



TAWLA

Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
(TAWLA)

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGOTA	Association of Gynecologists and Obstetrician Tanzania
CHRAGG	Commission of Human Rights and Good Governance
CRC	Constitutional Review Commission
CSO's	Civil Society Organizations
CWCA	Center for Widows and Children Assistance
CWT	Chama Cha Walimu Tanzania
GFC	Gender Forum Coalition on the Constitution
GLTF	Gender Land Task Force
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LGA	Local Government Authority.
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Center
MEWATA	Medical Women Association of Tanzania
PCCB	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
PMORALG	Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration & Local Government
RAW	Rights Action Watch
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health Rights
TAGA	Tanzania Gender Accountability
TAMA	Tanzania Association of Mid Wives
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women Association
TANESCO	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company
TAWLA	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
TAYOA	Tanzania Youth Alliance
TLS	Tanzania Law Society
TOT's	Trainer of Trainers
TV	Television
UCC	University of Dar es Salaam Computing Center
UMATI	Chama cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania
UWT	Umoja wa Wanawake Tanzania
WILDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
WLAC	Women Legal Aid Center
WPC	Women Promotion Center

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON



2016 marked the second year of TAWLA's 2015 - 2020 Strategic Plan circle, a process that started in May 2015 after TAWLA Executive Council approved the 2015 - 2020 Strategic Plan. The Strategic plan has four Strategic Objectives and these are:

- 1: Create sustainable access to justice for vulnerable women
- 2: Advocate for review of laws and policies hindering gender equality
- 3: Professional Advancement of Members
- 4: Build the capacity of TAWLA for sustainable service delivery.

Some changes have taken place in these two years of implementing our Strategic Plan. TAWLA has grown in size and coverage; we have undertaken ambitious review to ensure that we deliver our interventions informed with evidence and invest on interventions that have a big return on investment. For example when we invest on ensuring that women have access to land, this investment has significant return on investment, when women have access and the right to own land. It ensures food security in their families, economic empowerment that gives them power and freedom to enjoy other rights. In some cases, women have failed to leave abusive relationships because of dependence on their spouses.

This report is a result of our work in 2016; the report demonstrates how TAWLA is advancing the mission statement, advancement of women as champions in promoting and protecting the rights of women and good governance through legal empowerment.

In 2016 our efforts were geared towards improved access to justice for vulnerable groups especially women and children, mobilization of members to ensure meaningful engagements in the legal reforms in Tanzania, advocacy to ensure the governments fulfills its obligations to promote and protect women of Tanzania and at the same time to construct strategies of sustaining the organization.

Our success is a product of support from members and development partners at the same time TAWLA's model of delivering on planned interventions, which harness the power of commitment, passion and expertise.

The results across the regions¹ where we work have been extraordinary. We are proud of the achievements; however, more needs to be done to ensure that women and vulnerable children's rights are upheld.

Realizing that our vision and mission are only possible if we contribute to; increased access to justice, ending gender based violence, ending preventable deaths resulting from unsafe abortion and road crashes. In an environment in which no woman or a child is left behind, ensure that women have access and means to own land and resources, address the gap on un-met needs for family planning, considering that in Tanzania women often lack the right and/or the opportunity to make choices around reproduction.

To you our members and well wishers, we humbly request for your continued support; join us in advancing women's rights especially most vulnerable women in our communities.

Together we can do great things.

Athanasia A. Soka
CHAIRPERSON

¹ Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mwanza and Tanga

A WORD FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Never in our history has TAWLA been so well positioned to deliver scaled and lasting change in Tanzania's vulnerable communities. This is because of compassionate, committed people who have stepped forward giving themselves, their resources and their time in order to change Tanzania. Thank you so very much for your trust and investment in our life changing work and mission.

In the year under review, we worked in five regions of the United Republic of Tanzania namely Arusha, Dar Es Salaam, Dodoma, Mwanza and Tanga and we managed to reach more than thirteen thousand people (13,000) through Access to Justice, Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR), Promoting women land rights, Road Safety program, Promoting juvenile justice and Gender land and accountability. In addition, our networks of 402 trained paralegals in twenty one (21) districts have continued to be effective tool in transforming local communities. These paralegals are based in Arumeru, Meru, Karatu, Monduli, Longido, Arusha, Kongwa, Mpwapwa, Chamwino, Bahi, Mpanda, Mlele, Mpanda rural, Muheza, Pangani, Magu, Ilmela, Movomero, Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke.

Again, it is because of the countless contributions from so many before us that TAWLA can accomplish so much today and plan boldly for many successful interventions like the ones we celebrate in this report. I am particularly grateful for the leadership and contributions of my predecessors who have left tremendous legacy and a strong foundation that with privilege am building upon.

I am guided by Executive Council Members who have been providing leadership role in shaping the focus of our organization. Furthermore, I work with a passionate team of smart, competent, talented, dedicated staff, and a growing cadre of supporters, development partners, advocates, volunteers and interns. In the coming weeks, months and years, we will invest in areas that will amplify our impact in advocating for changes in laws and policies, sharing knowledge with partners who can then replicate our most successful work to reach women that are more vulnerable, children and communities.

We want to continue investing wisely in innovation, building a movement to ensure sustainable development, which the achievement of it is through partnerships. These are kind of investments will help shape the future that we imagine for TAWLA. With many women languishing in poverty

due to their human rights being violated, we can afford to do nothing less.

On behalf of TAWLA, I am grateful for the trust and generous contributions that our Development partners have invested in our work. For the year 2016 our partners includes: Foundation for Civil Society, Global Road Safety Partnership (GPRS), Development partners from United States of America, World Resource Institute (WRI), OXFAM, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), WE EFFECT and Centre for Reproductive Rights (CRR). The support from our partners has contributed to moving our mission forward.

With your support, TAWLA will do much more.

Tike Mwambipile
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Executive Summary

TAWLA is a non-profit, non-partisan and a human rights organization founded in 1989 and registered in 1990 under the Societies Act. Cap.337 R. E. 2002. TAWLA is committed to the advancement of women and children's rights and good governance.

2016 was yet another successful year for TAWLA, into the second year of 2015/2016–2019/2020 Strategic Plan. TAWLA proudly delivered everlasting change to Tanzania's needy women and children as well as built capacity for sustainability of TAWLA's impact in the communities where we work. In 2016 TAWLA continued its work through creation of sustainable access to justice, advocated for review of laws and policies hindering gender equality, professional advancement of TAWLA members and built the capacity of TAWLA for sustainable service delivery.

This report is divided into seven chapters as follows:- chapter one provides for TAWLA background information ; chapter two is on access to justice and legal aid; chapter three is on advocating for review of laws and policies hindering gender equality; chapter four is on professional advancement of TAWLA members; chapter five is on TAWLA sustainability; chapter six highlights key results and chapter seven is on challenges, lessons learnt and way forward.

The report gives a summary of successes and lessons learnt in the year 2016. Some of the results include; improved access to justice for vulnerable groups through provision of legal aid to 13,597 clients. Further, started formal process of establishing TAWLA VICOBA which will focus on economic advancement of TAWLA members and contribute to sustainability of TAWLA. The organization also decided to venture into a road safety initiative which is critical and it is an area of demand towards reduction of car crashes and save life. TAWLA Participated in the amendment of laws through presentation of recommendations to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Legal Affairs. Furthermore, we developed gender sensitive bylaws to improve gender equitable decision making and governance in four villages within Kisarawe District. TAWLA Members have been mentored and six (6) were admitted to the bar. The organization continued to build good relationship with different media houses and has been given free airtime and space in the print media.

- I. Despite the successes, TAWLA encountered some challenges in the year under review which includes; the demand for our service is high compared with resources we had. Timely payment of membership subscription fees by members has been another challenge. Shifting of donors priorities and change on international policies from donor countries.

However, we have learnt a lot in the reporting year and some of the lessons include; A gradual positive change of attitude towards women land ownership, men are now starting to realize that women can own land and invest, male involvement in our activities is very crucial and the use of informal leaders is very useful in delivering justice to the communities. Women participation in the governance and administration is very low and thus some of the decisions are made against their favor.

Moving forward we are planning to do the following:-

- i. Continuous capacity building of paralegals in order to support in the demonstration of impact, sustainability and credibility.
- ii. Greater involvement of men in the response recognizing that more gains will be made by their meaningful engagement in the whole process of empowerment.
- iii. Develop strong advocacy strategies for legal and policy reforms and effective implementation and enforcement mechanisms are needed to end land issues.
- iv. Capacity building of existing local and international organizations that are advocating for women human rights.
- v. Facilitate community management of common property resources and ensure women's participation in land titling and registration programs.
- vi. Awareness raising and sensitization activities on women issues in both rural and urban areas.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 ABOUT TAWLA

1.1 Introduction

TAWLA is a non-profit, non-partisan and a human rights organization founded in 1989 and registered in 1990 under the Societies Act Cap. 337 R. E. 2002. TAWLA is committed to the advancement of women and children's rights and good governance. This is achieved through the following initiatives; provision of legal aid services to women, advocacy for prevention of domestic violence against women and gender based violence, promotion of land rights for women, enhancement of good governance and undertaking of policy, legislative research, advocacy and strengthening capacity and sustainability of the organization. This is in line with TAWLA strategic objectives for 2015/2016 – 2019/2020.

TAWLA has its headquarters in Dar es Salaam and branch offices in Arusha, Dodoma, Mwanza and Tanga. As a way of expanding its outreach activities, TAWLA networks with other legal aid providers and paralegals to enable vulnerable women and children access legal aid services in regions where the Association does not have branch offices.

According to members' database, in December 2016 TAWLA had 540 members. The members include women lawyers from diverse backgrounds such as state attorneys, advocates, judges, magistrates, corporate executives, academicians and legal advisors in both the public and private sectors.

1.2 Vision

TAWLA envisages a society that respects and upholds the rights of women.

1.3 Mission statement

Is the advancement of women as champions in promoting and protecting the rights of women and good governance through legal empowerment.

1.4 Values

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

- 1.4.1 Transparency – to be transparent to our members, staff and stakeholders in all what we do.
- 1.4.2 Accountability – to be guided by the highest possible standards of internal and external accountability to all our stakeholders and to comply with all statutory requirements for accountability.
- 1.4.3 Integrity – we value high character with impeccable levels of integrity for all individual members, office bearers and staff, in and outside TAWLA programs and/or governance processes being a prerequisite.

- 1.4.4 Volunteerism – a commitment to serve without monetary gain expectations.
- 1.4.5 Diversity – we respect diversity across all facets of life.
- 1.4.6 Professionalism – we strive for attainment of the highest levels of professionalism in the execution of the TAWLA mandate and in our relationships with all.

1.5 Strategic Objectives

Through its five year strategic plan, TAWLA developed four strategic objectives:-

- 1.5.1 Strategic Objective 1: create sustainable access to justice for vulnerable women
- 1.5.2 Strategic Objective 2: Advocate for review of laws and policies hindering gender equality
- 1.5.3 Strategic Objective 3: Professional Advancement of Members
- 1.5.4 Strategic Objective 4: Build the capacity of TAWLA for sustainable service delivery

CHAPTER TWO

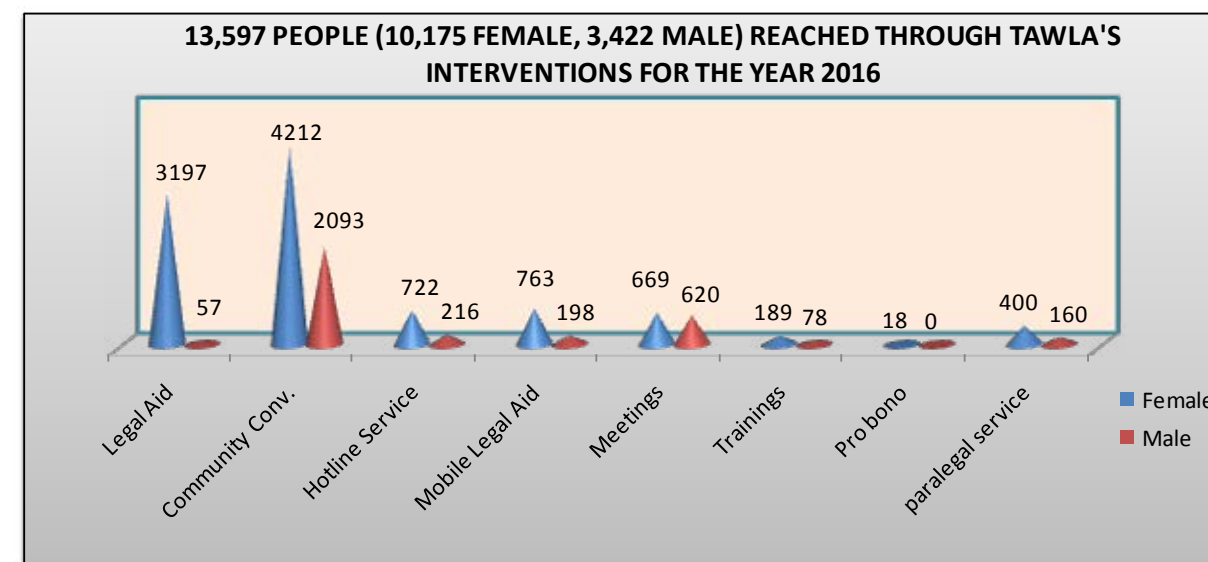
2.0 Access to justice and legal aid

2.1 Introduction

Objective one of our Strategic Plan (2015/16 - 2019/20) aims at creating sustainable access to justice for vulnerable women by establishing mechanisms for sustainable access to legal aid. Legal aid plays a crucial role in providing fair and equal access to justice to those who are vulnerable and most at risk. TAWLA is working towards access to justice for the women and children in Tanzania, who cannot afford the court fees as well as advocates to handle their cases and those who otherwise disadvantaged to the extent of not being able to access justice.

In this reporting period, TAWLA managed to offer services to needy women through our members, legal officers, volunteers, interns and paralegals. It was possible to reach the planned target of 13, 597 people through different strategies, to include; provision of legal aid in our five legal aid clinics (Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mwanza and Tanga), self-representation, mobile legal aid, toll free service, pro bono scheme and paralegals .

Fig 1: A pie chart showing number of people reached through TAWLA's interventions



In the period under review TAWLA managed to do the following as part of the implementation of the plan;

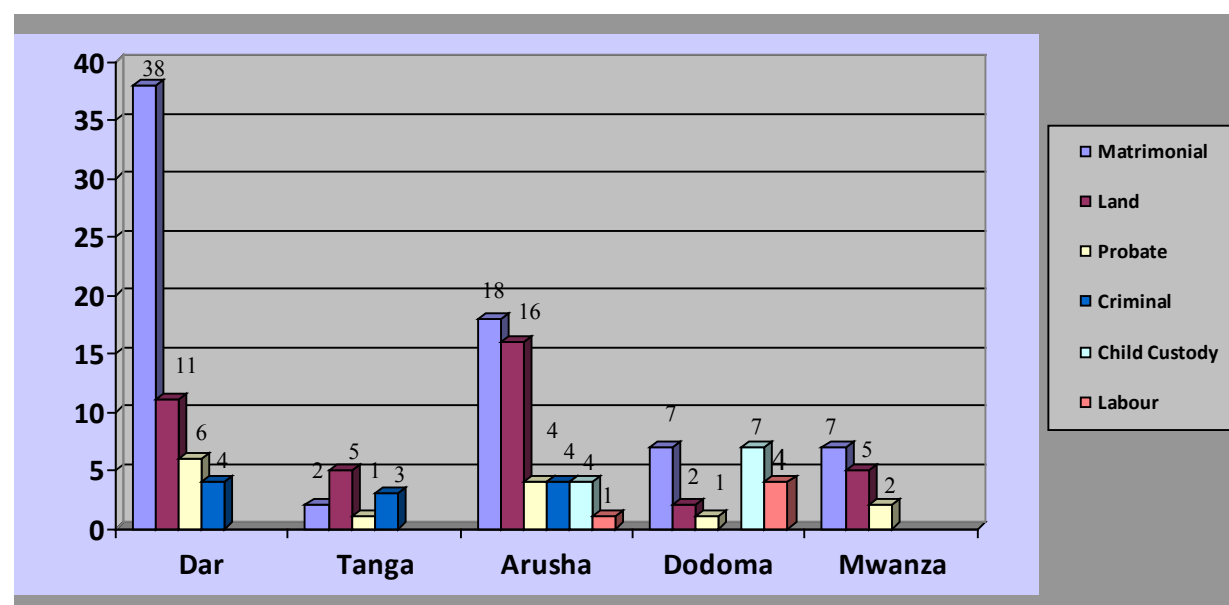
2.2 Legal Aid Clinics

It is undisputable fact that access to justice is one of the fundamental human rights. Through provision on legal aid services at TAWLA's clinics 3256 people (3250- Female and 6-Male) were enabled to access justice for the year under review. Out of 3256, 1893 were new clients and 1363 were old clients. We are proud that our intervention reached those who need the services most; to include marginalized and rural people. This has led to the increased community members particularly women access to legal aid. Furthermore, TAWLA managed to Finalize 152 cases which were filed before courts of law and reconciled 340 cases for the year under review. The outcomes of these cases are that, we won 119 cases, lost 33 cases and reconciled 340 cases.

Fig 2: Table showing number of finalized, won and lost cases TAWLA's Office

TAWLA OFFICE	TOTAL CASES FINALIZED	CASE WON	CASES LOST
Dar es Salaam	59	48	11
Tanga	11	9	2
Dodoma	21	19	2
Arusha	47	35	12
Mwanza	14	8	6

Fig 3: A chart showing number of finalized cases per issue per TAWLA's office



2.3 Self Representation

In the period under review, 134 clients were trained on self-representation in our legal aid clinics based in Dodoma, Tanga, Arusha, Mwanza and Dar es Salaam. The objective of the training was to empower clients to be able to appear and prosecute their cases in the courts of laws. The trained clients are now using the knowledge to handle their cases confidently and out of the trained clients, 25 have been used to mentor and inspire new clients.

2.4 Toll Free Service

Many women and children who are victims of sexual assault or gender based violence do not know how to prevent or protect themselves against the wrong doers. In 2014 TAWLA launched a toll free number to assist women who are victims of violence and cannot manage to visit our legal aid clinics. The toll free number are 0800 751010 and 0800 110017. The numbers are available from 0900 hours to 1700 hours working days. It is accessible from all parts of Tanzania and all beneficiaries can make calls from either landline and or mobile phones free of charge. The services offered are confidential and includes; legal advice, referrals to other organizations, and information regarding important legal aid issues of concern to the clients.

During the reporting period, TAWLA managed to provide services through hotline services to 938 clients (882 women and 56 men) from Dar es salaam, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Shinyanga, Mtwara, Mbeya, Kagera, Singida, Morogoro and Manyara regions. Most of their inquiries

were on, violence against women, gender based violence (including sexual abuse), matrimonial, inheritance, land, child maintenance, custody and domestic violence. TAWLA legal officers gave general legal aid, referrals to other institutions like police, Ward Tribunals, mediation/reconciliation boards, and provide our offices directions.

2.5 Pro Bono Scheme

TAWLA also runs a Pro Bono scheme, which aims at establishing a network of Advocates willing to work on cases related to civil matters and Juvenile cases. for women who cannot afford to pay for legal fees. Twenty seven (27) cases were handled through the TAWLA pro-bono scheme in 2016. The cases originated from the following regions; Mwanza - six (6), Tanga – five (5), Arusha - five (5) and Dar es Salaam eleven(11). The cases are before District Courts, District Land and Housing Tribunals, the High Court and Court of Appeal in the respective regions . The cases were strategically selected to contribute in women access to land rights, Juvenile detainees access to Justice, and Women rights to inheritance. Among the 27 cases, 5 cases were finalized successful in Tanga and 3 cases finalized against our clients in Dar es salaam region. The remaining 19 cases are pending in various courts. Through this scheme the right to legal representation was realised by some of the TAWLA clients.

2.6 Paralegal Services.

Paralegals provide critical and integral support to lawyers as they have established themselves to be an indispensable workforce within legal aid provision in Tanzania. TAWLA has a network of 402 trained paralegals in twenty one (21) districts who have continued to be effective strategy in transforming local communities. These paralegals are found in Arumeru, Meru, Karatu, Monduli, Longido, Arusha, Kongwa, Mpwapwa, Chamwino, Bahi, Mpanda, Mlele, Mpanda rural, Muheza, Pangani, Magu, Ilemela, Movomero, Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke. The Secretariat through its legal officers have been monitoring the activities conducted by paralegals through quarterly reports and field visits.

In 2016, data received from paralegals revealed that; a total of 1023 clients (160 male and 863 female) received legal aid through paralegals in Arusha, Dar es salaam, Dodoma, Mwanza and Tanga. The common issues included inheritance, matrimonial, child custody, land and gender Based Violence. They also managed to reach 9023 through sensitization meetings.

2.7. Promotion of Juvenile Justice and Implementation of the Child Law

In the period under review, TAWLA successfully contributed to implementation of the Law of the Child Act of 2009. We continued to build capacity of 32 law enforcers² to treat children in conflict with the law with dignity. In 2016 TAWLA represented ten juvenile cases in Dar es salaam and followed up with the child abuse incidences including child sexual abuse and severe beatings together with the Child protection teams. A total of 247 Community members in Muheza, Tanga mjini, Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke districts were sensitized of their responsibility to report on child abuses and how to treat children who are remanded. TAWLA also developed a Child Protection Policy, which will be used when handling children's cases at TAWLA offices.

² Police, social welfare officers, Attorney General Chamber, magistrate

2.8 Success Stories On Access To Justice And Legal Aid

2.8.1 Criminal Case No.343/2014 REPUBLIC VERSUS EMMANUEL MAURUS AND ANOTHER ,

TAWLA received information from one Primary School located in Dar es Salaam that there is a student reported to have been in continued sexual abuse for unknown period of time and the alleged perpetrator is her biological father. We visited the school and we had an interview with the girl and she confirmed the story and she also mentioned that she had procured abortion two times with the assistance of the father and doctors of two different health facilities. At that time she was not even recovered from the procedure. We reported the matter to Kawe Police station and after the said child recording her statement, the police set a trap and arrest both the father and the doctor whom procured the second abortion. Criminal case was filed against the father and the doctor for incest and procurement of illegal abortion respectively at Kinondoni District Court. TAWLA decided to watch brief and the judgment was pronounced on 28th November 2016 whereby the father was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment although the doctor was discharged for lack of sufficient evidence.

2.8.2 Civil Case No. 175 of 2015 Mwanaharusi Omary Simba vs Mohamed Ally Haji

Our client filled a petition for divorce, division of matrimonial properties and maintenance of six children at Kinondoni District Court after having been disserved by the husband. In March 2016 during the proceedings, the husband asked for out of court settlement. With TAWLA assistance negotiation for settlement was conducted and both parties agreed that, Mwanaharusi should receives Tanzanian Shillings twenty five million (25,000,000/-) as her share in their house that the husband sold previously without her knowledge, one house at Majohe and monthly maintenance of three hundred thousand (300,000/-). Our client was happy with this offer and the settlement deed was filed in court in July, 2016

2.8.3 Mariam (Fictitious name)

Mariam's referral to TAWLA emanated from one of the media houses in Dar es Salaam. She complained that her Husband had sold their matrimonial properties without her consent. In addition, he gave no explanation as to how the money was spent. TAWLA requested Mariam's husband for reconciliation at TAWLA House. The reconciliation was successful and the husband agreed in writing to give ownership of two properties to Mariam. Mariam is in the process of registering the properties in her name under TAWLA support.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Advocacy for review of laws and policies hindering gender equality

3.1 Introduction

Objective two of our Strategic Plan aims at advocating for the review of laws and policies that hinders gender equality. In this report period TAWLA managed to work on five areas including, sexual and reproductive health and rights, access to land, road safety, juvenile Justice and gender based violence.

In order to realize the above mentioned objective, TAWLA has been working tirelessly to ensure that the government fulfills its obligation to promote and protect women's rights through enabling gender sensitive laws and policies. This was made possible through conducting a number of trainings, community conversations, courtesy visits and roundtable discussions with the relevant ministries, law enforcers, policy makers, members of civil societies, media etc, to advocate for the review of laws.

In the period under review we managed to implement various planned activities.

3.1.1 Advancement of Sexual and Reproductive Rights

Sex and sexuality are issues that are not openly discussed in Tanzania. Available data from 2015 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) shows that Tanzania has high fertility rate and young people become sexually active at a very young age between 15 -18 years. According to 2015 TDHS, 27% of girls are mothers by age 18.

In a bid to end death resulting from unsafe abortion in the country, TAWLA conducted several advocacy activities that aimed at realizing the following results;

- 3.1.1.1 Increased knowledge and information on sexual and reproductive health and rights among women of reproductive age, youth and grassroots community members
- Increased peer – to - peer sensitization on safe abortion and contraception use among youth.
- 3.1.1.2 Increased awareness on unsafe abortion and related stigma among religious leaders, cultural leaders, local government authorities and health workers.
- 3.1.1.3 Strengthened capacity of coalition members with support from development partners, TAWLA initiated open and honest discussions regarding SRHR issues. TAWLA made a very good case for investing in reproductive health in the areas where we work and at the national level. This was made possible through working with partners and the media.

3.1.2 Advocacy towards Ending of Unsafe Abortion

One notable event among many on building a case for investing in SRHR, particularly focusing on ending unsafe abortion is the National Convening on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights that took place in Dar Es Salaam in October, 2016. TAWLA convened the largest gathering ever in Tanzania that focused on advocating for ending unsafe abortion in the country. The event brought together 105 prominent people from various walks of life including 15 Members of Parliament (MPs), the former speaker of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Anna Makinda, government officials

including those from Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children and Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs, youth representatives, Secondary schools teachers, secondary school students from Benjamini Mkapa Secondary Schools, media, Judges, lawyers and representative from Civil Society Organization (CSOs).



3.1.3 Reaching Youths

For the period under review, TAWLA reached youth in various settings including the following schools; Benjamin Mkapa and Kibasila Secondary Schools, peer groups and through publications which were prepared in the previous year. It is TAWLA's conviction that preventing unwanted pregnancy is one of the best way of ending unsafe abortion. In 2016, eight clubs were established with 165 champions.

3.1.4 Maputo Protocol³

TAWLA advocated for the utilization of the Maputo Protocol to respond to violation of women rights in Tanzania. A number of training to policy makers, government officials and medical personnel were organized with the aim of raising awareness at the same time influencing the policy makers to implement the Protocol. Domestication of the protocol and specifically Article 14(2)(c) has been a focus to respond to the incidences of unsafe abortions which is a number two cause of maternal mortality in Tanzania. With this initiative, TAWLA intends to continue using the regional and sub-regional platforms to advocate for fully domestication and realization of women rights as per the ratified instruments.

3.1.5 Results

There has been a change in attitude among stakeholders especially those who have been reached by the Coalition to address Maternal Mobility and Mortality due to Abortion and its Complications (CAMMAC). The change in attitude is related to perspectives as CAMMAC secretariat, TAWLA was able to reach stakeholders from the judiciary, religious leaders, the media and government officials in Dar es salaam. For the year 2016, TAWLA contributed to acknowledgement by various stakeholders that there is a huge need for the government to sensitize health workers, law enforcers and citizens at large on; under what circumstances abortion is allowed in Tanzania, as well as the need to allow abortion in case of rape and incest.

CAMMAC is also becoming a go to coalition when it comes to addressing the toll of

³ The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa

unsafe abortion in the country: CAMMAC was invited to make a presentation at the Southern Africa Development Cooperation Parliamentary Forum (SADC PF) workshop held in Dodoma. The SADC PF workshop brought together Members of Parliaments majority from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Legal Affairs and HIV AIDS Committee. The Presentation made by CAMMAC at the SADC PF was an excellent eye opener to majority of MPs in attendance.

3.2 Promoting Women Access to Land

TAWLA is cognizant of the efforts and administrative measures taken by the government to make sure that women enjoy the right to own land. However, TAWLA is deeply concerned with application of customary laws, among others which discriminate against women on matters related to land inheritance and ownership. Working towards increasing access to justice for women and land rights for vulnerable women goal, TAWLA conducted the following planned activities;

3.2.1 Increased Access to Land Rights Through Formal and Informal Institutions

TAWLA implemented the project on increased access to land rights through formal and informal institution in Bahi district within Dodoma region. The project aims at strengthening the village land councils, the religious leaders, traditional leaders, community and using them as champions to promote gender and women access to Land. The aspect of HIV/AIDS is also mainstreamed and a group of people living with HIV/AIDS are trained on their rights and are made part of the governing system at the village level.

3.2.2 Promote Gender Equitable Land Governance and Inclusive

Investments

As commercial pressure on land increases in Tanzania, TAWLA has intervened through promoting gender-equitable land governance, which mitigates the likely impact of the increased commercial pressure on women. Research has shown that changes in land use can result in land traditionally used by women being given away; women working longer hours, in order to be able to provide food and water for the household; and men benefitting more than women do from new employment opportunities.

In 2016 TAWLA in partnership with the World Resource Institute and Lawyer Environmental Action Team (LEAT) developed gender sensitive bylaws, which was piloted in two villages namely; Kidugalo and Vilabwa in Kisarawe district. Later on TAWLA and IIED designed other bylaws to include governance and environmental issues in other two different villages namely; Mhaga and Malambo in Kisarawe. Therefore, the said by-laws were approved by the villagers through the village assembly in Kidugalo, Vilabwa, Mhaga and Malambo villages in 2016. The bylaws are designed to improve gender equitable decision making and responsible governance and accountability mechanisms at the village government.

3.2.3 Contribution to the Review of the National Land Policy

TAWLA participated fully in the review of the National Land Policy of 1995. A position paper was submitted to the Ministry of land and housing settlement highlighting the existing challenges and gaps in the legal framework. TAWLA recommended among other things, the inclusion of an objective which is clear and precise on the bundle of rights to land for women including right to access, use, control, and transfer and land ownership.

3.2.4 Coordination of Mama Ardhi Alliance

Coordination of Mama Ardhi Alliance is to make sure that women land and property rights, namely access to, own, use and control over land are improved. Members are TAWLA, TAMWA, LHRC, TGNP, WLAC, WILDAF, UCRT, MOLARN, ENVIROCARE and WPC. The alliance is for Women participation in decision making bodies and access to justice to protect and secure their land and property rights through enhanced legal frameworks. For the reporting period, TAWLA continued to coordinate the said coalitions.

3.2.5 Results

- 3.2.5.1 One hundred twenty four (124) success land cases out of 349 clients who received legal aid on land matter.
- 3.2.5.2 17 men sought help from TAWLA on how they can bequeath their properties to their wives so that they can protect them after they die.
- 3.2.5.3 The Village Land Council managed to resolve one hundred and twenty five (125) land disputes in their communities and ninety seven (97) women managed to be given back their land, which they are now using for agriculture and other economic activities.

3.3 Road Safety Initiative to Contribute to Amendment of the Road Traffic Act Cap. 168 R. E. 2002

TAWLA has been implementing a project titled "building civil society organization stakeholders coalition to advocate for improved road safety legal and policy environment in Tanzania" funded by Global Road Safety Program (GRSP) to contribute to the improvement of road safety legal and policy environment by addressing gaps in the road safety legislation that link directly to current high rate of road crashes in the country.

3.3.1 Participation in the National Road Safety Week (26th September – 1st October, 2016).

TAWLA and other coalition members participated in the Road safety week, which was nationally held in Geita from 26th September to 1st October, 2016. The coalition was represented by TAWLA, TCRF, TLS, RSA and TAMWA. TAWLA managed to have a slot where the TAWLA shared the role of the coalition in contributing to a comprehensive road safety laws and regulations.



Image 2: TAWLA's Executive Director Ms. Tike Mwambipile addressing the media in the marking of the Road Safety Week at Geita.

3.3.2 High Level Consultative Meeting on Road Safety

On 1st and 2nd December 2016, TAWLA participated in a high level consultative meeting on road safety, in Morogoro. Participants of the meeting were Directors from ministries⁴ involved in road safety and executive officers of government agencies.

TAWLA made a presentation on the work of the coalition, its objective and what has been done so far, importance of advocacy on road safety issues and how TAWLA and the coalition at large has been engaged in advocacy for legislative changes in road safety laws in the country. TAWLA was also given an opportunity to present on helmet law, the gaps in the existing law and how it can be strengthened to reduce impact on crashes involving two/three wheelers and best practice in drafting helmet law etc. (The said presentations are available in TAWLA website).

TAWLA and stakeholders made final comments on the matrix with gaps on the Road Traffic Act. The document was received by the Director of Legal Services, Ministry of Home Affairs to be tabled before the cabinet.

3.3.3 TAWLA Position Paper on road safety

TAWLA prepared a position paper on road safety. On 25th October 2016, Legal practitioners working with Government Ministries, departments and civil society together with representative of the office of Chief Parliamentary Draftsman and WHO National Program Officer were present in working session to discuss and commented on the presented position paper.

⁴ Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health, community development, Gender, Elderly and children, Ministry of works, transport and communications, ministry of Constitution and legal affairs, Ministry of Education and vocational training and Ministry of Regional Administration, Local Government, Civil Service and Good Governance.



Image 6 & 7: A working session with WHO Drafters at Luther House to harmonize TAWLA's Position Paper

The participants acknowledged the importance of having the position paper in English language. However, it was proposed that the said paper should also have its simplified abstract in Swahili language. The Kiswahili version of the paper will cater for all key stakeholders that will be engaged in the process of advocating for the amendment of the Road Traffic Act of 1973. The Abstract on the position paper will be shared with parliamentarians in 2017.

3.3.4 Results

- 3.3.4.1 This intervention successfully led to formation of a working Civil Society Organization (CSO) coalition to advocate for road safety legal and policy reform by bringing about a collective voice to increase awareness, public support and political will. TAWLA being the coordinator of this Coalition worked closely with members of the coalition to advocate for the road safety agenda in the country and to ensure the enactment of a comprehensive amendment to the Road Traffic Act.

Popularization of road safety agenda. The ongoing campaign through media resulted into awareness on road safety and the magnitude of the problem in Tanzania. The campaign attracted the attention of media houses and they have been availing

3.5 Creation of Agents of Change

In 2016, TAWLA created agents of change and these are; 30 religious leaders, 64 local government leaders, village/ward leaders, as well as 15 influential people in Dar es Salaam and Mwanza communities. The agents of change have increased trust and social accountability in the communities where TAWLA works. TAWLA has been invited to give presentations in various forums on legal and women rights issues. A powerful testimony of trust is that, TAWLA was introduced to Tanzania Interfaith Partnership for more collaboration.

3.6 Community Conversations

TAWLA strengthened community engagement to ensure that our services respond to women's and society needs in all the regions where we work. These community conversation sessions help to transform people's attitude towards women position in the said society and design collective action plans to expedite transformation change in the communities.

Through the community conversation, TAWLA managed to reach 6305 (4212 women and 2093 men) people in five regions in 2016.



Image 4 Participants during community dialogue in Nguji village, in Dodoma Region.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROFESSIONAL ADVANCEMENT OF TAWLA MEMBERS

4.1 Introduction

TAWLA is a membership organization which means having members whose rights and obligations are spelt out in the instrument that establishes TAWLA and this is TAWLA Constitution. The association continues to inform, mobilize the members to ensure meaningful engagements in the legal reform in Tanzania.

Objective three of our Strategic Plan (2015/16-2019/20) aims at professional advancement of TAWLA members. The plan is to enhance members' involvement and ownership of the association. In this reporting period TAWLA managed to increase membership from 503 in 2015 to 540 in 2016 designed the membership database, mobilization and engagement of members, CLE sessions for members and social events.

4.2 Membership Growth

TAWLA membership has grown from 40 in 1990 when TAWLA was registered to 540 as of 2016. The growth in membership is a clear testimony of the trust TAWLA enjoys from professional women lawyers. The Executive Council, secretariat and Membership Affairs Committee worked on several issues in 2016, including; finalization of an electronic members database, creation of members working groups according to their areas of interest, discussion on the establishment of a rescue centre, Recruitment of new members, collection of members subscription fee, establishment of Village Community Bank (VICOBA) for TAWLA members and mentorship program for members.

4.3 Departed Members

In this reporting period we lost one member Adv. Maria Malingumu Kashonda who was the TAWLA Chairperson from March 2010 to May 2012. May her soul rest in eternal peace.

4.4 Recruitment of New Members

In our quest to revitalize and forge close working relation with our growing membership, TAWLA managed to register eighteen new members in 2016. The new members were recruited as a result of interventions made by Members Affairs Committee, Executive Council and the Secretariat. Potential members can now access application forms from TAWLA website and offices.

4.5 Membership Electronic Database in Place

In 2016, members details were moved from the excel sheet to the developed electronic database which is currently working and up to date. The database goes through a periodic updating especially when; members pay their due subscription fee, registering new members and when a member updates her contact details. The database is useful for improving data quality, better data management of members information, better and quick report generation, less risk of data and reports loss and single source of data for members.

4.6 Membership Subscription Fees

TAWLA reminded and mobilized members to pay their due subscription fees via text messages, phone calls, emails and WhatsApp. As a result a sum of TZS 6,975.000/- was collected and deposited in TAWLA NBC Account. Seven defaulting members paid 1,540,000/- and have been listed as active members after paying in full their due subscription fees. The total number of members who paid fees in 2016 were 102 out of 540.

4.7 Commemoration of International Women's Day

TAWLA joined the world to commemorate the International Women's Day celebration in 2016 with the theme PLEDGE FOR PARITY celebrated globally on March every year. Members were mobilized to share inspirational stories and pledge for gender parity. Some members complied and shared their biography and these were TAWLA former Chairperson Aisha Bade, Anna Mghwira, Hon. Dr. Tulia Ackson, Hon. Rehema Kerefu and Hon. Ummy Mwalimu. Their bio and inspirational stories to fellow members and other women out there were shared on twitter, face book and TAWLA website.

4.8 Members Working Group

Members were reminded to review their working group and additional new members were added to the groups. Members of the different working groups managed to meet in October 2016, where the members strategized on how they can work and agreed the secretariat to assign people in each group to act as the focal persons. Each group has been assigned a focal person to act as the coordinator.

4.9 CLE Points to Members

TAWLA through the secretariat successfully requested for CLE points from TLS for members who participated in two Continuous Legal Education (CLE) organized by TAWLA. TAWLA organized a CLE on sexual and reproductive Health and rights in February 2016 and on financial inclusion at the heart of gender parity". A total of 64 members (advocates) were accredited CLE points by TLS. Members are encouraged to participate in the CLE sessions.

4.10 Introduction and Control of Members Social Media Platform

For the period under review, TAWLA continued to administer the WhatsApp group for TAWLA members a platform for sharing information and ideas as per TAWLA's objectives and mandate. With a purpose of having the group to focus on the established objectives of TAWLA as an organization, MAC established guiding rules, or "dos or don'ts", for members while using the WhatsApp group. The secretary to the MAC was then directed to send the guiding rules to all TAWLA members in order for all members to be able to use the space in adherence to the set rules and principles.

4.11 Mentorship Program

For the year 2015/2016 MAC established a need to empower the young lawyers in legal profession. The MAC proposed capacity building programs in a form of holistic approach in terms of needs to the young lawyers who expressed their interest. MAC introduced mentorship program where members expressed their interest to be mentors and mentees. It is expected that the program will play a good and effective way to enhance young lawyers' legal skills and competency within the market.

4.12 Professional Advancement Opportunities

Members have been getting support from the Secretariat through sharing with them available opportunities. In this reporting period 19 members were recommended in various programs both at national and international levels. Various post have been listed in the mailing list and social media.

4.13 Establishment of Members' VICOBA

MAC members built upon the proposal which was tabled before TAWLA members on the establishment of VICOBA in 2015. It is the MAC conviction that the VICOBA will play a significant economic empowerment to TAWLA members. The Committee directed the secretariat to prepare a report to be presented to the Council requesting them to give MAC the mandate/approval to establish a VICOBA. In the year 2016 TAWLA Council approved the idea. The idea was communicated to members and a meeting was organized in October 2016, where facilitators took members through the process of establishment of VICOBA and members begun the process. It is expected that in 2017 TAWLA will have a well-established VICOBA.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 TAWLA SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

In a bid to build TAWLA institutional capacity, we committed efforts in 2016 to build capacity of TAWLA for sustainable service delivery as stipulated in our 2015/2016 - 2019/2020 Strategic Plan. Through implementing this objective, in 2016 we delivered our services to our target group with confidence and the required skills.

5.2 Executive Council and Committees Meetings

The TAWLA Executive Council is comprised of seven members who serves for a term of two year from May 2016 to May 2018. The Executive Council was elected in 2016 and the current members includes Chairperson – Athanasia A. Soka, Vice Chairperson – Maria Matui, Honorary Treasure – Nelly G. Mwasongwe, Members – Asina A. Omari, Annmaria Mavinjina, Sarah Mhamilawa, Lulu Ngw'anakilala and Tike Mwambipile - Secretary(ex-officio). The Council met on quarterly basis for the period under review.



TAWLA new Executive Council members in their orientation and handover ceremony in July, 2016.

5.3 Human Resources

In order for staff to perform effectively, the working environment should be conducive. Staff continued to have monthly meetings as part of team building, monitoring and evaluation. Different forums including staff training retreat, debriefing sessions, professional mentorship, review sessions provided the organization an opportunity to reflect, learn and at the same time plan the proper implementation of the strategic plan and the annual work plan.



Training session on Monitoring and evaluation to TAWLA staffs at TAWLA House.

5.4 Organization Evaluation

An external organization development expert was engaged to evaluate the organization in May, 2016. There was two sessions organized which included the Executive Council members and the Secretariat and the report was finalized in July 2016. The key recommendation was to develop fundraising strategy, develop communication and advocacy strategy, to come up with security policy and strengthening the secretariat. As a follow up to the evaluation the secretariat initiated the process to develop the fundraising strategy, advocacy and communication strategy and security policy for the organization. The documents will be tabled before the Executive Council for approval in 2017.

5.5 Networking

TAWLA believe that it is impossible to realize our mission and vision working on our own. Throughout the year the organization has built critical partnership with likeminded organizations within the country and outside. We continued to invest in coalitions and alliances across the country and at the international level. TAWLA coordinates a number of coalitions including Gender Forum for the Constitution, Coalition to Address Maternal Morbidity and Mortality due to unsafe abortion and its complications (CAMMAC), a coalition for Road safety, Mama Ardhi Alliance for women land and property rights.

TAWLA is also a member to other coalitions like Mkuki for gender based Violence, Tanzania Human Rights Defenders, CAVAT, Lake Victoria Rights Alliance for access to justice and economic empowerment, Solidarity for women Rights in Africa and TEREMET.

5.6 Resource Mobilization

The secretariat strived to ensure that TAWLA strengthened its resource mobilization. As part of this process a number of project proposal were developed and submitted for funding request. The organization also began the process of development of fundraising strategy which will be a guiding document in resource mobilization.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 GENERAL RESULTS FOR 2016

6.1 introductions

TAWLA would like to acknowledge with appreciation all our partners, local, regional and international who have been supporting TAWLA to accomplish its mission and vision. It is because of the support that TAWLA is happy to report the following results:-

- 6.1.1 Improved access to justice for vulnerable groups by providing legal aid to 13,597 through different forums including court representation, legal advice, reconciliations and community outreach.
- 6.1.2 Started the formal process of establishment of VICOPA which will represent a significant economic advancement for TAWLA members and contribute to sustainability of TAWLA.
- 6.1.3 Ventured into a road safety initiative which is an area of demand to reduce car accidents and save life. TAWLA coordinated analysis of the policy and legal framework and prepared recommendations for the amendment of the Road Traffic Act
- 6.1.4 TAWLA participated in the amendment of laws through presentation of recommendations to the parliamentary standing committee on legal affairs. The recommendations were on the Education Act, Transport and licensing Act and the Legal Aid bill.
- 6.1.5 TAWLA developed gender sensitive bylaws to improve gender equitable decision making and governance in four villages. The bylaws were approved by the village assembly and adopted at the District Council in Kisarawe District for replication to other areas.
- 6.1.6 For professional advancement of young lawyers, six volunteers were mentored and were admitted as Advocates of the high Court.
- 6.1.7 Convened a national forum to discuss the magnitude of unsafe abortion in Tanzania. This forum attracted a number of influential people and support towards reducing a number of women and girls dying from unsafe abortion.
- 6.1.8 Recognition from media houses: working with media houses and assistance of partner organization (TAMWA), we continue accessing media houses free of charge. During the reporting period a number of live radio and television show have been aired though different medial house both local and nation media houses.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 CHALLENGES, LESSON LEARNT AND MOVING FORWARD

A number of challenges and lessons are highlighted drawn from the work done during the reporting period.

7.1 challenges

Despite the achievement above in the period under review, we encountered the following challenges;

- 7.1.1 There was a huge demand for training of Village/Ward Land Tribunal members, religious leaders and paralegal in the project area a demand which TAWLA could not meet due to resources limitations
- 7.1.2 Inadequate timely payment of membership subscription fees by members despite reminders
- 7.1.3 Shifting of donors priorities and change on international policies from donor countries.

7.2 Lessons Learnt

- 7.2.1.1 There is a need to continue advocating for equality in land rights and ownership between men and women. During the course of implementing our strategy, we learnt that women are often allocated smaller or unfertile land. This affects the women farmers hence affecting the way women feed their families. We have also learnt that this affect woman's independence and enjoyment of public and private life since it affects women's ability to leave abuse relationship. It also affects their ability to support themselves and work towards a better future.
- 7.2.2 Access to rights, justice and gender equity for women cannot be realized without deliberate engagement of men in the process. Men are the custodians of culture and to a great extent cultural/traditional leadership which, endows on them significant responsibilities. Their involvement and engagement in the project will reduce gender conflicts create harmony between gender and roles. Male involvement is a critical foundation for decision making, accountability and access to rights.
- 7.2.3 Engagement of government authorities such as District registrar, Ward tribunals, Ward Executive Officers (WEO) and Village Executive Officers (VEO) are very crucial for ownership and sustainability.
- 7.2.4 The use of informal leaders such paralegals and religious leaders is very useful in delivering justice to the communities where they will continues solving disputes at the community level.

7.3 Moving Forward

- 7.3.1 Continuous facilitation of paralegals to support in the demonstration of impact, sustainability and credibility. Despite challenges paralagals are still recognized by the community, they provide access to legal services beyond the ability of lawyers and they do this free of charge for their communities.
- 7.3.2 Greater inclusion of men in the response and recognizing that more gains will be made by meaningful engagement of men in the whole process of empowerment and involvement. From the evaluation, it is clearly revealed that legal issues like matrimonial, gender discrimination and child support are commonly involves gender in balances. Sustainable solution of these problems requires bringing both men and women together for getting sustainable solution.
- 7.3.3 Strong advocacy strategies for legal reform and effective Implementation and enforcement mechanisms is needed to end land issues discrimination. The enforcement mechanism such as establishment of gender responsive land administration systems, which can enhance women participation in all levels of land administration system.
- 7.3.4 The use and building capacity of local existing women organizations working on building capacity of rural women's organizations, networks at local level regional and national for advocating of women land rights issues is very crucial. Women networks and organizations will use different forums to push the women agenda forward.
- 7.3.5 Institute community management of common property resources, ensure women's participation and include women in land titling and registration programs.
- 7.3.6 Awareness raising and sensitization activities on women issues should be held both rural areas and urban.
- 7.3.7 There is the need to continue raising awareness to women effectively represented at district and village level decision making authorities.

TAWLA Executive Council pictures

TAWLA key staff pictures



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TANZANIA WOMEN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION (TAWLA)

Introduction

We have audited the financial statements of Tanzania Women Lawyers Association, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Net assets and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out on pages 18 to 31.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Tanzania Women Lawyers Association as at 31 December 2016, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Non-Government Organizations Act 2002.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the organization in accordance with the 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.

Council's responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Council members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as the Council members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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 International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and

obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Council members' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our audit we report that:

- i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- ii) in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Association, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- iii) the organization's statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

HLB MEKONSULT
Audit | Advisory | Tax
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam

Signed by: *Elinisaidie K Msuri* Date: *05/05/2017*
Partner

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TANZANIA WOMEN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION (TAWLA)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	NOTES	2016 TZS	2015 TZS
Income			
Members' subscriptions and Entrance fee	6	21,450,000	22,330,000
Donors' assistance	7	1,127,671,739	2,324,515,468
Amortization of capital grant	14	29,010,998	17,584,062
Other income	8	51,155,139	96,165,292
Total Income		1,229,287,876	2,460,594,822
Expenditure			
Project Administrative and Operating costs	9	1,504,890,774	2,195,518,488
Bad debts written off	12	31,871,500	14,711,500
Depreciation expense	21	19,427,442	17,584,062
Amortization expenses	22	9,583,557	-
Total Expenditure		1,565,773,273	2,227,814,050
(Deficit)/surplus for the year		(336,485,397)	232,780,772

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 18 to 31

Report of the Auditors – page 12-13

TANZANIA WOMEN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION (TAWLA)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

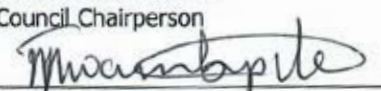
	NOTES	2016 TZS	2015 TZS
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property and equipment	21	385,984,597	397,488,179
Intangible Assets	22	6,003,333	10,586,890
		391,987,930	408,075,069
Current Assets			
Subscription and other receivables	11	60,350,500	55,805,500
Cash and cash equivalents	13	747,018,514	801,769,096
		807,369,014	857,574,596
Total Assets		1,199,356,944	1,265,649,665
Current liabilities			
Creditors and accrued Expenses	15	25,307,785	12,000,000
Deferred revenue Grant	16	711,050,879	438,078,849
		736,358,664	450,078,849
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred capital Grant	14	391,987,930	408,075,070
Total liabilities		1,133,346,594	858,153,919
NET ASSETS		71,010,349	407,495,746
ACCUMULATED FUNDS			
Accumulated Fund		71,010,349	407,495,746
Total Accumulated fund		71,010,349	407,495,746

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 18 to 31
Reports of the Auditors – page 12-13

These financial statements were approved by the Executive Council for issues on _____ 2017
and were signed on their behalf by:


Ms Athanasia Soka
Council Chairperson


Date _____ 2017


Ms Tike Mwambipile
Executive Director

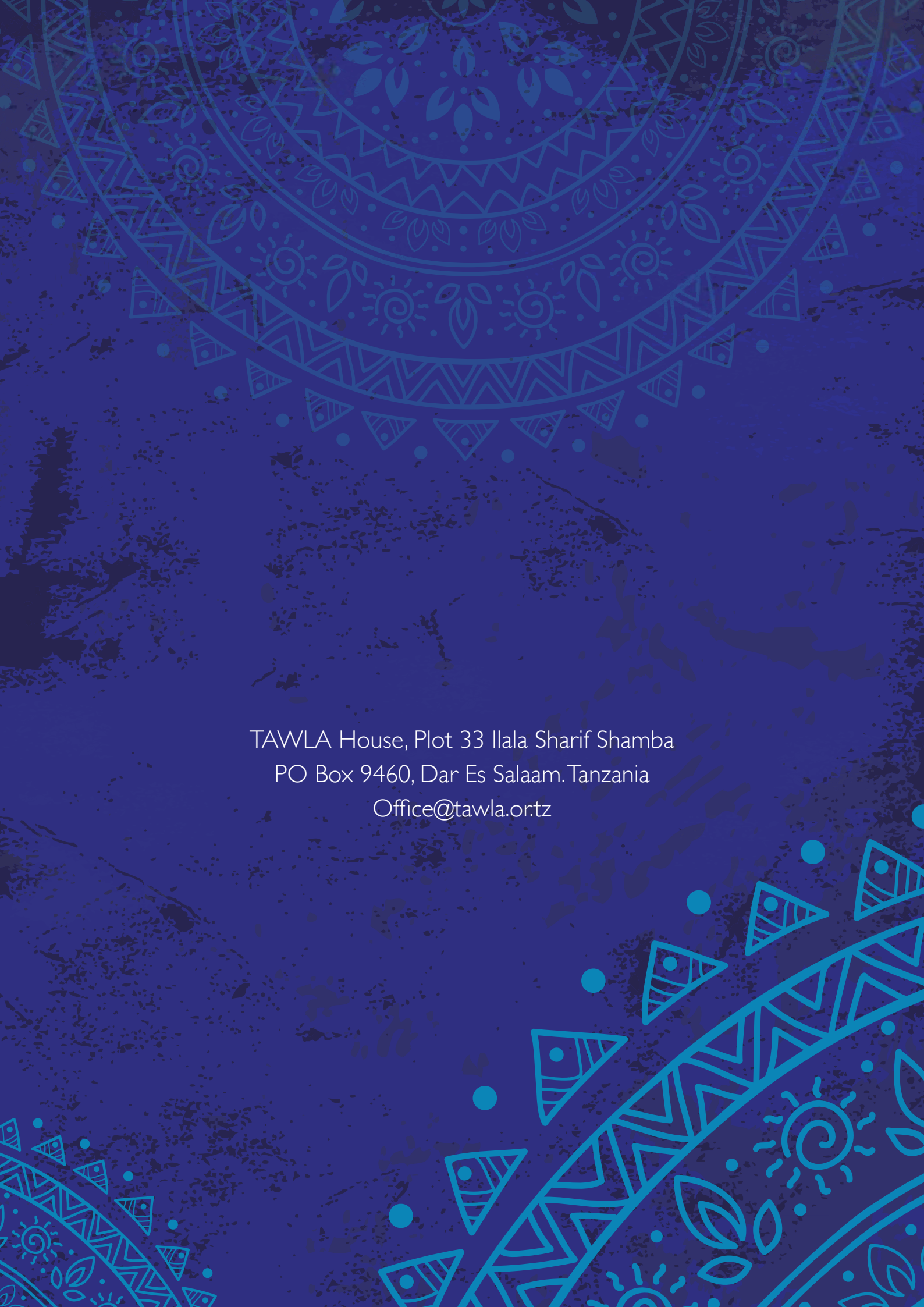

Date 15/12/2017 2017



TANZANIA WOMEN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION (TAWLA)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Accumulated Fund TZS
As at 1 January 2015	174,714,974
Deficit for the year	232,780,772
As at 31 December 2015	<u>407,495,746</u>
As at 1 January 2016	407,495,746
Deficit for the year	<u>(336,485,397)</u>
As at 31 December 2016	<u>71,010,349</u>

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 18 to 31
Report of the Auditors – page 12-13



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