



LEGAL AID PROVISION REPORT 2011/2012



August, 2013

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DEFINITION OF LEGAL AID

GLOSSARY;

Legal Aid	legal advice, assistance, representation, education, and mechanisms for alternative dispute resolution; and to include a wide range of stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, religious and non-religious charitable organizations, professional bodies and associations and academic institutions. ¹
Pro Bono	Professional services dispensed on a voluntary basis at no cost to the recipient. Derived from Latin, pro bono means to work for the public good, and is most commonly used in the legal profession. The provider of a pro bono service may generally do so only to a party that is unable to afford the service. In doing so, the provider is perceived to be imparting a benefit for the greater good, rather than for the usual profit motive ² .
Paralegal	A non-lawyer who performs routine tasks requiring some knowledge of the law and procedures, employed by a law office or who works free-lance ³ .

¹ Lilongwe Declaration on Accessing Legal Aid on the Criminal Justice System in Africa; Nov 2004

² <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/probono.asp>

³ www.google.co.tz/#hl=sw&sugexp=crnk_timepromotionb&gs_

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Also I am grateful for Geoffrey Chambua and his team for conducting this survey and drafting this report that provides for the data and situation of legal aid services for the year 2011/12 in Tanzania.

TANLAP appreciates and acknowledges the contribution of other stakeholders in this exercise, specifically USAID through WILDAF and LSRP through LAS for supporting this survey to be conducted and to produce this report.

Thank you all!

CHRISTINA KAMILI,
Executive Director,
TANLAP.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Provider (TANLAP) is conducting the mapping survey tracking the implementation of the provision of legal aid services since 2011/12. The evaluation has been designed to provide regular feedback about the implementation of the changes to the legal aid system, as well as monitoring the achievement of the intended outcomes among LAPS. The exercise was conducted between February and April 2013, targeting all LAPS across the country.

The mapping for legal aid providers was planned, organized and conducted under the auspices of the Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP). The outcome of this process is a quantitative baseline to guide capacity development and technical assistance to strengthen systems and procedures on the provision of legal aid.

The assessment involved reviewing of relevant documentations, developing and administering a structured questionnaire, and a brain storming session by the respective organizations to discuss the findings.

KEY FINDINGS;

- Lack of awareness on basic rights and duties for people living in the rural areas which provides gaps in accessing or denied of their justices.
- Inadequate or limited financial resources in providing legal aid services among LAPS which permeate heavily dependency on donor funding which is not sustainable. This has fuelled some LAPS to provide services for gain as using legal aid for motivating clients to treat.
- Monitoring and evaluation and quality assurance of legal aid provision are weak. The need for better monitoring and evaluation of legal aid provision cannot be overemphasized⁴.
- There is a generally weak legal framework and uncoordinated services, which has resulted into difficulties to monitor and measure outcomes and impacts. Many LAPS at the community level are established by different actors in the field hence causes conflict of interest or mixed feelings.
- There are very few Lawyers and advocates providing legal aid services for the good of the public in the countryside.
- Limited motivations to Legal Aid Providers.
- There are some areas in the country which has not been covered by legal aid provision many LAPS are in township areas.
- There are few Legal Aid Providers for People with Disabilities (PWDs) in Tanzania in line with facilities for provision of such services, this area need a thorough survey to determine the extent of the problem.
- The increase in court fee in litigations has effects of limiting access of justice to majority of poor people especially in the rural areas. Only few LAPS are eligible to issue Court Fee Exemption letters, thus leaving many legal aid clients with limited possibility to access this service.
- There is no Legal Aid Act to provide guidance on enforcement and regulation of legal aid service provision in the county as the Legal Aid Criminal Proceedings Act has some gaps to be worked on.
- Ward Tribunals and Village Committee are limited with financial and technical capacity to attends legal aid for their communities.
- Lack of representation of Advocates in the Ward Tribunals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is a need for LAPS to advocates for institutions of Legal Aid Act that is reflective of the current situation and needs in the country. The ratified international and regional conventions have provided a solid framework for the provision of legal aid services. This needs to go hand in hand with review of some laws with gaps. This can be strategically achieved by an advocacy plan for LAPS which will also advocate for increased resources for legal aid provision in Tanzania.
- Review the Ward Tribunal Act with a view to improving selection and quality of their members and provide training and mentoring services. Thus, increase people's access to alternative dispute settlement outside the court system.

⁴ See also in LSF Report

- Create mechanism for fresh laws graduates to work in LAPS schemes as part of providing the return indirectly through provision pro bono legal aid services as an ethical duty.
- Create conducive environment for motivating the lawyers to provides legal aid services hence increase the number of lawyers offering legal aid services especially in rural areas.
- Harmonized standardized legal aid provision schemes for all LAPS.
- Support the organizational capacity and skills of LAPs to expand their coverage and deliver good quality legal aid services.
- Support and facilitate the networking of LAPs to enhance coordination and avoid duplication of efforts. Share lessons and experiences on implementation and delivery models with the objective of increasing quantity and quality of legal aid service.
- Establish legal aid fund among LAPS and encourage local fundraising as social enterprises strategically by developing resource mobilization strategy, identify fiscal mechanisms for channeling funds to the legal aid fund, such as:
 - ✓ Recovering costs in civil legal aid cases where the legal aid litigant has been awarded costs in a matter and channeling such recovered costs into the legal aid fund.
 - ✓ Fixing a percentage of the State's criminal justice budget to be allocated to legal aid services⁵.
- Facilitate the establishment and operationalization of a Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System Strategy aiming at having data/information that will be used to measure performance of Legal Aid Services Provision, quality assurance of legal aid provision, and impact on investments.
- Conduct community mobilizations for increasing awareness of people's rights and duties and on the availability of legal aid services within their respective community.
- Conduct survey on the level of awareness of Legal Aid Provision in the country at community level.
- Agree minimum quality standards for Legal Aid Services and clarify the role of paralegals and other service providers:
- Develop a national media campaign focusing on legal literacy in consultation with civil society organizations and media groups.
- The survey need to be widened to other key audiences such as decision makers in MDAs, LGAs, Private sector (legal firm operating for business) and other key actors in the community who are solely the beneficiaries for LAPs.
- The mapping took longer than expected because of complexity in tracing LAPS in particular area, the study is recommending for the institutionalization of the Regional and Zonal Data base centers/network or focal person in every Region.
- Need to broaden the study to includes community members actually benefiting from legal aid service and other actors in administration of justice such as Magistrates, Police (PCGD), LGAs, WEOs and members from the Ward Tribunals in order to solicit their perception on the quality of services.

⁵ As per Lilongwe Declaration

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ABBREVIATION

CBO	Community Based Organizations
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
KII	Key Informant Interview
LAPS	Legal Aid Providers
LAS	Legal Aid Secretariat
LGAs	Local Government Authority
LSRP	Legal Sector Reform Program
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
LSF	Legal Service Facility
M and E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MBEPAU	Mbeya Paralegal Unit
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
nola	National Organization for Legal Assistance
PWDs	People With Disability
TANLAP	Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers
TAWLA	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
WiLDAF	women in Law and Development in Africa
WLAC	Women's Legal Aid Clinic
PGCD	Police Children and Gender Desk

1.0 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP) is an umbrella national network working in legal sector. It is a membership network comprised 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 to ensure provision of quality legal aid and advocate for access to justice among the poor and marginalised sections of society in Tanzania.

The study aimed at documenting and providing perspective on the method to strengthen the capacity of Legal Aid Providers in Tanzania, Promote networking among LAPs and helps interactions and sharing common goals and results in performing activities, Improve local coordination to ensure availability, affordability and accessibility to friendly legal aid information and services make recommendations for future programming and generate hypotheses for future studies.

1.1. OBJECTIVES

The study aimed at gathering information that will inform future decisions on mainstreaming legal aid to various stakeholders in Tanzania. The information gathered from this needs assessment will be used by TANLAP as the basis for developing annual reports, training and other capacity building programs to stakeholders providing legal aid in Tanzania.

1.1.1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. Collection and analysis of existing qualitative and quantitative data among LAPs.
2. To determine the existing opportunities and gaps in providing legal aid services in Tanzania.
3. Make future recommendations for future programming and plans for TANLAP and other boundary stakeholders.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Given the time available and limited financial resources, the mapping could not be comprehensive, but focused on key priorities. The study intended to cover the full range methodologies and reach out to all LAPS but with some limitations, the respondents were reached based availability through various searches.

The study was conducted in all the regions where legal aid is being implemented; The two study involved two fold; the quantitative approach through designed questionnaires which was administered through coordinated mails and qualitative approach through field visit and documenting views from respondents. The field visit involved three zone out of seven; namely lake zone comprising of Shinyanga, Simiyu, Kagera, Mwanza and Mara; the Southern Highland Zones with only Mbeya, Iringa and Njombe and finally and the Eastern Zone with Dar Es Salaam, Morogoro and Coast. The rest were supplied by questionnaires.

2.1 STUDY DESIGN

The study adopted survey design in order to facilitate the collection of information from selected organizations. Survey design was used to collect data from individual organizations providing legal aid services ranging from professional NGOs to paralegals with the objective of determining the current status with respect to one or more variables. This design was suitable since it facilitated the collection of original data necessary to realize the study objectives. The survey design was appropriate in collecting useful data which could be quantified and reported as a representation of the real situation or characteristic in a study population.

2.2 STUDY SITES

The study was expected to be conducted in all 30 Regions of Tanzania regardless of whether there is a provision of legal aid or not, this is subject to the objective to determine the existing gaps and opportunities. However, due to several limitations, the mapping achieved in reaching out to 27 regions out of 30 (90%). In these regions, the variable depended on the number of Organizations responded to questionnaires sent to them.

Two main approaches used for electronic data collection (1) Through emails and follow up of phone calls and (2) through field visit to some few selected sites. The study took longer than the expected time due to several factors including delaying of responses from targeted samples. One of the critical areas which also delayed the feedback of questionnaires is thought to be multiplicity of LAPS especially at grassroots levels with their founder at the

central level. Majority of LAPS have been observed not to have recognized the status after their establishment hence still depending upon their founder, they took long in seeking clarifications before responding others decided not to respond even where they were clarified. The study also took place at the time when there were few questionnaires from other sources thus brought confusions.

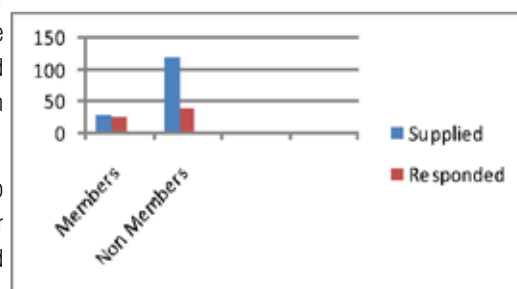


Figure 1: Responded to Questionnaire

Table 1: LAPS returned their questionnaires per Region

S/N	REGION	CENTERS
1	Dar-es-Salaam	15
2	Tanga	5
3	Mwanza	6
4	Shinyanga	5
5	Arusha	5
6	Kagera	1
7	Mbeya	6
8	Mara	5
9	Mtwara	1
10	Lindi	2
11	Zanzibar	1
12	Iringa	1
13	Dodoma	1
14	Singida	1
15	Manyara	6
16	Kilimanjaro	1
17	Simiyu	1
18	Morogoro	1
19	Geita	1
20	Rukwa	1
21	Ruvuma	5
22	Kigoma	1
23	Total	72

The mapping also found that though some of this legal aid has specifically provided services to people with disabilities (PWDs) however, the survey found that there is only one organization which specifically was established to offer Legal Aid to people with disabilities. Therefore there is a need for Legal Service providers to specifically establish units in their organization that will be responsible to provide legal aid to people with disabilities in order for them to access Justice.

2.3 STUDY POPULATION

The sample population was collected from among TANLAP Members, Paralegal organizations and individuals LAPS NGOs, CBO and FBOs. A total of 72 respondents were reached in all regions out of 120 which were supplied with the questionnaires. This accounts for almost more than 70% of the feedback.

2.4. DATA COLLECTION METHODS.

Both primary and secondary data were used for data collection. Primary data were collected using interviews through questionnaire and in-depth interviews while secondary data were collected through documentary review. The questionnaires were semi structured and open-ended. The main reason for choosing these methods were to the fact that they are free from bias of the interviewer whereby answers are in respondents' own words.

2.5. DATA ENTRY AND ANALYSIS.

All filled questionnaires were uniquely identified by using numbers and respective data thoroughly re-checked on entry to the computer. Data entry was undertaken by competent and experienced data management officers. The officers also performed data cleaning, assignment of variables and value labels as per standard professional practice. The data cleaning entailed addressing data inconsistencies, outliers, missing information and other problems, as occurred.

2.6. REPORT WRITING AND VALIDATION.

The report writing involved three stages. First a draft report was shared with TANLAP management. The comments from this stage were addressed to produce a second draft for which was shared with a wider stakeholders group and incorporated all relevant comments from the stakeholders to produce and submit the final report.

3.0 KEY FINDINGS

The part present the key findings from the study, the reporting is based on the key features which were assessed. Under each category, the report presents findings from the discussions with key informants on the structured questionnaires.

Caution should be exercised in reading the report's results as if the views are representative of all legal aid providers in Tanzania. The report analyses only the results of views expressed by the survey respondents. We cannot be sure that the results are representative of all legal aid providers. We could find only one variable against which we could compare responders and no responders to the survey. The results for the variable of providers' "experience level" were very similar for those who responded to the survey and for those who did not respond. For some survey questions the number of respondents who had experienced a particular change in the legal aid system was small, less than a third of all respondents.

3.1. PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

This section describes the profile of respondents, including demographics, roles, experience and workloads of the respondents. Respondents covered a broad range of experience, backgrounds, locations and types of work. Most were paralegals organizations which have been established by experienced LAPS. At least half had more than 7 years' experience, while 30% had up to 5 years' legal aid experience.

Historical trends.

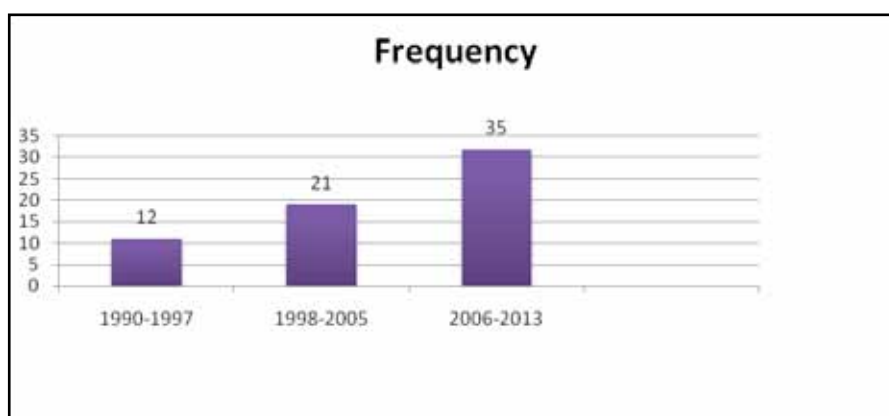


Figure 2: Historical Trends of respondents

The results from fig above suggest the progression of Legal aid provisions from 1990, there is a sharply increase from 2006 where 35 organization were registered which is more than 150% of those registered in 1990's, Moreover, the mapping found that there is a duplication of efforts in establishing LAPS in many parts of the country. These efforts are concentrated mainly by TAWLA, WLAC, LHRC and nola which were found to have many partnership base. This calls for a need to harmonize the duplicated efforts at the implementation level thus to avoid conflict of interest and solicit a pool for resource mobilization.

The funding support from FCS might best express the sharp increase of LAPS for the past five years –KII

3.1. MAIN CLIENTS

The results from fig 3, suggests that majority of LAPS provide services to children and women. There are others working to all groups, it is also interesting to note that there are LAPS servicing People with Disabilities (PWDs) as well. It is interesting to note that even men are coming up in big numbers for legal aid. Children are mostly represented by their parents or guardian (KII). However, the field observation reported lack of friendly environment for providing services. Many LAPS operates under a limited office spaces to accommodate for in- camera services (KII -MBEPAU). Distance from the localities also was another explained hurdle for access to these centers and many are not friendly to PWDs.

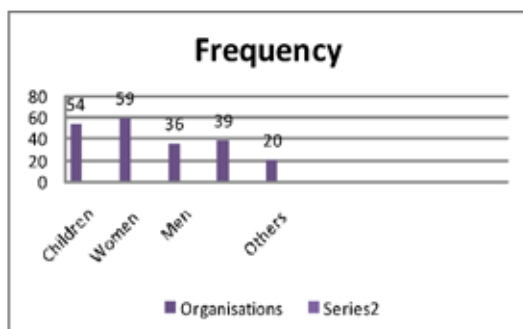
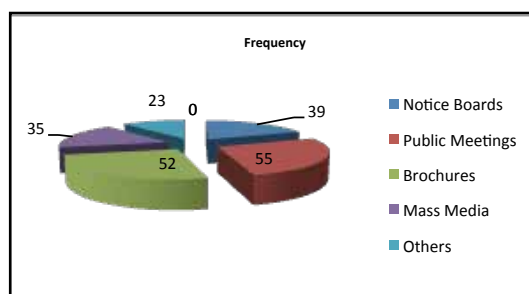


Figure3: Major clients

Majority of LAPS lack facilities for assisting PWDs including friendly tools, interpreters

3.3. COMMUNICATION CHANNELS



Although many respondents indicated their major means of communication to be through public meetings and brochures, the mapping observed this to be with the emerging organizations other than those in the incipient stages, moreover majority of those using public meetings were found in the rural areas where they use public events such as women's day, HIV and AIDS day, 16th days of activism against gender based violence and similar, to provide legal aid and sometimes to make themselves known to the public. The survey observed however, this to be a big gap especially for the means notice board whereas it has been very difficult to trace the location of service, as you may find the notice right at the door post and sometimes even written in English to some few. On the other hand most notice found right at the door post of the respective offices and not from

a reasonable distance.

Figure 4: Medium of Communication to clients

WHAT NEED TO BE DONE

Improve access for citizens to the necessary information on how to receive legal aid. The study acknowledges the work already done at community level with a view to enhancing access to information for citizens on how to receive legal aid (e.g. information available on the notice board, Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters and on the websites). However, more could be done both at community and national level in order to improve citizens' awareness regarding their right to legal aid. Particular efforts should be made in favor of vulnerable persons who do not necessarily have friendly access to legal aid information's and tools. The state and LAPS should therefore take initiatives, and encourage partners to take initiatives, to that end through, for example, the financing of awareness campaigns on the provision of legal aid.

3.4. DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

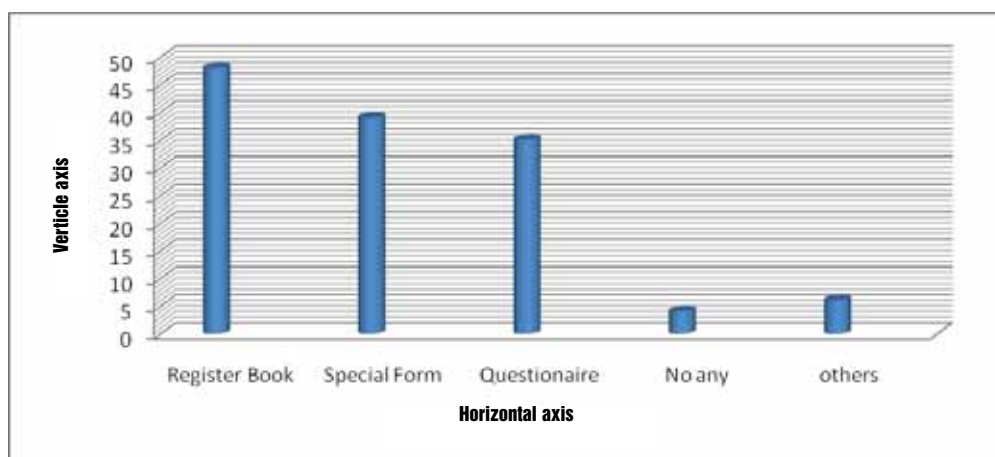


Figure 5: Methods for Data Collection

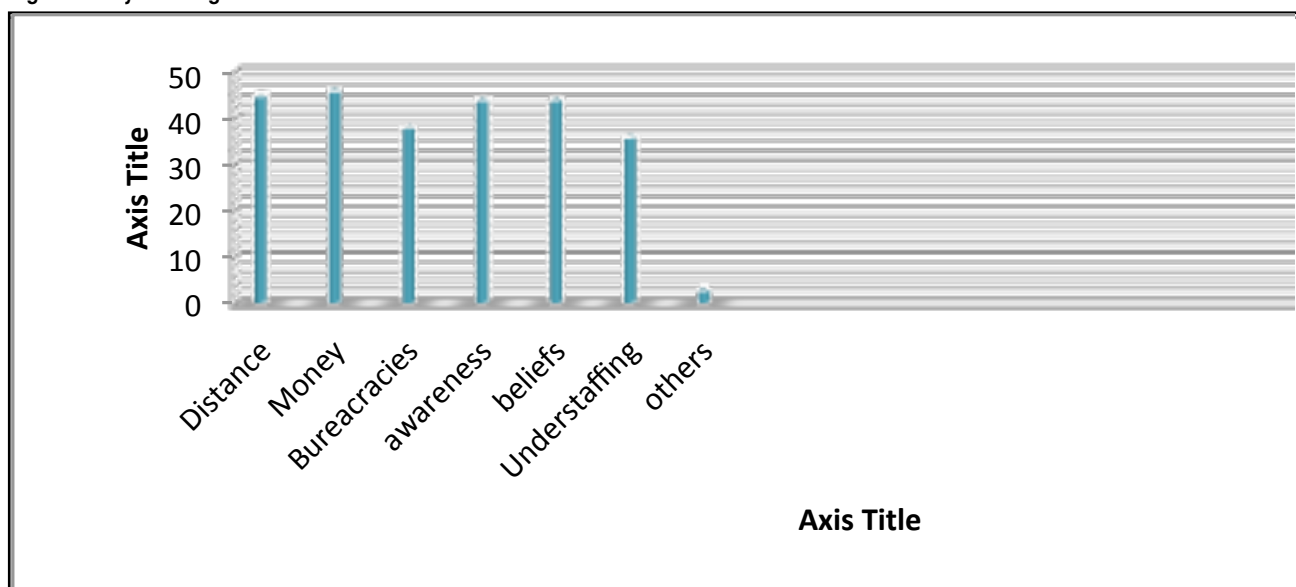
Many LAPS are still using Register books for recording client informations, and the attendance if a client are not systematic, though majority have set aside specific days for legal aid. The special form or questionnaires observed by the research team has different questions which are not standardized, mostly depending in who initialized the formation of a particular organization either TAWLA, nola, WLAC or LHRC which were found to have many LAPS in the rural areas. Most of services provided by LAPS are based on best practices and not adhering to the Legal Aid (Criminal Proceeding Act), this might be attributed to lack of proper knowledge on the provision of legal aid, the major gap observed from the field is where clients are provided with services without signing

We are working like in an Island, we have no support and we attends whoever comes with no standardized format or tool-KII Babati

the consent form. This calls for a need to have a standard format which will ensure that the delivery of legal aid services to the highest possible standards.

3.6. KEY CHALLENGES FOR LAPS

Figure 6: Key challenges



The financial resources have been a major hurdle for the implementation of legal aid among many respondents. This ranges from the resources to run offices including paying for rent, hiring permanent staffs, litigation costs, and even getting worse in case of referrals. The cost also included the resources for attending clients whereby majority of KII narrated the situation where they are forced to foot on some incidentals for clients such as return fare to the centre, meals and even hosting survivors especially of GBVs though not ethical under legal aid codes of conducts. In some incidences it was alleged that many offices are running with double standards of operating as Legal Aid Providers while charging clients substantial amount, while others have introduced a token of charge fee ranging from 500-5000 to meet some costs for attending clients

In a democratic society everyone has a right to access justice. Yet, many people struggle to understand their legal rights and obligations. They often feel helpless when faced with legal problems. Without legal aid ordinary and vulnerable people would not be able to use the law to protect themselves and achieve their rights.

Most democracies therefore consider that it is necessary to provide some level of legal aid to people otherwise unable to afford legal representation. To fail to do so would deprive such persons of access to justice. Alternately, they would be at a disadvantage in situations in which, for example, the state or a wealthy individual took them to court. This would violate the principles of equality before the law and due process under the rule of law.

Article 13 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 as amended provides for this right as it states that all persons are equal before the law and that they are entitled without discrimination to protection and equality

The situation has been worsened with increased costs in filing civil and land litigations. Legal aid services in many African countries are donor funded and may

be terminated at any time. For this reason, there is need for sustainability. Sustainability includes: funding, the provision of professional services, establishment of infrastructure, and the ability to satisfy the needs of the relevant community in the long term. Appropriate government, private sector and other funding, and community ownership arrangements should be established in order to ensure sustainability of legal aid in every country⁶.



KEY CHALLENGES CITED

- Lack of awareness of legal rights and illiteracy among community members. People do not know their rights, which pose difficulties when defending themselves in the court. This was reported to be a major issue, because it has a potential to mislead the court and may result in unfair judgments.
- Increasing court cases fee which causes majority of people not able to afford either the cost of advocates or the cost of following up their case, which leads into many unresolved disputes.
- Limited office spaces which hinder privacy for attending clients.

⁶ Lilongwe Declaration at pg

Other challenges addressed were the community perception such as social cultural norms due to dominance of social cultural barriers including patriarch system where many victims are shying away from coming out for legal assistance. Other LAPS shared experience that they have gone to an extent of developing Identification cards, they are recognized to few but in some cases are seen as a threats to LGAs, including Village (VEO) and Ward Executive Officers (WEO) as being tempering with their “daily bread” hence crate conflicts.

One community member was severely beaten by a husband, when approached

We are working for the community on volunteerism basis, however, some WEO and VEO works for personal interest as they are demanding payment from community members seeking legal remedies while Paralegals provide services at a freelance, in short they hate us” -Kil Iringa.

Meanwhile, LAPS are seen as mere activists and not valued, especially when they issues summons and respondents do no turn out. Paralegals claimed to lack specific skills in some specialized areas and laws.

4.0. TOTAL CASES ATTENDED

As reported before, the figure is a representation of respondents to the mapping which shows Figure 6, decrease of cases attended in 2012 as compared to 2011. Some KII reported grants support from Foundation for Civil Society in 2011 to be among factors which have boosted the number, and changes might be realized for 2013 as well since the Foundation has shown a strong support in this area. However, this does not support the increase of LAPS as provided

in Fig 2, which shows increases of LAPS

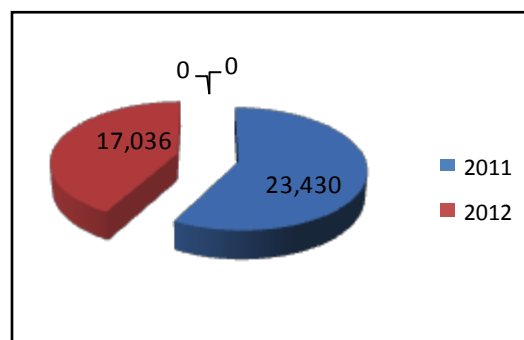
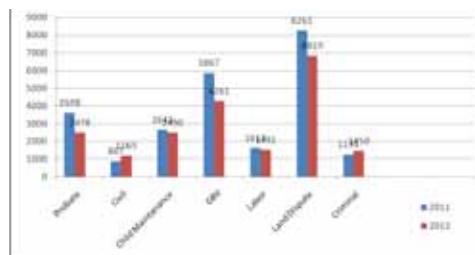


Figure 8:Types of Reported cases



The figure above suggests an alarming increase of land dispute, child care and probate cases in 2012 as compared to 2011 and a reduction of GBV and Civil cases in 2012 from 2011. In Tanzania, like in many developing countries legal aid is available only to those who fall within a

certain criteria, which mainly includes lack of or limited financial resources and means. The legal aid provider

renders the legal aid services to an individual who qualifies for such services in accordance with the selection criteria. Legal aid clients who fall within this criterion may receive legal advice and representation for free or have subsidized rates. In many institutions, there was no single source and a system for retrieving required informations. Other key respondents voiced suspicion concerning the purpose of the survey; others felt as if we were posing additional burden and fatigue on them. Majority of respondents cited lack of awareness on the existing legal aid service within their locality hence calling for efforts for community mobilization.



4.1 ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Legal aid is a vital tool by which the fundamental right of access to justice is respected. It is of the utmost importance in the protection of citizens' rights in a democratic society. It requires that a litigant/defendant has real and effective access to the court and a real opportunity to exercise his or her rights to all legal intents and purposes. This implies that where the means of litigants/defendants do not allow them to appoint a lawyer, the right to a fair hearing guaranteed by the Legal Aid (Criminal Proceeding Act) also requires that they be provided with legal aid. A natural consequence of these rights is that the parties should be on equal terms. The main purpose of the recommendations is to ensure the efficient enforcement of the fundamental right to a fair trial, which starts with the right of access to justice by means of legal advice which, in the case of insufficient economic capacity, must be funded by the competent public services in order to prevent any person from being deprived of a defense. Defense must indeed be effective and real and not only formal. In seeking to enforce or defend one's rights no-one should be denied the right to a fair trial due to lack of financial means.

4.2 SUCCESSFUL CASES

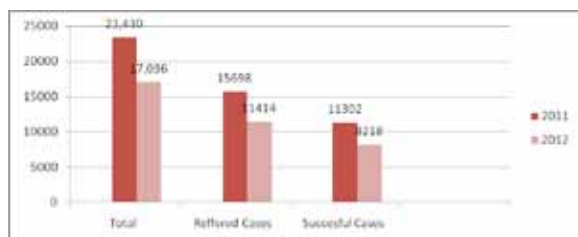


Figure9: Successful Cases

The figure shows remarkable achievements in provision of legal aid as almost 72% of cases referred to various institutions including courts

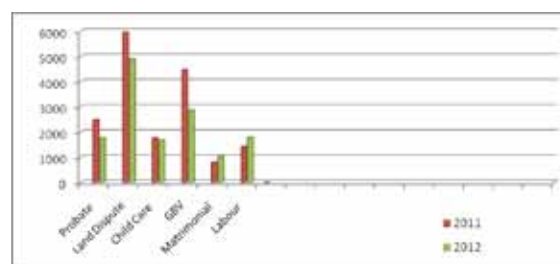


Figure : 10 Case Handled Successfully

It interesting to note that despite the fact that there is a large number of reported cases on Land dispute, LAPS have been able to resolve through various resources within their reach. KII informed also that with increased awareness on GBV sensitization and awareness many GBV cases were resolved to the reporting time.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Government

Governments should introduce measures to:

- Diversify the funding-base of legal aid institutions that should be primarily funded by governments, to include endowment funds by donors, companies and communities.
- Identify fiscal mechanisms for channeling funds to the legal aid fund, such as:
- Recovering costs in civil legal aid cases where the legal aid litigant has been awarded costs in a matter and channeling such recovered costs into the legal aid fund.
- Taxing any award made in civil legal aid cases and channeling the moneys paid into the legal aid fund.
- Fixing a percentage of the State's criminal justice budget to be allocated to legal aid services.
- Identify incentives for lawyers to work in rural areas (eg tax exemptions /reductions).

LAPS

- Launch an advocacy campaign for
 - # Institutionalization of Legal aid Act
 - # Amendment of all discriminatory laws oppressive to social, legal and economic rights.
 - # Increased resources for provision of legal aid in Tanzania.
 - # Agree minimum quality standards for legal aid services and clarify the role of paralegals and other service providers.
- Conduct massive community mobilization for increased awareness on the existing of legal aid services and access to justice for marginalized community. This must be followed by a baseline survey to determine the extent if awareness, as this study could not go to that extent from the community perceptions (only from the KII) .

TANLAP SECRETARIAT

- Consider recruitment of members who have forwarded their applications for membership.
- Harmonize and coordinate the works of LAPS through establishing regional and zonal and regional data base and coordination mechanism.
- Conduct timely requisition of evidences for LAPS.
- Establish data base for LAPS and communicate widely.
- Enhance capacity of LAPS on data base management.

CONCLUSION

The fundamental role of LAPS in the administration of justice and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms has been recognized by the URT. For many years, LAPS have been the essential element in protecting the rights of access to justice; however, litigants seeking access to the justice system need ready and immediate access to competent and professional advice and guidance from the beginning of the process. This can only be achieved by providing competent and willing professional assistance from the earliest moment of legal concern right through to the conclusion of the judicial process.

“Legal education, including programmes of continuing education should seek to strengthen legal skills, increase awareness of ethical and human rights issues, and train lawyers to respect, protect and promote the rights and interests of their clients and support the proper administration of justice.”

In this context, the TANLAP calls on the Government and other stakeholders to support (including providing financial support to) LAPs, National Bar and Law Societies in the training and continuing professional support through enhanced capacity building.

REFERENCES

1. ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
2. Tanganyika Law Society; Final Report for Assessing the Efficacy of and Developing Modalities for the Establishment of a Legal Aid Network in Tanzania, by Prof Sifuni E. Mchome & Prof Chris M. Peter (19th October 2009).
3. Principle 1 of the draft UN Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, 2001.
4. Under the Legal Aid (Criminal Proceedings) Act [Cap 21 RE 2002.
5. Tanzania Paralegal Baseline Survey; August 2010.
6. The Lilongwe Declaration on Accessing Legal Aid in the Criminal Justice System in Africa, 2004
7. WiLDAF; Report of an Appraisal Workshop on the Legal Aid Situation, (16/17April 2013).
8. Legal Service Facility; Baseline Survey on Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar for Legal Services Facility 2012

ANNEX 1; TERMS OF REFERENCES

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONDUCTING AN EVALUATION OF LEGAL AID PROVISION IN TANZANIA

1.0. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP) is an umbrella national network working in legal sector. It is a membership network comprised 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 to ensure provision of quality legal aid and advocate for access to justice among the poor and marginalised sections of society in Tanzania.

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) for TANLAP sat on 27th November, 2012, resolved anonymously for the need to conduct an evaluation for legal Aid provision Services (LAPS) among her members and other key players across the country as enshrined in the five years strategic plan for TANLAP.

The study aims at documenting and providing perspective on the method to strengthen the capacity of legal aid providers in Tanzania, Promote networking among LAPS and helps interactions and sharing common goals and results in performing activities, Improve local coordination to ensure availability, affordability and accessibility to friendly legal aid information and services make recommendations for future programming and generate hypotheses for future studies.

The study will be carried out between January to February 2013. Data will be collected through quantitative (interviewer-based questionnaires and facility checklist) and qualitative (focus group discussion and in-depth interviews) tools.

It is upon this context that TANLAP is commissioning this task.

2.0. AIM OF THE STUDY

The study aims at gathering information that will inform future decisions on mainstreaming legal aid to various stakeholders in Tanzania. The information gathered from this needs assessment will be used by TANLAP as the basis for developing annual reports, training and other capacity building programs to stakeholders providing legal aid in Tanzania.

The specific objectives are to:

- 2.1. Establish the number of clients provided with legal aid services in Tanzania for 2013 and the nature of organizations involved in providing legal aid services on Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar and their geographical coverage;
- 2.2. Identify the type of legal aid services provided, their method of provision, and provide data and an opinion on the efficacy of each type of service and delivery method including the perception of various stakeholders;
- 2.3. To determine the existing opportunities and gaps in providing legal aid services in Tanzania.
- 2.4. Provide key findings and recommendations for TANLAP and stakeholders on the results of the task.

3.0. TASKS

You are expected to:

- 4.1. Be the leading consultant.
- 4.2. Prepare the inception report.
- 4.3. Prepare tools for conducting the study.
- 4.4. Conduct induction to assistant researchers.
- 4.5. Facilitate the data collection activity in the field.
- 4.6. Write and submit report of the findings to TANLAP.

4.0. EXPECTED OUTPUT/DELIVERABLES

The key deliverables expected from the assignment, at various stages of the process, are:

- 4.1. Protocol for the assignment.
- 4.2. Inception report detailing the evaluation design, methodology, tools, work plan that includes task description for local consultants, and budget.
- 4.3. Assessment tools/instruments developed and validated.
- 4.4. Presentation of the assessment report summarizing key findings and recommendations to TANLAP Management and her stakeholders.

- 4.5. A comprehensive report (both electronic and 3 original hard copies). The Report should provide a detailed description of the methodology a representative sampling, tools used for data collection, findings, analysis and interpretation and documented evidences, constraints, challenges and lessons learnt. Annexes including success stories, case studies, sample of assessment tools, and list of persons contacted.

5.0. TIME FRAME AND DURATION

The assignment will take a total of paid days stretching from 5th February to 30th April 2013.

ANNEX 2; DODOSO LA UTOAJI WA HUDUMA ZA MSAADA WA KISHERIA

UTANGULIZI

Mtandao wa Watoa Huduma za Msaada wa Kisheria Tanzania (TANLAP) Unafanya Utafiti wa kutathmini kiwango cha utoaji wa huduma za msaada wa kisheria nchini. Lengo la utafiti huu ni kupata taarifa za utoaji wa huduma za msaada wa kisheria ambazo zitasaidia katika kuboresha utoaji wa huduma na taarifa za kila mwaka za utoaji wa huduma za kisheria.

Kutokana na umuhimu wako katika eneo hili, umechaguliwa kushiriki katika utafiti huu kwa mahojiano. Hivyo naomba ushirikiano wako, na uwe muwazi katika kutoa maoni yako.

(ZUNGUSHIA DUARA PENYE MAJIBU ZAIDI YA MOJA)

1. Jina la asasi/shirika: _____
2. Jina na anuani ya mjazaji: _____
3. Wadhifa wake katika shirika _____
4. Eneo la sasi/shirika/kituo: Mkoa.....Wilaya.....Kata.....
5. Tarehe ya kuanzishwa: _____ limesajiliwa? _____
6. Je shirika ni mwanachama wa TANLAP? _____
7. Kama jibu la hapo juu ni sio, je Ungependa kuwa mwanachama wa TANLAP? _____
8. *Ni matatizo/changamoto gani za kisheria zilizoko katika katika eneo hili kwa mujibu wa mashauri yanayoletwa kwenu na wateja? (taja takwimu kwa miaka miwili iliyopita)*

Shauri	2011	2012		
	Wanawake	Wanaume	Wanawake	Wanaume
Mirathi				
Migogoro ya Ardhi				
Matunzo ya watoto				
Ukatili wa Kijinsia/ migogoro ya ndoa				
Jinai				
Mengine (taja)				
Mashauri Yaliyofanyiwa kazi				
Shauri	2011	2012		
	Yaliyopelekwa Mahakamani	Yaliyoshughulikiwa hadi kukamilika	Yanayoendelea	Jumla
Mirathi				
Migogoro ya Ardhi				
Matunzo ya watoto				
Ukatili wa Kijinsia/ migogoro ya ndoa				
Jinai				
Mengine (taja)				

9. Ni aina gani wa msaada wa kisheria mnaoutoa?
1. Ushauri w kisheria
 2. Kuandika nyaraka za kisheria
 3. Kumuwakilisha mteja mahakamani
 4. Kuelimisha jamii
 5. Nyingine _____
10. Walengwa wenu wakuu ni akina nani?
1. Watoto
 2. Wanawake
 3. Wanaume
 4. Watu wenye ulemavu
 5. Wengine _____
11. Ni njia gani hutumika katika kueneza taarifa za huduma zenu kwa wanajamii katika eneo hili?
1. Mbao za matangazo/Mabango ya barabari
 2. Mikutano ya hadhara/semina
 3. Vijarida/vipeperushi
 4. Vyombo vya habari (vitaje) _____
 5. Nyingine _____

12. Mnatumia mbinu gani katika kukusanya taarifa za wateja wenu?
1. Daftari
 2. Fomu maalum
 3. Dodoso
 4. Nyingine _____
 5. Hakuna
13. Wadau gani wengine mnaoshirikiana nao?
1. Viongozi wa ngazi ya jamii (Diwani, VEO, WEO)
 2. Mashirika ya Kijamii na kidini (Yataje)
 3. Mitandao ya Kiraia
 4. Polisi
 5. Wengine _____
14. Unadhani ni maeneo gani muhimu hayajafikiwa na huduma ya msaada wa kisheria eneo hili?
1. Wilaya _____
 2. Kata _____
 3. Lingine _____
15. Ni changamoto gani zinawakumba wanajamii hii katika utumiaji wa huduma msaada wa kisheria eneo hili (unaweza kujaza namba zaidi ya moja)
1. Umbali wa vituo vya kutolea huduma za msaada wa sheria
 2. Ukosefu wa rasilimali fedha kuhudumia wateja
 3. Urasimu wa wadau wengine katika muitikio wa huduma
 4. Jamii haina uelewa wa kutosha kuhusu haki zao za msingi
 5. Changamoto ya mila na desturi (fafanua kidogo) _____
 6. Uhaba wa vituo/uchache wa watoa huduma
 7. Nyingine _____
16. Je kuna pendekezo lolote ungependa kutoa kuhusu uboreshaji wa utoaji huduma msaada wa kisheria katika jamii hii na nchini kwa ujumla?

“ASANTE SANA KWA KUHUSIKA KATIKA UTAFITI HUU

ANNEX: Respondents

NO	SHIRIKA	MHUSIKA MKUU	BARUA PEPE	SIMU	WADHIFA	MAHALI
1.	African Life Foundation	Salimina Athumani	alf.life.foundation15@gmail.com	0718359020	Mwakilishi	Dar-es-Salaam
2.	Women and Children Legal Aid Organisation	Evelyn Mwaimu	mwaimuevelyn@yahoo.com	0784447601	Mkurugenzi	Tanga mjini
3.	Paralegal Interfaith Center Korogwe	Juma Rashidi Mhina	parallelinterfaithcenter@yahoo.com	0657948274	Katibu	Korogwe
4.	Youth information and development centre (MY IDC)	Ismael ahmad mnkite		0719946560 0714165658	Mwenyekiti	Makangarawe
5.	MUHEZA PARALLEL ASSOCIATION				Katibu	Muheza25
6.	TANZANIA WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE CENTRE – TWCWC	EDDA B. MARIKI			MKURUGENZI	DAR ES SALAAM, Wilaya: TEMEKE Kata: WAILES – MIBURANI
7.	OPEN MIND TANZANIA	Dominic Ndunguru				Mkoa.. DSM, Wilaya, Kinondoni Kata...Kijitonyama
8.	Centre for Widows and Children Assistance(CWCA)	Ostack Mligo(wakili),				Mkoa Dares Salaam na Mara Wilaya: Ilala na Musoma. kata ya Jangwani. Tawi la Musoma – Kata Nyasho
9.	BABATI PARALEGAL CENTRE (BAPACE)	ISSA MNYARUGE			MRATIBU	Wilaya BABATI Kata BABATI Kijiji/Mtaa OYSTERBAY
10.	Women Wake Up (WOWAP)	Nasra Suleiman	E-mail: wowap2008@live.com	065286371:	Afisa Tathmini na ufuatiliaji.	Dodoma Tanzania

11.	MWANZA PARALLELAL CENTRE	Hans Evans Mwanika	Mwanza/hansevans2000@yahoo.co.uk mwanzaparalegal2000@yahoo.co.uk	-	The Legal Officer	Mwanza
12.	CHILDREN ON DISABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	MATHIAS C.CHIDAMA	-	-	MWENYEKI TI	Shinyanga, Tanzania.
13.	MTWARA PARALEGAL CENTER CO.LTD	MR. MULLOWELL AH ABDALLAH MTENDAH	mtendah@gmail.com , mtwara.paralegal@hotmail.com	0713 501 804	MKURUGEN ZI MTENDAJI	, MTWARA
14.	TAWLA					TANZANIA BARA
15.	Morogoro Paralegal Centre (MPLC)	Sylvester K. Massawe			Katibu	Morogoro
16.	Wadada center for solution focused approach.	Lucy John Elias			Mkurugenzi	Mwanza
17.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation)	DEBORA BONIPHACE			FINACE AND ADIMINISTRATI ON OFFICER.	MUSOMA
18.	MARARONI PARALEGAL CENTRE	Saimon Mosses	-	0755288676	Mratibu wa shirika	
19.	MBULU PARALEGAL AID CENTER (MPAC)	Ezekiel Assecheck	-	-	Afisa Mipango	Manyara ,
20.	Wanaharakati Jaboya Bugogwa{WAJABU	Emmanuel Mhoja	-	-	Mratibu	Mwanza
21.	RUANGWA PARALIEGAL UNIT	LUCIA TAMBA			MRATIBU	LINDI
22.	KAHAMA PARA LEGAL CETRE	FLORA KALAMATA			MRATIBU MIRADI	SHINYANGA
23.	GEITA LEGAL AID CENTRE (GELAC	WAMBURA MATIKO		0765678889	MWENYEKITI	GEITA
24.	SINGIDA PARALEGAL AID CENTRE (SIPACE)	FATUMA ABEID			: MRATIBU	SINGIDA
25.	Arusha Women Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre	Martha H. Lyimo			Mratibu	Arusha,

	(AWLAHURIC								
26.	Shirika la wasaidizi wa kishaia Bariadi (SHIWAKIBA	Lilian Ishengoma					katibu msaidizi	Simiyu	
27.	Mwanza Chemichemi organization	Omary Abubakary					Afisa uhamasishaji	Mwanza	
28.	Wasaidizi wa sheria na haki za binadamu Serengeti (WASHEHABISE	Samwel Mewama					Mwenyekiti mtendaji	MARA	
29.	<i>Sheria na haki za binadamu Tarime</i> (SHEHABITA						Mkurugenzi Mtendaji	Mkoa Mara	
30.	Kituo cha msaada wa kisheria na haki za binadamu monduli (KIMSHEHABIMO)	John N. Ngobe,					Mratibu	Arusha	
31.	TANGA PARALEGAL AID SCHEME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	DEBORAH DAFFA					MWENYEKITI	TANGA	
32.	KITETO INTERFAITH PARALEGAL UNIT (KIPU	MICHAEL SAMUEL					MRATIBU	MANYARA	
33.	PARALEGAL AID CENTRE SHINYANGA (PACESHI	JOHN SHIJA					AFISA UHUSIANO MIPANGO NA MAFUNZO	: SHINYANGA	
34.	SHIRIKA LA KILIMO TANZANIA	Kabede K Katenga					MWENYEKITI	Mbeya	
35.	B'VILLEA COMMUNITY SERVICE	Hilda B Aswile					Katibu wa asasi	Mbeya	
36.	JUMKUMU LA MAMA FOUNDATION	Mark Aswile Mwandobo					Mwenyekiti	Arusha	
37.	W/CLAHURIC	Zabroni Ndosi					Mwenyekiti	Arusha	
38.	KITETO PARALEGAL CENTER(KIPALECE)	Mashaka Saidi Fundi					Mratibu	Manyara	
39.	SANJO WATU WENYE ULEMAVU(SAWAVU	Joseph Msuka					Mwenyekiti	Mwanza	
40.	THE PALM HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION AND LEGAL SERVICE	DR JOHN BAPTIST MASIAH					EXCUTIVE DIRECTOR	Sumbawanga	
41.	MAASAI SOLICITORS LEGAL AID CENTRE	GODSONI RIKANGA KIRITA					MKURUGENZI	ARUSHA	
42.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation	DEBORA BONIPHACE					FINACE AND ADIMINISTRATI	MARA	

					ON OFFICER	
43.	MBEYA PARALEGAL UNIT (MBEPAU)	JANE LAWLA			MRATIBU	MBEYA
44.	ALBINO ECONOMIC AND HEALTH JACKERS ORGANIZATION	_MUSSA SALIM TEPEKA			17. DIRECTOR	MWANZA
45.	ZANZIBAR FEMALE LAWYERS ASSOCIATION	: HAMISA MMANGA MAKAME			18. KATIBU	19. ZANZIBAR
46.	Makangarawe youth information and development centre (MY IDC)	Ismael ahmad		0719 946560	Mwenyekiti	Dare es salaam
47.	MOSHI PARALEGAL ORGANIZATION	SARA . R. MCHARO			MRATIBU	KILIMANJARO
48.	Wasaidizi wa Kisheria wa Kata ya Kunduchi na Wazo.	: Ibrahim Kassim Ambary			MWENYEKIT	Dar es salaam
49.	Agape Aids Control Programme (AACP)	: Japhet Daud			: PROGRAM OFFICER	Shinyanga
50.	KITUO CHA SHERIA NA HAKI ZA BINADAMU	FULGENCE MASSAWE			WAKILI MSIMAMIZI WA KITUO CHA MSAADA WA SHERIA	DAR ES SALAAM
51.	<u>Tanzania Association of women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment</u> (TAWLAE)	<u>EliasenyanaNko</u>			<u>Coordinator</u>	Shinyanga...
52.	IRINGA PARALEGAL CENTRE	SIGFRIED INNOCENT MAPUNDA			MRATIBU WA SHIRIKA	IRINGA Wilaya RINGA MJINI Kata GANGILONGA
53.	NGUVU KAZI KIYANYARI	BOKERO MAGERO			MRATIBU	MARA Butiama
54.	CHUNYA LEGAL AND COUNSELING	NYAWELI KALENDA			MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI	MBEYA Chunya Mkwajuni
55.	KITUO CHA WASAIDIZI WA KISHERIA CHA JAMII (KIWAKIJA)					
56.	DOLASED	RISALA MSEMOM			AFISA	DAR-ES-SALAAM,

						MIPANGO	Wilaya ILALA, Kata KINYEZI
57.	TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHT FOUNTAIN (TAHURIFO)	Salimina Athumani				mwanachama mkutubi	: Mkoa Dar-es-Sala Kinondoni Kata Upanga
58.	KITENGO CHA MSAADA WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO KILWA (KIWOPAU).	KHATIBU MOHAMMEDI KITOTIKO			0787882543	KATIBU MKUU	Mkoa: LINDI Wilaya: KILWA Kata
59.	KIYELA PARALEGALUNIT (KIYEPU)	ANNA .M.MINGA			0763-506706	MKURUGENZI	MBEYA
60.	SONGEA PARALEGAL CENTRE	Fatma Missango				Mratibu	
61.	KITUO CHA USHAURI WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO YATIMA RUNGWE	Joel Godwin Kiputa				Mwenyekiti au mratibu	MBEYA , RUNGWE
62.	KITETO NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY	Leonard Kusenha				Mratibu	MANYARA .KITETO
63.	Nenda Group	Gisibeth Hekela			0769463047	Mkurugenzi	Namtumbo-Songea
64.	Songea Beekeeping Association	Agnes Luena			0757883634	Mweka Hazina	Songea
65.	Health Development Foundation	Haruna Njovu			0755094229/ 0717438694	Executive Secretary	Tunduru
66.	Peramiho Disabled Person Action	Remigus Mbawala			0768670919	Vice Chair	Peramiho -Songea
67.	Vikoba Mkongo Tema	Jesca Timothy			0752166362	Chariperson	Madaba-Songea
68.	Kigoma Paralegal Aid Centre	Ayoub Kabwe				Coordinator	Kigoma

Aina ya misaada ya kisheria zinazotolewa na mashirika

NO.	SHIRIKA	MSADA WA KISHERIA	KUANDIKA NYARAKA ZA KISHERIA	KUMUAKILISHA MTEJA MAHAKAMANI	KUELIMISHA JAMII	NYINGINE
1.	African Life Foundation	✓	-	-	✓	
2.	Women and Children Legal Aid Organisation	✓	✓	-	✓	
3.	Paralegal Interfaith Center Korogwe	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4.	Youth information and development centre (MY IDC)	✓			✓	
5.	Muheza Paralegal Association					
6.	TANZANIA WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE CENTRE – TWCWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	kufundisha Wasaidizi wa Kisheria katika Jamii
7.	Open Mind Tanzania	✓	✓	-	✓	
8.	Centre for Widows and Children Assistance(CWCA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Kufuatilia kesi na masuala ya ukiukwaji wa haki za binadamu
9.	PANGANI NETWORK (PANGANET)				✓	
10.	BABATI PARALEGAL CENTRE (BAPACE)	✓	✓		✓	KUTOA ELIMU YA URAIA NA HAKI ZA BINADAMU
11.	Women Wake Up (WOWAP)	✓	✓		✓	
12.	Mwanza Pralegal Aid Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13.	CHILDREN ON DISABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	✓			✓	
14.	MTWARA PARALEGAL CENTER CO.LTD	✓	✓	-	✓	USHAURI NASAHA NA USULUHISHI
15.	TAWLA	✓	✓	✓	✓	
16.	Morogoro Paralegal Centre (MPLC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ukatili wa kijinsia
17.	Wadada center for solution focused approach.	✓	✓	-	✓	
18.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY	✓			✓	Kujengea uwezo jamii na viongozi wa serikali juu ya

	FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation								misaada wa kisheria na ukatili wa kijinsia
19.	Maroroni Paralegal Center	✓							
20.	MBULU PARALEGAL AID CENTER (MPAC								
21.	Wanaharakati Jaboya Bugogwa(WAJABU	✓						✓	
22.	RUANGWA PARALIEGAL UNIT	✓						✓	
23.	KAHAMA PARA LEGAL CETRE	✓						✓	
24.	GEITA LEGAL AID CENTRE (GELAC	✓						✓	
25.	SINGIDA PARALEGAL AID CENTRE (SIPACE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Usuluhishi na upatanishi
26.	Arusha Women Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre (AWLAHURIC	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
27.	Shirika la wasaidizi wa kisheia Bariadi (SHIWAKIBA	✓						✓	
28.	Mwanza Chemichemi organization	✓		✓					
29.	Wasaidizi wa sheria na haki za binadamu Serengeti (WASHEHABISE	✓	✓	✓				✓	
30.	<i>Sheria na haki za binadamu Tarime</i> (SHEHABITA	✓	✓	✓				✓	
31.	Kituo cha msaada wa kisheria na haki za binadamu munduli (KIMSHEHABIMO)	✓						✓	
	TANGA PARALEGAL AID SCHEME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN								
32.	KITETO INTERFAITH PARALEGAL UNIT (KIPU	✓						✓	
33.	PARALEGAL AID CENTRE SHINYANGA (PACESHI	✓	✓	✓				✓	
34.	SHIRIKA LA KILIMO TANZANIA	✓		✓				✓	
35.	B'VILLEA COMMUNITY SERVICE							✓	
36.	JUKUMU LA MAMA FOUNDATION	✓						✓	
37.	W/CLAHURIC	✓	✓	✓				✓	Kuwasindikiza mahakamani na sehemu mbalimbali wanazoweza kupata haki
38.	KITETO PARALEGAL CENTER(KIPALECE)	✓	✓	✓				✓	Usuluhishi na upatanishi
39.	SANJO WATU WENYE ULEMAVU(SAWAVU)	✓						✓	Masuala ya ukatili
40.	THE PALM HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION AND LEGAL SERVICE	✓	✓	✓				✓	Upatanishii
41.	MAASAI SOLICITORS LEGAL AID CENTRE	✓	✓	✓				✓	

42.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation	✓			✓	✓	
43.	MBEYA PARALEGAL UNIT (MBEPAU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Kuwasindikiza mahakamani kupatanisha wanandoa
44.	ALBINO ECONOMIC AND HEALTH JECKERS ORGANIZATION	✓		✓	✓	✓	
45.	ZANZIBAR FEMALE LAWYERS ASSOCIATION						
46.	Makangarawe youth information and development centre (MY IDC)_	✓				✓	
47.	MOSHI PARALEGAL ORGANIZATION	✓				✓	Usuluhishi
48.	Wasaidizi wa Kisheria wa Kata ya Kunduchi na Wazo.	✓				✓	
49.	Agape Aids Control Programme (AACCP)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
50.	KITUO CHA SHERIA NA HAKI ZA BINADAMU	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Usuluhishi
51.	<u>Tanzania Association of women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment</u> (<u>TAWLAE</u>)	✓				✓	
52.	IRINGA PARALEGAL CENTRE	✓	✓	✓			Usuluhishi
53.	NGUVU KAZI KIYANYARI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
54.	CHUNYA LEGAL AND COUNSELING	✓	✓	✓		✓	
55.	KITUO CHA WASAIDIZI WA KISHERIA CHA JAMII (KIWAKIJA)						
56.	DOLASED	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
57.	TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHT FOUNTAIN (TAHURIFO)	✓		✓	✓	✓	
58.	KITENGO CHA MSAADA WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO KILWA (KIWOPAU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	HUDUMA YA MOBILE AIDS CLINICS
59.	KIYELA PARALEGALUNIT (KIYEPU) KIYELA PARALEGALUNIT (KIYEPU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KUTOA ELIMU KWA NJIA YA REDIO

60.	SONGEA PARALEGAL CENTRE	✓				✓	
61.	KITUO CHA USHAURI WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO YATIMA RUNGWE	✓				✓	
62.	KITETO NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY	✓				✓	
63.							

NO.	SHIRIKA	WATOTO	WANAWAKE	WANAUUME	WATU WENYE ULEMAYU	WENGINE
1.	African Life Foundation	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2.	Women and Children Legal Aid Organisation	✓	✓	✓	-	
3.	Paralegal Interfaith Center Korogwe	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4.	Youth information and development centre (MY IDC)	✓	✓			
5.	Muheza Paralegal Association					
6.	TANZANIA WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE CENTRE – TWCWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	Viongozi wa serikali za Mitaa, Wazee wa Baraza, Watendaji kata na Maafisa mbalimbali katika ngazi ya Kata. (Local government authority).
7.	Open Mind Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	✓	Vijana
8.	Centre for Widows and Children Assistance(CWCA)	✓	✓			
9.	PANGANI NETWORK (PANGANET)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wafanyakazi, Wahudumu katika ajira zisizo rasmiWazee na watoto waishio katika mazingira magumu
10.	BABATI PARALEGAL CENTRE (BAPACE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	WALE WOTE AMBAO HAWANA UWEZO KUJITETEIA ILI KUPATA HAKI ZAO
11.	Women Wake Up (WOWAP)	✓	✓			
12.	Mwanza Pralegal Aid Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13.	CHILDREN ON DISABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	✓	✓	✓	✓	V-WAVIU
14.	MTWARA PARALEGAL CENTER CO.LTD	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wazee ,watu wanaoishi na virusi vya Ukimwi
15.	TAWLA	✓	✓			
16.	Morogoro Paralegal Centre (MPLC)					
17.	Wadada center for solution focused approach.	✓				
18.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Jamii nzima
19.	Maroroni Paralegal Center	✓	✓			
20.	MBULU PARALEGAL AID CENTER (MPAC	✓	✓	✓	✓	
21.	Wanaharakati Jaboya Bugogwa{WAJABU	✓	✓			

22.	RUANGWA PARALEGAL UNIT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wazee	
23.	KAHAMA PARA LEGAL CETRE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
24.	GEITA LEGAL AID CENTRE (GELAC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
25.	SINGIDA PARALEGAL AID CENTRE (SIPACE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
26.	Arusha Women Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre (AWLAHURIC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
27.	Shirika la wasaidizi wa kisheria Bariadi__ (SHIWAKIBA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
28.	Mwanza Chemichemi organization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
29.	Wasaidizi wa sheria na haki za binadamu Serengeti (WASHEHABISE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ytima na wajane	
30.	<i>Sheria na haki za binadamu Tarime</i> (SHEHABITA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
31.	Kituo cha msaada wa kisheria na haki za binadamu monduli (KIMSHEHABIMO)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
32.	TANGA PARALEGAL AID SCHEME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
33.	KITETO INTERFAITH PARALEGAL UNIT (KIPU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
34.	PARALEGAL AID CENTRE SHINYANGA (PACESHI PARALEGAL AID CENTRE SHINYANGA (PACESHI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Watu waishio na VVU makundi tete na maskini	
35.	SHIRIKA LA KILIMO TANZANIA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
36.	B'VILLEA COMMUNITY SERVICE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
37.	JUKUMU LA MAMA FOUNDATION	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
38.	W/CLAHURIC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Kuwasindikiza mahakamani na sehemu mbalimbali wanazoweza kupata haki	
39.	KITETO PARALEGAL CENTER(KIPALECE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Watu wanaoishi na virusi vya UKIMWI	
40.	SANJO WATU WENYE ULEMAVU(SAWAVU	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wazee	
41.	THE PALM HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION AND LEGAL SERVICE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Watendaji wa serikali za mitaa	
42.	MAASAI SOLICITORS LEGAL AID CENTRE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yeyote mwenye shida	
43.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
44.	MBEYA PARALEGAL UNIT (MBEPAU	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
45.	ALBINO ECONOMIC AND HEALTH JECKERS ORGANIZATION	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
46.	ZANZIBAR FEMALE LAWYERS ASSOCIATION	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

47.	Makangarawe youth information and development centre (MY IDC)_	✓	✓	✓			Vijana waliopo katika mfumo rasmi mfano vijiwani
48.	MOSHI PARALEGAL ORGANIZATION	✓	✓	✓			Mara chache wanaume
49.	Wasaizi wa Kisheria wa Kata ya Kunduchi na Wazo.	✓	✓	✓			
50.	Agape Aids Control Programme (AACP)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
51.	KITUO CHA SHERIA NA HAKI ZA BINADAMU	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
52.	Tanzania Association of women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment (TAWLAE)		✓			✓	
53.	IRINGA PARALEGAL CENTRE	✓	✓	✓			
54.	NGUVU KAZI KIYANYARI		✓	✓		✓	
55.	CHUNYA LEGAL AND COUNSELING	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
56.	KITUO CHA WASAIDIZI WA KISHERIA CHA JAMII (KIWAKIJA)						
57.	DOLASED					✓	
58.	TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHT FOUNTAIN (TAHURIFO)	✓		✓	✓	✓	
59.	KITENGO CHA MSAADA WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO KILWA (KIWOPAU)	✓	✓			✓	
60.	KIYELA PARALEGALUNIT (KIYEPU)	✓	✓	✓		✓	
61	KITUO CHA USHAURI WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO RUNGWE	✓			✓	✓	
62	KITETO NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Njia zinazotumika katika kueneza taarifa za huduma za msaada wa kisheria kwa jamii

NO.	SHIRIKA	MBAO ZA MATANGAZO	MIKUTANO YA HADHARA/SEMINA	VIJARIDA / VIPERUSHI	VYOMBO VYA HABARI	NYINGINE
1.	African Life Foundation	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2.	Women and Children Legal Aid Organisation	✓	✓	✓	-	
3.	Paralegal Interfaith Center Korogwe	✓	✓	-	-	
4.	Youth information and development centre (MY IDC)		✓	✓		radio, Tbc, r.one, Mlimani.Tv, itv, Star tv
5.	Muheza Paralegal Association	-	✓	✓	-	
6.	TANZANIA WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE CENTRE – TWCWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	Radio Upendo, Radio WAPO, Sauti ya Injili, Kill FM, Moshi FM na TV za Local za hapa Tanzania
7.	Open Mind Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	Magazeti, Internet, facebook	
8.	Centre for Widows and Children Assistance (CWCA)	✓	✓	✓	Victoria radio, magazeti	Tovuti
9.	PANGANI NETWORK (PANGANET)	✓	✓	✓	PANGANI FM 107.7	Mafunzo
10.	BABATI PARALEGAL CENTRE (BAPACE)	✓	✓	✓	RFA, STAR TV	KUTOA MAFUNZO KWA MTU MMOJA MMOJA
11.	Women Wake Up (WOWAP)	✓	✓	✓	Radio ,Television na magazeti	
12.	Mwanza Pralegal Aid Center	✓	✓	✓	Metro FM	Maigizo
13.	CHILDREN ON DISABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME		✓	✓		
14.	MTWARA PARALEGAL CENTER CO.LTD MTWARA PARALEGAL CENTER CO.LTD	✓	✓	✓	✓	Kuandaa midahalo ,majadiliano ya makundi rika na kuamsha ari na ufahamu
15.	TAWLA	✓	✓	✓	Radio TV na magazeti	
16.	Morogoro Paralegal Centre (MPLC)	✓	✓			
17.	Wadada center for solution focused approach.	✓	✓	✓	Radio living water FM na Radio afya FM.	

	Foundation					CITIZEN , NA MTANZANIA	wazi na mafunzo ya msaada wa kisheria
19.	Maroroni Paralegal Center		✓				
20.	MBULU PARALEGAL AID CENTER (MPAC	✓	✓	✓		Redio habari njema	
21.	Wanaharakati Jaboya Bugogwa{WAJABU		✓	✓			
22.	RUANGWA PARALIEGAL UNIT	✓	✓	✓		Redio Ruagwa	
23.	KAHAMA PARA LEGAL CETRE	✓	✓	✓		✓	
24.	GEITA LEGAL AID CENTRE (GELAC	✓		✓			
25.	SINGIDA PARALEGAL AID CENTRE (SIPACE)	✓	✓	✓			
26.	Arusha Women Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre (AWLAHURIC	✓	✓	✓		Redio , magazeti na television	
27.	Shirika la wasaidizi wa kisheria Bariadi (SHIWAKIBA		✓	✓			
28.	Mwanza Chemichemi organization		✓	✓			
29.	Wasaidizi wa sheria na haki za binadamu Serengeti (WASHEHABISE	✓	✓	✓		✓	
30.	<i>Sheria na haki za binadamu Tarime (SHEHABITA</i>		✓	✓			Midahalo
31.	Kituo cha msaada wa kisheria na haki za binadamu monduli (KIMSHEHABIMO)		✓				
32.	TANGA PARALEGAL AID SCHEME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	✓	✓	✓		✓	
33.	KITETO INTERFAITH PARALEGAL UNIT (KIPU	✓		✓			
34.	PARALEGAL AID CENTRE SHINYANGA (PACESHI PARALEGAL AID CENTRE SHINYANGA (PACESHI		✓	✓		Redio faraja na magazeti	Maigizo
35.	SHIRIKA LA KILIMO TANZANIA		✓				Tovuti ya shirika
36.	B'VILLEA COMMUNITY SERVICE		✓				
37.	JUKUMU LA MAMA FOUNDATION		✓				
38.	W/CLAHURIC		✓	✓		Redio na magazeti	
39.	KITETO PARALEGAL CENTER(KIPALECE)	✓	✓	✓		Redio na magazeti	
40.	SANJO WATU WENYE ULEMAVU(SAWAVU		✓	✓			Makongamano
41.	THE PALM HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION AND LEGAL SERVICE	✓	✓	✓		✓	
42.	MAASAI SOLICITORS LEGAL AID CENTRE			✓		Redio five	Matangazo kwenye taasisi za dini
43.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation		✓	✓		ITV , STAR TV , VICTRIA FM , GAZETI THE CITIZEN ,DAILY NEWS NA	Midahalo na vipindi vya sinema

									MTANZANIA	
44.	MBEYA PARALLEL UNIT		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ITV, TBC, MAGAZETI YA MAJIRA , MWANANCHI NA HABARI LEO	
45.	ALBINO ECONOMIC AND HEALTH JACKERS ORGANIZATION		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
46.	ZANZIBAR FEMALE LAWYERS ASSOCIATION									
47.	Makangarawe youth information and development centre (MY IDC)_			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Redio TBC , REDIO MLIMANI, REDIO ONE ITV NA STAR TV	Maigiizo
48.	MOSHI PARALLEL ORGANIZATION		✓					✓		
49.	Wasaidizi wa Kisheria wa Kata ya Kunduchi na Wazo.									
50.	Agape Aids Control Programme (AACP)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Redio faraja , Magazeti	SINEMA
51.	KITUO CHA SHERIA NA HAKI ZA BINADAMU		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Redio na magazeti	
52.	Tanzania Association of women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment (TAVLAE)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Redio , Magazeti na television	
53.	IRINGA PARALEGAL CENTRE		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Redio na Television	
54.	NGUVU KAZI KIYANYARI		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Redio	Kwaya , Maigizo na michezo
55.	CHUNYA LEGAL AND COUNSELING		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wazo la wiki na redio fm	
56.	KITUO CHA WASAIDIZI WA KISHERIA CHA JAMII (KIWAKIJA)									
57.	DOLASED							✓	✓	
58.	TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHT FOUNTAIN (TAHURIFO)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
59.	KITENGO CHA MSAADA WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO KILWA (KIWOPAU)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Redio na magazeti.	
60.	KIYELA PARALEGALUNIT (KIYEPU)				✓	✓	✓	✓	KYELA FM	
61.	KITUO CHA USHAURI WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO RUNGWE		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Mahojiano ya ana kwa ana
62.	KITETO NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Mbinu zinazotumika katika kukusanya taarifa za wateja

NO.	SHIRIKA	DAFTARI	FOMU MAALUMU	DODOSO	NYINGINE	HAKUNA
1.	African Life Foundation		✓	✓	-	
2.	Women and Children Legal Aid	✓		✓		

	Organisation								
3.	Paralegal Interfaith Center Korogwe			✓					
4.	Youth information and development centre (MY IDC)	✓		✓			✓		
5.	Muheza Paralegal Association	✓					✓		
6.	TANZANIA WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE CENTRE – TWCWC	✓		✓			✓	tafiti mbalimbali za awali (Baseline survey formal and Informal)	
7.	Open Mind Tanzania			✓					
8.	Centre for Widows and Children Assistance(CWCA)	✓		✓					
9.	PANGANI NETWORK (PANGANET)			✓			✓	Simu za mikononi	
10.	BABATI PARALEGAL CENTRE (BAPACE)	✓					✓		
11.	Women Wake Up (WOWAP)	✓		✓			✓		
12.	Mwanza Pralegal Aid Center	✓		✓			✓		
	CHILDREN ON DISABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME								
14	MTWARA PARALEGAL CENTER CO.LTD			✓			✓	Kutunza kumbukumbu za wateja wanaohudumiwa kila siku	
15	TAWLA	✓		✓			✓		
16	Morogoro Paralegal Centre (MPLC)			✓					
17	Wadada center for solution focused approach	✓					✓		
18	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation								
19	Maroroni Paralegal Center	✓							
20	MBULU PARALEGAL AID CENTER (MPAC	✓		✓			✓		
21	Wanaharakati Jaboya Bugogwa(WAJABU	✓					✓		
22	RUANGWA PARALIEGAL UNIT	✓		✓			✓		

23	KAHAMA PARA LEGAL CETRE		✓	✓			
24	GEITA LEGAL AID CENTRE (GELAC	✓	✓	✓			
25	SINGIDA PARALEGAL AID CENTRE (SIPACE	✓					
26	Arusha Women Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre (AWLAHURIC	✓	✓	✓			
27	Shirika la wasaidizi wa kishaia Bariadi__ (SHIWAKIBA	✓		✓			
28	Mwanza Chemichemi organization	✓					
29	Wasaidizi wa sheria na haki za binadamu Serengeti (WASHEHABISE	✓	✓	✓			
30	<i>Sheria na haki za binadamu Tarime</i> (SHEHABITA	✓	✓	✓			
31	Kituo cha msadaa wa kisheria na haki za binadamu munduli (KIMSHEHABIMO)	✓	✓				
32	TANGA PARALEGAL AID SCHEME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	✓	✓				
33	KITETO INTERFAITH PARALEGAL UNIT (KIPU	✓	✓				
34	PARALEGAL AID CENTRE SHINYANGA (PACESHI	✓	✓				
35	SHIRIKA LA KILIMO TANZANIA						✓
36	B'VILLEA COMMUNITY SERVICE						✓
37	JUKUMU LA MAMA FOUNDATION						✓
38	W/CLAHURIC	✓	✓				
39	KITETO PARALLEAL CENTER(KIPALECE)	✓	✓			Mahojiano	
40	SANJO WATU WENYE ULEMAVU(SAWAVU	✓	✓				
41	THE PALM HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION AND LEGAL SERVICE		✓				
42	MAASAI SOLICITORS LEGAL AID CENTRE						✓
43	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation	✓	✓				
44	MBEYA PARALLEAL UNIT (MBEPAU	✓	✓				
45	ALBINO ECONOMIC AND HEALTH	✓		✓			

3.	Paralegal Interfaith Center Korogwe	✓	-	-	-	
4.	Youth information and development centre (MY IDC)	✓	wlac, twcwc, TLRC	TGNP na Sahiba sisters foundation, police		
5.	Muheza Paralegal Association	✓	✓	-		
6.	TANZANIA WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE CENTRE – TWCWC	✓	✓	✓	Waalimu, Paralegals, wanakamati mbalimbali katika ngazi za kata	
7.	Open Mind Tanzania	✓	✓	✓		
8.	Centre for Widows and Children Assistance(CWCA)	✓	✓	✓		
9.	PANGANI NETWORK (PANGANET)	✓	✓	UZI KWASA, MEUSTA, CHAWATA, BAKWATA, TREE OF HOPE N.K	HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA (OFISI YA DED)	
10.	BABATI PARALEGAL CENTRE (BAPACE)	✓	✓	✓	MAHAKAMA, MABARAZA YA ARDHI	
11.	Women Wake Up (WOWAP)	✓	CCT, WLAC, WILDAF, TAWLA, NGONEDO, DIAC, DONET, NA MVIWATA	✓	Viongozi wa jadi	
12.	Mwanza Pralegal Aid Center CHILDREN ON DISABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	✓	-	-		
13.	MTWARA PARALEGAL CENTER CO.LTD	✓	✓	Bakwata	Magereza na vikundi vya kijamii	
14.	TAWLA	✓	WLAC, CCT, BAKWATA, na LHRC	✓		
15.	Morogoro Paralegal Centre (MPLC)	✓	✓	✓		
16.	Wadada center for solution focused approach.	✓	✓			
17.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation	✓	✓	✓	Vyombo vya habari magazeti, radio na television	

18.	Maroroni Paralegal Center	✓					
19.	MBULU PARALEGAL AID CENTER (MPAC)	✓		YWCA, WEI, MASEWAJUNDA, MBESO, HSCT,	✓		
20.	Wanaharakati Jaboya Bugogwa(WAJABU)	✓		✓	✓		
21.	RUANGWA PARALIEGAL UNIT	✓		✓	✓		
22.	KAHAMA PARA LEGAL CETRE	✓			✓		
23.	GEITA LEGAL AID CENTRE (GELAC)	✓		NELCO, PLAN INT , LHRC ACT TANZANIA COUNSEL GEITA	GEATA NON GOVERNMENTAL PLATFORM	PANITA	
24.	SINGIDA PARALEGAL AID CENTRE (SIPACE)	✓		ACTION AID NA BAKWATA	✓	USTAWI WA JAMII	
25.	Arusha Women Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre (AWLAHURIC)	✓		CCR , BAKWATA, WLAC , TAWLA, CHAWAMA , WIACAVUPE,ANGONET, WILDAF ,TAPANET, MKUKI	✓		
26.	Shirika la wasaidizi wa kisheria Bariadi_(SHIWAKIBA Shirika la wasaidizi wa kisheria Bariadi_(SHIWAKIBA	✓		WAISLAMU NA WAKRISTO NA SCAUTI			
27.	Mwanza Chemichemi organization			KIVULINI,JABOYA NA NGUVU KAZI	✓	Ustawi wa jamii	
28.	Wasaidizi wa sheria na haki za binadamu Serengeti (WASHEHABISE	✓		IMARA, SEDEC , CHAWATA , SEDIDEA NA COM CARE	✓		
29.	Sheria na haki za binadamu Tarime (SHEHABITA	✓			✓		
30.	Kituo cha msaada wa kisheria na haki za binadamu monduli (KIMSHEHABIMO)	✓		WIW, AHURAILIC, TAWLA, TAMWA, WILDAF NA LHRC.	✓		
31.	TANGA PARALEGAL AID SCHEME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	✓			✓		
32.	KITETO INTERFAITH PARALEGAL	✓		,	✓		

	UNIT (KIPU			ISLAMIC, WORLD VISION , KKKT NA HASU,	TAPANET , SEN NA SHIRUNGONET	Mahakama , Ustawi wa jamii maendeleo ya jamii na hospitali
33.	PARALEGAL AID CENTRE SHINYANGA (PACESHI	✓				
34.	SHIRIKA LA KILIMO TANZANIA	✓				
35.	B'VILLEA COMMUNITY SERVICE	✓				
36.	JUKUMU LA MAMA FOUNDATION	✓				
37.	W/CLAHURIC	✓		ANGONET, TAPANET NA WLAC		
38.	KITETO PARALEGAL CENTER(KIPALECE)	✓		ISLAM , BAKWATA, ROMANI CATHOLIC , NA KKKT	✓	Mkurugenzi(DED) Mkuu wa wilaya na na viongozi wa mila
39.	SANJO WATU WENYE ULEMAVU(SAWAVU	✓		KIVULINI, HUPMEF NA SYD	✓	
40.	THE PALM HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION AND LEGAL SERVICE	✓		✓	✓	
41.	MAASAI SOLICITORS LEGAL AID CENTRE	-		-	-	-
42.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation	✓		AGAPE ,JIPE MOYO COMMUNITY KIVULINI, TANZANIA YOUTH POTENTIAL ASSOCIATION , CDR FUND TANLAP NA WATOTO WAPINGE UKIMWI	MARA DEVELOPMENT FORUM, HAKI ELIMU , TGNP NA POLICY FORUM	
43.	MBEYA PARALEGAL UNIT (MBEPAU	✓			✓	
44.	ALBINO ECONOMIC AND HEALTH JECKERS ORGANIZATION	✓		✓	✓	
45.	ZANZIBAR FEMALE LAWYERS ASSOCIATION					
46.	Makangarawe youth information and development centre (MY IDC)_	✓			✓	

47.	MOSHI PARALEGAL ORGANIZATION	✓			✓		
48.	Wasaidizi wa Kisheria wa Kata ya Kunduchi na Wazo.	-		-	-		-
49.	Agape Aids Control Programme (AACCP)	✓		✓	✓		
50.	KITUO CHA SHERIA NA HAKI ZA BINADAMU			✓	WLAC, TLS, WILDAF, TACCEO, TALA, TANGO NA FEMACT		
51.	<u>Tanzania Association of women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment</u> (TAWLAE)	✓		PACESHI, AGAPE, TAHEA	MESEG, SHINGONET, NA TSPN		Mahakama
52.	IRINGA PARALEGAL CENTRE	✓		✓	✓		
53.	NGUVU KAZI KIYANYARI	✓		✓	✓		
54.	CHUNYA LEGAL AND COUNSELING	✓		LHRC, TCIB, HRNAEWP,			
55.	KITUO CHA WASAIDIZI WA KISHERIA CHA JAMII (KIWAKIJA)						
56.	DOLASED	✓		ANGLICANA, FPCT NA CCBRT.	✓		
57.	TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHT FOUNTAIN (TAHURIFO)	✓		TGNP .LHRC, WLAC NA WILDAF	✓		
58.	KITENGO CHA MSAADA WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO KILWA (KIWOPAU)	✓		WASLAMU, WAKRISTO NA SERIKALI			
59.	KIYELA PARALEGALUNIT (KIYEPU)	✓			✓		Mahakama ya mwanzo
60.	KITUO CHA USHAURI WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO RUNGWE	✓			✓		
61.	KITETO NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY	✓		KIKITA, WASHEHABITA na AZISE	✓		
62.	KIWAKIJA	-		-	-		-

Maeneo muhimu ambayo hayajafikiwa na msaada wa kisheria

NO.	SHIRIKA	WILAYA	KATA	LINGINE
1.	African Life Foundation			Maeneo ya pembezoni
2.	Women and Children Legal Aid Organisation			Magereza
3.	Paralegal Interfaith Center Korogwe	✓	✓	
4.	Youth information and development centre (MY IDC)		✓	
5.	Muheza Paralegal Association			Vijijini
6.	TANZANIA WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE CENTRE – TWCWC			Ngazi za vijijini
7.	Open Mind Tanzania	-	-	-
8.	Centre for Widows and Children Assistance(CWCA)	✓	✓	✓
9.	PANGANI NETWORK (PANGANET)	✓	✓	VIIJJI , VITONGOJI NA KAYA
10.	BABATI PARALEGAL CENTRE (BAPACE)	HATUJAWEZA KUMALIZA WILAYA NZIMA	HATUKUWEZA KWENDA KATA ZOTE	HATUWEZI KUWAFIKIA WALIOWENGI - VIJIJINI
11.	Women Wake Up (WOWAP)	-	-	-
12.	Mwanza Pralegal Aid Center	Misungwi	Mbalika	Ukerewa na kata ya Ililanga
13.	CHILDREN ON DISABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	Manispaa ya Shinyanga	Mwamala, Ndembezi	
14.	MTWARA PARALEGAL CENTER CO.LTD	Wilay zilizo mbali na kituo chao	Kata zilizo mbali na kituo chao	Vijijini
15.	20. TAWLA	Wilaya ya Mpanda	Vitongoji	Vijiji
16.	Morogoro Paralegal Centre (MPLC)	Wilaya ya Ilemela	Kata ya Pasiansi	Wilaya ya Sengerema
17.	Wadada center for solution focused approach.			
18.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation)	Bunda, Rorya, Serengeti na Tarime	Kata zote za wilaya hii	Vijijini
19.	Maroroni Paralegal Center		Kata ya Mbuguni	
20.	MBULU PARALEGAL AID CENTER (MPAC)	Wilaya ya Mbulu	Kata ya Eshkesh	Matala

21.	Wanaharakati Jaboya Bugogwa(WAJABU	✓			
22.	RUANGWA PARALEGAL UNIT	-		-	
23.	KAHAMA PARA LEGAL CETRE			Kata ya Kilago Iyenze, Nyandekwa, Mpunze naSabasabini	
24.	GEITA LEGAL AID CENTRE (GELAC	Wilaya nne za mkoa wa geita			
25.	SINGIDA PARALEGAL AID CENTRE (SIPACE)				Jamii zilizoko pembezoni vijijini
26.	Arusha Women Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre (AWLAHURIC			Kata	Vijiji
27.	Shirika la wasaidizi wa kisheria Bariadi__(SHIWAKIBA				
28.	Mwanza Chemichemi organization			Kata ya Buhongwa	Kijiji cha Sahwa
29.	Wasaidizi wa sheria na haki za binadamu Serengeti (WASHEHABISE			Zimebaki kata 14 kati ya kata 28 zilizopo Serengeti	
30.	<i>Sheria na haki za binadamu Tarime</i> (SHEHABITA			Kata 20 kati ya kata 30 zilizopo Tarime	
31.	Kituo cha msaada wa kisheria na haki za binadamu monduli (KIMSHEHABIMO)			✓	
32.	TANGA PARALEGAL AID SCHEME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN			Kata zilizopo wilaya ya Tanga , K orogwe na Pangani	
33.	KITETO INTERFAITH PARALEGAL UNIT (KIPU KITETO INTERFAITH PARALEGAL UNIT (KIPU			Wamefikia kata 5 tu kati ya 12	
34.	PARALEGAL AID CENTRE SHINYANGA (PACESHI	Shinyanga		Kata kumi na nne	
35.	SHIRIKA LA KILIMO TANZANIA				
36.	B'VILLEA COMMUNITY SERVICE				
37.	JUKUMU LA MAMA FOUNDATION			✓	
38.	W/CLAHUR			Kata yPoli, Usariver na Kikatiti	Vijiji vya kata hizi
39.	KITETO PARALEGAL CENTER(KIPALECE)	Wilaya ya Kiteto		Kata tano kati ya kata 19	Magereza upande wa wafungwa
40.	SANJO WATU WENYE ULEMAVU(SAWAVU			Kata ya Kongoro Lutale , na Bujashi	Maeneo ya kandokando ya ziwa
41.	THE PALM HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION AND LEGAL SERVICE				Vijijini
42.	MAASAI SOLICITORS LEGAL AID CENTRE	Wilaya ya Longido,Babati ,			

		Monduli, Arumeru			
43.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation)	Wilaya ya Bunda , Rorya Serengeti na Tarime	Kata zote za wilaya zilizotajwa	Vijijini	
44.	MBEYA PARALEGAL UNIT (MBEPAU)			Vijiji na mitaa	
45.	ALBINO ECONOMIC AND HEALTH CHECKERS ORGANIZATION	Wilaya ya Ilemela		Igombe	
46.	ZANZIBAR FEMALE LAWYERS ASSOCIATION				
47.	Makangarawe youth information and development centre (MY IDC)_		Kata	Vitongoji na vijiji	
48.	MOSHI PARALEGAL ORGANIZATION			Vijijini	
49.	Wasaidizi wa Kisheria wa Kata ya Kunduchi na Wazo.		Kata		
50.	Agape Aids Control Programme (AACP)			Vijijini	
51.	KITUO CHA SHERIA NA HAKI ZA BINADAMU	Wilaya za Kigoma, wilaya za Tabora, wilaya za Singida, wilaya za Sumbawanga na Katavi wilaya za Mtwara na Lindi, wilaya za Kilimanjaro, Tanga , Iringa Mbeya na Ruvuma			
52.	<u>Tanzania Association of women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment</u> (TAWLA	Kishapu na Kahama	Kata zote		
53.	IRINGA PARALEGAL CENTRE	Baadhi ya maeneo ya Kilolo na Mufindi	Kata ya Ismani	Vijijini	
54.	NGUVU KAZI KIYANYARI	-	-	Vijijini	
55.	CHUNYA LEGAL AND COUNSELING	C hunya ,Mbozi , Mbalari ,Ileje	-	Mkoa wa Mbeya	
56.	KITUO CHA WASAIDIZI WA KISHERIA CHA JAMII (KIWAKIJA)				
57.	DOLASED			Maeneo ya watu wenye ulemavu kuanzia Wilaya Vijiji na Kata	
58.	TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHT FOUNTAIN (TAHURIFO)			Maeneo ya pembezoni zaidi	
59.	KITENGO CHA MSAADA WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO KILWA	Wilaya ya Kilwa na	Kata 21 za Wilaya ya Kilwa		

	(KIWOPAU)				
60.	KIYELA PARALEGALUNIT (KIYEPU)			Kata 10 kati ya kata20	
61.	KITUO CHA USHAURI WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO YATIMA RUNGWE			Kata	Vijiji
62.	KITETO NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY			Kata	

Changamoto zinazowakumba wanajamii katika utumiajiwa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria katika maeneo yafuatayo

NO.	SHIRIKA	UMBALI WA VITUO VYA KUTOLEA HUDUMA ZA MSADA WA KISHERIA	UKOSEFU WA RASILIMALI	EDHA KIHINDIMWA WATEJA	URASIMU WA WADAUWENGINE	KATIKAMUKIRO WA HUDUMA	JAMII HAINA ULEWA WA KUTOSHA KUHUSU HAKI ZAO ZA MSINGI	CHANGAMOTOYA MILA NA DESTURI(FAFANUA KIDOGO)	UHABA WA VITUO/ UCHACHE WA WATOA HUDUMA	NYINGINE
1.	African Life Foundation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ulewa mdogo wa jamii	✓	
2.	Women and Children Legal Aid Organisation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
3.	Paralegal Interfaith Center Korogwe									
4.	Youth information and development centre (MY IDC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
5.	Muheza Paralegal Association									
6.	TANZANIA WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE CENTRE – TWCWC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wateja wetu wengi ni wanawake nab ado hawana uthubutu kujitokeza na kudai haiki zao kwa kuogopa eti wake/shemeji hawapeleki mahakamani inapokuwa ni shauri la mirathi, eti ni ndugu za marehemu kwahyo atawaumiza akiwapeleka kwenye vyombo vya sheria	✓	
7.	Open Mind Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	jamii inaamini kuwa huwezi kuishtaki serikali. Wanawake wanaogopa kufungua mashauri ya kudai talaka kwa kuamini kuwa atakosa haki zake na atatakiwa amlipe mwanaume fidia kwa	✓	

								usumbu.			
8.	Centre for Widows and Children Assistance(CWCA)										
9.	PANGANI NETWORK (PANGANET)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Unyanyasaji wa kijinsia	✓		
10.	BABATI PARALEGAL CENTRE (BAPACE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	MFUMO DUME, WANAWAKE KUNYIMWA FURSA YA KUTOA MCHANGO WA MAWAZO/USHIRIKISHWAJI DUNI	✓		
11.	Women Wake Up (WOWAP)							Jamii nyingi bado zinashikilia mila na desturi zao zinazomkandamiza na kumnyima haki mwanamke			
12.	Mwanza Pralegal Aid Center										
13.	CHILDREN ON DISABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME							Mtoto wa kike kunyimwa fursa ya kupata haki zake.			
14.	MTWARA PARALEGAL CENTER CO.LTD							Wanaume kuwa na haki ya kupanga matumizi ya rasilimali			
15.	21. TAWLA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
16.	Morogoro Paralegal Centre (MPLC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ukatili wa kijinsia	✓		
17.	Wadada center for solution focused approach.										
18.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mfumo dume na ukatili wa kijinsia	✓		
19.	Maroroni Paralegal Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
20.	MBULU PARALEGAL AID CENTER (MPAC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
21.	Wanaharakati Jaboya Bugogwa(WAJABU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Bado kuna ukimya kwa wanawake wanaofanyiwa ukatili na wengine kudai kumshitaki mwanaume ni kumdharilisha		Ukosefu wa fedhakushindwa kufuatilia mwenendo wa kesi ambazo zinatokea mitaa ambayo iko mbali na kituo	
22.	RUANGWA PARALIEGAL UNIT										

23.	KAHAMA PARA LEGAL CETRE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
24.	GEITA LEGAL AID CENTRE (GELAC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mauaji ya vikongwe		
25.	SINGIDA PARALEGAL AID CENTRE (SIPACE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mfumo dume , ukeketaji na mwanamke kutokuwa na sauti ya kumiliki lasilimali		
26.	Arusha Women Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre (AWLAHURIC)									✓		
27.	Shirika la wasaidizi wa kisheia Bariadi__ (SHIWAKIBA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
28.	Mwanza Chemichemi organization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mfumo dume na wanawake kutomiliki mali	✓	
29.	Wasaidizi wa sheria na haki za binadamu Serengeti (WASHEHABISE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
30.	<i>Sheria na haki za binadamu Tarime</i> (SHEHABITA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
31.	Kituo cha msaada wa kisheria na haki za binadamu munduli (KIMSHEHABIMO)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
32.	TANGA PARALEGAL AID SCHEME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
33.	KITETO INTERFAITH PARALEGAL UNIT (KIPU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
34.	PARALEGAL AID CENTRE SHINYANGA (PACESHI)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
35.	SHIRIKA LA KILIMO TANZANIA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mfumo dume		Viongozi wa serikali za vijiji kuwa na urasimu
36.	B'VILLEA COMMUNITY SERVICE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
37.	JUKUMU LA MAMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

38.	FOUNDATION W/CLAHURIC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wanawake kutuwa na sauti ya kuweza kumiliki mali katika jamii	✓	
39.	KITETO PARALLEGAL CENTER(KIPALECE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
40.	SANJO WATU WENYE ULEMAVU(SAWAVU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
41.	THE PALM HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION AND LEGAL SERVICE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
42.	MAASAI SOLICITORS LEGAL AID CENTRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	
43.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC F)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
44.	MBEYA PARALLEGAL UNITY							Mfumo dume		
45.	ALBINO ECONOMIC AND HEALTH JECKERS ORGANIZATION	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
46.	ZANZIBAR FEMALE LAWYERS ASSOCIATION									
47.	Makangarawe youth information and development centre (MY IDC)_	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
48.	MOSHI PARALLEGAL ORGANIZATION	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mwanamke hana sauti katika jamii	✓	
49.	Wasaidizi wa Kisheria wa Kata ya Kunduchi na Wazo.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
50.	Agape Aids Control Programme (AACCP)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mfumo dume uandharilisha wanawake na ulazimishwaji wa watoto wa kike kuolewa katika umri mdogo		
51.	KITUO CHA SHERIA NA HAKI ZA BINADAMU	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sheria za kimila za urithi, kurithi wajane na wanawake kumiliki mali		
	Tanzania Association of women Leaders in							Imani ya kishirikina mauaji ya vikongwe na wanawake		

	Agriculture and Environment (TAWLAE										
52.	IRINGA PARALEGAL CENTRE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mwanamke kutomiliki ardhi	✓	Kukosekna kwa sheria ya kuwatambua wasaidizi wa kisheria	
53.	NGUVU KAZI KIYANYARI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mfumo dume	✓	Vyombo vya usafiri	
54.	CHUNYA LEGAL AND COUNSELING	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Migogoro ya ardhi na masuala ya jinsia	✓		
55.	KITUO CHA WASAIDIZI WA KISHERIA CHA JAMII (KIWAKIJA)										
56.	DOLASED	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Jamii inawaona watu wenye ulemavu kama watu ambao hawana haki katika jamii			
57.	TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHT FOUNTAIN (TAHURIFO		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mfumo dume na jamii kuona ya kuwa ni sehemu ya maisha tu			
58.	KITENGO CHA MSAADA WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO KILWA (KIWOPAU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wanawake hawaruhusiwi kumiliki ardhi na kurithi mali baada ya kufiwa na mume ,baba na mama	✓		
59.	KIYELA PARALEGALUNIT (KIYEPU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wengi huogopa kulogwa hususani katika kumiliki mirathi na ardhi	✓		
61	KITUO CHA USHAURI WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO RUNGWE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mfumo dume umetawala sana	✓		
62	KITETO NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wanawake kuzuiwa kutoa taarifa za maovu wanayotendewa hasa ikiwa kafanyiwa na mmoja wa wanafamilia	✓		

Mapendekezo ya mashirika kuhusu uboreshaji wa utoaji huduma ya msaada wa kisheria katika jamii na nchini kwa ujumla

NO.	SHIRIKA	Mapendekezo
1.	African Life Foundation	Network kuunganisha Paralegals na wadau wa maendeleo
2.	Women and Children Legal Aid Organisation	
3.	Paralegal Interfaith Center	
4.	Youth information and development centre (MY IDC)	Kuwepo na mgawanyo mzuri wa rasilimali ikiwemo mashirika na mitandao iawawezeshe mashirika madogo au vikundi vidogo katika masuala mbalimbali si fedha tu hata mafunzo na mbinu mbalimbali za kiutendaji kwani changamoto nyingi zipo chini katika ngazi ya jamii.
5.	Muheza Paralegal Association	
6.	TANZANIA WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE CENTRE – TWCWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAADHI YA VITUO VYA MSAADA HAVINA LEGAL AID CERTIFICATE • GHARAMA ZA KUSAJILI KESI/MASHAURI ZIMEPANDA WATEJA WANASHINDWA KUMUDU NA VITUO HAVINA FEDHA ZA KUWALIPIA WATEJA INAKUWA SHIDA KATIKA KUTEKELEZA KAZI ZETU • WATEJA WETU PIA WANAISHI KATIKA HALI YA UMASIKINI WA KIPATO WAKATI MWINGINE HATA NAULI ZA KUFUATILIA KESI ZAO INASHINDIKANA NA HIVYO KUPOTEZA HAKI ZAO
7.	Open Mind Tanzania	Kuwatimia wanafunzi wa law school wanaongoja kupata uadivoketi
8.	Centre for Widows and Children Assistance(CWCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wadau wa msaada wa sheria wawezeshwe kupata rasilimali fedha. • Mafunzo ya mara kwa mara kuhusiana na sheria kwa watoaji wa msaada wa sheria na wasaidizi wa kisheria.
9.	PANGANI NETWORK (PANGANET)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kutoa uelewa wa kutosha kwa jamii juu ya msaada wa huduma wa kisheria kutoka ngazi ya kitongoji hadi Wilaya. 2. Vitendea kazi 3. Kuzijengea uwezo Asasi zisizo za kiserkali zilimo Wilayani juu maswala huduma ya msaada wa kisheria 4. Gharama ya upatikanaji wa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria ni kubwa na hupelekea Nyanja ya rushwa.
10.	BABATI PARALEGAL CENTRE (BAPACE)	KUJENGEWA UWEZO KWA WATOA HUDUMA HII NA HASA PARALEGAL ILI WAWAZE KUFIKIA VIJIJINI WALIKO WANA NCHI WENGI NA AMBAO HAWAZIJUI HAKI ZAKO KUWA WATAZIPATA WAPI.
11.	Women Wake Up (WOWAP)	Jamii bado ina uelewa mdogo kuhusu masuala ya haki na sheria, hivyo elimu zaidi inahitajika kutolewa ili kujenga ufahamukwa jamii ili kuleta mabadiliko katika upatikanaji wa haki . Na pia wasaidizi wa kisheria wanafanya kazi kwa kujitolea kwa hiyo fedha ziwekezwe ili waweze kujikimu ili kuendana na huduma wanazotoa na pia kuwapa moyo katika utekelezaji wa majukumu yao
12.	Mwanza Pralegal Aid Center	Ingefaa itungwe sheria ya kuhalarisha kazi za wasidizi wa kisheria/ paralegals mbele ya vyombo vya kisheria na mamlaka za kierikali.
	CHILDREN ON DISABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	Kuwepo na machapisho mbalimbali yenye lugha rahisi ya msaada wa kisheria na kuwepo kwa midahalo vijijini juu ya uelewa wa sheria mbalimbali nchini

13.	MTWARA PARALEGAL CENTER CO.LTD	Asasi ndogondogo zinazotoa ya ushauri na msaada wa kisheriazisaidiwe kupata wanasheriana mawakili ambao watawakilisha wateja mahakamani zisaaidiwe kupata vyombo vya usafiri kuwzesha kusafiri kwenda sehemu za vijijini , kata na wilaya
14.	TAWLA	Serikali ipe sheriaya msaada wa kisheria kipaumbele katika kupitishwa
15.	Morogoro Paralegal Centre (MPLC)	Huduma ya msaada wa kisheria vijijini ni kama hakuna / haba
16.	Wadada center for solution focused approach.	Uboreshwaji wa miundo mbinukama vituo vya msaada wa kisheria vya kutosha, ambavyo vitachangia kuongeza ufanisi katika utoaji wa hudumahii kwa jamiihasa wateja na wadau walio maeneo ya pembezoni au mbali na huduma hii
17.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation	Wtoa mafunzo ya msaada wa kisheria wafike vijijini ili waweze kutoa elimuzaidi juuya msaada wa kisheria ili jamii itambue zaidi uwepo wa huduma hii . Pawepo na vikao vya mara kwa mara wadau ili waweze kupata nafasi ya kuboresha zaidi huduma hii na kufika kwa jamii husika na mtandaowa watoa hudumawa msaada wa kisheria ujenge uwezo wa moja kwa moja wanachama wakekwa njia ya machapisho semina na mafunzo
18.	Maroroni Paralegal Center	Kuongeza watoa huduma , kuongeza vituo vya watoa huduma na kuongeza uelewa kwa watoa huduma
19.	MBULU PARALEGAL AID CENTER (MPAC	Kwa upande wa mila za wafugaji na waokota matunda suala la kutojuazao bado ni finyu sana na hata suala la ukeketaji kwa watoto wa kike bado ni moja ya changamoto zinazowakabili kwani mpaka sasa watoto wa kike wanaketwa wakiwa bado wadogo.Suala la ardhi badowananchi wananyanyasika kwenye maeneo yao na hata hawazijui haki zao za msingi nini cha kufanya ili kuzitokomeza mila potofu
20.	Wanaharakati Jaboya Bugogwa{WAJABU}	Kudumisha umoja kwa watoa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria ili kusaidiana katika kuhudumia jamii. Kupitia mtandao huu kuimarisha rufaa ili kuweza kusaidia jamii yetu. Walengwa wapate nauli za kuwzesha kufuatilia kesi zao mahakamani maana kesi nyingi huishia njiani kwa kukosa nauli na sheria ya matunzo ya mtoto ibadilishwekutoka kwenye 100 ya matunzo hadi50,000 kwa mwezi kutokana na gharama za maosha kupanda
21.	RUANGWA PARALIEGAL UNIT	Wafadhili wajitokeze katika vituo vya msaada wa kisheria , Elimu itolewe kwa watoa huduma
22.	KAHAMA PARA LEGAL CETRE	Jamii ielimishwe jinsi ya kutumia watoa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria katika ngazi ya jamii ili kupunguza au kuondoa mashauri mengi yanayofikishwa mahakamani .Ambapo makundi yaliyopo pembezoni watoto ,wanawake na walemavu hupoteza haki zao
23.	GEITA LEGAL AID CENTRE (GELAC	Wasaidizi wa kisheria wapewe mafunzo ya msingi ya kisheria na hasa wenye eliu ya kuanzia sekondari na kuendelea waruhusiwe kuingia mahakama za mwanzo kutetea wateja .Kila Wilaya iwe na kituo cha msaada wa kisheria.Wafanyakazi wa kada mbalimbali hasa walimu wafundishwe jinsi ya kutoa usia na maelekezo kwa warithi wao hasa kwa wake zao
24.	SINGIDA PARALEGAL AID CENTRE (SIPACE)	Serikali kutambua Paralegals na elimu ya sheria itolewe kulingana na mabadiliko ya sheria
25.	Arusha Women Legal Aid	Huduma ya msaada wa kisheria iwe mobile kwani wananchi wengi hasa wa vijijini hawana uwezo wa kufuata

	and Human Rights Centre (AWLAHURIC)	huduma ya msaada wa kisheria mahali zinapokatikana . Pia mafunzo ya sheria yatolewe kwa wananchi na iwe kuanzia ngazi ya vijiji . Vianzishwe vituo vidogo vya kisheria. Kuwe na fungu kwa ajili ya watoa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria na kuwe na namna moja ya utoaji wa msaada wa kisheria.
26.	Shirika la wasaidizi wa kisheia Bariadi _ (SHIWAKIBA)	
27.	Mwanza Chemichemi organization	Kuweka mikakati ya kuongeza watoa huduma hasa vijijini ambako watu wengi wanapata shida na wanakosa mahali pa kupata msaada wa kisheria na kufanya mikutano na makongamano ili kuelezea umuhimu wa msaada wa kisheria ili jamii ione umuhimu wa kutumia huduma hii
28.	Wasaidizi wa sheria na haki za binadamu Serengeti (WASHEHABISE)	Elimu ya uraia na haki za kikatiba zipewe kipaumbele katika masomo ikibidi ziingizwe katika mitaala yote ya elimu nchini
29.	Sheria na haki za binadamu Tarime (SHEHABITA)	Kuweka watu ambao watakuwa wanatoa msaada wa kisheria kabla ya kufika ofisi za SHEHABITA , pia kujenga jamii inayojali haki za binadamu. Wasaidizi wa kisheria waweze kujengewa uwezo ili waweze kutoa huduma stahiki kwa jamii
	Kituo cha msaada wa kisheria na haki za binadamu monduli (KIMSHEHABIMO)	Kufungua vituo vya kutoa huduma katika kila tarafa, kufanya mafunzo kwa jamii, kupatiwa usafiri kutoka katika kila tarafa, kuandaa vijarida na vipeperushi kwenye ofisi za vijiji na kuvigawa kila inapofanyika mikutano mikuu.
	TANGA PARALEGAL AID SCHEME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Watoa msaada wa kisheria wapewe nguvu ya kisheria ya kuwakilisha wateja wao Mahakamani na kuwepo tasisi moja madhubuti ambayo itasimamia na kuratibu shughuli za vituo vya usaidizi wa kisheria kwa ufanisi
30.	KITETO INTERFAITH PARALEGAL UNIT (KIPU)	Kupata rasilimali fedha ili kuboresha huduma hii kwa ajili ya kununulia vitendea kazi kama vile usafiri, kuimarisha vituo kukusanya taarifa mbalimbali za kufanya jamii kupata huduma kwa karibu na kufanya mafunzo.
31.	PARALEGAL AID CENTRE SHINYANGA (PACESHI	Iwepo kampeni ya pamoja ya watoa msaada wa kisheria kushawishi serikali kupunguza gharama za kufungua madai ya mashauri ya madai mahakamani hasa kwa maskini
32.	SHIRIKA LA KILIMO TANZANIA	Watoaji wengi wa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria wamejikita zaidi maeneo ya mjini , vijijini wapo wachache na ndipo ambapo Wataanzani wengi wapo
33.	B'VILLEA COMMUNITY SERVICE	Elimu kuhusu huduma ya msaada wa kisheria iwafikie watu wa kawaida katika maeneo yao kwenye ngazi ya ya msingi (grassroot)
34.	JUKUMU LA MAMA FOUNDATION	Elimu ya sheria itolewe kwa wanajamii kuelimishwa kuhusu haki zao za msingi
35.	W/CLAHURIC	Huduma ya msaada wa kisheria iwe mobile hususani vijijini kwa sababu watu hawna uwezo wa kufuata huduma ya msaada wa kisheria mahali zinapokatikana, mafunzo ya sheria yatolewe kwa jamii kuanzia ngazi ya vijiji , wasaidizi wa kisheria watumike zaidi katika ngazi ya vijiji na pia kuanzishwe vituo vidogo vinavyotoa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria na wawep mawakili na wanasheria kwa ajili ya kutoa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria na kuwepo na utaratibu wa kuwalipa
36.	KITETO PARALEGAL CENTER	Serikali ijihusishe katika kulinda na kusimamia shughuli za msaada wa kisheria hususani kuwawajibisha viongozi

	(KIPALECE)	wengine wa serikali wenye tabia ya kuwaingilia watoa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria kwa kuwaita wababaishaji na kutumia mwanya huo kuu huduma ya msaada wa kisheria
37.	SANJO WATU WENYE ULEMAVU(SAWAVU)	Vituo vya kutoa huduma hii view vingi , jamii ipatiwe uelewa kuhusiana na haki zao za msingi na mashirika yanayotoa huduma hii yapatiwe rasilimali fedha kwa ajili ya kuhudumia wateja
38.	THE PALM HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION AND LEGAL SERVICE	
39.	MAASAI SOLICITORS LEGAL AID CENTRE	Vyombo vy sheria hususani mahakama viondoo urasimu kuhusu uwakilishi wa watu mahakamani ambao hawana uwezo wa kuwaajili mawakili wa kuwatetea mahakamani na mashirika yanayotoa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria yatambulike na kutobezwa na mawakili
40.	ACTION BASED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION (ABC Foundation	Watoa mafunzo ya huduma ya msaada wa kisheria wafike vijijini ili jamii iweo kutambua uwezo wa huduma hii na mtandao wa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria tanlap ijenge uwezo wa moja kwa moja kwa wanachama wake
41.	MBEYA PARALLEGAL UNIT (MBEPAU	Halimashauri zijue na zitambue kazi zinazofanywa na vituo hivi vya msaada wa kisheria kwa kuwasaidia vitendea kazi kama karatasi faili za wateja na fedha za kulipa pango
42.	ALBINO ECONOMIC AND HEALTH JECKERS ORGANIZATION	Taasisi inatakiwa iendele kutoa huduma ya msaada ya semina kwa jamii ili kujua haki zao , kuungana na asasi za serikali na zisizo za kiserikali katika kutoa elimu kwa jamii na kila baada ya miezi sita mashirika yanatakiwa kwenda vijijini kutoa semina ili wananchi waweze kujitambua na kujua haki zao
43.	ZANZIBAR FEMALE LAWYERS ASSOCIATION	
44.	Makangarawe youth information and development centre (MY IDC)_	Kuwepo na mgawanyo mzuri wa rasilimali ikiwemo mashirika na mitandao iwezeshe mashirika madogo au vikundi vidogo katika masuala mbalimbali si fedha tu hata mafunzo na mbinu mbalimbali za kiutendaji kwani changamoto nyingi zipo chini katika ngazi ya jamii.
45.	MOSHI PARALLEGAL ORGANIZATION	Watoa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria wawezeshwe kifedha ili waweze kwenda vijijini kwani ndiko kwenye matatizo zaidi
46.	Wasaidizi wa Kisheria wa Kata ya Kunduchi na Wazo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wasaidizi wa kisheria wanatakiwa wawezeshwe rasilimali fedha. Wasaidizi wa kisheria mara kwa mara wapatiwe mafunzo. Asasi/mashirika yanayotoa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria yawe yanapitia asasi ndogo ndogo yaliyopo katika jamii na kuona shughuli zinazofanyika. Wasaidizi wa kisheria wanatakiwa wawezeshwe rasilimali fedha. Wasaidizi wa kisheria mara kwa mara wapatiwe mafunzo. Asasi/mashirika yanayotoa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria yawe yanapitia asasi ndogo ndogo yaliyopo katika jamii na kuona shughuli zinazofanyika.
47.	Agape Aids Control	Jithada zaidi za kupanua huduma za msaada wa kisheria maeneo ya kijijini zinahitajika, kwani kwa sasa huduma

	Programme (AAP)	bado kwa kasi kikubwa kuwafikia walenga maeneo mengi ya vijijini hii nikutokana na changamoto taja hapo juu. Ufadhili na uwezesaji wa wataalamu katika taasisi za utoaji huduma za msaada wa kisheria upewe mkazo zaidi ilikujengea uwezo wakutosha wa utoaji huduma hiyo
48.	KITUO CHA SHERIA NA HAKI ZA BINADAMU	SERIKALI CHUKUE JUKUMU LA KUTOA HUDUMA YA MSAADA WA SHERIA KWA WATU WAKE ILI HUDUMA IWEZE KUFIKIA WATU WENGI. SHERIA KANDAMIZI KWA WATOTO NA WANAWAKE ZIFUTWE AU KUFANYIWA MAREKEBISHO
	Tanzania Association of women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment (TAWLAE)	TANLAP isaidie katika kutoa huduma za ushauri wa kisheria kwa paralegals walioko vijijini hasa kuwajengea uwezo.
49.	IRINGA PARALEGAL CENTRE	SERIKALI ITUNGE SERA YA KUTAMBUA WASAIDIZI WA KISHERIA NCHINI NA ITOE RUZUKU YA KUENDESHA MASHIRIKA YA MSAADA WA KISHERIA NCHINI
50.	NGUVU KAZI KIYANYARI	Wasaidizi wa kisheria wajengewe uwezo wawe wanapata mafunzo na semina na vyombo vya dola viwapokee wahanga bila ya kudai rushwa
51.	CHUNYA LEGAL AND COUNSELING	TANLAP izidi zaidi kuyajengea uwezo mashirika ya kiraia bila ya kujali limeanza lini
52.	KITUO CHA WASAIDIZI WA KISHERIA CHA JAMII (KIWAKIJA)	-
53.	DOLASED	Jamii ya watu wenye ulemavu inahitaji kupatiwa kipao mbele katika kupata msaada wa kisheria kwani wengi wao wanashindwa kudai haki zao kutokana na umasikini, elimu duni na kutozifahamu haki zao. Vilevile kuwa na mfumo rafiki wa mawasiliano kwa watoa huduma kwa watu wenye ulemavu Mfano, Nukta nundu kwa wasioona, lugha ya alama kwa viziwi na maandishi yaliyokuzwa kwa wale wenye uono hafifu. Hii ni changamoto kubwa sana kwa watu wenye ulemavu haswa viziwi. Huduma hii itolewe bure kwa watu wenye ulemavu kwani wengi wao ni masikini hivyo kushindwa kumudu hata gharama ndogondogo kama za usafiri n.k Pia, kutokana na hali zao za ulemavu ni busara zaidi mashauri yao kushughulikiwa haraka ili kuwapunguzia usumbufu.
54.	TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHT FOUNTAIN (TAHURIFO)	Serikali itoe ushirikiano kwa vituo vinavyotoa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria , pia elimu itolewe kwa wasaidizi wa msaada wa kisheria ili kuwajengea uwezo zaidi
55.	KITENGO CHA MSAADA WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO KILWA (KIWOPAU)	1. KUJENGEWA UWEZO WA KIFEDHA NA USAFIRI WA KUFIKIA MAENEO YA NDANI YA WILAYA YA KILWA KULINGANA NA JIOGRAFIA YETU. 2. KUJENGEWA UWEZO WA RASILIMALI WATU PAMOJA NA VIFAA VYA OFISINI KWA KURAHISISHA UTENDAJI KAZI KWA UFANISI ZAIDI KULINGANA NA HALI HALISI YA UTANDAWAZI WA NCHI NA DUNIA KWA UJUMLA WAKE.
56.	KIYELA PARALEGALUNIT	Kutengenezwa kwa miundombinu ili kuweza kuwafikia walengwa na huduma zingesogea zaidi katika kata zao

	(KIYEPU)	ukizingatiakilometa wanazotembea
57.	KITUO CHA USHAURI WA KISHERIA KWA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO YATIMA RUNGWE	Tunaomba mtandao wa TANLAP usaidie kutafuta wafadhili ili fedha itakapopatikana isaidie kwenda kutoa huduma ya msaada wa kisheria kwa vijiji vilivyopo mbali na kituo
58.	KITETO NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY	Huduma za utoaji wa msaada wa kisheria ziboreshwe / zisogezwe karibu zaidi na wananchi hasa vijijini

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