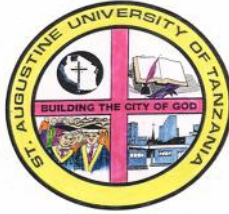


SAUT Human Rights Centre Report

ST. AUGUSTINE UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
The Human Rights Centre

P.O.Box307 Mwanza, Tanzania Tel/Fax: +255 028 2550271 e-mail: sautmalimbe@yahoo.com



Report of the Human Rights Center

Shukuru Paulo: Information Coordinator cum Human Rights Defender/Civic Education
Activist; HRC-SAUT. Mobile: 0754260845. E-mail: shukurupaulo@yahoo.com

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Section ONE: *Brief Remark*

The Human Rights Centre of the St. Augustine University of Tanzania was established in 2006 as a response to the rise in violations of fundamental human rights, particularly the killing of elderly women in association with witchcraft in the Lake Zone Tanzania.

These are the years between those times where we had series of breaking news and several media coverage of the attacks and slaughtering of the red eyed elderly women on allegations of witchcraft beliefs. It was a *serious* violations of natural right and a constitutional right as well (in Tanzania context), and of course a denial of the right to life.

This had also brought fears among people especially those on target thus a violation of many other rights and freedoms, like the right to freedom of movement and that of freedom from torture.

The laws of Tanzania prohibit both, killings and witchcraft acts. The *Penal Code* makes it offensive to kill a person for any reason {except for people convicted of treason and murder cases}. The acts of witchcraft are also criminal offences under the *Witchcraft Act*. So to say, the government of Tanzania recognizes existence of witchcraft and the consequences of the same. The implication of the law is that witchcraft is evil it should therefore be discouraged.

Witchcraft as described in the Tanzania Human Rights Reports is the use of supernatural or magical powers to inflict harm or damage upon members of a certain community or their properties. The SAUT-Human Rights Center observed that, the belief in witchcraft is perceived by some of the members in Tanzania communities and has been steadily decreasing with the growing efforts from the government and those of the civil societies to cultivate awareness to the public.

Statistics produced by Tanzania Human Rights Report (2009) indicate that Mwanza City which is on the Lake Zone is of the areas dangerous to elderly women and people leaving with albinism in Tanzania; other regions are such as Shinyanga, Geita, Simiyu and Tabora. About **60** old women were killed in Mwanza between **January and August 2009** and that around **93** percent of them were killed in connection to witchcraft beliefs, thanks to the tireless efforts from our SAUT-Human Rights Centre's team to direct its efforts for a constant and regular human rights based education through approaches like *media coverage, seminars, congregations, publications, outreaches, legal aiding* to name a few.

In February 2009 for instance, it was reported that more than **2,585** old women were killed in eight (8) regions of Tanzania mainland over a period of not more than five years by around February 2009. There were no records (at that time) indicating or revealing how many murderers were *convicted* for the offences because Police fail to *prosecute* culprits since villagers and /or relatives of the deceased are not ready to *testify* in court. After all, most villagers are "happy" when a said 'witch' is murdered.

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A 58 year woman **Ngema Dotto** was killed in sukuma ward of Magu district on allegation of witchcraft. Prior to the fate some nine months ago, the woman had reported to a nearby Police station the plan to be killed. It seems the cops did not take action sufficient to protect the woman, as a result she was murdered in January 2009. The SAUT-Human Rights Centre considers the death of this woman as result of police's irresponsibility to respond on information given to them by the victim.

Others were **Mariamuh Mahona** (60years), from Maswa District, **Mwashi Simba** (50years) from Mwanahima Village-Meatu District and **Magdalena Singule** (70years) from Ukenyenge Village-Kishapu District. These and many others were killed by gangs using traditional blunt weapons such as knives, panga, clubs and machetes.

Experience in Tanzania shows how easier a rights violation can attract public attention if committed by public officials or State agents (e.g. The Police) than mass violations of human rights committed with intent by individuals. One notable event is the flogging of primary school teachers in the presence of pupils, other staffs and the people around by the District Commissioner in Kagera region during the first term of President Jakaya Kikwete. This incident attracted such a huge public attention with the media giving it priority for broad coverage. Contrary is the fact how the public tend to ignore rights violations by individuals or group of people in the society with the media giving it little or no coverage at all. A notable incident is that of unlawful attack of the Police stations by the "angry" civilians. Arson attacked the Hendelu Police Station in Same district of Kilimanjaro region on *June 2010* by a mob nearly 300 people on ground of allegation of three men alleged to have kidnapped a young child and killed her as a ritual sacrifice in the Shengena forest. Surprisingly the child was later on found alive. Similar incident occurred at Mbalika Police Station in Misungwi district of Mwanza region where angry villagers attacked and burned the station before they broke into its cells, threw out three suspects and lynch them to death.

Page 77 of the book of Constitutional and Legal System of Tanzania by Issa G. Shivji et al, it is written, and here is a quotation "Traditionally, human rights are demanded basically against the State. However, with time it is becoming clear that individuals are also involved in violation of human rights. In fact recent research shows that about **40%** of all human rights violations are committed by individuals and, therefore, demands against violations can also be legitimately made against individuals. These are demands for stoppage of violations and compensation."

It is in this regard the SAUT-Human Rights Centre tirelessly covers a huge audience with the help of broadcasting media such as radio and television to impart human rights related education to enable people understand and abide to the requirements of the rule of law and the principles of good governance which *inter alia* provide for due legal process to be adhered to, when it comes to handling crimes and other disputes among societies.

In his seminar facilitation as organized by the SAUT-Human Rights Centre, **Faham Mtulya**, the Lake Zone Assistant Commissioner of The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (as he then was), observed the challenges while addressing and dealing with human rights matters in Tanzania as

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- i. Ignorance of the people about their rights
- ii. Fear of the people to protect their rights
- iii. Poverty(it costs some money and time for a right to be granted)
- iv. Prioritization
- v. Little education & understanding of the whole concept of human rights

“Kuna njia mbalimbali za kukabili changamoto hizi, lakini kubwa kuliko zote ni elimu. Kuongezeka kwa uelewa hususani kwa wananchi wa vijijini, kutaongeza chachu ya wanadamu kuzilinda na kuzihamasisha haki zao.”

There are alternative approaches to tackle these challenges but educating people is the best. The increase of awareness among people will help them protect and promote human rights, (simply said he)

We at the SAUT-Human Rights Centre also suggest that, human rights violations are partly attributable by people’s lack of civic (spiritual, social, legal) education/knowledge. The Centre’s dedication/**central mission** therefore, is to impart this related knowledge so as to broaden people’s understandings by providing desired education to our target society in order that they **Understand, Protect and Respect** Human Rights. We do attend and serve our clients free of charge. This is what should *inter alia* justify our existence and perhaps distinct us from others.

Objectives

1. To stimulate debates on issues of public interest so as to do away with the culture of silence on matters affecting development and social welfare
2. To provide civic education and to promote the respect for human rights
3. To provide leaders and the entire society with knowledge and skills in principals of human rights, good governance and anti-corruption strategies
4. To conduct researches and address matters on the violations of human rights and the way forward
5. To build individual’s and institutional capacity on social, legal and civic matters

The centre strives to stimulate public debates and to provide civic education and promote human rights and good governance in Tanzania particularly in Lake Zone by providing local leaders and the entire society with knowledge and skills in principles of human rights, good governance and anti-corruption strategies. Such local leaders are like the Religious leaders, Polices officers, Journalists, Village /Ward Executives.

Our University has always been vigilant to mitigate and rescue whatever situation likely to infringe or violate basic human rights. The establishment of this Human Rights Centre is an example, and is among many other professional services offered /rendered at SAUT either free of charge or at reasonable price, the charges that which consider people’s income. The centre maintains its reputation of having a genuine sense of responsibility and a sincere concern for the welfare of others. We have always been considerate and we care for people.

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Services offered by the centre

1. To conduct researches on the violations of basic human rights and way forward
2. receive complaints from individual civilians, associations, clubs etc and help out accordingly
3. To provide legal aid services and to promote the respect for human rights in the country
4. To sort-out complaints and if necessary present legal action
5. Impart civic, democracy and legal education/knowledge via media e.g. radio, television, brochures, etc
6. It is a centre for learning resources for scholars and individuals from outside
7. To host radio programs and to observe the International Human Rights Day (10th of December)
8. To publish information on news papers
9. To conduct training seminars
10. We provide venue for moot court practice

Achievements.

1. Trainings to the Religious leaders, Police officers, Journalists and Village/Word leaders
2. For years now we have been able to offer the services free of charge
3. We have helped to reduce human rights violations in the rural lake zone Tanzania
4. Establishment of learning resources with various books on human rights.
5. Accelerated to the establishment of the Law Faculty.
6. Constant media coverage on Radio SAUT Fm
7. Establishment of the Tarime Police Special Zone was part of our recommendations to the government
8. Invitations from different organizations for collaborations like presentations, baseline survey, discussions. E.g. S.N.V., Inter Religion Council of Tanzania, Journalists for Human Rights (Canada based) to mention a few.
9. Regular university class presentations to students taking human rights courses

Challenges.

- a) It is a risky to protect people's rights in society that believes in witchcraft. (Killing people with albinism one would become rich!)
- b) Sometimes we receive little cooperation from the people as they fear to disclose perpetrators and those responsible for human rights violations
- c) Human rights violations are still prevailing amid the efforts to end and make it history (it has to be a continuous activity with enough resources to facilitate)
- d) Shortage of resources (capital and human) to help facilitate some of the activities on time
- e) Corruption and abuse of public office attract human rights violations of different kinds

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The SAUT-Human Rights Centre owes this tireless efforts for the sake of justice and equality, it is therefore very fair to promise that it's team shall not lose hope to serve the society despite the challenges on the way.

We have always been discussing about the progress of development, good governance and human rights protection and promotion in Tanzania. In so doing we offer the society with civic education the central focus being to prepare the entire society especially young generation for better change.

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Section TWO: *Media Coverage, presentations, seminars and attended cases*

On Mondays 08:30 pm to 09:00 pm and Thursdays 08:00 am to 09:00 am the SAUT-Human Rights Centre hosts on **Radio SAUT FM 96.1 MHz** an informative/educative radio programs to address/discuss issues pertaining to Human Rights and those which are closely related. Lecturers and students wishing to participate are invited. It is also advisable that you visit the centre at Malimbe Campus for more details.

Below are some of the topics that have been aired on radio.

1. The meaning of Human Rights
2. Children's Rights
3. Child Labor
4. Women's Rights
5. Refugee's Rights
6. Refugees, Women and Children-their rights
7. Women and Resources ownership e.g. Land
8. Inheritance Law
9. Marriage Affairs
10. Rape matters
11. Homicides e.g. Albinos, elderly women
12. Prisoners-their rights
13. Death Penalty
14. The impact of International Legal Institutions/International Human Rights Activists onto Internal Ethical Affairs e.g. imposing homosexuality a reality (a case in Uganda Vs UK and others)
15. The causes (perhaps the most common) of Human Rights violations
16. Human Rights Violations-Way forward
17. Democracy, Rule of Law and Good Governance (pillars and fundamentals)
18. Rights and Duties for Citizens and the Government
19. How poverty violates people's rights.
20. As we approach towards an end of NSGRP/"MKUKUTA" (2005-2010).How far have we gone? Failure or Successful! What are the shortcomings and way forward?
21. Human Rights and Controversial issues
22. The Tanzania Education System and the fight against ignorance
23. Domestic Violence as a cause for street children in Tanzania
24. Do away with tobacco/The danger of tobacco to human health
25. Road accidents and the way forward
26. Given the abundant natural resources, why Tanzania still underdeveloped?
27. Corruption and the violations of human rights
28. Unreliable power supply and the DOWANS saga in Tanzania
29. Form four and form six national examination results
30. The denial of private candidate in Tanzania politics
31. Corruption on general elections
32. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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33. Basic rights in our United Republic of Tanzania Constitution
34. Invitation of NGOs, CBOs and CSOs to participate to our radio programs
35. Performance of the Media in a Democratic Country
36. The Role of Government and NGO's in Protecting the People Living with HIV/AIDS
37. The HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, 2008: Success Challenges and the Way forward.
38. The Constitutional Making Process in Tanzania: Sensitizing people to fully participate
39. The Inverse Relationship between Tanzania Economic Growth (7%) and the People's Standard of Living! What's the reason behind?
40. Critical Analysis on the Education System in Tanzania: How is able to prepare scholars to self independent/reliant?
41. The mushrooming of Academic Institutions of all levels in Tanzania: why haven't scholars made the difference?
42. The right to health care in Tanzania: Rights and Duties of a patient and medical providers.
43. Defences in Criminal Cases
44. Fundamental principles of the Constitution
45. The rules/principles of natural justice

The following are some of the workshops organized by the SAUT-Human Rights Centre.

1. 1st December 2010 the centre hosted a dialogue on how to do away with HIV/AIDS; it's important to note this is an HIV/AIDS international day
2. On 9th December 2010 we did host a congregation to observe 49 years of Independence and 62 years of International Human Rights day
3. On 14th to 18th of March 2011 the centre conducted a training seminar to the local government leaders from three districts of the lake zone regions namely Muleba, Kasulu and Bukombe
4. 21st to 25th of March the centre conducted a training seminar to the local government leaders from Tarime, Bariadi and Nyamaga Districts. The seminar meant to strengthen them on principles of good governance.
5. On 9th December of 2011 we were the host in collaboration with The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance to commemorate 50 years of Tanzania mainland independence and 63 years of International Human Rights Day [10th December 1948] delegates from reputable institutions had made up including Dr. Kennedy from School of Law in the University of Dar es Salaam.

The centre has also been invited to participate in the following occasions

- a) “Hoja yangu” a Star Television program, to discuss the high cost of living facing people residing around universities in Tanzania
- b) “Hoja yangu” a Star Television program to discuss the national budget of the financial year 2011/2012
- c) On 4th June 2011 the centre was invited to present, and we presented a paper on the congregation of “World No Tobacco Day” the Mwanza Regional Commissioner was the chief guest. He was however represented by the Misungwi District Commissioner.
- d) “Tuongee Asubuhi” a Star Television morning live program as attended by Mr. Shukuru Paulo the Human Rights Centre’s longest serving personnel at alternative capacities. It’s him who got interviewed and published with *The Toronto Star* by the Journalists for Human Rights from Canada. The heading reads *The Many Faces of Tanzania*.
- e) We have done unnumbered radio coverage with multiple broadcasting stations like Radio Free Africa, Times FM, Afya Radio, City Radio; and with SAUT tv and Star tv

Some of the topics presented in university classes

- The contribution of civil society organizations to end injustices (LL.B2 on April 2011)
- Violations of rights as exercised by corporate organizations (LL.B1 on 6th June 2011)
- Violations of rights as exercised by corporate organizations (BASO3 on 9th June 2011)
- The challenges to human rights protection and promotion in Tanzania (BAMC3 2012)
- An analysis on governance between the first and forth Tanzania government: a need for upcoming generation to learn past experience for today’s change (LL.B4 2012)
- The challenges to human rights protection and promotion in Tanzania (BASO3 2013)
- Tanzania efforts to curb human rights violations (BASO3 2015)

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The following are sample cases as reported by people at the SAUT-Human Rights Centre seeking legal assistance and advice.

1. Mr. Isack Z.Balagaye of P.O.Box44 Kigoma Tanzania

He was badly beaten by Police Officers on 25th July 2009 at Buhigwe village in Kasulu District the Region of Kigoma, western part of Tanzania.

The Centre made several phone calls to the O.C.D. Offices to balance the allegations; successfully we were able to speak to the O.C.D himself who appeared to support the victim, however he said that the matter is still under Police investigations, and we would be informed at the final stage of it. We asked the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance to push the matter for the sake of justice.

2. Ms. Celestina Sebastian of Nshambya-Muleba District in Kagera Region, lake zone Tanzania.

She came seeking an advice on the legal procedures to follow, following the eviction on her plot of land; she alleged that some local government leaders were involved in the matter. As she came in to our offices the matter had already gone to court.

3. Ms. Holiness Bangeleza, a third year student pursuing a Bachelor degree in Mass Communication at the St. Augustine University of Tanzania was physically attacked (assaulted) by a man in the presence of the attacker's friend.

To assist the victim, we wrote a letter to the Village Chairman asking him to arrest the man responsible for such an act to allow further actions in accordance with law governing it.

Two days later, two men and others were arrested and they were punished by the local leaders. It went further that the man had to apologize to Ms. Bangeleza who accepted the apology and make it final of the case.

4. Ms. Irene Mussa came sought legal assistance against her husband Peter Simon whom had abandoned the family for more than a year but having still been available around engaging to another woman.

The Center summoned the husband through his employer Serengeti Security Co. Ltd of Mwanza, they both came the following day and he promised to take good care of the two children. The centre kept following whether those promises are being fulfilled, the mother did not complain again between it.

5. Mr. Paschael Kiselo Thomas was unfairly terminated from work. He had been working with Password Support Services Ltd, a security guard company of Mwanza town. Upon seeking a legal advice, he came to our offices and we drafted a document for him to present to his boss.

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The document had meant among other things to remind the employer the consequences of termination without observing the rules of natural justice. As a result of these efforts, the boss agreed to negotiate with Mr. Kaselo and he was satisfied by that mutual agreement.

6. The same alleged unfair termination was reported to our offices by **Mr. Ndarai S. Msangi** of Mwanza, but during interrogations he did not produce sufficient explanations for us to find a cause of action. He was on the other hand not cooperative hence we were not able to proceed with him turning things in vain.

7. **Diana Pius**, a wife to Fred John Kanuti of Mkolani ward in Mwanza came complaining of several severe beatings she receives from the husband. We wrote a letter to the Sweya village chairman to bring Mr. Kanuti onto our office without fail. The two turned to our offices some few days later, the husband apologized and promised not again to beat up the wife. A strong warning was given and that legal action would be taken should the same persist. The wife never again comes to complain.

8. Husband-Wife beating happened to **Ms. Rehema Kagine** to the extent that had left her harm broken. Domestic violence of this nature are rampant in our locality. We had thus thought to host a congregation to address the matter in its entirety. On December 2013 we made it at Nyamalango Primary School grounds, during the so called *“16 days to do away with violence against women.”* A lot of people turned up and it was a pleasure to serve the community with this approach.

9. **Mr. Joseph Michael Kwangu** of Mahina village in Mwanza came complaining against the Mwanza City Council for land eviction without compensation. The Human Rights Centre drafted a document for him, demanding the authority to respect the rule of law. It is a legal rights/benefit that villagers be reasonably and fairly compensated from the lands they have owned customarily.

As a result of it, Mr. Kwangu was compensated in terms of cash and was also given one plot from his surveyed land for residential purposes. The villager has always been happy with the help he obtained from our office free of charges. This and many other services have attracted a number of people to make visitations to our offices.

10. **Mr. Joel Kadasi** of Nyakato Buzuruga also had the same land dispute like that of Mr. Joseph Kwangu but he was later compensated after we had taken initiatives to ensure justice is seen to be done.

11. The SAUT-HumanRights Center has been receiving a number of local villagers in need of the services offered. **Mr. Daniel Dume** resident of Malimbe-Mwanza came in need of us to help him maintain his plot which was almost taken on ground of double allocation. Others are **Mr. Michael S. William** of Buhongwa whom also had the problem of the same nature but his plot is in Bagamoyo-Costal Region of Tanzania.

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12. In 2010 before the general elections in Tanzania, the SAUT-Human Rights Centre was visited by two ladies from the *European Union* named **Katva Conc** and **Hanna Wolasiewiol**; they belonged to a team of international delegates who came to observe the general elections. Of the things they wanted to know is how best the SAUT-Human Rights Centre had helped spread civic and human rights based knowledge among societies. We were as usual cooperative to the visitors to accord them with all the necessary assistance needed.

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Section THREE: *Other performance*

The SAUT-Human Rights Center was on Wednesday 20th July 2011 invited by the S.N.V, a Netherlands Development Organization-Mwanza Portfolio to collaborate in building capacity to the district administrative body of Bukombe and the people in particular at all levels.

A letter of request was written by the Bukombe District Executive Director to the S.N.V administration, that there was a great need to build leaders' capacity in order that they would perform and deliver the expected results for their development because at that given moment development projects were deteriorating due to misunderstanding among professional and political leaders which in turn affect the whole process of development.

As such, S.N.V. decided to come up with an approach that would involve experienced personnel with different professional and skills from different institutions/organizations here in Mwanza town to make it up to Bukombe for **baseline survey** before they could start a capacity building program that would provide a clear picture as to what exactly were the problems, causes of it all and of course the magnitude of the matter and the consequences of the same among other things.

The journey started on Thursday 21st July 2011 at 07:00 hours using three vehicles/cars from their offices at *Isamilo-Mwanza*, and the first pause was in *Shinyanga* town where we had a break for breakfast. This was 09:00 hours.

It took us half an hour in Shinyanga before we had started a journey heading to Kahama district of the same region. At 11:00 hours we were already at Mongo Hotel in Kahama. Here we had only four things to be addressed, so it took us fifteen minutes; and thereafter we traveled to Bukombe District:

- Formulation of groups to handle the matter
- Distribution of duties and responsibilities to each group
- Designation of a proper approach to deal with issues
- Time for all colleagues to meet for the feedback after the task

So three groups of people were formed as follows

1. A group that would meet and talk to the top district administrative body/leaders, members of the district council and its departments e.g.; DC, DED, Chairman
2. A group that would meet and talk to elected and appointed councilors
3. A group that would meet and talk to executive officers (MEO, VEO, WEO, WEC) and NGOs.

Shukuru Paulo being there as a SAUT-Human Rights Centre's representative, was included in the group number three because his office has been training this carder/group for ages since then, and that would mean a good starting point.

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At 13:00hours we were in Bukombe knocking the doors of VEO'Offices at **Masumbwe** Ward. Here we had two hostesses namely Gigwe Mbushi (VEO) and Velediana Gidabiti (WEC)

It was agreed during our short meeting at Mongo Hotel that we should neither interview nor lead them, but we should try to be more conversational, and in the cause of doing so we would be able to notice key issues to be addressed and dealt with.

After this juncture we took a ride on to meet other officers from another villages and wards. Shukuru Paulo kept communicating all the way so as to find them around and finally make the job successful because he already had their contacts from the office.

We had a break for lunch at New Friends Corner around 15:00hours in Ushirombo-Bukombe town. An hour later we hosted a talk at the same place with three executive officers whom had responded to our request. These are;

1. Mwamini Ally Mtunda (VEO)-Igulwa Village/Ward
2. Misoji Bukanu (VEO)-Muntubili Village
3. Pamba Mgabali-Ushirombo Ward

After the conversations we released them all, and now came the time for the members of this group to write a summary of what we had observed out of the talks and discussions. Each member had to present his observations, then after we compiled our observations into a single paper that would be presented before all the groups at agreed time which was 18:00hours a meeting place being *New Victoria Hotel*.

Our group observed five key issues:

1. Stagnation of the implementations of different district development projects
2. Lack of techniques to govern the people who are of different political will
3. New political leaders have managed to come up with new approach of doing things for their people. It is a positive outcome.
4. Many leaders still have good relations and are able to work together in different social and economic activities
5. The decrease of intimidations that was formally directed to the local executive leaders.

Other colleagues came to join us at *New Victoria Hotel*. Here came the time for a member from each group to present their observations. Our group presented the first, and Shukuru Paulo was appointed to present the group. This was 20:00hours and we departed for dinner at 22:00hours

Early in the morning the following day we had a short meeting with ourselves before going to the District Executive Director to feed her back and of course to start our journey back to Mwanza.

A request for SAUT-Human Rights Centre.

After it was found that our office has an experience to handle and settle some matters relating to this of Bukombe, a request was imposed upon our office to work in collaboration with S.N.V. Other logistics about this would have been explained in a proposal to our office from S.N.V. We started the journey back to Mwanza at 11:05hours.

IN THE 2012/2013 YEAR.

The SAUT-Human Rights Center had several times in this year been visited by a Star Television crew to be interviewed on issues related to human rights following incidents of grave violations of peoples' rights as committed by the State agents (like police officers) and individuals as well.

The said violations had cost civilians' lives, thus calling the attention of our offices to address the said issue and to state the legal position of it and the need to protect the lives of the people during the times of protests, riots, demonstration etc.

On **February 18th 2012**, four police men from **Urambo** Police Station in Tabora region had, without due cause arrested and tortured an innocent civilian named **Hassan Mgalula** to the point of death.

Hassan Mgalula died on Wednesday 22nd day of February, exactly the same day of which another two civilians died after armed police men shot in a group of protesters in **Songea**, town of Rukwa region southern Tanzania.

Shukuru Paulo, this time as the activist and human rights defender of the SAUT-HumanRights Centre addressed the matter and it appeared on Star Television *news bulletin* under a segment called "*habari kwa kina*" simply means "*news in details*". Under this segment, a topic is given more airtime to address things at length.

A month later, journalist from the same television station came to balance a story on the police's inability to quickly respond on information given to them, after it was reportedly a man to have used a car and deliberately hit his very own wife in **Bunda** district. The wife went unconscious for a quite some days with full of grievous injuries over her body. Yet police were unable to arrest the man whom was often available around, amid being informed about the incident.

Shukuru Paulo once again appeared on a television news bulletin to address the same, but unfortunately enough the woman passed away in July 2012. Police still unable to put the man into account.

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Another related incident is that of Mr. **Kulwa**, a small business man popularly known as “*machinga*” based at Makoroboi in **Mwanza** town. As we were writing this report, Mr. Kulwa was a victim of a 2011 Machinga strike against Mwanza City Council’s order, which demanded them to vacate and be shifted to another area to run their businesses.

Fire arms were part of the weapons that were used by the Police to cease the protestors; so Mr. Kulwa was shot and he suffered a critical health condition, unable to move and walk on his own. The right to life is not fully guaranteed/protected in Tanzania there still rooms for violation which come in different forms such as extra-judicial killings.

On Friday **29th day of June 2012**, one official from the SAUT-Human Rights Center namely Shukuru Paulo, represented the centre following an invitation from S.N.V. to attend their Annual Learning Festival, for building a strong practice. One of the thematic sessions for Local Capacity Builders (LCBs) program officers.

The festival comprised a number of public and private officials/delegates from different parts of Tanzania and the Republic of South Africa as well.

The then SAUT Vice Chancellor **Rev. Dr. Charles Kitima** having been invited as the guest speaker also attended and he made a presentation on *Leadership and Resources Management*. The event started at 08hours and was concluded at 20hours. It was a platform to exchange ideas for communal benefit.

After having been appointed in 2012 as the **Patron** by the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB)-SAUT Club, Shukuru Paulo has utilized that opportunity to address the burden of corruption in human life aspects. And, in so doing he fulfills one the Centre’s objectives that clearly states, that: *to provide the leaders and the entire society with knowledge and skills in principals of human rights, good governance and anti-corruption strategies*.

On **28th October 2012** for instance, had formed part of the facilitators of a PCCB seminar at M1 hall, Malimbe Campus of the St. Augustine University of Tanzania. A seminar had aimed to build members of the club capacity on issues of corruption.

During the SAUT community day **23rd November 2012** our centre was given a tent to display, exhibit and present our daily activities to the internal and external publics following an official letter from the SAUT-**Depute Vice Chancellor Academics**, Rev Dr Thadeus Francis Mkamwa.

It went so well because we had a lot of visitors whom we helped with free legal aid and other related matters of civics, development and that of social welfare. The Vice Chancellor being the chief guest was satisfied with what we had consecutively been doing to attaining our objectives as well as the mission.

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On the **1st day of December 2012** an official from the SAUT-Human Rights Centre (Mr. Shukuru Paulo) was among the three Principal Speakers (others were Mr. Deus Kibamba: Chairman of Jukwaa la Katiba/Constitutional Forum; and Mr. Fahamu Mtulya: Assistant Commissioner of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance-Lake zone Tanzania) at Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences{**CUHAS**}, founded within Bugando Medical Centre in Mwanza region, following an invitation by the administration to have the SAUT Human Rights Center create awareness on constitutional matters to the invited audience.

The discussion which was under the chairmanship of CUHASS Vice Chancellor, **Prof. Mtabaji**, started at 10:00hour to 18:00hours and appreciations towards our tireless efforts on free civic education and legal services provision was accorded in respect of this regard.

We had a television discussion with a Star Television crew on **5th of December 2012**. That said crew had sought a detailed clarification on the challenges we face while dealing with human rights violations. So the topic was, in Kiswahili: *changamoto za utekelezaji wa haki za binadamu Tanzania* (the challenges on the implementation of human rights in Tanzania)

The television program is called Hoja Yangu (my insight), and so it was given 30minutes airtime on Monday 10th of December 2012 because that scheduled calendar date is an international day for human rights.

On the same day and date, we had a radio interview with Radio SAUT Fm 96.1MHz. They needed to know how best our media programs have helped to aware and to develop our target audience, especially in the villages.

On the **8th December 2012** the SAUT-Human Rights Centre was supposed to address a topic that could help society do away with all forms of violence against women. We attended and participated, it was done at M11 Lecture Hall-SAUT. This came a day after an invitation from the *Minister for Information* of the **SAUTSO** (students organization) following an organized event by such partners as **KIVULINI** (the women and children's rights organization) and Police Special Desk, whom they had among other things, sought our contribution on the theme "*funguka pinga ukatili dhidi ya wanawake*" this time round was Francis Johnson, a groomed third year law student who was to represent the Centre after being facilitated with resources necessary for a given activities.

Radio Free Africa and Afya Radio were among the media that had covered the event to broadcast some issues that arose during the event.

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On **Monday 17th day of December 2012** Shukuru Paulo, made a presentation in the class of the third year students of the Bachelor Degree in Public Relations and Marketing. A given topic was *violation of human rights and the challenges to human rights protection and promotion in Tanzania.*

An invitation letter was sent to our offices via e-mail on **Thursday 14th day of March 2013** by ***Inter-Religious Council for Peace Tanzania*** that we should attend and participate into a two day meeting aiming at addressing a legal and human rights perspective on orphans and vulnerable children in Tanzania.

This had come following prior conversation they had sought with us and ultimately observed the importance of our Human Rights Centre to share an experience during this said meeting.

Part of the invitation letter reads “Inter-Religious Council for Peace Tanzania (IRCPT) in collaboration with Tanzania Concerted Association of Sisters (TCAS) cordially invites you to a two day meeting to be held on 19th and 20th of March, 2013 at St Dominic Pastoral Centre...in Mwanza to present a paper on orphans and vulnerable children...a legal and human rights perspective in Tanzania.”

The letter goes on to saying “the meeting will bring together national and international representatives, religious leaders, women of faith and government representatives to share lesson and experiences in implementing programs and projects focusing on orphans and vulnerable children.”

The SAUT-Human Rights Center as represented by Shukuru Paulo and Francis Johnson worked harder given a short time they had on ground of information delay, to make sure that they do as requested.

As a result the two were able to come up with a paper titled ***Legal and Human Rights Perspective on Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Tanzania***, thus ready to present as requested.

On **30th Tuesday** day of **April 2013** a team of 11 students form *Mkolani Secondary School*, paid an official visit to our offices for their academic project.

They had great time with the SAUT-Human Rights Centre because they were offered with everything necessary to facilitate and accomplish that said project. It was so good and of course a new experience to have the team of the very young scholars who had observed the importance of the SAUT-Human Rights Centre in academics.

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On Sunday **12th of May 2013** Radio Free Africa (RFA) of Mwanza had Shukuru Paulo and the Mwanza Regional Police Commander (RPC) Mr. Ernest Mangu invited to discuss the challenges on the *rule of laws* and the *right to life*. It was a live radio program that attracted the attention of a huge audience within all of its covering areas in Tanzania.

Again, the next Sunday (19th May 2013) we got invited for the continuation of the same topic at the same radio station. This time round **Francis Johnson** represented the centre for a live radio discussion. A year later Ernest Mangu was appointed by The President of the United Republic of Tanzania Jakaya M. Kikwete, the *Inspector General of Police*.

The Tanzania **Ministry of East Africa Co-operation** had a one week training seminar for the Public Information Officers at Victoria Palace Hotel in Mwanza to cultivate awareness of the Tanzania priorities, opportunities, benefits and the challenges to engaging in the East African Community.

This was done on 27th to 31st of May 2013 after the opening by the Minister responsible for this Ministry *Hon. Samwel Sitta*, and it was concluded by the Mwanza Regional Commissioner *Eng. Evarist Ndikilo*. The SAUT-Human Rights Centre happened to be invited to participate this seminar and to share some insights regarding this integration. *Shukuru Paulo* is the official who represented the Centre for this purpose.

It was a great pleasure to attract their attention on the existence of our office and the duties we have been performing especially when it comes to awareness creation. At the end, we were provided with some publications full of EAC information, and we distributed to the people around to read.

Earlier in **May 2013**, *Ashley koen* a Rights Media Education Officer from the so called “journalist for human rights (jhr)” based in Canada came to our offices to *inter alia* seek information regarding the state for the respect of human rights and human rights violations in Tanzania. She was brought by *Imane Duwe* the then Head of Department-Journalism and Mass Communications of the St. Augustine University of Tanzania.

As a result of that official interview and conversations, **Ashley** was impressed the way we do business hence she went further to publish a news article with the *Toronto Star*, one of the big newspapers in Canada. It was published on **July 2, 2013** with the title *The Many Faces of Tanzania*. They also made it available online.

On Monday 23rd September 2013, she brought another professional colleague from Canada, named Ms. Rosella Chibambo, for the introduction because *Ashley* was leaving for Canada and

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this new colleague would takeover on her behalf. We had always been there to cooperate with whoever wants us to for the best of our entire community.

IN THE YEAR 2013/2014

Many efforts were put on wider media coverage to accord Tanzanians with our services so that they are able to **understand, promote** and **respect** human rights; this is the central mission of the SAUT-Human Rights Centre.

Star television, one of Tanzania's most covering areas television station invites the Centre to address human rights controversial issues. Late November 2013, Shukuru Paulo represented the office after an invitation from the Star television crew to discuss allegations from the public that there could possibly be grave violations of human rights during the so called "**operation tokomeza**" as formulated by the State House to fight against the poaching of Ivories and many other wild creatures. The hostess of the program was **Ms. Ivona Kamuntu** of the same station and **Prof. Ibrahim Lipumba** also attended as an invited guest, and part of the discussion directed us to touch the emergence of the so called "Coalition of the Willing" in the East Africa Community, which had left behind Tanzania and Burundi but they went on discussing matters that according to treaty establishing EAC would not have been discussed unless all the member states are present.

This was just a day after **President Kikwete** addressed the Parliament focusing on two key issues as of *operation tokomeza* and the position of Tanzania in the East African Community. It is also important to remember that during these times there were "state of affairs" between Tanzania and Rwanda.

Tanzania had formed a special force with the South Africa army to back up the DRC government fight against **M23** rebels whom international communities blamed Rwanda and Uganda to support the rebels.

It is also during these times President Kikwete pronounced a 14 day ultimatum for illegal migrants to vacate the country. Later after the deadline there came "**operation kimbunga**" to deal with those who had refused to obey the order from the State. Most of these illegal migrants were Rwandese.

In what seemed to be a counter measure; the Rwanda government increased the fee on those trucks entering the country-Rwanda. The increase of the fee did not involve trucks from other countries but Tanzania alone.

After the above discussion on Star television, three more invitations were sent to our offices for a live television discussion which takes 1.5hours. Name of the program is "**Tuongee Asubuhi**"

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and the topics were; on March 2014 the constitutional right to equality before the law and the laws that bar children born “out of wedlock” to inherit their father’s estate. On April 2014 the discussion was about the laws that govern Female Genital Mutilation; on May 2014 the discussion had based on the Rules of Natural Justice against Mob Violence.

IN THE YEAR 2014/2015

The same Tuongee Asubuhi, a Star television morning live discussion had on Mondays 2nd of June 2014 and 15th of September 2014 invited the SAUT Human Rights Centre to discuss topics named laws governing abortion and the right to legal aid service in Tanzania respectively. It was Shukuru Paulo and Francis Johnson teaming up for a detailed talk. The host had been Anthony Gerald Chuwa.

This human rights centre had been of great importance and of much help to the people of different cadres and pears from different places within and outside Tanzania and Africa, as it has been providing civic education using multi-dimensional approaches in a more responsible manner. It is in this regard, that *Integrity Watch* one of Tanzania prominent civil societies, sent an invitation so we could participate in a one day conference that had wanted to grasp the efforts of the **youths** in the fight against **corruption** in Tanzania. It was done on Friday 17th October 2014 at *Karimjee Hall* in Dar es Salaam, the Chief Guest was **Dr. Edward G. Hoseah**, the Director General of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) with other main speakers including **Humphrey Polepole** one of the 30 members who had been appointed by the State House in the year 2012/2014 to form the Constitutional Amendment Commission after having been collected opinions from the entire public. He was *inter alia* appointed to represent the civil societies in the country.

The above invitation was followed by another invitation from Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS), a Germany civil society in collaboration with Tanzania Civic Education Teachers’ Association (CETA) for an *academic symposium* on sustainable use of natural resources; the case of gold mines in the lake zone. We were profoundly honored to be the host of this valuable event.

We had delegates from academic institutions of different levels as from secondary schools to those of higher learning such as the College of Business Education (CBE), Tanzania Institute of Accountancy (TIA) and the Open University of Tanzania (OUT).

Rev. Dr. Aidan Msafiri presented the paper on the very same topic, where as Bituro P.Kazeri (Mr), Jimmy Luhende (Mr) and Shukuru Paulo (Mr) were discussant number one, two and the coordinator respectively.

Mr. Bituro serves at (that moments) as Information Officer at Tanzania Sociological Association and Mr. Luhende as Executive Director of the Action for Democracy and Local Governance (ADLG) based in Mwanza both. Another notable guest to this event is Francis Johnson (Mr), the

Shukuru Paulo: Information Coordinator cum Human Rights Defender/Civic Education Activist; HRC-SAUT. Mobile: 0754260845. E-mail:shukurupaulo@yahoo.com

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Secretary General of the Justice and Development Watch (JUDEWA) the civil society which provides legal aid services, spread civic education and monitors whether or not, the equally distribution and use of available resources in the country.

On Monday 17th of November 2014 the Human Rights Centre had an opportunity on Star television to address the fairness or not, of the laws governing gender relationship in the country. It was one and half hour airtime with Anthony Chuwa hosting the session in form of interview and Shukuru Paulo being the interviewee for the Human Rights Centre. The main parts of the discussions was on the laws governing Female Genital Mutilation, Abortion, Power to search a suspect and how to go about it while observing the respect for human dignity.

The St. Augustine University of Tanzania had on Wednesday 19th of November 2014 the community day where each and every department/centre/office has to demonstrate in the exhibitions of what is often done in daily basis to help the University attain its mission, objectives and its long run focus. The Human Rights Centre was of the offices available on the grounds within the University to display its activities to the publics, and people were given legal aid services, publications of different nature and contents, sound recorded from radio and television human rights media programs, to name just a few.

It is also important to put on record special visitations as may have been made by different individuals or group of people who find it wise to come and share what they would want the office to avail. On *Wednesday 05th of November 2014*, a group of students from **Loreto Girls Secondary School** of Mwanza town paid a special visit to learn in detail about the study of human rights. The project was part of their academic progressive report, and for this reason the office had no objection to offer its services to this upcoming generation.

On *Thursday 08th of January 2015* a team of United Nations Officials in Tanzania, Media Professionals and Bloggers paid a visit to the Human Rights Centre for they needed to know more of the official business done in daily basis; this would include the history, achievements, the challenges and many other human rights related concerns. The leader of the team was Dr Chitra Massey, the Senior Human Rights Advisor of the **United Nations in Dar es Salaam**, others were Abubakar Karsan, Executive Director of the Union of Tanzania Press Clubs, Emanuel Dotto Bulendu, Director of Radio SAUT FM cum DW correspondent, Hoyce Temu, former Miss Tanzania cum television hostess of the famous program "*Mimi na Tanzania*" and five more others. We have had a related visitation on *Monday 18th of June 2012* by a team of seven, to name a few are Gretchen Bellamy, Phillip Clarke, and Devotha Boniphace from the **University of Miami-School of Law** {Miami, Florida-U.S.A}. We had a discussion on how to influence people to embrace the habit of "*will writing*" to curb problems emerging out of probate and administration of estate.

The Centre maintains its efforts on advocacy to constantly impart the knowledge to the people. It had been able to make at least two live television discussion in each month between January and August 2015 on several topics of civic nature as this said year was of the general elections in Tanzania hence the need to raise more awareness using different media outlets. The office also had been asked for recorded broadcasting airtime by several Hosts/Hostesses of different media

Shukuru Paulo: Information Coordinator cum Human Rights Defender/Civic Education Activist; HRC-SAUT. Mobile: 0754260845. E-mail:shukurupaulo@yahoo.com

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say Afya Radio, City Fm, RFA, Radio SAUT, SAU'TV etc. We have utilized this opportunity to ask people appear in mass to listen, and ask questions to the contestants of all levels and parties as they would be presenting their manifesto to influencing the people to be voted. The observance of the *rule of law* starts with the kind of the leaders in power then the rest will follow. Ignoring the requirements of the rule of law has been of the major causes of the massive violations of human rights in many regimes in some parts of Africa.

The Centre is aware of the power of the media and how it helps to realize the exercise of the freedom of expression, that's the reasons why the trainings it offers also has to target the *Journalists* to remind them handle the media in accordance with professional requirements and ethics. Any sense of media biasness would bring the country in trouble to causing massive human rights abuse. Just like individuals, institutions are also duty bound to human rights protection.

The Centre's activities have attracted unnamed number of visitors and clients though a few of them may appear on our records. On Friday 26th of June 2015, a group of ten Ordinary Level students namely Khadija Mohamed, Elizabeth John, Dotto Mathayo, Jenipha Paul, Jane Yohana Emmanuel Hussein, Frank Ngesso, Romen Kamgisha, Erick Samson and Johnson Emmanuel all from **Mirongo Secondary School** of Mwanza town paid a special visit to learn in detail on the Constitution and its supremacy. The project was part of their academic studies as instructed by National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA), and for this reason the office had no objection to offer its services to this upcoming generation. All these go together with the legal aid services available at the Centre. "*While we live, we serve*".

Doors are open to every person in need of the services offered at the Human Rights Centre. It is a pleasure that people and officials decide to make the best use of their time by paying visitation and their desires be fulfilled. Don't forget to keep the Africa hope alive.

My message: *Activism is a tireless process that needs responsible citizens and effective States to make the world a better place to stay. God with us always! Long live Tanzania.* [Shukuru Paulo]