



**REPORT ON THE STATE OF LEGAL AID PROVISION IN TANZANIA  
FROM 2013 TO 2015**



*November, 2015*

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USAID/ WiLDAF

## **A WORD FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

I feel privileged to briefly give a note on the Report of The State of Legal Aid Provision in the Country for the years 2013- 2015. The report discusses the current situation of legal aid provision, provides the list of Legal Aid Providers, their profile and location and identifies opportunities and challenges facing legal aid providers as a basis for improving legal aid services in the country.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to TANLAP members for their commitment and contribution during this research, Board of Directors and TANLAP Secretariat members for their support. Also I appreciate the work of all Executive Directors from different Organisations for allowing and allocating their time to fill the questionnaire. In particular, TANLAP is thankful to those Organisations who are not TANLAP members who did not hesitate to provide their information.

This work would not be done well without the support rendered by our Consultant and researcher Mr. Jones Kapeleka. TANLAP also appreciate all law enforcers just to mention the few; The Judiciary of Tanzania, Police , Commissioner for Human Rights and Good Governance, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, State Attorney's Chambers and Migration.

TANLAP is extremely grateful to its donor, Particularly, the Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa (OSEIA) and USAID Tanzania through WiLDAF for their support by providing funding which has made this work successful. TANLAP will continue to work closely with partners to enable the vulnerable groups to access justice. I wish you a thought-provoking reading and look forward to continue working progressively for timely access to justice to the poor and marginalised communities in Tanzania.

Welcome and thank you all.

*chamili*

Christina Kamili

Executive Director, TANLAP.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The consultant, Jones Kapeleka is grateful for the kind support provided and participation of all legal aid providers comprising of TANLAP members and non members in the entire districts visited. Likewise, I would like to convey my gratitude to the management of each Organization for providing statistical data and other information required and the management of and all TANLAP staff more specifically Christina Kamili, John Baraka, Edna Bakebwa and Jackline Mollel for their support and commitment during the preparation, data collection and review of other reports for this study.

## **TANLAP: A BRIEF DESCRIPTION.**

Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP) is an umbrella national network working in the legal sector. It is a membership network comprising of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) and other institutions providing legal aid in Tanzania.

Founded in 2006, TANLAP's core aim is to work and link up with other Civil Society Organisations in providing quality legal aid and advocate for access to justice among the poor and marginalised sections of society in Tanzania. TANLAP is registered as a company without shares limited by guarantee (Reg. no. 68892) and complies with the NGO Act no 24 of 2002 and has certificate of compliance (No. 1300). TANLAP founding members organisations comprise of the following: The Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania (CCBRT); the Disabled Organization for Legal Affairs and Social Economic Development (DOLASED); Lawyers Environmental Action Team (LEAT); Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC); Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA); Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF); Women's Legal Aid Centre (WLAC); and the National Organization for Legal Assistance (nola).

## **TANLAP MAIN OBJECTIVES**

- To strengthen the capacity building on legal literacy among legal aid providers.
- To extend and improve Legal Aid provision in the country.
- To initiate, promote, support as may be deemed expedient, any proposed legislation or other measure affecting the interests of its members.
- To build mutual understanding and coordination amongst Legal Aid Providers and legal aid clients in the country.

## **VISION**

TANLAP envisions a society with access to justice

## **MISSION**

TANLAP is an umbrella organization established to enhance the best practice and capacity of its members for quality Legal aid services.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP) is an umbrella organization comprising of 66 members. Its membership network comprises of NGO's, CBO's, Faith Based Organizations (FBO's) and other institutions providing legal aid in Tanzania. Founded in 2006, TANLAP's core aim is to work and link up with other Civil Organizations to ensure provision of quality legal aid and advocate for access to justice among the poor and marginalized people.

TANLAP commissioned a study to assess the state of legal aid provision in the country. The major aim was to gather information on the current situation of legal aid provision, the number of legal aid providers, their profile and location and identify opportunities and challenges facing legal aid providers as a basis for improving legal aid services in the country. The study covered 35 districts and 18 regions from Tanzania mainland and isles. A total of 76 legal aid providers were interviewed.

### **Summary of key findings**

#### **Legal Aid Service Provision and coverage**

The study found out that legal aid services are evenly distributed from the national up to ward level, covering at all levels of operation. This shows that there is a high demand for legal services and the community is much more willing to work with legal aid providers in resolving legal matters. Legal aid organizations were found to have been complementing governments services for a considerable longer period of time, this also indicates good experience of the organizations involved in legal aid provision. Further shows that legal aid providers have a great role in resolving community disputes and hence contributing positively in reducing violence.

#### **The status of legal matters and legal aid provision**

The results from the study show that highly reported legal disputes are; land disputes (92.1%), matrimonial and probate cases (90.8%), respectively and gender violence (89.5%), this implies that legal aid providers have a great role in resolving community disputes. The results show an increasing trend in the number of both women and men reporting and

receiving legal aid on probate matters from legal aid providers. The results also show an increasing trend in the number of land disputes reported from 2013 to 2015, implying some weaknesses on the part of legal aid providers and the current enforcement mechanisms to resolve land disputes.

On the other hand, the results show a relatively low increase in the number of child maintenance cases reported by legal aid providers as well as a decreasing trend in the number of gender violence cases reported between 2013 and 2015. This may be a positive result of the community sensitization and awareness creation among legal aid providers related to equity and women's right as human rights.

It was observed from the results that there is a constant trend in the number of matrimonial cases reported to legal aid providers. On the other hand, the results show an increasing trend in the number of men reporting matrimonial cases from 623 in 2013 to 1,215 in 2015. This indicates that to some extent men are being left out in the sensitization process while women are over empowered. This calls for the equitable ground of community empowerment to focus both women and marginalized men.

There is an increasing trend in the number of cases reported from 2013 and 2015 for both women and men. The results show a sharp increase in the number of labour cases from 2013 to 2015 signifying that legal aid providers are addressing critical needs of the community and hence the need to balance the services to equally target men in the areas of operations.

### **Efficiency and capacity of legal aid providers to handle client and legal matters**

The results show a decreasing trend in the number of probate cases sent to court and an increasing number of cases successfully handled by legal aid providers 1,637 in 2013 to 2,354 in 2015. The results also show an increase in efficiency of handling probate cases from 46.3% in 2013 to 57.2% in 2015. This implies that the capacity of legal aid providers in handling probate cases is increasing, though not an increasing rate of the cases being reported by the community.

On the other hand, the results reveal a decrease in the efficiency of legal aid providers in handling land disputes from 63.8% in 2013 to 59% in 2015, even though the trend in number

of cases sent to court had increased gently from 867 in 2013 to 924 in 2015. This can be explained by the fact that land dispute constitutes the large proportion of cases reported and ultimately the capacity of legal services providers had diminished.

It was revealed from the study that the efficiency of legal aid providers in handling gender violence cases had increased from 47.7% to 52% in 2015, and this had ultimately reduced the number of cases sent to court from 906 in 2013 to 733 in 2015, likewise, the number of cases un-won had decreased from 141 in 2013 to 111 in 2015. This can be explained by capacity building programs undertaken by TANLAP to empower legal aid providers including paralegals to handle various cases including gender violence in the community.

The results from the study shows a dramatic decrease in the efficiency of legal aid providers to handle and resolve matrimonial cases from 80.4% in 2013 to 70.4% in 2015, with the decline in the number of cases successfully resolved from 3,219 in 2013 to only 1,675 in 2015, despite the increasing trend in the number of matrimonial cases reported to legal aid providers. This further shows that there had been an increase in family matters while the capacity of the legal aid providers is limited. Likewise, the study established that legal aid service providers have generally low capacity to handle criminal cases with a decrease trend in the efficiency from 51.6% in 2013 to 43% in 2015.

### **Legal Aid Service Delivery and Mode of Operation**

The results from the study show that majority of legal aid providers target women (90.5%), and 81.1% target children, implying that legal aid is skewed towards women and children leaving out vulnerable men and other marginalized groups in the community. The results show that the major means of disseminating information on the activities of legal aid providers was leaflets and/or brochures.

It was also revealed that legal aid providers are lacking professionalism and legal experts to assist or guide paralegals as well as advocates to assist them in handling cases in court of law is the reason for the declining trend in the efficiency of legal aid providers to handle various legal matters.



The main source of income was found to be donor funds. These results imply that legal aid providers have no sustainable mechanisms to support the provision of legal services; this also explains the decline in efficiency of most legal aid providers. On the other hand, this jeopardizes sustainable flow of the benefits of legal services provided to the community after donor pullout.

### **Challenges in Legal Service Provision**

The study revealed that communities lack awareness of their basic rights (84.4%) is the major impediment that objects community demand their rights and seek legal aid. Other challenges were found to be shortage of sufficient funds (71.1%), tradition and customs barriers (60%), remoteness of community from legal centres (55.6%) and (44.4%) community not being aware of availability of legal centres.

On the part of internal challenges facing Legal Aid Providers performance, the results show that insufficient funds (97.6%) is the major challenge hindering legal aid providers to effectively provide legal aid to the community. Other challenges were reported to be lack of professionals and experienced legal officers and advocates (63.4%), large geographical area of operation (58.5%), inadequate legal service providers (46.3%), bureaucracy, lack of cooperation with other stakeholders (41.5%) and paralegals not being recognized by government (22.2%) and the law to regulate provision of Legal Aid in Tanzania.

### **Recommendations**

- The findings show a constant declining trend on the capacity and efficiency of legal aid providers, while the demand for legal aid is increasing at a higher rate, there is a great need for capacity building both on technical and financial aspects to empower legal aid providers overcome the overwhelming need for legal aid influx and other legal matters.
- Likewise, awareness creation and prevention measures need to be formulated at village levels to prevent disputes in the community. This again calls for the need to empower legal aid providers and equip them with the necessary facilities to address these cases in their areas of operation.

- Paralegals play a significant role in minimizing the number of cases sent to court, they need to be recognized by government to effectively accompany the clients and address legal matters confidently. This should start by enacting Legal Aid law that will govern and regulate provision of Legal Aid in the community.
- Sustainable financial support to paralegals need to be established, and the government should set basket funds to support paralegals that are effectively undertaking government activities related to legal matters.
- There is also a need for proper coordination of legal aid partners to avoid congestion, duplication of activities and competition among legal aid providers in one locality as well as a standardized data collection system for all partners to ease data handling and management, information sharing and reporting of legal aid provision by legal aid providers.

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## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 2.0 Background Information

#### 2.1 Geographical locations of legal service providers

The study covered 35 districts (Table 1) and 18 regions (Table 2) from mainland and isles. A total of 76 legal aid providers were interviewed (Annex 1). This provides a representative sample and hence the findings reflect the state of legal aid service provision in Tanzania.

**Table 1 Districts of legal service providers**

		n	%
District of legal service provider	Shinyanga	7	11.3
	Tanga	5	8.1
	Arusha	4	6.5
	Moshi	3	4.8
	Mbeya manicipal	3	4.8
	Iringa	3	4.8
	Mwanza	3	4.8
	Mkinga	2	3.2
	Arumeru	2	3.2
	Ikungi Singida	2	3.2
	Kinondoni	2	3.2
	Kyela	2	3.2
	Songea	2	3.2
	Biharamuro	2	3.2
	Ngorongoro	1	1.6
	Kiteto	1	1.6
	Lushoto	1	1.6
	Monduli	1	1.6
	Loliondo	1	1.6
	Rorya	1	1.6
	Musoma	1	1.6
	Tarime	1	1.6
	Mbozi	1	1.6
	Sumbawanga	1	1.6
	Ngara	1	1.6
	Kisarawe	1	1.6
	Ilala	1	1.6
	Geita	1	1.6
	Kibaha	1	1.6
	Kahama	1	1.6
	Rombo	1	1.6
	Siha	1	1.6
	Korogwe	1	1.6
	Tabora	1	1.6
Total		62	100.0

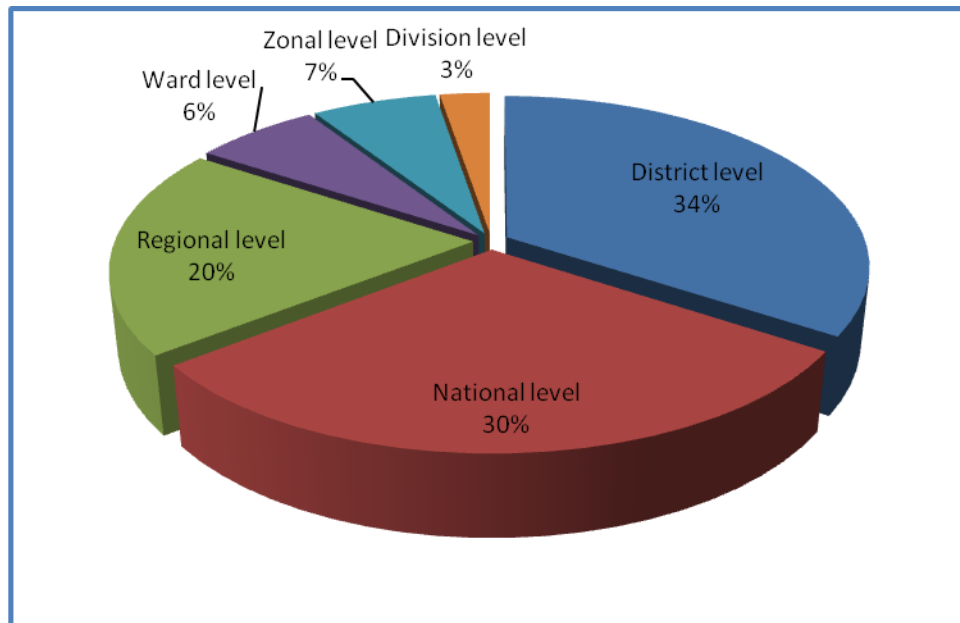
**Table 2 Region of legal service providers**

		n	%
Region of legal service provider	Dar Es Salaam	16	21.1
	Arusha	10	13.2
	Tanga	8	10.5
	Shinyanga	8	10.5
	Kilimanjaro	5	6.6
	Mbeya	5	6.6
	Mara	4	5.3
	Kagera	3	3.9
	Iringa	3	3.9
	Mwanza	3	3.9
	Singida	2	2.6
	Pwani	2	2.6
	Ruvuma	2	2.6
	Manyara	1	1.3
	Zanzibar	1	1.3
	Rukwa	1	1.3
	Geita	1	1.3
	Tabora	1	1.3
Total		76	100.0

## **2.2 Geographical coverage of legal service providers**

The results show that 34% of all legal service providers interviewed operate at district level while 30% at national level and 20% at regional level (Figure 1). This indicates that legal aid services are well covered at all levels of operation.

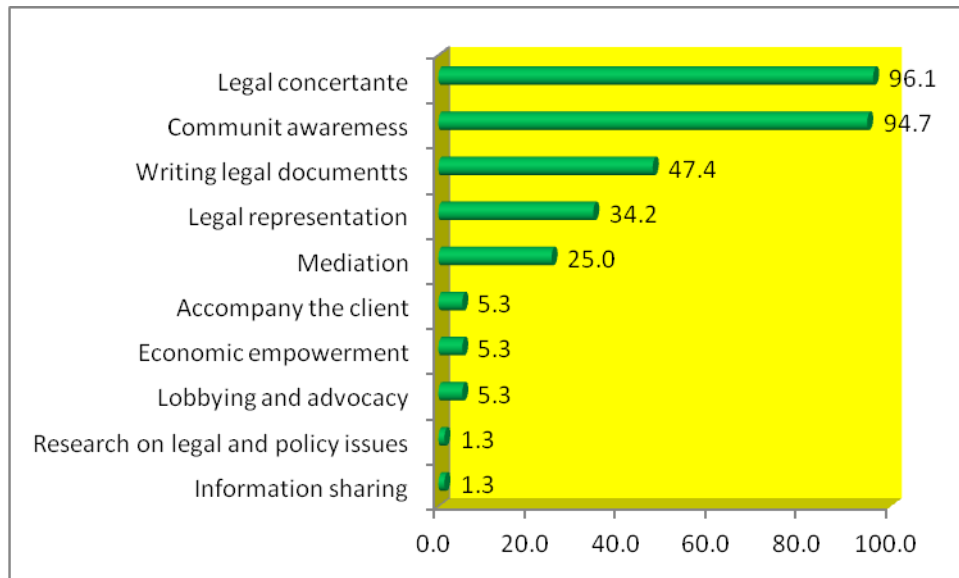
**Figure 1 Geographical coverage of legal service providers**



### **2.3 Types of legal aid services provided\***

It was revealed that 96.1% of all legal aid service providers provide legal opinions and 94.7% community awareness on legal issues. On the other hand, 47.4% are involved in writing legal documents; 34.2% representing customers in court and 25% are involved in mediation process and resolving conflicts. Other services provided include economic empowerment, lobbying and advocacy, research on legal matters and information sharing (Figure 2). This shows that there is high demand for legal services and the community is much more willing to work with legal aid providers in resolving legal matters.

**Figure 2 Types of legal aid services provided\***

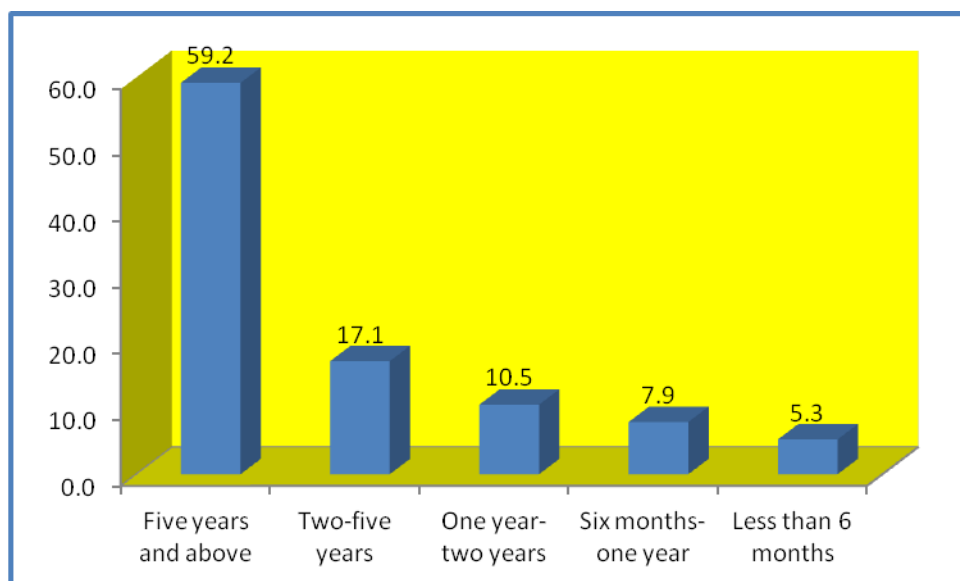


***\*Multiple responses allowed.***

## **2.4 Period of operation**

The results show that most legal service providers have been in operation for more than 5 years (59.2%) while 17.1% had been offering legal aid for the last 2-5 years and 10.5% had been in operation in 1-2 years (Figure 3). This shows that legal aid organizations had been complementing governments services related to legal aid for a considerable longer period of time. This also indicates good experience of the organizations involved in legal aid provision.

**Figure 3 Period of operation**



### **2.5 Registration and TANLAP membership**

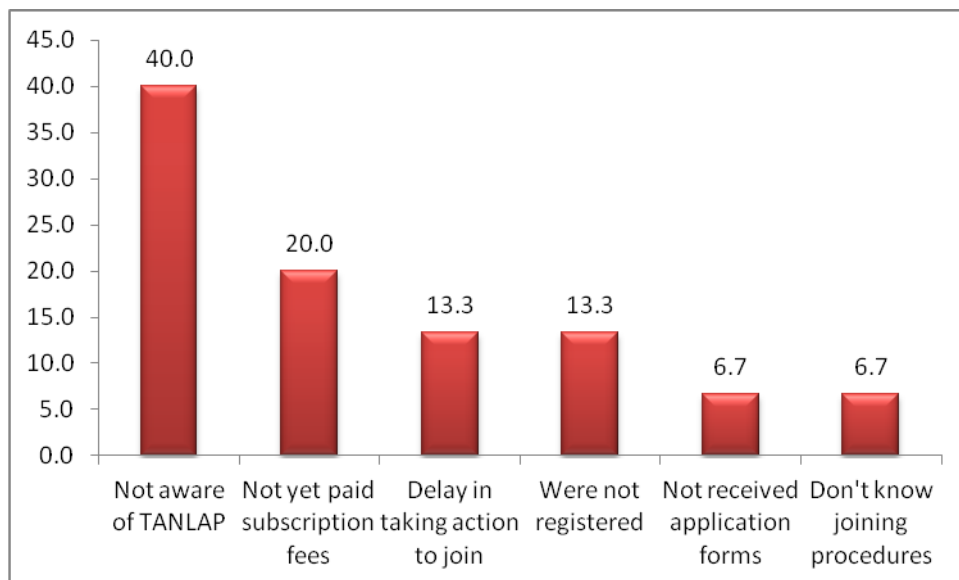
The results show that 98.7% of all legal aid service providers are registered while just above a quarter (27.6%) are non members to TANLAP (Table 3)

**Table 3 Registration and TANLAP Membership**

		n	%
Is your institution registered	Yes	75	98.7
	No	1	1.3
Total		76	100.0
Are you a member of TANLAP?	Yes	55	72.4
	No	21	27.6
Total		76	100.0

The major reasons for not being TANLAP members were organizations not being aware of the existence of TANLAP (40%), not paying subscription fees (20%) and delay in taking action to join TANLAP (Figure 4). On the other hand, all non members were willing to join TANLAP. This signifies the need for TANLAP to reach out more organizations through publicity and other advertisement mechanisms.

**Figure 4 Reasons for not being TANLAP member**

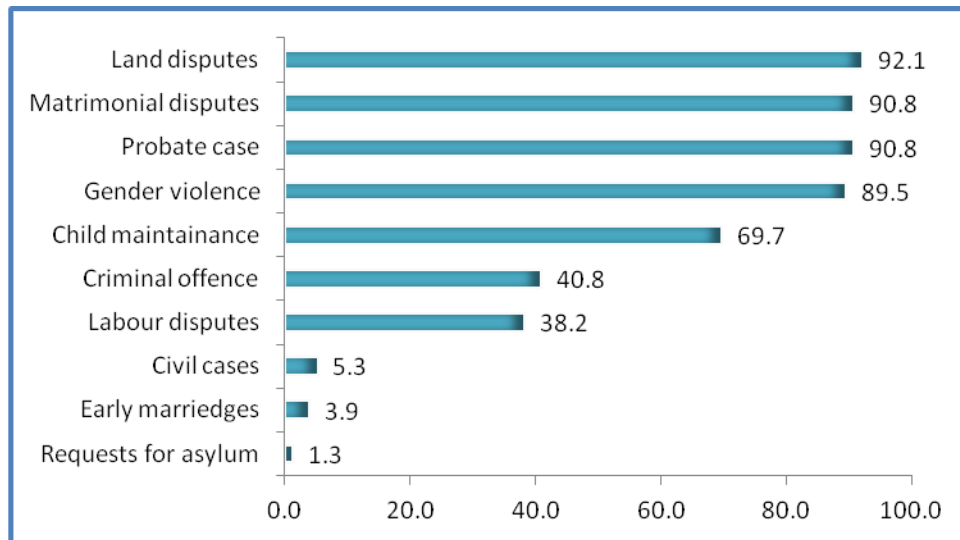


### **3.0 The status of Legal Matters and Legal Aid Provision**

#### **3.1 Frequently reported legal issues**

Figure 5 shows that the highly reported legal disputes and land disputes (92.1%), matrimonial and probate cases (90.8%), respectively and gender violence (89.5%). Others are child maintenance (69.7%), criminal offence (40.8%) and labour disputes (38.2%). This further shows that legal aid providers have a great role in resolving community crises and hence contributing positively in reducing violence.

**Figure 5 Frequently reported legal issues\***

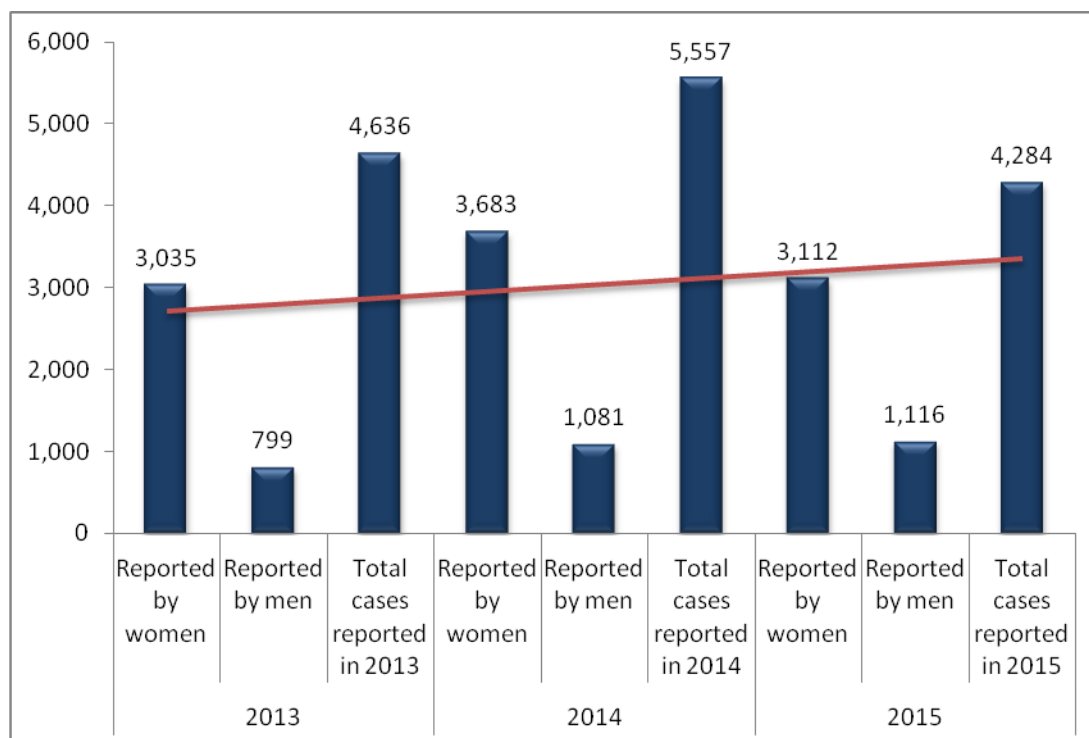


***\*Multiple responses allowed.***

### **3.2 Probate cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

The results show an increasing trend in the number of both women and men reporting and receiving legal aid on probate matters from legal aid providers. Figure 6 shows that a total of 4,646 probate cases were reported in 2013 and 5,557 in 2014, the drop in 2015 could be a result of most legal service providers' had not sealed annual records by the time of the study. The actual values are depicted by the trend line is increasing.

**Figure 6 Probate cases reported in between 2013 and 2015\***



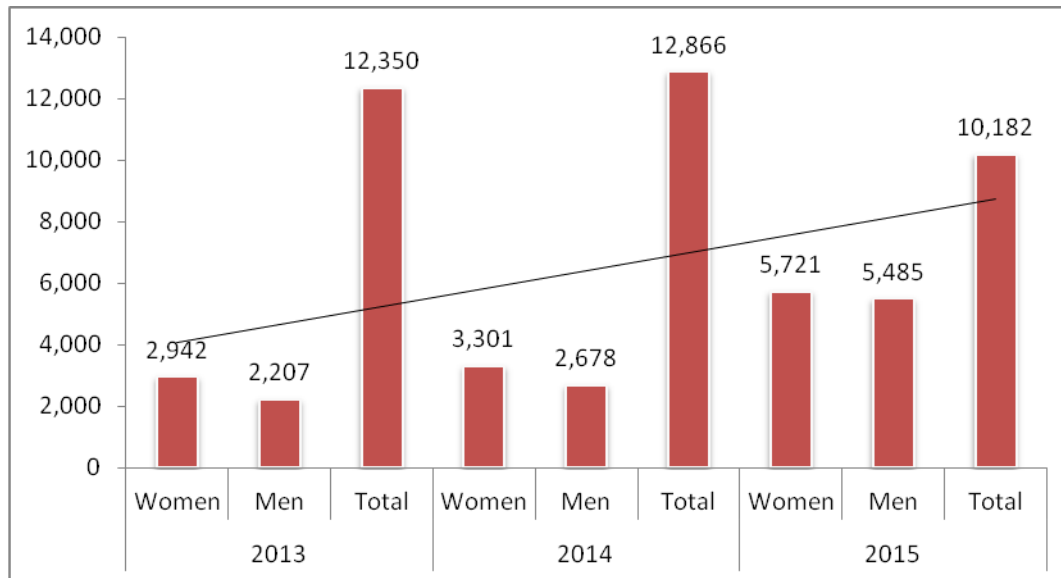
*\*The total differs because some data were not disaggregated by sex*

### **3.3 Land dispute cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

The results also show an increasing trend in the number of land disputes reported from 2013 to 2015 (Figure 7). This also implies an increasing load of the part of legal services providers in resolving land disputes. A total of 12,350 cases were reported in 2013 and 12,866 in 2014. Land disputes records the highest legal issue in the country. This also implies some weaknesses in the current enforcement mechanisms to resolve land disputes.



**Figure 7 Land dispute cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

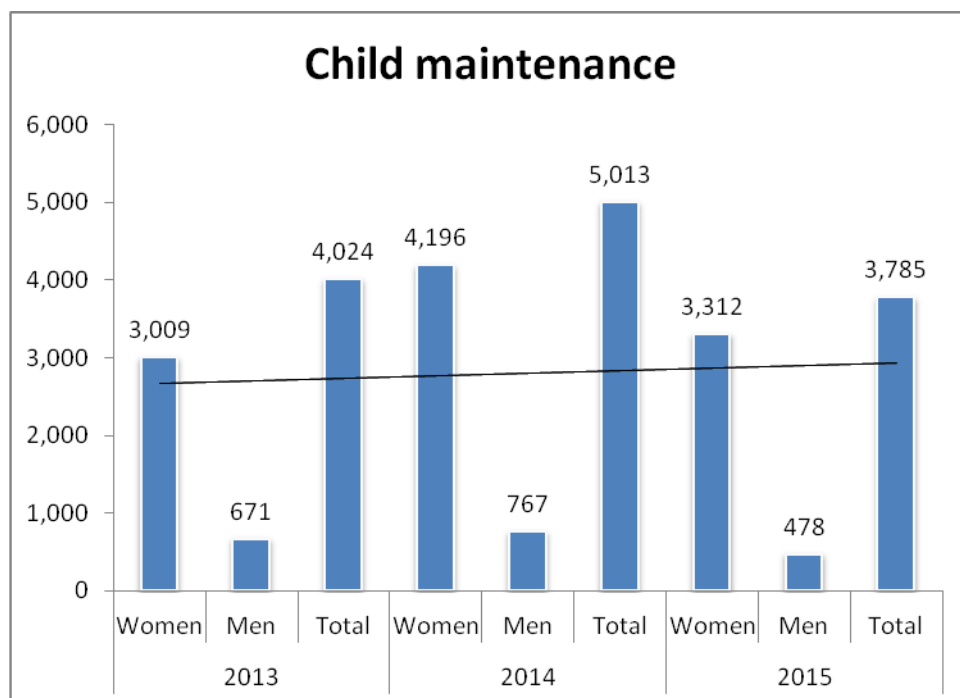


*\*The total differs because some data were not disaggregated by sex*

### **3.3 Child maintenance cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

The results show a relatively low increase in the number of child maintenance cases reported by legal aid providers. Figure 8 shows that a total of 4,024 cases were reported in 2013 and 5,013 in 2014 with women overriding men in reporting of the cases.

**Figure 8 Child maintenance cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

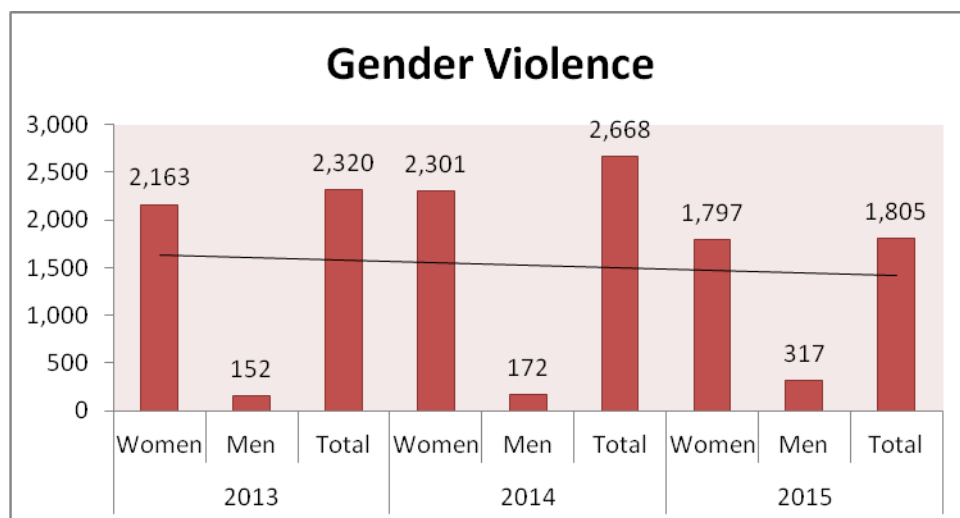


*\*The total differs because some data were not disaggregated by sex*

### **3.4 Gender violence cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

The results in figure 9 show a decreasing trend in the number of gender violence cases reported between 2013 and 2015. A total of 2,163 women reported gender violence matters in 2013 as opposed to 1,797 cases in 2015. This may be a positive result of the community sensitization and awareness creation among legal aid providers related to equity and women's rights as human rights.

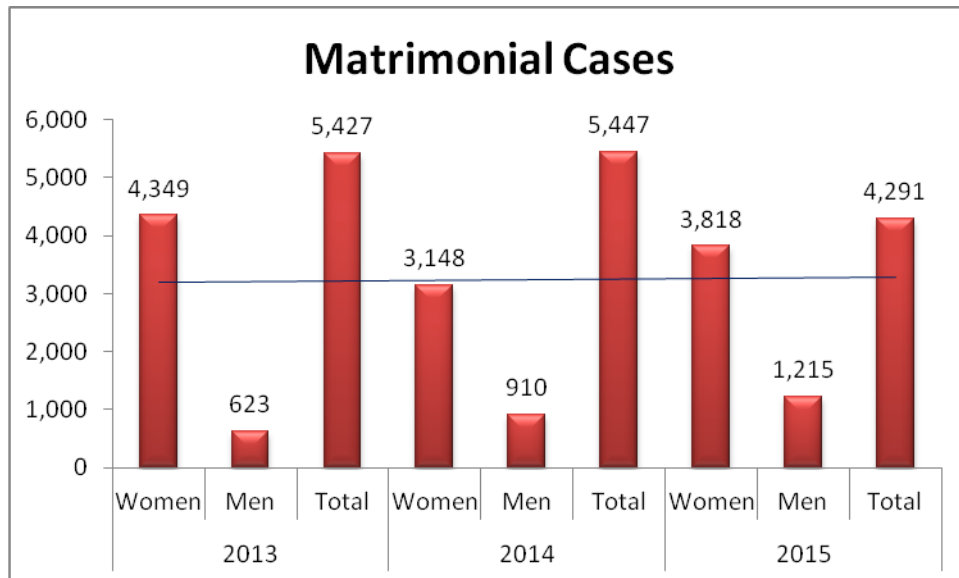
**Figure 9 Gender violence cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***



### **3.5 Matrimonial cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

It was observed from the results that there is a constant trend in the number of matrimonial cases reported to legal aid providers. Figure 10 shows that a total of 5,427 cases were reported in 2013 and 5,447 in 2014, with the number of women reporting matrimonial cases reducing from 4,349 in 2013 to 3,818 in 2015. On the other hand, the results show an increasing trend in the number of men reporting matrimonial cases from 623 in 2013 to 1,215 in 2015. This indicates that to some extent men are being left out in the sensitization process while women are over empowered. This calls for the equitable ground of community empowerment to focus both women and the marginalized men.

**Figure 10 Gender violence cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

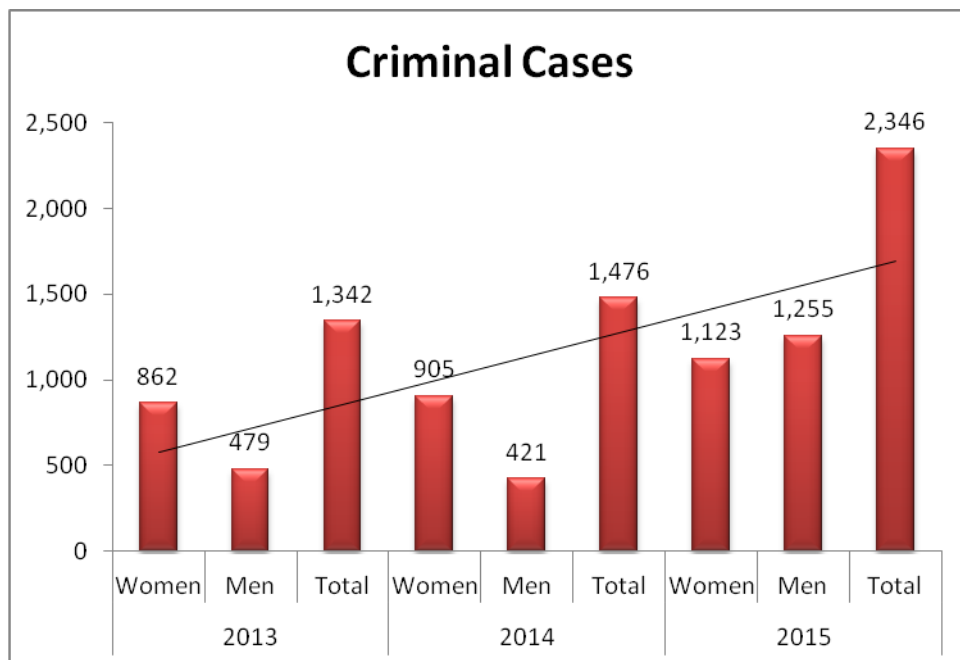


*\*The total differs because some data were not disaggregated by sex*

### **3.6 Criminal cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

There is an increasing trend in the number of cases reported from 2013 and 2015 for both women and men. The results show that a total of 1,342 criminal cases were reported in 2013, the amount had almost doubled to 2,346 in 2015 (Figure 11). This further implies that legal aid providers plays a significant role in minimizing the number of cases sent to court and hence reducing the burden of the police and prisons.

**Figure 11 Criminal cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***



*\*The total differs because some data were not disaggregated by sex*

### **3.7 Labour cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

The results show a sharp increase in the number of labour cases from 2013 to 2015. Figure 12 shows that a total of 3,569 cases were reported in 2013 while 3,961 were reported in 2015. The trend also indicates that men are reporting more of labour cases as opposed to women, with a dramatic increase in the number of men from 488 in 2013 to 3,097 in 2015. This signifies that legal aid providers are addressing critical needs of the community and hence the need to balance the services to equally target men in the areas of operations.

**Figure 12 Labour cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

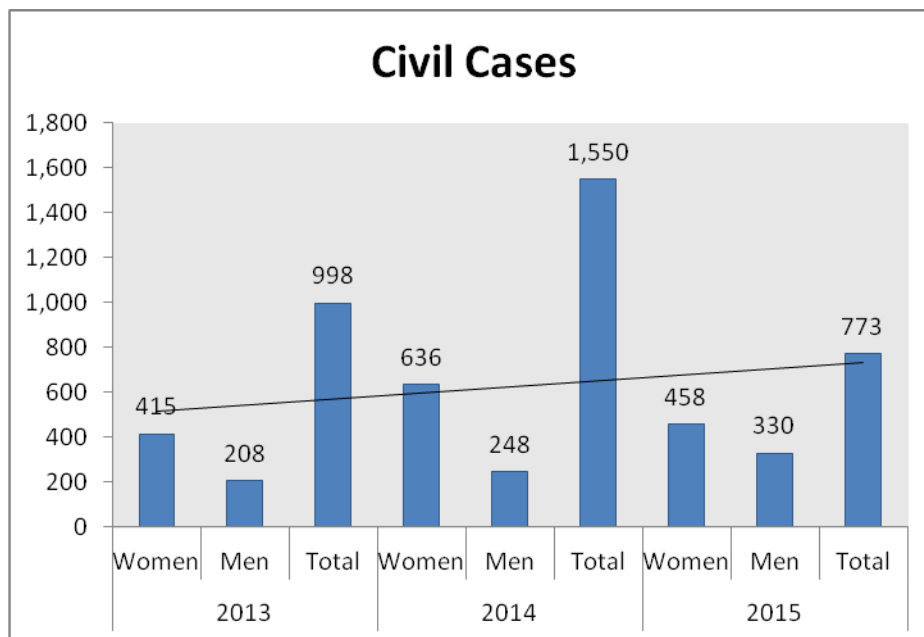


*\*The total differs because some data were not disaggregated by sex*

### **3.8 Labour cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

The results show that civil cases are less reported, women report more civil cases than men. Figure 13 shows an increasing trend in the number of civil cases reported with women increasing from 415 cases in 2013 to 636 in 2014.

**Figure 13 Labour cases reported between 2013 and 2015\***

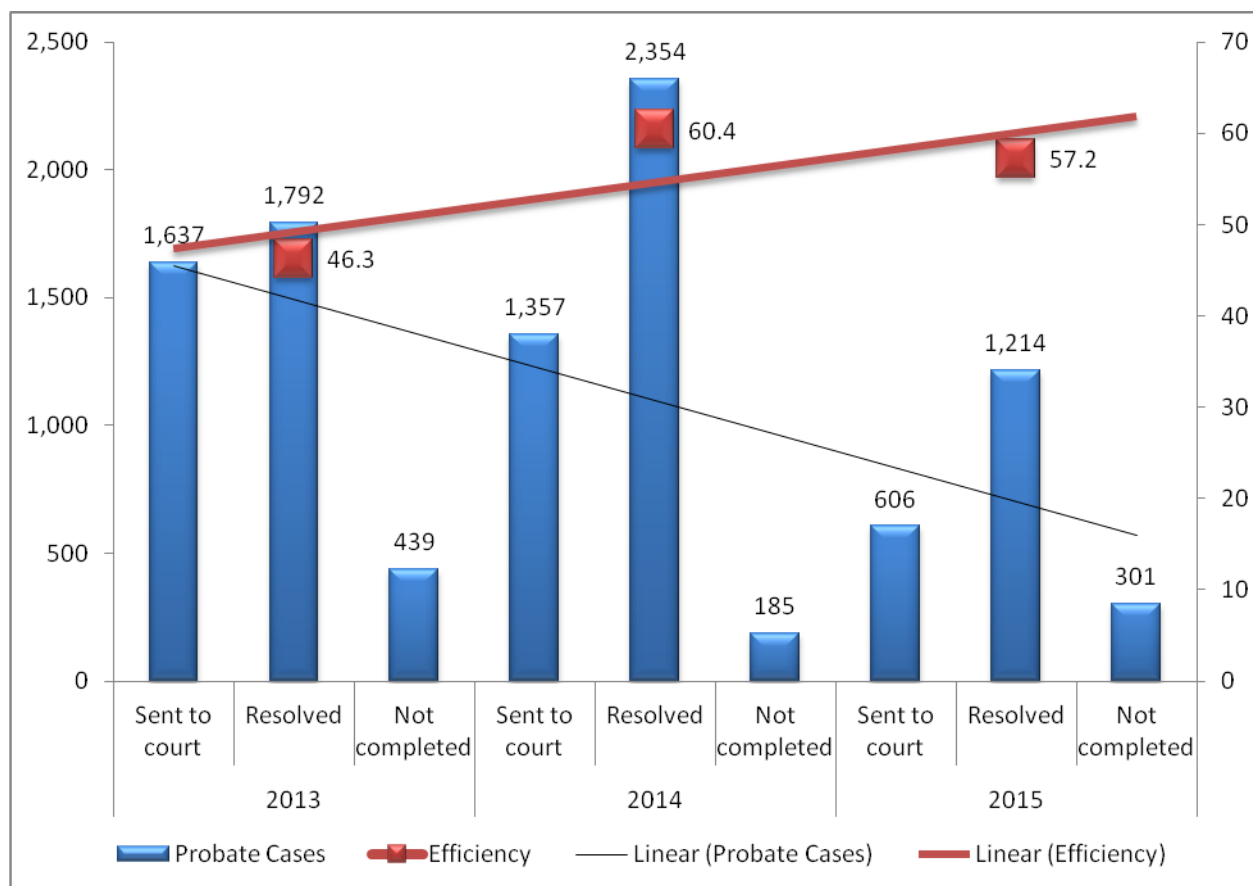


#### **4.0 Efficiency and Capacity of Legal Service Providers**

##### **4.1 Efficiency and Capacity to handle probate cases\***

The results show a decreasing trend in the number of probate cases sent to court and an increasing number of cases successfully handled by legal aid providers 1,637 in 2013 to 2,354 in 2015. The results also show an increase in efficiency of handling probate cases from 46.3% in 2013 to 57.2% in 2015. This implies that the capacity of legal aid providers in handling probate cases is increasing, though not at an increasing rate of the cases being reported by the community.

**Figure 14 Number of, and efficiency to handle probate cases\***

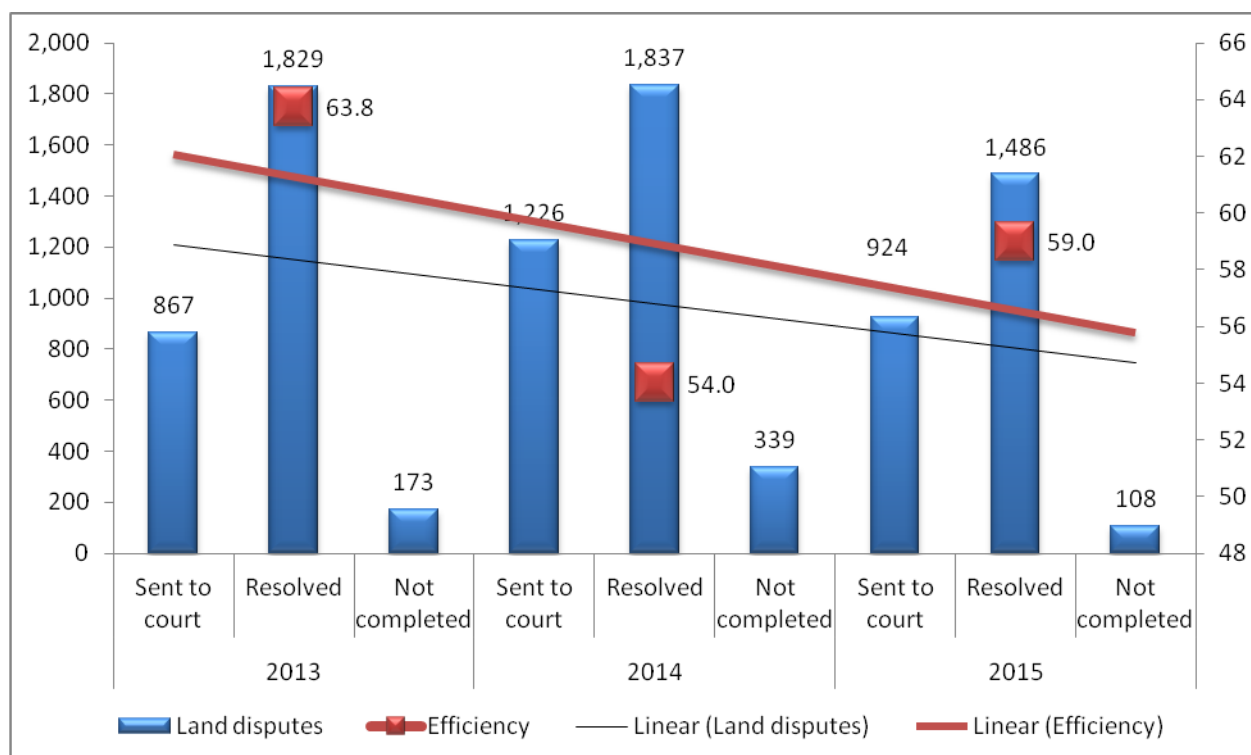


#### **4.2 Efficiency and Capacity to handle land dispute cases\***

The results reveal a decrease in the efficiency of legal aid providers in handling land disputes from 63.8% in 2013 to 59% in 2015, even though the trend in number of cases sent to court had increased gently from 867 in 2013 to 924 in 2015. This can be explained by the fact that land dispute constitutes the large cases reported and ultimately the capacity of legal aid service providers had diminished. This thus calls for capacity building both on technical and financial capacities to empower legal aid providers overcome the overwhelming influx of land disputes. Likewise, prevention measures need to be formulated at village levels to prevent land disputes in the community.



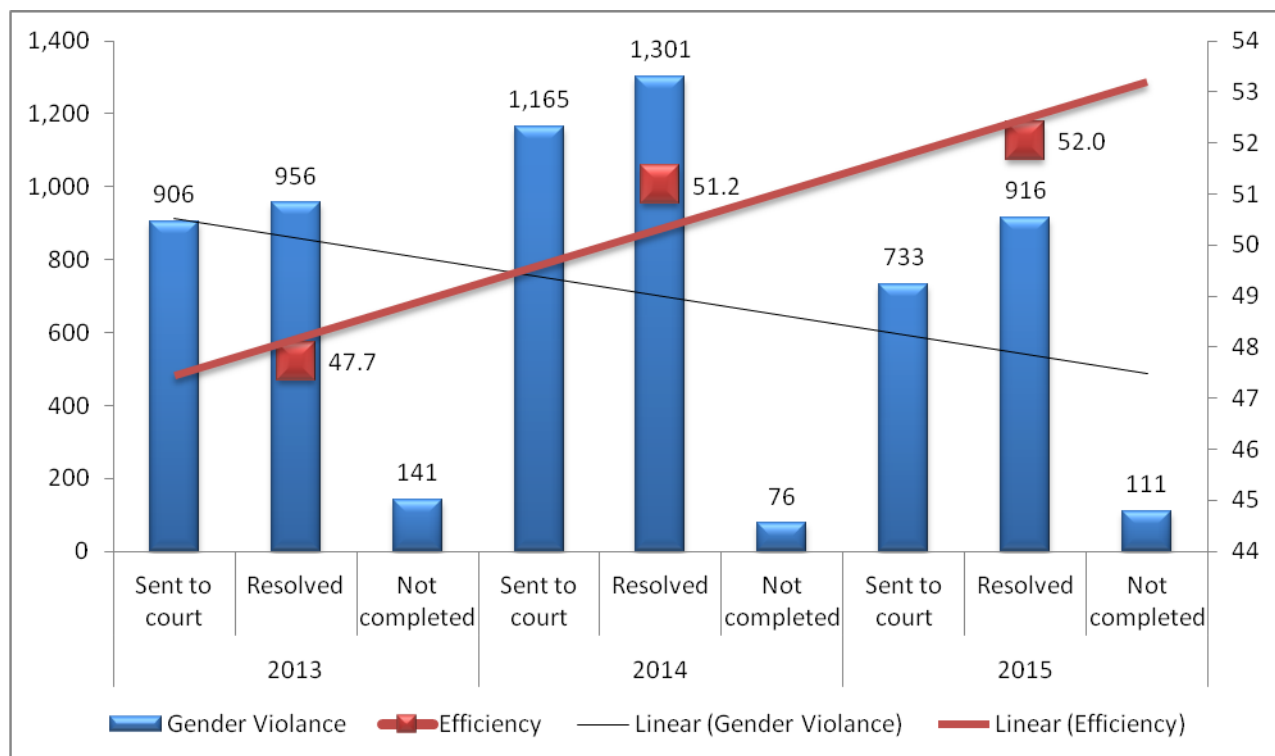
**Figure 15 Efficiency and Capacity to handle land dispute cases\***



### 4.3 Efficiency and Capacity to handle Gender Violence cases\*

It was revealed from the study that the efficiency of legal aid providers in handling gender violence cases had increased from 47.7% to 52% in 2015, and this had ultimately reduced the number of cases sent to court from 906 in 2013 to 733 in 2015, likewise, the number of cases un-won had decreased from 141 in 2013 to 111 in 2015 (Figure 16). This can be explained by capacity building programs undertaken by TANLAP to empower legal aid providers including paralegals to handle various cases including gender violence in the community.

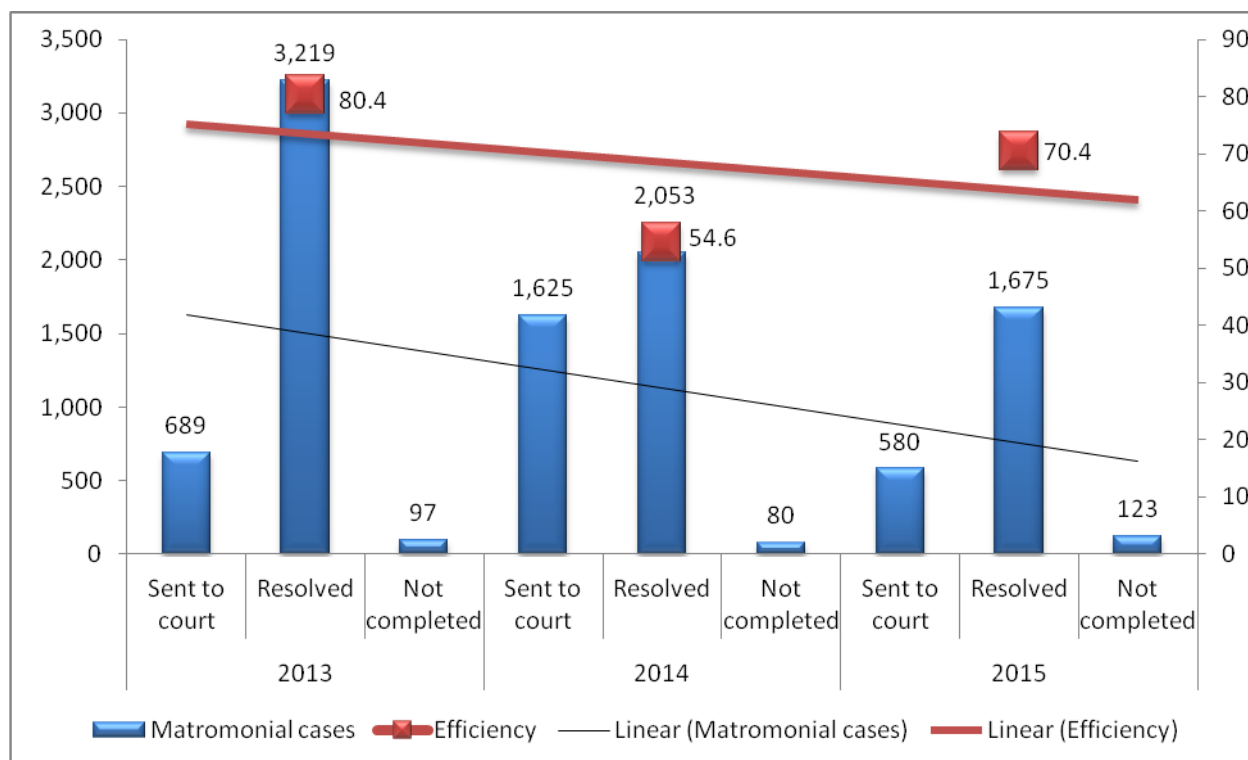
**Figure 16 Efficiency and Capacity to handle gender violence cases\***



#### **4.4 Efficiency and Capacity to handle Matrimonial cases\***

The results from the study shows a dramatic decrease in the efficiency of legal aid providers to handle and resolve matrimonial cases from 80.4% in 2013 to 70.4% in 2015, with the decline in the number of cases successfully resolved from 3,219 in 2013 to only 1,675 in 2015. This further shows that there had been increase in family matters that need attention from the legal aid providers that has limited capacity. This again calls for the need to empower legal aid providers and equip them with the necessary facilities to address matrimonial cases in their areas of operation.

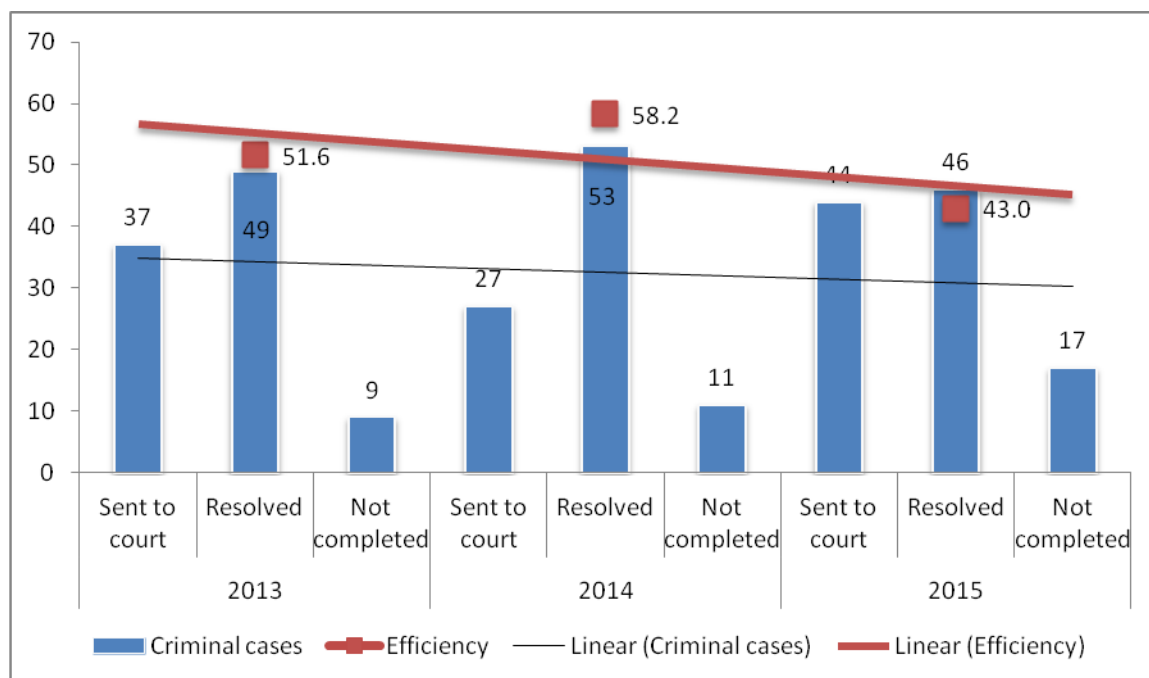
**Figure 17 Efficiency and Capacity to handle Matrimonial cases\***



#### **4.5 Efficiency and Capacity to handle Criminal cases\***

The study established that legal aid service providers have generally low capacity to handle criminal cases. The findings show a decrease trend in the efficiency from 51.6% in 2013 to 43% in 2015 (Figure 18), while the influx for criminal cases to legal aid service providers shows a constant trend. This implies that legal aid providers are not well positioned to accommodate the higher demand of legal services by the community.

**Figure 18 Efficiency and Capacity to handle Criminal cases\***



## 5.0 Regional Prevalence of Legal Matters

### 5.1 Region reporting high prevalence of probate cases

The results show that Dar es salaam records higher prevalence of probate cases followed by Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Arusha region as shown in table 3.

**Table 4 Region reporting high prevalence of probate cases**

		Probate cases reported in 2013	Probate cases reported in 2014	Probate cases reported in 2015	Total no of cases
		Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum total
Region of legal service provider	Dar Es Salaam	1,809.00	1,721.00	1,717.00	5,247
	Tanga	934.00	1,109.00	951.00	2,994
	Kilimanjaro	445.00	709.00	286.00	1,440
	Arusha	254.00	476.00	698.00	1,428
	Shinyanga	264.00	247.00	145.00	656
	Zanzibar	55.00	276.00	30.00	361
	Mbeya	64.00	112.00	165.00	341
	Mwanza	181.00	82.00	42.00	305

Ruvuma	160.00	98.00	39.00	297
Manyara	61.00	163.00		224
Mara	74.00	55.00	70.00	199
Geita	76.00	102.00	20.00	198
Pwani	84.00	107.00	6.00	197
Tabora	76.00	102.00	17.00	195
Kagera	52.00	66.00	49.00	167
Rukwa	26.00	90.00	13.00	129
Singida	10.00	26.00	26.00	62
Iringa	11.00	16.00	10.00	37
Total	4,636.00	5,557.00	4,284.00	14,477

## 5.2 Region reporting high prevalence of land dispute cases

The results show that Dar es salaam records higher prevalence of land dispute cases followed by Tanga, Kilimanjaro and singida region as shown in table 4.

**Table 5 Region reporting high prevalence of land disputes cases**

		Land dispute cases reported in 2013	Land dispute cases reported in 2014	Land dispute cases reported in 2015	Total no of cases
		Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum total
Region of legal service provider	Dar Es Salaam	8,089.00	7,599.00	5,992.00	21,680.00
	Tanga	1,182.00	1,353.00	986.00	3,521.00
	Kilimanjaro	589.00	815.00	550.00	1,954.00
	Singida	348.00	580.00	329.00	1,257.00
	Arusha	323.00	541.00	337.00	1,201.00
	Zanzibar	333.00	536.00	294.00	1,163.00
	Mbeya	263.00	305.00	316.00	884.00
	Shinyanga	299.00	235.00	204.00	738.00
	Kagera	74.00	178.00	302.00	554.00
	Mwanza	280.00	101.00	138.00	519.00
	Rukwa	90.00	138.00	196.00	424.00
	Mara	100.00	97.00	134.00	331.00
	Ruvuma	122.00	126.00	76.00	324.00
	Manyara	103.00	70.00	112.00	285.00
	Iringa	10.00	86.00	112.00	208.00
	Tabora	99.00	30.00	50.00	179.00
	Pwani	43.00	73.00	52.00	168.00
	Geita	3.00	3.00	2.00	8.00
	Total	12,350.00	12,866.00	10,182.00	35,398.00

### 5.3 Region reporting high prevalence of child maintenance cases

It was revealed from the study that Dar es salaam records higher prevalence of child maintenance cases followed by Kilimanjaro, Singida and Tanga, region as shown in table 5.

**Table 6 Region reporting high prevalence of child maintenance cases**

		Child maintainance cases reported in2013	Child maintainance cases reported in 2014	Child maintainance cases reported in 2015	Total no of cases
		Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum total
Region of legal service provider	Dar Es Salaam	1,268.00	1,368.00	1,324.00	3,960.00
	Kilimanjaro	411.00	744.00	543.00	1,698.00
	Singida	525.00	513.00	554.00	1,592.00
	Tanga	334.00	540.00	289.00	1,163.00
	Shinyanga	257.00	365.00	137.00	759.00
	Mwanza	241.00	235.00	211.00	687.00
	Arusha	251.00	251.00	159.00	661.00
	Geita	130.00	305.00	175.00	610.00
	Zanzibar	55.00	197.00	90.00	342.00
	Mbeya	91.00	72.00	108.00	271.00
	Ruvuma	122.00	131.00	16.00	269.00
	Tabora	110.00	113.00	1.00	224.00
	Mara	62.00	49.00	67.00	178.00
	Kagera	74.00	54.00	11.00	139.00
	Pwani	30.00	44.00	23.00	97.00
	Manyara	40.00	5.00	40.00	85.00
	Rukwa	20.00	15.00	21.00	56.00
	Iringa	3.00	12.00	16.00	31.00
Total		4,024.00	5,013.00	3,785.00	12,822.00

### 5.4 Region reporting high prevalence of matrimonial cases

It was revealed from the study that Dar es salaam records higher prevalence of matrimonial cases followed by Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Tanga, region as shown in table 5.

**Table 7 Region reporting high prevalence of probate cases**

		Total number of matrimonial cases reported in 2013	Total number of matrimonial cases reported in 2014	Total number of matrimonial cases reported in 2015	Total no of cases
		Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum total
Region of legal service provider	Dar Es Salaam	2,460.00	2,177.00	1,528.00	6,165.00
	Kilimanjaro	444.00	596.00	363.00	1,403.00
	Arusha	261.00	469.00	506.00	1,236.00

Tanga	312.00	449.00	368.00	1,129.00
Mwanza	483.00	274.00	155.00	912.00
Mbeya	226.00	263.00	257.00	746.00
Shinyanga	280.00	299.00	158.00	737.00
Singida	168.00	176.00	178.00	522.00
Mara	221.00	86.00	114.00	421.00
Manyara	140.00	129.00	149.00	418.00
Kagera	43.00	107.00	167.00	317.00
Ruvuma	84.00	141.00	86.00	311.00
Zanzibar	76.00	142.00	22.00	240.00
Geita	23.00	40.00	140.00	203.00
Iringa	85.00	17.00	35.00	137.00
Pwani	37.00	54.00	35.00	126.00
Rukwa	69.00	18.00	22.00	109.00
Tabora	15.00	10.00	8.00	33.00
Total	5,427.00	5,447.00	4,291.00	15,165.00

### 5.5 Region reporting high prevalence of gender violence cases

It was revealed from the study that Arusha records higher prevalence of gender violence cases followed by Dar es Salaam, Shinyanga and Kilimanjaro region as shown in table 5.

**Table 8 Region reporting high prevalence of probate cases**

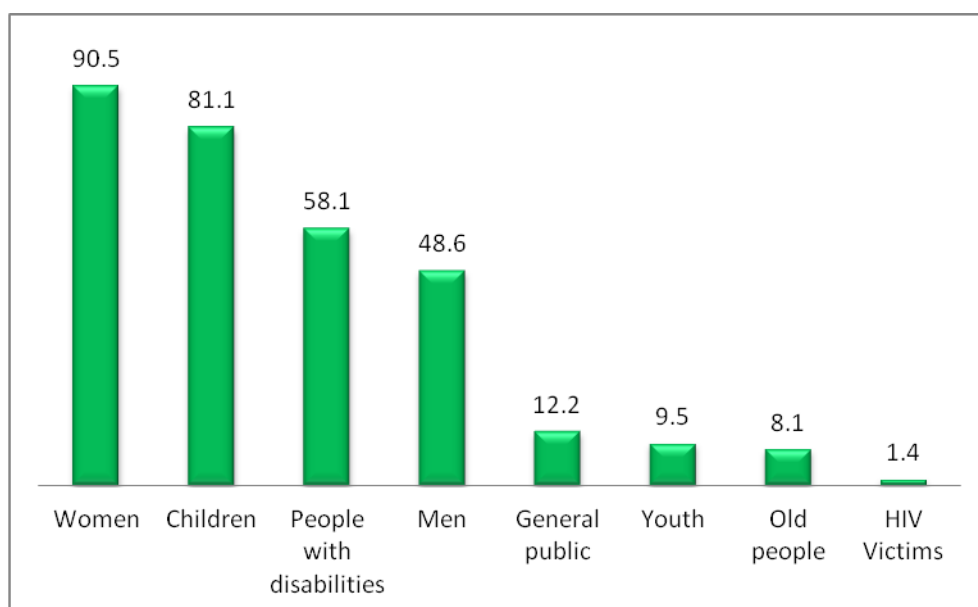
		Gender violence cases reported in 2013	Gender violence cases reported in 2014	Gender violence cases reported in 2015	Total no of cases
		Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum total
Region of legal service provider	Arusha	282.00	563.00	195.00	1,040.00
	Dar Es Salaam	309.00	265.00	348.00	922.00
	Shinyanga	294.00	303.00	272.00	869.00
	Kilimanjaro	258.00	214.00	224.00	696.00
	Mwanza	258.00	224.00	173.00	655.00
	Tanga	206.00	271.00	97.00	574.00
	Manyara	132.00	203.00	12.00	347.00
	Mara	98.00	91.00	120.00	309.00
	Zanzibar	71.00	186.00	35.00	292.00
	Mbeya	78.00	87.00	97.00	262.00
	Geita	78.00	68.00	93.00	239.00
	Singida	88.00	47.00	14.00	149.00
	Rukwa	45.00	36.00	35.00	116.00
	Kagera	28.00	38.00	31.00	97.00
	Pwani	21.00	39.00	18.00	78.00
	Ruvuma	32.00	15.00	13.00	60.00
	Tabora	32.00	8.00	12.00	52.00
	Iringa	10.00	10.00	16.00	36.00
Total		2,320.00	2,668.00	1,805.00	6,793.00

## 6.0 Legal Aid Service Delivery and Mode of Operation

### 6.1 Target groups legal aid provision

The results show that majority of legal aid providers target women (90.5%), while 81.1% target children, 58.1% target people with disabilities and just below half (48.6%) target men. This implies that majority legal aid is skewed towards women and children leaving out vulnerable men and other marginalized groups in the community.

**Figure 19 Target groups legal aid provision**

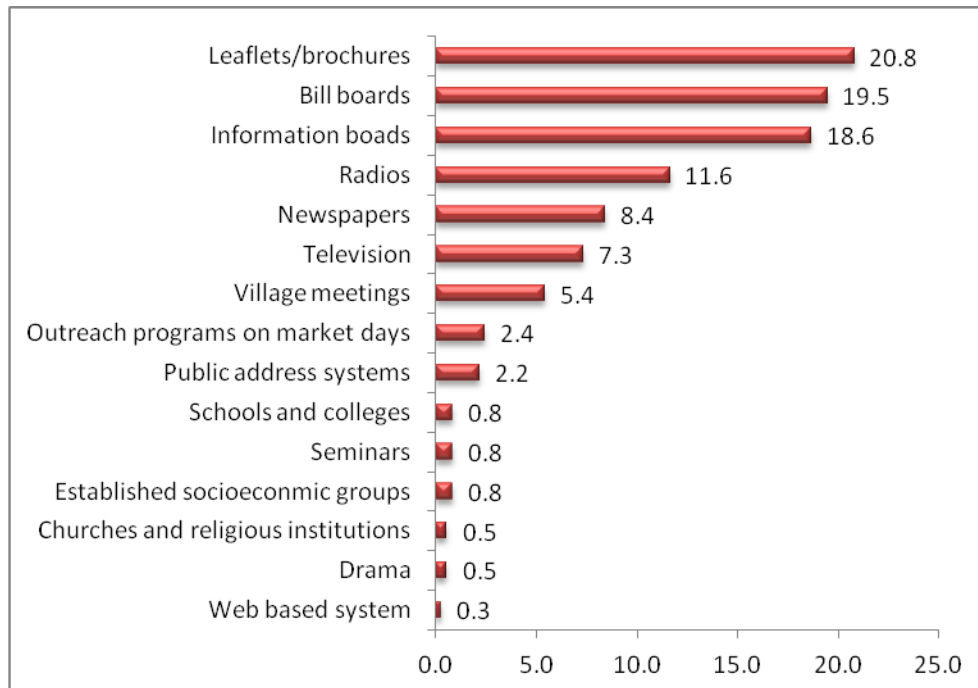


### 6.2 Publicity mechanism for legal service providers

The results show that the major means of disseminating information on the activities of legal aid providers was leaflets and/or brochures (20.8%), bill boards (19.5%), information boards and radios (11.6%). Other means were found to be news papers, televisions, village meetings and outreach programs (Figure 20)

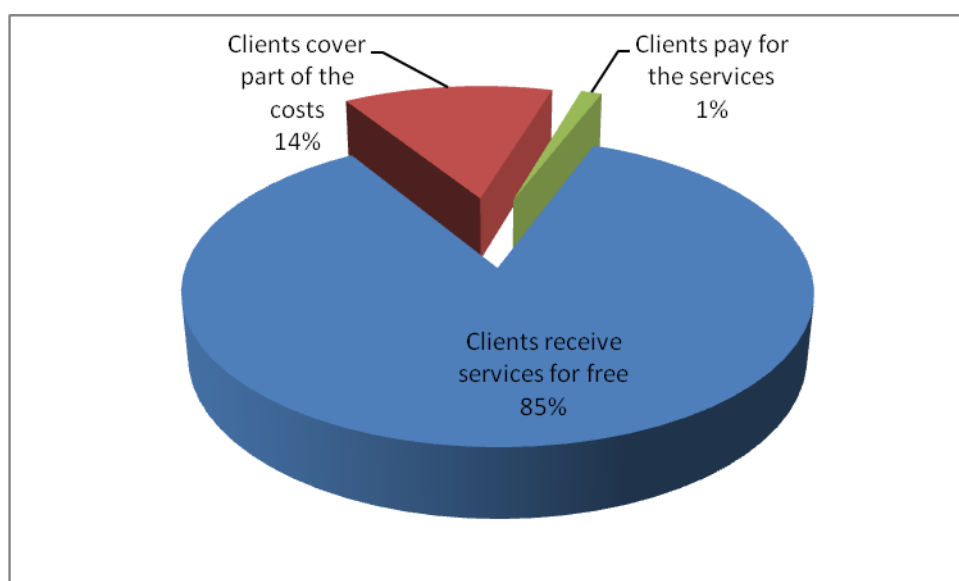


**Figure 20 Publicity mechanism for legal service providers**



### **6.3 Mode of Service Delivery**

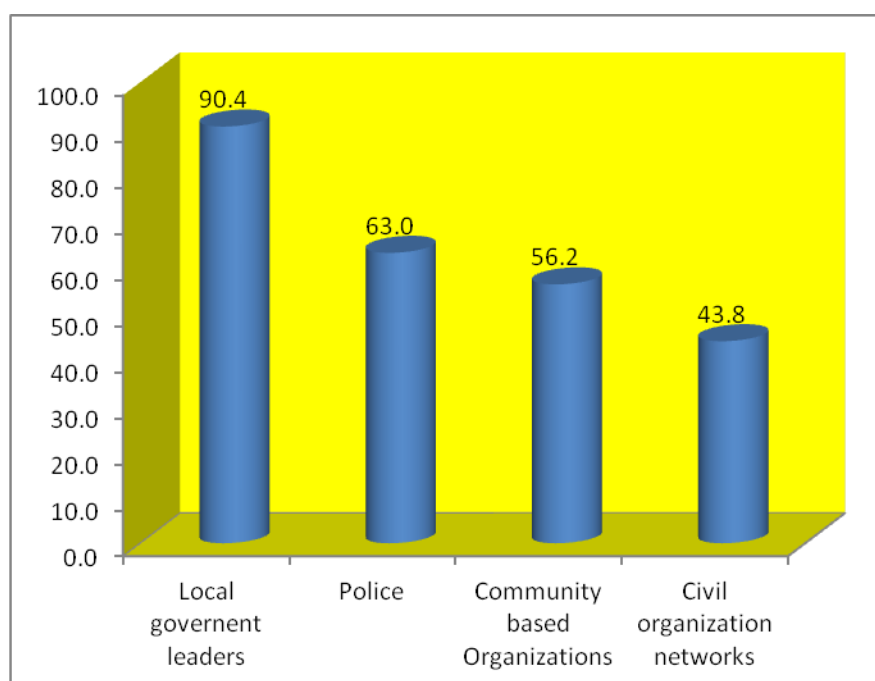
It was realized from the study that the majority (86%) of legal aid is provided for free and only 13% of all legal aid providers interviewed said their clients cover part of the cost of legal services (Figure 21)



#### 6.4 Partners in provision of legal aid\*

The findings from the study show that 90.4% of legal aid providers work with local government leaders; 63% work in partnership with the police while 56.2% work with community based organizations and 43.8% work with civil organization networks (Figure 22). This indicates the legal aid is done as a collective responsibility between legal service providers and other partners.

**Figure 22 Partners in provision of legal aid\***



*\*Multiple responses allowed*

### 7.0 Organizational Technical and Financial Capability

#### 7.1 Technical competence and deficiencies

The study revealed that 59.5% of all legal aid service providers agreed that their organizations have enough legal experts to meet demand for legal services by the community and 40.5% do not have. These results explain the reasons for the declining trend in the efficiency of legal aid providers to handle various legal matters. The major areas of technical deficiencies were reported to be advocates, project management for developing viable

proposals worth funding, finance and administration as well as monitoring and evaluation specialists.

**Table 9 Technical competence and deficiencies**

		n	%
Does your organization have enough legal expert to meet demand for legal services?	Yes	44	59.5
	No	30	40.5
Total		74	100.0
Areas of technical deficiency	Advocates	46	83.6
	Project management	23	41.8
	Finance and Administration	22	40.0
	M&E	10	18.2
	Research and documentation	4	7.3
	Human Resource Officers	4	7.3
	Paralegals	3	5.5
	On job trainings	2	3.6
	Refresher courses	1	1.8
Total	Counselling	1	1.8
		116*	210.*

***\*Multiple responses allowed***

## **7.2 Organizational budget demand and income source**

The results show that 93.5% of all legal aid providers' budget do not meet their demand to effectively provide legal aid to the community. The main source of income was found to be donor funds (71.1%), while 55.6% rely on members contributions and 22.2% depend on membership fees and annual subscription fees. These results imply that legal aid providers have no sustainable mechanisms to support the provision of legal services; this also explains the decline in efficiency of most legal aid providers. On the other hand, this jeopardizes sustainable flow of the benefits of legal services provided to the community after donor pullout.

**Table 10 Organizational Budget demand and income source**

		n	%
Does your budget meet your demand for legal service provision?	No	43	93.5
	Yes	3	6.5
Total		46	100.0

Major source of income	Donor funds	32	71.1
	Member contributions	25	55.6
	Membership fees and annual subscription	10	22.2
	Service provision (Tents, chairs, etc)	4	8.9
	Contracts preparations	1	2.2
	Government institutions	1	2.2
	University support	1	2.2
Total		74	164*

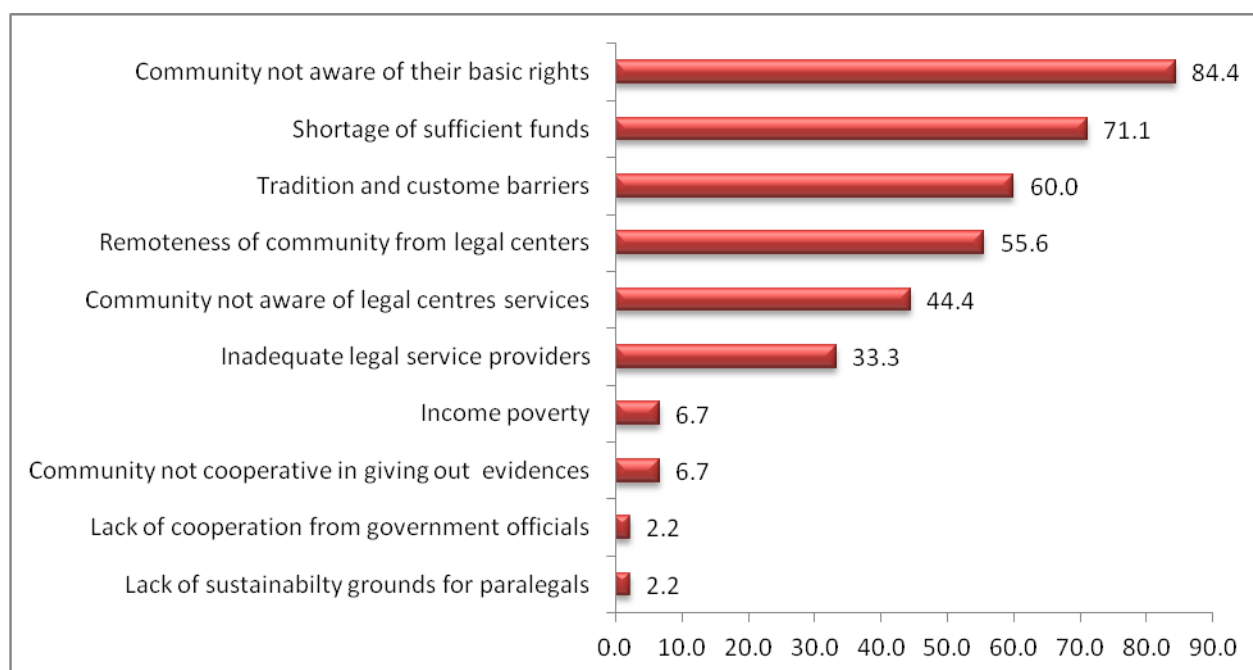
***\*Multiple responses allowed***

## 8.0 Challenges in Legal Service Provision

### 8.1 Challenges hindering community benefit from legal aid\*

The study revealed that Community not being aware of their basic rights (84.4%) is the major impediment that objects community demand their rights and seek legal aid. Other challenges were found to be shortage of sufficient funds (71.1%), tradition and customs barriers (60%), remoteness of community from legal centres (55.6%) and (44.4%) community not being aware of availability of legal centres.

**Figure 23 Challenges hindering community benefit from legal aid\***

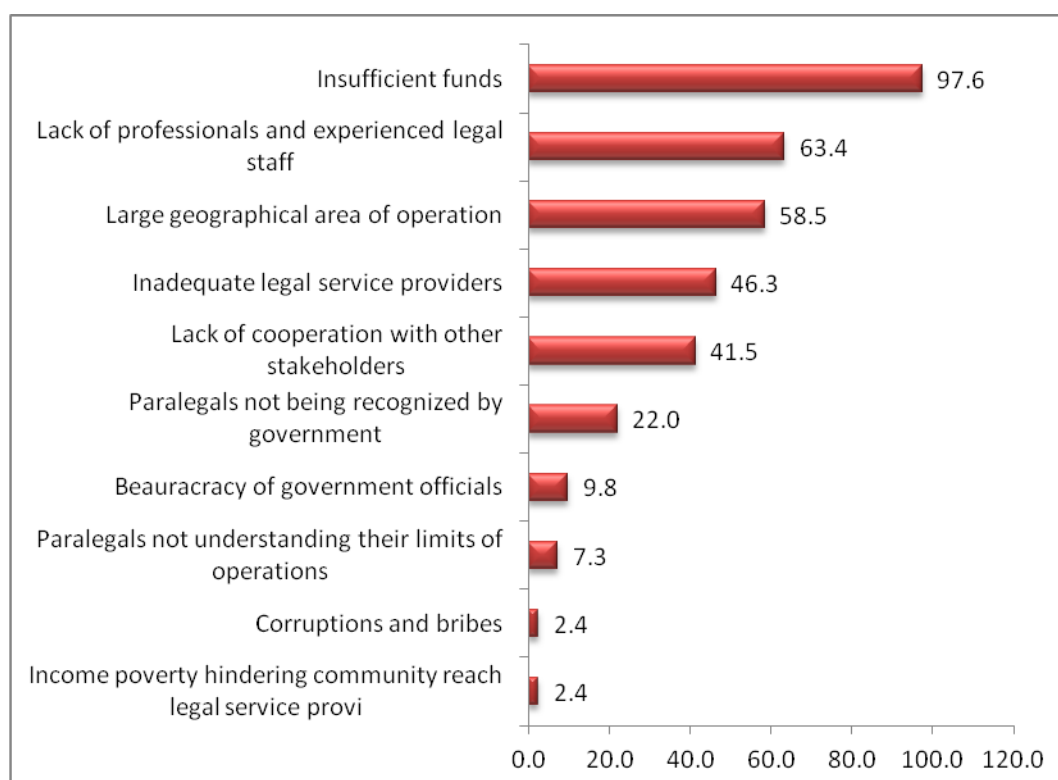


***\*Multiple responses allowed***

## 5.6 Internal challenges facing Legal Aid Providers

The results show that insufficient funds 97.6% is the major challenge hindering legal aid providers to effectively provide legal aid to the community. Other challenges were reported to be lack of professionals and experienced legal staff (63.4%), large geographical area of operation (58.5%), inadequate legal service providers (46.3%), lack of cooperation with other stakeholders (41.5%) and paralegals not being recognized by the government (22.2%).

**Figure 24 Internal challenges limiting legal aid providers\***



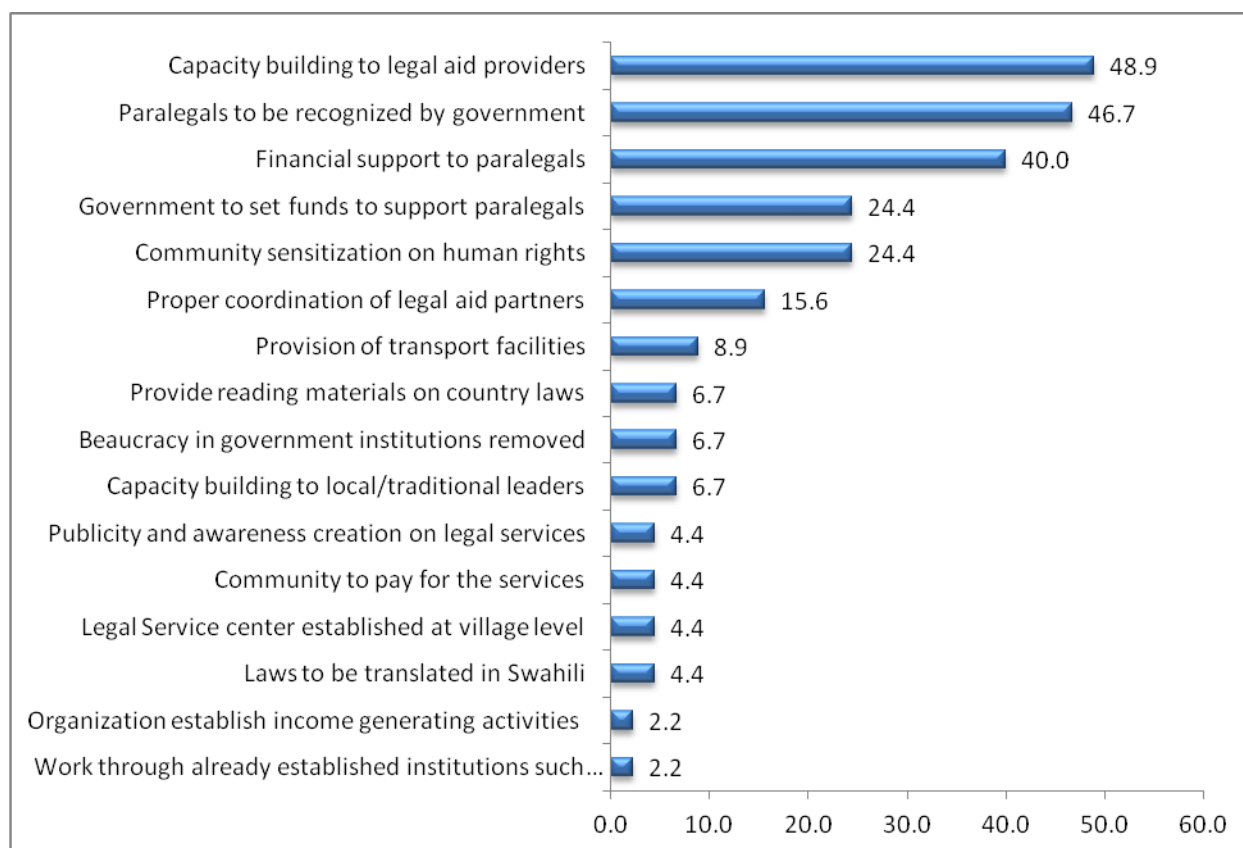
***\*Multiple responses allowed***

## 8.3 Suggestions to improve Legal Aid Provision

The results show that 48.9 of legal aid providers suggest capacity building to legal aid providers, paralegals to be recognized by the government (46.7%), financial support to paralegals (40%), and Government to set funds to support paralegals (24.4%). Other suggestions were proper coordination of legal aid partners, provision of transport facilities,

provide reading materials on country laws and Bureaucracy in government institutions removed

**Figure 25 Suggestions to improve Legal Aid Provision**

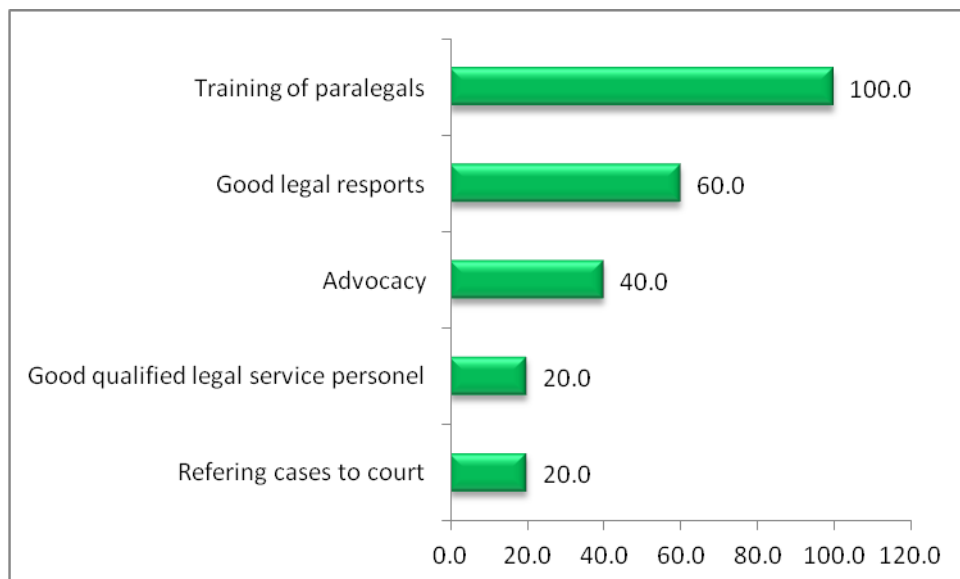


## **6.0 Members' Evaluation TANLAP Performance**

### **6.1 Areas of best performance for TANLAP**

All members interviewed (100%) reported the TANLAP is performing well in building capacity of legal aid providers through trainings. On the other hand, 60% said TANLAP has good and qualified legal service personnel, while 40% said TANLAP is performing well in advocacy and lobbying on legal issues.

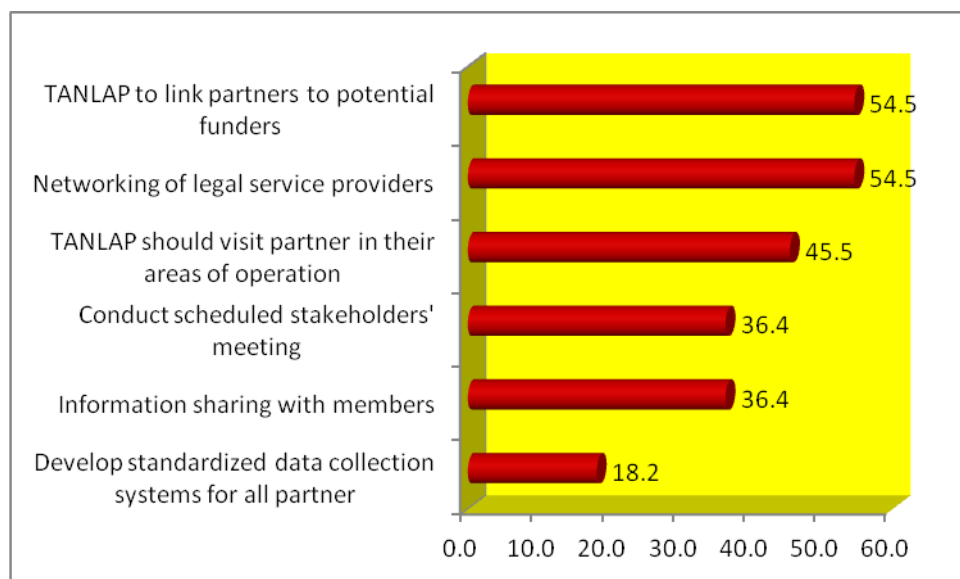
**Figure 26 Areas of best performance for TANLAP**



## **6.2 Areas for TANLAP improvement**

Members interviewed suggested that TANLAP should link members to potential development partners and properly coordinate Legal Service Providers to avoid competition and duplication of activities among partners (54.5%) respectively. Other areas of improvement reported were that TANLAP should visit members in their areas of operation (45.5%), conduct scheduled stakeholders' meeting and Information sharing with members (36.4%) respectively, likewise it was suggested that TANLAP should develop standardized data collection systems for all members and other LAP's.

**Figure 26 Areas for TANLAP to improve**



## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **The status of Legal Matters and Legal Aid Provision**

- There is high demand for legal services by the community, and the community is much more willing to work with legal aid providers in resolving legal matters. Legal aid organizations have been complementing governments services for a considerable longer period of time, and this further shows that legal aid providers have a great role in resolving community disputes and hence contributing positively in reducing violence.
- The highly occurring legal disputes in the community are land disputes, matrimonial cases, probate cases and gender violence. There is an increasing trend in the number of both women and men reporting and receiving legal aid on probate matters from legal aid providers and an increasing trend in the number of land disputed reported from 2013 to 2015.
- There is a reduction of child maintenance disputes as well as a decreasing trend in the number of gender violence cases reported between 2013 and 2015. On the other hand, there is a constant trend in the number of matrimonial cases reported to legal aid



providers with an increasing trend in the number of men reporting matrimonial cases, indicating that to some extent men are being left out in the sensitization process while women are over empowered.

- There is a general increase trend in the number of cases reported from 2013 and 2015 for women and men, this demands effective and efficient legal aid providers both in human and financial resources to meet the increasing demand of legal aid by the community.
- There is a decreasing trend in the number of probate cases sent to court and an increasing number of cases successfully handled by legal aid providers 1,637 in 2013 to 2,354 in 2015. The results also show an increase in efficiency of handling probate cases from 46.3% in 2013 to 57.2% in 2015 This implies that the capacity of legal aid providers in handling probate cases is increasing, though not an increasing rate of the cases being reported by the community.

#### **Efficiency and Capacity of Legal Aid Providers to handle client and legal matters**

- There is a constant decrease in the efficiency of legal aid providers in handling legal matters especially land disputes, matrimonial and criminal cases. This can be explained by the fact that these constitute to the large proportion of cases reported and ultimately the capacity of legal services providers had diminished.
- The efficiency of legal aid providers in handling gender violence cases had increased, and this had ultimately reduced the number of cases sent to court; likewise, the number of cases failed had steadily decreased. This can be explained by capacity building programs undertaken by TANLAP to empower legal aid providers including paralegals to handle various cases including gender violence in the community.
- The study established that legal aid service providers have generally low capacity to handle cases, with a decrease trend in the efficiency from year to year.

- Majority of legal aid providers target women and target children, implying that legal aid is skewed towards women and children leaving out vulnerable men and other marginalized groups in the community.
- Legal aid providers are generally lacking professional and experienced legal experts. That is why there is the declining trend in the efficiency of legal aid providers to handle various legal matters. The major areas of technical deficiencies were reported to be advocates, project management for developing viable proposals worth funding, finance and administration as well as monitoring and evaluation specialists.
- The main source of income was found to be donor funds. These results imply that legal aid providers have no sustainable mechanisms to support the provision of legal services; this also explains the decline in efficiency of most legal aid providers. On the other hand, this jeopardizes sustainable flow of the benefits of legal services provided to the community after donor pullout.

### **Challenges in Legal Service Provision**

- The major challenges hindering community to benefit from legal include community not being aware of their basic rights, shortage of sufficient funds, tradition and customs barriers, remoteness of community from legal centres and community not being aware of availability of legal centres.
- On the part of internal challenges affecting legal aid performance, the results show that insufficient funds is the major challenge hindering legal aid providers to effectively provide legal aid to the community while other challenges include lack of professionals and experienced legal officer or advocate, large geographical area of operation, inadequate legal service providers, bureaucracy and lack of cooperation with other government officials and paralegals not being recognized by the government.

## Recommendations

- The findings shows a constant declining trend on the capacity and efficiency of legal aid providers, while the demand for legal aid is increasing at an increasing rate, there is a great need for capacity building both on technical and financial capacities to empower legal aid providers overcome the overwhelming influx of legal matters.
- Likewise, awareness creation and prevention measures need to be formulated at village levels to prevent disputes in the community. This again calls for the need to empower legal aid providers and equip them with necessary facilities to address these cases in their areas of operation.
- Paralegals play a significant role in minimizing the number of cases sent to court, they need to be recognized by government to effectively accompany the clients and address legal matters confidently.
- Sustainable financial support to paralegals need to be established, and the government should set basket funds to support paralegals that are effectively undertaking government activities related to legal matters.
- There is also a need for proper coordination of legal aid providers to avoid congestion, duplication of activities and competition among legal aid providers in one locality as well as a standardized data collection system for all members to ease data handling and management, information sharing and reporting of legal aid provision by all legal aid providers.

## ANNEX 1 LIST OF LEGAL SERVICE PROVIDERS INTERVIEWED

LIST OF LEGAL AID PROVIDERS INTERVIEWED								
S N	Name of Legal Service Provider	Postal Addres s	Phone Number	Email address	Website	District	Regio n	Geogra phical Cove ra ge
1	Action for Justice in Society	P.O Box 272 Moshi	+255 272750941; 0783660500	ajisotz@yahoo.com	www.ajiso.org	Moshi	Kilima njar o	Region al level
2	African Institute of Internatio nal Law (AICIL)	P.O Box 77 Songea	0769248298; 0687248298	aicilngotz@gmail.com		Songea	Ruvu ma	Nation al level

3	Agape AIDS Control Program (AACP)	P.O Box 2189 Shinyanga	0757516965; 0784330114	agapeshy07@yahoo.com	www.envaya.org/aacp	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	National level
4	Arusha Women Legal Aid and Human Rights Organization	P.O Box 7002 Arusha	754580756	arushaparalegal@yahoo.com		Arusha	Arusha	Regional level
5	Asylum Access-Refugee Solutions, Tanzania (AATZ)	P.O Box 33035 Dar	0222781176; 0769609094	tanzania@asylumaccess.org	www.asylumaccess.org		Dar Es Salaam	National level
6	B'Villea Community Services	P.O Box 2405 Mbeya	0754041717; 0754836581	bvilleab@yahoo.com		Mbeya municipal	Mbeya	Regional level
7	Biharamuro Forum Network (BINGO)	P.O Box 45 Biharamuro	0764922293/0756581897	bingo4522@yahoo.com		Biharamuro	Kagera	District level
8	Center for Women and Children Assistance (CWCA)	P.O Box 60202 Dar	0716809372; 0222185442	childrenwidows@yahoo.co.in	www.cwca.or.tz		Dar Es Salaam	National level
9	Children Education Society (CHESO)	P.O Box 7013 Dar	732992164	chesociety@yahoo.com	www.childrights.or.tz	Tanga	Arusha	National level
10	Children on Disability Development Program (CHIDEP)	P.O Box 2006 Shinyanga	0784/0767339195	chidep2007tz@yahoo.com		Shinyanga	Shinyanga	National level
11	Community Development Initiative Support Organization	P.O Box 170 Ngara Kagera	2.55282E+11	codisotz@yahoo.co.uk		Ngara	Kagera	District level

	(CODISO)							
1 2	Disabled Organizati on for Legal Affairs and Social Economic Developm ent 9DOLASE D)	P.O Box 62963 Dar	713404040	dolasedtanzania@gmail.c om		.	Dar Es Salaam	Nation al level
1 3	Envirocar e	P.O Box 9824 Dar	737209830	envirocare_2002@yahoo. com	www.envirocare .tz.org	.	Dar Es Salaam	Nation al level
1 4	Foundatio n Help	P.O Box 854 Musom a	0784637471; 0282620585	infor@foundationhelp.or g		Musom a	Mara	Nation al level
1 5	Geita Legal Aid Organizati on (GELAO)	P.O Box Geita	0766005102; 0766743483			Geita	Geita	District level
1 6	Jukumu la Mama Foundatio n	P.O.Box Arusha	0754301212;0 784201212	mama45foundation@roc ketmail.com		Arusha	Arush a	District level
1 7	Kahama Paralegal Organizati on (KAPAO)	P.O Box 517 Kaham a	0767994457; 0766020810	infor@kapao.or.tz	www.kapao.or.t z	Kaham a	Shinya nga	Division level
1 8	Kibaha Picha ya Ndege Paralegal	P.O Box 30230 Pwani	0753798422; 0657012902			Kibaha	Pwani	Zonal level
1 9	Kilimanjar o Women Informati on Exchange and Consultan cy Organizati on	P.O Box 376 Moshi	+255 272751121; 0755480375	kwieco@kwieco.org	www.kwieco.org	Moshi	Kilima njaro	Region al level

	(KWIECO)							
20	Kilolo Paralegal Unit (KIPAUUA)	P.O.Box 730 Iringa	0764162294; 0764883640	kipauyetu2013@hotmail.com		Iringa	Iringa	District level
21	Kisarawe Paralegals Organizati on (KPO)	P.O Box 28114 Kisaraw e	688687031	paralegalskisarawe@gmail.com		Kisaraw e	Pwani	Nation al level
22	Kituo cha Haki za Binadamu -SAUT	P.O Box 307 Mwanz a	0282552725; 0754260845 Mwanza	sautmalimbe@yahoo.com	www.saut.ac.tz	Mwanz a	Mwan za	Zonal level
23	Kituo cha Huduma za Kisheria Zanzibar (ZLSC)	P.O Box Migom bani	242233784	infor@zlsc.ot.tz	www.zlsc.or.tz	.	Zanzib ar	Zonal level
24	Kituo cha Msaada wa Kisheria na Haki za Binadamu Monduli (KIMSHEH ABIMO)	P.O Box 81 Mondul i	756015777	kimshehabimo@gmail.com		Mondul i	Arush a	District level
25	Kituo cha Sheria na Haki za Binadamu	P.O Box 75254	0222773038/4 8	lhrc@humanrights.or.tz	www.humanrights.or.tz	.	Dar Es Salaam	Nation al level
26	Kituo cha Wasaidizi wa Kisheria cha Kijamii 9KIWAKIJ A)	P.O Box 67506 Tandal e- Kinond oni	0654141707; 0658551503	kimakijatz@yahoo.com		Kinond oni	Dar Es Salaam	Region al level
27	Kivulini Women's Rights organizati on	P.O Box 11348 Mwanz a	658480202	admni@kivulinitz.org	www.kivulinitz.org	Mwanz a	Mwan za	Zonal level

28	Kyela Paralegal Unit	P.O Box 268 Kyela		kyelaparelegounit@ymail.com		Kyela	Mbeya	District level
29	Legal Aid and Social Welfare Association	P.O Box 1774 Iringa	0262702785/0768343163	laswakilolo@gmail.com	www.laswa.org	Iringa	Iringa	National level
30	Legal Aid Iringa Village (LAIV)	P.O Box 530 Iringa	0754487036; 0762886176	laivyetu2013@hotmail.com		Iringa	Iringa	District level
31	Magamba Paralegal Center	P.O Box 299 Lushoto	719191071			Lushoto	Tanga	District level
32	Makangarawe Youth Information and Development Center	P.O Box 42877		makangaraweyouthcenter@gmail.com			Dar Es Salaam	National level
33	Maroroni Paralegal	P.O Box Arusha	7552888676			Arumeru	Arusha	Ward level
34	Mbeya Paralegal Aid Center (MBEPAC E)	P.O Box 60 Mbeya	0754623390; 0714673910	mbepac@gmail.com; mbepac@yahoo.com		Mbeya municipal	Mara	National level
35	Moshi Paralegal Organization	P.O Box 10105 Moshi	0786103582; 0656966160	moshiparalegal@gmail.com		Moshi	Kilimanjaro	Regional level
36	Mwananchi Legal Aid Center	P.O Box 10366 Arusha	755630354	mwananchilegal5@gmail.com		Arumeru	Arusha	District level
37	Mwanza Paralegal Aid Center (MWAPAC E)	P.O Box 11764 Mwanza	0754449579; 0754764066	mwanzaparalegal@2000.com		Mwanza	Mwanza	Regional level
38	Mwezesh e Mama	P.O Box 80243 Dar	0713414877; 0713270449	mwezeshe.mama@yahoo.com			Dar Es Salaam	National level

39	Naretok LASHEHA BINGO	P.O Box 85 Loliondo	767851434	naretok@yahoo.com		Loliondo	Arusha	District level
40	National Legal Information Center (NALIC)	P.O Box 72504 Dar	655874114	nationalic11@gmail.com		.	Dar Es Salaam	National level
41	Old Nguvu Mali Women Centre (ONGWEC E)	P.O Box 1292 Tanga	0652401543;0758254424	ongwece@yahoo.com		Tanga	Tanga	Regional level
42	Open Mind Tanzania	P.O Box 4859 Dar	713669044	openmindtz@yahoo.co.uk		.	Dar Es Salaam	National level
43	Paralegal Interfaith Center Korogwe	P.O Box Korogwe	657948274	paralegalinterfaith@yahoo.com		Korogwe	Tanga	Ward level
44	Paralegal Primary Justice (PPJ)	P.O Box 507 Kyela	756738388	paralegalprimaryjustice@gmail.com		Kyela	Mbeya	Ward level
45	Paralegl Aid Center Shinyanga (PACESH)	P.O Box 2202 Shinyanga		paralegal_aidcentershinyanga@yahoo.co.uk	www.pacesh.tz.org	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	National level
46	Rombo Paralegal	P.O.Box Rombo	786742526			Rombo	Kilimanjaro	District level
47	ROPAC	P.O Box 250 Rorya Tarime	0758741136;0765101995			Rorya	Mara	District level
48	Ruvuma Paralegal Center	P.O Box 437 Songea	713324570	ruvumaparalegal@gmail.com		Songea	Ruvuma	District level



49	Sauti ya Mama Africa Foundation	P.O Box 414997 Mbeya	767414997	samafo64@gmail.com; tbhughalj@yahoo.com		Mbeya manicipal	Mbeya	District level
50	Scale of Justice and Human Rights	P.O Box 16984 Arusha	784506888	sjuhuri2014@gmail.com		Arusha	Arusha	Regional level
51	SHEHABITA	P.O Box 112 Tarime	0784633086; 0767633087	shehabitatarime@yahoo.com		Tarime	Mara	District level
52	Shinyanga Rural Paralegal (SHIRUPA)	P.O Box 336 Shinyanga	755987342			Shinyanga	Shinyanga	District level
53	Shirika la Wasaidizi wa Jamii Kata ya Kigogo (Kigogo Paralegal)	P.O Box 31902 Dar	0713258588; 0713185660	shirikajamiikigogo@gmail.com		.	Dar Es Salaam	Ward level
54	Shirika la Wasaidizi wa Jamii Wilaya ya Kinondoni	P.O Box 31902 Dar	0713258588; 0757260284	shirikajamiikigogo@gmail.com		Kinondoni	Dar Es Salaam	District level
55	SHIWAKIBU	P.O Box Buguruni-Ilala	0715/0788593005	kindokomile@gmail.com		Ilala	Dar Es Salaam	Ward level
56	Singida Paralegal	P.O Box Singida	073861819; 0784293202			Ikungi Singida	Singida	District level
57	Songwe Women Gender Development (WSGD)	P.O Box 204 Shinyanga	786507045	swghiv@yahoo.com		Shinyanga	Shinyanga	District level
58	Tabora Paralegal Unit	P.O Box 52 Tabora	755264999	maturoeli@gmail.com		Tabora	Tabora	District level
59	Tanga Paralegal Aid Schem	P.O. Box 2126		tangaparalegal@yahoo.com		Tanga	Tanga	Regional level

	for Women and Children Aid	Tanga						
60	Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment (TAWLAE)	P.O Box 797 Shinyanga	754572677	shinyangatawlae@yahoo.com		Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Regional level
61	Tanzania Organization for Legal Transformation	P.O Box 31055 Dar	766398434	tolettz@gmail.com	www.envuga/tollet.org	.	Dar Es Salaam	National level
62	Tanzania Pastoralist Community Forum (TPCF)	P.O Box 13656 Arusha	757724611	tpcf_2007@gmail.com	www.tanzaniapastoralist.org	Ngorongoro	Arusha	Regional level
63	Tanzania Women for Self Initiative (TAWSEI)	P.O Box 6176 Mkinga	712340884	tawsei_2005@yahoo.com		Mkinga	Tanga	District level
64	TAWLA	P.O Box 9460 Dar	222862861	tawlainformation@gmail.com	www.tawla.or.tz	.	Dar Es Salaam	National level
65	TAWLA Arusha Branch	P.O Box 996 Arusha	762973419	tawla2000@yahoo.com		Arusha	Arusha	Zonal level
66	The Palm Human Rights Foundation and Legal Services	P.O Box 743 Sumbawanga	0765167048; 0784528963	johnmasiah@yahoo.com		Sumbawanga	Rukwaa	National level

67	The Voice of the Marginalized Community TVMC	P.O Box Shinyanga	759436625	association_community@yahoo.com; ngangalas@gmail.com		Shinyanga	Shinyanga	National level
68	Tree of Hope	P.O Box 145 Tanga	715473575	infor@treeofhope.or.tz	www.treeofhope.or.tz	Tanga	Tanga	Regional level
69	Twavwane Community for Children	P.O Box 11 Mlowo Mbozi	0757536283;0719909021	twavwane@gmail.com		Mbozi	Mbeya	District level
70	Umoja wa Wasaidizi wa Kisheria	P.O Box 63 Sanya Juu	762888327			Siha	Kilimanjaro	Division level
71	Umoja wa Wasaidizi wa Sheria Biharamuro (UWASHE BI)	P.O Box 70 Biharamuro	752094045	bipauunit@yahoo.com		Biharamuro	Kagera	District level
72	Wasaidizi wa Kisheria Mkinga	P.O Box 6176 Tanga	713055825			Mkinga	Tanga	District level
73	Wasaidizi wa Sheria na Haki za Binadamu Kiteto (WASHEH ABIKI)	P.O Box 25 Kibaya-Kiteto	0768289961;0786516354			Kiteto	Manyara	Regional level
74	Wasaidizi wa Sheria na Haki za Binadamu Singida (WASHEH ABISI)	P.O Box 56 Singida	0784296911;0767296912	washehabisi@yahoo.com		Ikungi Singida	Singida	Regional level
75	Women's Legal Aid Center	P.O Box 79212 Dar	2.55223E+11	wlac@wlac.or.tz	www.wlac.or.tz	.	Dar Es Salaam	National level
76	Women and	P.O.Box Rombo	784447601			Tanga	Tanga	District level

	Children Legal Aid Organizati on							
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