



# ANNUAL REPORT 2021



# WOMEN IN LEGAL PRACTICE



## LIST OF ACRONYMS


CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCRO	Customary Certificate Right of Occupancy
EU	European Union
GRSP	Global Road Safety Partnership
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
IFS	International Financial Standard
IDIEP	Increased Democratic and Inclusive Election Project
IDLO	International Development Law Organisation
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
KWIECO	Kilimanjaro Women Information Exchange and Community Organisation
LGA	Local Government Authority
LLB	Legum Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Laws)
LSF	Legal Services Facility
MAC	Membership Affairs Committee
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MRHP	Mwanza Rural Housing Programme
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NEC	National Electoral Commission
NPAVAWC	NPAVAWC National Plan of Action on Violence Against Women and Children
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

ORPP	Office of Registrar of Political Parties
PP	Political Parties
RSA	Road Safety Ambassadors
RTA	Road Traffic Act
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health Rights
TAFSUS	Tanzania Financial Services for Underserved Settlements
TAHEA	Tanzania Home Economics Association
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women Association
TANLAP	Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers
TAWLA	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
TLS	Tanganyika Law Society
TMF	Tanzania Media Foundation
TOT	Training of Trainers
TYC	Tanzania Youth Coalition
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCAT	Values Clarification and Attitude Transformation
WHO	World Health Organisation
WILDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
WRO	Women Rights Organisation
ZAFELA	Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association



## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

### **Welcome to the Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) Annual Report for the financial year 2021.**



TAWLA started the implementation of its 2020/21 to 2024/2025 Strategic Plan in this reporting period. The aim of the new strategy is to expand our services to better support our clients and build a sustainable funding model with increased diversity of revenue for the organisation. Over the years, TAWLA has earned its place as a leading women rights organisation because of the work the organisation does and the trust we have earned from our stakeholders. Our commitment to advocating for policy and legislative reforms for the advancement of women's rights remain undaunted.

TAWLA and its members strongly believe that equality of rights and equal opportunities for women can materialise when women of Tanzania are able to empower themselves economically, gender-based violence is eliminated and laws which create discrimination, taboos, stigma and disparity in societies are demystified. This is why TAWLA is working on three objectives that will contribute to the elimination of all types of discrimination against women and this will also ensure that women enjoy their rights. The objectives are:



MESSAGE  
FROM THE  
CHAIRPERSON.

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FROM THE  
EXECUTIVE  
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TAWLA  
HISTORY AND  
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ADVANCED  
GENDER EQUITY  
THROUGH  
PROGRAMMES  
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1	Advanced gender equity through programmes that promote accountability, progressive laws, transparency, and access to justice at zonal, national and international levels by 2025.
2	Strengthened TAWLA brand and visibility through a wide membership base, high impact services, effective communication, technical networks, as well as strategic partnerships with relevant stakeholders on a steady growth of 20% until 2025.
3	Strengthened TAWLA capacity for sustainable service delivery.

The COVID 19 pandemic brought a lot of uncertainties and some of our members lost some close family members, relatives, and friends. During these trying times, most of us realised the importance of communities and sisterhood. TAWLA has always been committed to the identification of member needs and supporting members. Some of our plans had to be changed, nevertheless we were determined to continue with the work to make sure that our members benefitted from the initiatives which were planned for 2021.

This reporting year we had a number of individuals and partners who supported and enabled us to reach the heights that we are celebrating in this annual report. Special mention goes to firstly, our development partners who continue to provide invaluable guidance and closely work with our management to ensure excellent programme delivery and the best results for our beneficiaries. Secondly, the civil society partners, media, academia, and government institutions who throughout the past years have provided enormous support for us to achieve remarkable results. The support is highly appreciated and valued.

This is a year of election of a new Board of Directors, I am grateful to the wonderful team I had the honour of serving with on the Board of Directors and the management. Each one of them contributed to advancing women's rights and have brought valuable knowledge, skills, and insight to the table. I appreciate their contributions, time, and integrity with which they work in line with the spirit of TAWLA.

This report provides you with the 2021 achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and way forward. The report is just a highlight of the many achievements that TAWLA has achieved in the past year, enjoy reading it.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Lulu Ng'wanakilala', written on a light blue background.

**LULU NG'WANAKILALA**  
**CHAIRPERSON**



## MESSAGE FROM TAWLA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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I am always excited to report milestones of our organisation through this report as it is a time when the public at large is formally informed about our work, which has continued to change the lives of women and children in Tanzania.

The TAWLA 2021 Annual Report is informed by three of TAWLA's strategic objectives as expressed in the Strategic Plan (2020/1-2024/5). These are:

- 1 Advanced gender equity through programmes that promote accountability, progressive laws, transparency, and access to justice at zonal, national and international levels by 2025.
- 2 Strengthened TAWLA brand and visibility through a wide membership base, high impact services, effective communication, technical networks, as well as strategic partnerships with relevant stakeholders on a steady growth of 20% until 2025.
- 3 Strengthened TAWLA capacity for sustainable service delivery.

In implementing the current Strategic Plan (2021-2025), TAWLA is using different strategies cutting across eight key thematic areas: Sustainable access to justice and Legal Aid, Women Land Rights, Sexual Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR), Juvenile justice, Gender Equality and Gender Based Violence, Women and Youth Political Representation and Leadership, Governance and Rule of Law, Research and evidence-based advocacy.

In 2021, a total of 5,261 clients received legal aid services through TAWLA's different legal aid interventions in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Dodoma, Mwanza, Tanga and Mbeya. Of these 5,262 clients, 1,807 (1,788 female, 19 male) were new clients at TAWLA legal clinics while 3,454 (female) were returning clients. The hotline serviced 1,794 (1,652 female, 142 male) clients and paralegals serviced 35,743 (19,570 female, 16,173 male) clients.

Media continued to be a useful tool in reaching the community. The organisation published its work through traditional and digital media. As a result, TAWLA was featured in 66 radio programmes through 22 different radio stations and in 29 TV programmes across regions where TAWLA has physical presence.

The sessions covered various legal issues including women land rights, access to justice and GBV, child rights, will writing, probate and matrimonial. Through these radio and TV appearances TAWLA's visibility continued to thrive.

The organisation also continued to engage through social media, 1,993 posts were posted in five main social media pages and 1,320,013 people were reached globally.

At the programme level, 169 activities were implemented and 5,354,341 people were reached through the activities including trainings, meetings, public dialogues, dissemination of IEC materials, social media networks, website, radio, and television programmes.

On the other hand, Membership Affairs Committee (MAC) continued to spearhead the implementation of activities related to member growth, engagement, and networking.

Activities implemented include; TAWLA Fundraising Dinner Gala which was held in December 2021 and aimed at raising TZS 100,000,000/= to complete and furnish the semi-finished TAWLA building in Dodoma Region. The event was honoured by his Excellency Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, Former President of URT. TAWLA recorded pledges amounting to TZS 51,500,000/= to be collected by February 2022.

Members have also been representing TAWLA at various stakeholders' forums, providing legal aid services to 116 TAWLA clients through the pro-bono scheme and participating in different activities implemented by the organisation. TAWLA collected TZS 14,970,000/= from member subscription fees.

Reluctance by some beneficiaries of our services to adopt new ways of operations to curb the spread of COVID 19 has also remained a challenge in the year 2021. Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as masks, physical distancing and the use of virtual platforms have not been welcomed by some stakeholders.

In response, TAWLA prepared a hygiene guideline with mandatory requirements to guide implementation of its activities. The core principle of 'Do no harm' in designing and implementation of TAWLA's programmes was also espoused during the period.

For an organisation to be successful and sustainable there must be a strong leader who will foresee the implementation of the strategic plan.

Therefore, I wish to take this opportunity appreciate our Chairperson and all members of the Board of Directors for their exemplary leadership and support. As part of the governance structure of the organisation the Board has continued to offer strategic direction and setting standards which have enabled the growth of our organisation during the year 2021.

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To my fellow staff, volunteers and interns, your commitment and dedication is valued and appreciated.

On behalf of TAWLA Board of Directors and staff, I wish to acknowledge and appreciate the continued support of our development partners, through their generous support the organisation has been delivering on its mandate. These are the USAID/Tanzania, Legal Services Facility (LSF), WE-EFFECT, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP), Equality Now, International Development Law Organisation (IDLO), Oxfam Tanzania, PACT Tanzania, and an anonymous donor. Cooperation and collaboration with likeminded organisations, government through sectoral ministries and agencies, Parliament and Judiciary is valued and appreciated.

Thank you and I look forward to another successful year ahead.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Tike Mwambiile', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**TIKE MWAMBIILE**  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**









## CHAPTER ONE: TAWLA HISTORY AND OVERVIEW

### 1.0 Background and Introduction

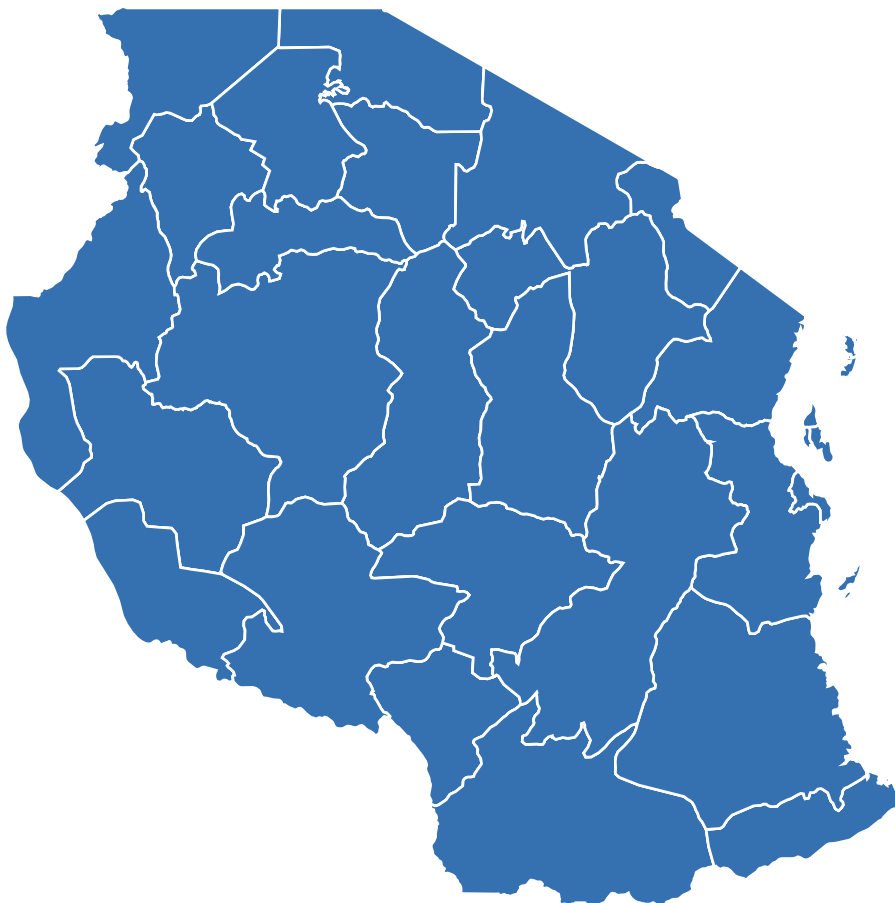
Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) was founded in 1989 and officially registered in 1990 as an Association under The Societies Act (Cap 337 R.E 2002). It worked with that status until 2019 when The Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act No. 3 of 2019 was introduced with the effect of directing all institutions with community engagement activities to be registered as Non - Governmental Organisations (NGO). TAWLA went through the compliance process as enshrined in the Act No. 3 of 2019 and registered as an NGO with Registration No. 00NGO/R2000131.

The aims and objectives of the organisation are to advocate for gender equality, promotion of human dignity and gender justice through policy, legal and institutional reforms, community action and media engagement.

To this end, TAWLA envisage a society that respects, upholds the rights, enhances the responsibility, and empowers women and her mission is to advance women as champions in promoting and protecting the rights of women and good governance through legal empowerment. To this end, TAWLA envisage a society that respects, upholds the rights, enhances the responsibility of women and empowers women and her mission is to collaborate with relevant stakeholders in creating a conducive legal and policy environment, providing diverse platforms on sectoral reform and access to justice through legal aid services, advocacy, awareness raising, strategic litigation, research and publications on issues affecting women and children.

## 1.1 Geographical Coverage

From 1990, TAWLA's physical presence has expanded from its headquarters in Dar es Salaam to five areas in the country. Arusha office serves part of Northern zone (Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara); Tanga serving Tanga and all its districts; Dodoma serving central zone (Dodoma and Singida); Mwanza serving Lake zone (Mwanza, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Geita, Mara and Kagera); and Mbeya serving Southern Highland zone (Mbeya, Iringa and Njombe). To address shortage of legal aid services to communities at grassroots level TAWLA networks with paralegals and community champions in 18 districts of Tanzania: Kinondoni, Ilala, Temeke, Kigamboni, Ubungu, Mpwapwa, Kongwa, Chamwino, Arusha DC, Meru, Monduli, Karatu, Longido, Tanga Urban, Muheza, Pangani, Ilemela and Magu Districts.



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## 1.2 Background and Introduction

The following values govern our work, as we strive to achieve TAWLA's mission:

### Professionalism

- ▶ By ensuring TAWLA services are delivered with high level of standards and best practices.

### Transparency & Accountability

- ▶ By sharing regular reports and/or filing returns on time for the Board Members, Local Community and Development Partners, Local Government Authorities, Registrar of Legal Aid Providers and Registrar of NGOs.

### Integrity and Confidentiality

- ▶ By appreciating the trust and privacy of individuals and organisations that seek our services.

### Respect and Tolerance

- ▶ By patiently listening to and providing the right advice in total reverence for the person(s) affected by any situation.

### Women-centred

- ▶ By giving maximum attention to any gender by providing high priority to women and children related cases.

### Diversity and Inclusiveness

- ▶ By being as inclusive as possible to accommodate people's differences, e.g., ethnicity, culture, religion, etc.

### Spirit of Volunteerism:

- ▶ By providing free legal aid services and any additional support needed as a result of the actual needs of the issue at hand.

## 1.3 Strategic Objectives

The year 2021 was the first year of implementation of the TAWLA five-year strategic plan running from 2021 to 2025, with the following strategic objectives.

### Strategic Objective 1:

Advanced gender equity through programmes that promote accountability, progressive laws, transparency, and access to justice at zonal, national and international levels by 2025.

### Strategic Objective 2:

Strengthened TAWLA brand and visibility through a wide membership base, high impact services, effective communication, technical networks, and strategic partnerships with relevant stakeholders on a steady growth of 20% until 2025.

### Strategic Objective 3:

Strengthened TAWLA capacity for sustainable service delivery.

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## 1.4 Contribution of TAWLA to the Sustainable Development Goals

The following values govern our work, as we strive to achieve TAWLA's mission:

### GOAL 1:

#### No Poverty: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

TAWLA programs contribute to this SDG by ensuring women have equal rights to economic resources, ownership and control over land, inheritance, natural resources and finances which in turn contribute to improvements of livelihood. Access to decent, safe and affordable housing program equally responds to initiatives to eliminate poverty.

### GOAL 5:

#### Gender Equality: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Substantive part of TAWLA's contribute towards this SDG through advocating for women rights to access, own and use land, intervention to ensure women active and effective participation for leadership at all levels of decision making as well as ensuring access of sexual and reproductive health and rights for women of reproductive age ensure access.

TAWLA day to day work on legal aid provision contributes to the realization of this goal through its contribution to reduction and elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and young children by ensuring access justice, raising awareness on women and children legal rights to make sure discriminatory and harmful practices are eliminated.

### GOAL 8:

#### Decent work and Economic Growth

Our work on increasing favorable working condition to women working with corporations in horticulture industry responds well to this goal. The program has been designed in the line with the framework of "Protect, Respect and Remedy"; a framework propounded by the United Nations in addressing human rights violations by corporations.

### GOAL 16:

#### Peace, Justice and Strong institutions

TAWLA's contribution to this goal is reflected through a program contributing to strengthened CSOs for enhanced democratic and inclusive electoral processes and more accountable leadership in Tanzania during and after the 2020 general elections whereby promotion of accountable leadership and peaceful environment in post-electoral Tanzania has been a priority.

### GOAL 10:

#### Reduced inequalities; reduce inequalities within and among countries

TAWLA's contribution to this goal is reflected through a program contributing to strengthened CSOs for enhanced democratic and inclusive electoral processes and more accountable leadership in Tanzania during and after the 2020 general elections whereby promotion of accountable leadership and peaceful environment in post-electoral Tanzania has been a priority.

# 1 NO POVERTY



## GOAL 11:

Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

TAWLA engagements contribute to this goal through advocating for the improved road safety, legal and policy environment in Tanzania; and also advocating for adequate, safe, and affordable housing for women and children.

# 5 GENDER EQUALITY



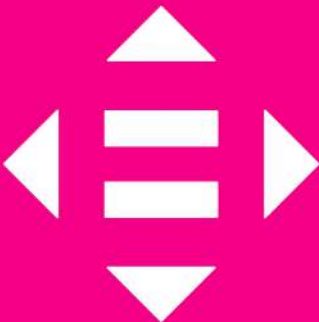
# 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



# 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



# 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



# 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES







## CHAPTER TWO:

# ADVANCED GENDER EQUITY THROUGH PROGRAMMES THAT PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY, PROGRESSIVE LAWS, TRANSPARENCY, AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE

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## 2.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights activities implemented under strategic objective one of the TAWLA Strategic Plan (2021-2025) which provides for the 'Advanced gender equity through programmes that promote accountability, progressive laws, transparency, and access to justice at zonal, national and international levels by 2025'.

This objective of the Strategic Plan aims at creating access to justice for vulnerable women by establishing mechanisms for sustainable access to legal aid services. This plays a crucial role in providing fair and equal access to justice for vulnerable and marginalised women. TAWLA is working towards ensuring access to justice to women and children in Tanzania who cannot afford legal fees and retaining private legal practitioners to handle their cases especially those that are disadvantaged to the extent of not being able to access justice.

In the year 2021, TAWLA continued to offer legal services to vulnerable women through her members, legal officers, volunteers, pro-bono lawyers and paralegals. Legal representation, legal advice, drafting of legal documents and raising awareness on diverse legal issues was provided in our six legal aid clinics in Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mwanza, Tanga and Mbeya. Legal aid through toll free numbers **0800751010** and **0800110017** continued to be helpful in the provision of legal aid services.

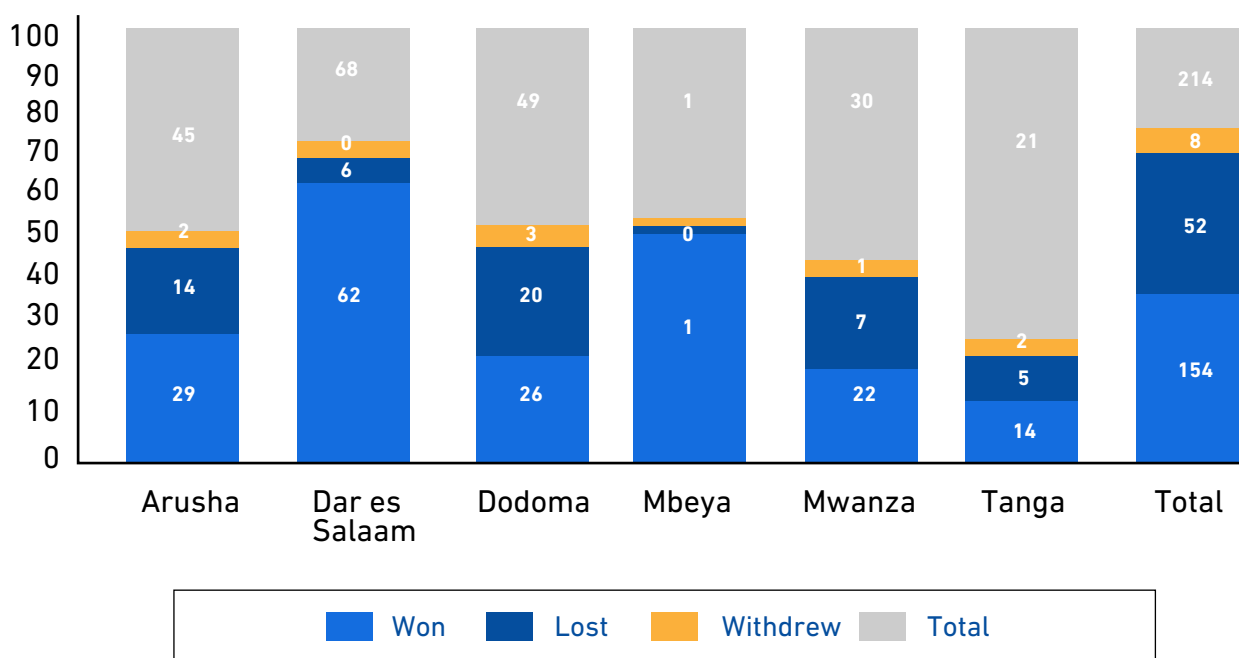
## 2.1 Sustainable Access to Justice and Legal Aid

TAWLA continued to provide legal aid services at all its legal aid clinics in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Dodoma, Mbeya, and Tanga regions. In the year 2021 a total of 5,261 (5,242 female, 19 male) clients visited TAWLA offices specifically, 1,807 (1,788 female, 19 male) clients were new, and 3,454 (female) were returning clients.

There is a slight increase of 18 new clients served in 2021 compared to 1,789 (1736 female, 53 male) clients served in 2020; this increase is equivalent to 1%.

A total number of 214 cases that were filed in various courts/tribunals were finalised in six regions with TAWLA legal aid clinics. 154 cases were won (execution plans are underway), 52 were lost (appeal proceedings are underway) and eight cases were withdrawn.

Figure 1 Cases Concluded in 2021



### 2.1.1 Legal aid services through hotline services 0800751010 and 0800110017

During the reporting period, it was noted with concern that most incidents that occur in the society are unreported because people do not have access to legal aid services due to various circumstances which may preclude their mobility. Due to this, TAWLA has continued to promote the use of toll-free services since it is a friendly and effective way for people to report different issues that require legal assistance. Thus, in 2021 TAWLA managed to serve a total of 1,794 (1,652 female, 142 male) clients through hotline services compared to 1,720 clients served in 2020. This is an increase of 74 clients, which is equivalent an increase of 4%.



**Table 1. Toll Free Services for 2021**

Toll free	F	M	Total
Arusha	115	30	145
Dar es Salaam	670	15	685
Dodoma	313	0	313
Mbeya	64	30	94
Mwanza	155	22	177
Tanga	335	45	380
<b>Total</b>	<b>1652</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1794</b>

Source: TAWLA monthly reports 2021

## 2.1.2 Self-representation training

TAWLA through its legal aid clinics conducted training on how clients can represent themselves before courts of law/tribunals. The purpose of these trainings is to impart knowledge and skills to legal aid clients on how to represent and defend their cases before courts of law and tribunals. A total of 325 clients were trained and their capacity to represent themselves in the courts of law and tribunals were increased in 2021.

## 2.1.3 Reconciliation

As an experienced legal aid provider, TAWLA normally assess the disputes reported by clients in its legal aid clinics and facilitate reconciliations through separate sessions with both parties to the disputes and other necessary individuals before embarking on court processes. This strategy is voluntary and has facilitated harmonious resolutions to several disputes. This also saves resources and public time which could be used if court processes are opted for. In 2021 a total of 190 cases were scheduled for reconciliation and 133 cases were successfully settled out of court while 57 reconciliations failed and further legal processes were opted for.

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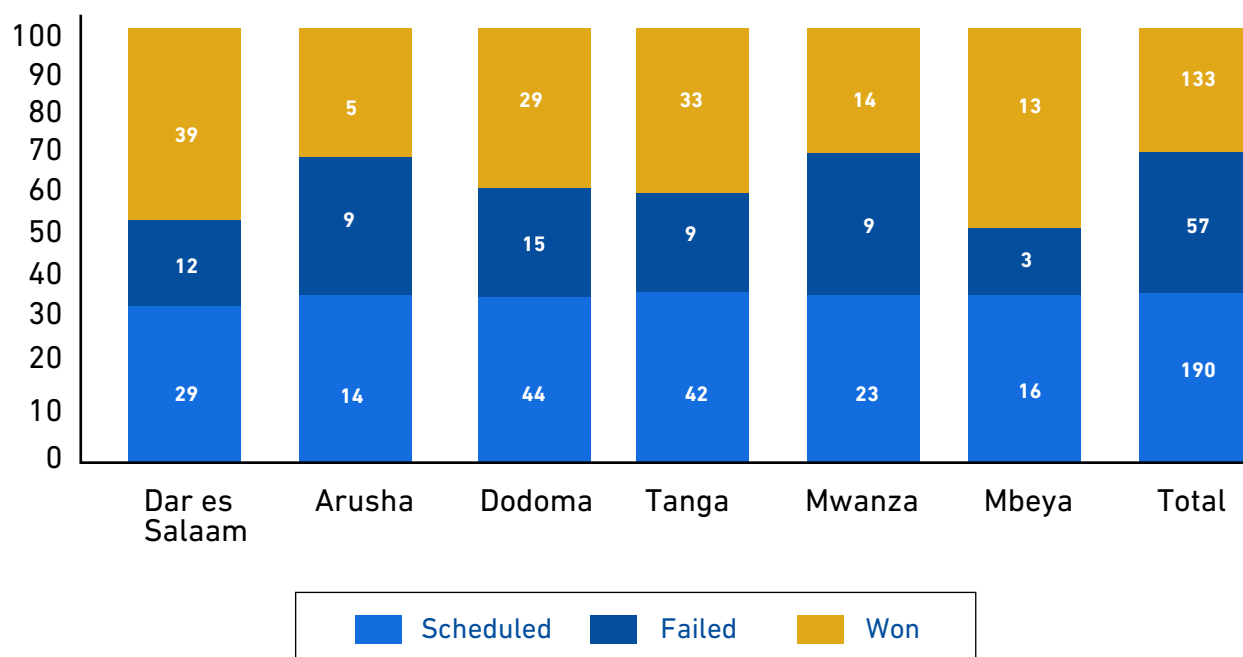
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Figure 2 Reconciliation Conducted in 2021



#### 2.1.4 Pro-Bono Scheme

TAWLA members and male legal practitioners who subscribe to TAWLA's objectives have been offering legal aid services through a Pro-Bono Scheme established since 2013. In the year 2021, a total number of 116 cases were represented in various judicial forums through TAWLA Pro-Bono Scheme in the regions of Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Tanga and Arusha.

#### 2.1.5 Mobile legal aid

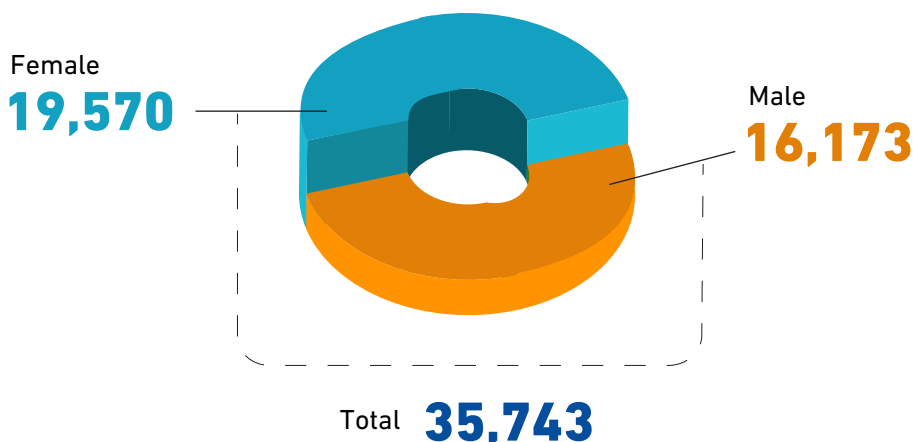
In ensuring legal aid services reaches a wide range of community, TAWLA conducted several mobile legal aid sessions and reached 807 community members in the regions of Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Tanga, Dodoma, Mbeya and Mwanza. These sessions were held along celebrations of law week and International Day of Elderly Persons.

## 2.1.6 Legal education

TAWLA in collaboration with different stakeholders including judiciary, Tanganyika Law Society (TLS), social welfare offices, police, gender and children's desks and government officials participated in the commemoration of international Women's Day themed 'Mwanamke katika Uongozi: chachu kufikia dunia yenye usawa' from 1-8 March 2021 in Dar es salaam, Tanga, Arusha, Mwanza, Dodoma, and Mbeya. TAWLA provided legal education in probate, matrimonial, civil, will writing and land issues and more than 13,962 people were reached.

## 2.1.7 Paralegal services

In the quest to ensure access to justice, all paralegal services which ensure access to legal aid services in nearby communities remained imperative. In the year 2021, TAWLA continued to partner with paralegal units by offering capacity building opportunities to paralegals and strengthening working relationships and referral mechanisms. Through that partnership legal aid services have been provided to 35,743 community members (19,570 female and 16,173 male) on various legal issues including land, civil, matrimonial, criminal, probate and child maintenance and custody in Tanga, Mwanza, Arusha, Dar es salaam, and Dodoma regions.



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## 2.2 Strengthening Women Participation and Representation on Land Governance in Tanzania

Tanzania has adopted a very progressive legal framework on land whereby women are legally entitled to access, own, and use land directly; however, a gap between the narration of the law and practice has existed since then. Thus, TAWLA's work on women land rights has been to address the gap through capacity building for women, gatekeepers, and decision makers to remedy the knowledge gap. Further, TAWLA innovatively takes advantage of the opportunities in the legal framework to translate and extend legal avenues ensuring women participation in land governance and inciting public dialogues aiming to diminish harmful practices sidelining women from the full enjoyment of their land rights. Realising all the above narrations, projects on Gender, Land Rights and Accountability in the context of Agriculture, Strengthening Women's Participation in Land Governance in Tanzania, Urban Legal Empowerment through Contribution of Women Access to Adequate, Safe and Affordable housing in Tanzania and Promotion of Access to Land in Arusha-Meru, Dar es Salaam, Kisarawe and Mwanza Community were implemented in 2021.

Through the support of WE Effect Partners, TAWLA supported Tanzania Financial Service for Underserved Settlements (TAFSUS) in Dar es Salaam by facilitating training on land and property rights to members of housing cooperatives while in Mwanza TAWLA supported Tanzania Home Economics Association (TAHEA) and Mwanza Rural Housing Programme (MRHP) to sensitise women on their rights to own land and participate in decision making forums and further analysed challenges of women land ownership in Tanzania. Some of the results worth reporting include women participation and representation in decision making structures and amplified women voices regarding protection of women land rights.

In 2021, TAWLA in collaboration with other stakeholders, including Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Ministry of Agriculture, We-Effect and its partners, Uchumi Commercial Bank, Mwanga Hakika Bank, Tanzania Home Economics Association (TAHEA), Mwanza Rural Housing Programme (MRHP), Mviwaki, Mviwa organised National Women Land Rights Forum as part of commemoration of the international Women's Day for Rural Women.

The forum gathered rural women from Kilimanjaro, Mwanza, Arusha, Coastal Region, Njombe, government officials, TAWLA members, members of Civil Society organisations (CSOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), international organisations, development partners and journalists.

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Some of the results worth noting include strengthened partnership and collaboration among stakeholders engaged for future collaboration; a platform for stakeholder's discussion and dialogue on land matters; and policy makers' attention and increased awareness of emerging issues and trends in the land sector land and gaps within the legal and policy framework.

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In its efforts to strengthen women's participation and representation in land governance, TAWLA engaged Lindi and Mtwara Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to raise awareness and harness the existing gaps between law and practice on women access to land and governance.

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Some of the results worth noting are that LGA officials vowed to ensure women and youth participation and representation on land and governance. Further, there was an increased level of understanding amongst LGA officials to the extent of agreeing and committing to reshuffle the current committee to have seven committee members with both males and females as indicated in the legal framework.

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Furthermore, to mainstream gender in land governance processes, particularly land administration and management, TAWLA supported the gender-sensitive land regularisation processes in Vilabwa and Kisangile villages at Kisarawe. To ensure the process is inclusive and gender sensitive, TAWLA introduced new interventions in addition to the normal government process.

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Among others, TAWLA conducted visioning to the two villages prior to the official LTR for the purpose of introducing the process to community members, gauge interest and plan together how the process will work as well as to ensure ownership of the process. Unlike previous processes in Kisarawe, women were actively engaged throughout the process, as they were among the eight members selected to form the Village Land Use Management. This was the result of engaging the community prior the process hence the community understood the importance of women participation in the process as well.



▶ TAWLA Members in a picture with Hon. Dr. Tulia Ackson who was the Guest of Honor during TAWLA's 31st AGM held on 29th May 2021 at Coral Beach Hotel

## **2.3 Women Access to Adequate, Safe, and Affordable Housing in Tanzania**

In 2021 TAWLA successfully engaged and spearheaded stakeholders' dialogues on the need to have a regulatory body on housing tenancy market at a time when the Ministry for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements is driving the exercise to enact National Housing Policy which among others is aimed to regulate the tenancy market. Being key players in ensuring access to justice on the ground; paralegals were also trained on land ownership, legal and policy framework regulating the housing sector in Tanzania, with the aim to equip them with necessary skills on dispute settlement tailored towards the housing sector. On the other hand, a model housing tenancy agreement was prepared and adopted by the Associations of Landlords and Tenants in Tanzania.

The adopted model agreement has resulted in reduction of conflicts and misunderstandings that arise from the absence of an agreement which clearly specifies the rights and duties of both parties. Several media sessions were also held to raise community awareness on legal rights and obligations of tenants and landlords.

## 2.4 Road Safety Initiative to Contribute to the Amendment of the Road Traffic Act Cap 168 [R.E 2002]

For the first time, TAWLA's long advocacy journey bore fruits whereby the Bill for The Road Traffic (Amendment) Act, 2021 was tabled for first reading in Parliament on 30 June 2021 and thus TAWLA facilitated the Steering Committee Meeting to assess the extent that the tabled Bill has considered the coalition's recommendations and plan for the way forward. TAWLA also continued with advocacy meetings with Members of Parliamentary Association on Road Safety to discuss the need to establish an action plan for the Association.

On 23 November 2021, TAWLA attended the official launch of the National Road Safety Week in Arusha which was officiated by Her Excellence President of the United Republic of Tanzania Honourable Samia Suluhu Hassan. In so doing, TAWLA in collaboration with World Health Organisation (WHO), Road Safety Ambassadors and Vaccine Helmet handed Her Excellence a Global Plan for Road Safety for domestic implementation.

On 24 November 2021, in Arusha, TAWLA facilitated a Symposium on the UN Global Plan for Road Safety. This session brought together stakeholders from governmental and non-governmental institutions, Road Safety Coalition members and journalists aiming at steering the discussions on the need to develop a National Action Plan which will be in line with the Decade of Action.

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In collaboration with WHO-Tanzania, on 25 November 2021, TAWLA facilitated a consultative session on road safety with the members of the Road Safety Council and all the Regional Traffic Officers (RTO). This session had different objectives including understanding the Global Action Plan, understanding the Road Traffic Act (RTA) tabled Bill and understanding the roles of different stakeholders on road safety.

Some of the results worth reporting are that the contribution of the Parliamentary network under the leadership of Ambassador Adad Rajabu and Hon. Rashid Shangazi is not only appreciated at the national level but has also been recognised and acknowledged at the international level as it has been featured in the 5-Year Report of the Global Network for Road Safety Legislators published in December 2021. *(Source of information: The Global Network for Road Safety 5-years field report.)*

## 2.5 Sexual Reproductive Health Rights

Sexual Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) is an essential building block to achieving gender equality, with special focus on the reduction of the maternal mortality rate for sustainable development of our country. It is from that context that, TAWLA continues to advocate for advancing SRHR for women of reproductive age in Tanzania. In so doing, several interventions were implemented during the reporting period including Annual Convening on SRHR which aimed at increasing awareness on legal policies related to SRHR in Tanzania and further raise awareness on the need to domesticate the Maputo Protocol.

On the same quest of advancing SRHR for women of reproductive age in Tanzania, TAWLA conducted a gender responsive budgeting meeting with Dar es Salaam LGAs where the result included recorded commitment towards an increased budget allocation on SRHR. TAWLA conducted Values Clarification and Attitude Transformation (VCAT) sessions to the LGA within the Dar es Salaam region; teachers and students school clubs at Kibasila and Benjamini William Mkapa Schools in the same spirit of ensuring the realisation of advanced SRHR for Tanzanian women of reproductive age.

The seminars aimed to educate stakeholders about the medical, social, and economic risks/complications associated with unsafe termination of pregnancies, as well as how to access SRHR services.

Further, TAWLA hosted a National Structures Officials session aimed at advocating for the domestication of the Maputo Protocol and assess the status and possibilities of reviving the safe motherhood Bill.

## 2.6 Juvenile Justice

Apart from general provision of legal aid services, TAWLA has a special focus on rights of children in conflict with the law.

A programme on increasing access to justice to juvenile offenders through addressing structural challenges within the juvenile justice system has been implemented to achieve desired results in this area. The programme aimed at ensuring access to justice to juvenile offenders which in turn will catalyse efforts to combat juvenile delinquency.

During the reporting period, TAWLA offered legal representation to 33 juvenile offenders with cases in Dodoma and Dar es Salaam regions. Further, during the commemoration of the African Child Day on 16 June 2021, TAWLA office in Mbeya and Mwanza regions conducted awareness on children rights and effects of early pregnancy to primary and secondary students. IEC materials on the effects of early marriage and pregnancy were distributed to students and teachers in four primary schools from Ilemela and Nyamagana districts in Mwanza region.

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## **2.7 Gender Equality and GBV**

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a serious violation of human rights and a life-threatening health and protection issue in our society. It is estimated that one in three women will experience sexual or physical violence in their lifetime. It is from that context that, TAWLA with other partners including KWIECO, TANLAP and WiLDAF through Mwanamke Imara Activity continues to implement various interventions to combat GBV in Mbeya, Njombe and Kilimanjaro with advocacy activities at national level. This includes ensuring timely provision of legal aid services to victims of GBV, offering shelter services to victims of GBV, building capacity of law enforcers especially Police Gender and Children Desks and NPA/VAWC Committees in responding to GBV incidents, building community awareness on GBV and reporting mechanisms.

Support of economic empowerment through facilitation of access to information and financial resources, networking, offering of different entrepreneurship skills and finance management were also made available to communities as a response to combat GBV.

## **2.8 Women and Youth Political Representation and Leadership**

Low representation of women and young people in leadership and decision, making structures at different levels have continued to be a barrier against efforts challenging the structures and frameworks nursing or perpetrating GBV. This underrepresentation demonstrates the tale of GBV existence in our communities. Various initiatives including raising community awareness through community animators and male champions on inclusion of women and youth, enactment of gender sensitive and youth focused by-laws on village governance, mentorship programmes on leadership have been conducted. All these continued to challenge the status quo and changing negative societal attitudes against women and youth.

During the reporting period, TAWLA conducted a training session to the newly elected women MP's together with the existing women MP's on the importance of gender mainstreaming women agenda in Parliament. The engagement expected to increase representation of women at national level and Parliament as well as enhancing a more enabling national policy and legislative environment for gender equality.

As part of raising awareness to the community members through media on the importance of inclusive leadership and decision making, TAWLA hosted a series of webinars in 2021 with different stakeholders including media personnel and editors, identified male and youth champions, LGA's and legal practitioners with the aim of creating a pool of people to advocate for meaningful inclusion of women and youth.

## 2.9 Stakeholders Engagement, Partnership, Collaboration and Networking

- I > Stakeholder engagement is the process by which an organisation involves people who may be affected by the decisions it makes or can influence the implementation of its decisions. TAWLA engaged with different stakeholders by attending various forums such as 'Validation Meeting of the Child Justice Forum – the 2nd five-year strategy for progressive reform' hosted by Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs in Dodoma.
- II > TAWLA also took part on 'Stakeholders' forum on the Universal Periodic review' hosted by the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) in Dodoma.

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- III > TAWLA in collaboration with its partner Tanzania Youth Coalition (TYC) hosted a National multi-stakeholder post-election debriefing conference aimed at giving feedback on findings from the election observation. The forum engaged election observers, champions, representatives from local government authorities (LGAs) from Arusha, Mwanza and Tanga, the Office of Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP), Political Parties (PP), National Electoral Commission of Tanzania (NEC), police and other relevant stakeholders.
- IV > TAWLA also conducted district level meetings with various community stakeholders to make a general proposal on gender sensitive bylaws and managed to identify 13 male champions who were trained on gender issues to enhance women participation and representation in leadership and decision-making structures within the project areas where Mwanamke Imara project was implemented.
- V > The European Union (EU) delegation in Tanzania welcomed TAWLA in a press conference prepared to announce to the public an appreciation made by TAWLA to the delegation following the financial support the delegation has been providing which form part of success of TAWLA 30 years.
- VI > On the other hand, TAWLA in collaboration with the World Health Organisation (WHO) Tanzania organised training for lawyers/regulators from government institutions and CSOs in Tanzania on using gender and Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to influence Legal and Policy reforms in Public Health. Engaged lawyers and regulators were trained on how to apply the HRBA in advocating for enhanced legal frameworks that promote health habits.
- VII > A series of quarterly partners' review meetings were organised under **Mwanamke Imara** and Increased Democratic and Inclusive Election Project (IDIEP) to review the implementation and the challenges encountered during the execution of the project activities.

## 2.10 Dissemination of IEC Materials

TAWLA uses different awareness methodologies which include dissemination of IEC materials. During the reporting period the organisation produced and disseminated 1,000 fliers, 1,000 posters, 500 Training of Trainers (TOT) guides on civic education, mentorship programme and the use of video and audio clips. The contents in all the developed materials focused on the accountability of leaders and community participation/engagement in development activities including their active participation in decision making forums.

## 2.11 Governance and Rule of Law

Good governance and the rule of law are essential preconditions for the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as they are prerequisites to peace and stability without which societies cannot function, let alone flourish. The commitment to good governance and promotion of the rule of law enhanced TAWLA to facilitate enactment of gender sensitive and youth focused by-laws to strengthen women and young people's voices and participation in governance.

From that context, TAWLA supported development of gender sensitive and youth by-laws in 30 villages in Mbeya, Njombe and Kilimanjaro regions. The purpose of facilitating by-laws development was to increase women and young people's voices and participation in governance of community affairs at the village level. The developed by-laws address structural barriers that limit effective participation of women and youth in key decision-making structures at the village level including participation in village assembly. The developed by-laws also touch various sectors including land, water, natural resources, pastoralism, and agriculture and try to bridge the gap in terms of what is provided within national laws and policies with practice on the ground.

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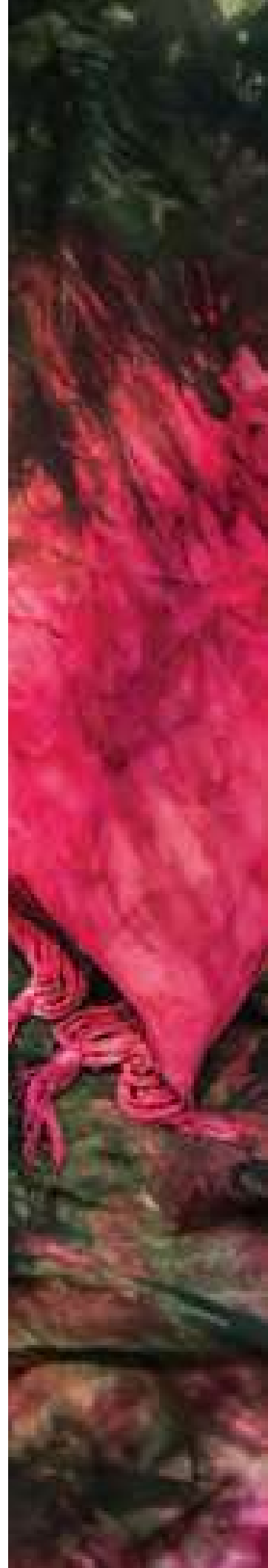
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## 2.12 Research and Evidence Based Advocacy

To facilitate research and evidence based advocacy, TAWLA engaged a consultant to review Tanzania customary inheritance laws and rules to highlight the discriminatory nature of the existing customary inheritance laws with the view of generating evidence to be used as an advocacy tool in engagement with relevant authorities. A report was used to engage different stakeholders including Law Reform Commission, MOCLA and Parliament in the quest to challenge discriminatory rules in inheritance laws. The Tanzania Women Parliamentary Wing have registered its commitment to work on the identified challenges.

To establish the starting point of the project and assess the situation on the ground, a baseline survey was conducted in Kilimanjaro, Mbeya and Njombe before implementation of Mwanamke Imara Activity. The findings of the survey were used to establish targets in different areas which the activity is addressing. The survey was conducted in collaboration with LGA'S after issuance of necessary permits by NBS.

Lastly in the quest to conduct evidence-based advocacy a gender audit was also conducted in Njombe, Mbeya and Kilimanjaro regions with the purpose of establishing gender inclusion in the ward tribunal, ward development committee, village committee, committees formed under Village Councils and Village Land Tribunals as per the legal framework governing operations of the structures mentioned. The findings indicate several gaps whereby several councils/tribunals and committees do not have requisite number of women and in certain places they are made of individuals with other conflicting roles. TAWLA has been engaging LGA's to address such anomalies and advocate for inclusion of younger people in the said structures.





## CHAPTER THREE:

# STRENGTHENED TAWLA BRAND AND VISIBILITY THROUGH A WIDE MEMBERSHIP BASE, HIGH IMPACT SERVICES, EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION, TECHNICAL NETWORKS, AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

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### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter is going to highlight activities implemented under Strategic Objective Two of the TAWLA Strategic Plan 2020-2025 which provides for the *“Strengthened TAWLA brand and visibility through a wide membership base, high impact services, effective communication, technical networks, and strategic partnerships with relevant stakeholders on a steady growth of 20% until 2025”*.

TAWLA is an organisation with wide membership rights and obligations articulated in the constitution. The existing members have technical capacities to support women and communities to access justice through diverse approaches. TAWLA continues to implement its programme with the objective to retain, utilise and increase members’ participation and ownership of the organisation for effective delivery of TAWLA mission.

#### 3.1.1 TAWLA rebranding

For the purpose of strengthening TAWLA’s brand, the organisation embarked on implementing several activities to increase its visibility which included regular updates of TAWLA website, printing and dissemination of burners, brochures, and other visibility materials. Efforts have also been made to revive the use of social media platforms to communicate with a wide audience on the work which the organisation is executing. This played a vital role to rebrand TAWLA and make it user friendly.



Leading by example; TAWLA advocates for a legal framework that supports Healthy diets and physical activities

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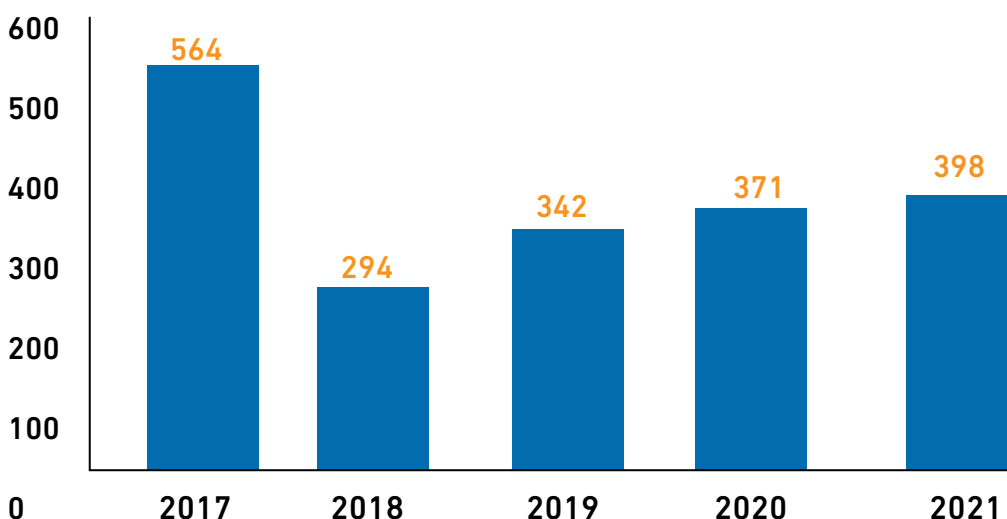
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## 3. 2 Membership Growth, Engagement and Networking

### 3.2.1 Membership growth

TAWLA membership grew from 40, when it started in 1990 to 398 in 2021. This growth though not substantive when compared with the number of female lawyers in the country indicates the relevancy of TAWLA's agenda in the present time. It should be noted that up to 2017, TAWLA had 564 members but a decision to deregister non active members was made by members in the 2018 Annual General Meeting (AGM) and as a result 270 members were deregistered. Thus, by 31 December 2018, TAWLA had 294 members. TAWLA has noted an increase of 77 members in the year 2020 and in 2021 has noted an increase of 27 members which is 7% of the existing membership. The set target was to recruit 40 new members annually. The chart below shows progress in membership from 2017 to 2021.

**Figure 4 Progress in Membership from 2017-2021**



Source: TAWLA monthly reports 2021

### 3.2.2 Membership electronic database and interacting platform

TAWLA has continued to manage and maintain an updated members electronic database. The database is useful for improving data quality, better data management of members' information and quick report generation. As from December 2021, TAWLA membership database had 390 members. The number of TAWLA members is lower compared to the women lawyers in Tanzania. Moving forward, Membership Affairs Committee has been consulted to provide recommendations on the next steps in line with TAWLA Constitution requirements on membership expansion and maintenance.

TAWLA has continued to share information with her members through emails, text messages, WhatsApp, and phone calls. The information shared included information related to membership, career and professional development opportunities, trainings, and consultancies.

### 3.2.3 Member engagement in TAWLA planned activities

To ensure the effective delivery of its vision, in this reporting period 400 members were engaged through various TAWLA planned activities including members handling TAWLA client cases, members represented TAWLA at various stakeholders' forums and members participated in TAWLA planned project activities.

### 3.2.4 Members handling TAWLA clients cases

To ensure the effective delivery of TAWLA's mission of collaborating with relevant stakeholders in creating a conducive legal environment to protect women and children, TAWLA continued to make use of its members to provide legal aid services to vulnerable women and children in Tanzania. In so doing TAWLA was able to engage 19 members in handling/representing 81 cases for TAWLA clients in different courts of law and tribunals.



### 3.2.5 TAWLA members electronic interacting platforms

During this reporting period, TAWLA continued to share information with her members through emails, text messages, WhatsApp, and phone calls. The information shared included information related to membership, career and professional development opportunities, trainings, and consultancies.

## 3.3 Media Engagement and Communication

TAWLA continued to use traditional media and digital media to educate the community on various legal issues. In 2021, TAWLA was featured in 66 radio programmes on different radio stations including Radio One, East Africa Radio, Arusha One FM, TK FM Tanga, Maisha FM Dodoma, Uzima FM, Must FM Mbeya, Ushindi FM Mbeya, Big Star FM Mbeya, TBC FM, BBC, Safina Radio in Arusha, Iqra FM, Highlands, Capital FM, Baraka FM, Passion FM, Dira FM, Radio Free Africa, Green FM, Care FM Sunrise Radio and Radio Noor FM Tanga. TAWLA was also featured on 29 television programmes on ITV, TBC1, Tanga TV, Online TV, Channel Ten, Arusha TV, Arusha TV, Honchi TV, Star TV, Famara TV, Big Star TV, and Azam TV. As a result many people were reached and educated on different legal aid topics in the geographical areas where these radio and TV sessions are available.



- ▶ TAWLA Dodoma offices intern Ms Lilian Mollel providing public legal education through media engagement

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## **3.4 Public Relations, Publications and Exhibition of TAWLA Works**

### **3.4.1 Exhibition of TAWLA work**

In 2021 TAWLA continued to increase its visibility by participating in various international and national affairs including the commemoration of the International Day for Older Persons held in Mpwapwa District, Legal aid week of the Tanzanian Judiciary which marked 100 years of the Tanzanian High Court, and the Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair famously known as the 'Saba Saba'. Through these events TAWLA was able to advertise its work to the public, managed to use the platforms to provide legal aid services to the people who needed it and was also able to raise public awareness on various legal issues hence TAWLA's impact continued to rise.

### **3.4.2 Publish newspaper articles and dissemination of IEC materials**

TAWLA continued to raise public awareness on diverse legal issues through the use of print media. Twenty-seven newspaper articles were published in different newspapers namely The Guardian, Nipashe, Mtanzania, Majira, Habari leo, Mwananchi and Daily news and digital media (Michuzi blog, Fullshangwe blog, Sayari news and UTM Media). Also, as a part of raising community awareness on legal issues, in this reporting period a total of 2,783 copies of different TAWLA publications were disseminated to community members and policy makers.

## **3.5 TAWLA's 31st Annual General Meeting**

In 2021, TAWLA successfully coordinated the 31st Annual General Meeting (AGM) which was held on Saturday 29 May 2021 at Coral Beach Hotel, Masaki, Dar es Salaam.

The AGM was preceded by a panel discussion themed 'Sharing experiences on women participation in leadership roles and decision-making forums'.



The moderator of the session was a TAWLA senior and founding member Ambassador Mwanaidi Sinare Maajar (Advocate) and the panelists included TAWLA senior members including Deputy Speaker of the United Republic of Tanzania Parliament Hon. Dr. Tulia Ackson, Madam Lulu Ng'wanakilala and Flaviana Charles (Advocate).

The session was attended by 144 members from the diverse TAWLA membership including lawyers, public and private practitioners, corporate secretaries, judges, academics, commissioners and magistrates and ten TAWLA staff who are not members.

All members who participated were accredited with two Continuing Legal Education (CLE) points from TLS.

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## CHAPTER FOUR:

# STRENGTHENED TAWLA CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY

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### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter is going to highlight activities implemented under Strategic Objective Three of the TAWLA Strategic Plan (2020/2021–2024/2025) which provides for the ‘Strengthened TAWLA capacity for sustainable service delivery’.

### 4.1 Resource Mobilisation

In 2021 TAWLA continued to mobilise resources for the implementation of the organisation’s operations. The organisation continued to strengthen her relationship with existing development partners and forging new partnerships. In 2021, TAWLA had an opportunity to sign new contracts with LSF and PACT Tanzania to implement HATI YANGU MAISHA YANGU and Contribute to Improving Inheritance Laws in Tanzania projects respectively.

#### 4.1.1 Collection of membership subscription fees

TAWLA continued to mobilise resources through membership and subscription fees. A sum of TZS 14,970,000/= was collected in the year 2021 which is 78% of the entire membership fees.

#### 4.1.2 Social benefit scheme

During this reporting period, TAWLA was coordinating a Social Benefit Scheme to its members aiming at assisting subscribed members in the event of death of a subscribed member or her immediate family members (parents, spouse and or children). However, the scheme has not been able to attract the entire membership and for that reason the organisation is exploring alternative approaches to cater for all members.

### 4.1.3 Fundraising

On 3 December 2021, TAWLA held a Fundraising Dinner Gala at Serena Hotel in Dar es Salaam, which aimed at raising funds to finish and furnish the semi-finished TAWLA building in Dodoma Region. The fundraising event was attended by His Excellency Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania who was the Guest of Honour. TAWLA recorded pledges of TZS 51,500,000/= to be collected by February 2022.



- ▶ TAWLA's Fundraising Dinner Gala which aimed at raising funds to finish and furnish the already acquired semi-finished building in Dodoma Region

## 4.2 TAWLA Governance Structure and Quality Assurance

TAWLA governance structure is composed of seven members of Board of Directors including the Chairperson (Lulu Ngw'anakilala), Honorary Treasurer (Stella Rweikiza) and Board Members (Flaviana Charles, Mariam Mangula, Happiness Mchaki, Mariam Mvano and Rose Manumba).

In 2021, TAWLA held four Quarterly Board Meetings aimed at monitoring organisation operations as well as reviewing programmes and financial reports as well as approving a budget for the year 2021. The quarterly meetings are also used to check organisation relationships with the government and donors to ensure the relationships remain healthy.

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### 4.3. Staff Competency and Performance

It should be noted that, a successful TAWLA is a result of competent and committed staff hence the need to conduct several internal and external capacity building trainings to strengthen TAWLA'S staff capacity for sustainable service delivery.

#### 4.3.1 Capacity building sessions

##### (a) Internal capacity building training

In 2021, seven internal capacity building trainings focusing on different topics were conducted. Some sessions focused on creating a sustainable internal operation procedure and some focused on individual career development. These trainings were on:

- I > Procurement policy and procedure
- II > Financial management and compliance
- III > Organisation code of conduct
- IV > MEAL issues and formalization of new TAWLA strategic plan
- V > Inner purpose and individual development plan
- VI > Internal communication system
- VII > TAWLA staff retreat.

These trainings aimed at; establishing proper documentation of purchases; creating compliance to procurement policy and procedures; strengthening work relationships and conflict mitigation; staff adherence to organisation rules and regulations, career development and resource mobilisation. As a result, TAWLA has experienced tremendous changes in its internal operations.

### (b) External capacity building training

In 2021, seven internal capacity building trainings focusing on different topics were conducted. Some sessions focused on creating a sustainable internal operation procedure and some focused on individual career development. These trainings were on:

- I > The Comprehensive Practical IPSAS Training
- II > Annual tax updates training

These trainings resulted in increased performance of members of staff in the finance department.





## 4.4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

During the reporting period the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning unit successfully updated the legal aid and programme database and reporting tools for the purpose of tracking and keeping records of on-going operations and project activities.

Monitoring and evaluation visits were conducted and lessons were generated to accommodate necessary adjustments in programming. The unit continued to offer support for staff familiarisation with developed reporting tools.

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- This is a courtesy of TAWLA and other stakeholders who together hosted a Women Land Rights Conference in Moshi, Kilimanjaro.



## CHAPTER FIVE

# KEY ACHIEVEMENTS, SUCCESS STORIES, LESSONS LEARNT, WAY FORWARD, CHALLENGES AND CONCLUSION

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### 5.1 Key Achievements

- I > Successfully organised and held fund raising dinner gala to finish and furnish TAWLA Dodoma House where a total of TZS 51,500,000/= was pledged.
- II > TAWLA was recognised as a key player and champion for women rights by the European Union.
- III > Two grants were secured from two TAWLA partners who are PACT Tanzania and LSF in 2021.
- IV > Collection of the sum of TZS 14,970,000/= as membership subscription fees.
- V > Facilitation of the gender sensitive land regularisation process at Vilabwa and Kisangire at Kisarawe.
- VI > TAWLA continued to be recognised as a commendable women rights organisation in the country with the necessary skills and knowledge in the area of women and children rights. To substantiate this, in the year 2021, TAWLA was invited to file submissions as amicus Curiae in a case before the African Court on Human and People's Rights on an ongoing application before the court on the right to education.

- VII** > TAWLA visibility, relevance and legitimacy of its work continued to gain support from the target groups and the public at large. TAWLA was recognised as the distinguished CSO with outstanding contribution to the National Development in Protection of Women and Access to Justice during the seventh anniversary of the Human Rights Defenders Day 2021.
- VIII** > For the first time, the long advocacy journey in relation to the Road Safety Act amendments bore fruits where the Bill to amend the RTA was read for the first time in Parliament. This was a result of the efforts of the Parliamentary Network and the Road Safety Coalition under the coordination of TAWLA.

## 5.2 Lessons Learnt

- I** > GBV incidents including sexual and physical assault to women and children continue to be a challenge which requires collective efforts of policy makers, law enforcement machinery, CSO's and community members in addressing the challenge.
- II** > Policy makers are yet to acknowledge the urgent need of having a comprehensive law on GBV. Thus, TAWLA and other stakeholders should continue to innovatively advocate for the enactment of a comprehensive GBV specific law.
- III** > Partnership and collaboration with other key stakeholders including the government and its institutions is key for smooth implementation of rights based programmes.
- IV** > TAWLA has learnt that gender mainstreaming is a promising strategy to ensure equality in Tanzania. However, the 50/50 language towards gender equality has, in some context pushed men who are gatekeepers away from the discussion table.



## 5.3 Way Forward

- I ➤ Continue with implementation of legal aid and other programmes as per the approved annual operational plan.
- II ➤ Continue with fundraising efforts for the organisation programmes and growth.
- III ➤ Continue with implementation of programmes contributing to TAWLA Strategic Plan 2020-2025.
- IV ➤ Continue to innovate strategies to facilitate dialogues and advocacy interventions which include men aiming to achieve gender equality for sustainable development.

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## 5.4 Challenges

During the reporting period these challenges were encountered:

- I ➤ TAWLA's operations continued to feel the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic. During the reporting period, adjustments on working schedules and work-plans, were made to deal with the situation. However, the organisation created a business continuity plan with mechanisms to ensure organisation operations are not greatly affected.
- II ➤ Reluctance of some beneficiaries of our services to adopt new ways of operations to curb the spread of the COVID 19 pandemic has also remained a challenge in the year 2021. Use of personal protective equipment's (PPE) such as masks, physical distancing and the use of virtual platforms have not been welcomed by some stakeholders. In response, TAWLA prepared a hygiene guideline with mandatory requirements to guide implementation of its activities.

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- III > The core principle of 'Do no harm' in designing and implementation of TAWLA's programmes was also espoused during the period.

## 5.5 Conclusion

Going through this report for the year 2021, specific milestones were recorded, challenges encountered and how the organisation responded to the challenges were narrated. Lessons to inform the future and way forward were also highlighted.

It is from this background that TAWLA wishes to appreciate the support provided by different stakeholders including development partners, United Republic Tanzania (URT) Government and its agencies, the Board of Directors, members, staff, and beneficiaries who in one way or the other supported the achievements we celebrate today.





REPORT BY THOSE  
CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE  
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2021



## ORGANIZATION'S INFORMATION

### PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ACTIVITIES

Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA)  
Plot No. 31, TAWLA House  
Ilala, Amana  
P.O. Box 9460  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

### BANKERS

Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Limited,  
NIC Life House Branch  
P.O. Box 9011  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

National Bank of Commerce Limited  
Corporate Branch  
P.O. Box 9062  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

TIB Corporate Bank Limited  
P.O. Box 9102, Dar es Salaam  
Branch: Samora

CRDB Bank PLC  
P.O. Box 29410, Dar es Salaam  
Branch: Holland

Bank of Africa  
P.O. Box 3054, Dar es Salaam  
Branch: Ilala

### TAWLA CHAIRPERSON

Lulu Ng'wanakilala  
P. O. Box 9460  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

**TAWLA  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Tike Mwambipile  
P. O. Box 9460  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

**AUDITORS**

Auditax International,  
PPF Tower, 7th Floor Garden Avenue  
/Ohio Street  
P. O. Box 77949,  
Dar es Salaam,  
Tanzania.

**DONORS**

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686 Old Bagamoyo Road  
P.O. Box 9130, Dar es Salaam  
Tanzania

The Foundation for Civil Society  
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Ada Estate Plot No. 154 P. O. Box 7192  
Dar es salaam, Tanzania

Equality Now Africa  
PO Box 201800202  
Nairobi, Kenya.  
Phone: +254-20-271-9913/9832  
Fax: +254-20-271-9868

Global Road Safety Partnership  
International Federation of Red Cross  
and Red Crescent Societies  
Tel. +1 (503) 392 4452  
Mob. +1 (971) 325 8381

## DONORS

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Nyati Road, Bima Street  
Dar es Salaam.

WE EFFECT  
Lower Kabete / Ngecha Road  
P. O. Box 45767-00100  
Nairobi, Kenya

International Institute for Environment and Development  
(IIED)  
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London WC1X 8NH, UK  
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International Development Law Organization (IDLO)  
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Viale Vaticano, 106  
00165 Rome, Italy  
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Oxfam Republic of Ireland  
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Registered Office: 115 North Street, Belfast, BT1 1ND  
Anonymous Donor  
1441 Broadway, Suite 1600  
New York, NY10018  
TEL:212-933-9788, MOB: 917-806-9200

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AGM</b>	Annual General Meeting
<b>CAMMAC</b>	Coalition to Address Maternal Mortality and Morbidity due to Unsafe Abortion and its Complications.
<b>CEDAW</b>	Committee on the elimination of Discrimination Against Women
<b>CLE</b>	Continuing Legal Education
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Societies Organizations
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>IEC/BCC</b>	Information, Education and Communication/ Behavioural Change Communication
<b>IIED</b>	International Institute for Environment & Development
<b>IWD</b>	International Women Day
<b>LSF</b>	Legal Service Facility
<b>LSN</b>	Legal Support Network
<b>RTA</b>	Road Traffic Act
<b>SIDA</b>	Swedish International Cooperation Agency
<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual Reproductive Health Rights
<b>TAHECAP</b>	Tanzania Healthcare and Carrier Awareness Program
<b>TAWLA</b>	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
<b>TLS</b>	Tanganyika Law Society
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Board of Directors submits their report and the audited financial statements of Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (“TAWLA” or “Organization”) for the year ended 31 December 2021 which shows the state of the affairs of the Organization.

## 2. BACKGROUND

The Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) is an NGO that was founded in 1989 and officially registered in 1990 under the Society Act Cap 337 R. E. 2002. Thereafter complied under NGO Act of 2002 on July 2019. The founding members comprised a group of professional women lawyers who felt the need for an organization that could promote an environment guaranteeing equal rights and access to justice by all, through focusing on vulnerable and marginalized groups, especially women and children. TAWLA members also recognized the need for women lawyers to foster mutual support for each other in professional advancement and social responsibility.

TAWLA has its head quarter in Dar es Salaam at Plot 31, Ilala Amana Street, and branch offices at Arusha, Tanga, Mwanza and Dodoma. As a way of expanding its outreach TAWLA also networks with other legal aid providers as well as working with paralegals that have been established by TAWLA to enable poor women and children to access legal aid services in the regions where TAWLA does not have branch offices. Currently, TAWLA has over 366 members, who include women lawyers from diverse backgrounds such as state attorneys, private advocates, judges, magistrates, corporate Boards, academics, and legal advisors in both the public and the private sector.

### Mission Statement

To collaborate with relevant Stakeholders in creating a conducive legal environment, providing diverse platforms on sectoral reform and access to justice through legal aid services, advocacy, awareness raising, strategic litigation, research and publications on issues affecting Women and Children.

## Vision Statement

To have a Society that respects, upholds the rights, enhances the responsibility and empowers Women

TAWLA's present activities include: -

- (a) To advocate for gender equality and the promotion of human dignity and gender justice
- (b) To promote a constitutional order and the rule of law
- (c) To reduce poverty through provision legal aid and awareness rising to women and children

## 3. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

TAWLA was formed primarily as a guild for women lawyers in Tanzania geared to promote professionalism of the membership and cause to advance legal and constitutional rights of women. The aims and objectives of the organization is;

- (a) to advocate for gender equality,
- (b) to promote human dignity and gender justice through policy, legal and institutional reforms,
- (c) to foster community action, and
- (d) to actively engage with media

## 4. PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR

The Statement of Financial Performance shows a deficit of TZS 19,856,533 generated for the year ended 31 December 2021, (2020: surplus of 10,352,057). TAWLA spent funds amounting to TZS 4,908,949,627 for the year ended 2021 (2020: TZS 2,543,633,735) to undertake various activities as detailed out in part 4.1 below. The detailed financial performance of the Organisation, during the year is set out on page 16 of these financial statements.

#### 4.1 Main achievements and developments for the year include:

We made this happen in 2021, TAWLA has been achieving through the support of our members, development partners and society. The following were notable milestone achievements during the year ended 31 December 2021:

- I > Successfully organized and held Fund raising gala to finish and furnish TAWLA Dodoma House
- II > European Union (EU) delegation in Tanzania welcomed TAWLA to a press conference during commemoration of 2021 IWD to announce TAWLA appreciation to the delegation to the public and EU recognizes TAWLA as key player in women rights and human rights actors.
- III > TAWLA managed to mobilize the existing members through various strategies including phone calls, WhatsApp messages and normal text messages.
- IV > TAWLA's interventions to communities continued to have replicative effect and indirectly affect other social spheres positively. Example in Kisarawe women land rights programs including community awareness sessions helped male members of communities to do away with negative social norms affecting women. TAWLA keeps growing as a commendable women right's organization in the country.
- V > TAWLA visibility, relevance and legitimacy of its work continued to gain support from the target groups and public at large, TAWLA was recognized as the distinguished CSO with outstanding contribution to the National Development in Protection of Women and Access to Justice during the 7th Anniversary of the Human Rights Defenders Day 2021.

- VI ➤ Increased collaboration with other women's rights organizations (WROs) and other human rights organizations.
- VII ➤ The Bill to amend the RTA was read for the first time at the Parliament in June 2021, this has been contributed by the efforts played by the Parliamentary Network and the Coalition under the Coordination of TAWLA

#### 4.2 Main challenges and support requested from others:

- I ➤ Delay in receiving subscription fees: There has been delay in payment of membership subscription fees by Members despite several reminders. Fees payment is expected to be received not later than early February. However, most payments are received in Annual General Meeting, even though Members are urged to pay their fees on time. To foster adherence to early payments, a proposal will be presented before Members that there be an official deadline for obtaining the subscription fee.
- II ➤ Inadequate financial resources to support activities on member's mobilization; however, the organization has continued to mobilize resources to ensure activities related to member's mobilization were implemented.
- III ➤ COVID 19 was a challenge in the implementation of TAWLA activities amidst government call for citizens to continue with daily routine. TAWLA prepared a plan on how to manage its operations during the period.
- IV ➤ Bureaucracy on part of government staff in issuance of permits to conduct/implement projects.

### 4.3 Lessons learnt

- I > TAWLA and development partners can only be effective if we target our capacity development strategies at the right-holder and the duty-bearer simultaneously.
- II > Online platforms continue to support the execution of Organizational activities while lowering operating costs.
- III > Gender and Human Rights Based Approaches (HRBA) are key in addressing Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) as NCD's affects women more than men. New program on health diet and physical activities with gender and HRBA components call is an opportunity for the organization to continue venturing on matters of public health.
- IV > GBV occurrences, such as sexual and physical assault on women and children, have remained a concern that requires the combined efforts of policymakers, law enforcement, CSOs, and community members to solve. Policymakers have yet to recognize the critical need for a comprehensive GBV law. As a result, TAWLA and other stakeholders should continue to fight for comprehensive legislation in novel ways.
- V > Collaboration with different actors in the sector of human rights and women rights continued to be a useful by strengthening voices of actors in different advocacy interventions.
- VI > The southern zone needs an intervention to advance women's rights in access and ownership of land and governance

## 5. TAWLA FUTURE PROSPECTS

TAWLA implementing a 5-year strategic plan 2021 -2025, focusing much on TAWLA mandate as per its registration, aim and purpose. These include strengthening members' engagement in TAWLA activities for effective delivery of the vision, to advance gender equity through programs that promote accountability, progressive laws, transparency and access to justice at Zonal, National and international level, strengthen TAWLA's brand and its visibility through a wide Membership base, high impact services, effective communication, technical networks and strategic partnerships with relevant Stakeholders on a steady growth and building the capacity of TAWLA for sustainable services delivery.

## 6. GOING CONCERN

The Board of Directors members are satisfied that TAWLA has the resources to continue in operations for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, they have confirmed that they are not aware of any material uncertainties that may lead to any significant doubt upon TAWLA ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

## 7. SOLVENCY

The Board confirms that applicable accounting standards have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Board has reasonable expectation that the Organization has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The financial position of the Organisation as at 31 December 2021 is set out on page 17 of these financial statements.

## 8. BUDGETS

Detailed annual budgets are prepared by the management for review by the TAWLA Finance and Administration Committee and the Board.



## 9. BOARD MEMBERS

### i. Board of Directors Members

The names of the members who served during the period and up to the date of this report are as follows;



**Name** Ms. Lulu Ng'wanakilala  
**Title** Chairperson  
**Age** 47

**Appointed Date:** 20th June 2020

**Qualifications:** Lawyer/Advocate



**Name** Ms. Happiness W. Mchaki  
**Title** Member  
**Age** 44

**Appointed Date:** 25th May 2018

**Qualifications:** Lawyer/Advocate



**Name** Ms. Stella Rweikiza  
**Title** Treasurer  
**Age** 54

**Appointed Date:** 20th June 2020

**Qualifications:** CPA(T)/Advocate



**Name** Ms. Flaviana Charles  
**Title** Member  
**Age** 44

**Appointed Date:** 20th June 2020

**Qualifications:** Lawyer/Advocate



**Name** Ms. Mariam Mungula  
**Title** Member  
**Age** 46

**Appointed Date:** 20th June 2020

**Qualifications:** Lawyer/Advocate



**Name** Ms. Rose Manumba  
**Title** Member  
**Age** 31

**Appointed Date:** 20th June 2020

**Qualifications:** Lawyer/Advocate



**Name** Ms. Mariam Mvano  
**Title** Member  
**Age** 46

**Appointed Date:** 25th May 2018

**Qualifications:** Lawyer/Advocate

## Duties

The members of the Board of Directors are committed to the principles of good governance and recognize the need to conduct the business in accordance with generally accepted best practice. In so doing the members of the Board of Directors therefore confirm that:

- The Board of Directors met regularly as specified by the TAWLA Constitution.
- They retain full and effective control over the Organization and monitor management through TAWLA staff led by the Executive Director.
- The positions of Chairperson and Executive Director are held by different people.
- The Board of Directors accepts and exercises responsibility for strategic and policy decisions, the approval of budgets and the monitoring of performance; and
- They bring skills and experience from their own spheres of business to complement the professional experience and skills of the management team.

In the year under review, the Board of Directors held 4 quarterly meetings.

## ii. Finance and Administration Committee

The Finance and Administration Committee of the Board of Directors and its mandate and composition is mentioned in the TAWLA Financial policy and procedure. The committee is responsible:

- To discuss all financial and administration matters of TAWLA before they are brought to the full board.
- Review on the financial quarterly reports before they are brought to the full council.

- Discuss and advice on TAWLA strategic plan and budget before it is tabled to the Board of Directors.
- To review the audit report and management replies before they are shared with the Board of Directors.
- To discuss and review the annual work plan and Budget of the organization and present to Board of Directors for approval
- To advise in setting of set financial policies in financial regulations manual, repealing, and making amendments where required

Currently the members who served the association during the year under review were:

Name	Title	Qualification	Age
Ms. Stella Rweikiza	Chairperson	CPA(T)/Advocate	54
Ms. Flaviana Charles	Member	Lawyer/Advocate	44
Ms. Mariam Mvano	Member	Lawyer/Advocate	46

The Head of Finance and Administration is an ex-official member and sits in this committee as a secretary

### iii. Program and Fundraising Committee

TAWLA Constitution under Article 8.3.1 (l) mandated the Chairperson of the Board of Directors to form Committees where necessary assist the Board in implementation of its duties.

The Committee appointed will have mandate to issue directives, guidance, and advice to TAWLA Management in its own capacity where this seems appropriate and inform the full Board at a later stage. Currently, the Director members that sit in this committee are.

Name	Title	Qualification	Age
Ms. Happiness W. Mchaki	Chairperson	Lawyer/Advocate	44
Ms. Mariam Mungula	Member	Lawyer/Advocate	46
Ms. Rose Manumba	Member	Lawyer/Advocate	31

The Head of programs is an ex-official member and sits in this committee as a secretary.

#### iv. Membership Affairs Committee

This Committee was formed by the Annual General Meeting in 2012, to handle membership affairs. It is led by a member and comprises of some Director members, ordinary members and TAWLA staff. The current Committee composition is:

S/N	Name	Title
1	MS Aisha Sinda	Chairperson
2	Ms Martha Maeda	Member
3	Ms Patricia Chenga	Member
4	Ms Gigi Maajar	Member
5	Ms Mariam Mungula	Member

Membership Affairs Officer from Secretariat is serving a secretary of the Committee

## **10. BOARD MEMBERS' INTEREST IN THE ORGANIZATION**

The Board Members do not have any ownership interest in the Organization.

## **11. ORGANIZATION MEMBERS' REMUNERATION**

The organization Members are not paid any remuneration by the Organization.

## **12. MANAGEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION**

Management of the Organization comprised of the Secretariat which is headed by the Executive Director. The Executive Director is assisted by the Head of Programs and Head of Finance and Administration. According to Organogram, the following are its departments: -

- i. Programs Department.
- ii. Finance & Administration Department.

All departments are headed by departmental heads. The heads of departments report to the Executive Director.

There is a Procurement Committee as provided for in the TAWLA Procurement Manual (2.2) which deals with all procurement issues that involve tendering procedures, from advertisement, receiving quotations, compiling, analyzing and selection. A procurement report is written which details and supports the process. The leadership of this committee is under the secretary who is a procurement officer.

### **13. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL**

The Board of Directors accepts final responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems of the Organization. It is the task of management to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control systems are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding:

- The effectiveness and efficiency of operations.
- The safeguarding of the Organizations assets.
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- The reliability of accounting records.
- Business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions; and
- Responsible behaviours towards all stakeholders.

The efficiency of any internal control system is dependent on the strict observance of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff. Whilst no system, of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses, the Organization's system is designed to provide the Board of Directors with reasonable assurance that the procedures in place are operating effectively. The Board of Directors assessed the internal control systems throughout the financial year ended 31 December 2021 and is of the opinion that they met accepted criteria.

### **14. DELEGATION**

The overall objectives of the Organization are agreed by the Board, which delegates the day-to-day operations to management for execution. There is a clear Organisation structure, detailing the lines of authority.



## **15. COMPETENCE**

Staff skills are maintained both by a formal recruitment process and a performance appraisal system which identifies training needs. Also, necessary training both in house and externally, helps to consolidate existing staff skills and competencies.

## **16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN**

During the year, TAWLA and its employees contributed to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), which is a statutory defined contribution plan, on monthly basis, under the NSSF Act. The Organization's contributions to the defined contribution plan are charged to the statement of income and expenditure in the year to which they relate. The Organization has no other obligations to pay post-employment benefits.

The number of employees for the Organization during the year were 26. (2020:23). this excludes volunteers and staff under temporary contracts.

## **17. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES**

The relationship between management and employees was reasonably good. There were no unresolved complaints received by management from employees.

## **18. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE**

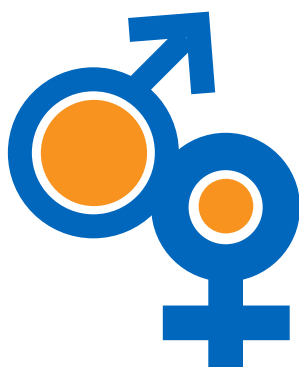
Staff welfare is covered under the terms and conditions of employment that outline various benefits and policies governing employment.

## **19. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

The Organisation has not recruited any persons with disabilities. However, it is the policy of the Organisation not to discriminate against persons with disability in recruitment.

## 20. GENDER PARITY

The Organization is an equal opportunity employer. It gives equal access to employment opportunities and ensures that the best available person is appointed to any given position free from discrimination of any kind and without regard to factors like gender, marital status, ethnicity, religion, and disability which does not impair ability to discharge duties. The Organization had the following distribution of employees by gender:



GENDER	2021	2020
Male	11	11
Female	15	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>

## 21. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

TAWLA will continue to implement a 5-year strategic plan 2021 -2025, focusing much on TAWLA mandate as per its registration, aim and purpose. These include strengthening members' engagement in TAWLA activities for effective delivery of the vision, to advance gender equity through programs that promote accountability, progressive laws, transparency and access to justice at Zonal, National and international level, strengthen TAWLA's brand and its visibility through a wide Membership base, high impact services, effective communication, technical networks and strategic partnerships with relevant Stakeholders on a steady growth and building the capacity of TAWLA for sustainable services delivery.

## 22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties are disclosed in Note 21 to the financial statements.

## 23. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no events after the reporting period which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements

The Organization participates actively in community activities and development programs throughout the country. Areas being given priority by the Organization are human rights and legal aid and advocacy.

## 24. AUDITORS

Auditax International was re-appointed to audit TAWLA's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 and have expressed their willingness to continue in office and are eligible for re-appointment.

By Order of the Board



Lulu Ngw'anakilala  
Board Chairperson  
Date: 06th April, 2022



Tike Mwambipile  
Executive Director  
Date: 06th April, 2022

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

TAWLA Board of Directors, through TAWLA management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements for each financial year, which presents a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Organization at the end of each financial year and of its operating results for that year. The Board of Directors is also responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Organization. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Organization, and for taking reasonable steps in the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors accept responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Public Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the requirements of Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) Act No. 24 R.E2002.

The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements present a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Organization and of its operating results. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of the financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial controls.

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



Lulu Ngw'anakilala  
Board Chairperson

**Date: 06th April, 2022**



Tike Mwambipile  
Executive Director

**Date: 06th April, 2022**

## **ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

### **DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE**

The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) according to the power conferred under the Auditors and Accountants (Registration) Cap. 286 R. E. 2002, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995, requires financial statements to be accompanied with a declaration issued by the Head of Finance/Accounting responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the entity concerned.

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist Tanzania Women Lawyers Association and Management to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an entity showing true and fair view of the entity position and performance in accordance with International Public Accounting Standards and the requirements of NGO Act No. 24 of 2002. Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Board of directors as under Statement of Directors' Responsibility on the earlier page.

I, **Silasi Nyumba** being the Head of Finance and Administration of Tanzania Women Lawyers Association here by acknowledges my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2020 have been prepared in compliance with International Public Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and NGO Act No. 24 of 2002

I thus confirm that the financial statements present a true and fair view position of the Tanzania Women Lawyers Association on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.



ACP No. 3887

**CPA Silasi Nyumba**

Head of Finance and Administration

**Date: 06th April, 2022**





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www.auditaxinternational.co.tz

## **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Tanzania Women Lawyers Association Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Tanzania Women Lawyers Association, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement, statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts of the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other relevant information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the entity as of 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

### **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 entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Tanzania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The basis for our opinion is detailed on the following paragraph.

## Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. There were no key audit matters to report during the year ended 31 December 2021.

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IPSA'Ss, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (Continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity'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 management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

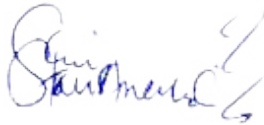
## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Non-Governmental Organisation Act, 2002 to be kept by the Entity have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the NGO Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Straton Makundi.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Straton Makundi', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Auditax International  
Certified Public Accountants  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Signed by: **Straton Makundi (CPA-PP-FCCA)**  
Registration No. ACPA 1747

Date: 08th April, 2022

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	31 Dec 2021 TZS	31 Dec 2020 TZS
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Other income	6	51,993,752	25,350,468
Revenue from non-exchange transaction	7	4,837,099,342	2,528,635,323
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>4,889,093,094</b>	<b>2,553,985,791</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Project Expenses	8	3,294,257,509	1,736,949,669
Administration Expenses	9	1,614,692,118	806,684,066
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>4,908,949,627</b>	<b>2,543,633,735</b>
<b>Surplus/Deficit for the year</b>		<b>(19,856,533)</b>	<b>10,352,056</b>
<b>Total net income</b>		<b>(19,856,533)</b>	<b>10,352,056</b>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Director

For issue on **05th, April** 2022 and were signed on their behalf by:



Lulu Ngw'anakilala  
Board Chairperson



Tike Mwambipile  
Executive Director

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Notes	31 Dec 2021 TZS	31 Dec 2020 TZS
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current Assets</b>			
Property and equipment	12	577,079,989	458,458,231
Intangible assets	13	1,126,400	1,408,000
		<b>578,206,389</b>	<b>459,866,231</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Subscription and other receivables	10	151,103,813	173,256,474
Cash and bank balances	14	457,772,826	1,135,249,863
		<b>608,876,639</b>	<b>1,308,506,337</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,187,083,028</b>	<b>1,768,372,567</b>
<b>Reserve and current liabilities</b>			
Creditors and accrued expenses	15	27,347,320	23,197,200
Deferred revenue grant	11	569,413,744	1,277,680,776
		<b>596,761,064</b>	<b>1,300,877,976</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred capital grant	19	146,340,157	3,656,250
Total Liabilities		<b>743,101,221</b>	<b>1,304,534,226</b>
<b>NET ASSET</b>		<b>443,981,807</b>	<b>463,838,341</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS</b>			
Revaluation reserve		494,982,914	494,982,914
Accumulated Fund		(51,001,107)	(31,144,573)
<b>Total Accumulated Fund</b>		<b>443,981,807</b>	<b>463,838,341</b>

The notes on pages 20 to 49 are an integral part of these financial statements.

These Financial Statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on **05th, April** 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



Lulu Ngw'anakilala  
Board Chairperson



Tike Mwambipile  
Executive Director



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

	Accumulated Fund	Revaluation reserves	Total reserves
As of 1 January 2020,	(41,496,631)	97,438,859	55,942,228
Surplus for the year	10,352,057	-	10,352,057
Release of deferred capital grant	-	397,544,055	397,544,055
<b>As of 31 December 2020,</b>	<b>(31,144,574)</b>	<b>494,982,914</b>	<b>463,838,340</b>
As of 1 January 2021,	(31,144,574)	494,982,914	463,838,340
Deficit for the year	(19,856,533)	-	(19,856,533)
<b>As of 31 December 2021,</b>	<b>(51,001,107)</b>	<b>494,982,914</b>	<b>443,981,817</b>

The notes on pages 20 to 49 are an integral part of these financial statements.

These Financial Statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on .....**05th, April**.....2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



Lulu Ngw'anakilala  
Board Chairperson  
Date: 06th April, 2022



Tike Mwambipile  
Executive Director  
Date: 06th April, 2022


**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	31 Dec 2021 TZS	31 Dec 2020 TZS
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Deficit for the year	(19,856,533)	10,352,057
<b>Adjustments for non-cash expenses</b>		
Depreciation of fixed assets	108,055,690	37,410,100
Amortization of intangible assets	281,600	352,000
Loss on disposal	4,265,056	
<b>Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities</b>		
Increase in receivables	22,152,662	(152,928,924)
Increase/(decrease) in payables & provisions	4,150,113	(8,001,500)
Decrease / Increase in deferred revenue grant	(708,267,036)	850,977,313
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(589,218,443)	738,161,046
Acquisition of property and equipment	(231,730,504)	(42,580,000)
Proceed on fixed assets	788,000	
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	(230,942,504)	(42,580,000)
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Retained funds and equity	-	397,544,055
Increase in deferred Asset capital grant	142,683,907	(393,887,805)
<b>Net Cash used in Financing</b>	142,683,907	3,656,250
<b>Net (decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	(677,477,040)	699,237,296
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	1,135,249,865	436,012,569
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year	457,772,826	1,135,249,865

The notes on pages 20 to 49 are an integral part of these financial statements.  
These Financial Statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on .....**05th, April**.....2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



Lulu Ngw'anakilala  
Board Chairperson  
**Date: 06th April, 2022**



Tike Mwambipile  
Executive Director  
**Date: 06th April, 2022**

**STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Original budget	Adjustment	Final budget	Actual amount on accrual basis	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Explanation for Material Variations
	[A]	[B]	[C=A-B]	[D]		[C-D]	
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	
Receipts	5,183,250,000	0	5,183,250,000	4,889,093,094	4,038,142,152	294,156,905.55	(A)
Payments							
Programs related costs	3,609,859,907	0	3,609,859,907	3,294,257,509	3,294,257,509	315,602,398	(B)
Administration costs	1,573,390,093	0	1,573,390,093	1,614,692,118	1,475,786,992	(41,302,025)	(C)
				4,908,949,627	4,770,044,501		
Operating surplus/(deficit)				(19,856,533)			

## RECONCILIATION OF ADJUSTMENTS FOR ACCRUED AMOUNT AND NON -CASH

**TZS**

Revenue from non-exchange transactions	4,758,020,547
Other income	131,072,548
Decrease in deferred income	(708,267,036)
Decrease in deferred capital grants	(142,683,907)
<b>Actual Cash Received during the year</b>	<b>4,038,142,152</b>
Administration costs	1,614,692,117
Decrease in prepayment	(22,152,662)
Adj. Depreciation, Amortization, and loss on disposal	(112,602,347)
Increase in payables	(4,150,116)
<b>Actual Cash Spent during the year</b>	<b>1,475,786,992</b>

## **ORIGINAL AND FINAL APPROVED BUDGET AND COMPOSITION OF ACTUAL AND BUDGET AMOUNTS**

TAWLA's budget is prepared on a commitment basis and the financial statements on an accrual basis and cover the period of 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021 as the financial statements. The budget was approved by the Board on 26th November 2020. In the Statement of Financial Performance, expenses are classified based on the function of expenses, whereas in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts, expenditures are classified by nature.

The nature elaborated in TAWLA Strategic Plan (2021–2025). The amount in the financial statement were recast from the accrual basis and reclassified by presentation to be made on the cash basis. The budget amounts and the financial statement amounts are prepared on a different basis. The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts above is prepared on the same basis as the budget. Explanation on the deviations is presented on the notes below.

### **Explanation for Material Variations**

#### **Note A:**

The organization didn't manage to get all resources as expected during the period due to Covid-19 and it the first year for implementation of New Strategic Plan.

#### **Note B:**

During the year, TAWLA managed to conduct Fundraising GALA that leads to an increase in collection of funds compared to budget and secured support from Private Sector, individual and Government Institution to support a specific event. Such as International Day of Rural Women conducted in Moshi.



**Note C**

Resource acquired during the period under review, most was to support component number 1 of the strategic objective which to advance gender equity through programs that promote accountability, progressive laws, transparency and access to justice at Zonal, National and International Level. This is a core business of the organization and it was the first year of implementation of new Strategic Plan. However, underspending was due to challenge of Covid 19 which limit accommodation of large participants as well as restriction in travel. Most of the activities were conducted through online (Zoom) and where necessary few numbers of participants were invited.

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

### **1. ORGANISATION INFORMATION**

The Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) is an NGO that was founded in 1989 and officially registered in 1990 under the Society Act Cap 337 R. E. 2002. Thereafter complied under NGO Act of 2002 on July 2019. The founding members comprised a group of professional women lawyers who felt the need for an organization that could promote an environment guaranteeing equal rights and access to justice by all, through focusing on vulnerable and marginalized groups, especially women and children. TAWLA members also recognized the need for women lawyers to foster mutual support for each other in professional advancement and social responsibility.

### **2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### **(a) Basis of preparation and statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as a measurement basis and in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accrual basis of accounting has been applied as required under IPSAS and presentation of Financial Statement is in Tanzanian Shillings (TZS), except where otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the TAWLA's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

This is the first year of adoption of IPSAS by the TAWLA. This is a change in policy as TAWLA was using IFRS before. The impact of migrating to IPSAS are;

- I > The capital grant has now been recognised as per IPSAS 23 and not as per IAS 20.
- II > Comparable information has been included because the Organisation was using accrual basis framework i.e., International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

## **(b) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures**

### **(i) New standards adopted by the Organisation**

In the current year, the Organisation applied all relevant International Public Sectors Accounting Standards (IPSASs) issued by the International Public Sectors Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) that are mandatory effective for accounting periods that begin on 1 January 2021.

### **(ii) New standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the organization**

## **IPSAS 42, Social Benefit**

The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits as defined in this Standard. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:

- (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity.
- (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and

### **(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position, and cash flows.**

To accomplish that, this IPSAS establishes principles and requirements for:

- (a) Recognizing expenses and liabilities for social benefits;
- (b) Measuring expenses and liabilities for social benefits;
- (c) Presenting information about social benefits in the financial statements; and
- (d) Determining what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the social benefits provided by the reporting entity.

An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting shall apply this Standard in accounting for social benefits. This Standard applies to a transaction that meets the definition of a social benefit. This Standard does not apply to cash transfers that are accounted for in accordance with other Standards. The effective date of IPSAS 42 is January 1, 2022.

## **IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments**

The standards establish new requirements for classifying, recognizing and measuring financial instruments to replace those in IPSAS 29, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and is applicable for financial statements covering period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. This standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Organisation. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:

- Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held;

- Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and
- Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.

There are no other IPSASs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Authority.

#### **(d) Revenue from non-exchange transactions**

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with the donors are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the Organisation and can be measured reliably. Donors' grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Organisation will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Donors grants whose primary condition is that the Organisation should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as capital grants in the statement of financial position and transferred to surplus or deficit on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Other donors' grants are recognized as revenue over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Donors' grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Organisation with no future related costs are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period in which they become receivable.

## **(e) Capital grants**

The purchased of Fixed assets which possess certain condition from donor, the assets are amortized for the tenure of the project, the amortized cost are direct recognized in the statement of financial performance under note of non-exchange revenue, the same are recognized under expense/ project expenses.

## **(f) Equipment**

Property and equipment are tangible assets which the Organisation holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period. An item of property and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Organisation, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Also capitalize items that are intended by the entity to serve its business operations in the long term. This is the case for assets with the following characteristics:

- A minimum total cost per unit with an equivalent amount of USD 500 incl. VAT
- A probable useful life of at least one year and
- The ability to be used throughout the entire life of the asset.

Property and equipment are initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the Organisation. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised. The depreciation methods and useful lives of items of property and equipment have been assessed as follows:



Depreciation is computed on reducing balance method, at annual rates estimated to write off carrying values of the assets over their expected useful lives.

**The annual depreciation rates in use are:**

**Rate %**

Building	2.5%
Motor vehicles	25%
Furniture and fittings	12.5%
Office equipment	20%
Computers	37.5%
Library books	12.5%

During the year, the entity charged its depreciation rates as indicated above.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of property and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Impairment tests are performed on equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item of equipment is included in the Statement of Financial Performance when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item of equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

### **(g) Payables**

Payable under non-exchange transaction transactions represent grant awarded but not disbursed as at the end of the year

Account payable is made up of accrual which represent amount due to support services and/or materials received prior to the year end, but not paid for as at the statement of financial position date and liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied but have not been paid, invoiced or formal agreed with the suppliers respectively.

### **(h) Receivable from exchange transactions**

Receivable from exchange transactions comprises prepayment, advance to staff and excluding recoverable from partners and donors. Salaries and staff advance as at the end of reporting period are treated as receivable in the statement of financial position. Receivables are recognised when transactions arise and cancelled when payment is made. Receivable from exchange transactions is initial recognised at fair value and subsequent measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Organisation will not be able to collect all amount due according to the original terms of the receivables.

### **(i) Cash and cash equivalent**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash in bank, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank balances are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

### **(j) Leases**

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

### **(k) Deferred income**

These are grants received but meant for futuristic projects to be carried out by the Organisation. Deferred grant income is determined based on the contractual amounts received in advance.

### **(l) Deferred capital Grants**

Capital grants are differed based on the tenure of the project. At the end of the project, purchased assets may be retained by TAWLA or returned to Donor, in case the assets retained by TAWLA, at the end of the project, revaluation should be made to determine value/ cost of the assets were by applicable depreciation rate is applied based on TAWLA's policy.

All assets purchased through Donor's fund, should returned to donor under the following conditions.

- i. All equipment that has a per unit current fair value at the end of project \$ 5,000 or more
- ii. New or used supplies with an aggregate current fair value at the end of the project \$ 5,000 or more
- iii. Real or intangible property of any value.

## **(m) Disposal**

Gain or loss on disposal are determined by comparing the disposal precedes with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of financial performance.

## **(n) Employee benefit**

Retirement benefit obligations

The Organisation and all its employees contribute to the appropriate National Social Security Fund (the fund), which is a defined contribution scheme.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Organisation pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Organisation has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The Organisation's contributions to the defined contribution scheme are charged to the statement of financial performance in the period in which they fall due.

Retirement benefit obligations

Provisions are recognised when:

- The Organisation has a present obligation as a result of a past event.
- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- A reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. Where some or all the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

## **(o) Translation of foreign currencies**

### **i. Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Organisation operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Tanzania Shillings ("Shs") which is the Organisation's functional currency.

### **ii. Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective entity using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

### 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Organization's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

#### **Judgments**

In the process of applying the Organisation's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

#### **Operating lease commitments – Organisation as a lessee**

The Organisation has entered into lease agreements for office space. The Organisation has determined that it does not retain significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and so accounts for them as operating leases.

#### **Estimates and assumptions**

There are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.



## 4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Organisation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Organisation's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

### Market risk

The Organisation does not hold foreign currency balance that expose the entity into foreign exchange risk. Further the Organisation hold neither financial instruments nor bank loans and loans from related parties subject to price risk and cash flow, fair value and interest rate risk.

Respectively

### Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and short-term deposits with banks. The Organisation does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk.

The amount that best represents the Organisation's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2021 is made up as follows:

	<b>2021 TZS</b>	<b>2020 TZS</b>
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	151,103,813	173,256,474
Cash and bank balances	457,772,826	1,135,249,863
<b>Total</b>	<b>608,876,639</b>	<b>1,308,506,337</b>

### Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash balances, and the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The table below analyses the Organisation's financial liabilities. These financial liabilities will be settled within a period of one year from 31 December 2021. The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	<b>2021 TZS</b>	<b>2020 TZS</b>
Liabilities	743,101,214	1,304,534,226
	<b>743,101,2134</b>	<b>1,304,534,226</b>

### Financial instruments by category

Financial assets – cash at bank and at hand and receivables

#### Financial assets – cash at bank and at hand and receivables

Receivables from non-exchange transactions	151,103,812	173,256,474
Cash and bank balances	457,772,826	1,135,249,863
<b>Total</b>	<b>608,876,638</b>	<b>1,308,506,337</b>

#### Financial assets – cash at bank and at hand and receivables

Receivables from non-exchange transactions	569,413,744	1,277,680,779
Cash and bank balances	27,347,313	23,197,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>596,761,057</b>	<b>1,300,877,979</b>

## **Intangible assets**

The Organization's intangible assets include the value of computer software license. An intangible asset is recognized only when its cost can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the organization. Intangible assets are measured on recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method at a span of useful life of each respective asset. For software and packages, a span of 5 years since acquisition is provided as per Organization's policies.

## **Membership Receivables**

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Organization's established policy, procedures and control relating to membership credit risk management.

Membership contribution is established for all members based on their members number. The requirement for impairment is analysed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major members. Additionally, a large number of minor receivables is grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 2.11. The Organization does not hold collateral as security.

## 5. MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTION AND POLICY

Registered members in TAWLA are 390 in number (2020: 366). These are all Lawyers ranging from State Attorneys, Judges, Magistrates, Advocates, in house counsel and legal practitioners in any other establishments whose credentials are acceptable to TAWLA membership requirements. Membership is on voluntary basis and each member applies individually.

De-registration of members is the mandate of the Annual General Meeting so as not to have a number of inactive members being counted for. A list of unavailable and non-reachable members may be tabled before the AGM with a motion to de-register them.

The fees are paid annually as a subscription pay TZS 50,000 per calendar year. Members are also encouraged to make donations voluntarily as contribution in kind whenever TAWLA has a fundraising event which is recognized among other income in the financial statements.

## 6. Other income

	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
Members' subscriptions and Entrance fee	20,405,000	25,230,000
Exchange gain/loss	8,623,752	120,468
Special Event contribution	22,965,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,993,752</b>	<b>25,350,468</b>

## 7. Revenue from Non-Exchange transaction Donation Assistance

**2021  
TZS**

**2020  
TZS**

Non-Exchange transaction

LSF- Legal Service Facility	212,129,805	205,574,000
PORTICUS II	-	449,698,750
WE EFFECT (LTSP)	179,740	271,858
WE EFFECT - (GENDER)	172,283,811	141,837,368
WE EFFECT - (WYPRE, IDIEP)	304,421,610	202,686,521
OXFAM International	146,049,983	96,375,945
IIED-	124,672,115	122,729,111
GRSP -ROAD SAFETY	174,499,755	202,513,945
Anonymous donor 2	77,293,000	63,280,601
Equality Now	48,630,181	135,911,757
FCS- Foundation for Civil Society	24,870,874	99,234,232
HIVOS:	-	62,392,309
Anonymous - CAMMAC	350,886,350	216,938,526
USAID	2,951,835,624	525,259,532
IDLO	84,635,660	-
PACT	85,632,038	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>4,758,020,546</b>	<b>2,524,704,456</b>

Amortization of capital grant

75,481,098

421,875

TAWLA operational Fund

3,597,698

3,508,992

**79,078,796**

**3,930,867**

**Grand total**

**4,837,099,342**

**2,528,635,323**

**8 PROJECT EXPENSES**

	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20
	TZS	TZS
LSF- Legal Service Facility (LSF)	149,054,679	157,468,640
PORTICUS II	-	291,625,963
WE EFFECT - (LTSP)	-	271,858
WE EFFECT GENDER)	80,104,560	74,250,220
WE EFFECT - (WYPRE and IDIEP)	178,699,634	91,579,068
OXFAM Tanzania	104,243,000	67,830,000
The International Institute for Environment & Development - IIED	89,641,845	50,101,309
GRSP- Project Cost	129,035,667	79,797,930
EQUALITY NOW:	33,871,755	124,335,214
Foundation For Civil Society-FCS	23,880,000	93,792,912
HIVOS:	3,926,504	62,392,309
USAID Tanzania	2,113,774,111	428,992,282
IDLO	43,709,100	-
PACT	71,982,788	-
ANONYMOUS -CAMMAC Project	195,040,866	151,231,363
Anonymous donor 2	77,293,000	63,280,601
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,294,257,509</b>	<b>1,736,949,669</b>

**9 ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES**

	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20
	TZS	TZS
Donations and supports	1,871,733	2,504,888
Amortization Charges	281,600	352,000
Member Welfare Service	1,060,000	530,000
Postage, Mailing Service	1,742,249	1,273,800
Media and Advert-Advertising and Promotion	2,896,192	3,818,900
Loss on Disposal	4,265,056	-
Compliance and Registration Fee	3,595,050	4,723,650
Office Consumables	6,516,550	5,404,010
Cleaning and fumigation	6,889,950	5,532,700
Staff dev and training fee	7,695,000	4,582,250
Electricity and Water Expenses	11,668,199	9,695,554
Audit fee	15,000,000	11,800,000
Motor vehicle Expenses	15,329,614	7,027,040
Car Insurance cost	16,231,478	1,858,500
Bank charge	17,602,258	12,902,242
Repair and maintenance-Building	-	8,464,220
Office Rent	26,138,999	18,631,500
Fuel cost for office	19,423,283	8,155,000
Security Expenses	30,891,928	26,847,542



Internet and commun for office	35,851,274	22,511,941
Volunteer Allowance & transport to court	33,034,700	29,426,800
Stationeries and office supply	36,021,486	21,206,088
Medical expenses and insurance	37,796,458	11,473,530
Depreciation Expenses	108,055,691	37,410,100
Capital expenditure	182,539,665	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>622,398,413</b>	<b>256,132,256</b>
Salaries and Wages	779,348,649	430,062,000
Pension Contribution - NSSF	171,546,600	95,694,000
SDL Expenses	34,550,610	20,011,110
WCF Expenses	6,847,846	4,784,700
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>992,293,705</b>	<b>550,551,810</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,614,692,118</b>	<b>806,684,066</b>

**10 SUBSCRIPTION AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

Staff imprest	-	2,690,000
Subscription fee	24,185,000	18,580,000
Pre-payments- Rent and Insurance	15,276,120	-
subgrantees:12002 · TANLAP	60,478,068	57,091,473
subgrantees:12003 · WILDAF	43,497,118	52,957,854
subgrantees:12004 · KWIECO	7,667,507	41,937,147
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,103,813</b>	<b>173,256,474</b>

**11 DEFERRED REVENUE GRANT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2021**

<b>Descriptions</b>	<b>01-Jan-21</b>	<b>Received during the year</b>	<b>Expensed during the year</b>	<b>Adjustment</b>	<b>Actual Donor Assistant</b>	<b>31-Dec-21</b>
LSF	35,603,091	272,045,200	224,749,870	12,620,065	212,129,805	82,898,421
WE EFFECT (GENDER)	28,609,754	168,384,308	172,283,811	-	172,283,811	24,710,251
WE EFFECT (WYPRE +IDIET)	24,471,966	280,367,879	304,421,610	-	304,421,610	418,236
WE EFFECT (LTSP)	17,886,330		17,886,330	17,706,590	179,740	-
IIED	98,052,697	79,982,590	124,672,115	-	124,672,115	53,363,171
OXFAM	1,003,385	146,029,598	147,032,983	983,000	146,049,983	-
GRSP-Road Safety	36,458,092	229,571,299	174,499,755	-	174,499,755	91,529,636
EQUALITY NOW	34,305,000	25,077,300	50,933,072	2,302,891	48,630,181	8,449,228
FCS	27,410,179		27,410,179	2,539,305	24,870,874	-
HIVOS	2,704,542		3,926,504	3,926,504	-	(1,221,962)
Anonymous donor 2	-	77,293,000	77,293,000	-	77,293,000	-
CAMMAC	208,279,459	274,539,520	350,886,350	-	350,886,350	131,932,629
USAID	759,819,476	2,551,731,661	3,159,101,289	207,265,665	2,951,835,624	152,449,848
IDLO	-	106,048,436	84,635,660	-	84,635,660	21,412,776
PACT	-	92,893,250	92,893,250	7,261,212	85,632,038	-
TAWLA SOCIAL SCHEME	3,076,808	1,770,000	1,375,298	-	1,375,298	3,471,510
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<b>1,277,680,779</b>	<b>4,305,734,040</b>	<b>5,014,001,076</b>	<b>254,605,231</b>	<b>4,759,395,845</b>	<b>569,413,744</b>

**12 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	<b>Building</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>Motor Vehicle</b>	<b>Furniture &amp; Fittings</b>	<b>Office Equipment</b>	<b>Computers &amp; Accessories</b>	<b>Library Books</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
<b>01.01.2021</b>	255,048,000	144,801,000	165,000,000	61,051,027	58,230,343	100,349,624	973,047	785,453,041
Additions	-	4,875,000	182,539,665	-	30,497,839	13,818,000	-	231,730,504
Asset Disposal	-	-	-	-	(11,447,840)	(40,861,018)	-	(52,308,858)
<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>255,048,000</b>	<b>149,676,000</b>	<b>347,539,665</b>	<b>61,051,027</b>	<b>77,280,342</b>	<b>73,306,606</b>	<b>973,047</b>	<b>964,874,687</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>								
<b>01.01.2021</b>	70,195,649	-	118,551,145	25,093,862	34,905,684	77,502,402	746,068	326,994,810
Charged for the year	4,621,309	-	72,458,769	4,494,646	14,085,555	12,367,039	28,372.28	108,055,690
Accumulated Depreciation for Disposed Assets	-	-	-	-	(8,398,102)	(38,857,700)	-	(47,255,802)
<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>74,816,958</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>191,009,914</b>	<b>29,588,508</b>	<b>40,593,137</b>	<b>51,011,742</b>	<b>774,440</b>	<b>387,794,698</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>								
<b>Carrying amount as at 31.12.2021</b>	<b>180,231,042</b>	<b>149,676,000</b>	<b>156,529,751</b>	<b>31,462,519</b>	<b>36,687,205</b>	<b>22,294,864</b>	<b>198,607</b>	<b>577,079,989</b>

12	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Building	Land	Motor Vehicle	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	Computers & Accessories	Library Books	Total
		TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
	01.01.2020	198,048,000	144,801,000	165,000,000	52,101,027	51,900,343	90,049,624	973,047	702,873,041
	Additions	57,000,000	-	-	8,950,000	6,330,000	10,300,000	-	82,580,000
	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>255,048,000</b>	<b>144,801,000</b>	<b>165,000,000</b>	<b>61,051,027</b>	<b>58,230,343</b>	<b>100,349,624</b>	<b>973,047</b>	<b>785,453,041</b>
	<b>DEPRECIATION</b>								
	01.01.2020	65,455,845	-	103,068,193	20,346,617	30,201,781	69,798,631	713,643	289,584,710
	Charged for the year	4,739,804	-	15,482,952	4,747,245	4,703,903	7,703,771	32,425	37,410,100
	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>70,195,649</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>118,551,145</b>	<b>25,093,862</b>	<b>34,905,684</b>	<b>77,502,402</b>	<b>746,068</b>	<b>326,994,810</b>
	<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>								
	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>184,852,351</b>	<b>144,801,000</b>	<b>46,448,855</b>	<b>35,957,165</b>	<b>23,324,659</b>	<b>22,847,222.0</b>	<b>226,979</b>	<b>458,458,231</b>

**13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

<b>COST</b>	<b>TZS QUIKBOOK</b>	<b>TZS Total</b>
Cost on 01 January 2021	5,000,000	5,000,000
Addition during the year	-	-
<b>Balance as of 31 December 2021</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
		-
<b>Accumulated Amortization</b>		-
Balance as of 01 January 2021	3,592,000	3,592,000
Amortization charge during the year	281,600	281,600
<b>Total Amortization charge</b>	<b>3,873,600</b>	<b>3,873,600</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>		
<b>As of 31 December 2021,</b>	<b>1,126,400</b>	<b>1,126,400</b>

**14 CASH AND BANK BALANCE**

	<b>31-Dec-21</b>	<b>31-Dec-20</b>
TIB CORPORATE BANK LTD - USD	43,258	1,323,241
TIB CORPORATE BANK LTD- OXFAM	422,262	17,886,329
TIB CORPORATE BANK - GENDER	24,710,251	28,692,215
TIB CORPORATE BANK LTD- IDIEP	418,236	24,540,998
Standard chartered Bank-TZS LSF	105,191,905	38,746,175
Standard Chartered Bank- TZS (IDLO)	21,468,834	7,274,197
Bank of Africa -operation	7,812,670	-
CRDB Bank - operation	5,807,768	104,639,973
CRDB Bank -USAID	8,314,354	609,625,692
CRDB Bank - TAWLA Social	3,489,510	3,076,808
CRDB Bank -PACT	122,130	983,359
CRDB Bank – USAID interest	23,100,000	-
National Bank of Commerce	85,916,958	49,934,756
Standard Chartered Bank -USD	170,954,690	248,526,122
<b>Total</b>	<b>457,772,826</b>	<b>1,135,249,863</b>

**15 CREDITORS, ACCRUALS AND PROVISIONS**

Accrued audit fee	15,000,000	11,800,000
Other creditors	7,377,320	8,497,200
Payable from members contribution	170,000	500,000
Rent payable	4,800,000	2,400,000
	<b>27,347,320</b>	<b>23,197,200</b>
<b>18 WORKING IN PROGRESS</b>		
Prepayment of acquisition Building	-	40,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,000,000</b>



## 19 DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS

	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
At start of the year	3,656,250	397,544,055
Prior year adjustment of depreciation of deferred capital grant	-	(397,544,055)
Additions of capital grant	218,165,005	4,078,125
Depreciation of deferred capital grant	(75,481,098)	(421,875)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>146,340,157</b>	<b>3,656,250</b>

## 20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As at 31 December 2021, the Organization had no contractual approved or unapproved commitments

### Legal claim contingencies as a per report date

TAWLA has one pending case before the Labour Court, Revision Application No. 478/2018 between Witness Godwin and 7 Others Vs TAWLA. The matter was called for hearing on 8/9/2021 and subsequently the matter was struck out for the reasons that the Applicants prayers did not indicate the matter was filed as representative suit and that is the case was closed.

### Lease commitments - the Congress as lessor

There are no lease commitments in favour or against the Organization as at year end.

## 21. RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURE

The Tanzania Women Lawyer Associations is the Organization owned by 390 (2020:363) members, whose membership is on voluntary basis.

Amount due from related parties	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
Members' subscription fee	14,800,000	11,480,000
<b>Transaction with the Board of Directors</b>		
Board of Directors expenses	31,307,000	23,262,000
<b>Key personnel remuneration</b>		
Salaries of the key personnel	340,200,000	210,000,000

## 22. REVALUATION SURPLUS

The revaluation of surplus included in the financial statements would only be released to Statement of Comprehensive Income at the time the assets are sold or are no longer in use.

## 23. COMPARATIVES

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in the presentation in the current year.

## 24. EXCHANGE RATE

The exchange rate used for conversion of currencies has been a mean rate as derived from BOT which has been USD 1 to TZS 2286

## 25. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

There were no subsequent events that had occurred which are either to be disclosed or to be adjusted in the financial statements that could materially affect the financial statement.



**PROJECT NAME: SUPPORT LEGAL AID SERVICES TO VULNERABLE WOMEN AND CHILDREN,**

**DONOR: ANONYMOUS DONOR – 02**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<b>Budget TZS</b>	<b>Actual Spent TZS</b>
Income:		
Opening Balance 01.01.2021		
Amount received during the year	77,293,000	77,293,000
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>77,293,000</b>	<b>77,293,000</b>
Expenditure:		
1-Strengthen members engagement in TAWLA for effective delivery of the mission	42,283,225	42,283,225
2- Create sustainable access to justice for poor and vulnerable women and children	17,410,888	17,410,888
3- Advocate for review of laws and policies hindering women and children from enjoyment of their basic rights	17,598,887	17,598,887
<b>Total Expenditure:</b>	<b>77,293,000</b>	<b>77,293,000</b>

**Balance as at 31.12.2021**

**0**

**PROJECT NAME: CAMMAC Project,****DONOR: ANONYMOUS DONOR – WA****INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Budget		Actual Spent	
	USD	TZS	USD	TZS
<b>Income:</b>				
Balance as at 1.1.2021	91,071	208,279,459	91,071	208,279,459
Grant received during the year	119,990	274,539,520	119,990	274,539,520
Total Income	211,061	482,818,979	211,061	482,818,979
<b>Expenditure:</b>				
Salaries and Benefits	94,039	215,067,193	50,881	116,350,092
Administration cost	16,000	36,592,000	17,272	39,495,392
Strengthened membership base and capacity of CAMMAC to effectively advocate for abortion rights in Tanzania,	36,522	83,525,814	25,285	57,819,790
Increased community awareness and understanding on abortion rights and how they can legally access abortion related services	20,000	45,740,000	19,000	43,447,238
Strengthened the capacity of Dar-es-Salaam (DSM) and Dodoma Local Government Authorities on responsive gender budgeting	19,000	43,453,000	19,008	43,465,738
Continue advocating for domestication of Maputo Protocol, in particular article	17,500	40,022,500	12,000	27,441,458
Increased budgetary on Sexual reproductive Health Rights specifically on abortion services in Local Government Authorities covered by the project	14,000	32,018,000	10,000	22,866,643
Total Expenditures	217,061	496,418,507	153,446	350,886,350
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2021</b>			<b>57,615</b>	<b>131,932,629</b>

**PROJECT NAME: ENHANCING COLLABORATION AND LEGAL ACTION TO END CHILD MARRIAGE IN TANZANIA,**

**DONOR: EQUALITY NOW**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Budget		Actual Amount Spent	
	USD	TZS	USD	TZS
Income:				
Balance as at 1st January 2021	14,938	34,305,000	14,938	34,305,000
Grants received during the year	10,960	25,077,300	10,960	25,077,300
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>25,898</b>	<b>59,382,300</b>	<b>25,898</b>	<b>59,382,300</b>
Expenditure:				
Staff salaries	1,565	3,599,500	-	-
Convene lawyers and CSOs to analyses strategies and prepare response to the ongoing cases	5,591	12,859,300	4,928	11,268,906.88
Strength Girls resilience and knowledge of their rights undertake an awareness and sensitization meeting with targeted legislators and key influencers to highlight the discriminatory nature of the law of Marriage Act in Tanzania	11,348	26,100,400	7,924	18,120,896.19
Administration costs	1,117	2,569,100	1,960	4,481,951.60
Refund to Donor	9,102	20,934,600	6,454	14,758,426.34
	-	-	1,007	2,302,891.00
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>28,723</b>	<b>66,062,900</b>	<b>22,274</b>	<b>50,933,072</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>8,449,228.19</b>

**PROJECT NAME: TO STRENGTHEN RURAL WOMEN'S CONTROL OVER THEIR LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF INCREASING COMMERCIAL PRESSURES ON LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN TANZANIA**

**DONOR: IIED**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Budget		Actual Amount Spent	
	USD	TZS	USD	TZS
Income:				
Balance as at 01.01.2021	43,087	98,052,697	43,087	98,052,697
Grant Received during	34,996	79,982,590	34,996	79,982,590
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>78,083</b>	<b>178,035,286</b>	<b>78,083</b>	<b>178,035,286</b>
Expenditure:				
Project Management and staff	19,758	45,186,560	15,319	35,030,271
Robust evidence is generated to lay out the foundation for potential up scaling, replication and adaptation of approaches developed to strengthen Rural women participation in local land governance	21,317	48,752,203	14,644	33,485,529
Innovative strategies to mainstream gender in land governance processes, particularly issues such as land administration, management, mapping, use planning and certification are developed in Tanzania.	31,362	71,725,050	14,321	32,747,608
Insight's feed into the policy and practice of gender-sensitive land governance locally and internationally.	21,899	50,083,492	10,237	23,408,707
	94,336	215,747,305	54,520	124,672,115
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2021</b>			<b>23,563</b>	<b>53,363,171</b>

**PROJECT NAME: CONTRIBUTING TO INCREASED WOMEN REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION ON COUNTRY'S GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL PROCESSES**

**DONOR: OXFAM**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<b>Budget TZS</b>	<b>Actual Spent TZS</b>
Income:		
Balance as at 01.01.2021	1,003,385	1,003,385
Grant received during the year	146,029,598	146,029,598
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>147,032,983</b>	<b>147,032,983</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Contribution of Salaries and Administration	42,789,983	42,789,983
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> A more enabling policy and legislative environment for poor and marginalized women and youth economic empowerment	29,290,000	29,290,000
<b>OUTCOME 2:</b> A more enabling policy and legislative environment for poor and marginalized women and youth economic empowerment	14,090,000	14,090,000
<b>OUTCOME 3:</b> Increased national discourse on the productive roles of poor and marginalized women and youth in the economy	62,114,599	60,863,000
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>148,284,582</b>	<b>147,032,983</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2021</b>		<b>0</b>

**PROJECT NAME: TO CONTRIBUTE IN PROMOTING WOMEN ACCESS TO AND OWNERSHIP OF LAND AND OTHER PROPERTY RIGHTS IN MERU COMMUNITIES.**

**DONOR: FCS**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual Amount Spent</b>
	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
Income:		
Balance as at 01.01.2021	27,410,179	27,410,179
Grant received during the year		-
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>27,410,179</b>	<b>27,410,179</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Contribution to salary and Administration cost	1,600,300	990,874
Conduct quarterly monitoring visits to project area	2,730,000	1,770,000
Attending FSC Event (2staff)	1,268,000	406,000
To conduct livelihood experience sharing workshop to learn on women struggles and opportunities to development	3,124,500	3,224,500
To conduct capacity building to women forums on relevant investment and management of loan technical skills on entrepreneurship	2,016,000	2,016,000
To organize follow up meeting to assess women forums awareness on financial credits	2,537,000	2,537,000
Conduct follow up exercise on established women forums to document previous learning on women land rights	5,544,000	5,544,000
To organize workshop with government actors (duty bearers) and local community (right holders) to address challenges identified during project implementation and setting measures for project sustainability.	3,608,750	3,608,750
To organize participatory institutional assessment between project implementers and project beneficiaries on project performance of achieved result and challenges identified during project implementation.	3,608,750	3,608,750
Conduct learning and capacity building sessions to paralegals based on identified knowledge gaps through their reporting	1,165,000	1,165,000
Refund to donor	-	2,539,305
	-	-
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>27,202,300</b>	<b>27,410,179</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



**PROJECT NAME: TO CONTRIBUTE IN INCREASING WOMEN ACCESS TO A DEQUATE, SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND HATI YANGU MAISHA YANGU.**

**DONOR: LSF**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Budget	Actual Amount Spent
	TZS	TZS
<b>Income:</b>		
Balance as at 01.01.2021	35,603,091	35,603,091
Grant received during the year	272,045,200	272,045,200
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>307,648,291</b>	<b>307,648,291</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Administrative Cost/Fringe benefits	102,256,077	75,695,191
Structures for women empowerment interventions developed	10,460,000	4,600,000
Increase awareness, knowledge, and skills for women in the targeted project wards on women land rights and protection including on land regularization/formalization process.	10,330,000	10,100,000
Prepare and supportive community members for land regularization/formalization process in 5 project wards.	12,200,000	3,200,000
Formal and informal structure supportive of the land regularization/formalization process and provide related services	17,750,000	13,700,000
Secured support, partnership, and collaboration with LGAs in the project site	4,020,000	4,020,000
Participatory and inclusive land regularization/formalization process completed	13,200,000	1,800,000
200 title deeds issued to vulnerable women and are being used for other economic opportunities	54,080,000	
Formal and informal structure supportive of the land regularization/formalization process and provide related services	38,995,000	39,305,000
Increase community awareness and legal literacy on housing tenancy market including rights and obligation of landlords and tenants	47,159,614	47,159,614
Commemoration of International day for rural Women	12,750,000	12,750,000
Refund to donor	-	12,420,065
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>323,200,691</b>	<b>224,749,870</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2021</b>		<b>82,898,421</b>



**PROJECT NAME: CONTRIBUTE TO THE IMPROVED ROAD SAFETY LEGAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT IN TANZANIA THROUGH ADVOCATING FOR AMENDMENT OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACT**

**DONOR: ROAD SAFETY**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<b>Budget TZS</b>	<b>Actual Spent TZS</b>
<b>Income:</b>		
Balance as at 01.01.2021	36,458,092	36,458,092.00
Grant received during the year	229,571,299	229,571,298.56
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>266,029,391</b>	<b>266,029,390.56</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Contribution to Salaries and administration cost	94,105,546	45,464,088
<b>OBJECTIVE1:</b> To ensure that the started amendment process of the Road Traffic Act is completed by 2019	37,980,961.65	19,874,597
<b>OBJECTIVE2:</b> To build public support for passage and Implementation of the Road Traffic Act	62,473,427.68	32,690,962
<b>OBJECTIVE3:</b> To strengthen the capacity of the Road Safety coalition and support its advocacy works	146,136,715.41	76,470,108
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>340,696,651</b>	<b>174,499,755</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2021</b>		<b>91,529,636</b>

**PROJECT NAME: ENHANCE GENDER EQUITY INTO WE EFFECT PARTNERS ORGANIZATION THROUGH TECHNICAL SUPPORT PROVISION PROJECT.**

**DONOR: WE EFFECT-GENDER**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<b>Budget TZS</b>	<b>Actual Spent TZS</b>
<b>Income:</b>		
Balance as at 01.01.2021	28,609,754	28,609,754
Grant received during the year	168,384,308	168,384,308
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>196,994,062</b>	<b>196,994,062</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Strong and efficient partner organizations delivering equitable and all-inclusive services, leading to increased member patronage and growth in business performance	94,880,609	92,179,251.01
<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Empowered partner organizations engaging duty bearers to develop and implement gender-sensitive legislative provisions and policies on issue affecting them	30,455,000	15,675,000.00
<b>Outcome 5.1:</b> Increased influence of women and young people through active participation of women in leadership and decision-making processes	13,940,000	13,830,000.00
<b>Outcome 5.2:</b> Enhanced women's right (social rights)	86,350,000	50,599,560.00
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>225,625,609</b>	<b>172,283,811</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2021</b>		<b>24,710,250.97</b>

**PROJECT NAME: INCREASED DEMOCRATIC AND INCLUSIVE ELECTION IN TANZANIA 2020-2023 (IDIEP)**

**DONOR: WE EFFECT IDIET**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<b>Budget TZS</b>	<b>Actual Spent TZS</b>
<b>Income:</b>		
Balance as at 01.01.2021	24,471,966	24,471,966
Grant received during the year	280,367,879	280,367,879
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>304,839,845</b>	<b>304,839,845</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
1. Human Resources	163,320,000	99,720,000
2. Travel	9,710,700	5,277,200
4. Local office	17,566,829	16,604,776
6. Other	2,250,000	4,120,000
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Increased awareness of citizens on their civic rights in elections.	246,955,937	84,497,634
<b>Output 1.2:</b> At least 13 community-based groups strengthened to drive citizens participation and transparency in the electoral process.	90,733,333	23,250,000
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Multi-stakeholder watchdog groups and individual observers in place for monitoring nominations, campaign and electoral processes to ensure they are peaceful and democratic.	104,463,828	-
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Increased leadership capacities for elected leaders in the 3 regions	100,641,650	26,660,000
<b>Output 2.2:</b> At least 3 community-level peace and accountability forums held together with elected and non-successful candidates.	94,400,000	44,292,000
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>830,042,277</b>	<b>304,421,610</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2021</b>		<b>418,236</b>

**PROJECT NAME: MWANAMKE IMARA****DONOR: USAID****INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<b>Budget TZS</b>	<b>Actual Spent TZS</b>
<b>Income:</b>		
Balance as at 01.01.2021	759,819,476	759,819,476
Amount received during the year	2,551,731,661	2,551,731,661
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>3,311,551,137</b>	<b>3,311,551,137</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Personnel	945,476,545	548,825,625
Fringe Benefits	200,576,626	98,611,526
Travel	132,931,007	83,970,292
Equipment	250,700,000	381,179,329
Supplies	44,630,533	16,710,698
Contractual	3,643,964,400	1,733,510,173
Construction	-	
Other	772,919,713	296,293,646
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>5,991,198,825</b>	<b>3,159,101,289</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2021</b>		<b>152,449,848</b>

**PROJECT NAME: MWANAMKE IMARA****DONOR: USAID****INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<b>Budget TZS</b>	<b>Actual Spent TZS</b>
<b>Income:</b>		
Balance as at 01.01.2021	759,819,476	759,819,476
Amount received during the year	2,551,731,661	2,551,731,661
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>3,311,551,137</b>	<b>3,311,551,137</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Personnel	945,476,545	548,825,625
Fringe Benefits	200,576,626	98,611,526
Travel	132,931,007	83,970,292
Equipment	250,700,000	381,179,329
Supplies	44,630,533	16,710,698
Contractual	3,643,964,400	1,733,510,173
Construction	-	
Other	772,919,713	296,293,646
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>5,991,198,825</b>	<b>3,159,101,289</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2021</b>		<b>152,449,848</b>

**PROJECT NAME: PROMOTING HEALTHY DIET AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY THROUGH ADVOCACY FOR LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION**

**DONOR: IDLO**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<b>Budget TZS</b>	<b>Actual Spent TZS</b>
<b>Income:</b>		
Balance as at 01.01.2021		
Grant received during the year	106,048,436	106,048,436
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>106,048,436</b>	<b>106,048,436</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Administration cost	43,003,640	40,926,560
<b>Output 1:</b> Working group on NCDs established by TAWLA in collaboration with another stakeholder	8,560,000	4,000,000
<b>Output 2:</b> Developed rights-based and gender sensitive advocacy strategy	6,000,000	6,000,000
<b>Output 3:</b> Strengthened Stakeholders' Capacity and Support	19,158,000	11,958,000
<b>Output 4:</b> National and Regional Level Dialogues and Engagement	22,630,000	17,114,100
<b>Output 5:</b> Raised Awareness to Community Members on Regulatory and Fiscal Measures to Promote Healthy Diet and Physical Activity	18,437,000	4,637,000
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>117,788,640</b>	<b>84,635,660</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2021</b>		<b>21,412,776</b>





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