implemented which demonstrate the capacity of the LHRC to manage resource for the benefit of people of Tanzania. For the period under review, four development partners (SIDA, Foundation for Civil Society, NPA and Ford Foundation) increased and continued to support LHRC activities and other partners such as DFID and EU were contacted and have shown interest in supporting the current operation plan.

LHRC wish to record the very sincere appreciation to the development partners who have dedicated their resources to the organization. Their trust and belief in LHRC work have been the main motivation of the continued services that organization offers to the people of Tanzania.

Similarly, the commitment of Board of Directors, management and Staff of all ranks has been a key factor in making this organization realize its vision and mission. LHRC is very proud to have such a committed staff on board.

LHRC met the challenges in the implementation of its activities under the operation plan. Some of the activities under the operation plan particularly activities under the output 1.2 and

1.3 were not implemented. This has affected the results hierarchy, whereby for the outcome to be achieved, requires the realization of the intermediate results in first place. The delay of these activities is a result of lack of budget allocated to such activities and we do expect in future to identify development agency who can consider funding for these crucial activities for the achievement of the intended results.

1.0 Introduction

LHRC planned to increase pressure on duty bearers to fulfill their obligations according to international Conventions on Human Rights. The outcome under this main activity represents the higher level result LHRC wishes to achieve, though it can take even years before these results can be realized, hence the placement of the sub activities to represent the intermediate level results that are within the reach of the organization.

1.1 Access to Justice

For the reporting period a number of activities were executed; the indigent enjoyed the existence of the legal aid services from the Dar es Salaam centre and Arusha sub-office. This is an intermediate result that is within the reach of the organisation and in order to realize this result a number of strategies represented by outputs have been put in place. These include legal aid clinic in place to serve the indigents and identify gaps that need changes, awareness and capacity of the legal aid providers with regards to legal aid model increased, public knowledge regarding legal aid and civil court procedures enhanced through printed self help kits. Poor and marginalized groups were reached through established mobile legal aid clinics and lastly liaison with Legal Sector Reform Program to enhance actions upon the proposed areas for change from legal aid clinics.

1.1.1. Access to Justice by the Indigents

LHRC has in place two legal aid clinics, one which we call model legal aid clinic located at Kinondoni district in Dar es Salaam while the other clinic is found in Arusha municipality. The legal aid clinics are headed by the Legal Officers in charge (Advocates) who is assisted by five full time legal officers. The clinic also hosted a total of six volunteers who came to offer their services and at the same time nurture their profession. The clinic as well did host internship law students from universities who wished to work with the LHRC. In this reporting period, LHRC hosted a total number of 49 interns recruited from various universities for practical training.

In the year under review, LHRC through its legal aid clinic continued to counsel and advise clients in legal related problems in pursuit of seeking justice through courts. A total of 16,778 clients were attended in our legal aid centres at Dar es Salaam and Arusha.

With regards to the preparation and drafting of documents, legal aid team managed to assist indigents in this matter and a total of 838 documents were drafted by the legal officers and volunteers, 266 in Kinondoni and 572 Arusha.

LHRC also continued to use reconciliations as amicable dispute settlement method. Although, it is difficult to reconcile all cases reported, the success obtained in resolved cases has always been a good showcase on resolution of disputes at low cost and short time. All beneficiaries of our services were availed an

opportunity to settle disputes out of court system. Through its two clinics and legal aid team, LHRC conducted reconciliation on 107 of which 73 reconciliation were successful against 34.

Likewise the LHRC empowerment her clients with skills to this being represent their cases in courts of the services rendered by legal aid team. For this reporting year, LHRC through its legal aid clinics managed to empower a total of 950 clients.

LHRC aims at having in place a model legal aid clinic is just beyond legal aid provision to the indigents. In addition to the legal aid provision, legal aid clinic should provide avenue for the legal aid team to be able to identify legal gaps/shortcomings that need positive changes and liaison with Legal Sector Reform Program to act upon the proposed changes. On the other hand to develop document and demonstrate an effective legal aid model. In this reporting period, LHRC strengthened and established the model legal aid and made it functional.

Similarly, in this reporting period the LHRC engaged the government to establish legal aid fund for legal aid providers in Tanzania. LHRC had three consultative meetings with the MoCAJ on the fate of legal aid in Tanzania. In addition through Legal Sector Reform Programme, LHRC succeeded in securing some funds for supporting legal aid. In the year 2010 LHRC received 20,000,000/- which assisted in accommodating 10 more volunteers that served the indigents in the LHRC's legal aid centres. The engagement with the government continues so that at the end of the day there would be a permanent and stable legal aid fund. From the said move, LHRC is strategizing to have a government sponsored legal aid fund. The

development partners under the lead of Danish Embassy are in a process to establish a legal aid fund supported by the development partners. Moreover, in this reporting period, advocacy for having a comprehensive government supported legal aid got momentum as LHRC held three discussions with Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice on among other things, how to amend the Legal Aid (Criminal Proceeding) Act, 1969 to cover the all offences and to address the need for legal aid in civil or non-criminal cases.

In 2010 LHRC assisted 16,778 clients as beneficiaries of access to justice program. Out of which 13,192 were attended at Kinondoni Legal Aid, 11,460 been old clients and 1,732 were new. 7,776 were males and 5,426 were females. As for Arusha, 3,586 were attended, 2,901 were old clients and 685 new; of which 1,413 were females and 2,173 males.

Clients Attended in 2010 by LHRC

TYPES OF CASES	Old			New			TOTAL GRAND
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
EMPLOYMENT	2384	679	3063	407	92	499	3562
MATRIMONIAL	385	971	1356	141	290	431	1787
LAND	3302	1937	5239	446	288	734	5973
CONTRACT	312	94	406	49	23	72	478
CHILDREN RIGHTS	28	181	209	26	51	77	286
TORT	499	170	669	62	29	91	760
INSURANCE	167	68	235	37	18	55	290
PROBATE	674	1422	2096	143	121	264	2360
OTHERS	763	325	1086	114	80	194	1280
TOTAL	8514	5847	14361	1425	992	2417	16778

Table 1: Source of Information; legal aid Kinondoni and Arusha

A total of 16,778 clients were assisted in the year under review; see the table below for identification of the issues attended:

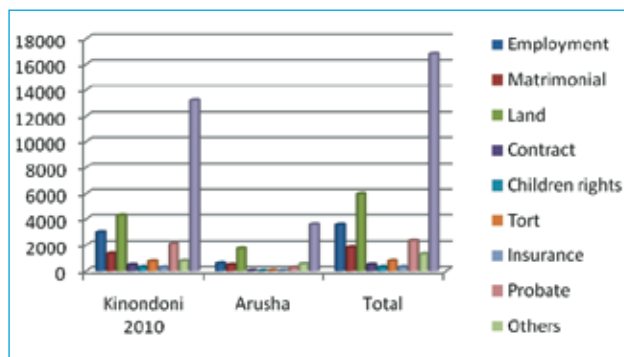


Figure 1: Source: Legal Aid Clinics (Kinondoni and Arusha)



A combo picture showing legal aid provision (L) and psycho-social counseling (R) from our Kinondoni Legal Aid Centre

In serving clients, the legal aid centres continued to be tapping areas for legal gaps which needed advocacy for reforms. The gaps in legal procedures and policies included the following:

- i) All constitution petitions are required to be heard by the panel of three judges as provided for under the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act no. 33 of 1994. This requirement has proved to be the main reason for delay of cases especially those filed at the high court centres

outside Dar es Salaam. LHRC has consulted with the responsible ministry to address this problem. It also plans to file a strategic cases if there will be no response from the government to seek redress on behalf of the public.

- ii) Records on legal aid beneficiaries show that there is a high increase on land dispute matters. One of the obvious reasons is the implementation of the land laws which introduced a new dispute settlement structure. Establishment of the new structure was not accompanied by deployment of human capital and infrastructure, hence delays of cases and improper handling of disputes.
- iii) Conflicts between University students and government, Loan boards are on the rise. Students complained about poor infrastructure and/or studying environment, lack of support from government to sponsorship and other related problems. This is matter which needs to look at to improve academic standards in the country. LHRC plans to share with other CSO dealing with these thematic areas to strategize on the interventions for the government to deal with the problem.

Apart from identification of the legal gaps/shortcomings, model legal aid clinic continued to be the centre for assisting indigent people to access justice and advocating for a need by the government to create a legal aid scheme for the people of Tanzania.

In this reporting period, our engagement with Government has shown positive results whereas in November 2010 LHRC was

invited by the Ministry [MoCAJ] to present a paper on successes and challenges facing legal aid and access to justice in Tanzania. On the same occasion, LHRC also presented recommendations on improvement of access to Justice in Tanzania. Likewise in this reporting period LHRC has witnessed an inflow of the government official from different ministries and departments coming to the legal and human rights centre clinics to seek for advice regarding legal issues. In this case they are learning lot of model legal aid.

1.1.2 Joint Advocacy with other Legal Aid Providers

Effective legal aid implementation requires personnel with skills and ability to serve the indigent people. Due to increased demand of legal aid services, there is a need to expand the legal aid services especially to the grassroots where most of human rights violations and abuse of powers occur.

In addition, advocacy for its replication by the government or rather civil society organisation requires a joint interventional approach. Under this strategy, LHRC focused on interventional approach regarding this matter and increased awareness and capacity among legal aid providers/network. The documentation of the model legal aid process/steps by the network members that will feed the guidelines on Modus Operandi for model legal aid clinic was among successes from network endeavours.

One of the purposes of the legal aid provider's network apart from advocacy for replication model legal aid clinic is joint

intervention on issues regarding strategic litigations on public interest cases. For the period under review, LHRC prosecuted a case against mandatory imposition of death penalty. This is Misc. Appl. 67 of 2008, pending at the High Court of Tanzania at Dar es Salaam. The parties are; LHRC, TLS and SAHRINGON vs. the Attorney General. For the period under review, the LHRC effectively participated in research and planning for joint strategic case against the government of Tanzania's decision to bar independent candidature. This case follows the Court of Appeal of Tanzania's decision in AG vs. Rev. Christopher Mtikila - Civil Appeal No. 45/2009. The ground work has been done whereas in the coming year a strategic case will be instituted at the African Court of Justice and Human Rights at Arusha.

In this reporting period, there has been an increased efficiency in conducting strategic and public interest litigations. LHRC filed four (4) new strategic cases. These included the case against North Mara Barrick Gold Mine Company for having polluted environment and caused loss to life and property of hundreds of residents around the mining area; Juma Lissu case, Kipawa evictions case and Loliondo evictions case. In total the LHRC continued to deal with the previous strategic cases which were still pending in court such as Serengeti-Nyamuma case; Independent Candidature case; Death Penalty case; Albinos' case; Sion Gabriel (citizenship's case); Arusha Mkombozi Street children's case; Kiteto Land case; Mvomero evictions case and Mwembe Chai's case. The LHRC continued with legal research on Virodine case and the Anti-CDCF case. The ultimate aim of these cases is to change law, policy or practices in upholding the internationally accepted human rights standards.

1.1.3 Legal Empowerment to the General Public

In this area, the LHRC is responsible by ensuring that clients are empowered by printed and electronic Self help kits.



Copies of various self help kits disseminated to clients and general public in 2010

The target was to have at least 12,000 copies of Self Help Kits disseminated to the general public by 2012. In this reporting period the LHRC reviewed, edited 26 different self help kits. The LHRC produced 17,400 copies of self help kits and disseminated the same to indigents according to their assorted cases.

1.1.4 Mobile Legal Aid Services

LHRC thus seeks to improve Mobile legal aid clinic with the capacity to serve clients and support paralegals. The target for this reporting period was to assist 300 clients located in selected 3 districts in Tanzania Mainland by empowering them with legal knowledge and procedures. In this reporting period, the LHRC by far surpassed the target by reaching out 517 clients in Mvomero, Kilosa, Kiteto, Geita and Ukerewe Districts.

Additionally, through a joint project with UNICEF, the LHRC reached out 414 clients in Makete and Magu Districts.

In reaching out the said clients, access to justice was enhanced, issues for advocacy were identified and Paralegals were professionally empowered through their participation in providing legal aid alongside with professional lawyers. Among issues identified included absence of adequate legal protection for children and persons with disability; poor or lack of facilities by the justice administration machinery at grassroots. Among many successes was a re-union of a family after interventions by the LHRC.



Mobile Legal Aid sessions in Magu

In 2010, the LHRC empowered more than 75 Paralegals located in selected 5 districts in Tanzania and empowered them with legal knowledge and procedures to provide legal aid services. The target is to empower at least 270 paralegals in 9 districts by 2012.

1.1.5 LHRC's Participation in Legal Sector Reform Programme

The aim of the LHRC is to effectively participate in the Legal Sector Reform Program (LSRP) particularly, legal recognition of paralegals and Legal Aid for Civil matters. The target is to have the process for a bill to institutionalize paralegal work in Tanzania by 2012.

In this reporting period, the LHRC strived to have in place a Paralegal law. LHRC is among 7 CSOs that participated in series of sessions convened by TLS to discuss the issues pertaining paralegals network in Tanzania. The move was initiated by formulating a code of conduct for paralegals in Tanzania an idea which emanated from the National Paralegal symposium held in the instance of LHRC. Thereafter, the LHRC edited the said national code of conduct applicable to all paralegals in Tanzania with a view of mobilizing the Paralegals towards adopting a Paralegal law in Tanzania. The LHRC will join other stakeholders to formulate a draft Bill that would be used as advocacy tool for the adoption of Paralegal law. All these efforts are meant to ensure that paralegal work is legally recognized and accepted within the Tanzania's legal system for purposes of enhancing access to justice by indigents especially in rural areas.

1.2 Reforms of Legal Framework, Policy and Practice in Conformity with Human Rights Principles

Under this area, LHRC targeted at working with government to improve policies and legislations related with human rights. This was done by participation in policy formulation meetings

organised by Ministry of Constitution and Justice and other agencies, whereby the experience of the LHRC in working in human rights and governance areas helped to inform the process and accommodated recommendations proposed. Many amendments and enactments done which can be said to have been pushed by the LHRC is the amendment of the Mining Act, 2010. This is the major result since LHRC has been advocating for the reforms of the laws after doing the research in mining areas and identified issues that needed reforms. LHRC went further and conducted a comparative study between the repealed mining laws against the newly enacted law.

For the period under review, the LHRC also was engaged in the advocacy towards domestication of the international conventions to be included within the Tanzania Bill of Rights, the following rights: Right to Education, Health and clean environment domestication of Social Economic Rights.

In this reporting period, LHRC met the Minister for Community Development, Gender and Children to advocate for the process of domestication of Maputo Protocol on Women's Rights by 2012. The process gained momentum after LHRC's interventions and campaigns hence public awareness on women rights is on increase. The following below are results of the LHRC's interventions.

1.2.1 Advocacy for Ratification and Domestication of the International Instruments

In the year 2010 the Government of Tanzania reviewed the ICCPR report where as LHRC moved the agenda on the need to

ratify the ICCPR protocols. LHRC aimed at engaging the Parliament and Government for ratification of the International Human Rights Instruments: - [Convention against Torture (CAT) and Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR]. The target was to have at least 2 dialogues conducted and to have the Ministry of Constitution Affairs and Justice engaged for ratification of process of the two treaties by the end 2010. LHRC also wanted to see an increased support in Parliament for ratification of the two treaties.

Similarly, LHRC is pursuing the case against mandatory death penalty whereas abolition of death penalty is the whole essence of the second optional protocol of the ICCPR. The call for the abolition of death penalty got support from some faith based organizations and academic institutions. Publication of series of features in the Newspapers in campaigning against death penalty was carried out in the bid to public awareness on the need to abolish death penalty. Moreover in April 2010, the LHRC lead a number of NGOs across SADC to address death penalty in a workshop inaugurated by the government. On 10.10.2010, the LHRC and other like minded organizations amplified the campaign against death penalty by commemorating the global anti-death penalty day, whereby journalists and editors were trained on how to effectively campaign against death penalty.

1.2.2 Advocacy for Improvement of Land, Family, Labour and other Related Laws

There has been increased number of land related cases in the LHRC's legal aid clinics. In 2010 land cases resulted into LHRC

plan to engage Government ministries to improve land, family, labour and other related laws. In 2010, LHRC focused at conducting three (3) dialogues with Ministry of Land and Human Settlement, Employment, Labour and Youth Development and Community Development Gender and Children on the reform of the identified laws in Tanzania. In this reporting period, LHRC succeeded to hold consultative meetings with land officers responsible for the payment of compensation to the residents of Kipawa in Dar es Salaam whose houses were demolished to pave way for the expansion of Nyerere International Airport, at Dar es Salaam. LHRC decided to assist the said residents in their cases pending in court. It is expected that if the court will hold on their favour, then there will be positive changes in the draconian compensatory policies.

In addition, LHRC held series of meetings with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children to address FGM and other Gender Based Violence incidences. Moreover, the LHRC having advocated for enactment of the Law of the Child Act, went ahead to train its officers on how to apply the law for the protection of child rights. As a result, LHRC came out with a new self help kit on the law of the child. This tool has simplified the understanding of procedures applicable for child protection. In 2010 LHRC produced fact sheets which simplified the Election Expenses Act 2010, the Maputo Protocol on Women and Children Act 2009, to empower the large section of the community on these laws. Similarly, the LHRC under the LSRP participated in translation of 8 laws into Swahili language, a work that was coordinated under the auspice of the Tanganyika Law Society.

1.2.3 Parliament and Government Engaged by LHRC for Domestication of Maputo Protocol (Women's Rights)

In Tanzania, ratification of an international instrument does not automatically make it part of applicable laws of the land. For an international instrument ratified by Tanzania to be operative as part of the domestic law, it must be domesticated. LHRC pointed out the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on Women Rights commonly referred to as Maputo Protocol. LHRC target was to conduct three dialogues with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children and Parliament on domestication process of the said Maputo Protocol.

LHRC identified stakeholders to be involved in this move of advocating for the domestication of the Maputo protocol. Among the stakeholders identified includes but not limited to Judges, Permanent Secretaries in the respective ministries, media, government ministries and institutions, parliamentary committees and members of parliament, women working groups, members and civil society organizations, partners, paralegals and police force, citizens, communities and their institutions. In this reporting period, the LHRC successfully identified and presented the outcome challenges and developed desired behavior changes for each and every stakeholder as well as strategies to adopt to effect the changes. Under this context, a number of strategies were adopted depending on the stakeholders, for the public, the LHRC deployed the use of mass media whereby a number of 26 TV

coverage on women's rights were conducted in the year 2010. Judges, permanent secretaries as well as parliamentarians were trained in order to sensitize and build their capacity in terms of what the protocol contains. A total number of 36 judges and 11 permanent secretaries were trained.

Moreover, the Parliamentary committee on community development and gender were also trained on the Protocol. A total number of 20 (16 female and 4 male) were trained.

For Police Force and paralegals, the same strategy as above was implemented. A total number of 53 (33 female, 20 Male) police officers and 30 (14 male and 16 female) paralegals were trained on Maputo Protocol.



Guest of Honour Ms. Mwatumu Mwafissi, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Gender and Children, launching Swahili translation of the Maputo Protocol.

1.3 Government Enhances its Efforts to Address Corruption, Good Governance and Free and Fair Elections

For the period under review, LHRC filed a case at the High Court in Mwanza to demand for compensation of the people affected by Water pollution done by North Mara gold Mine in 2009, Follow up of Radar scandal, follow-up of incidence of corruption done by government officials during elections processes and follow-up of natural resource transparency especially the government commitment to Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) and eviction of people from Loliondo in an inhuman way. Moreover, LHRC prepared TV programs and press conferences to enhance advocacy and debate in the raised issues.

Among the targets planned for the year 2010 was to increase pressure leading to make the government initiate the process of establishment of independent National Electoral Commission by 2012. The LHRC organized Television programmes on constitutional reform and later held a public debate on the 10th Zanzibar Constitutional Amendment. The Pressure was successful as many institutions kept supporting the agenda for a new constitution. On the 31st December 2010 the President of the United Republic of Tanzania announced that he would appoint a Constitutional Review Commission to collect public opinion on Constitution. It is expected that establishment of an independent electoral commission will be an inevitable agenda item when the constitution reforms begins.



The Constitution symposium on reflection of Constitution Amendment in Zanzibar and its impact on the mainland constitution, held in September 2010.

In the year 2010, the LHRC created necessary pressure to the government of the United Republic of Tanzania for more transparency and accountability in respect of extractive industry. Tanzania being a resource rich country vested with minerals joined an Extractive Transparency Industry Initiative 2008. LHRC, with other 20 organizations, established an initiative known as Publish What You Pay Tanzania (PWYP-T) chapter with the aim of tracking records on resource transparency. As a result, PWYP-T was able to follow-up on the government and was able to establish a multi-stakeholder under the chairmanship of Judge Bomani. This move will help the public to understand what their government gets from mining companies and how it has been used. If that information is disclosed it will encourage accountability and minimize chances for corruption.

Similarly, following the report on dubious radar case from BAE systems that Tanzania is supposed to be paid some money, LHRC decided to follow-up by writing to the British High Commission in Tanzania to establish how much money is to be paid back to the

government of Tanzania. The British High Commission responded that the case will be heard in the Crown court on 23rd November 2010. Following the LHRC's letter to the High Commission, the silence in explaining the matter was broken and thereafter, the High Commission informed the public on what was going on. The intervention by LHRC resulted into widened transparency and opened doors for more interventions. Below is a news paper cutting reporting about the radar case.



Finally, the decision of the Crown Court in 20th December 2010 ordered BAE to pay Tanzania money excessively paid in the radar scandal. The LHRC is still following up on remittance of the money and its allocation by the Tanzania government.

1.3.1. Capacity of Law Enforcement Officers to Address Human Rights Violations

The target of the LHRC is to empower with legal and human rights education 75% of senior police, prison officers and other law enforcement officers by 2012. In the year 2009, LHRC raised awareness to senior police officers from 25 regions of Tanzania

mainland and Zanzibar on issues pertaining human rights. The knowledge and skills have changed the mindset of the police officers and their strategic plan plans since then to the point of integration of the gender desk to the OCDs and RPCs offices. The desks handle all gender related issues and have assisted a good number of gender violation victims to feel free to express themselves. This situation has assisted as well the police to gather the reliable information that expose offenders to hands of the police. In 2010, LHRC as well involved PCCB in its strategies. A total number of 60 PCCB officers were identified and trained on issues pertaining to human rights. LHRC intends to put pressure to the PCCB to make them accountable to the public by executing the pending cases of grand corruption. To ensure this happens LHRC engages in strategic litigation of public interest cases. To start with, In 2010 LHRC in collaboration with Policy Forum analyzed the CDCF law and produced a booklet showing the irregularities and anomalies therein.

The booklet has been published and widely disseminated. The general public is now being aware through such publications of the breach of constitutional principle of separation of state powers by the enactment of the CDCF. Moreover, LHRC has prepared all necessary documents for the filing and prosecution of a constitutional petition against the said CDCF law. If the court rules in favour of LHRC then the good governance principle of separation of powers that has been abridged will be restored.

1.3.2 Performance of Election Organizers

For the year 2010, LHRC planned to monitor elections processes through trained officers by 2012. With regard to elections

monitoring, LHRC succeeded to mobilize 15 organizations into a network named Tanzania Civil Society Consortium on Election Observation. LHRC trained 240 monitors and 1,700 poll watchers countrywide. The monitoring of 2010 general elections through the consortium meant to insist on upholding the principles of democracy in Tanzania and ensuring that corruption in elections is curbed. This was a great success on the part of the LHRC. It is expected therefore that the coming parliament will be strong to hold the government accountable as there will be increased number of Parliamentary motions against corruption in the Parliament of Tanzania. Details of this output and the results emanating thereby are reported in the next chapter. The most important issue that was exposed was the independence and capacity of the National Electoral Commission of Tanzania. LHRC's observation exposed the urgent need to reform the Commission for future free and fair elections in Tanzania.



Volunteers screening messages from members of the general public during 2010 general elections

1.4 Business and Human Rights

In this reporting period, LHRC engaged various stakeholders for purposes of initiating the process of formulation of corporate responsibility policy in Tanzania. Likewise, LHRC focused on land rights, labour rights, environmental justice and consumer protection in Tanzania by the business companies' adherence to the human rights principles. Where labour cases decreased on one side, the land cases increased instead. LHRC aims at decreasing the number of human rights violations perpetrated by business companies in Tanzania.

In this reporting period, LHRC filed two strategic litigation cases against instances of gross violation of human rights by investing companies. These were a representative case against Barrick Gold Mining Company cited as CIVIL CASE NO. 37 OF 2010; Mahende Masiko Mahende and Michael Chacha Mbanda and 1,499 Others vs. Barick Gold Mines. The suit was filed at the High Court in Mwanza. The cause of action arose when the Defendant polluted the environment along river Tigithe causing serious loss of property, damage to livestock crops and loss of human life. The filing of the case has begun to bring some impact whereas Barrick Company has begun to rectify some defects and has requested the LHRC to visit their mining area and if possible to settle the dispute out of court. As a result, the people in North Mara got some hope and confidence that at least they will get relief after a lot of committees from Government, parliament and NGOs went to North Mara but nothing was done.

The other case is a case against unlawful eviction of residents of Loliondo where in 2009 serious and inhumane evictions were conducted by the Tanzania police Field Force Unit supposedly as an act to eliminate the pastoralists from their land which was said to be a hunting block allocated to a hunting company named Ortello Business Corporation [OBC] in Loliondo. LHRC in collaboration with PINGOs are now assisting the victims of the said eviction to access justice through public interest litigation. The LHRC continued to follow up of the Loliondo eviction of the Masai to allow investment. In August, 2010, a team of religious leaders and NGOs went to Loliondo for fact finding mission which was followed by a press statement to urge the government to take steps to help the villagers in Loliondo. A special UN rapporteur on situation of human rights and fundamental freedom of indigenous people reported the incidence on Loliondo. He recommended to the government to establish effective mechanism to identify and protect indigenous rights to land and to cease and desist from any further removal of people in Loliondo. The intervention by LHRC led the Parliament to appoint a special committee to probe into the matter. However, much is still awaited because the said committee did not meet the expectations of the poor victims.

1.4.1 Advocacy for Corporate Social Responsibility

LHRC has been very vigilant in ensuring that social justice is a reality in Tanzania by broadly addressing the whole concept of corporate social responsibility. In the year 2010 LHRC laid the foundation for systematic and long term advocacy for

corporate social responsibility in Tanzania. LHRC developed necessary tools for asserting pressure on companies to improve corporate social responsibility. In this reporting period, LHRC established a network of 10 organisations that deal with human rights and business; in addition, LHRC translated the assessment tool for companies and published two booklets: one on best practices of companies respecting human rights and the other on corporate social responsibility in Tanzania.

In this period, LHRC identified stakeholders to share the stick in this context so that all stakeholders can play their part for the intended results to be realized. Among the stakeholders identified included but not limited to Judiciary, citizens, communities and their institutions, working groups, members and civil society organization, parliamentary committees and the members of the parliaments, the media, government ministries and institutions. The ideal behavior changes for the stakeholders were as well identified and strategies to inflict their behaviors identified. For the purposes of increasing the pressure to the commercial companies, LHRC adopted the strategic litigation strategy using the judiciary. In 2010, LHRC filed a case against the mining investor Barrick Gold Mining after the North Mara Community became affected by polluted water with chemical effluents from the company. The case is pending in court, waiting to be mentioned in early 2011.

For the case of public, LHRC has conducted mass education through the media to the countless Tanzanians with regards to the labour rights, environmental rights as well as land rights. Regarding the commercial companies, the LHRC successfully

identified companies prone and potential to human rights violations such as extracting companies, security companies, and tourism and hunting companies. LHRC meant to conduct two trainings to their officials on corporate social responsibility; however, they didn't turn up. LHRC switched the strategy instead, and trained 25 journalists on corporate social responsibility covering major areas such as land rights, environmental rights, labour rights, consumer rights and human rights as a whole.



Launching of the guiding booklet on the Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Rights

Moreover, a baseline survey on Uranium Extraction and its impact to environment and human life at community level was conducted. LHRC conducted this survey in Dodoma, Ruvuma, Rukwa and Singida. The survey report will be a useful tool for preparing advocacy strategy on extractive industry. Uranium extraction has proved to be dangerous if enough environmental and safety measures are not in place. LHRC would like to engage the government and respective companies in addressing human rights issues and pressuring companies to comply with the environment standards.

2.1 Paralegals and Mass Education

In this reporting period, LHRC through mass education unit identified and empowered 30 new paralegals from Ludewa district in Iringa region. The paralegals empowered with a number of new skills including; new Child Act, women's rights and land rights. The LHRC as well trained existing 129 paralegals in areas of human rights, land rights, civil and criminal procedures, gender, organization development and networking. The later training aimed at creating the sense of institutionalization among paralegals. The participants were drawn from Maswa, Bariadi, Ukerewe, Geita, Makete and Ludewa. The training aimed at improving the services rendered by this cadre in the respective community



Paralegals listening to topics being facilitated in Makete District

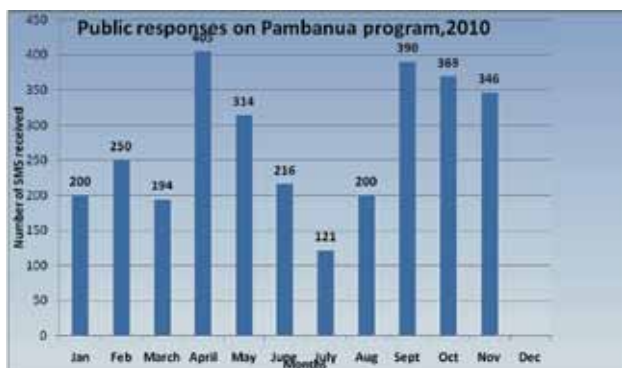
For the year 2010, LHRC assisted to register two community based organizations, namely WASHEHABIMA and SHIWAKIBA from Maswa and Bariadi districts respectively. LHRC aimed at transforming these paralegals to render good services and to be sustainable.

The awareness regarding paralegal networking and institutionalization was created and dealt with in depth during the paralegal gathering commonly known as Annual Paralegal Symposium. The event was held in October, 2010 attended by 67 paralegals from up countries. The symposium provides an avenue for paralegals to share experience, networking and recapping lessons, including issues of paralegal ethics.

LHRCs paralegal program is well recognized by various stakeholders within and outside the country. This is demonstrated in an application by the George Washington University - USA for paralegal studies as an exchange program whereby 6 paralegal students are expected to come to research and gain experience on paralegal work in Tanzania.

The mass education was enhanced by the LHRC in the year 2010, through regular media programs (Radio and Television). The Pambanua television program continued to capture the attention of the Tanzanians through Channel 10 and this is reflected by communication we received from viewers through SMS and calls. An average of 500 SMS, 20 calls and 350 calls for consultation

purposes were received during live programs. Darubini program aired by TBC 1 was revamped in 2010 for publicity purposes. Apart from the above mentioned media outlets, LHRC used other media outlets for mass education on human rights, good governance and legal publicity. Such media houses were The Guardian Ltd, Sahara Media, Free Media, Standard News and Mwananchi Media Group, to mention, but a few.



2.2. Human Rights Monitoring

Through its monitoring unit, the LHRC managed to train 99 human rights monitors on issues pertaining to human rights and election, anti corruption law and labour law, ethics and conduct for monitors. The said training boosted monitors competencies and improved their performances in terms of services delivered to the community and follow ups on human rights violations. The Human Rights Monitors made follow up on the benefit of Mtibwa sugar workers terminal benefits and as a result, a total of 1,450 Mtibwa sugar workers were paid their terminal benefits. Such payments were effected due to human

right monitors' efforts that stood before the workers to push the authority to comply with the labour rights. The monitors as well stood up for 412 farmers from Kilosa and Kilombero sugar authority for disbursement of farmers' payments.

LHRC has witnessed fruits bearing from facts findings missions and follow ups carried regularly by members of staff. A total of 70 follow ups on human rights violations were conducted for the period under review and 30 out of 70 follow ups were successful because the victims managed to get redress. The success that hit the ground running was the Kigoma Land and Housing Tribunal, that resumed working after forced to close their offices by the Regional Commissioner. Another success worth mentioning is the intervention on the unlawful eviction of Kipawa residents, whereby the new offer was revoked by the government and the residents were compensated with the new offer.



Fact finding mission in Tarime on the extent of FGM practice in the area. Several girls seated after undergoing FGM in Sirari, Tarime in December 2010

In this reporting period, the LHRC successfully produced and launched the Annual Human Rights Report for 2009. This is one of the most important and authoritative document in Tanzania which exposes human rights and governance situation in the reporting period. A total of 2000 copies for 2009 human rights report were distributed to stakeholders, to include government departments, agencies, CSO's and the general public. The report has been used as a reference by academicians, politicians and researchers to show the extent of human rights violations in Tanzania.



The launch of the Tanzania Human Rights Report for 2009

2.2. Engagement with Potential Future Leaders

In this reporting period, LHRC successfully expanded its outreach program to students from Universities. It succeeded to mobilize 50 students from 12 universities within Tanzania and trained them on issues pertaining to human rights and good governance in the country. Such an orientation brought

about the formation of human rights clubs in our local universities. The universities that have formed human rights clubs include St. John - Dodoma and St. Augustine – Mtwara branch, University of Dodoma and Tengeru College for Social Studies - Arusha). The launch will take place in February, 2011.



A group photo of the University Students who participated the Young Leaders' Training

2.3 Strategic Networking

The LHRC cannot make all things happen without involvement of the key partners, CSO, media and parliament. We do believe these partners can help in raising the voice of the helpless or exposes misuse of power and violation of good governance by the government officials.

2.3.1 Strategic Networking with other CSOs

In this reporting period, the LHRC successfully implemented a number of activities in collaboration with other CSOs. Through

networks and coalition LHRC worked on human rights issues including; 2010 general election, FGM campaigns with anti-FGM, female rights (FemAct), Commercial rights compliance (Aim for human rights).

A number of issues including lack of independent electoral commission have been highlighted to be an obstacle towards achieving free and fair election in Tanzania. The 2010 general election report provides readers with gaps during the election process and the report will be used as an advocacy tool against policies and legislations that denies voters rights.

For the year 2010, LHRC in collaboration with the National Anti FGM coalition members, commemorated the Zero Tolerance to FGM celebrated on the 6th February, 2010. This opportunity was exploited by the members of the coalition to advocate for the use of integrated approaches to abolish such unbearable practice.

2.3.2. Strategic Networking with the Media

In this reporting period, LHRC through mass education desk empowered 30 media journalist and 20 editors in the issues pertaining to human rights and good governance. Furthermore the journalists were oriented in issues pertaining to investigative journalism and how to address human right and good governance violation using the opportunity that they have.

HRC has good relationship with media and this can be proved by the turn out during press conference and increased number of appearance in the media in average of 15 times per day.



Editors from various media houses participated training on human rights and good governance conducted by LHRC in November 2010

A number of human rights issues have been exposed by the media and thereafter picked up by the government for actions. The dialogue on the issue of new constitution organized by LHRC was captured all most by all media and few days thereafter, the article were picked by academicians, politicians and other civil society organisations and currently the issue of new constitution is a burning issue for our country.



Annual Human Rights Day- Launching of New Constitution Campaign on 10th December 2010

The LHRC commemorated the International Human Rights Day on the 10th December, 2010 under a theme calling for a new constitution. The celebration brought together various stakeholders from the government, CSOs, media and academicians. The event was an avenue to discuss the road map to a new constitution in the country. The commemorations ended by giving the Majimaji Human Rights Award to a parliamentarian of the 9th parliament who made immense contribution to the parliament. The said award was granted to Dr. Wallboard Slaa.

Dr Slaa was not chosen by LHRC in this award but was chosen by the members of the general public. The issue of transparency was considered during the process. LHRC under the Human Rights Monitoring Desk distributed the questionnaire to the public asking them to list down only three members of parliament who made immense contributions to the parliament for the period of 2005 to 2010. The questionnaires were collected from the public, analyzed and Dr. Slaa ranked first in the list, followed by Zitto Kabwe and the third one in the list was Dr. Harrison Mwakyembe. The name of the winner was deliberate and approved by the LHRC Board of Directors.



Presentation of the Majimaji Human Rights Award to the best MP (2005 – 2010) Dr. W. Slaa

We do hope this award will be a catalyst to stimulate more members of the parliament to be pro- active in holding the government and its institutions accountable in addressing issues of human rights violations.

LHRC has been trusted by other organisations and the government institutions in the area of human rights and good governance. This was demonstrated in the following:

- (i) Invitation by the Ministry of Home Affairs to conduct a capacity build training to police officers in Mara region on issues pertaining to corruption, good governance and human rights. The said training led to the establishment of the Gender Based Violence (GBV) task force in Mara region to address the rampant problem of violence in the region;



Some Police officers participating in training in Musoma Region

- (ii) The LHRC trained Judges of the High Court of Tanzania and 11 Permanent Secretaries from different ministries on human rights issues, domestication of international instruments and in particular the Maputo protocol. These trainings opened doors for networking and having focal persons in the said ministries and judiciary to advocate for any human rights issues where need arise.



Anna Henga (Program officer LHRC) facilitating training to Permanent Secretaries on Maputo Protocol



Some of the Judges of Tanzania attending a Training on Maputo Protocol

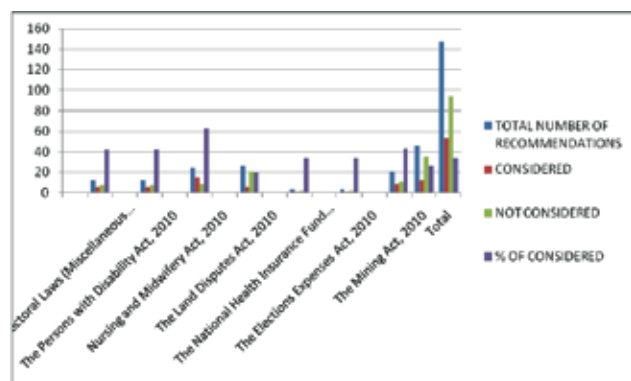
2.3.3 Engagement with the Parliament/Parliamentarians

In the year 2010, LHRC worked very closely with the parliament committees and parliamentarians in general. Such close relationship is demonstrated in the office of the Clerk of the National Assembly. The LHRC submitted its recommendations to Parliamentary Standing Committees on various Bills which were tabled in the Parliamentary Sessions held in Dodoma from January to June 2010.

On average, the total recommendations considered and incorporated into laws by the parliament is about 34% of total recommendation sent to the committees. The summary of total recommendations sent to the Parliament is listed below:

LIST FO BILLS ANALYSED BY LHRC IN 2010

TITLE OF THE BILL	TOTAL NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS	CONSIDERED	NOT CONSIDERED	% OF CONSIDERED
The Grazing-land and Animal Feed Resources Act, 2010	12	5	7	42
The Electoral Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 2010	12	5	7	42
The Persons with Disability Act, 2010	24	15	9	63
Nursing and Midwifery Act, 2010	26	5	21	20
The Land Disputes Act, 2010	3	1	2	34
The National Health Insurance Fund Act, 2010	3	1	2	34
The Elections Expenses Act, 2010	21	9	11	43
The Mining Act, 2010	46	12	35	26
Total	147	53	94	34



Similarly, in this reporting period LHRC carried out activities in election matters. In collaboration with other CSOs, LHRC participated in monitoring 2010 general elections. This was done under a coalition known as TACCEO, whereby LHRC was a founding member and headed the secretariat. LHRC played a pivotal role in mobilizing resources, setting up ICT infrastructure, accredited monitors and deployment to the field. The Coalition managed to deploy 14,700 monitors in all constituencies and some polling stations in the country. This also was the first time that ICT was used to monitor election in the country whereby reports of delays of voting tools, corruption, voters missing their names in the register, election violence and other related issues were instantly reported and forwarded to responsible offices for actions. The monitoring was very successful as the LHRC managed to get relevant information on the issues of election timely and also interventions by informing elections organs such as NEC, the police and PCCB.

Success story:

Election observation Report concluded that election was free but lacked fairness and credibility by large section of the society. It recommends among other things, the review of the constitution and come up with the new constitution. This was the main theme on the annual human rights day which sparked the pressure by communities to demand for a new constitution. On the 31st December 2010, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania responded by promising to form a commission to collect views on the new constitution.

3.0 Success Stories

1. Efforts by the LHRC and those of others were successful by having the then Minister for Constitutional Affairs and Justice committed to amend all laws which are oppressive to women during the financial year 2010-2011. This commitment was made by Hon. Mathias Meinrad Chikawe during his budget speech made on 25th June, 2010.
2. The review of mining bill was very important considering lack of confidence people of Tanzania have in the sector. The government wanted to table the bill under certificate of urgency; however, the LHRC exposed the matter to the public which caused a wider debate from the public. The Government was forced to invite civil society organizations in Dodoma where many recommendations were presented to improve the bill. About 40% of recommendations made by the LHRC and other civil society organizations were incorporated in the new Mining Act, 2010.
3. Participation as local observer in monitoring of elections was a great success to LHRC. The use of ICT facilitated quick response to urgent issues such as election violence, delay of voting materials, irregularities etc. LHRC also successfully coordinated more than 17 organizations under the umbrella organization (TACCEO) which was founded by the LHRC and other sister organizations namely; TAMWA, ZLSC, SAHRINGHON, FORDIA, TGNP, LEADERSHIP FORUM, HAKIMADINI, TYC, TANLAP, ACCORD, WLAC and WILDAF. This enabled prompt information and actions to be taken to redress some of the issues identified.
4. The launching of the Election observation report on annual human rights day 10th December 2010 was characterised by peaceful demonstration and public symposium on the need for new constitution. The event was well reported by the media and raised a public debate about the need for the new constitution in the country. The government reacted by statement by his excellency the President of Tanzania and has declared that he will form a commission to collect views from the public on constitution reform.
5. In this reporting year, LHRC, Under the Same Sun, and Tanzania Albino Society(TAS) issued a statement and condemned the discriminatory act by one of the contestant in Lindi Urban Constituency. The contestant uttered discriminatory statement to the effect that "people with albinism do not feel to be leaders and are incapable of thinking properly because of lack of vitamin C". The statement also urged members of public to vote not on the basis of candidates colour of skin. Despite these dirty campaigns, Mr. Barwany, a person with albinism was elected an MP for Lindi Constituency.
6. Through its gender and children Unit, LHRC was informed about serious violation of human rights relating to Female Genital Mutilations(FGM) by local communities in Tarime District. LHRC dispatched a team of journalist to the areas who exposed the matter to the general public. The government reacted by sending a ministerial committee for a fact finding to the area. The responsible ministry has prepared a plan to curb this situation which will include education and law enforcement.

3.1. LHRC as one of the Most Reputable and Professional Human Rights Organization in Tanzania and the World

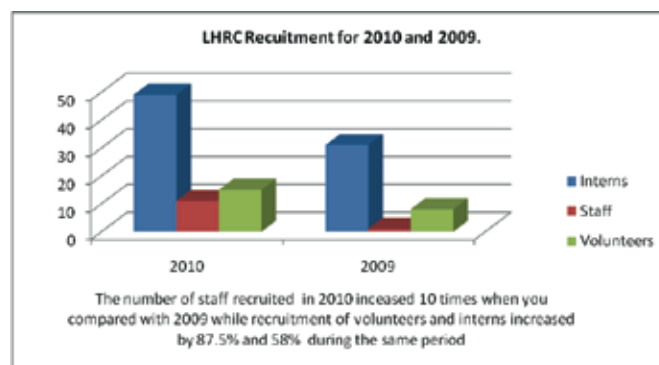
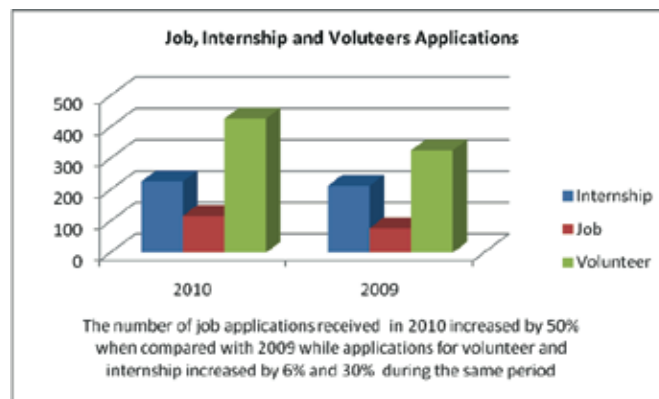
3.1.1 Human Resource Management

The successes of LHRC depend on the commitment and competencies of its staff. During the first year of implementation of LHRC Operation Plan (2010), the LHRC continued to retain and improve human resource capital through long and short term trainings, in housing training and recruit competent and skilled staff according to the identified needs of the organization. The LHRC recruited 11 employees out of 117 job applications received for 2010. These staff filled the following positions.

1. Monitoring and Evaluation Officer - Head Office;
2. Information technology officer - Head Office;
3. Corporate and Environment Watch Officer - Head Office;
4. Parliament and Election Watch Officer - Head Office;
5. Psycho-social Counsel Officer - Legal Aid Office Kinondoni;
6. Driver - Arusha Office;
7. Security Guard - Arusha Office;
8. 3 Legal Officers - Legal Aid Office Kinondoni.

For the period under review, 15 volunteers were recruited out of 417 applications received and hosted 49 intern students out of 227 applications received from both local and foreign students.

Among 49 intern students hosted by LHRC, 3 were foreign students from Canada and Switzerland respectively, while the remaining 46 students were local students from various universities within the country. LHRC became learning institution for many university students and LHRC has benefited a lot by engaging the students in various activities under the supervision of experienced officers.



During the year under review, different short term trainings were conducted to human resources, particularly in the areas where LHRC had inadequate required skills to include monitoring and evaluation, fundraising, management and leadership, personal security and risk management for human rights defenders.

In an endeavor to ensure long term staff capacity building, 2 staff graduated in Masters Degrees, 1 in Bachelor of Laws, 2 in Certificates of Business Administration and 1 in Diploma in Business Administration. All these milestones were reached in 2010.

Participatory staff performance appraisals was conducted twice between supervisors and junior staff which has proved to be a useful way in improving human resources performance and also a way that motivated staff in building their capacity. For instance, through performance appraisal, 7 Legal officers were able to identify their performance gaps and decide to go for bar examination where they successfully passed the said examination and admitted to the bar. They can now represent clients in courts and also conduct strategic cases. This is a tremendous achievement through our participatory performance appraisals.

In November 2010 LHRC arranged annual staff retreat held in Dodoma whereby a total of 76 LHRC's team of volunteers, staff and interns met to discuss among other things progress on the implementation of 2010 annual plan, success, challenges and way forward in finalizing the year end activities. In so doing door for team building, sharing of experience from each department and indeed was an opportunity to evaluate each

department performance. The event also provided a room for each staff to express his/her grievances transparently for all matters that he/she thought were not done according to the LHRC's governance policies and culture.



LHRC Staff at the 2010 retreat to review implementation of operation plan and strategies for year 2010

3.1.2 Effective Mobilization and Manage Financial Resources

For the period under review, the LHRC continued to mobilize and manage Basket fund, Short term Projects funds and funds for Tanzania Consortium of Civil Society Election Observers (TACCEO) for 2010 Tanzania general election. LHRC continued to maintain good relationship with Basket fund development partners and existing short term project donors. This continued to increase Development Partners confidence on LHRC's performance, good governance, accountability and transparency in managing resources. During the reporting period, good progress in indentifying new sources of income

was experienced and expected to receive €66,790 from the European Union through German Foundation for World Population (DSW). For the year 2010, 10 computers (note book), 1 laptop computer and 5 portable printers donated by the team of European Union election observers of Tanzania 2010 general election were received. These equipments have made it easier for the LHRC staff to prepare reports timely and ultimately reduced paper work and stationery costs.

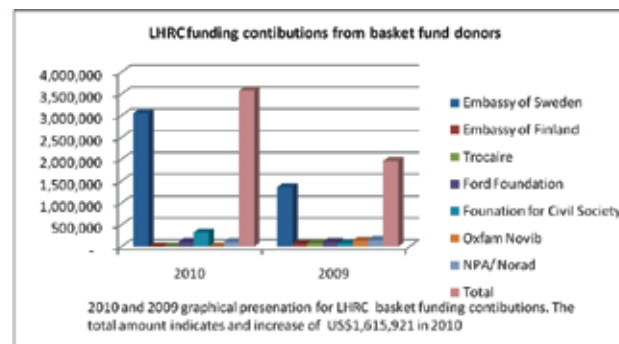


*Election Monitoring by using Information Technology
by LHCR and TACCEO*

In this reporting period, LHRC strengthened its financial reporting system by upgrading the previous sun system accounting software from version 4.2.6 to 4.3.3 to enhance the financial managements system and reporting. The system has made it possible to have fixed asset register maintained in the system where all fixed assets are recorded and updated accordingly.

The table below shows the total funds received by LHRC for the year ended 31st December 2010 and comparative figures for 2009 (amounts in \$).

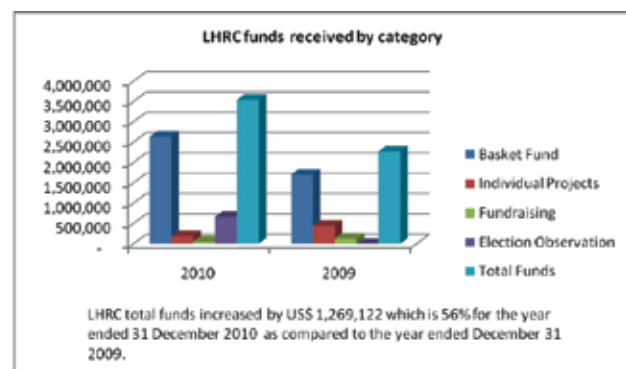
Description	Year	
	2010	2009
Embassy of Sweden	2,680,610	1,356,475
Embassy of Finland	-	64,639
Trocaire	-	74,824
Ford Foundation	100,000	100,000
Foundation for Civil Societies	323,537	77,610
Oxfam Novib	-	131,891
NPA/Norad	198,442	149,278
Total Basket Fund	3,302,589	1,954,699
UNICEF	90,546	121,253
Maputo Protocol	65,837	66,876
Aim for Human Rights	27,845	10,873
Fund raising	58,597	120,386
Grand Total	3,545,825	2,274,087



However, despite the increase in the overall funding contributions to LHRC for the year 2010, it is also important to note that the basket funding contributions has also increased by US\$ 1,347,892 (69%) partly because of 2010 election observation funds and our esteemed Development Partners commitment to fund the new three year operation plan for 2010 - 2012.

Basket Fund Donor for 2009 and 2010

Description	Year	
	2010	2009
Name of Donor	2010	2009
Embassy of Sweden	2,680,610	1,356,475
Embassy of Finland	-	64,639
Trocaire	-	74,824
Ford Foundation	100,000	100,000
Foundation for Civil Societies	323,537	77,610
Oxfam Novib	-	131,891
NPA/Norad	198,442	149,278
Total	3,302,589	1,954,699



3.2 Internal Accountability System

In order to maintain credibility, LHRC continued to keep a very high level of compliance with human rights principles. During the year 2010, LHRC consistently nurtured the culture of good governance and ethics among staff and Board Members.

3.2.1 LHRC Governance

LHRC Board strived to ensure principles of good governance are observed by every member of the organization. Transparency has been a cornerstone and priority to the organisation. In this reporting period, the financial statements were audited by Ernst and Young International Auditing Firm. Furthermore, the Board of Directors continued to play a significant role in supervising the Management and issuing directives on governance of LHRC. To enhance governance skill of the Board, Board Members were trained on corporate governance and understanding of financial statements. This training was facilitated by a Certified Common Wealth Trainer on good governance, Ms. Neema Kiure Msussa.



LHRC Board members attending a session at LHRC HQ

Likewise, the LHRC Board Audit Committee proposed to the Board, Ernst and Young one of biggest international audit firm to be auditors for LHRC 2010 accounts. Such proposal was tabled before the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and accordingly the said firm was approved to audit LHRC accounts for 2010. This will continue to enhance LHRC financial management systems through implementation of the auditor's recommendations.

During this reporting period, the LHRC prepared a draft code of conduct for her staff. This document clarifies the standards of behaviour that are expected of staff of the LHRC. The draft document was circulated to all staff to get their response. LHRC received a very positive response from all staff, situation which entails that LHRC Staff are confident of their integrity and ethical behavior within and outside of the organization.

3.3 Capacity to Influence Changes

During the year under review, the LHRC worked hard to internalize the monitoring and evaluation system. Also, engaged a consultant to conduct a baseline survey for LHRC and a draft report was submitted and presented to the key stakeholders. The baseline data will be a useful data for measuring results after implementation of activities in the coming three years. Similarly, LHRC managed to ensure that proactively search for relevant information on human rights development, systematically document human rights abuses, print of various publications in human rights and good governance to be used as tools in advocacy and awareness raising for staff and external human rights activists. For the

reporting period, LHRC printed 29,040 copies of different publications which have been distributed to the members of the public for consumption.



International Partners delegation on visit to LHRC to share experience in 2010

LHRC also continued to work hand in hand with media to empower community on their rights as rights holders and as thus to hold duty bearers accountable. The LHRC team appeared as resource persons 7 times a day during 2010 general election day on various issues at Capital TV, Mlimani TV, ITV as well as Channel Ten, TBC and Mlimani Radio, Radion One, TBC 1 and Radio Free Africa.

A total of 14 press conferences were organized and conducted during the year under review to address various public interest matters. About 30 journalists from different media houses were invited and LHRC appeared 210 times in the media as a result of these conferences.

Similarly, LHRC in collaboration with Tanzania Legal Education Trust (TANLET) continued to work on establishment of an academic institution project, known as the University of Bagamoyo. The university is designed to offer formal training on human rights, leadership and governance with view of building capacity of citizens and improvement of human rights and good governance in the country. The registration process is at final stages and hopefully, in early next year the university will start offering academic programmes.

3.3.1 Monitoring, Evaluation System and Baseline Indicators

The LHRC introduced a monitoring and evaluation system in 2010 and has managed to conduct baseline survey for LHRC activities. The baseline report provided the baseline data that will be used not only to measure indicators in our operational plan but also to continuously monitor and evaluate results from LHRC implemented activities.

LHRC continued to conduct weekly briefs (between Management and Staff) on activities planned for each week and this was the best strategy for Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to monitor and evaluate results from each individual staff on weekly basis.

The monitoring and evaluation system assisted the LHRC staff to clearly know the importance of monitoring their activity budget as indicated in the operation plan budget.

3.3.2 ICT and Documentation Systems

In 2010 the LHRC launched its new website which is vibrant and

has important features of modern website like facebook, twitter and u-tube, room for discussion forums and links for other stakeholder's sites locally and internationally. The site has been a useful advocacy and information dissemination tool for LHRC across the world. International and local people are now able to know the work of LHRC, free access of LHRC reports and also inquiring about progress so far made on important public interest issues like North Mara, DOWANS and Loliondo cases respectively. About 6 website visitors from different part of the world have asked to be updated on the progress of the above cases.

Both internet and outlook services have been upgraded for the LHRC staff, by contracting a new internet service provider and installation of new equipments for internal communications through intranet (outlook). LHRC offices in Arusha, Kinondoni and Head Office can easily communicate through outlook and this connection has increased work performance.



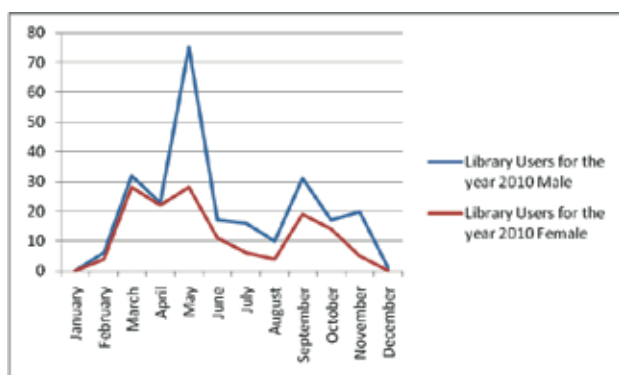
The LHRC Documentation Centre

In 2010, the LHRC through its Publications and Documentation Unit designed, produced and disseminated several publications to specific audiences, the LHRC stakeholders (inside and outside the

country) and general public. About 12,000 copies of the LHRC publications (human rights report for 2009, local government elections report, corporate social responsibility, self help kits and brochures) were published and distributed to the LHRC paralegals and monitors, NGOs, MPs, students (and college libraries) and LHRC visitors.

For the year under review, LHRC managed to conduct need assessment and establish Village Information Centres in Ukerewe, Geita and Makete districts and equip the said centres with various publications that can be used as reference materials in various legal aspects at the grass root. The LHRC continued to maintain previous established Village Information Centres in Kiteto, Babati, Loliondo, Serengeti, Tarime and Singida.

Over the year 2010, the LHRC documentation Centre managed to serve 389 library users, of whom 248 were male and 141 female and who accessed the internet and library free of charge and are allowed to use books for reference, ranging from statutes to books on specialized subjects and topics, especially on legal, human rights and good governance.



3.4 Achievements

- A number of volunteers were recruited to support some of technical issues. Monitoring and evaluation system is a new position and it is the first time for the organization to have the officer in charge of this unit. In this reporting period, through the monitoring and evaluation unit, LHRC established a monitoring and evaluation system to guide the information channeling system and its use.
- The LHRC conducted internal capacity building training for its staff in number of issues related to Tanzania laws.
- The LHRC witnessed increased number of advocates by enrolment of seven legal officers to attend clients in the legal aid clinic.
- For the first time, LHRC Management as well as the Board attended a capacity building sessions pertaining to corporate governance and understanding of financial statements.
- The organisation performance sometimes can be influenced by poor infrastructures and technology (IT) within the organisation. In this reporting period, LHRC through Information Technology Unit have done the revolution in organisation ICT system.
- The year 2010 witnessed memorable event due to establishment and launching of the new LHRC website and since then a number of things have changed including improved internal communications and the communication with Arusha as well as Kinondoni legal aid have been enhanced.

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- The internet as well as LHRC server is so fast, the situation which has improved efficiency and effectiveness of staff in performing their duties. For the organization to be sustainable has to be a learning organization, in which the information generated within the organization is as well shared with other stakeholders.
 - The LHRC documentation and information unit have played a great role by making sure that the internal information are well packaged and shared with other external users. A number of publications (47,850) including calendars, self help kits, fact sheets, human rights reports and other publications were distributed for sharing with external users.
 - Motivation to work with LHCR is very impeccable. At the annual Retreat in 2010, all staff demonstrated their commitment by contribution of Tsh. 1,000,000 towards the renovation of the Legal Aid Clinic.
 - Public knowledge for the villagers have been enhanced as well through establishment of Village Information Centre in Ukerewe, Geita, and Makete Kiteto, Babati, Loliondo, Serengeti, Tarime and Singida districts and were equipped with various publications that can be used as reference materials in various legal and human rights aspects at the grass root.
 - Organization development is one of the desirable idea/result by any organization. LHRC managed to establish a higher learning institution known as University of Bagamoyo in joint efforts with TANLET.

4.1 Challenges

A number of challenges have been observed in this reporting period, some challenges are highlighted as hereunder:

1. Lack of sufficient funds to support initial operating costs for University of Bagamoyo before it starts operations;
2. Demand of LHRC services beyond the LHRC's ability;
3. The main challenge LHRC has come across is that most of the clients are not aware of the court procedures and the Court is not ready to assist them especially on the issue of Pre-Trial conference. As a result, our clients' cases are struck out for reason of speed track time limitation. There should be maximum cooperation between the LHRC and Court so as to achieve a just and equitable society;
4. Delay of cases in courts and tribunals. Judicial personnel's do not give urgent attention to the matters brought under certificate of urgency. As a result, this tends to render matters meaningless. Corruption, lack of seriousness and lack of political will of most of the public leaders together with violation of ethics are among the major challenges in good governance;
5. Slow process to implement reforms by decision makers in particular the Judiciary is another critical challenge. Furthermore, corruption practices are still rampant despite the government's efforts to strengthen PCCB. There are high number of incidences of reported abuse of office and powers evidenced by some of the District Commissioners and Regional Commissioners who abused their offices for various reasons one being want of knowledge of their roles and responsibility. We need to find resources to train them;
6. Proper implementation of model legal aid clinic has been hampered by lack of office infrastructure.
7. Most Corporate bodies are non responsive to meeting prepared to engage them or round table discussion. There is a need of changing of strategy/tactics in dealing with companies, one of them being paying a personal visit to their offices and organizing some event which will be interesting to them in which the LHRC will be able to have a short presentation on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
8. The Concept of CSR is still a new terminology in Tanzania and therefore needs extra efforts/energy in educating people and even journalists;
9. There are those who solicit and those who give corruption. Engagement with companies has not captured the strategies to work with companies to increase transparency and accountability to reduce corruption practices by company officials. LHRC will need to revise its corporate watch unit to include the two aspects;
10. LHRC faced difficult in advocating for Corporate Social Responsibility because most business companies especially investors are given preferential treatment and many reliefs in a way that CSR remain a moral conviction rather than a legal/social obligation. Besides, the Concept of CSR still a new terminology in Tanzania and therefore in need of extra efforts/energy in educating general public through mass media;

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11. Some of responsible authorities in addressing issues of human rights did not cooperate fully with the centre making follow up and seeking redress to human rights violations difficult and some of them even not succeeding;
 12. Registration of paralegal organization under the Societies Act has been difficult because. District administrative officers in some districts are reluctant to provide introduction/recommendation letters to the paralegals which is one among the important documents in the registration process;
 13. It was challenging to work with other organizations as coalitions since others seem to have different interest and thus difficult to have common interest and it is time consuming.

4.2 Lessons Learnt

- i. Planned activities in the operation plan are relevant and many activities have started showing results in the first year of implementation of the said plan. Persistent implementation will bring about tremendous results after completion of the operation plan;
- ii. LHRC needs to continue working with people at the grassroots such as paralegals and other groups. When well empowered, the people can demand accountability from their leaders from the structures which exist in villages, wards and districts;
- iii. LHRC still needs to participate in networks and reforms initiatives which have proved to be effective vehicles for bringing about reforms in the country. Participation in Legal Sector Reform Program can bring positive result in funding of legal aid providers and recognition of paralegals;
- iv. In the year 2010 like the previous year, the LHRC continued to receive many land disputes relating to inheritance brought about by women. This is a strong indicator that the recognition of women rights is still a problem within the communities. However, we positively noted that women have an increased knowledge and understanding of their rights. As it was reported herein above, land cases are many and it has been noted that half of land matters originate from probate issues, whereas administrators, relatives and beneficiaries of the estate of the deceased are quarrelling, thus there is a need for advocating for the importance of writing a will and probate in general for realization of inheritance rights;
- v. It has also been observed that most of the legal aid clients are failing to access justice due to time limitation of their causes of action. The main reason attributable to this problem is client's ignorance. However there are other attributable aspects, like bureaucracy present in insurance entities and in courts of law. Public awareness on legal rights and human rights is still very relevant;
- vi. That working with the parliament has been a very good avenue for enhancing the government accountability and other public bodies. The lessons from Richmond, TICTS, Loliondo, North Mara and TRL are a good showcase;
- vii. Working with parliament is effective way to improve legislation, policies and practice by the duty bearers. The parliament needs to be strengthened to increase accountability, reduce corruption and protection of

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- human rights of the people of Tanzania;
- viii. Working through networks strengthens the voice of civil societies hence increasing pressure to the government to uphold human rights and to be accountable;
 - ix. There is a need for LHRC to continue working with TACCEO network and especially working on the recommendations from the election monitoring report and preparation for future election, especially introducing independent tally system in election which will mitigate election rigging claims;
 - x. LHRC need to continue working with university students as potential future leaders. If youths are well engaged can bring about positive change in our society.

4.3 Conclusion

The LHRC was able to implement its 2010 activities as planned. Many thanks for all staff that have given the LHRC support that was so vital for the accomplishment and donors for financial support.

The year 2010 is the first year for implementation of activities in the new Operation Plan (2010 - 2012). As can be witnessed in the report, a number of activities have been implemented by a well organized LHRC team, with exceptional of the few activities that were fairly implemented due to lack of funds to cater for these activities.

The operation plan has 38 results, including two higher level results as well as lower level results. As can be witnessed in this report, a number of the lower and intermediate results have been realized. The higher level results that require longer time to realize have been demonstrated in this report except few. The results indicators like constitution review, issues pertaining to corruption, parliament and elections, polices and legislations, harmful traditional practices and discrimination as well as public awareness on human rights have been realized though the report provide few information regarding the results indicators. In the coming year (2011), LHRC still have a long way to go and encourages esteemed staff to continue with this hard working spirit for the accomplishment of the 2011 action plan. The LHRC expects to take in multi-approaches in advocacy, including joint interventions through engagement of coalitions, networks, parliamentary committee and individual parliamentarian's motions.

The challenge ahead is for the LHRC to sustain the best practices and achievements on one side while on the other side to combat grand corruption (i.e. DOWANS) and unpredicted violations of human rights (i.e. albino killings, ethnic clashes and whatever else that undermines the rule of law). In the next year, the LHRC will focus on all activities indicated in the attached Action Plan for 2011. It is the LHRC belief that the challenges faced in the period under review will be used as a lesson to improve implementation of action plan for 2011 activities.

AUDITED ACCOUNTS

**Statement of Financial Performance
for the year ended 31 December 2010**

	Notes	2010	2009
		US\$	US\$
Income			
Grants income	1	3,266,165	2,027,768
Other income	2	118,159	150,684
Amortisation of capital grant	3	104,997	74,258
		3,489,321	2,252,710
Expenditure			
Operating expenses	4	(2,825,873)	(1,686,533)
Amortisation charge of capital grant	3	(104,997)	(74,258)
Amortisation expenses	5	(2,574)	-
		(2,933,444)	(1,760,791)
Surplus for the year		555,877	491,919

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2010

	Notes	2010	2009
		US \$	US \$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	7	583,337	587,698
Intangible asset	5	20,592	-
		603,929	587,698
Current assets			
Other receivables	6	39,740	12,422
Cash and bank balances	8	1,261,442	618,584
		1,301,182	631,006
Total assets		1,905,111	1,218,704
Stakeholder's funds and liabilities			
Stakeholders' funds			
Retained earnings		1,124,499	568,622
Non - current liabilities			
Deferred capital grants	3	616,151	597,346
Current liabilities			
Accruals and other payables	9	164,461	52,736
		164,461	52,736
Total shareholders' funds and liabilities		1,905,111	1,218,704

**Statement of Changes in Members' Funds
for the year ended 31 December 2010**

	Retained Earnings	Total
	US \$	US \$
At 01 January 2010	568,622	568,622
Surplus for the year	555,877	555,877
At 31 December 2010	1,124,499	1,124,499
At 01 January 2009	76,703	76,703
Surplus for the year	491,919	491,919
At 31 December 2009	568,622	568,622

Statement Of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 December 2010

	Notes	2010	2009
		US \$	US \$
Operating activities			
Surplus for the year		555,877	491,919
Adjustments for non cash items to reconcile surplus for the year to net cash flows			
Depreciation of property and equipment	7	104,997	74,258
Amortization of intangible assets	5	2,574	-
Amortization of capital grant	3	(104,997)	(74,258)
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	2	-	(19,425)
		558,451	472,494
Working capital adjustments:			
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	6	(27,318)	113,276
Increase/(Decrease) in accruals and other payable	9	111,725	(67,594)
Net cash flows from operating activities		642,858	518,176
Investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		-	19,425
Purchase of property and equipment	7	(100,636)	(119,982)
Purchase of intangible assets	5	(23,166)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(123,802)	(100,557)
Donor funds received for purchase of property and equipments	3	123,802	119,982
Net cash flows from financing activities		123,802	119,982
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		642,858	537,601
Cash and cash equivalents			
At the beginning of the year		618,584	80,983
At the end of the year	8	1,261,442	618,584

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2010

1. REVENUE

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Grants Income		
Norwegian People's Aid	198,442	149,278
Finish Embassy	-	64,639
Ford Foundation	100,000	100,000
Novib	-	131,891
SIDA-Swedish Embassy	2,680,610	1,356,457
Trocaire region	-	74,824
UNICEF	18,554	121,253
Foundation for Civil Society	324,910	77,610
OXFAM GB- Maputo protocol project	67,451	66,876
OXFAM - HIV Mainstreaming	-	4,922
Total funds from donors for the year	3,389,967	2,147,750
Transfer to deferred capital grant (Note 8)	(123,802)	(119,982)
Net grants income	3,266,165	2,027,768

2. OTHER INCOME

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Subscription fee	122	39
Membership fee	-	23
Finance income (a)	22,550	1,446
Clients contribution	1,365	580
Fund raising activities	86,442	85,330
Miscellaneous income	7,680	43,841
Gain on sale of property and equipment	-	19,425
	118,159	150,684

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(a) Finance income		
Bank interest	3,119	1,446
Foreign exchange gains	19,431	-
	22,550	1,446
3. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS		
	2010	2009
	US\$	US\$
At 1 January	597,346	551,622
Capital grant received during the period (Note 6)	123,802	119,982
Released during the year	(104,997)	(74,258)
At 31 December	616,151	597,346

Deferred capital grant relates to items of a capital nature procured from donor fund, such as motor vehicles to be used by the organisation over a period of years.

4. OPERATING EXPENSES		
	2010	2009
	US\$	US\$
Core programmes activities costs (a)	1,422,712	1,070,638
Personnel expenses	319,201	334,225
Staff trainings	12,193	14,269
Board meeting expenses and AGM	45,580	18,588
Utilities and office upkeep expenses	117,704	95,222
Consultancy and related expenses	55,575	43,173
Election observation expenses	652,869	-
Maputo Protocol Project expenses	56,579	52,587
UNICEF Project expenses	63,151	42,231
Human Rights in Business Project expenses	19,022	-
Fundraising activities	48,787	-
Auditor's remuneration	12,500	15,600
	2,825,873	1,686,533

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

a)	Core programmes activities costs		
	Advocacy and reform expenses	676,712	318,176
	Capacity building and empowerment expenses	726,523	737,785
		1,403,235	1,055,961

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Sunsystems Accounting software		
Cost		
At 01 January	-	-
Additions during the year	23,166	-
As at 31 December	23,166	-
Accumulated amortisation		
At 1 January	-	-
Charge for the year	2,574	-
As at 31 December	2,574	-
Net book value		
As at 31 December	20,592	-

The useful life of computer software was assessed to be 3 years

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Staff advances	6,019	5,044
Staff imprest	30,111	7,378
Prepayments	3,610	-
	39,740	12,422
Provision for doubtful receivable	-	-
	39,740	12,422

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Land & Building US\$	Office Equipment US\$	Computer Equipment US\$	Office Furniture US\$	Motor Vehicles US\$	Total US\$
At 1 January 2009	487,650	144,196	117,664	50,448.74	133,986	933,945
Additions	-	1,588	1,025	-	117,369	119,982
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(34,775)	(34,775)
At 31 December 2009	487,650	145,784	118,689	50,449	216,580	1,019,152
Additions	-	32,380	52,742	15,514	-	100,636
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2010	487,650	178,164	171,431	65,963	216,580	1,119,788
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2009	41,957	81,763	107,149	36,919	124,183	391,971
Charge for the year	9,753	18,223	10,634	6,306	29,342	74,258
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(34,775)	(34,775)
At 31 December 2009	51,710	99,986	117,783	43,225	118,750	431,454
Charge for the year	9,753	22,271	10,583	8,245.00	54,145	104,997
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2010	61,463	122,257	128,366	51,470	172,895	536,451
Net book value						
At 31 December 2010	426,187	55,907	43,065	14,493	43,685	583,337
At 31 December 2009	435,940	45,798	906	7,224	97,830	587,698

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

PPE Section

8. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Cash on hand	1,064	1,081
CRDB Arusha -TZS	3,961	98
CRDB Holland (Savings) - TZS	2,637	1,526
CRDB Holland (Current) - SIDA TZS	11,173	9,177
CRDB Holland (Oxy.Cylinder) - SIDA TZS	38,583	45,616
CRDB Holland - Forex	833,183	296,424
CRDB Holland (Current) - DANIDA TZS	197,548	29,457
African Banking Corporation	173,293	235,205
	1,261,442	618,584

9. ACCRUALS AND OTHER PAYABLES

Gratuity payable	121,042	-
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LHRC Staff

1. Abuu Abdallah - Driver
2. Ally Saidi Mwashongo - Driver
3. Anna Henga - Coordinator Gender Desk
4. Charles Luther - Driver
5. Daniel Mwakalabwe - Assistant Accountant
6. Ezekiel J. Massanja - Director of Finance and Administration
7. Felista Mauya - Program Officer Mass Education and Village Legal Workers
8. Francis Kiwanga- Executive Director
9. George William - Accountant
10. Harold Sungusia - Director Of Advocacy And Reforms
11. Hussein Mayange - Security Guard
12. Jeaneth Shija - Personal Secretary
13. Justine Mandia - Security Guard
14. Imelda Lulu Urrio - Director of Capacity Building and Empowerment
15. Mashauri Jeremiah - Assistant Administrative Officer
16. Nipaely Kiondo Mmasa - Custodian
17. Paul Sang'ta - Security Guard
18. Peter Makoye - Custodian
19. Rodrick Maro - Research And Documentation Officer
20. Rose Mwalongo - Information Officer
21. Rose Ugulumu - Human Resources Officer
22. Senkani Mhina - Security Guard
23. Silvian Sariko - Chief Accountant
24. Tatu Msonde - Receptionist
25. Theresia Kinabo - Administrative Officer
26. Helen Kijo Bisimba - Executive Director
27. Faraja Emmanuel - Custodian
28. Fred Mkatambo - Legal Cancellor
29. Gilbert Lubigili - Security Guard
30. Lydia Mcharo - Legal Officer
31. Mariam Mndeme - Client Affairs Clerck
32. Richard M. Rojala - Security Guard
33. Scolastica G. Mmanda - Custodian
34. Anna Migila - Secretary
35. Bakari Mbinga - Security Guard
36. Delick Nyambala - Security Guard
37. Fulgence Masawe - Legal Counsellor Incharge
38. Reginald Martin - Legal Officer
39. Namsifu Naiman - Custodian
40. Alice Malepu - Secretary
41. Eliibariki Maeda - Legal Officer
42. Emmanuel Kyuza - Security Guard
43. Gechagda Mwaseli - Custodian
44. Hamisi Mayombo - Legal Officer Arusha Sub Office
45. Shilinde Ngalula - Incharge Arusha Sub Office
46. Shija Mayunga - Security Guard Arusha
47. Theophil Nkonyani - Driver Arusha
48. Gloria Mafole - Po Government Watch
49. Merick Luvinga - Assisstant Po Parliament Watch
50. Rashid Byarushengo - Monitoring And Evaluation Officer
51. Floviana Charles - Po Public Engagement/ Corporate & Environment
52. Charles Lubango - Pyscho-social Caunselling Officer
53. Godfrey Mpandikizi - Legal Officer
54. Laetitia Petro - Legal Officer
55. Edna Lushaka - Legal Officer Kinondoni Lsd
56. Moses Nyattega - Technology Information Officer
57. Sekilojo Chambua - Driver
58. Athanas Sanga - Librarian
59. Marcossy Albanie - Parliament Watch Officer
60. Shirley Mushi- Coordinator Cords Project (Hosted)

Male = 39 Female = 20

Volunteers

1. Janeth J. Maleko
2. Jeremiah Mtobesya
3. Patricia Mbosa
4. Isack Samson
5. Kokushubila Kabanza
6. Ephraim Athman
7. Evance Lazaro
8. Happiness Shio
9. Melchzedeck A. Joachim
10. Yahya Pori
11. Onesmo Olungurumwa- Assistant Research
12. Hussein Sengu- Lo Volunteer
13. Mkuta Masoli- Lo Volunteer
14. Pasience Mlowe- Assistant Research
15. Evans Sichalwe - Lo Volunteer
16. Godfrey Mgaya - Lo Volunteer
17. Lengai Merinyo
18. Miriam Matinde
19. Fredrick Lyimo

Male = 14 Female = 5

Head Quarters

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Legal Aid Centre

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Website: www.humanrights.or.tz