



TANZANIA WOMEN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

List of Acronyms

CROs	Customary Right of Occupancy
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EA	East Africa
EAC	East Africa Community
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GHAi	Global Health Advocacy Incubator
GRSP	Global Road Safety Partnership
IDIEP	Increased Democratic and Inclusive Election Project
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IEC	Information, Education Communication Materials
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IILA	International Institute for Legislative Affairs
JKCI	Jakaya Kikwete Cardiac Institute
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LRC	Law Reform Commission
LSF	Legal Services Facility
LSN	Legal Support Network
MAC	Membership Affairs Committee
MoCLA	Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHCDGEC	Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUHAS	Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Science
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NEEC	National Economic Empowerment Council
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPA/VAWC	National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children
PO-RALG	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
RITA	Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency
RTA	Road Traffic Act
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
TANCDA	Tanzania Non-Communicable Diseases Association
TANLAP	Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers
TAWLA	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TFA	Trans-Fatty Acid
UNHCO	Uganda National Health Consumers' Organisation
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
VAC	Violence Against Children
WILDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
ZAFELA	Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association
ZBS	Zanzibar Bureau of Standards



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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON



Welcome to the TAWLA Annual Report for the financial year 2022.

In this reporting period, Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) implemented the second-year implementation of its 2020/21 to 2024/2025 Strategic Plan. The aim of the new Strategy is to expand our services to better support our clients and building a sustainable funding model with increased diversity of takings for the organization. TAWLA has over the years earned its place as a leading women rights organization because of the work the organization 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 believe that equality of rights and opportunities for women can materialize when women of Tanzania will be able to empower themselves economically, eliminate gender-based violence along with demystification of the laws which create discrimination, taboos, stigma, and disparity in societies. This is why TAWLA is working on three objectives that will contribute to the elimination of all sort of discrimination against women and will ensure women enjoy their rights. The objectives include: -

1. Advanced gender equity through programs that promote accountability, progressive laws, transparency, and access to justice at Zonal, National and International Level by 2025,
2. Strengthened TAWLA's brand and its 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, Strengthened
3. TAWLA's capacity for sustainable service delivery.

This reporting year different individuals and partners supported and enabled TAWLA to reach the peaks that we are celebrating in this Annual Report. Unique mention goes to: Our development partners who continue to provide invaluable guidance and closely work with our management to ensure excellent program delivery and the best results for our beneficiaries. The civil society partners, media, academia and government institutions who throughout the past years have provided endless support in making us realize the remarkable results. The support is high appreciated and valued.

This report provides you with the 2022 achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and way forward. The report highlights many achievements that TAWLA has accomplished for the past year, and we welcome you to enjoy reading it.

LULU NG'WANAKILALA
CHAIRPERSON



MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



It is with great pleasure and accomplishment that I present to you the Annual Report of 2022. This report highlights many notable achievements and some challenges the organization faced during the year under review. I am proud to celebrate these achievements and continued progress in the pursuit of a society that respect and upholds the rights of women. I must admit, it has been a year in which we have spent a lot of time thinking through where the organization is and where we want to be in respect of our form, goals and the impact we want to have at the national and international level.

TAWLA 2022 annual report is informed by three (3) TAWLA's Strategic Objectives as expressed in the Strategic Plan (2020/1-2024/5). These are: Advanced gender equity through programs that promote accountability, progressive laws, transparency, and access to justice at Zonal, National and International Level by 2025; Strengthened TAWLA's brand and its 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 and Strengthened TAWLA's capacity for sustainable service delivery.

TAWLA is implementing the recent Strategic Plan (2021-2025) through various strategies cutting across eight key thematic areas to wit; 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 2022, a total of 5,204 clients in TAWLA Clinics (*New clients 2,197, Old/returning clients 3,007*), 3,539 (3291F 248M) clients through Hotline and through Paralegals 44,599 Clients received legal aid services through different TAWLA's legal aid interventions in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Dodoma, Mwanza, Tanga and Mbeya.

Media continued to be a useful tool in reaching broader community where; TAWLA has continued to mold the Tanzanian society into respecting women's rights. It has contributed to increasing the protection of the rights of women and children in society through media engagement. It has also contributed into increasing the number of reporting of incidences of violations of women and children's rights in the society.

At the program level a total of 182 programmatic activities were implemented reaching 5,223,562 people through the activities including trainings, meetings, public dialogues, dissemination of IEC materials, social media networks, website, radio, and television programs.

On the other hand, Membership Affairs Committee (MAC) continued to spearhead the implementation of activities related to Member's growth, engagement, and networking. To ensure effective delivery of its vision 213 members were engaged through various TAWLA planned activities including members handling TAWLA client cases, members representing TAWLA at various stakeholders' forums and members participated in TAWLA planned project activities.

Also, 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 13 members in handling/representing 24 cases for TAWLA clients in different courts of law and tribunals. TAWLA has also collected TZS 15,790,000/= through Members subscription fees.

I take this opportunity to appreciate our Chairperson and all Members of the Board of Directors for their exemplary leadership and support. As one of governance structure of the organization, the Board has continued to offer strategic direction and set standards which have enabled the growth of our organization during the year 2022.

To my fellow Staff, volunteers and interns your commitment and dedication in the team 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 who through their generous support the organization has been delivering on its mandate. These are non-other than, 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 Organization (IDLO), Global Health Advocacy Incubator (GHAi) and another anonymous donor. Similarly, cooperation and collaboration with likeminded organizations, Government through sectoral ministries and agencies, Parliament and Judiciary is valued and appreciated.

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



.....
TIKE MWAMBIPILE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CHAPTER

1

TAWLA HISTORY AND OVERVIEW

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 Organizations (NGO). From that context, TAWLA went through the compliance process as enshrined into the Act No. 3 of 2019 and registered as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with Registration No. **00NGO/R2000131**.

The aims and objectives of the organization 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. TAWLA's 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.

Geographical Coverage:

TAWLA physical presence from 1990 has expanded from its headquarters in Dar es Salaam to other five areas of the country, whereby Arusha office serves part of Northern zone (Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara, Tanga serving Tanga region 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, Ubungo, Mpwapa, Kongwa, Chamwino, Arusha Dc, Meru, Monduli, Karatu, Longido, Tanga Urban, Muheza, Pangani, Ilemela and Magu Districts).

TAWLA core values:

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 and 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.



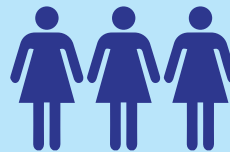
Integrity and Confidentiality: By appreciating the trust and privacy of individuals and organizations that seek our services.



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



Diversity and Inclusiveness: By being inclusive as possible to accommodate the differences of people, e.g., ethnicity, culture, religion, etc.



Women-centered: By giving maximum attention to any gender by providing a high priority to Women and Children related cases.



Spirit of Volunteerism: By provision of free legal aid services and any additional support needed as a result of the actual needs of the issue at hand.

Strategic objectives:

The year 2022 was the second year of implementation of TAWLA five-year strategic plan running from 2021 to 2025, with the following strategic objectives.

1. Advanced gender equity through programs that promote accountability, progressive laws, transparency, and access to justice at Zonal, National and International Level by 2025
2. Strengthened 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 of 20% until 2025.
3. Strengthened TAWLA's capacity for sustainable service delivery.

CONTRIBUTION OF TAWLA TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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 work 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.

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 to 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 line with the framework of "Protect, Respect and Remedy"; a framework propounded by the United Nations in addressing human rights violations by corporations.



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.

GOAL 11:

Sustainable Cities and Communities: make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

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

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.

CHAPTER

2

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

1.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights activities implemented under Strategic Objective one of the TAWLA Strategic Plan (2021-2025), to wit, ***“Advanced gender equity through programs that promote accountability, progressive laws, transparency, and access to justice at Zonal, National and International Level by 2025”***.

This objective aims at creating access to justice for vulnerable women by establishing mechanisms for sustainable access to legal aid services and plays a crucial role in providing fair and equal access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized women. TAWLA is working towards ensuring access to justice to women and children in Tanzania; those who cannot afford legal fees for 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 2022 TAWLA continued to offer legal services to vulnerable women through her members, legal officers, volunteers, Pro-bono lawyers and Paralegals whereby Legal representation, legal advice, drafting of legal documents and awareness raising on diverse legal issues was provided in our six legal aid clinics in Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mwanza, Tanga and Mbeya. Similarly, legal aid through **toll free numbers 0800751010** and **0800110017** continued to be helpful in the provision of legal aid services.

1.1 Sustainable Access to Justice and Legal Aid

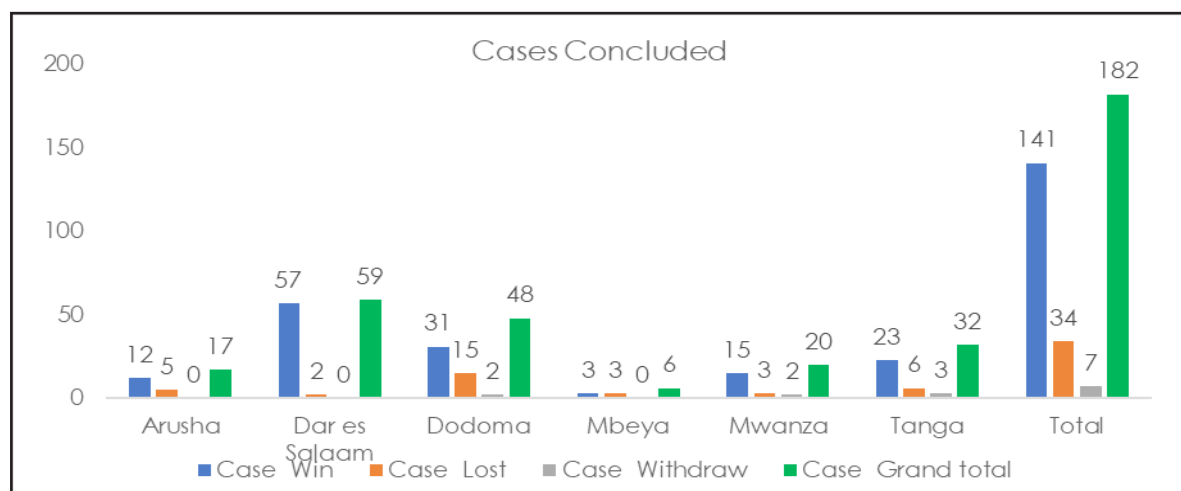
TAWLA continued to provide legal aid services in all its legal aid clinics in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Dodoma, Mbeya and Tanga regions and in the year 2022 a total of 5,204 client visited TAWLA offices specifically 2,197 clients were new, and 3,007 were returning clients. There is an increase of 390 new clients served in 2022 compared to 1,807 clients served in 2021; this increase is equivalent to 22%.

**Table 1 Indicating the number of new and old clients accessed legal aid.**

Regions	New Clients	Old clients	Total
Arusha	298	411	709
Dar es Salaam	856	1485	2341
Dodoma	327	464	791
Mbeya	105	81	186
Mwanza	362	266	628
Tanga	249	300	549
Total	2197	3007	5204

Moreover, a total number of 182 cases that were filed in various Courts /Tribunals were finalized in 6 regions with TAWLA legal aid clinics whereas 141 cases were won (execution plans are underway), 34 were lost (appeal proceedings are underway) and 7 cases marked withdrawn.

Successfully finalized cases included maintenance cases and winning them has proven to be advantageous in providing financial support to entitled individuals, particularly children, which can be utilized to meet their fundamental requirements, such as food, medical care and education.

Figure 1 Indicating the Concluded Cases in 2022

1.1.1 Legal aid services through hotline services 0800751010 and 0800110017

In this 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 put efforts on the use of toll-free services since it is friendly and effective way for people to report on different information which require legal assistance. Thus, in 2022 TAWLA managed to serve a total of 3,539(3,291F 246M) clients through hotline services. This is equal to an increase of 1,745 clients which is equivalent to 49% compared to 1,794 clients served in 2021.

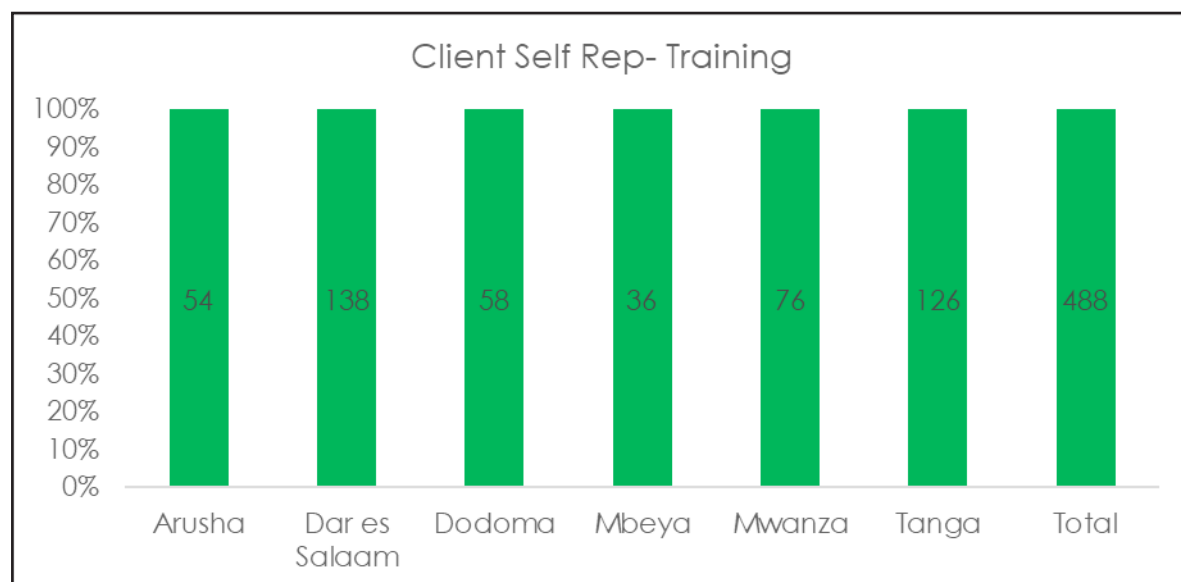
Table 2 Displaying number of people served through Toll Free Services

Region	Toll Free Services		Grand total
	F	M	
Arusha	171	42	213
Dar es Salaam	1732	68	1800
Dodoma	552	2	554
Mbeya	109	45	154
Mwanza	150	48	198
Tanga	577	43	620
Total	3291	248	3539

1.1.2 Self-representation training

Self-representation training is important to legal aid clients because it empowers them with the necessary knowledge and skills to represent themselves in Courts of law /Tribunals. This helps to improve access to justice as it reduces the reliance on expensive legal representation and allows individuals to advocate for themselves effectively.

TAWLA, through its legal aid clinics, has conducted trainings to clients on how to represent themselves before the Courts of law/Tribunals. The purpose of these trainings is to impart knowledge and skills to the legal aid clients on how to represent and defend their cases before courts of law and tribunals. A total of 488 clients were trained and thus facilitated their capacity to represent themselves in the forums mentioned in the year 2022. There is an increase of 163 clients trained which is equivalent to 33%; in 2021 325 clients received this training.

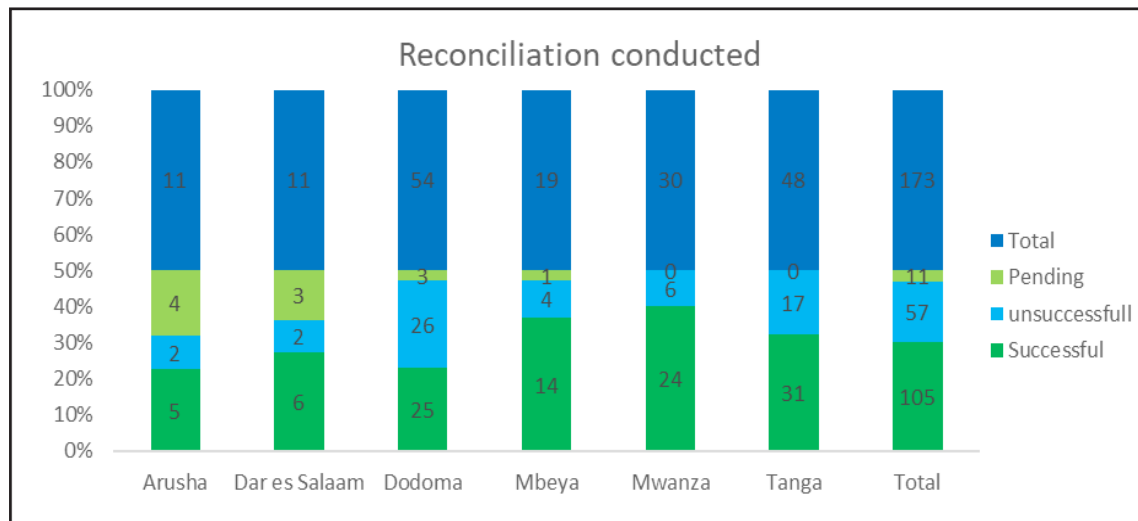
Figure 2: Indicating the Client Self-Rep Training



1.1.3 Reconciliation

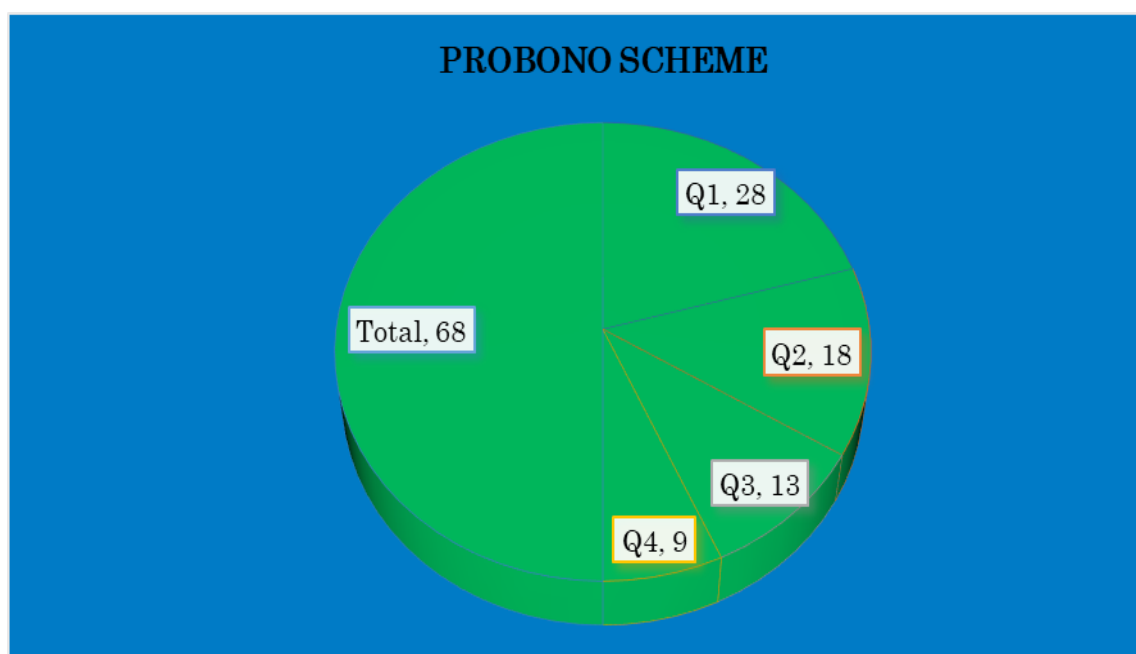
As an experienced legal aid provider, TAWLA assesses reported disputes in its legal aid clinics and conducts reconciliations through different sessions with both parties to the disputes and other necessary individuals before embarking on court process. This strategy is voluntary and has facilitated harmonious resolution of several disputes. On the other hand, this saves resources and time which could have otherwise been used in litigation. In 2022 a total of 173 cases were scheduled for reconciliation and 105 cases were successfully settled out of court while 57 reconciliations failed, and 11 cases opted for further legal processes.

Figure 3. Indicating the status of Reconciliation cases



1.1.4 Pro-Bono Scheme

During this reporting period, 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 2022, a total number of 68 cases were represented in various judicial forums through TAWLA Pro-Bono Scheme in the regions of Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Tanga and Arusha. There is a decrease of 48 cases noted compared to the 116 cases represented in 2021; this is equivalent to 41% decrease.

Figure 4 Showing the number of clients attended through pro bono scheme.

1.1.5 Mobile legal aid

In ensuring that legal aid services reach a wide range of community, TAWLA conducted several mobile legal aid sessions which benefited 776 community members in the regions of Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mbeya, Mwanza and Tanga. These sessions were held along celebrations of various international and national days including during law week in 2022.

Table 3 Indicating the number of people reached through Mobile Legal aid.

Mobile Legal Aid			
Mobile Legal Aid	Female	Male	Total
Arusha	54	18	72
Dar es Salaam	151	89	240
Dodoma	33	19	52
Mbeya	112	132	244
Mwanza	127	28	155
Tanga	6	7	13
Total	483	293	776



1.1.6 Legal Education

Legal education plays a crucial role in improving access to justice by equipping individuals with the necessary knowledge and skills to navigate the legal system, obtain legal assistance, and resolve disputes within the community. In 2022, TAWLA collaborated with various stakeholders, including the Judiciary, Tanganyika Law Society (TLS), Social welfare offices, Police gender and children's desks, to organize events commemorating different international and national days. Through these events, TAWLA provided legal education on various legal issues, such as GBV prevention and response mechanisms, probate and inheritance, matrimonial law, will writing and land dispute resolution mechanisms. As a result, over 22,872 people were reached and empowered with legal knowledge.

Table 4 Indicating the number of people reached through the administered Legal Education

Region	LEGAL EDUCATION		
	F	M	Total
Arusha	500	0	500
Mbeya	4722	3010	7732
Tanga	7736	6904	14640
Total	12958	9914	22872

1.1.7 Paralegal services

To ensure access to justice for all, it is imperative to work with paralegals. They provide legal assistance, advice and education to community members who may not have access to lawyers or be able to afford legal services, thereby bridging the gap between the legal system and the community. In the year 2022, TAWLA continued to partner with Paralegal units by offering them capacity building opportunities, strengthening working relationship and referral mechanisms. Through that partnership legal aid services have been provided to 44,599 community members 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.

Table 5 Indicating the number of people reached through Paralegal Services

Paralegal services	People reached
	People reached by paralegal
Quarter 1	10275
Quarter 2	14404
Quarter 3	11780
Quarter 4	8140
Total people reached	44599

1.2 Gender Equality and GBV

Gender equality is a precondition for advancing development and reducing poverty: Empowered women contribute to the health and productivity of whole families and communities, and they improve prospects for the next generation. 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 have experienced sexual or physical violence in their lifetime.

TAWLA has persistently worked towards strengthening the protection and response mechanisms against Gender-Based Violence (GBV). These efforts have included building capacity of law enforcers especially Police Gender and Children Desks and NPA/VAWC Committees in responding to GBV incidents, creating awareness on GBV and reporting mechanisms, providing education on gender equality, empowering women and girls socially and economically, improving access to justice for survivors, offering shelter and services to victims, ensuring accountability for perpetrators and promoting a culture that respects women's rights. Addressing the root causes of GBV such as harmful gender norms and stereotypes, discrimination, and unequal power dynamics between men and women is essential. TAWLA firmly believes that prioritizing GBV prevention and taking action can lead to a safer and more equitable world for all.

1.3 Women land rights *Will writing campaign.*

Tanzania has a progressive legal framework that recognizes women's land rights, including the right to property ownership. TAWLA has been actively involved in advocating for women's land rights through the facilitation of will writing campaigns in collaboration with local government authorities, religious leaders, and influential community members. These campaigns have been critical in educating and empowering women and communities to plan for their future and protect their assets, including land and property. By raising awareness on property ownership rights and the importance of asset distribution planning, these campaigns have empowered women and communities to make informed decisions and secure their assets for future generations. TAWLA's efforts in promoting women's land rights have been instrumental in advancing gender equality in Tanzania's land governance.

The land regularization process.

Land regularization refers to public policies meant to recognize land rights and provide land tenure to dwellers living in informal communities.

Recognizing the prevalent cultural and social norms that discriminate against women and exclude them from land ownership and tenure in the country, TAWLA employed gender-sensitive approaches that catered to the specific needs and experiences of women. In the two villages of Kisarawe District, namely Vilabwa and Kisangire, TAWLA implemented land regularization processes that emphasized the importance of taking



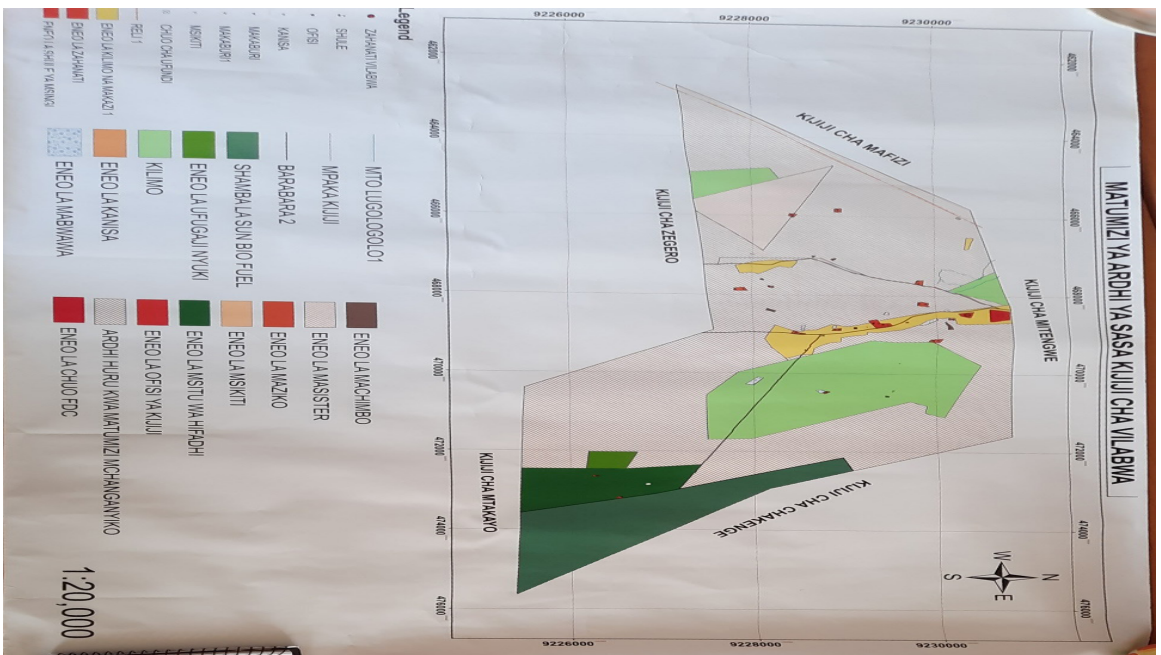
women's perspectives into account and actively involving them in the process.

Meanwhile, TAWLA facilitated the acquisition of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CROs) through its Mwanamke Imara initiative, which resulted in a total of 51 certificates being issued (47 to women and 4 to young women) from the Makete District Council. These certificates will serve as formal documentation of land ownership for the beneficiaries, enabling them to access financial and economic opportunities that can enhance their individual and family economic well-being.

In addition to the Land regularization process, development of the gender sensitive by-laws is another approach that has been used by TAWLA to ensure women are actively engaged in decision making forums. The gender sensitive bylaws are increasingly winning attraction of many stakeholders in addressing legal and policy local challenges through crafting context specific local legislation to provide local solution. TAWLA's work in Kisarawe has been implemented through phases, but to date 66 villages in Kisarawe District have been supported to develop gender sensitive Bylaws.

The approach adopted by TAWLA to adopt the gender-sensitive by-laws, which builds on existing governance structures, has yielded positive outcomes for women, and benefited the participating communities more broadly. Additionally, to ensure that other communities and stakeholders can learn from TAWLA's approach, the by-law development process was documented. As a result, a guide link (https://www.tawla.or.tz/wpcontent/uploads/2015/12/ByLaws_Guide_English_Version.pdf) was created as a resource and reference tool to assist communities and CSOs in developing their local regulations to address a variety of local challenges. The guide primarily focuses on the by-law development process rather than the content of the by-law. However, when necessary, cross-references to specific provisions within the by-laws have been included, particularly where those provisions are considered best practices.

TAWLA also supported an inclusive process for two villages in Kisarawe, Vilabwa and Kisangire, to undergo Land Regularization Process and further facilitated community conversation in the villages to present drawn maps of their villages indicating land uses. Moreover, two villages from Kisarawe were visited to document human life changing stories and impacts at the community.



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1.4 Sexual Reproductive Health Right

Tanzania suffers high adverse sexual and reproductive health (SRH) indicators including high levels of maternal mortality, adolescent births, mother to child transmission of HIV, intimate partner violence, persistence of child and teen marriage, girls forced to drop out of school due to pregnancy and low contraceptive prevalence. It's from this hand TAWLA advocates for advancing SRHR for women of reproductive age in Tanzania.

TAWLA identified Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) as a priority area due to high maternal mortality rates in Tanzania resulting from different causes including unsafe abortion as a single leading cause. As a human rights organization, TAWLA has intervened to advance women rights to reproductive health through advocating for favorable legal and policy frameworks and awareness raising to rights holders and duty bearers to utilize the existing legal opportunities to uphold women rights.

In so doing, TAWLA continued to engage relevant key stakeholders working in the sector to advocate for a conducive legal and policy environment. As a result of the continued engagement a communique on the right to health, Sexual and reproductive health rights, and women and youth participation in leadership and decision-making forums was prepared and submitted to the relevant stakeholders responsible for the Constitution review process including the special Taskforce formed for that purpose, traditional and digital media outlets, and responsible Ministries for legal reforms in Tanzania for their consideration in the process to prepare a new inclusive Constitution.

1.5 Women and youth participation in political processes and decision-making forums.

Tanzania is making remarkable efforts to promote women and youth in leadership roles, yet advances are going at a slow pace in many of the top political leadership positions. This has continued to be a barrier against efforts challenging the structures and frameworks nursing or perpetrating GBV.

Similarly, the underrepresentation demonstrates the tale of GBV existence in our communities. To respond to these challenges, TAWLA has been working to enhance women and youth participation in leadership roles, increase relevant stakeholders' knowledge towards gender equality, women, and youth inclusion as well as participation in leadership and decision-making forums.

TAWLA being an advocacy-based organization has continued to engage key relevant stakeholders working on the sectors to ensure that its advocacy work is implemented efficiently to enhance gender justice.



Mentorship session with women MPs on leadership at Dodoma



Group picture for Mentorship session with women MPs on leadership at Dodoma

1.6 Road Safety Initiative to contribute to the Amendment of the Road Traffic Act Cap 168 [R.E 2002]

To combat non-communicable diseases, TAWLA has continued with its advocacy to improve the legal and policy environment for road safety in Tanzania by addressing gaps in road safety legislation that contribute to the high rate of road crashes in the country. In pursuit of this goal, TAWLA has consistently been advocating for the finalization of the amendment of the Road Traffic Act, which was tabled for first reading in June 2021. Along with raising awareness and building the capacity of relevant stakeholders, TAWLA has engaged different actors, including Members of Parliament and relevant government institutions, and leveraged digital advocacy to support this initiative.

Furthermore, TAWLA's profile and advocacy work gained international recognition after attending and shared its experience in the 14th World Conference on injury prevention and safety promotion in Adelaide, Australia in November 2022.

In 2022 the production of feature article titled, '***Nini Kimekwamisha Mabadiliko ya Sheria ya Usalama Barabarani Tanzania?***' which literally means "What hinders the amendment of RTA in Tanzania?" was posted by; the Chanzo Initiative and accessed with the below link. (<https://thechanzo.com/2022/02/21/nini-kimekwamisha-mabadiliko-ya-sheria-ya-usalama-barabarani-tanzania/>)



Group picture: GRSP leadership course alumni after the session during the 14th World Conference on injury and safety promotion in Adelaide Australia, November 2022



Adv. Isabella Nchimbi, Project Coordinator, sharing the journey of the CSOs in Tanzania towards improvement of road safety legal and policy framework during the 14th World Conference on injury prevention and safety promotion in Adelaide Australia in Nov 2022.

1.7 Stakeholders Engagement, Partnership, Collaboration and Networking

During the reporting period through engagement with relevant stakeholders, partnerships, collaboration and networking the following are recorded outcomes: TAWLA in collaboration with other stakeholders formed a technical working group on NCDs to coordinate stakeholders' advocacy intervention towards the promotion of health diets and physical activity.

- i. TAWLA in collaboration with other stakeholders developed a rights-based and gender-sensitive advocacy and communication strategy to guide stakeholders' advocacy interventions in promotion of healthy diets and physical activity in Tanzania.
- ii. TAWLA in collaboration with other stakeholders developed two policy briefs (Legal related Policy Brief and Gender related Policy Brief). The policy briefs discussed the existing gaps in our legal framework on NCDs including health diets and physical Activity. In addition to the gaps on policy and legal framework, the policy brief proposed the action to be taken by law and policy makers to improve the legal and policy framework to promote health diets and physical activity.
- iii. TAWLA in collaboration with other key stakeholders like law enforcers such as Police Gender and Children Desks and NPA/VAWC Committees continued to work together to enhance issues related to GBV response and reporting mechanisms.
- iv. TAWLA in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders such as local government authorities, religious leaders, and influential community members have continued to actively advance and advocate for women's land rights through the facilitation of will writing campaigns which has been instrumental in advancing gender equality in Tanzania's land governance.

- v. TAWLA in collaboration with its stakeholders from Kisarawe and Makete District Councils have continued to ensure women are actively engaged in decision making forums through Land regularization process and development of the gender sensitive by-laws and facilitation of the acquisition of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CROs).
- vi. TAWLA in collaboration with the Constitution review process special Taskforce, traditional and digital media outlets, responsible Ministries for legal reforms in Tanzania, and other key stakeholders prepared and submitted a communique on the right to health, Sexual and reproductive health rights, and women and youth participation in leadership and decision-making forums.
- vii. TAWLA, in collaboration with the RECAP country team, contributed to the development of the National Physical Activities Guidelines. The guidelines provide guiding information regarding how people of different age group and gender are required to conduct physical activity to overcome NCDs related risk factors.

1.8 Dissemination of IEC Materials

TAWLA uses different awareness and visibility approaches which include disseminations of IEC Materials. The focus of the materials is to facilitate TAWLA interventions from the field level and increase the visibility and community participation/engagement in development activities including their active participation in decision making forums.

1.9 Governance and Rule of Law.

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is crucial to prioritize good governance and the rule of law, as they are fundamental to promoting peace and stability - essential components for the proper functioning and advancement of societies. TAWLA's dedication to good governance and promotion of the rule of law was demonstrated through support of enactment of gender-sensitive and youth-focused bylaws in 30 villages at Kilimanjaro, Njombe and Mbeya regions. This initiative successfully enhanced the participation of women and youth in decision-making bodies and leadership positions, resulting in increased diversity, improved representation, promoted gender equality, increased youth engagement, and ultimately better outcomes for the communities involved.

1.10 Research and Evidence Based Advocacy.

In quest to conduct evidence-based advocacy, TAWLA conducted Mwanamke Imara Mid project evaluation in Mbeya, Njombe and Kilimanjaro regions. This aimed at assessing the continued relevance of the intervention and the progress made towards achieving its planned objectives on advocacy area. The results from the findings indicate that a significant change was observed in 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. TAWLA has been engaging LGA's to address such anomalies and advocate for inclusion of people of younger age in the said structures.



CHAPTER

3

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

2.1 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'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 of 20% until 2025”***.

TAWLA is an organization 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 continued to implement its program with the objective to retain, utilize and increase Members' participation and ownership of the organization for effective delivery of TAWLA mission.

2.1.1 TAWLA Rebranding

For purpose of strengthening TAWLA's brand, the organization embarked on implementing several activities to increase its visibility which include regular updates of TAWLA website, printing, and dissemination of banners, brochures, and other visibility materials. On the other hand, efforts have been made to revive the use of social media platforms to communicate with a wide audience about the work which the organization is executing. This played a vital role to rebrand TAWLA and make it user-friendly.

2.2: Membership growth, engagement, and networking.

2.2 Membership Growth

TAWLA has noted an appealing progressive increase of its members since its inception in 1990 where members were only 40. However, over the years TAWLA have been witnessing active and dormant members where a number of them fail to pay their annual membership subscription fees of up to two years and beyond.

In 2022 TAWLA Annual General Meeting approved de-registration of 79 members who defaulted to pay their arrears. The de-registration followed TAWLA Constitution which requires de-registration of members with arrears of more than two consecutive years.

Thus, as of 31st December 2022 TAWLA active members were 341.

2.2.1 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 of December 2022, TAWLA Membership database had 341 members. This number is very low when compared with the number of women lawyers in Tanzania. Moving forward, Membership Affairs Committee (MAC) has been consulted to provide recommendations on the next steps in line with TAWLA Constitution requirements on membership expansion and maintenance.

On the other hand, 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.

2.2.2 Members engagement in TAWLA planned activities.

To ensure effective delivery of its vision, 213 members were engaged through various TAWLA planned activities including members handling TAWLA client cases, members representing TAWLA at various stakeholders' forums and members participated in TAWLA planned project activities.

2.2.3 Members handling TAWLA Client's cases.

To ensure the effective delivery of TAWLA's mission of 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 13 members in handling/representing 24 cases for TAWLA clients in different courts of law and tribunals.

2.2.4 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.



2.3 Media Engagement and Communication

TAWLA has continued to mold the Tanzanian society into respecting women's rights. It has contributed to increasing the protection of the rights of women and children in society through media engagement. It has also contributed into increasing the number of reporting of incidences of violations of women and children's rights in the society.

2.4 Public Relation, Publications, and Exhibition of TAWLA works.

2.4.1 Exhibition of TAWLA Work

In 2022 TAWLA continued to increase its visibility by participating in various international and national affairs including the commemoration of the International Women Day, International Day for Rural Women, Annual NGOs Forum and Legal aid week. Through these events TAWLA has increased its network base of partners, stakeholders and allies in the field of legal profession. It has also increased its client's base from the legal education and legal aid services provided in these events.

2.4.2 Publish newspaper articles and dissemination of IEC materials.

TAWLA continued to raise public awareness on diverse legal issues using print media. This has seen TAWLA's credibility as a credible source of information in women and children's rights increased. It has also increased community awareness on TAWLA advocacy activities as a women's rights organization. Also, as a part of raising community awareness on legal issues, in this reporting period a total of 899 copies of different TAWLA publications were disseminated to community members and policy makers.

2.5 TAWLA's 32nd Annual General Meeting

In 2022, TAWLA held its 32nd Annual General Meeting (AGM) which was held on Saturday 9th April 2022 at Slipway Hotel Dar es Salaam. The AGM was preceded by a Continuing Legal Education (CLE) themed "RESPONSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP: ENVISIONING AND REALISING ECONOMIC JUSTICE AND RIGHTS IN TANZANIA"

The CLE provided a platform for women lawyers to discuss ways in which women can tap into available social-economic opportunities and try to fill gaps related to leadership roles and economic justices and rights in Tanzania.

The session was attended by a total of 185 members from diverse TAWLA Membership including lawyers, public and private practitioners, Corporate Secretaries, Judges, Academicians, Commissioners and Magistrates, and ten (10) TAWLA Staff who are not Members. Consequently, all participated Members were accredited with 2 CLE points from TLS.

During the AGM, TAWLA held election for its Board of Directors. As a results, new Board of Directors were elected. The elected Board members are Chairperson (Lulu Ng'wanakilala), Honorary Treasurer (Stella Rweikiza) and Board Members (Flaviana Charles, Aisha Sinda, Gigi Maajar, Cecilia Ngaiza and Fortunata Matinde).

CHAPTER

4

STRENGTHENED TAWLA'S CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE
SERVICE DELIVERY.**3.0 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's capacity for sustainable service delivery**”.

3.1 Resource Mobilization

In 2022 continued to mobilize resources for implementation of organization operations. The organization managed to strengthen her relationship with existing development partners and proceeded to forge new partnerships. In the year 2022 TAWLA had an opportunity to sign new contract with Global Healthy Advocacy Incubator (GHAi) to implement a project title “Contributing to the reduction of cardiovascular diseases through advocacy for regulatory framework to eliminate industrially produced trans-fat acids from food supply in East Africa”.

3.1.2 Collection of membership subscription fees

TAWLA continued to mobilize resources through Membership and subscription fees. A total sum of TZS 15,790,000/= was collected in the year 2022.

3.2 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, Aisha Sinda, Gigi Maajar, Cecilia Ngaiza and Fortunata Matinde).

3.3. 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.



3.3.1 Capacity building session

a) Internal capacity-building session

In 2022, 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. Problem-solving skills
- ii. Report writing skills organized by M & E Unit.
- iii. Training on healthy diets and physical activity
- iv. Training on Life Insurance.
- v. Training on Will Writing.
- vi. Practical aspects on mediation, arbitration, and reconciliation.
- vii. Financial Literacy that focused on saving and Investing was conducted.
- viii. Risk Management Training aiming at enabling employees to detect and mitigate risk before occurrence.
- ix. Proposal Writing Training aimed to capacitate TAWLA staff with proposal Writing skills.
- x. Team building activities along with emotional intelligence training.

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

b) External capacity building training

In 2022, five external 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. M&E Officer attended the MEAL Comprehensive at MS-TCDC for two weeks in Arusha.
- ii. Monitoring, Learning, and Evaluation Officer attended Project Planning and Management Training at MS-TCDC Arusha.
- iii. Grant officer participated in the NBAA and TRA joint forum on Budget -Economic and Tax Issues Held at APC Hotel and Conference Center at the University of Dar es salaam And Qualified for the award of 24 hours structured continuing Professional Development.

- iv. In October 2022, six (6) TAWLA staff from the program department pursued an E-Course on Gender Based Violence Essential Services (GBV) organized by UNFPA with the aim of strengthening their capacity in addressing GBV issues.
- v. Grant officer, Accountant, and Head of Finance and Administration (HOFA) participated in the Accountant Annual Conference 2022 at APC Hotel and Conference Center and Qualified for the award of 24-hour structured continuing Professional Development.

These trainings resulted to increased performance of members of staff in finance department and MEL desk.

3.4 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning unit engaged a consultant to develop TAWLA MEL System to simplify data collection on legal aid and program department. The online system will make TAWLA to shift from using paper to digitalised system where information will be stored electronically.

Monitoring and evaluations visits have been conducted and learnings have been generated to accommodate necessary adjustments in programming. The unit continued to offer support to staff familiarization with developed reporting tools.



CHAPTER

5

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

Key Achievements

1. TAWLA has successfully facilitated the enactment of gender sensitive and youth focused by-laws in 30 villages of Mbeya, Njombe and Kilimanjaro.
2. TAWLA through Mwanamke Imara activity signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC) as part of implementation of the Mwanamke Imara Activity.
3. Increased collaboration with other women's rights organizations (WROs) and other human rights organizations.
4. 182 cases have been finalized in various court of law and out of those 141 cases were won in favor of TAWLA clients.
5. TAWLA through Mwanamke Imara activity has supported the process to acquire Customary Rights of Occupancy (CROs) to a total of 51 (47 women and 4 youth female) from Makete District Council
6. TAWLA has magnificently continued to provide legal assistance to vulnerable women. As part of legal aid, Clients were coached to represent themselves before Courts and Tribunals basing on the nature and status of their cases. This has helped to reduce the number of clients who need Court representation considering the number of available advocates versus the number of cases.
7. Increased and strengthened relationship with key stakeholders including Government and its institutions, Development partners and like-minded organizations.
8. 36 new Members were recruited in 2022 which contributed to TAWLA membership growth.

9. TAWLA continued to earn more allies within the government. Some LGA's have started to allocate budget to replicate initiatives championed by TAWLA in other parts of their areas and support future engagements in such initiatives. Example in Rungwe the District authority has allocated budget for district officers' participation in GBV activities which Mwanamke Imara has been supporting.
10. On the other hand, in Moshi and Ludewa District Councils, they have committed themselves to replicate the exercise of enacting gender sensitive bylaws in all villages within their districts after Mwanamke Imara supported 5 villages in each district.

Overall Challenge

1. Execution of court decrees made in favor of legal aid clients especially in matters related to child maintenance has not been effective. Most counterparts in such cases are not in formal employment or registered economic activities and at the same time without properties to honor the obligations in the decrees issued. This signifies presence of poverty in most communities served by the organization. For these reasons the organization will continue to partner with relevant stakeholders in different economic empowerment initiatives and government agencies to advocate for registration of vital information including registration of marriages.
2. With the decline of funding to CSO's the organization continued to operate with minimal resources to cater for operations to support execution of its mandate however different efforts including forging partnership with private sector have been put in place for sustainability of organization activities.
3. There is an increase demand for legal representation in organization legal aid clinics. Few registered advocates working with the organization as employees and the established Pro-Bono scheme clients can not the present demand. The organization continue to reach out to her members and law firms to seek hand of support in the provision of legal aid especially through court representation.

Lesson Learnt

1. It was also learned that engaging the representative from the Government to coordinate some sessions on the Advocacy for Enactment of Anti Gender-Based Violence Act sessions made other officials from the Government contribute more and gained their support to advocate for the Anti-GBV Act. In addition, it was further learned that engaging the technical people from the Government especially those with drafting skills helped to improve the documents which will help to avoid future challenges, especially many queries, and setbacks.



2. Having bylaws at village level is one of the ways to improve women and youth participation in decision making bodies and strengthen equal participation. Moreover, these bylaws are more contexts specific and are informed by practices and ways of life of people in particular village.
3. Negative customs and traditions highly lead to practice of Gender Based Violence such as economic violence against women and girls in chaga community where women are not allowed to own land and properties, but they are only allowed to use land. Also, in Mrere village for a woman to call for family/clan dispute resolution session, she must first pay ten thousand Tanzanian Shilling or a goat for so called **“Jamvi”** or **invitation** even if she is the victim and it does not guarantee settlement. Failure to do so no elder will accept to sit for that meeting. This gives power to accused to insult a woman if she fails the case. And most of GBV cases filed to the village leaders are not taken vivid legal actions.
4. Male engagement in ending GBV has proved to be more effective in protection and response to GBV. We have noted this in areas where we are implementing project activities for example Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza, Kilimanjaro and Njombe. More efforts are still needed to the community members especially male engagement for them to understand their responsibilities towards ending gender-based violence in their society.
5. Collaboration with Local Government Authorities simplifies and brings sense of ownership of project that affect people in the community. During organization of community dialogue local government authorities have continued to be helpful to the implementation of the project.

Way Forward

1. To continue implementing programs that contributing to TAWLA Strategic Plan 2020-2025.
2. The organization will also continue fundraising for organizational sustainability.
3. To provide support to staff and volunteers through capacity building for effective service delivery.

Conclusion

This annual report has highlighted all the engagements made in the 2022 in line with TAWLA Strategic Plan for the year 2020-2025, key achievements and results, challenges encountered, lesson learnt and way forward. Organization in a special way appreciates the support of the Government, Development Partners, likeminded organization, TAWLA Members, the Board, Staff, and all beneficiaries including public which made possible the implementation of the former Strategic Plan. It is our expectation that continued implementation of TAWLA strategic plan will increase its achievements and visibility to attract and retain more donors and new TAWLA members. TAWLA will also continue to work closely with the current members and stakeholders.

ANNEX

1

SUCCESS STORIES FROM TAWLA LEGAL AID CLINICS ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

1. **SO vs PO, (PC) Civil Appeal No.13/2022, High of Tanzania Dodoma Registry, at Dodoma**

Respondent, **PO** petitioned for divorce back in 2011 in Dodoma Urban Primary Court, but divorce was not granted because marriage was not irreparably broken down; later she unsuccessfully appealed to District Court. Still on mission, **PO** petitioned for divorce in 2013 at Makole Primary Court, divorce, and an order for equal division of matrimonial properties was granted. **SO** unsuccessfully appealed to District and High Court of Tanzania at Dodoma in 2015 and he then filed Notice of Appeal to the Court of Appeal. When **PO** instituted execution proceedings at Makole Primary Court in 2016, **SO** applied for extension of time to acquire a certificate on point of law at the High Court, the application was dismissed but there were clerical errors identified where Hon. Masaju, J. advised to be rectified by way of review.

Instead, **SO** applied for extension of time to High Court, using the clerical errors to his benefit; this application was allowed. He then appealed to the High Court, and **PO** being represented by TAWLA raised preliminary objection that the appeal is res judicata, this appeal was dismissed, putting an end to 11-year-old matrimonial battle. Now TAWLA is assisting **PO** to resume execution proceedings for her to get her share of matrimonial proceedings.

2. **MH VS DC Matrimonial Appeal No 5/2021 High of Tanzania at Mwanza**

DC, TAWLA client in Mwanza legal instituted a case at the District Court of Nyamagana where she had filed matrimonial cause against her husband . Before the trial District Court, the matter was decided in favor of the husband and among the matrimonial properties to be divided was a house which belonged to DC alone. Aggrieved by the District Court decision, DC through **TAWLA** appealed against the decision of the trial court before High Court of Mwanza. Upon the hearing of both parties, the Appellate Court decided in favor of **DC** and quashed the decision of the trial Court. **DC** was awarded the house as it was found not to be part of the matrimonial property and a tune of 300,000 as children maintenance on monthly basis.



3. **SO VS MM (PC) Matrimonial Appeal No. 6/2022, High Court of Tanzania at Tanga**

MM, TAWLA client in Tanga instituted a matrimonial cause before Mwang'ombe Primary Court at Tanga. After hearing both parties, the Primary Court was satisfied that the marriage between the parties was broken down irreparably hence granted the decree of divorce. In line with the decree of divorce, the Primary Court ordered that the Matrimonial home which was jointly acquired by the parties be divided at the ratio of 40% to **MM** and 60% to **SO**. Further **MM** was given all household utilities since she was granted children custody. On the other hand, **SO** was ordered to provide maintenance at a tune of TZS 200,000/= every month for children necessities.

Aggrieved by the decision of Mwang'ombe Primary Court, **SO** decided to appeal at the District Court (Civil Appeal No. 4/2022). The District Court, after hearing both parties, upheld the decision of the trial Court. **SO** decided to appeal again to the High Court of Tanga where the appeal was heard, and the decision of Primary Court was upheld. Now TAWLA is assisting **MM** to resume execution proceedings for her to get her share accordingly.

4. **FG and EJ (Reconciliation from TAWLA-Mbeya Legal Aid Clinic).**

In this matter **EJ**, who is the biological father of three children, refused to provide maintenance for his children. The dispute was previously referred to the social welfare office but could not be resolved. Following the dispute, **FG** decided to approach TAWLA Legal aid clinic in Mbeya for assistance. Before embarking on court case TAWLA opted to conduct reconciliation for the purpose of assisting the parties in resolving their dispute. Following the reconciliation process **FG** withdrew her intention to institute a case and the parties agreed that the children would remain in **FG's** custody in the matrimonial home.

In addition, **EJ** agreed to provide monthly maintenance at a tune of **TZS 100,000/=** also agreed to provide **FG** with TZS 200,000/= as capital to establish a business to support the family's needs. This agreement was reached between the parties and was formalized through signing of the agreement. **EJ** has paid **TZS 200,000/=** as capital and has been paying maintenance since March 2022 to date.

5. **FB Vs GP, Land Application No. 45/2020, District Land and Housing Tribunal at Arusha.**

In this case, **FB** filed a land case before the ward tribunal of Ngarenanyuki claiming against **GP**, the ward tribunal ruled in favor of **GP**. **FB** approached TAWLA for legal assistance on how best she can defend her rights. TAWLA assisted her to prosecute her Appeal before District Land and Housing Tribunal for Arusha at Arusha. The Appellate tribunal ruled by pointing out that the ward tribunal had no Jurisdiction to entertain the matter because the value of the suit was above the threshold indicated by the law. Upon such order TAWLA subsequently assisted **FB** to lodge her Land Application before District Land and Housing Tribunal for Arusha at Arusha.

Upon hearing of both parties, the trial district tribunal declared the Applicant is the lawful owner of the suit land and the Respondent was declared as trespasser and ordered to vacate from the suit land.

FINANCIAL REPORT



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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 December 31, 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tanzania Women Lawyers Association, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, 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 2022, 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 2022.

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.

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.



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

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.

**Auditax International
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

Signed by: Straton Makundi (CPA-PP, FCCA)

Partner (Auditax International)

Date 27 APRIL 2023

Registration No. ACPA 1747




TANZANIA WOMEN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

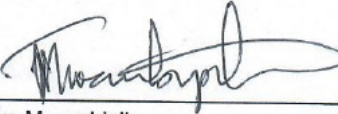
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
REVENUE	Notes	TZS	TZS
Exchange transaction	6	86,168,828	51,993,752
Non-Exchange transaction	7	4,916,504,033	4,837,099,343
Total revenue		5,002,672,861	4,889,093,095
EXPENDITURE			
Project Expenses	8	3,533,049,418	3,294,257,509
Administration Expenses	9	1,498,705,410	1,614,692,118
Total Expenditure		5,031,754,828	4,908,949,627
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(29,081,967)	(19,856,533)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total net income		(29,081,967)	(19,856,533)

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Director

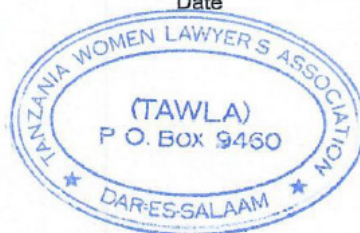
for issue on _____ 2023 and were signed on their behalf by:


 Lulu Ng'wanakilala
 Board Chairperson of TAWLA


 Tike Mwambipile
 Executive Director of TAWLA

12/04/2023
 Date

12/04/2023
 Date





TANZANIA WOMEN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
	Notes	TZS	TZS
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property and equipment	12	520,996,944	577,079,989
Intangible assets	13	10,221,120	1,126,400
		<u>531,218,064</u>	<u>578,206,389</u>
Current Assets			
Subscription and other receivables	10	58,468,418	151,103,813
Cash and bank balances	14	598,625,046	457,772,826
		<u>657,093,464</u>	<u>608,876,639</u>
Total Assets		<u>1,188,311,528</u>	<u>1,187,083,028</u>
Reserve and current liabilities			
Creditors and accrued expenses	15	153,328,926	27,347,320
Deferred revenue grant	11	548,062,356	569,413,744
		<u>701,391,282</u>	<u>596,761,064</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred capital grant	16	72,020,407	146,340,157
Total Liabilities		<u>773,411,689</u>	<u>743,101,221</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>414,899,839</u>	<u>443,981,807</u>
ACCUMULATED FUNDS			
Revaluation reserve		494,982,914	494,982,914
Accumulated Fund		(80,083,075)	(51,001,107)
Total Accumulated Fund		<u>414,899,839</u>	<u>443,981,807</u>

TANZANIA WOMEN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Accumulated Fund	Revaluation reserves	Total Reserves
	TZS	TZS	TZS
January 1,2021	(31,144,576)	97,438,859	66,294,283
Deficit for the year	(19,856,533)	-	(19,856,533)
Release of deferred capital grant	-	397,544,055	397,544,055
December 31, 2021	(51,001,108)	494,982,914	443,981,806
January 2022	(51,001,108)	494,982,914	443,981,806
Deficit for the year	(29,081,967)	-	(29,081,967)
December 31, 2022	(80,083,075)	494,982,914	414,899,839



TANZANIA WOMEN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
	TZS	TZS
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Deficit for the year	(29,081,967)	(19,856,533)
Adjustments for non-cash expenses		
Depreciation of fixed assets	99,408,545	108,055,690
Amortisation intangible assets	2,555,280	281,600
Gain/Loss on disposal	(22,715,957)	4,265,061
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities		
Decrease/Increase in receivables	92,635,394	22,152,662
Increase/(decrease) in payables & provisions	125,981,606	4,150,113
Decrease / Increase in deferred Grant Income	(21,351,388)	(708,267,036)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	<u>247,431,513</u>	<u>(589,218,443)</u>
Acquisition of property and equipment	(63,026,500)	(231,730,504)
Acquisition of Intangible Asset	(11,650,000)	
Proceed on fixed assets	42,416,956	788,000
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	<u>(32,259,544)</u>	<u>(230,942,504)</u>
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Retained funds and equity		-
Decrease in deferred Asset capital grant	(74,319,750)	142,683,907
Net Cash used in Financing	<u>(74,319,750)</u>	<u>142,683,907</u>
Net (decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents	140,852,220	(677,477,040)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	457,772,826	1,135,249,866
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year	<u>598,625,046</u>	<u>457,772,826</u>

TAWLA BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Lulu Ng'wanakilala
CHAIRPERSON



Stella Rweikiza
HON. TREASURER



Aisha Sinda
BOARD MEMBER



Gigi Majaar
BOARD MEMBER



Flaviana Charles
BOARD MEMBER



Cecilia Ngaiza
BOARD MEMBER



Fortunata Matinde
BOARD MEMBER



TAWLA KEY STAFF



Tike Mwambipile
Executive Director



Mary Richard
Head of Programs



Neema Ahmed
Regional Coordinator – Dodoma



Silas Nyumba
Head of Finance & Administration



Barnabas E. Kaniki
M&E Officer



Latifah Ayoub
Regional Coordinator - Mbeya



Robert Richard
Driver – Head Office



Fatmah Kimwaga
Regional Coordinator - Mwanza



Irene Thomas
Office Management Secretary



Joseph Assey
Driver – Dodoma Regional Office

TAWLA KEY STAFF



Isabella Nchimbi
Project Co-ordinator



Josephine Arnold
Membership Affairs Officer



Devine Itemba
Communication Officer



Lightness Raimos
Assistant Legal Officer



Glory A. Sandewa
Project Officer



Debora Nyasibora
Assistant Accountant



Elda Simon
Office Attendant



Ezekiel Rapson
Accountant



Geoffrey Daniel
M&E Assistant



Glory Leshabari
Grant Officer



Mwanaidi Kombo
Tanga Regional Coordinator



Petro Meshack
IT Officer



Verdiana Assenga
Assistant Procurement Officer



Winnie Nyendo
Human Resource Officer

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