



Legal Aid IN PROGRESS

The Legal Services Facility is a basket fund that is created to channel funding to legal aid providers in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar

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Chairman of Zanzibar Legal Services Centre (ZLSC), Prof. Chris Maina, at the official opening of orientation seminar for selected candidates for two-year paralegal training programme.

Isles' Paralegal Recruitment Kicks Off

The Zanzibar Legal Services Centre (ZLSC) has embarked on an extensive programme to recruit competent paralegals under a broader project geared towards assisting Zanzibaris to access justice.

The implementation of the project is financed by the Legal Services Facility (LSF), a donor-funded programme set up to provide funding (on equal opportunity basis) to legal aid providers in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

Apart from ZLSC, LSF has, until present, also funded more than 10 legal aid organizations all over Tanzania, to facilitate the implementation of a three-year project, which focuses on the improvement and extension of legal aid services. Following its second call for proposal, which closed in January of this year, it is expected that

the LSF will fund an estimated additional 20 legal aid providers on both Tanzania mainland and in Zanzibar.

For its part, ZLSC has directed its resources to the empowerment of paralegals through extensive training.

Recruitment of candidates for a two-year paralegal training programme was conducted on January 17 this year at ZLSC's office in Zanzibar during which a number of applicants were scrutinized, but only 25 of them succeeded.

"We believe you are suitable candidates for the training...you can serve as paralegals," said ZLSC chairman and renowned human rights lawyer, Prof Chris Peter Maina, as he officially opened an orientation seminar for the selected candidates held on January 18 this year.

Under the LSF-funded project, the

centre expected to select 70 candidates from 50 electoral constituencies (across Zanzibar) for a two-year paralegal training programme—out of whom, 41 candidates will come from Unguja and 29 from Pemba, according to ZLSC Programme Coordinator, Jasadi Akhamad Bungala.

In an interview with *Legal Aid in Progress*, the officer said: "We got 25 successful candidates in the first recruitment because other applicants had failed to meet our criteria. However, we expect to organize the second round of recruitment to pick other candidates who will fill the gap."

Speaking at the orientation seminar for successful candidates, ZLSC Executive Director Harusi Mpatani said the centre had put strict recruitment criteria and standards

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EDITORIAL

In this 2nd edition of 'Legal Aid in Progress' we again pay ample attention to the process towards legislation of legal aid in Tanzania. In our view this is a crucially important development that has the potential to contribute significantly to a more conducive environment for legal aid in the country. It is very encouraging indeed to hear that the government is making affirmative noises at the highest policy levels on a regular basis.

But this is only half of the story. Important other work like drafting a bill, conceptualizing the regulatory framework, is already ongoing and slowly but surely it is shaping up. These drafters and legal experts work mostly behind the scenes, but they are key contributors to this important process, reason why we keep on highlighting their contributions.

To the persons involved in the drafting, however, a call is made to allow space for formal recognition for paralegals who work at community level. They need a good, solid and practical training, which is presently available and implemented by all legal aid providers in the country. The Tanganyika Law Society has with LSF financial support accepted the role of quality assurance and maintenance of the training program. All legal aid providers have accepted that such a community based paralegal will have at least Form 4 as educational level, no criminal record and a high level of integrity and community acceptance. This is the type of paralegal that Tanzania at the present stage needs most, since it is the most practical and most cost effective way to give large parts of the rural and urban population access

to legal services within a reasonable timeframe. Formal recognition of in particular these paralegals, will have the largest possible impact on regulated and quality controlled increase of access to justice.

How careful selection of paralegals is undertaken by the Zanzibar Legal Services Centre (ZLSC), is illustrated in another article in this 'Legal Aid in Progress'. Zanzibar is a different jurisdiction. There is also a different administrative organization of the paralegal function as compared to the mainland. The compact size of the isles allowed for an initial approach of one paralegal per constituency (there are 52 constituencies in Zanzibar). Practice and demand created by legal education through paralegals and other projects of the ZLSC, did lead to the conclusion that more than one paralegal per constituency is required. In order to achieve this LSF is funding the ZLSC.

For whom is legal aid meant? We give just two examples of legal issues that women in different parts of the country were confronted with. There are tens of thousands of stories like the ones you find in this 'Legal Aid in Progress', most of them, unfortunately, not addressed properly. That is why increased access to legal aid is important and why a regulatory framework needs to come in place to support legal aid provision and (para)legal aid providers.

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to get competent and capable paralegals "who can help the people of Zanzibar to get out of legal problems."

One of the fundamental criteria requires future paralegals to distance themselves from active politics, a requirement which will help them treat all people (regardless of their political differences) fairly.

"We don't want you to provide services on the basis of political affiliation, favouring members of your political party, and neglecting those from other parties who also need your services," noted Mpatani.

Volunteerism is another key criterion, which was used by the centre in selecting the 25 successful candidates, according to the director, noting that "we expect you (trainee-paralegals) to provide service free of charge."

"Of course, we used this as basis to disqualify other applicants, and we are also warning you against charging clients...these are people who are struggling; they are in problems...they need your assistance," noted the ZLSC director.

Elaborating further Mpatani said the whole concept of paralegalism went hand in hand with commitment, dedication and hard-working, elements which were considered during the screening process.

"Prospective paralegals," she said, "must be ethical, failure of which they will not be able to discharge their duties

properly and professionally. They need to be committed, working for many hours without being paid. We had to check all these facts during the interviews," said the director.

After the orientation seminar, all successful candidates from Unguja and Pemba will undergo a two-year extensive training programme during which they will be exposed to various legal-related issues—including being acquainted with the Constitutions of Zanzibar and the United Republic of Tanzania, human rights instruments, criminal laws (the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Act) and other laws.

"We will try as much as possible to make you understand the laws so that you will be able to pass on what you have acquired to other members of society in need of legal assistance," Prof Maina said in his opening remarks, adding: "Our advice and technical support to you (trainees) will continue even after the completion of this two-year programme. The idea is to make Zanzibar a better place to live in."

In the course of training, paralegal trainees will be providing legal assistance to people in their areas, compile reports and submit them to the centre on monthly basis

In the reports, the trainees will be required to explain the nature of cases they handled, the number of cases and approaches used to resolve them. They will forward complicated cases to the centre.

Speaking during interviews, some of

the successful candidates praised ZLSC for initiating the programme and promised to use their knowledge to assist people in their localities and the workplaces.

Rashid Hamed, an official from the Institute of Education for Offenders, said there are many prison wardens who harass inmates due to lack of legal knowledge. "We also have inmates, who have lost hope because they have nobody to console them. So, I will sort out problems of these people and make a difference out of this two-year programme," he said.

Abushir Said Khatibu from Mtoni Constituency said: "There are women and children with legal problems in my place, but they don't know how and where to report them to and get assistance. With this knowledge, I will assist them."

Mtumwa Rashid Khalfan, an in-charge of women and children's affairs at Kiwengwe Division in Kitope Constituency, said: "I have been dealing with women and children cases, for years, without proper knowledge and skills. But I believe that after graduating from this two-year programme, I will be able to solve these cases properly and professionally."

Due to its small size, Zanzibar has a larger number of active paralegals per number of population as compared to Tanzania Mainland, and according to Prof. Maina, the completion of the LSF-funded project will further increase the figures.



Legal aid stakeholders posed for a photograph during a recent meeting organized by LSF.

PM backs push for Legal Aid Act

The plight of poor people in need of legal assistance is likely to be solved, as some top government leaders throw their weights behind a nationwide and long-term campaign for the enactment of a legal aid Act.

For several years now, civil society and human rights activists have been advocating for the enactment of the Legal Aid Act, which is widely considered as a lasting solution to the suffering of millions of poor and disadvantaged social groups, who are subjected to different forms of violence and discrimination. According to latest reports released by the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) and international agencies, human rights violations including domestic violence, female genital mutilation, sexual abuse, are increasing at an alarming trend in Tanzania.

Recently, the local media quoted the Tanganyika Law Society (TLS) President Francis Stolla as expressing

his dismay over increased human rights violations, including the killing of innocent citizens by police officers on the pretext of maintaining peace and order.

According to legal experts, the legal aid provision law (currently on the drawing boards) could be a useful tool in assisting victims of these incidents to access justice, considering that the majority of them lack “financial muscle”.

“It is true, the envisaged piece of legalization will really help enhance access to justice, particularly, for the poor who have no money to hire legal services offered by advocates and lawyers,” Juma Thomas, an independent lawyer and seasoned journalist, said during an interview with *Legal Aid in Progress*.

Although the relevance and importance of the law is known to all stakeholders—that’s the government, on one hand, and legal aid providers

and human rights advocates, on the other, little progress has been registered in the past in pushing for the enactment of the Legal Aid Provision Act.

For a long time, non-governmental organisations involved in legal services provision have been trying to step up advocacy programmes, exerting pressure on the government to fast-track the enactment of the Legal Aid Act, but their efforts did not produce the anticipated results.

However, in what can be seen as unique show of support, top government leaders are now coming up and publicly declare the government’s commitment to ensure the long-awaited piece of legislation is enacted and becomes operational as soon as possible.

Speaking at the commemoration of the Human Rights Day on December 10th last year, Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda said the government was committed to establish the legal aid provision law.

“Responsible authorities are currently working on modalities for the enactment of the legal aid Act, which I believe would enable poor people to access justice,” noted Pinda.

“We want people, especially the

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poor, to access free legal services,” insisted the Prime Minister in his official speech at the event.

In order to achieve the target, he said, the government had already installed a Legal Aid Secretariat that will be coordinating legal aid services in the country.

According to the Prime Minister, the government wants to ensure that the administration of justice is accessible to all people amongst others by using paralegal services.

To access justice and increase efficiency in the determination of cases, the government has initiated a programme of dispatching graduates to primary courts in order to assist in addressing the violation of people’s rights, he added.

In her remarks at the launch of the Legal Aid Secretariat last year, the Deputy Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Angela Kairuki, said that free legal aid service was important in the realization of justice in Tanzania.

“It is one of the fundamental components of access to justice which must be met if we are to achieve equality before the law and equal access to justice for all citizens,” she noted.

She also spoke of the government’s resolve to provide full support to the process of enacting the Legal Aid Act.

Such statements by the Premier and the Deputy Minister signify commitment and determination by the government in helping poor people to access justice.

Tike Mwambipile, the Executive Director of Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA), viewed their remarks as “a big step forward in the long-term campaign to push the government to assume its responsibility of providing and supporting the provision of legal aid to ordinary people.”

For many years, the task of providing legal assistance has been left to non-governmental organizations, but once the law comes into force, the government will assume its responsibility to provide and support the provision of legal aid free of charge to needy people, according to Mwambipile.

Despite efforts to enact the law, access to justice and legal aid remains a critical problem in Tanzania. According to a comprehensive 2011 report on Access to Justice and Legal Aid in East Africa - case studies of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda, a key challenge for access to justice in Tanzania concerns delays in the handling of cases.

The report compiled by the Danish Institute for Human Rights, indicated that “this problem may have to do with the fact that, despite strategies to increase the number of legal professionals, Tanzania continues to suffer from a lack of trained lawyers, especially in the public sector.”

The report also cited other major problems constraining access to justice, like lack of policies and legislation that can ensure that legal aid is provided in criminal cases including capital offences and not only in urban, but also in rural areas.

However, at one time, Angela Kairuki was quoted in a special media report as describing the setting up of two complementary organs—the Legal Aid Secretariat by Tanzania’s government and the Legal Services Facility (LSF) by the Government of Denmark—as “milestones in the whole process of ensuring access to justice to all, especially the poor, vulnerable and marginalised people in Tanzania.”

Already, LSF, a legal aid basket fund mechanism has issued billions of shillings (in November last year) to 12 legal aid organisations (big and small ones) to facilitate implementation of a three-year project, which some key observers predicted will have a positive impact on the country’s access to justice.

In 2013 the LSF will make additional funding available to many other legal aid providers.

In a recent interview with one of the country’s English dailies, *The Guardian*, Christina Kamili, Executive Director of the Tanzania Network for Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP), proposed incorporation of a section in the new Constitution which will ensure citizens’ access to free legal aid and representation in the court of justice.

Analysis: All is set for Legal Aid Act

By Daniel N. Lema

(Coordinator Legal Aid Secretariat)

Introduction

In the first edition, issue No.1 of 2012, I wrote almost similar article, titled “*A big step towards equal access to Justice for All*”. This article described various issues related to formalization of the legal aid services in Tanzania and ongoing initiatives towards the enactment of a piece of legislation that will regulate provision of legal aid services in the country. I am glad to say that significant progress has been registered in the entire process of setting up the law—thanks to a commendable job done by the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs and the government-installed Task Force overseeing the process of enacting the Legal Aid Act. The following article is meant to give some highlights on these developments, besides responding to some public doubts and questions over enforcement of the envisaged legal aid law.

Progress on Report Writing

First of all, I must express profound appreciation to the members of the Task Force for their great work, attached with sense of devotion, commitment and dedication. Guided by these spirits, these people have managed to come up with a draft report on the proposed Legal Aid Act in Tanzania. The document was presented, for the first time, at a recent stakeholders’ meeting, convened strategically for collecting constructive stakeholders’ inputs for shaping up the draft report bill. Basically, the draft report bill is proposed to have seven sections covering different aspects of legal aid. These are; **Preliminaries, Establishment of Regulatory Authority and its Functions, Secretariat of the Authority, Finances, Provision of Legal Aid, Regulation of Legal Aid Providers and Miscellaneous**. Each part of this law responds to the dire needs of the legal aid providers and stakeholders.

But drafting of the draft report bill did not come just like that—it stemmed from a study tour conducted last year, by the Task Force members. They visited several African countries—Malawi, Zambia and Uganda, which have vibrant and strong



Paralegals in groundwork at a meeting held in Dodoma.

legal aid schemes. Key objective of the tour was to study best practices related to the provision of legal aid in the respective countries. One of the specific terms of reference was to examine modalities under which paralegals are engaged in the provision of legal aid in these countries. In fact, the team learnt a lot of things and some of the key lessons learnt have been incorporated in the current draft legal aid report bill. They include the presence of the bodies that regulate legal aid in the visited countries, presence of and recognition of a cadre of paralegals who provide legal aid, involvement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the provision of legal aid and government financial-facility for supporting the provision of legal aid services. Contrary to the Task Force’s expectations, in all these countries paralegals do not represent clients in courts or lower level tribunals. In brief, these were some of the key lessons learnt on the ground, and of course, they served as the basis in drafting the draft report bill.

Stakeholders’ forum and main challenges

As initially pointed out, after these two processes—study tour and drafting the report bill, the task force organized a stakeholders’ forum, bringing together all actors in the legal aid sub-sector, including those who are directly and indirectly involved in the execution of the proposed Legal Aid Act. Generally, stakeholders commended the task force for its initiatives and discussed, at length, a number of issues, and pointed out some of the issues which need to be given a second thought before incorporating them in the draft report bill. These are in particular: **paralegals’ qualifications and representation**

The draft report proposes that for one to qualify as paralegal she or he have to pass through appropriate courses approved by the legal aid authority to be established by this Act, besides being a person with good conduct and integrity. The draft

report bill suggested several criteria for licensing/qualifying paralegals—bachelor degree in law, bachelor degree in paralegal work, bachelor degree with minimum experience of three years, diploma in law or paralegal studies with minimum of two years experience in paralegal work and a certificate in law with minimum of four years experience in paralegal work.

However, the above-stated criteria (for recognizing and licensing paralegals) have raised eyebrows, as stakeholders says that the proposed legal aid Act has set high qualifications, which few very paralegals can meet. Stakeholders’ concerns are that many paralegals (operating under the present unstructured legal systems) would be left out, since most of them do not meet the education criteria proposed by the law.

These are some of the worries expressed by stakeholders who attended the meeting aimed at gathering views on the draft legal aid bill. It was, however, agreed that the authority to be entrusted

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with the task of certifying, recognizing and licensing paralegals should take these concerns into consideration—by finding a middle ground which will not compromise the importance of having qualified paralegals, on one hand, and which will not eliminate the long-trained-and-serving paralegals operating at the moment, on the other.

Regulatory Authority and myths of duplication of functions

The other concern relates to the functions of the Legal Aid Authority. Doubts are widespread that the proposed legal aid authority might be a duplication of responsibilities, considering that the fact there is a Directorate in the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs, which currently oversees legal aid provision in the country. It is also speculated that the government-installed Legal Aid Secretariat would be performing the functions of the proposed Legal Aid Regulatory Authority.

However, it should be noted that, even

after the establishment of the legal aid authority, the Directorate of Public Legal Services (PLSD) at the Ministry would continue with its functions related to legal policies, frameworks etc, while the legal aid authority would entirely act as regulator/overseer/supervisor of legal aid services delivery (offered by both public and private legal aid providers). So, the two organs (DPLS and legal aid authority) will have different mandate and functions.

In addition to that, the current legal aid secretariat acts as a “link” for legal aid providers, on one hand and a “bridge” in the on-going negotiations between the government and legal aid providers for setting up a mechanism for regulating legal aid provision in Tanzania. And once the legal aid regulatory authority is in place, the present legal aid secretariat dies a natural death. I believe descriptions have cleared public fears and doubts on the controversies.

Way forward

After collection of stakeholders' views, the Task Force is expected to

immediately submit to the Ministry, a report incorporating the draft bill for the enactment of the Legal Aid Act in Tanzania. The Ministry will then prepare a Cabinet Paper with Concept Paper and present the documents to the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee IMTC (comprised of all the Ministries' Permanent Secretaries) for review, recommendations and further instructions. Once satisfied with the idea of formulating the Legal Aid Act, the committee will forward the documents to the Cabinet to seek permission to enact the Law. After being convinced, the Cabinet will then authorize drafting of a bill on the Legal Aid Act. All these processes are underway—a big clap to the government for its commitment to set up legal aid Act.

Conclusion

If all goes as planned, Tanzania will have, for the first time, legal aid Act before the end of this year. Public and stakeholders' expectations are high that we have the law that will rescue the poor from long-time legal-related troubles.

Divorce threats...

My name is Honoratta Duttulo. I was married to 60-year old man, who is working as an engineer at the Morogoro-based Mzinga Military Camp in Kilombero District. I am Christian and he is a Muslim, and because of such religious differences we agreed to have a civil marriage at Morogoro Council Office and received a certificate showing it is a monogamous marriage – that's one man and one woman.

We got married on January 28, 1989 and we have four children. We lived together peacefully for many years. In 1991, we got a plot in Chamwino District and constructed an eight-room house in 1993. Both of us—my husband and I, enjoyed the family tie.

However, a few years ago, some problems crept in our marriage—my husband started hating me for no good reason. It started slowly, but grew up day by day. All of a sudden, he refused to pay school fees for the children and to leave some money for food for the family as he used to do before, besides coming back home very late every day. I asked myself, what had changed my husband, but could not find an answer.

He almost abandoned the family. My

Victims speak out



Honoratta Duttulo (left), narrating her sad story to LSF editor, Judica Tarimo, during a recent interview in Morogoro.

husband turned me a laughing stock, as he was beating and insulting me in front of neighbours and passers-by.

Being a house wife, I had nothing to do. I needed money to feed my children, pay for their school fees and meet basic family needs. Because of what happened, we went through a financial crisis affecting mostly my children and me.

I started looking for assistance,

knocking at doors of local executives and the social welfare offices, but in vain, as my problems persisted. At one time, the management of Morogoro Vocational Education Training School (VETA) wanted to chase out my children for failure to pay a Sh30,000/= school fee. I took the matter to the Kihonda ten-cell leader, Magreth Mbilizi. She called my husband and we

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discussed the issue, with no practical solution. I decided to work - carrying bricks on my head in order to pay Sh30,000/= demanded by the VETA.

Surprisingly, my husband became furious and reported me to the Kihonda ten-cell leader, saying: "I was doing a job which ashamed him as an engineer working at the Military Camp." The local executive summoned both of us to discuss these problems. In fact, this time around, the ten-cell leader was not fair, as she started blaming me for belittling the social status of my husband before the eyes of the public. Once again, the husband did not pay the school fees and refused to take care of the family. But one day, I heard a radio announcement on legal services offered by Morogoro Paralegal Centre. The next day, I went there to seek help. I saw Mama Flora Masoy, Executive Director of the Centre, who also doubles as the Chairperson of Tanzania Paralegal Network (TAPANET).

In collaboration with other staff at the centre, Masoy counseled me. We discussed the matter in detail during which my husband was helped to understand this was a "monogamous and not a polygamous marriage." In fact, we reached a mutual consensus, requiring the husband to give me Sh100,000 monthly for taking care of the family. It was resolved that, the money would be submitted to the centre and I should collect it from there. I am happy to say that it's three months now since I started getting the Sh100,000 packages—at least now I can buy some food and support the family.

Inheritance conflict...

A 50-year-old woman, Maria John was married (customary marriage) in 1991. The husband was working with a government agency. Four years after living together as husband and wife, they got their first born Salehe Kitogo in 1994, the time when they built their house in Mtoni-Kichangani, Temeke District, Dar es Salaam. The child grew up under the care of the couple.

Unfortunately, in December 1999, the husband got sick. Relatives from both sides (husband and wife) met to discuss the fate of the husband and subsequently decided to shift him to his home village in Morogoro Region for traditional treatment. However, that did not help, as his health continued to deteriorate, leading to his death in



Maria John, a widow discussing her plight with Catherine Madili, an official of paralegal centre based in Temeke.

...True stories of harassed and discriminated women who were effectively assisted by legal aid organisations which are supported by LSF

November 2000.

The story of this family turned out the other way round, as relatives of the deceased husband invaded the house and started forcing the widow out of the compound. The relatives, led by the deceased's brother wanted to deny her inheritance right to the house and other property.

Following protracted misunderstandings, the widow decided to file a civil case at Temeke Primary Court. The verdict of the case came out on July 8, 2009, giving the widow the right to stand as estate administrator in the distribution of the inheritance property. Dissatisfied by the ruling, the deceased relatives immediately filed a similar inheritance case at Magomeni Primary Court through the back-door, as the widow was not informed.

"They won the case, but I was not aware of it...the court did not take the trouble to call me and get the other side of the story.

They (relatives of the deceased) came with a court letter, requiring me to get out of the house. I went to the same court, and produced documents showing that the case had already been decided by Temeke Primary Court," she says.

"Annoyed by relatives' dubious dealings in the course of filing the case, the Magomani Primary Court stopped the

inheritance process. So, they (deceased relatives) decided to file an appeal at Temeke District Court," according to the widow.

While the inheritance case was still going on at Temeke District Court, the widow had already filed a criminal case (in the same court) against the brother of the deceased, who had allegedly refused to release a bank cheque of the deceased and a certificate of ownership of the house in question.

"So, we had two cases in the same court," said Maria during an interview with Legal Aid in Progress.

"I said to myself, what should I do? How could I get out of these complicated legal wrangles? ...I had no money, I did not know what to do either," she explained. Fortunately, one man tipped her to seek legal assistance from a nearby paralegal centre under the Tanzania Women and Children Welfare Centre (TWCWC).

Lawyers and paralegals assisted the widow—in the preparation of court documents, as required by the court, on a regular basis until October 2010 when the ruling came out in favour of the widow.

"The paralegal centre helped me free of charge until I won the case. I am very thankful to this centre...these are generous and dedicated people. I have never seen and experienced such people in my life before," she concluded her story.

What are the Grantees of the LSF involved in?

The first Call For Proposals was launched on 17th May 2012. The call did lead to 12 legal aid providers being contracted as grantee.

A number of 10 grantees cover together 64 districts that were not covered by any form of legal aid before.

The LSF baseline survey indicated that around 50 districts had some form of legal aid. Therefore, through the first call for proposals an increase of the geographic coverage of legal aid of around 125% has been achieved. Since Tanzania presently has around 148 districts (which is likely to increase) this means that an approximate

34 districts are yet to be covered with legal aid services in order to reach coverage of all districts in the country.

Additionally, one of the grantees, the Tanganyika Law Society, has accepted responsibility for the content of the paralegal training manual and the training of trainers for paralegals. This constitutes an important link in the chain towards providing quality services to the population. EnviroCare has accepted yet another role in the spectrum of legal services. They will work in 24 prisons in Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Manyara Regions. In these

prisons they will focus on detained persons who are imprisoned while waiting for trial (remand cases). In all prisons in Tanzania about 55% of all inmates are remand cases, sometimes detained on accusation of relatively small offenses. This detainment can stretch for several years, often longer than the maximum punishment that can be given for the offense committed (although that still has to be established; the detainee is only accused). This is a violation of human rights caused by inefficiencies in the criminal justice system. For the first time this matter is addressed in Tanzania on this scale.

Who are the Grantees and amount of money they received?

Name Of Organization	Amount Received (Tshs)	Project Title
<i>Women Wake Up(WOWAP)</i>	240,000,000	Increasing Access to Justice for Women and Children in prisons and Community
<i>Zanzibar Legal Service Centre (ZLSC)</i>	694,831,250	Increased Access to Legal aid for More People
<i>Kilimanjaro Women Information Exchange and Consultancy Organization (KWIECO)</i>	719,990,000	Increasing Access and Capacity to Legal Aid Provision in six districts of Kilimanjaro region
<i>Action for Justice in the Society (AJISO)</i>	232,072,880	Enhance Paralegal Practice in Response to Accessing Social Justice
<i>Mama's Hope Organization for Legal Assistance (MHOLA).</i>	239,998,198	Extending our Legal aid Service Close to the Community
<i>Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC)</i>	720,000,000	Expanding and Improving Quality and Sustainable Access to Justice by Poor
<i>Women Legal Aid Centre (WLAC)</i>	720,000,000	Legal Aid and Paralegal Services Scale- Up Programme
<i>Tanzania Women Lawyers Association(TAWLA)</i>	720,000,000	Access to justice through the establishment of paralegals network in 11 districts
<i>Tanganyika Law Society (TLS)</i>	480,000,000	Upgrading and Developing Legal Aid Providers Manuals for Paralegal Training.
<i>Tanzania Women and Children Welfare Centre (TWCWC)</i>	239,819,355	Enhancing legal aid accessibility and paralegal services at ward level
<i>Environmental, Human Rights Care and Gender Organization(ENVIROCARE)</i>	719,999,790	Tanzania Paralegal Remand Prisons and Retention Home Project
<i>Centre For Widows And Children Assistance (CWCA)</i>	239,997,790	Enhancing Access to Justice for the Poor Vulnerable Women and Children Through Paralegals