



LHRC ANNUAL REPORT 2025



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*Cover Photo: LHRC participating in health summit alongside
human rights clubs members in 2025*

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9



LE
LHRC
KITUO CHA SHERIA NA HAKI ZA BI



ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATIONS



ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ACERWC	African Committee of Experts on Rights and Welfare of the Children
AfCHPR	African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AU	African Union
BIT	Bilateral Investment Treaty
BoD	Board of Directors
BRAC	Board of Risk, Audit, and Compliance Committee
BVA	Budget versus Actual
CAT	Court of Appeal of Tanzania
CCM	Chama cha Mapinduzi
CHADEMA	Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo
CHRAGG	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EACJ	East African Court of Justice
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EU	European Union
FOHs	Friends of Haki
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HRC	Human Rights Club
LAC	Legal Aid Clinic
LAMS	Legal Aid Management System

LGA	Local Government Authority
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MP	Member of Parliament
MPO	Mumbuga Paralegals Organization
NAP	National Plan of Action
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OGM	Operational Grievance Mechanism
OP	Operational Plan
PCO	Privilege Community Organization
PLWA	Person Living with Albinism
PWDs	Person with Disabilities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SO	Strategic Objective
SRHR	sexual and reproductive health and rights
TATIC	Tanzania Trade and Investment Coalition
TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
THRR	Tanzania Human Rights Report
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
VAC	Violence against Children
VAWC	Violence against Women and Children
WG	Working Group

CONTENTS



iii

WRITERS &
EDITORS



iv

OUR
PARTNERS



v

ACRONYMS/
ABBREVIATIONS



ix

BOARD
CHAIRPERSON'S
MESSAGE



x

EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR'S
MESSAGE



xii

WHO WE
ARE & WHAT
WE DO



xvi

LHRC AT A
GLANCE 2025



01

SECTION ONE
CONTEXT
ANALYSIS



05

SECTION TWO
PROGRAMME
PERFORMANCE



54

SECTION THREE
MONITORING,
ACCOUNTABILITY,
EVALUATION
& LEARNING



60

SECTION FOUR
KEY PRIORITIES
FOR 2026



62

SECTION FIVE
LHRC FINANCIAL
OVERVIEW

BOARD CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE

Dear Esteemed Stakeholders,

As I take on my role as Chairperson of the Board of the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), I do so at a defining moment for our country and for the organization. This year is particularly significant as LHRC marks 30 years of service, since its establishment in 1995, in advancing justice, human rights, and democratic governance in Tanzania.

The year 2025 was a demanding period for Tanzania's democratic and human rights landscape. The General Elections of 29 October 2025 and their aftermath tested our sense of national unity and brought renewed challenges related to civic space, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law.

Within this context, the Board carried out its oversight responsibilities with a clear commitment to protecting LHRC's independence, credibility, and strategic direction. Our focus was to ensure that the organization remained steadfast in its mandate while navigating a complex and evolving environment for human rights to work.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to LHRC's partners, stakeholders, and supporters for your continued trust and cooperation. Your engagement is vital to the relevance and sustainability of the organization. I also commend the Executive Director, management, and staff for their professionalism, resilience, and dedication in advancing LHRC's mission during such a challenging year.

Looking ahead, the Board remains committed to good governance, accountability, and protecting the organization's integrity. I am confident that LHRC will continue to be an independent and trusted voice, working for justice, human rights, and democratic values in Tanzania. Yours sincerely,



Justice (Ret'd) Dr. Fauz A. Twaib

Chairperson of the Board, Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Dear Friends and Partners,

I am honoured to present the Legal and Human Rights Centre's Annual Report for 2025, which marks the first year of implementation of our Strategic Plan 2025–2030. Entering a new strategic cycle is always a moment of renewed purpose and direction; however, this year also unfolded within the context of a rapidly changing and, at times, tense national environment. As LHRC commemorates its 30th anniversary, this period offers an important opportunity both to reflect on our journey and to look ahead with clarity and resolve.

As Tanzania approached the October 2025 general elections, the political environment became increasingly restrictive. Reports of a narrowing civic space, arrests and detentions of political actors, and heightened limitations on media and digital expression shaped public discourse and civic engagement across the country. These developments had a direct impact on communities and posed significant challenges to the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms.

During the election period, several parts of the country experienced incidents of civil unrest, including confrontations between protesters and security forces. Some of these incidents resulted in injuries and the tragic loss of life, raising serious concerns regarding the protection of citizens' rights during critical moments of democratic participation. These events underscored the fragility of democratic spaces and reaffirmed the essential role of independent institutions in safeguarding human rights, particularly during periods of national uncertainty and political transition.

Against this backdrop, LHRC continued its work with determination and clarity. Throughout the year, we offered legal support to individuals and communities affected by rights violations, monitored developments across the country, and worked to keep civic education alive even when the environment grew challenging. This was also a year when many Tanzanians ordinary citizens, community leaders, and youth showed remarkable courage in speaking up and supporting one another especially though digital space. Their resolve strengthened ours.

LHRC's new strategic plan began with a strong focus on deepening our community presence, expanding access to justice, and calling institutional accountability. Even

in a politically tense year, we made important progress: strengthening legal aid systems, growing our human rights education efforts, and continuing to challenge barriers that hold back women, children, and persons with disabilities. Gender equality remained a core pillar in everything we did.

Starting a new strategic plan in such a complex year tested LHRC, but it also confirmed why it exists. It pushed us to be more agile, more people-centred, and more committed to partnerships that make our work possible.

As we look ahead, we do so with renewed clarity. The events of 2025 have affirmed the need for strong civil society institutions, for open civic space, and for continued vigilance in defending the rights and dignity of all Tanzanians. LHRC will continue to walk with communities, nurture partnerships, and adapt to emerging challenges while staying true to our mission.

To all our partners, supporters, and the communities we serve: thank you for standing with us. Your trust has carried us through a demanding year. And to the LHRC team, I extend my deepest appreciation for your commitment, resilience, and integrity to continue to move our mission forward.

Let us continue this journey together with hope, courage, and a shared belief in a Tanzania where justice and human dignity are not aspirations but lived realities for all.



Fulgence T. Massawe (Adv)

Ag. Executive Director, Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC)



**WHO WE ARE &
WHAT WE DO**



WHO WE ARE & WHAT WE DO

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

LHRC is an icon of human rights protection in Tanzania and a recognized legal authority in addressing diverse human rights issues from a perspective of law and policy. LHRC continues to hold a high public profile in advocacy for human rights in national and international arenas. LHRC has many qualified lawyers as staff, with diverse expertise.

LHRC's operations are extensive, spanning over all 169 districts of Tanzania's mainland, with specific interventions in Zanzibar. LHRC has a presence in remote parts of the country, through its well-designed programs, promoting awareness, and providing support to enable citizens to re-imagine their communities and capacitate them in settling some disputes amicably, and assist them to resolve cases through judicial proceedings if reconciliation fails.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



Improved Legal Framework addressing Criminal Justice, Climate Justice, Human Rights, Consumer Protection & Civic Space.



Reduced incidences of Violence and Discrimination against Women, Children and PWDS.



Duty Bearers are Accountable and Addressing Citizens Needs and Concerns to Enhance Human Rights Protection.



Enhanced effectiveness and efficiency of LHRC in delivering her Mandate.



Our Vision

LHRC envisions “*A just and equitable society*” an aspiration anchored with increasing need for accountability, transparency, rule of law, and good governance from the state (parliament, judiciary, and the executive) and non-state actors in the Tanzanian society.



Our Mission

To promote and protect human rights fosters a society where rights are recognized, respected, and upheld. We do this through public empowerment, evidence-based advocacy and human rights monitoring and response.



Our Values

LHRC is committed to the advancement of its key principles that are:

- Integrity
- Equality and Diversity
- Transparency
- Accountability
- and Professionalism.



AGM

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



BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Our Board of Directors comprises 9 members, 55% of whom are Male and 45% of whom are Female. Board members have various professional backgrounds, including legal, media, social sciences, human rights, and finance.



Justice (Ret'd) Dr. Fauz A. Twaib
Chairperson of the Board, Legal
and Human Rights Centre (LHRC)



Josephine A. Mwankusye
Vice Chairperson
of the Board



Dr. Anna Henga
Secretary of the Board



Dr. Abdullah H. Mohammed
Member of the Board



Lutgard Kokulinda Kagaruki
Member of the Board



Dr. Ally Hussein Laay
Member of the Board



Dr. Ringo Tenga
Member of the Board



Anabahati J. Mlay
Member of the Board



Hellen D. Kilontsi
Member of the Board



AT A GLANCE 2025



THE YEAR 2025 AT A GLANCE

LHRC FACILITATED ACCESS TO JUSTICE BY SUPPORTING

YEAR

2025



46,154

Clients Assisted

Exceeding
Target by **105%**



35% Female Clients



65% Male Clients



LHRC won

168

Court Cases



36% Female



64% Clients

21
Court
Cases

FRIENDS OF HAKI, AND THE MLINZI WA HAKI COMMUNITY RADIO



A Total of

224

Interactive
Radio Sessions

Generated

5,851

Audience
Interactions,



2,368

Live calls



3,483

SMS
messages

LHRC SOCIAL MEDIA OUTREACH



Instagram views Increased

600K to 1.4m



X impressions Rising

300K to 1.4m



Haki TV Viewership grew

275,947 to 897,226



Subscribers Increases

3,200 to 10,443



MONITORING AND DOCUMENTATION EFFORTS

LHRC Recorded

6,101

Of the documented
human rights violations.



85%
Men



15%
Women

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LHRC achieved significant policy and legislative impact in 2025 by strengthening protections for freedom of expression in line with regional standards. Through sustained advocacy, LHRC contributed to the enactment of the Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC) Act, 2025, operationalizing principles under the African Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa (2019). The reform established safeguards for adequate and independent public media financing, reducing exposure to undue political interference.

LHRC also played a decisive role in advancing labour rights through its contribution to the Labour Laws (Amendments) Act, 2025, which introduced progressive protections for workers. Notably, the reforms extended maternity leave for mothers of preterm infants, setting a new standard for maternal and child health protection in Tanzania's labour framework.

Access to justice expanded substantially in 2025. LHRC provided legal aid services to 46,154 clients, exceeding the annual target by 105 per cent and representing a significant increase from 36,778 clients in 2024. Of those reached, 65 per cent were men and 35 per cent were women, reflecting broad community engagement across demographic groups.

LHRC successfully safeguarded the right to health by leading advocacy that prevented a proposed 76.03 per cent reduction in excise duty on energy drinks, which would have lowered the tax from TZS 561 to TZS 134.2 per Litre. This intervention protected public health and consumer wellbeing by averting legal changes that would have increased access to high-caffeine and high-sugar beverages.

Community-level legal empowerment was scaled nationwide through paralegals, Friends of Haki, and the Mlinzi wa Haki community radio programme across seven zones. A total of 224 interactive radio sessions generated 5,851 audience interactions, including 2,368 live calls and 3,483 SMS messages, demonstrating strong public demand for information on accountability, harmful practices, and access to justice.

Citizen participation and digital engagement expanded sharply. LHRC's social media outreach recorded substantial growth, with Instagram views increasing from approximately 600,000 to over 4.1 million and X impressions rising from 320,000 to

1.4 million. Haki TV viewership more than tripled, growing from 275,947 to 897,226, while subscribers increased from 3,200 to 10,443, significantly amplifying civic awareness and engagement.

Monitoring and documentation efforts recorded 6,101 human rights violations nationwide. Analysis showed that 85 per cent of victims were men and 15 per cent were women, with youth accounting for 57 per cent of those affected, primarily through political violence, arbitrary arrest, and excessive use of force. Women (19 per cent) and children (18 per cent) were disproportionately impacted by sexual violence, domestic abuse, and failures in protection services, informing targeted advocacy and response strategies.

Through rapid response, police engagement, and strategic litigation, LHRC secured the release of 1,290 out of 2,441 arrested civilians, representing 53 per cent, during the pre-, during-, and post-election period. Interventions included police station visits, public advocacy, and habeas corpus applications, contributing to immediate protection of liberty and due process rights.

At the structural level, LHRC's evidence-based Tanzania Human Rights Report informed amendments and enactment of electoral laws aimed at strengthening political rights. The reforms promoted gender equality within political parties, criminalized electoral violence against women, and addressed systemic challenges related to unopposed candidates identified during the 2024 Local Government Elections.

Finally, LHRC strengthened institutional sustainability through diversified funding. The organization secured three-year core funding commitments (2025–2027) from the Royal Norwegian Embassy and Wellspring Philanthropic Fund, a one-year commitment from the Embassy of Ireland, and a one-year cost-extension from the Embassy of Sweden, reinforcing financial resilience during a period of transition.

LHRC PROGRAMS LINKAGE WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

LHRC works to contribution to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs by advancing human rights, gender equality, access to justice, democratic governance, and accountability, with a particular focus on marginalized and vulnerable groups.

1 NO POVERTY



In 2025 LHRC continued to support survivors of gender-based violence and rights violations to secure protection, justice, and remedies that reduce economic vulnerability. Through legal aid LHRC addresses land, inheritance, labour, and family law disputes that disproportionately affect poor households and undermine women's economic security, while advocating for equitable laws, policies, and fiscal measures that lower the cost of accessing justice, information, and public services. Through institutional monitoring and accountability advocacy, LHRC also works to prevent governance failures that deepen poverty and exclusion.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



LHRC addressed systemic health risks through strategic litigation and rights-based advocacy. The organization challenged the government's failure to regulate tobacco cultivation and use, highlighting its harmful public health and environmental impacts. In addition, LHRC pursued strategic litigation to advance safe abortion and access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services, strengthening legal protection for women's health, autonomy, and access to life-saving care.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



LHRC supported the implementation of the ACERWC school re-entry recommendation, enabling marginalized children, particularly girls, to return to school. Teachers committed to safe learning environments and counselling, while students pledged to uphold dignity and combat stigma. LHRC also provided psycho-social and legal support to a GBV survivor, linking her to a safe space, ensuring protection, and gender equality outcomes. LHRC further provides civic and human rights education to communities, youth, and local leaders through community radio and social media.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Gender equality is central to LHRC's mandate and is advanced through a gender-transformative approach embedded across all programmes and operations. LHRC operationalizes its commitment to SDG 5 through concrete affirmative actions, including the allocation of **5%** of its annual budget to gender priorities, systematic gender needs assessments, and gender-responsive programming. Through mobile legal aid clinics, court-annexed legal services, and targeted prison visits, LHRC ensures that women, girls, youth, and other marginalized groups can access justice and are empowered to claim their rights. Beyond service delivery, LHRC works with communities to challenge harmful power relations, promote women's leadership and bodily autonomy, and advocate for gender-responsive laws, policies, and public budgets. These interventions contribute to structural change and support more equitable and sustainable outcomes for women and girls in Tanzania. LHRC responds to gender-based violence through legal aid and strategic litigation, challenges harmful practices like child marriage and FGM through community advocacy, promotes women's and girls' leadership, and advocates for gender-responsive laws, policies, and budgeting.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



LHRC promotes fair labour practices, safe working conditions, and protection of workers' rights through legal empowerment, strategic litigation, and policy advocacy. The organization provided legal aid and representation to more than **15,000** clients in labour disputes involving unfair dismissal, wage theft, and workplace discrimination. In addition, LHRC contributed to the development of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, strengthening regulation of business practices and accountability for safe and healthy working conditions, particularly in industries whose operations undermine workers' health and livelihoods.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



LHRC contributed to reducing economic inequalities by influencing Parliament to lower the pay-to-view levy to **7%** from the proposed **10%** and retain excise duty at **17%**, preventing regressive costs that would have excluded low-income and marginalized groups from accessing information and exercising freedom of expression. In parallel, LHRC strengthened legal empowerment for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and rural communities through legal aid, advocacy, and strategic litigation to address discrimination in law and practice.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



LHRC contributed to Climate Action by strengthening climate governance and environmental accountability through legislative advocacy. Following Parliament's call for public input, LHRC conducted a comprehensive post-legislative analysis of the proposed amendments to the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2004, resulting in **66%** of its recommendations being considered. This progress marks a significant step toward a more robust legal framework for environmental protection and climate action.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



LHRC has expanded access to justice for marginalized populations through its legal aid centres, mobile legal clinics, and paralegal networks, reaching a total of **46,154** clients. LHRC has further monitored and responded to human rights violations, court representation to strengthen accountability and uphold the rule of law. LHRC also supports survivor-centered, rights-based justice systems, with a particular focus on women and marginalized groups, while defending civic space, freedom of expression, and equitable access to information.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



LHRC has built strong partnerships with civil society organizations, feminist movements, community groups, and state institutions. LHRC further engaged with regional and international human rights mechanisms to advance accountability through statements, strategic litigation and protection.



SECTION ONE

CONTEXT ANALYSIS



CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The year 2025 was one of the most turbulent and defining moments for Tanzania's democratic trajectory. While the country entered the year with expectations of a competitive electoral environment, the period leading up to and following the 29 October 2025 General Elections was marked by widespread human rights violations, restrictions on civic space, and a scale of political violence unprecedented in Tanzania's post-independence history.



Civic and Political Rights: Elections Marked by Unrest and Deadly Crackdowns

The pre-election environment saw increasing pressure on opposition parties, journalists, and civil society. Despite improvements recorded earlier in the 2024 Rule of Law Index, Tanzania's civic space remained fragile throughout 2025, with reports of intimidation, arbitrary arrests, and restrictions on political participation.

Tension escalated dramatically on the election day with mass demonstrations across Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Mbeya and other cities, driven largely by young people contesting the credibility of the poll. Protests quickly escalated into the largest antigovernment mobilization since independence. The electoral commission declared President Samia Suluhu Hassan the winner with nearly 98% of the vote, amid the disqualification or detention of major opposition contenders. This announcement triggered the call of truth and reconciliation to restore the country in order and call for those responsible for the mass killings during demonstration to be held accountable.

Security forces responded with extreme force. Verified investigations by Reuters, Deutsche Welle, and UN human rights experts documented hundreds of extrajudicial killings, with some estimates suggesting the number may have exceeded 700 to 1,000 deaths.

Several reports revealed shootings of unarmed civilians, enforced disappearances, bodies removed from morgues, and alleged "shoot to kill" orders during a nationwide curfew and a five-day internet shutdown that severely restricted information flow. Regional and international observer missions, including the African Union, SADC, and the EU, concluded that the elections did not meet democratic standards, citing intimidation of observers, ballot irregularities, and widespread suppression of fundamental freedoms.

The postelection crisis has fundamentally reshaped political discourse in Tanzania, raising urgent questions about accountability, electoral justice, and future democratic reforms.



Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Despite political turmoil, Tanzania's economy remained resilient, with projections indicating a 6% economic growth rate for 2025, driven by improved agricultural performance, infrastructure expansion and stable global market conditions. However, persistent inequalities remain a major impediment to equitable development. Rural communities particularly those dependent on subsistence farming continue to face limited access to health services, education, water, and information.



Education Sector

Government investment in fee-free education continued, but systemic challenges persisted. Teacher shortages, inadequate school infrastructure, and budgetary constraints hindered quality education delivery, with the sector still below the recommended 20% allocation of the national budget.



Health Sector

Health outcomes remained mixed. The enactment of the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) law was a significant milestone. However, shortages of medical supplies, limited staffing, and underfunding are still far below the 15% Abuja target that affected service availability. The phasing out of the Toto Afya card raised concerns about access to health services for young children.



Labour Rights

Labour rights violations remained widespread, particularly in the informal sector. LHRC recorded growing complaints related to unfair termination, unpaid benefits, and exploitation of domestic workers. People with disabilities continued to face discrimination and limited employment opportunities.



Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities

Women's Rights and GBV

Gender based violence remained one of the most pressing human rights challenges. Women continued to experience physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence at alarming levels. Intimate partner violence and femicide persisted, with many incidents deeply rooted in discriminatory cultural norms, economic dependency, and weak institutional safeguards.

Political violence also disproportionately affected women. The 2025 electoral environment exposed female politicians and activists to harassment, online abuse, and threats that discouraged participation.



Children's Rights

Children continued to face severe protection risks. Police statistics and LHRC monitoring showed elevated levels of child sexual violence including rape and sodomy affecting girls. For instance, in 2024, the report indicated that Children continued to constitute the majority of victims of reported and documented incidents of human rights violations (41%), followed by women (29%), men (15%), elderly (11%), and persons with disabilities (4%). The role of harmful cultural practices, including witchcraft-related motives, persisted in certain regions.



Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Stigma, discrimination and lack of accessible infrastructure remained among the biggest challenges for PWDs. Community perceptions continued to limit access to employment and essential services.

Government policy developments in 2025 included the continued rollout of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (2024–2028) and the implementation of the National Action Plan on Persons with Albinism (2024) both critical for strengthening protection systems.



SECTION TWO

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE



PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

2.1. IMPROVED POLICY AND LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

Improved and Inclusive Legal Frameworks on Good Governance and Democracy

Enhancement of Freedom of Expression through amendment of the Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation Act, 2025

In this reporting year, LHRC documented progress to strengthen principles of freedom of expression in line with regional standards of the African Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa 2019, which requires public media to be adequately funded in a manner that protects them from undue interference. This is through the enactment of the Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC) Act, 2025 as an efforts to strengthen independency of the Corporation, the law widens the scope for financing TBC's activities through budget allocation from the government fund, fees and charges on goods or services, revenue arising from investment, funds obtained through loans, contributions, gifts, Or grant broadcasting.

LHRC also successfully influenced the reduction of punitive sanctions in the Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation Act, 2025, safeguarding underprivileged and uninformed members of the public from disproportionate criminal penalties. Through legal analysis and engagement with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Infrastructure, LHRC challenged proposed fines of TZS 10–20 million or imprisonment of 2–5 years for a mere trespass. Parliament adopted reduced penalties of TZS 2–5 million or imprisonment of 1–3 years, marking a significant advocacy milestone, while LHRC continues to call for further legal reforms.

Improved Labor rights safeguards through the Labor Laws (Amendments) Act, 202

LHRC played a key role in advancing worker-centered labour reforms through the enactment of the Labour Laws (Amendments) Act, 2025. Drawing on LHRC's analysis and submissions to Parliament, the law was assented to on 4 March and gazette on 14 March 2025.

The reforms translate legal change into everyday protection for workers. They extend maternity leave for mothers of preterm infants, clarify rest-day entitlements for workers in non-standard and informal sectors where youth and women are over-represented, strengthen compensation for survivors of workplace harassment and discrimination, and introduce provisions for unpaid leave supported by clearer and fairer dispute-resolution mechanisms.

CASE STUDY: STRENGTHENING GENDER-SENSITIVE LABOUR PROTECTION THROUGH EXTENDED MATERNITY LEAVE

Tanzania records one of the highest rates of preterm births globally, estimated at between 11% and 16.6%, resulting in approximately 236,000 premature births annually. Despite this reality, existing labour laws did not provide adequate maternity leave protections for women delivering before full term.

In 2025, LHRC played a critical role in advancing labour rights protections through its contribution to the enactment of the Labour Laws (Amendments) Act, 2025. The reforms introduced several progressive measures, including a landmark amendment extending maternity leave for mothers of preterm infants. This reform addressed a significant gap in the Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004, which had previously failed to recognize the distinct health and care needs associated with premature births. This through is through rigorous legal and policy analysis submitted to Parliament, LHRC, in collaboration with other human rights organizations, presented evidence on the medical, psychological, and socio-economic implications of premature births on mothers and infants.

The amended law now excludes the period prior to 36 weeks of gestation from maternity leave calculations, with maternity leave commencing from the 37th week. This adjustment provides mothers of pre-term infants with additional time to support newborns who often require intensive medical care, frequent follow-up visits, and close maternal attention. The reform also recognizes the emotional and physical strain experienced by mothers, allowing time for recovery, bonding, and improved mental well-being.

Beyond health and social benefits, the reform is expected to generate positive long-term workplace outcomes. Employees who are supported during critical life events are more likely to return to work healthier, less stressed, and more productive, contributing to improved morale and retention.

The amendments further introduced a clear definition of “rest day,” addressing structural inequities embedded in the previous law. While the 2004 Act required a weekly rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours, it implicitly treated Sunday as the default rest day when defining wages and compensation. Through research and legal aid services, LHRC documented numerous complaints, particularly from the tourism and service sectors like security, which employ large numbers of women and youth working in shifts or continuous operations. The lack of clarity disadvantaged workers

whose rest days fell on other days and failed to accommodate religious or personal needs.

Following LHRC's recommendations, Parliament amended the law to formally define a rest day, ensuring that rest-day protections apply regardless of the specific day taken. This reform enhances fairness, reduces ambiguity around compensation and overtime, and extends labour protections to workers in non-standard schedules. Furthermore, the amendments introduce several important changes. Notably, the law now formally recognizes unpaid leave, allowing employees to take up to 30 days of unpaid leave within a year with written approval from the employer, a provision that was previously absent in Tanzanian labour law. This gives workers the flexibility to address personal matters without risking job loss, while requiring employers to handle such leave requests through proper documentation.

The amendments also enhance dispute-resolution safeguards: once an employee files a complaint, the employer is prohibited from continuing any disciplinary measures related to the same issue while the matter is pending before the Commission for Mediation and Arbitration (CMA) or the courts. In effect, this means that processes such as issuing warnings or terminating employment must be paused until the dispute is resolved.

Collectively, these changes mark an important step in inclusive labour justice, promoting decent work, work-life balance, and equitable treatment across sectors, while increasing government responsiveness to the needs and priorities of women, youth, and vulnerable workers in Tanzania.



Picture 1: Ms. Hidayat Haonga LHRC Advocacy Officer during submission of bills' recommendations before the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Social Welfare.

Protection and Safeguarding Right to access information through amendments of the Finance Bill 2025

In 2025 After a thorough post analysis, LHRC noted a significant consideration of the submitted recommendations on the following areas: The excise duty was retained at 17% as per the principal Act, rather than increasing to 17.5% on electronic communication. This consideration directly supports low-income citizens' ability to exercise their rights to freedom of expression and access to information. In an increasingly technology-driven world, where digital platforms are essential for information sharing and expression, preventing this increase ensures that economic barriers do not limit marginalized populations from enjoying these fundamental rights to access to information.

On the other hand, recommendations concerning the "pay-to-view" levy were partially successful. The recommendation advocated a reduction of 5%; however, Parliament adopted a compromise, reducing the levy to 7% from the proposed 10%. The incremental reduction marked another significant milestone, contributing to lower costs for accessing information and ensuring greater inclusivity regardless of economic capacity. The amendments directly protect citizens from further digital exclusion and enhance constitutional guarantees under Article 18 by ensuring that financial barriers do not hinder the ability to seek, receive, and impart information

POLICY ACTORS ARE ENGAGED TO ACT ON ISSUES RAISED FOR LEGAL REFORM

1. Adoption of a Gender-Equitable National Land Policy

LHRC's sustained advocacy contributed to the adoption of the revised National Land Policy (2023) and launched in 2025, strengthening legal guarantees for equal access, ownership, and use of land for all, particularly women and marginalized groups.

Through consistent engagement with the Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development, LHRC collaborated on policy issues emerging from land-related cases and submitted evidence-based recommendations for reform. This long-standing advocacy culminated in the official launch of the revised National Land Policy. The policy explicitly affirms equal land rights regardless of sex, gender, or social status, providing women with equal opportunities to access and own land.

In parallel, LHRC's engagement with the Ministry also advanced discussions on strengthening the legal framework governing the real estate sector, with the Ministry inviting LHRC to contribute inputs to ongoing legal reforms



Picture 2: LHRC delegation and the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development during an engagement meeting at Mtumba in the Dodoma region discussing issues on affordable and decent housing as documented by LHRC clients.

2.Improved engagement with the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania

The strategic meeting with the Clerk of the National Assembly helped strengthen LHRC's working relationship with Parliament for constructive engagement. The discussion took place at a time when Parliament was advancing important legal and policy reforms, making the engagement particularly timely.

By engaging directly with the Clerk, LHRC was able to present itself as a trusted partner in supporting legal reforms through evidence-based advocacy. Beyond strengthening institutional ties, the meeting opened practical pathways for LHRC to contribute more meaningfully to ongoing and future legislative improvements.



Picture 3: LHRC team with Clerk of National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania for strategic engagement.

STRATEGIC LITIGATION FOR LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS

1. African Court Condemns Mandatory Death Penalty in Tanzania

In 2025, LHRC made meaningful progress in its work to advocate for the abolition of the death penalty through its support to a landmark case before the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. In the matter of Emmanuel Yusufu Noriega v. United Republic of Tanzania (Application No. 013/2018), the Court delivered a powerful judgment on 26 June 2025, finding that the mandatory death penalty in Tanzania violates the right to life. The Court also ruled that hanging as a method of execution is cruel, inhuman, and degrading.

With this decision, the Court directed the Government of Tanzania to amend its laws within six months to remove both the mandatory nature of the death penalty and the use of hanging. It also ordered that the applicant's sentencing be reheard so that the court can consider the individual circumstances of the case.

2. Strengthening Constitutional Safeguards in Parliamentary Accountability and Access to Justice

In March 2025, the Court of Appeal of Tanzania (CAT) overturned a High Court ruling that had dismissed a case challenging the recognition of a cross-party Member of Parliament, confirming that it could proceed as a constitutional matter. LHRC supported the appeal, ensuring the case would be heard by a fresh panel of judges. This is the result of Cecil David Mwambe, elected as Member of Parliament for Ndanda Constituency in 2015 under Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA), sparking national debate when he switched allegiance to the ruling CCM party in February 2020, shortly before the general elections. This cross-party move raised a key legal question: did he automatically lose his parliamentary seat under Article 71(1)(f) of the Constitution? CHADEMA argued that he had lost his MP qualification, but the former Speaker, the late Job Ndugai, continued to recognize him as an MP without a by-election.

The ruling strengthens citizens' right to access justice, affirming that courts cannot block constitutional challenges on technical grounds. It enhances judicial accountability, transparency, and the rule of law, ensuring that individuals can seek remedies when parliamentary or government actions may violate the Constitution.

By confirming that disputes under Article 71(1)(f) which governs MPs leaving the party that sponsored them, can be treated as constitutional cases, the Court also safeguards freedom of association, electoral integrity, and multi-party accountability, protecting citizens' rights and ensuring democratic principles.

3. Enhancing Constitutional Supremacy and Citizens' Right to Defend Human Rights in Tanzania

On 13 June 2025, the Court of Appeal of Tanzania delivered a historic judgment that strengthened the Constitution and the right of every citizen to defend it. The Court struck down several provisions of section 4 of the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act (BRADEA) that had created unnecessary barriers for citizens seeking to challenge unconstitutional actions in public interest.

The case, brought by human rights defender Onesmo Olungurumwa, challenged rules that forced citizens to prove personal harm, restricted who could be sued, and required unclear steps before filing constitutional cases. The Court affirmed that any Tanzanian, not just those directly affected, has the right to defend the Constitution, and that even top public officials can be held accountable.

This judgment is a major win for ordinary citizens and civil society. It makes it easier for people to speak out against abuses of power, unlawful laws, or harmful State actions. It strengthens public interest litigation as a tool for justice, protects vulnerable groups who might not be able to take cases on their own, and reinforces the principle that the Constitution is the supreme law. The Court has directed Parliament to repeal the

unconstitutional provisions within 12 months, ensuring that these protections are fully restored.



Picture 4:: An extract from Mwananchi Newspaper covering President's statement on constitution review process.

Samia highlights economic progress, reaffirms commitment to new constitution



Picture 5: An extract from the Daily newspaper showing the president's commitment to new constitution.

PUBLIC COMMITMENT TO REVAMP THE CONSTITUTION PROCESS BY PRESIDENT

On 27th June 2025 during dissolution of the 12th Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania H.E President Samia Suluhu Hassan stated the government's commitments to re-

embark on the constitution review process after the General Election. The President's statement was based on the newly ruling party Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) manifesto which included the plan for the constitution review process after election .

She stressed that constitutional reform is part of the agenda of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM)'s 2025–2030 election manifesto.

During inauguration ceremony of the 13th Parliament on November 14, 2025, the President publicly stressed the government's commitment to reforming the Constitution. The president highlighted that the constitutional reform process would commence soon after the conclusion of national reconciliation efforts, which were necessitated by the widespread electoral violence that had occurred across the country.

These reconciliation efforts involve steps for national healing and stability, through the formation of an Enquiry Commission to investigate the post-election violence and a subsequent Commission for Reconciliation and consensus aimed at fostering dialogue, justice, and a renewed sense of national unity among all political stakeholders and citizens. By prioritizing this healing process, the government seeks to ensure that the constitutional review is conducted on a foundation of peace and stability.

On November 26, 2025, the Prime Minister confirmed the government's constitutional reform agenda, tying it directly to the ruling party's manifesto. He emphasized that the Warioba Draft Constitution would serve as the foundation for the next phase signaling continuity with the earlier, publicly driven review and underpinning confidence in the reform process. Dr Mwigulu Nchemba was quoted as he speak about government commitment on constitutional reform, "Katiba ipo kwenye ilani na tuna rasimu ya Warioba, tushughulikie yanayotugawa halafu tutashughulikia Katiba mpya."

INCREASED LEGAL SUPPORT, INFORMATION, AND REPRESENTATION

LHRC continues to make justice more accessible for marginalized and indigent communities. Legal aid is not only a lifeline for individuals facing challenges such as gender based violence, land disputes, child protection, and labor cases, but also a way to uncover broader human rights violations and gaps in the legal system.

Working through paralegal units and legal aid clinics in three regions, LHRC provides direct support while gathering insights from everyday cases. These experiences shape our advocacy and policy reform efforts, ensuring that national interventions are grounded in the realities faced at the grassroots. By connecting individual struggles to systemic change, LHRC strengthens accountability and promotes the protection of human rights across Tanzania.

i. Issues for advocacy

In 2025, LHRC uncovered a range of pressing barriers to justice affecting vulnerable communities.

- Barriers to justice for survivors and vulnerable groups: Survivors of sexual violence faced limited access to case information, unexplained withdrawals, and weak accountability, while women, children, persons with disabilities, and prisoners experienced systemic obstacles in accessing justice and remedies.
- Exclusionary legal and judicial processes: High and arbitrary filing fees, costly probate requirements, mandatory virtual hearings, and restrictive electronic systems excluded low-income litigants,

rural communities, and those without digital access.

- Gaps and inconsistencies in legal frameworks: Weak protections in paternity, matrimonial property, child protection (including corporal punishment), and laws affecting women in informal unions and small-scale miners left many without legal recognition or protection.
- Abuse of power and weak accountability mechanisms: Police abuse, unlawful arrests (including by microfinance institutions), discriminatory practices in land tribunals, and failure to prosecute serious offences undermined rule of law and public trust.
- Ineffective enforcement of socio-economic rights: Delays in prison appeals, failure of social security funds to enforce employer compliance, and limited access to compensation and pension benefits disproportionately affected low-income and marginalized groups.

As a response to these issues, LHRC has intensified advocacy for legal and policy reforms to remove financial, procedural, and legal barriers to justice. Priorities included pushing for affordable filing fees, stronger survivor-centered protections in sexual violence cases, reforms to paternity, probate, and child protection laws, and consistent recognition of legal aid certificates across all justice forums.

LHRC also expanded community legal education to empower women and vulnerable groups, while using evidence from legal aid cases to strengthen national advocacy and accountability efforts in community gatherings such as churches, mosques, maternity clinics and commemorations of key international and national days.

ii. Clients Reached Through the Legal Aid Program

During this reporting period, LHRC expanded access to justice by supporting 46,154 clients, which is 105% of the annual target, and marking a substantial increase from the 36,778 clients served in 2024. This 25% rise reflects the growing trust communities placed in LHRC's legal aid services and the Center's strengthened footprint nationwide. Of all clients reached, 65% were men and 35% were women, showing continued engagement across different groups.

This progress was made possible through a range of service points that brought legal aid closer to the people, including walk in clinics, the Haki Kiganjani mobile platform, the LHRC call center, and legal aid desks located at the Temeke One Stop Centre and the Integrated Justice Centres in Kinondoni, Arusha, and Dodoma. LHRC also supported 599 persons with disabilities 75% male and 25% female highlighting ongoing efforts to ensure inclusive and equitable access to justice.

CASE STUDY: WHEN DUE PROCESS FAILS: HOW LEGAL AID HELPED AMINA WIN BACK HER FREEDOM

During March 2025, Amina Mussa Lazima, a young farmer from Changwale village in Nanyumbu District, was arrested after police claimed to have discovered 120 cannabis plants on her farm. With no legal representation and little understanding of the proceedings, she pleaded guilty when the charge was read in court. The District Court of Nanyumbu immediately convicted her and imposed a 30 year mandatory sentence. The severity of the punishment shocked her family and community, and it later drew the attention of LHRC through its routine media monitoring, which flagged potential irregularities in her case.

Once LHRC reviewed the court documents, it became clear that Amina had not received a fair hearing. The prosecution had failed to provide the Government Analyst Report, which is the only legally recognized form of proof confirming whether seized substances are prohibited drugs under the law. Without this report, the court could not have established that the plants allegedly found in her possession were cannabis sativa. Additionally, her guilty plea was accepted without any probing by the court to ensure she fully understood the implications of what she was admitting to. These gaps suggested that the trial had not met the basic standards required for a lawful conviction.

LHRC stepped in to assist Amina in filing an appeal before the High Court of Tanzania at Mtwara. During the hearing, LHRC's lawyer argued that the conviction was defective because it relied on an unverified guilty plea and lacked the mandatory evidence needed to prove the offence. The High Court agreed, noting that even when an accused person pleads guilty, the prosecution must still present evidence that proves the offence beyond reasonable doubt. Since the Government Analyst Report was never submitted, the court held that Amina's plea was not properly taken and that the facts presented by the prosecution were insufficient to sustain a conviction.

As a result, the High Court quashed the conviction, set aside the 30 year sentence, and ordered Amina's immediate release unless held for another lawful reason. After months in custody for an offence that had never been proven, she was finally reunited with her family. Amina's case illustrates how vulnerable individuals can be swept into harsh punishments when they appear in court unrepresented and without a full understanding of their rights. It also demonstrates the power of timely legal intervention. By discovering her case through media monitoring and providing legal support, LHRC helped correct a serious miscarriage of justice. Her experience now serves as an important reminder of the need for procedural safeguards and accessible legal aid for people from marginalized communities who face the criminal justice system alone.

iii. Clients attended by case category.

LHRC's caseload in 2025 highlights both the scale of justice needs within communities and the distinct ways in which men and women engage with the justice system. Land disputes remained the largest area of intervention, with 27,257 clients supported. Men accounted for 63 per cent of these cases, while women represented 33 per cent, reflecting prevailing patterns of land ownership. Importantly, LHRC's interventions ensured that women in highly vulnerable situations—particularly widows and those facing customary barriers to land ownership—were able to access legal protection and assert their rights in land-related disputes.

In family law matters, LHRC's impact was particularly significant for women. Of the 6,986 clients assisted, 68 per cent were women and 32 per cent were men. These interventions addressed critical issues including divorce, child maintenance, and inheritance, enabling women to secure legal remedies related to safety, family stability, and financial support. The high utilisation of LHRC services by women in this area demonstrates both the effectiveness of LHRC's legal aid approach and the trust placed in the organization to support clients through complex and sensitive disputes.

Labour cases stood at 5,087 and here men formed 84 per cent of the clients, with women making up 16 per cent. This reflects the composition of the workforce in many sectors where LHRC receives labour related complaints particularly industries dominated by men. Women's lower numbers may also point to barriers such as fear of losing their jobs, lack of awareness of their rights, or the informal nature of much of the work they do.

Civil cases comprised 13 percent of total clients attending, and, totaling 5,776, displayed a similar trend. Men represented 78 female 78 percent of the clients, while women accounted for 22 percent. Many of these matters arise from business, insurance, tort, property transactions, and other financial or contractual engagement areas where men still participate more heavily. The lower number of women could signal obstacles to economic participation or limited access to legal support when disputes arise.

In criminal matters, LHRC handled 1,048 cases. Here too, men were the majority at 77 percent, compared to 23 percent women. This aligns with broader patterns seen across the criminal justice system, where men make up most of those arrested or charged. On the other hand, women who reached out to LHRC were often victims of violence or facing wrongful or unfair treatment by law enforcement.

Taken together, the year's data paints a clear picture of how gender shapes the types of legal problems faced by different groups. Men appear more frequently in categories connected to land, labour, business, and criminal justice, while women are overwhelmingly represented in family related issues. These patterns highlight both social realities and long standing inequalities, reminding us why LHRC's work remains critical in ensuring that justice is accessible, fair, and responsive to the lived experiences of every individual who seeks support.

iv. Court Victories and Case Outcomes

During this reporting period, LHRC secured a total of 190 court victories, with men accounting for 63 percent of the successful

Clients Attended by case category



Graph 1: Clients attended by case categories

cases and women representing 37 percent. In contrast, 62 cases were lost, 60 percent men and 40 women. Some of the concluded cases that resulted in favorable judgments have proceeded to the execution stage, ensuring clients receive the remedies granted by the court. For cases that were not successful, LHRC has initiated appeals where strong legal grounds exist, demonstrating the organization's continued commitment to pursuing justice for its clients.

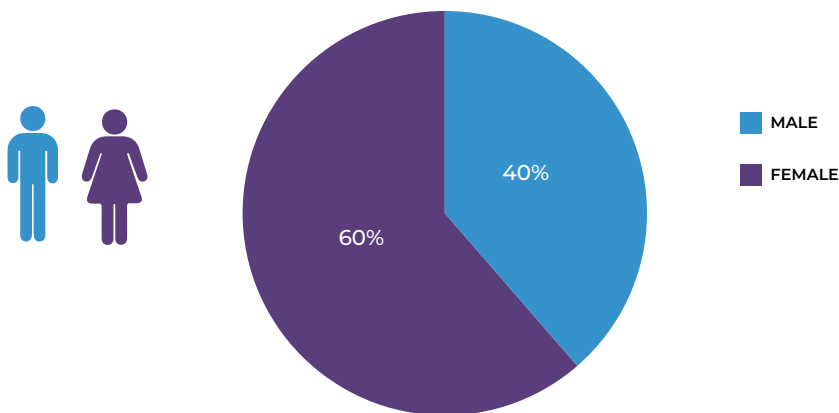
TO PROVIDE LEGAL AID SERVICES TO INDIGENT PEOPLE THROUGH PARALEGALS AT THE GRASSROOT LEVEL.

In 2025, LHRC made meaningful strides in expanding access to justice at the grassroots level. Through visits to 30 paralegal units across the country, the organization strengthened compliance with legal and regulatory standards while offering technical, operational, and financial support. This included helping eight paralegal units cover office rent and preparing fifteen affiliation

letters that enabled paralegals to renew their registrations and continue working legally under the Legal Aid Act. These efforts helped rebuild trust, compliance, strengthen coordination, and improve the overall performance of the paralegal network.

The year also demonstrated the real-world impact of paralegal services. Paralegals supported 4,483 clients 60% women and 40% men and helped resolve numerous disputes related to land, marriage, probate, and civil matters. Public empowerment activities reached more than 575,000 people, while 125 community radio programs brought legal education to over 800,000 listeners in hardto reach areas. These initiatives reaffirmed the vital role paralegals play as accessible, communitybased providers of legal assistance and champions of rights awareness. world impact of paralegal services. Paralegals supported 4,483 clients to reach areas. These initiatives reaffirmed the vital role paralegals play as accessible, community based providers of legal assistance and champions of rights awareness.

Distribution of Clients by SEX



Charts 1: Chart showing the number of clients attended by the paralegals

The graph shows that paralegal units supported a total of 4,483 clients, with women making up 60% and men 40%. The higher number of female clients reflects the kinds of disputes commonly brought to paralegals such as matrimonial conflicts, child maintenance and custody issues, probate matters, and various forms of gender based violence. These are areas in which women are more likely to be directly affected and therefore more likely to seek assistance. The pattern also suggests that paralegal services continue to play an important role in helping both women and men at the grassroots level access justice. At the same time, the large proportion of female clients highlights the extent to which women experience human rights violations within family and community settings, and it shows their growing readiness to report these incidents and pursue legal remedies when support is available.



Picture 6: Paralegal (Agness Massoy) on the right from Kilosa Paralegals during empowerment session to women in attending Vicoba at Kisanga Village Office, Kilosa Morogoro

CASE STUDY: SUPPORTING PARALEGAL COMPLIANCE AND STRENGTHENING GRASSROOTS JUSTICE IN 2025

The Registration Journey of Privileged Community Organization (PCO), Newala
In 2025, LHRC set out to reconnect with and strengthen paralegal units across the country. These visits were part of a broader effort to ensure that grassroots justice providers were compliant with national legal aid requirements and that working relationships, some of which had weakened over the years, were restored.

During these engagements, the pattern quickly became clear. A number of paralegal units were operating with expired certificates, while others had never been formally registered since they first began offering services. This gap not only limited their recognition under the Legal Aid Act but also affected their ability to serve communities with confidence and legitimacy.

One of the units that stood out was the paralegal group in Newala, known locally as the Privileged Community Organization (PCO). Despite years of supporting the community, the unit had never been registered. Their commitment was unquestionable but without legal recognition; they were excluded from national structures and could not fully benefit from support or opportunities available to accredited legal aid providers.



Picture 7: LHRC team with Paralegals at their office at Newala Mtwara

LHRC's Support and Intervention

Recognizing the importance of bringing the Newala team into full compliance, LHRC walked with them through the entire process. This included:

- i. guiding the team on the legal requirements for registration,
- ii. helping prepare the necessary documents,
- iii. offering ongoing technical assistance, and
- iv. following up with the Ministry to ensure the application moved smoothly.

This hands-on support not only eased the administrative burden on the paralegals but also renewed their confidence and strengthened the partnership between the unit and LHRC.

A Milestone Achieved

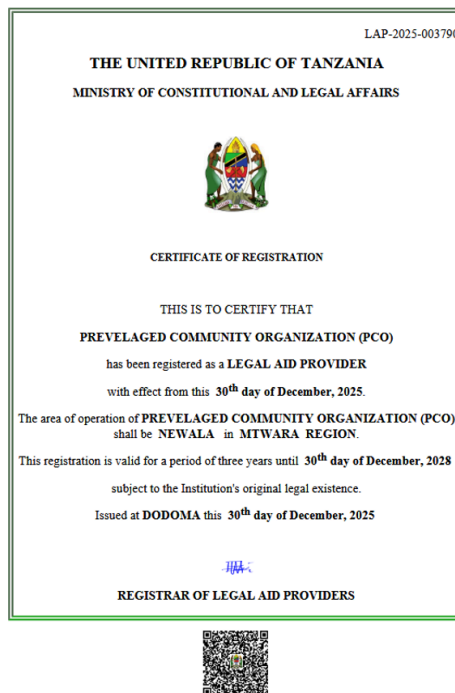
The efforts paid off. On 30th December 2025, the Privileged Community Organization was officially registered as a Legal Aid Provider. This marked the first time since its establishment that the unit had formal legal recognition.

With this registration, PCO can now:

- i. operate as a fully recognized legal aid provider,
- ii. participate in national coordination platforms,
- iii. access capacitybuilding opportunities, and building opportunities, and
- iv. serve the Newala community with increased trust and legitimacy.

Why Success Matters

The registration of PCO is a powerful reminder of the importance of strengthening



community-based justice systems. It shows that when paralegals are supported to comply with legal requirements, entire communities benefit.

For LHRC, this achievement reflects the value of being present on the ground, listening to local challenges, and offering practical support that leads to lasting change. For Newala, it means having a trusted, legally recognized paralegal office closer to home, one that can now serve with full authority and renewed motivation.

One of the year's key achievements was the growing formal recognition of paralegal units, including guiding previously unregistered groups such as the Privileged Community Organization (PCO) in Newala to complete their registration. Paralegals also supported clients in securing meaningful remedies, such as helping a widow in Ukerewe regain her

late husband's land and assisting community members who learned about their services through radio programs. These successes reflect LHRC's commitment to nurturing a strong, community rooted paralegal movement. By equipping paralegals with skills, tools, and institutional legitimacy, LHRC continues to strengthen access to justice and empower communities to claim and defend their rights.

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ENHANCED AND INCLUSIVE REFORMS, IMPLEMENTATION, AND ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS TO SAFEGUARD SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS, CONSUMER PROTECTION, AND CLIMATE JUSTICE.

LHRC made several interventions aimed at influencing policy frameworks, supporting institutional responsiveness, and empowering citizens to demand accountability in these thematic areas. Through evidence-based advocacy, multi-stakeholder engagements, and continuous monitoring of legal and policy processes, LHRC contributed to creating a more enabling environment where vulnerable communities can enjoy their rights and benefit from equitable, sustainable development.

Enhanced Legal Reforms For Consumer Protection Legal Reforms

LHRC's successful advocacy against the proposed reduction of excise duty on energy drinks represents a major step forward in protecting the right to health and consumer wellbeing through legal reforms. By opposing the substantial 76.03% tax cut from TZS 561 to TZS 134.2 per Litre. During the Parliamentary Committee on Budget hearings on 18 June 2025, LHRC emphasized that retaining the



Picture 8: LHRC's HRBO leading discussion during the dialogue on Consumer Protection and Standardization at King Jada Hotel, on October 16, 2025

higher rate is essential for safeguarding public health, given the well-documented risks associated with excessive consumption of high caffeine and high-sugar beverages. Evidence from Tanzania on different studies, including a reported case of acute myocardial infarction in a 28-year-old male following energy drink consumption documented by JKCI, and studies from Sokoine University On consumption patterns and perceived health risks among long-distance drivers in Morogoro, the report indicates underscores the dangers these products pose.

In alignment with WHO's recommendation that higher taxation on unhealthy commodities is an effective tool for reducing harmful consumption, Parliament adopted LHRC's position and maintained the TZS 561 per Litre excise duty. This decision reflected in the 2025 Amendment of the Excise (Management and Tariff) Act under the Finance Act (Special Act Supplement), demonstrates a strong commitment to prioritizing public health.

1. Strengthening the institutionalization of consumers' rights protection through Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee for Industries, Business, Agriculture and Fishing deliberated and instructed the government to install goods scanners in airports, seaports, lake ports and other official boundaries stations of the United Republic of Tanzania for the sake of ensuring quality of goods imported in Tanzania. This statement was



Picture 09: Participants in group discussion during the National Stakeholders Dialogue on Human Rights and SSF at Four Points Hotel, Dar es Salaam, on July 16, 2025.

made in Parliament by Hon. Deodatus Mwanyika, the chairperson of the Committee, during the presentation on implementation of the committee's resolution in 2024 by the government.

LHRC documented this statement as a key milestone in a mission to protect consumer rights in the country against the importation of substandard goods in Tanzania. This is the outcome of the LHRC advocacy work on consumer protection.

2. Strengthening Climate Justice through robust legal reform

During the reporting period, LHRC conducted comprehensive post-legislative analysis following Parliament's call for public opinions on proposed amendments to the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2004. The amended law marks a significant milestone in mainstreaming climate action within Tanzania's legal framework by empowering the Minister responsible for the environment to integrate climate



Picture 10: LHRC Human Rights and Business Officer During Jukwaa la Uziduaji Panel Discussion, focusing on Transparency Across Tanzania's Mining Sector Governance, at Mabeyo Complex, Dodoma, on May 19, 2025.

change mitigation and adaptation strategies into environmental policy frameworks. This reform is part of LHRC's advocacy efforts to strengthen climate governance and improve the legal foundation for climate action. Additionally, the Act now requires sector ministries to align their policies and plans with national climate strategies and Tanzania's international climate commitments, enhancing coherence between domestic and global climate governance, promoting institutional accountability, and fostering a coordinated approach to climate action.

These reforms will strengthen environmental sustainability by embedding climate mitigation and adaptation into law, improve national climate readiness, and promote inclusive resilience, particularly benefiting vulnerable groups such as women and youth who are most affected by climate risks. Overall, 66% of LHRC's recommendations were adopted, marking significant progress toward a robust legal framework for environmental protection and climate action.

3. Increased commitment towards enacting the Environmental Fund and Climate Change Act

The Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania instructed the government to start preparation of enacting a special act on Environmental Fund and Climate Change Act. The Act will establish and manage a dedicated fund to support environmental protection and address the impact of climate change.

Moreover, the Act will outline how the funds will be financed and managed. It will state governance structures, accountability mechanisms, and strategic priorities for climate action and environmental sustainability. The statement was made on 07th February 2025 in Parliament by Hon. Jackson Kiswaga, the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Water and Environment. LHRC has been advocating for robust legal framework on environmental and climate change to curb its impact on citizens and environmental protection.



Picture 11: A picture taken after the engagement meeting of LHRC and TATIC with the President Office, Ministry for Planning and Investment at the Office of TISEZA on September 16, 2025



Picture 12: Participants paying attention to the presentations during the National Land Forum at Stella Maris Hotel in Bagamoyo, on July 25, 2025.

During the year, LHRC's evidence-based policy engagement contributed to the Government of Tanzania initiating the development of a new Model Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) to guide negotiations with 11 countries. This outcome was informed by LHRC's analyses of the Global Mining Investment Index (2016–2024) and the Tanzania Canada BIT, conducted in collaboration with Tanzania Trade and Investment Coalition (TATIC), which identified risks to labour rights, environmental protection, and government policy space.

1. LHRC and TATIC presented evidence-based recommendations to the President's Office of Planning and Investment.
2. The Government announced that a new Model BIT is underway to guide negotiations with 11 countries whereas LHRC and TATIC were officially invited to submit inputs to the draft Model BIT, increasing prospects for integrating stronger safeguards on land rights, environmental protection, and

fair compensation in future investment agreements.

LHRC made significant progress in empowering communities living around large-scale mining projects, particularly those surrounding the North Mara Gold



Picture 13: LHRC's HRBO during Question and Answers Session with Women Groups at Ingwe Secondary School, Tarime, on Aug 13, 2025

Mine. During the year, LHRC trained close to 223 community members, 47 percent men and 53 percent women, from 11 villages, with a special focus on women, youth entrepreneurial groups, teachers, and leaders from neighboring local authorities. These groups are often the first to feel the impact of mining operations yet frequently lack access to reliable information and tools to defend their rights.

The four-day training offered practical and accessible guidance on issues that directly affect communities hosting mining investments, such as land acquisition processes, compensation standards, benefit sharing arrangements, and available grievance mechanisms. Participants were able to discuss real challenges they face and gain clarity on how to navigate disputes, engage with mining companies, and seek remedies when their rights are violated.



Picture 14: LHRC's Human Rights and Business Officer (HRBO), on the far right, sharing key insights, during Hoja Yako Mezani Dialogue, convened by Haki Rasilimali at Tanzanite Park, Dar es Salaam on February 23, 2026



Picture 15: Stakeholders, including officers from NHRIs, LGAs, and the North Mara Mine during site visit at Nyabichune ward which is under construction as part of CRS Project by the Mine, the visit was made on February 28, 2026.

Overall, the intervention represents an important step forward in ensuring that communities near mining projects are not merely passive observers, but active rightsholders capable of advocating fair treatment, transparency, and justice.

LHRC influenced national extractive governance by successfully advancing the proposal for the establishment of a Mineral Resources Sovereign Wealth Fund. Following LHRC's policy advocacy at Jukwaa la Uziduaaji 2025, the proposal was formally adopted in the forum's resolutions and submitted to the Ministry of Minerals. The initiative gained high-level political traction, culminating in a public endorsement by the President during the inauguration of the 2025–2030 Parliament, signalling government commitment to improving transparency and equity in the management of mineral revenues.

CASE STUDY: LHRC'S ENGAGEMENT IN DEVELOPING THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS (NAP HRB 2025-2030)

Strengthening Tanzania's Commitment to Responsible Business Conduct

When the government entered the final stage of drafting the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAP HRB), LHRC recognized a crucial opportunity: influencing a national framework that would guide how businesses respect human rights for years to come.

Setting the Stage: Identifying the Gaps

In April, after receiving the draft plan from CHRAGG, LHRC began a detailed and evidence based review. This review was grounded in LHRC's long-standing engagement with communities affected by large investments, regulatory bodies overseeing business operations, and private sector actors. based review. This review was grounded in LHRC's long-standing engagement with communities affected by large investments, regulatory bodies overseeing business operations, and private sector actors.

Through this experience, the organization has already identified several systemic challenges particularly in land governance, consumer protection, labour rights, and environmental safeguards. These gaps, if not addressed, risk leaving communities unprotected as business activity expanded.

Using this insight, LHRC prepared written submissions that combined international human rights standards with practical lessons drawn from Tanzania's governance realities.

Shaping the Policy: The Technical Review Process

In June, the process reached its most decisive point: a three day technical review meeting in Dar es Salaam. LHRC took an active role in these negotiations, presenting its recommendations, refining them through dialogue, and ensuring the lived experiences of communities were translated into policy language that government officials could adopt.

This collaborative approach rooted in evidence, partnership, and constructive advocacy proved highly effective. A significant number of LHRC's proposals were incorporated into the final draft. The updated NAP HRB now awaits cabinet approval to become an official national instrument.

Key Successes

1. Land Governance

LHRC made two major contributions in this area:

- **Introducing a clear relocation and resettlement framework:**

LHRC argued that compensation alone is not enough to protect communities affected by compulsory land acquisition. The NAP now includes a requirement for the government to address broader gaps in relocation and resettlement—an important step toward fairer land processes.

- **Operationalizing the Land Compensation Fund:**

LHRC successfully advocated for reviving the long dormant fund, which will make compensation processes more predictable, timely, and just for landholders. dormant fund, which will make compensation processes more predictable, timely, and just for landholders.

2. Consumer Protection

Another key win was the inclusion of a five-year nationwide consumer rights awareness campaign, directly reflecting LHRC's recommendations. This intervention will help ensure that consumers across the country understand their rights and can demand accountability from businesses.

Why This Work Matters

The NAP HRB is not just another policy document. It shapes how businesses are expected to behave and how the government holds them accountable. By participating fully in the drafting process, LHRC ensured that national policy reflects the priorities of communities whose voices are often left out of high-level discussions. The commitments secured particularly on land justice and consumer protection demonstrate the real impact civil society can have when engagement is strategic, evidence-based, and grounded in community realities.

2.2. REDUCED INCIDENCES OF DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND PWDS.

Increased Community Response Against Patriarchal Systems, Violence, and Discrimination, with Specific Focus on Marginalized Groups

LHRC strengthened community awareness and collective action to challenge patriarchal norms, harmful practices, and all forms of violence and discrimination, particularly affecting women, children, adolescents, and other marginalized groups.

Community awareness of patriarchy systems, violence, and discrimination.

Community attitudes toward gender-based violence and discrimination showed measurable improvement, reflected in increased public engagement, and reported reductions in GBV cases in targeted areas.

In 2025, LHRC scaled up community-led legal awareness initiatives by working through paralegals, Friends of Haki, and the Mlinzi wa Haki community radio programme, which aired across seven zones in Tanzania. A total of 224 interactive radio sessions reached thousands of listeners and generated 5,851 audience interactions, including 2,368 live phone calls and 3,483 SMS messages, indicating strong public interest and willingness to question harmful practices, institutional accountability, and access to justice. Discussions focused on GBV prevention, harmful practices, women's empowerment, and protection of marginalized groups. Notably, feedback from the Gender and Children's Desk in Njombe Region reported a reduction in GBV cases between January and August 2025, attributing

this trend to increased community awareness resulting from radio programmes. As noted by the Desk In-charge, "We appreciate and commend the legal education provided through the radio programs; it has greatly contributed to reducing incidents of violence in our region."

A key intervention was the Mlinzi wa Haki community radio program, aired across seven zones in Tanzania. A total of 224 interactive radio sessions reached thousands of listeners and generated 5,851 audience interactions, including 2,368 live phone calls and 3,483 SMS messages. Discussions focused on gender-based violence, harmful practices, access to justice, and protection of marginalized groups. High audience engagement demonstrated increased public awareness and willingness to challenge rights violations.

Legal Empowerment through community outreach

Women and children reported increased confidence and capacity to claim their legal rights and advocate for others in their communities, contributing to stronger empowerment and resilience. This change was assessed through participant feedback and post-session evaluations, where beneficiaries indicated improved understanding of their rights and greater willingness to seek legal support and report abuse. Apart from community radio programs, empowerment was conducted through community outreach as well.

In addition to community radio programs, During the commemoration of International Women's Day and International Day of a Girl child LHRC implemented targeted community outreach in Kipunguni,

Mkuranga, and Maramba Mawili, reaching over 250 women and children, most of them GBV survivors, during the commemoration of International Women's Day and International Day of the Girl Child. The sessions strengthened participants' knowledge on legal rights related to gender-based violence,

matrimonial disputes, land ownership, inheritance, and economic empowerment. The session addressed the psychological effects of GBV and offered guidance on coping with trauma to promote emotional wellbeing and resilience among survivors as well.



Picture 16: Community engagement officer, Nancy Masenha during a session with women from grassroots communities at Kipunguni during the commemoration of the International Women's Day 2025.

Testimonies from participants and survivors highlighted the transformative effect of legal knowledge in breaking cycles of abuse and discrimination, with participants committing to act as community ambassadors for women's rights as quoted

'I am a survivor myself, and I struggled a lot because I did not understand the law, especially on matters related to marriage. I am very grateful for this training. It has given us knowledge of marital disputes, probate, and gender-based violence, which will help us make informed decisions. I

will now be a good ambassador for my family and the community around me. If I had received this information earlier, I would not have had to fight so hard to claim my rights.' -Johari Juma, a participant –Kipunguni Dar es Salaam.

Empowered Youth Voices against Harmful Practices at national and international platforms

Adolescents in Tanzania continue to face barriers in accessing sexual and reproductive health services and are affected by harmful practices such as mandatory pregnancy testing and school expulsions.

Youth voices were amplified at national and international levels, strengthening advocacy against discriminatory practices affecting adolescents, particularly girls. This is through LHRC support to eight adolescents to participate in the Tanzania National Health Summit.

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Picture 17: Adolescents from LHRC's human rights clubs actively engaging at Tanzania Health Summit

Additionally, LHRC facilitated the participation empowered and amplified voices of children through two adolescent child representatives from Human Rights Clubs in the 101st Pre-Session of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, where they shared lived experiences related

to mandatory pregnancy testing, school expulsions, and barriers to re-entry for pregnant girls and teen mothers. These engagements amplified community and youth-led advocacy against entrenched discriminatory practices.

Increased Responsiveness of Duty Bearers Against Patriarchy and Incidences of Harmful Practices, Violence, and Discrimination

Under this outcome, LHRC focused on strengthening institutional accountability, legal reform, and duty-bearer capacity to prevent, respond to, and eliminate discriminatory practices against women and other marginalized groups.

Advancing Girls' Right to Education through Regional Accountability

In 2025, progress was made towards implementation of the 14 recommendations issued by the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) following the landmark regional decision on girls' right to education.

LHRC adopted a constructive engagement approach with government institutions, supporting the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee coordinated by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups. Capacity-building initiatives addressed gaps in understanding adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights, reduced institutional bias, and supported accountability obligations.



Picture 18: Participants in the technical inter-ministerial meeting with key ministries responsible for implementing the ACERWC recommendations on girls' right to education)

On the other hand, LHRC convened teachers and students to strengthen understanding of state obligations to implement and report on ACERWC recommendations on girls' education and SRHR. The meeting resulted in a concrete action plan to combat stigma and discrimination and improve safety in schools based on these shared implementation commitments.

Keeping Girls in School: The Implementation Journey of ACERWC Recommendation 14

Introduction

Across Tanzania, adolescent girls have for decades faced systematic exclusion from education because of discriminatory laws, policies, and practices. Mandatory pregnancy testing, expulsion of pregnant and married girls from schools, and restrictive re-entry conditions denied girls their right to education and entrenched cycles of inequality, poverty, and early marriage. These practices also violated girls' rights to dignity, health, and non-discrimination, while limited access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and services contributed to high rates of unintended adolescent pregnancy. Despite sustained national advocacy, justice through domestic courts was delayed and ineffective, necessitating regional intervention.

Strategic Litigation and the ACERWC Decision

In June 2019, Legal and Human Rights Centre, in partnership with the Center for Reproductive Rights, filed a landmark communication before the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child on behalf of Tanzanian girls. In its Decision No. 002/2022, the Committee found the United Republic of Tanzania in violation of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The decision called for an end to mandatory pregnancy testing, cessation of expulsions of pregnant and married girls, removal of restrictive re-entry conditions including the two-year limit, and the provision of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and services. This ruling created a powerful regional accountability framework and a foundation for national reform.

Locally Led Implementation and Partnership

The Legal and Human Rights Centre leads the implementation with sustained technical and strategic support from the Center for Reproductive Rights. This locally driven model has ensured national ownership, contextual responsiveness, and long-term sustainability. A deliberate emphasis has been placed on centering adolescent girls' voices throughout the implementation process. School-based Human Rights Clubs have enabled girls to understand their rights; share lived experiences and participate meaningfully in advocacy and accountability efforts.

Civil Society Collaboration and Movement Building

Following the decision, national and regional civil society organizations were convened to develop joint advocacy and monitoring strategy. This collaborative approach strengthened coordination, amplified advocacy, and supported consistent monitoring of government compliance. Regional partners contributed comparative perspectives and reinforced cross-border learning, ensuring the decision's impact extended beyond Tanzania.

Awareness Raising and Norm Change

Significant investment has been made in popularizing the decision among communities, institutions, and duty bearers. Child-friendly materials, documentaries, community dialogues with parents and caregivers, radio programming, and social media engagement have increased

public understanding of girls' rights and state obligations. At the institutional level, judicial trainings targeting judges, magistrates, and legal researchers in Tanzania and neighboring countries have strengthened rights-based jurisprudence. The decision has also been integrated into judicial reference materials, further entrenching its influence within the legal system. Engagement with National Human Rights Institutions has reinforced domestic oversight and accountability.

Government Engagement and Capacity Strengthening

From the outset, the implementing partners adopted a constructive approach to government engagement. The Legal and Human Rights Centre formally communicated its willingness to support the State in implementing the decision. This led to the establishment of an interministerial committee coordinated by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups. With partner support, the committee developed a national roadmap and implementation plan. Capacity-building efforts, including targeted training on adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights, addressed gaps in understanding and personal biases that risked undermining implementation. Continued dialogue with ministries has helped maintain momentum while reinforcing accountability.

Accountability through the Implementation Hearing

In October 2024, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child held an implementation hearing to assess Tanzania's progress. In preparation, civil society organizations and teachers convened to evaluate advances and persistent gaps. These insights informed formal submissions to the Committee. Notably, the delegation included an adolescent girl and a teacher, emphasizing the centrality of lived experience in accountability processes. Following the hearing, the Committee issued guiding recommendations, including calls for legislative reform and the expansion of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education nationwide.

Progress and Remaining Gaps

Implementation remains ongoing. According to the study conducted by LHRC in 2025, Study on Implementation assessment of the ACERWC Decision Girls' Right to Education by LHRC, 86% of recommendations are partially implemented while the remaining 14% are yet to be implemented. Below is documented implementation progress;

1. Formal ban on re-entry being lifted administratively
2. 10,239–10,300 girls returned to education (2022–2024).
3. Government reports 10,239–10,300 girls returned to education (2022–2024).
4. The Ministry of Education has launched school re-entry guidelines, and policy dialogue on reform has been institutionalized.
5. The government reports training over 8,000 teachers on the guidelines
6. Awareness of girls' rights among communities, educators, and the judiciary has increased

significantly, and

7. Civil society monitoring and compliance capacity has been strengthened.
8. Government reports that review of education laws has started
9. Progress has been made in reducing harmful practices such as FGM
10. Presence of referral mechanisms such as one-stop centers and police gender and children's desks
11. Psychosocial, financial, childcare, and learning support exists although limited

However, key challenges persist.

1. Mandatory testing continues in many schools, though now using rapid tests instead of physical examination
2. The Education Act has yet to be amended,
3. Expulsions of pregnant girls continue in practice,
4. Restrictive re-entry conditions, including the two-year limit, remain in place.
5. Access to youth-friendly health services and comprehensive sexuality education is still uneven.
6. Reports of punitive actions and discriminatory practices by school authorities persist
7. Re-entry Guidelines are non-binding and conflict with expulsion regulations
8. Sexual education remains fragmented, abstinence-focused, and inconsistently delivered
9. Law of Marriage Act (1971) still allows marriage at 14–15

Lessons and Looking Forward

The progress documented highlights political will on the implementation of recommendations from the government. As much as there is notable implementation, documented challenges indicated the need for more collective advocacy initiatives among actors to press more on the government for effective implementation. Community awareness is also key to creating their urgency in demanding government accountability on the same.

Enhanced Accountability for Child Protection and Social Welfare in Tanzania

In 2025, LHRC convened a high-level, multi-stakeholder consultation on the Social Welfare Practitioners Bill, 2025, contributing to its submission to the Cabinet. The proposed law aims to regulate social welfare practice, standardize professional qualifications, and strengthen accountability mechanisms for Social Welfare Officers, thereby improving protection for vulnerable populations. Currently, the proposed bill is at the cabinet stage for deliberation. If passed by the cabinet, it will now be published, ready to go to the National Assembly for first reading.

Additionally, LHRC facilitated consultative meetings leading to the drafting of Approved School and Retention Home Rules under the Law of the Child Act, 2009. The submission of these Rules is currently at the Chief Parliamentary Draftsman; once finalized they will mark a significant step toward improving standards, oversight, and rights-based rehabilitation for children in conflict with the law.

2.3. DUTY BEARERS ARE ACCOUNTABLE IN ADDRESSING CITIZENS' NEEDS AND CONCERNS TO ENHANCE HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

Increased citizens' access to available mechanisms to exercise their rights, with a focus on youth and other marginalized groups.

LHRC seeks to promote active citizenship by equipping young people with the skills to demand accountability, navigate legal systems, and participate in decision-making processes at local and national levels.

Available platforms for citizens to demand accountability from duty bearers

In 2025, LHRC significantly expanded the availability and accessibility of platforms through which citizens could demand accountability from duty bearers, particularly via digital and media channels. Compared to 2024, LHRC's digital platforms shifted from limited, largely passive reach to spaces for citizen engagement. For example, Instagram views increased from about 600,000 in 2024 to over 4.1 million in 2025, while X (Twitter) impressions rose from 320,000 to 1.4 million. Similarly, Haki TV grew from 275,947 viewers in 2024 to 897,226 viewers in 2025 and 10,443 new subscribers in 2025 compared to 3,200 new subscribers in 2024. This comparative growth demonstrates that more citizens were able to access credible, visible platforms where governance and human rights issues could be openly discussed, thereby lowering barriers to participation and accountability demands. Across all platforms, the dominant age groups have been youths of 25 to 44 years adults, this is reflected by both structural access factors and life-cycle dynamics. Individuals in this age group are more likely to own smartphones, have regular internet access, and possess the digital literacy required to navigate online platforms. They are also economically active and socially engaged, making them more inclined to seek information, voice concerns, and demand accountability related to employment, governance, service delivery, and justice issues that directly affect their livelihoods. Although most of these are male with Female participation remaining comparatively low across the platforms due to unequal access to digital devices, lower digital literacy due to historical educational inequalities, and disproportionate unpaid care and domestic workloads that reduce time available for online engagement. In addition, social norms and online harassment can discourage women from publicly expressing opinions or engaging in accountability discussions on digital platforms. Generally, digitally connected youth and adults both men and women are increasingly using online spaces as tools for accountability rather than passive information consumption. This indicates a growing level of rights awareness and civic agency among digitally engaged populations. Beyond numerical reach, evidence from 2025 shows that these platforms were actively used by citizens to question authorities and condemn violations. Unlike 2024, when discussions were minimal, 2025 recorded over 130,000 social media engagements compared to roughly 25,000 from the previous year. Citizens commented and engaged interactively on issues such as enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests, and electoral integrity. The high-impact Haki TV interview on human rights violations ahead of the 2025 General Election alone attracted 284,474 views and hundreds of substantive comments, illustrating how accessible media platforms enabled citizens to publicly demand explanations and accountability from duty bearers.

CASE STUDY:

THE POWER OF DIGITAL MEDIA IN ADVANCING PUBLIC VOICE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY AHEAD OF THE 2025 GENERAL ELECTION

Background and Context

As Tanzania approached the 2025 General Election, public anxiety around human rights violations intensified. Reports of abductions, enforced disappearances, shrinking civic space, and reprisals against dissenting voices contributed to a climate of fear and self-censorship. Although these violations affected a broad cross-section of society, open public discussion remained limited, largely due to fear of retaliation, misinformation, and the lack of trusted, credible platforms for constructive dialogue on sensitive governance and human rights issues.

This context posed a critical challenge to democratic participation and accountability: how could citizens safely access accurate information, engage in dialogue, and exercise their right to public expression during a politically sensitive period?

LHRC's Intervention

LHRC leveraged its digital media platform, Haki TV, to create a safe, accessible, and credible civic space for public engagement on human rights issues. Recognizing the growing influence of digital media, particularly among youth and urban populations, LHRC intentionally used online platforms to counter fear-driven silence with informed, rights-based discussion.

As part of this strategy, LHRC organized an in-depth interview with Dr. Hellen Kijo Bisimba, a distinguished human rights defender in Tanzania and internationally. The interview focused on the state of human rights in Tanzania in the lead-up to the 2025 General Election, offering authoritative analysis and grounded reflections on prevailing violations and governance concerns.

Content and Approach

The discussion addressed critical and sensitive issues, including:

1. Abductions and enforced disappearances
2. Accountability of state institutions
3. The shrinking civic space
4. The importance of constitutionalism, rule of law, and democratic safeguards during elections
5. To mitigate risks and ensure responsible communication, the interview was carefully designed to:
6. Present complex human rights issues in clear and accessible language
7. Maintain factual accuracy, legal grounding, and ethical standards

8. Balance critical analysis with responsible messaging to avoid incitement or misinformation

To maximize reach and accessibility, the interview was disseminated through Haki TV's YouTube channel and amplified across LHRC's social media platforms, enabling nationwide and diaspora engagement.

Results and Outcomes

The interview generated exceptional public engagement, recording:

- 284,474 views
- Over 561 comments, alongside extensive public interaction and sharing across platforms

Beyond quantitative metrics, the most significant outcome was a behavioral shift in public engagement.

Viewers did not engage passively. Instead, they:

- i. Openly expressed concerns and personal reflections on human rights violations
- ii. Asked critical questions and demanded accountability from duty bearers
- iii. Publicly acknowledged the courage required to address sensitive issues
- iv. Affirmed the importance of speaking out against injustice, even in restrictive contexts

This marked a clear departure from previous periods, where fear often resulted in silence, self-censorship, or limited participation. The digital space created by LHRC enabled citizens to collectively articulate concerns, signaling growing public confidence in using online platforms as tools for accountability rather than one-way information channels.

Impact and Significance

The case demonstrates the transformative power of digital media in advancing public voice and human rights accountability, particularly in politically sensitive periods. By providing a trusted platform anchored in credibility and rights-based messaging, LHRC helped convert fear into informed civic action, reinforcing the role of digital spaces as critical arenas for democratic participation.

Key Learning

1. Trusted digital platforms can lower barriers to public expression in restrictive civic environments.
2. Credible voices and careful framing are essential when addressing sensitive human rights issues online.
3. Digital engagement, when strategically used, can complement traditional advocacy by amplifying citizen voice and fostering collective accountability

Increased Participation of Youth and Marginalized Groups in the Process of Making Laws Enhanced awareness in identifying and addressing youth needs and concerns

In 2025, LHRC supported and engaged in the launch and dissemination of the Youth Manifesto 2025–2030, reaching approximately 621 youth from Morogoro, Mbeya, Dodoma, Mwanza, and Arusha. The manifesto provided a structured platform for youth to articulate priorities and collectively engage in national discourse. Key priorities identified include Leadership and Political Participation; Education and Technology; Employment and Economic Opportunities; Climate Action; and Health and Wellbeing.



Picture 19: Youth during the launch of Youth Manifesto 2025-2030

Through conducted dialogues to popularize youth agenda and priorities, clear advocacy action and follow-up plan were developed. The awareness session also amplified youth voices on leadership and governance through short videos disseminated through LHRC digital platforms, including Instagram and Haki TV. The initiative contributed to strengthening existing students Human Rights Associations in schools and higher learning institutions in Morogoro, Mbeya, Dodoma, and Mwanza and created strategic partnerships with youth-led organizations and community actors, mainly paralegals.



Picture 20: LHRC's Youth and Children Officer (sitting facing the half-circled group of youth) moderating one of the Youth Dialogue sessions conducted in Mbeya region, in September 2025.

Furthermore, in 2025, youth-led advocacy efforts culminated in a major policy and institutional breakthrough with the establishment of a dedicated Ministry for Youth Affairs. This marked a significant realization of long-standing manifesto demands for strengthened institutional recognition and coordination of youth issues. The appointment of a Youth Advisor to the President further institutionalized youth participation at the highest level of decision-making.

As a direct result of these reforms, the Government launched the Vijana Platform, a national mechanism designed to systematically connect young people across Tanzania with opportunities, information, and decision-making spaces. The platform has created a structured and accessible interface between youth and the Government, linking national, regional, district, and ward levels. This has expanded formal avenues for young people, including those at the grassroots, to articulate priorities, engage leaders, and demand accountability.

Collectively, these developments have significantly enhanced youth access to inclusive and formal participation spaces, strengthening their ability to influence public policy and governance processes.

Building on these gains, LHRC will strategically utilize the Vijana Platform and complementary engagement mechanisms to advance structured dialogue with the Government on the reform, improvement, and implementation of key youth-related laws and policies. These engagements aim

to translate institutional reforms into tangible legal and policy outcomes that advance youth rights, participation, and socio-economic inclusion.

Increased youth awareness, leadership capacity and participation in governance and democratic processes

LHRC continued to nurture youth leadership and governance skills through 3610 Human Rights Clubs established across the country. In 2025, 63 youth from Aga Khan Primary School, Joyful Pre and Primary School, Kairuki University, University of Dar es Salaam, Tumaini University, Zawadi Secondary School, Ifunda Girls Secondary School, and Jangwani Secondary School actively participated in Human Rights Clubs activities. Additionally, the DUCE Human Rights Association was successfully re-launched and registered 14 new club members, strengthening institutional continuity and youth engagement in human rights advocacy within higher learning institutions.

As 2025 was an election year, LHRC documented three (35) Human Rights Clubs alumni who applied contested for the leadership, governance, and decision-making skills acquired through LHRC programs to exercise their democratic rights positions in politics through different political parties. These include Mr. Abdul Nondo, Mr. Shabir Bigirwa, and Mr. Davis Betram Komba from ACT Wazalendo Party and CCM, respectively. All had previously served as chairpersons of Human Rights Associations at their respective universities and contested

leadership positions within their political parties during the 2025 General Elections. Despite their youth, they advanced to the final rounds of party primaries, demonstrating increased confidence, political participation, and maturity leadership.

LHRC has also documented youth change champions gaining national and international recognition. In 2025, some LHRC supported youths attained international recognition and leadership roles as champions. Ms. Kapwani Kavenuke, a former student of SAUT (Mwanza) and former member of the SAUT-Centre for Human Rights, serves as a UN Youth Delegate representing Tanzania, founder of @mojafam_organization, and member of the European Union Youth Sounding Board in Tanzania. In 2025, she was selected as a Mandela Washington Fellow at Arizona State University (USA). Similarly, Mr. Kenedy Erick Lyatuu, a former student of Migombani Secondary School (DSM), founder of @afroharvestventures, serves as a Youth Representative at the World Food Forum Global Youth Action Initiative and currently holds the position of M&E Officer, Tanzania Youth Alliance for Food Systems.

Strengthening Youth Agency and Democratic Participation through University Human Rights Clubs in Tanzania

Context

In Tanzania, young people continue to face structural and normative barriers to meaningful political participation. While youth make up a significant proportion of the

population, pathways into political leadership remain constrained by age-based hierarchies, limited access to decision-making spaces, and a shrinking civic environment. Universities represent one of the few arenas where young people can still exercise agency, organize collectively, and engage with democratic values in relatively protected spaces.

However, the contribution of university-based civic initiatives to long-term democratic participation and leadership trajectories is often underestimated and difficult to capture within short programme cycles.

LHRC Contribution

Through sustained engagement with human rights clubs in schools and universities, LHRC have supported spaces where young people can understand their rights, build critical consciousness and practice leadership.

These clubs functioned as arenas of empowerment, enabling students to:

- Understand their rights and responsibilities within constitutional frameworks
- Practice inclusive and accountable leadership
- Develop confidence in engaging institutions and political processes
- Experience collective action grounded in solidarity and justice

Rather than promoting human rights awareness, LHRC focused on strengthening agency, recognizing youth as rights holders and political actors capable of shaping their own pathways.

Change Observed

Over time, several former student leaders transitioned from campus-based human rights engagement into formal political participation. Three illustrative cases demonstrate this pathway of change:

- i. **Abdul Nondo**, former Chairperson of the University of Dar es Salaam Human Rights Association, progressed into national youth leadership within ACT-Wazalendo and later contested for a parliamentary nomination, reaching the finalist stage.
- ii. **Shabir Bigirwa**, whose student leadership at the Muslim University of Morogoro emphasized inclusion and civic responsibility, later contested for a parliamentary candidacy within Chama Cha Mapinduzi, advancing to national-level selection.
- iii. **Davis Betram Komba**, former Chairperson of the Human Rights Association at Mzumbe University (Mbeya Campus), transitioned from grassroots advocacy to contesting a parliamentary nomination, also reaching the finalist stage.

These trajectories illustrate youth exercising political agency across party lines, suggesting that early exposure to rights-based leadership contributes to confidence and legitimacy in engaging formal power structures.

Significance of Change

The significance of this change lies not in electoral outcomes, but in the expansion of democratic space and voice. The cases demonstrate that:

1. Youth are willing and able to challenge age-based power hierarchies within political systems
2. Rights-based civic education can contribute to pluralistic and inclusive political participation
3. Non-partisan spaces can act as entry points into contested political arenas without undermining neutrality

This reflects a slow but meaningful shift in power, where young people move from being perceived as passive beneficiaries to active political subjects.

Learning and Reflections

1. Transformative change requires time; youth leadership pathways often mature over years rather than a single intervention.
2. Agency grows in spaces of relative safety, even within restrictive civic contexts.
3. Supporting youth as political actors requires tolerance for uncertainty and non-linear outcomes, including engagement across diverse political ideologies

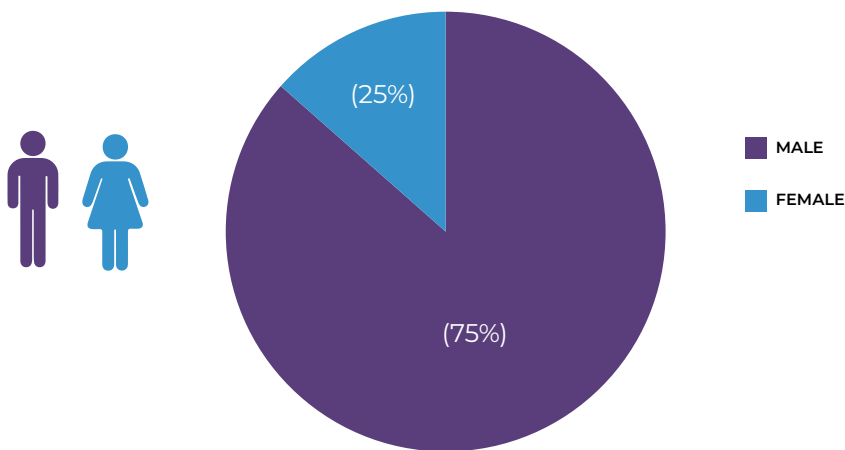
Human Rights Violations Documented in 2025

Throughout 2025, LHRC documented 6,101 human rights violations nationwide, providing

strong evidence of systemic, widespread, and persistent abuses with serious implications for democratic governance, rule of law, and civic space. Of these, 1,954 incidents (32%) were reported through the Haki Kiganjani platform, while 4,147 incidents (68%) were sourced from direct submissions, social media monitoring, and partner organizations. The higher reliance on alternative sources reflects internet restrictions during the election period, during which LHRC adopted flexible documentation approaches to ensure continuity of monitoring. The increase is also attributable to LHRC strengthening its national capacity for human rights monitoring and rapid response through the launch of the revamped Haki Kiganjani digital reporting system. The upgraded platform improved the speed, reach, and reliability of documenting violations across Tanzania and remained accessible even in restrictive civic environments. Another factor has also been the capacity building of Friends of Haki for effective documentation of human rights

Analysis of the documented cases showed that 85% of victims were male, while 15% were female. However, LHRC findings indicate that lower reporting among women does not reflect lower incidence. Gender-based and domestic violence remain significantly underreported due to harmful social norms, fear of retaliation, limited awareness, and the normalization of violence.

Human Rights Violations By Sex

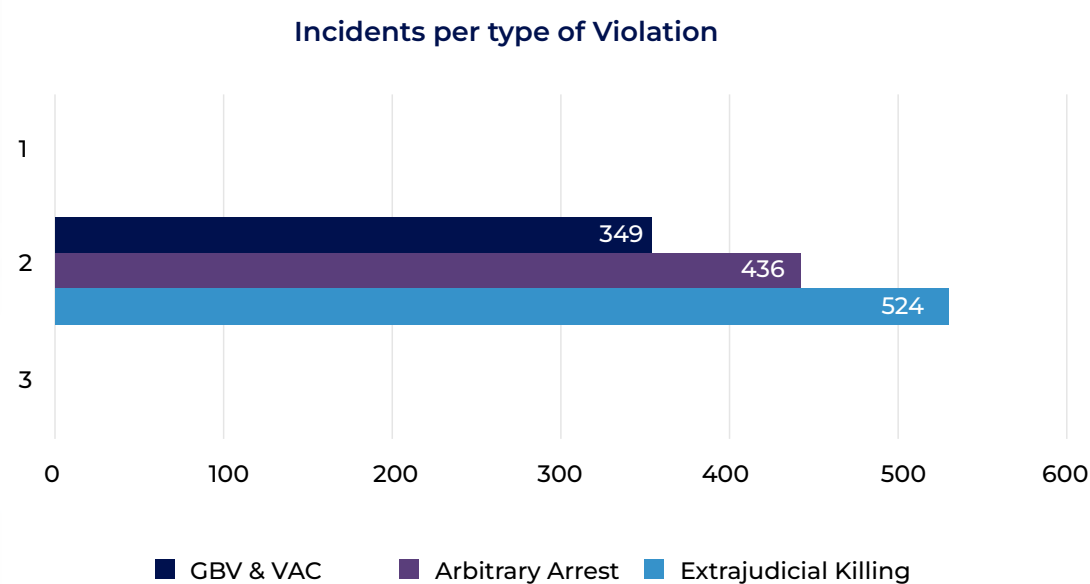


Charts 2: Distribution of Human rights violations documented in 2025 by sex

Youth were the most affected group, accounting for 57% of victims, particularly facing political violence, arbitrary arrest, and excessive use of force. Women (19%) and children (18%) were disproportionately affected by sexual violence, domestic abuse, and failures in protection services. People with disabilities, older people, and people with albinism, though fewer in number, experienced targeted violations and restricted access to justice, especially during the election period.

2.3.1. Trends and Types of Violations

Quarterly analysis revealed a sharp rise in violations during the election year, with incidents increasing significantly in the second, third, and fourth quarters. The most frequently documented violations were killings, which accounted for approximately 30% of all validated cases, signaling a disturbing erosion of the right to life. Arbitrary arrest, prolonged detention, denial of bail, and torture collectively accounted for around 25%, highlighting abuse within the criminal justice system. Gender-based violence and violence against children constituted about 20% of reported cases, reflecting persistent structural inequalities and weak prevention mechanisms.



Graph 2: Distribution of human rights violation by incident type documented in 2025

The graph shows that the General Election context was associated with a shift from routine rights violations to more severe and systemic abuses, particularly lethal violence and unlawful arrests. This trend points to weak preventive and accountability mechanisms during election periods, where political pressure overrides human rights protections and security responses become more coercive than protective.

Documentation of Election-Related Arrests and Detentions

Despite information constraints, LHRC documented 2,045 civilian arrests linked to election-related violence, based on official government data and independent verification. Of those arrested, 63% were formally charged, mainly with non-bailable offences such as treason,

arson, riot, armed robbery, and destruction of property. All the individuals charged remained in detention, with prison monitoring confirming severe overcrowding, including approximately 240 detainees at Segerea Prison alone.

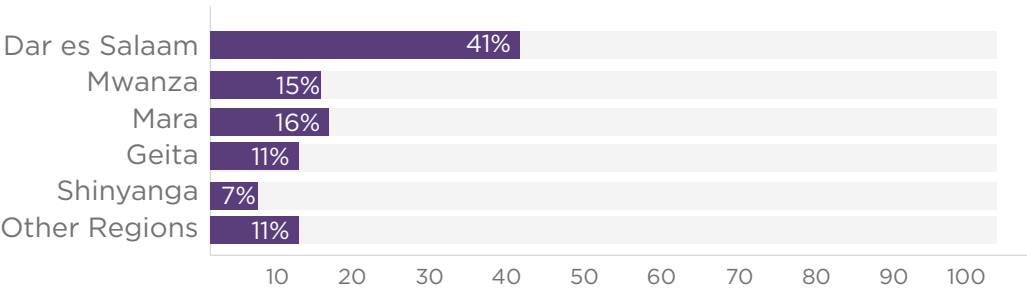
Despite internet shutdowns, curfews, and movement restrictions, trained grassroots actors documented and verified 42 incidents of election-related civilian killings across ten regions. These cases involved 36 men, four women, and two children, indicating both the severity of the violations and the resilience of LHRC's monitoring mechanisms during crisis periods.

2.3.2. Response to Human Rights Violations

In response to widespread unlawful arrests and denial of bail, LHRC secured the release of 1,290 out of 2,441 arrested civilians, representing 53%, through police engagement, station visits, public advocacy, and strategic litigation, including habeas corpus applications.

LHRC strengthened access to justice for persons in detention through nationwide prison visits, providing direct legal support to 240 detainees at Segerea Prison and contributing to legal assistance for approximately 900 individuals charged with treason and related offences. Men constituted 98 per cent of the beneficiaries, while women accounted for 2 per cent, reflecting the profile of cases involved. The data further shows that over 95 per cent of the affected individuals were youth, highlighting the disproportionate impact of civil and political rights-related prosecutions on young men. This gender disparity is closely linked to the nature of the offences, as civil and political rights cases continue to involve predominantly male participants. LHRC's interventions resulted in improved legal representation, enhanced awareness of legal rights among detainees, and strengthened safeguards against prolonged detention and procedural violations, particularly for young people facing serious criminal charges.

Treason charges dropped by the DPP after LHRC intervention



Graph 3: Distribution of dropped charges at the regional level following the Director of Public Prosecutions' nolle prosequi.

Legal Support and Dropped Charges

Through coordinated legal support and representation, 1,304 out of 2,045 accused persons were released following the Director of Public Prosecutions' nolle prosequi

decisions. Legal support was provided across 14 regions and included vulnerable groups such as children, persons with disabilities, and pregnant or breastfeeding women.

National, Regional, and International Engagement

LHRC's evidence-based documentation informed sustained engagement with national, regional, and international human rights mechanisms. These efforts contributed to public statements and calls for accountability by the United Nations, African human rights bodies, regional organizations, diplomatic missions, and international human rights organizations. As a result, election-related violations in Tanzania received heightened international scrutiny and renewed calls for independent and credible investigations.



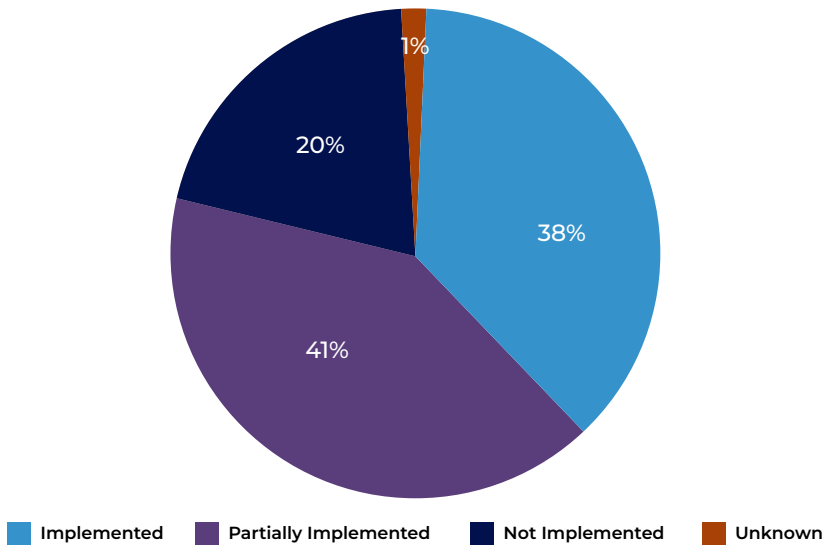
screen shot 1: Evidence on international communities calling for action.

Strengthened Evidence-Based Advocacy Through Inclusive Research

LHRC has contributed to evidence-based advocacy by documenting and analyzing human rights trends through the Tanzania Human Rights Report (THRR). The report provides critical information that informs advocacy by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and serves as an important tool for holding the government accountable. Over the years, the THRR has remained a leading reference for comprehensive coverage of human rights issues in the country.

In 2024, there was a slight notable improvement in the implementation of THRR recommendations. Fully implemented recommendations increased by 2%, from 36% in 2023 to 38% in 2024. Partially implemented recommendations also rose by 1%, from 40% to 41%, while the proportion of recommendations that were not implemented declined by 3%, from 23% in 2023 to 20% in 2024 as shown in the graph below.

Status of Implementation of THRR Recommendations



From THRR, the majority of the recommendations made during this period (47%) were on civil and political rights. This is because these rights constitute the majority of human rights stipulated in international human rights instruments and are the most violated human rights. Recommendations on civil and political rights also constituted most recommendations which were implemented (48%) and not implemented (43%). Overall, five more recommendations were implemented or partially implemented in 2024, of which two were implemented and three were partially implemented.

Table 1: Status of recommendations of LHRC's Tanzania Human Rights Reports

Human Rights Category	Total Recommendations	I	PI	NI	U
Civil and Political Rights	71	27	32	12	0
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	45	18	18	9	0
Rights of Special Groups	28	9	10	8	1
Other human rights	7	3	2	1	1
	151	57	62	30	2

Among the key recommendations implemented in 2024 were amendments and enactment of electoral laws aimed at strengthening the protection of political rights. These reforms promoted gender equality within political parties, criminalized electoral violence against women, and addressed the long-standing concern of unopposed candidates that emerged during the 2024 Local Government Elections. Furthermore, the reforms expanded political participation by enabling prisoners serving sentences of less than six months to exercise their right to vote.

LHRC strengthened regional and international advocacy for environmental human rights defenders and indigenous peoples by ensuring that evidence from Tanzania directly informed continental and global accountability mechanisms. Findings on threats faced by environmental defenders at Manyara region in Kiteto and Hanang Districts were elevated to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), while indigenous rights concerns were advanced through a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) submission to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights.

These results were achieved through LHRC's partnership with like-minded organizations in Kenya and Uganda under the Green Activism Research Project, which aims to create an enabling environment for climate change defenders from ethnic minorities and indigenous communities across East Africa.

2.4. IMPROVED EFFECTIVENESS OF LHRC IN DELIVERING HER MANDATE

2.4.1. Improved LHRC governance

Strengthening Trust Through Transparent and Effective Oversight

During the reporting period the Board successfully convened all quarterly statutory meetings as scheduled. These meetings gave opportunity for the Board to consistently provide its oversight role to the management team, enabling timely review of programme performance and financial progress of the organization. The regular meetings also ensured that management decisions remained aligned with LHRC's governance standards and long term priorities.

To enhance its governance competencies, the Board held an annual retreat that included a refresher workshop on digital safety and security as an emerging threat. Corporate governance best practices. During this retreat, Board members conducted their 2025 annual self evaluation, as part of reaffirming their commitment to continuous improvement and effective leadership oversight.



Picture 21: LHRC Board of Directors following up on digital security training and Board performance evaluation session in 2025.

2.4.2: Enhance Human Resource Management, Talent Acquisition and Wellness

Strengthening Institutional Capacity Through a Diverse Workforce

In 2025, LHRC maintained a workforce of 40 fixed-term employees and 17 graduate interns, ensuring adequate capacity for programme and operational delivery. The staffing composition reflected gender balance, with employees comprising 18 males and 22 females, and interns 6 males and 11 females, respectively. Personnel were deployed across all LHRC offices in Kijitonyama (Headquarters), Kinondoni, Arusha, and Dodoma, depending on the nature of work and skills required. Arusha, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam.

Employee wellbeing and support initiatives

In 2025, LHRC implemented a structured wellness programme aimed at supporting the mental, emotional, and physical wellbeing of staff. Key activities included Behavioral Practice Training and health talks. Psychosocial support was also made available through professional psychologists, with two staff members receiving assistance following increased demand for mental health support.

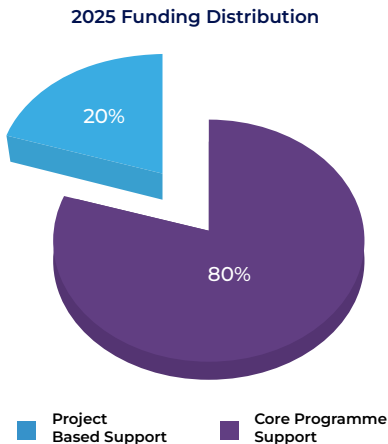
Advanced workforce effectiveness

LHRC conducted a routine comprehensive performance review for all staff and graduate interns during the 2025 cycle to assess effectiveness, conduct, and alignment with institutional expectations. The evaluation generated actionable feedback and identified improvement priorities for the coming year. This process strengthened accountability and ensured continued capacity to deliver the organization's mandates efficiently.

2.4.3. Enhanced Diversification of Resources, Funding Streams, and Strategic Partnerships

In 2025, LHRC continued to maintain its strategic partnerships with core donors while also diversifying its funding base through project-based grants. The organization secured three-year (2025–2027) core funding commitments from the Royal Norwegian Embassy, Wellsprings Philanthropic Fund, and the Embassy of Ireland, alongside a cost-extension commitment for 2025 from the Embassy of Sweden.

Total revenue for the year amounted to TZS 8,061,341,394, of which 80 percent was core support aligned to the Strategic Plan 2025–2030, and 20 percent was short-term project funding secured through competitive and direct funding opportunities. This funding mix enabled LHRC to sustain its core programmes while responding to emerging human rights priorities and civic space dynamics in Tanzania.



LHRC distribution of grants received in 2025

2.4.4. Improved Financial Management Systems

In 2025, LHRC further strengthened its financial governance, statutory compliance, and risk management systems in line with its commitment to accountability, transparency, and institutional resilience under the Strategic Plan 2025–2030. The organization enhanced internal controls to ensure that resources were effectively safeguarded and utilized strictly in pursuit of its mandate and strategic priorities.

This was achieved through regular quarterly internal audits that assessed organizational risks, reviewed control mechanisms, and provided actionable recommendations for continuous improvement. At the same time, the Board Risk, Audit, and Compliance Committee convened on a quarterly basis to review audit findings, management responses, and the implementation of agreed recommendations, thereby reinforcing oversight and strengthening financial management practices across all levels of the organization.



Picture 22: LHRC's new Board Chair during the first official visit to LHRC and chairing the first Board Meeting in July 2025.

2.4.5. Enhanced ICT Capacity, Infrastructure, Control, and Digitalization.

Strengthening Digital Capacity and Service Reliability

LHRC enhanced its digital capacity to ensure efficient operations and stable communication across all offices, which guaranteed uninterrupted access to cloud services, collaboration platforms, and essential digital tools used for programme delivery and daily operations.

In 2025, LHRC enhanced its digital capacity to ensure efficient operations and stable communication across all offices which guaranteed uninterrupted access to cloud services, collaboration platforms, and essential digital tools used for programme delivery and daily operations

Aligning Digital Systems and Enhancing Institutional Credibility

LHRC aligned its internal digital systems with the new Strategic Plan, Operational Plan, and Workplan, updating workflows, governance processes, and public-facing platforms to reflect

the organization's 30-year milestone and evolving roles. To safeguard against misinformation and forged documents, the organization launched an Electronic Document Verification Platform, allowing the public to verify official documents through QR code secured with SHA-based encryption. The revamped Haki Kiganjani system was also introduced after training 107 Friends of Haki, significantly improving human rights reporting, categorization, and response processes.

Expanding Access to Legal Information and Strengthening Cybersecurity

The organization expanded public access to legal and constitutional information through the new Katiba Database, which is now being integrated with TANZLII using API interfaces to provide legal judiciary sourced materials and reduce duplication. LHRC also enhanced cybersecurity and operational resilience by upgrading its main firewall, improving secure remote access via Secure Socket Layer (SSL) Virtual Private Network (VPN), enforcing 2FA across all digital accounts, and equipping digital devices with remote wipe capabilities. These measures were implemented in response to rising cyber and physical threats targeting civil society actors, ensuring stronger data protection and institutional security.

2.5. LHRC CROSS CUTTING ISSUES



Gender

Gender Equality is central to LHRC's work, applying a gender transformative approach across all programmes. The organization responds to GBV, challenges harmful practices such as child marriage and FGM, promotes women's leadership and bodily autonomy, and advocates for gender-responsive laws, policies, and budgets. Through affirmative actions like 5% budget allocation for gender needs and priorities, gender needs assessments in programming and operational, and mobile legal aid clinics, court-annexed legal services, and targeted prison visits which ensure, LHRC ensures that women, youth, and marginalized populations are reached and empowered to claim their rights.



Climate Change

LHRC integrates climate justice and environmental accountability across its human rights work. Through strategic litigation and policy advocacy, LHRC influenced the Environmental Management Act (EMA) amendments to better address climate change. From the post-legislative analysis 66% of LHRC recommendations were adopted, strengthening Tanzania's legal and policy framework for climate action.

The Act now mandates the Minister responsible for the environment to explicitly incorporate mitigation and adaptation strategies into environmental policy frameworks (Section 13). The amended law also requires sector ministries to align their policies and plans with national climate strategies and Tanzania's international commitments (Section 75.)



Technology

Technology is a key enabler in LHRC's work to expand access to justice, human rights monitoring, and public awareness. The organization uses HAKI Kiganjani for community-based human rights monitoring, LAMS (Legal Aid Management System) to improve access to legal aid services, and social media platforms to raise public awareness and advocate for rights. These digital tools enhance transparency, accountability, and civic participation, particularly for marginalized and remote populations, ensuring that rights and justice are more accessible and inclusive.



Anti-corruption

LHRC strengthened its anti-corruption and integrity framework by institutionalizing measures to improve financial control, accountability, and transparency across all operations. The organization developed and implemented key governance instruments, including anti-corruption policies, a Code of Conduct, whistleblower protection guidelines, and conflict-of-interest tools, with particular emphasis on recruitment, procurement, and stakeholder engagement. These measures have enhanced a culture of integrity and ethical decision-making within the institution.

Beyond internal reforms, LHRC advanced public accountability through strategic litigation addressing abuse of office and constitutional governance. LHRC filed a landmark case challenging the continued recognition of Cecil David Mwambe, elected as Member of Parliament for Ndanda Constituency in 2015 under CHADEMA, after his defection to the ruling CCM party in February 2020. The case raised a critical constitutional question under Article 71(1)(f) regarding the loss of parliamentary seat following party defection. By contesting the failure to declare the seat vacant and call a by-election, LHRC elevated national debate on abuse of power, political accountability, and the rule of law, adhering anti-corruption principles within Tanzania's democratic governance framework.



SECTION THREE

MONITORING, ACCOUNTABILITY, EVALUATION, & LEARNING



MONITORING, ACCOUNTABILITY, EVALUATION, & LEARNING

MEAL

LHRC, through Monitoring, Evaluation, accountability, and Learning (MEAL), played an important role in strengthening program quality and accountability across the organization. MEAL efforts focused on tracking progress against planned results, enhancing data quality, promoting learning, providing evidence-based decision-making inputs to improve programme performance, and overall efficiency of the organization. It further ensured accountability to rights holders, partners, donors, and other stakeholders through timely reporting and feedback while adapting to the changing context.

3.1. MONITORING

Throughout the year, LHRC coordinated routine monitoring of programme implementation and results in line with the Operational Plan 2025–2027 and the Strategic Plan 2025–2030. Monitoring focused on systematic tracking of activities, outputs, outcomes, Budget versus Actual (BVA) and indicators across all strategic objectives, ensuring alignment between planned interventions and achieved results alongside the appropriate levels of spending as per allocated budget.

To support this process, LHRC developed and applied a results framework and indicator matrix, alongside standardised monitoring tools including activity reporting templates, monitoring checklists, and field monitoring visit reports. These tools enabled consistent data collection across departments and programmes, strengthening comparability and aggregation of results. LHRC conducted regular field monitoring and supervisory visits to verify reported data, assess quality of implementation, and provide real-time technical guidance to programme teams. In parallel, Data Quality Assurance (DQA) processes covering data accuracy, completeness, timeliness, and consistency were institutionalised to enhance the credibility and reliability of programme data.

Monitoring findings were synthesised through periodic reviews and used to assess progress, identify implementation gaps, and inform evidence-based decision-making and adaptive management. LHRC also provided continuous technical support and capacity building to programme staff on results-based reporting and use of monitoring tools, contributing to improved data consistency, strengthened accountability, and a culture of learning across the organisation.

3.2. EVALUATION

In 2025, LHRC strengthened its evaluation function to support evidence-based planning, learning, and accountability under the newly adopted Strategic Plan 2025–2030. In this new SP evaluation activities focused on establishing credible benchmarks and assessing the quality and responsiveness of LHRC's interventions.

Baseline Study for the Strategic Plan 2025–2030

Following the commencement of the new Operational Plan 2025/2027, LHRC conducted a comprehensive baseline study to establish benchmark values for key indicators across its strategic objectives.

The baseline findings provided a critical evidence base for refining indicators, setting realistic targets, and prioritizing interventions during the implementation. The assessment also enables LHRC to measure progress and assess change over time, serving as a reference point for future evaluations and strategic learning.



Picture 23: Research assistant interviewing a respondent during Baseline survey in February 2025, in Kigoma region.

Legal Aid Clients Satisfaction Survey

As part of its commitment to accountability and people-centered programming, LHRC conducted a Legal Aid Clients Satisfaction Survey in 2025. The evaluation assessed clients' experiences with legal aid services, focusing on accessibility, quality, timeliness, professionalism, and overall satisfaction.

Findings from the survey highlighted both strengths and areas for improvement in the delivery of legal aid services. The results were shared with management and the Legal Aid Department to inform service improvements, enhance client responsiveness, and strengthen LHRC's accountability to rights holders.

Among the key findings from the survey were clients requested continuous empowerment on

human rights and legal issues and reach clients who are in remote areas.

“Elimu zaidi izidi kutolewa kwa umma Ili watu wajue Haki zao kuhusiana na masuala mazima ya Haki za binadamu”. Legal aid client from Arusha

“Ninatamani kituo chenu Cha Sheria kitufikie pia watu ambao tupo pembezoni mwa mji ambapo huko kuna matatizo sana ukiringanisha na mjini sababu huko watu hawajui Haki zao hawajui Sheria mbali mbali zinazohusiana kabisa na Haki za Binadamu basi kupitia uwepo wenu watu wengi watapata kujifunza Sheria mbali mbali mwisho wa siku kupunguzo migogoro katika jamii”. Legal aid client from Dodoma.

Findings from the survey highlighted both strengths and areas for improvement in the delivery of legal aid services. Among the key findings from the survey were clients requested continuous provision of empowerment on human rights and legal issues. The following are direct statements from our legal aid clients surveyed.

“Elimu zaidi izidi kutolewa kwa umma Ili watu wajue Haki zao kuhusiana na masuala mazima ya Haki za binadamu” Legal aid client from Arusha.

“Ninatamani kituo chenu Cha Sheria kitufikie pia watu ambao tupo pembezoni mwa mji ambapo huko kuna matatizo sana ukiringanisha na mjini sababu huko watu hawajui Haki zao hawajui Sheria mbali mbali zinazohusiana kabisa na Haki za Binadamu basi kupitia uwepo wenu watu wengi watapata kujifunza Sheria mbali mbali mwisho wa siku kupunguzo migogoro katika jamii”. Legal aid client from Dodoma.

Use of Evaluation Findings

Evaluation findings generated in 2025 were systematically used to inform planning, decision-making, and program adjustments. By integrating evidence from the baseline study and client satisfaction survey into institutional processes, LHRC strengthened learning, and strategic alignment with the objectives of the Operational Plan 2025/2027.

3.3. ACCOUNTABILITY

In line with its commitment to accountability and transparency, LHRC strengthened mechanisms that promote meaningful engagement, responsiveness, and trust with beneficiaries, partners, and other stakeholders. Throughout the year, feedback and complaints mechanisms were actively monitored and improved to ensure that stakeholders could safely share concerns, suggestions, and feedback regarding programme design and implementation.

LHRC enhanced both offline and digital feedback channels, including feedback received through digital media platforms, which provided real-time insights into public perceptions, emerging

concerns, and expectations around LHRC's interventions. This feedback was systematically reviewed and used to manage stakeholder expectations, clarify the scope of LHRC's mandate, and inform programme adjustments and communication strategies.

Strengthening Confidentiality and Safe Feedback Spaces

In response to direct feedback from clients and community members, LHRC reviewed the positioning and accessibility of suggestion and complaints boxes within programme sites. Actions were taken to reposition suggestion boxes to locations that better ensure privacy, confidentiality, and protection from retaliation, particularly for women, survivors of violence, and other vulnerable groups. These adjustments contributed to increased confidence in the feedback system and encouraged more open and honest reporting.

Accountability to Donors and Evidence-Based Reporting

LHRC ensured accountability to donors through the timely submission of high-quality programme reports, ensuring that reported results were accurately documented, verifiable, and aligned with agreed indicators and targets. Reported achievements were supported by credible evidence, including monitoring data, field reports, and beneficiary feedback.

By integrating feedback from beneficiaries, digital platforms, and field monitoring processes, LHRC strengthened the credibility, transparency, and responsiveness of its programming while ensuring mutual accountability with donors and stakeholders.

3.4. LEARNING

Learning remained a core pillar of LHRC in 2025, underpinning continuous improvement and adaptive programming. Throughout the year, LHRC facilitated periodic reflection and learning sessions with programme teams to review implementation progress, analyze monitoring and evaluation findings, document lessons learned, and identify emerging good practices. These structured learning processes enabled programmes to adjust strategies and approaches in response to evidence, evolving contexts, and feedback from communities and stakeholders.

Lessons generated from routine monitoring data, evaluations, supervisory visits, and field experiences were systematically synthesized and shared internally to strengthen organizational learning and performance. In addition, LHRC convened an annual organizational learning event, bringing together programme, technical, and management teams to reflect on cross-cutting results, challenges, and innovations from the year. Key lessons and recommendations from this event directly informed the development of the annual workplan, refinement of implementation priorities, and revision of programme strategies, ensuring that planning and decision making were grounded in evidence and lived implementation experience.

LESSON LEARNED IN THE COURSE OF OUR WORK IN 2025 WE LEARNED THE FOLLOWING;

- i. Effective coordination with grassroots actors enhances the reach of community radio programmes to ensure that themes are contextually relevant and widely accepted at the community level.
- ii. Audience engagement analysis shows higher interaction with politically sensitive content compared to general human rights education posts, providing valuable insights to guide more strategic and targeted content planning.
- iii. Community outreach initiatives delivered through community radio, and mobile clinics proved highly effective in expanding access to legal aid services, particularly among hard-to-reach populations.
- iv. Strong collaboration with government institutions strengthened access to justice and policy engagement and influence.
- v. Contextual analysis and close engagement with grassroots partners were essential in designing responsive, relevant, and impactful programs.
- vi. Ongoing monitoring, reflection, learning, and adaptive management contributed significantly to improved program quality and accountability.
- vii. Clear communication channels, systematic documentation, and effective feedback mechanisms enhanced organizational learning and institutional memory.
- viii. Participatory learning methods such as role plays and interactive sessions significantly increased participant engagement and retention of key lessons.
- ix. Integration of risk assessment and realistic resource planning into strategic processes is critical for achieving intended outcomes and ensuring program sustainability.



SECTION FOUR

KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2026



SECTION FOUR

KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2026

To strengthen legal and
policy reforms that safeguard
civic and democratic space.



To expand access to
justice for marginalized and
vulnerable groups.



Advancing gender equality
and ending all forms of
discrimination and violence.



Enhancing human rights
response and protection.



Institutional strengthening and
governance, which underpins
LHRC's ability to deliver its mandate
efficiently and sustainably.



Advance knowledge,
learning, and communication
for visibility and reach.





SECTION FIVE

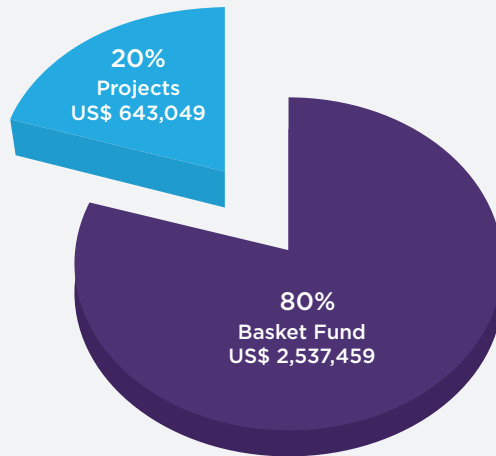
LHRC FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



LHRC FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

REVENUE ANALYSIS FOR THE FY 2025

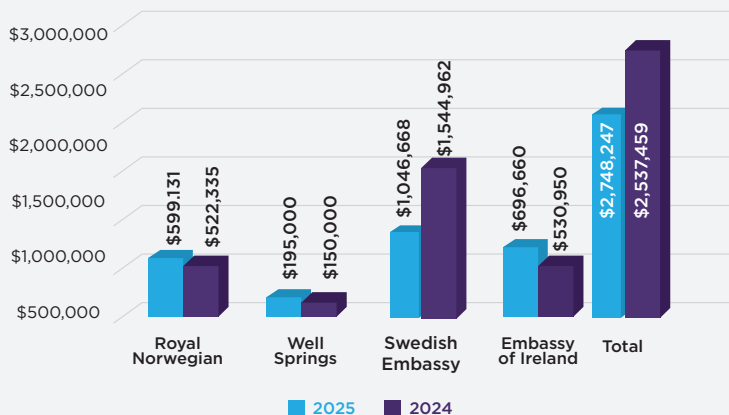
Total revenue US\$3,180,505 (TZS 8,061,341,394)



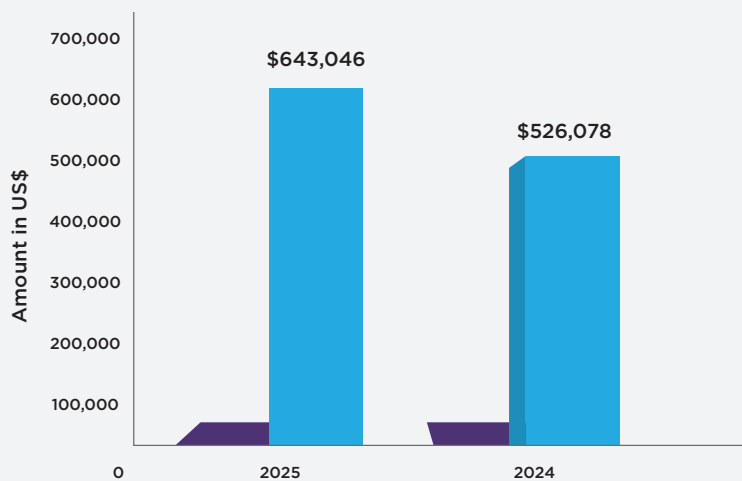
REVENUE ANALYSIS 2025/24

A. Basket Fund

Basket fund Revenue analysis 2025/2024

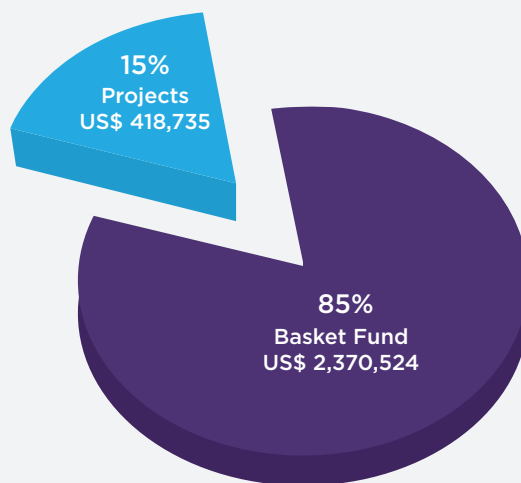


B. Projects



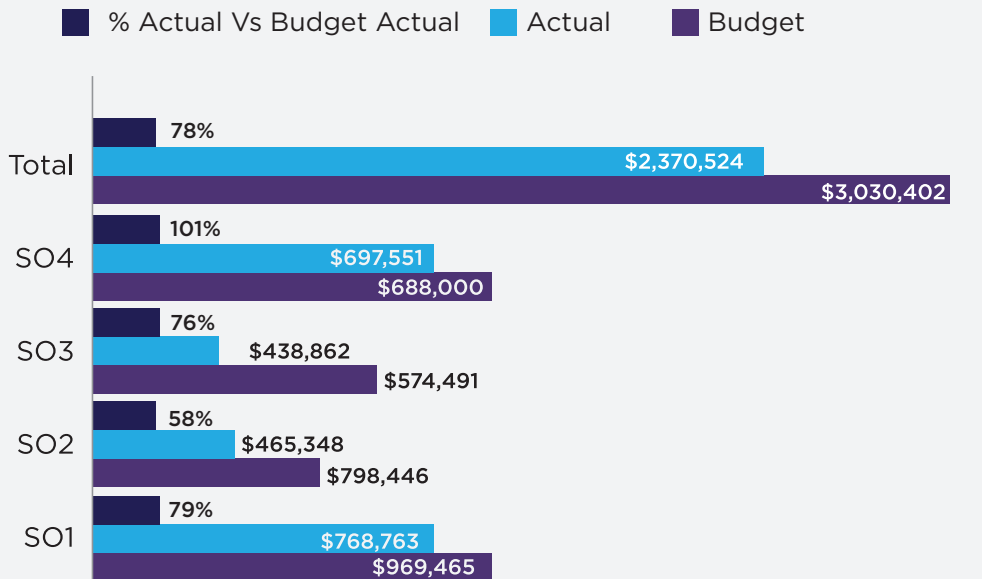
FY 2025 EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

Total Expenditure US\$2,789,259 (TZS 7,062,283,030)



FY 2025 EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS...

BASKET FUND BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE
PER STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)



AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2025

1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Report by Those Charged with Governance is prepared in compliance with the new Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 (TFRS No. 1) as issued by the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) and which became effective from 1 January 2021. The financial statements of the Organization have been prepared in accordance with International Public-Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs), and comply with the Non-Governmental Organizations Act, 2002 [R.E 2019] of Tanzania.

2. INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The auditors, Ernst & Young, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and are eligible for re-appointment. A resolution proposing their re-appointment as the Organization's auditors for the subsequent year will be put to the next Annual General Meeting for approval.

Organization's External Auditors:

Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants
EY House Plot No. 162/1, Mzingu Way,
P. O. Box 2475
14111 Oysterbay,
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Company Registration No: 154167
TIN No: 100-149-222
NBAA Registration No: PF 151

3. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUDITORS

Auditors are responsible to provide assurance of the correctness and consistency of each, and every information contained in the report by those charged with governance with those provided in the financial statements.

4. RESPONSIBILITY BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

It is the responsibility of those charged with governance to prepare financial statements of the entity which show a true and fair view in accordance with applicable standards, rules, regulations, and legal provisions. This responsibility covers the period from the beginning of the financial year to the date those charged with governance approve the audited financial statements and it covers all those charged with governance who acted in this capacity during any part of the period covered by financial statements.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Approved by the Board of Directors on 31/03/, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Justice (Ret'd) Dr. Fauz Twaib
Board Chairperson



Adv Fulgence T Massawe
Acting Executive Director

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The Non-Governmental Organization Act, 2002 [R.E 2019] requires the Directors to prepare financial statements that present fairly the state of affairs of the organization as at the end of the financial year and of the operating results for that year. It also requires the Directors to ensure that the Organization maintains proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the organization. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the organization.

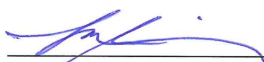
The Directors are responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that present fairly the state of affairs of the organization at the end of each financial year in accordance with International Public-Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), LHRC accounting policies and financial procedures, and Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards issued by the National Board of Accountants and Auditors of Tanzania (NBAA). The Directors of the Board are also responsible for safeguarding assets of LHRC in Tanzania and to take reasonable steps for prevention and detection of fraud or errors and other irregularities. They are also responsible for maintaining an adequate system of internal controls.

The Directors confirm that suitable accounting policies have been used and applied consistently, and reasonable judgment has been made in preparing the financial statements. Also, the Directors confirm that, applicable International Public-Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) and the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards have been followed, and the accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis.

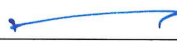
The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Organization will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

The Board of Directors are satisfied that LHRC is financially sound and will operate as a going concern for unforeseeable future. The financial statements have accordingly been prepared on this basis


Justice (Ret'd) Dr. Fauz Twaib
Board Chairperson

31/03/2026
Date


Adv Fulgence T Massawe
Acting Executive Director

31/03/2026
Date

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Members of
LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Legal and Human Rights Centre ("the Organisation") set out on pages 30 to 52, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organisation as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public-Sector Accounting Standards as Issued by the International Public Sectors Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Tanzanian Non-Governmental Organization Act, 2002 [R.E 2019] of Tanzania.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements of the Organisation and in Tanzania. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of the Organisation and in Tanzania. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Directors of LHRC are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the pages 1 to 26 of the document titled "Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) Report by those Charged with Governance and Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2025", which includes Organisation Information, List of Acronyms, Report by Those Charged with Governance as required by Non-Governmental Organisation Act, 2002 [R.E.2019] of Tanzania, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, and Statement of Declaration of the Head of Finance. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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



Shape the future
with confidence

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

**To the Members of
LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, in accordance with International Public Sectors Accounting Standards as issued by International Public Sectors Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Non-Governmental Organisation Act, 2002 [R.E 2019] of Tanzania, and for such internal control as the members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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



Shape the future
with confidence

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

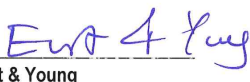
To the Members of
LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

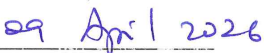
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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


Ernst & Young

Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania


29 April 2026

Date

NBAAVN: _____



Deokari S Mkenda (ACPA 3438)
Partner

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

		Memo 2025	2025	Memo 2024	2024
		TZS	USD	TZS	USD
	Note				
Revenue from non exchange transactions					
Grants Income	7	6,807,944,458	2,685,991	6,744,416,537	2,641,898
Other income	8	35,785,566	14,119	176,203,860	69,022
Capital grants	9	188,104,324	79,994	159,351,450	72,795
		<u>7,031,834,348</u>	<u>2,780,104</u>	<u>7,079,971,847</u>	<u>2,783,715</u>
Expenditures					
Operating expenses	10	(6,845,619,663)	(2,700,856)	(6,923,306,313)	(2,711,973)
Depreciation and amortization	14	(188,104,326)	(79,994)	(159,351,450)	(72,795)
		<u>(7,033,723,989)</u>	<u>(2,780,850)</u>	<u>(7,082,657,763)</u>	<u>(2,784,768)</u>
Finance Income	11	<u>1,889,641</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>2,685,916</u>	<u>1,053</u>
Surplus for the year		-	-	-	-
Currency translation difference		284,217	-	(109,568,883)	-
		<u>284,217</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(109,568,883)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other gains/(losses)					
Other gains		-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		<u>284,217</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(109,568,883)</u>	<u>-</u>

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	Memo		Memo	
		Memo		Memo	
		2025	2025	2024	2024
ASSETS		TZS	USD	TZS	USD
Current assets					
Receivable from non-exchange transactions	12(a)	11,658,894	4,764	950,913	396
Receivable from exchange transactions	12(b)	213,841,549	87,373	129,420,728	53,880
Cash and bank balances	13	3,248,971,792	1,327,485	2,276,489,536	947,747
		<u>3,474,472,235</u>	<u>1,419,622</u>	<u>2,406,861,177</u>	<u>1,002,023</u>
Non-current assets					
Property and equipment	14	3,680,037,928	1,593,724	3,651,478,889	1,585,315
Intangible Asset	15	29,647,907	12,841	29,647,907	12,841
		<u>3,709,685,835</u>	<u>1,606,565</u>	<u>3,681,126,796</u>	<u>1,598,156</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>7,184,158,070</u>	<u>3,026,187</u>	<u>6,087,987,973</u>	<u>2,600,179</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	16	161,421,412	65,955	130,828,142	54,466
Deferred Revenue grants	17	3,374,940,802	1,396,283	2,338,207,230	990,173
		<u>3,536,362,214</u>	<u>1,462,238</u>	<u>2,469,035,372</u>	<u>1,044,639</u>
Non - current liabilities					
Deferred capital grants	18	1,700,674,472	696,509	1,672,115,434	688,100
		<u>1,700,674,472</u>	<u>696,509</u>	<u>1,672,115,434</u>	<u>688,100</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>5,237,036,686</u>	<u>2,158,747</u>	<u>4,141,150,806</u>	<u>1,732,739</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,947,121,384</u>	<u>867,440</u>	<u>1,946,837,167</u>	<u>867,440</u>
Represented by:					
Accumulated Surplus		1,946,837,167	867,440	2,056,406,050	867,440
Revaluation surplus		-	-	-	-
Currency translation difference		284,217	-	(109,568,883)	-
Total net assets		<u>1,947,121,384</u>	<u>867,440</u>	<u>1,946,837,167</u>	<u>867,440</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		<u>7,184,158,070</u>	<u>3,026,187</u>	<u>6,087,987,973</u>	<u>2,600,179</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Those Charged with Governance on 31/12/2025, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:


Justice (Ret'd) Fauz Twaib
Board Chairperson


Adv Fulgence T. Massawa
Acting Executive Director

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Accumulated Surplus	Revaluation surplus	Total	Accumulated Surplus	Revaluation Surplus	Total
	USD	USD	USD	TZS	TZS	TZS
At 01 January 2024	79,180	788,260	867,440	225,080,911	1,831,325,139	2,056,406,050
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local currency translation difference	-	-	-	(109,568,883)	-	(109,568,883)
As at 31 December 2024	79,180	788,260	867,440	115,512,028	1,831,325,139	1,946,837,167
At 01 January 2025	79,180	788,260	867,440	115,512,028	1,831,325,139	1,946,837,167
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local currency translation difference	-	-	-	284,217	-	285,927
As at 31 December 2025	79,180	788,260	867,440	115,796,245	1,831,325,139	1,947,123,094

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

		Memo 2025	2025	Memo 2024	2024
		TZS	USD	TZS	USD
	Notes				
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Surplus for the year		-	-	-	-
Adjustments for non-cash items:					
Depreciation	14	188,104,324	79,994	159,351,450	72,795
Amortization of Capital Grants	9	(188,104,324)	(79,994)	(159,351,450)	(72,795)
		-	-	-	-
Change in working capital items:					
Increase in trade and other receivables		(95,128,803)	(37,861)	(19,920,722)	(9,286)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade and other payables		30,593,270	11,489	(239,334,115)	(96,313)
Decrease in deferred revenue grants		1,036,733,572	406,110	1,556,711,885	609,924
Net cash flows used operating activities		972,198,039	379,738	1,297,457,048	504,325
Investing activities					
Purchase of Property and Equipment	14	(216,663,364)	(88,403)	(57,789,900)	(22,503)
Receipts of Capital Grants	18	216,663,364	88,403	57,789,900	22,503
Net cash flows used in investing activities.		-	-	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		972,198,039	379,738	1,297,455,338	504,325
Cash and cash equivalents At 01 January		2,276,489,536	947,947	1,088,601,371	443,422
Foreign Exchange Translation		284,217	-	(109,568,883)	-
Cash and cash equivalents At 31 December		3,248,971,792	1,327,485	2,276,489,536	947,747



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