

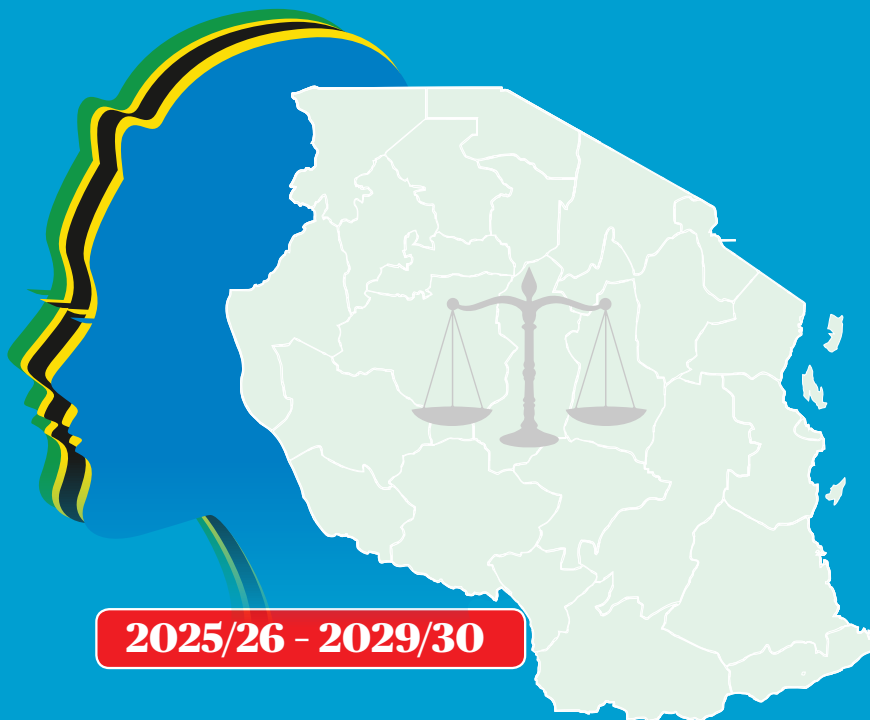


THE UNITED
REPUBLIC OF
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MINISTRY OF
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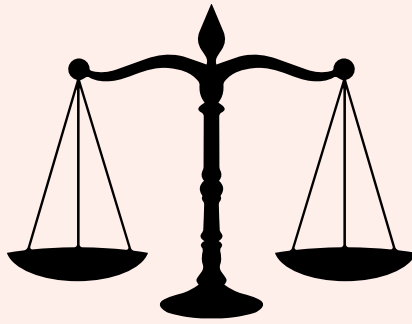
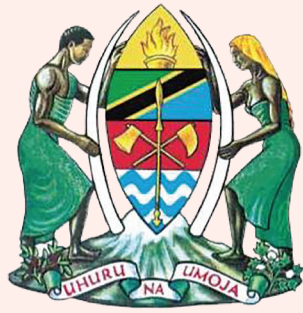


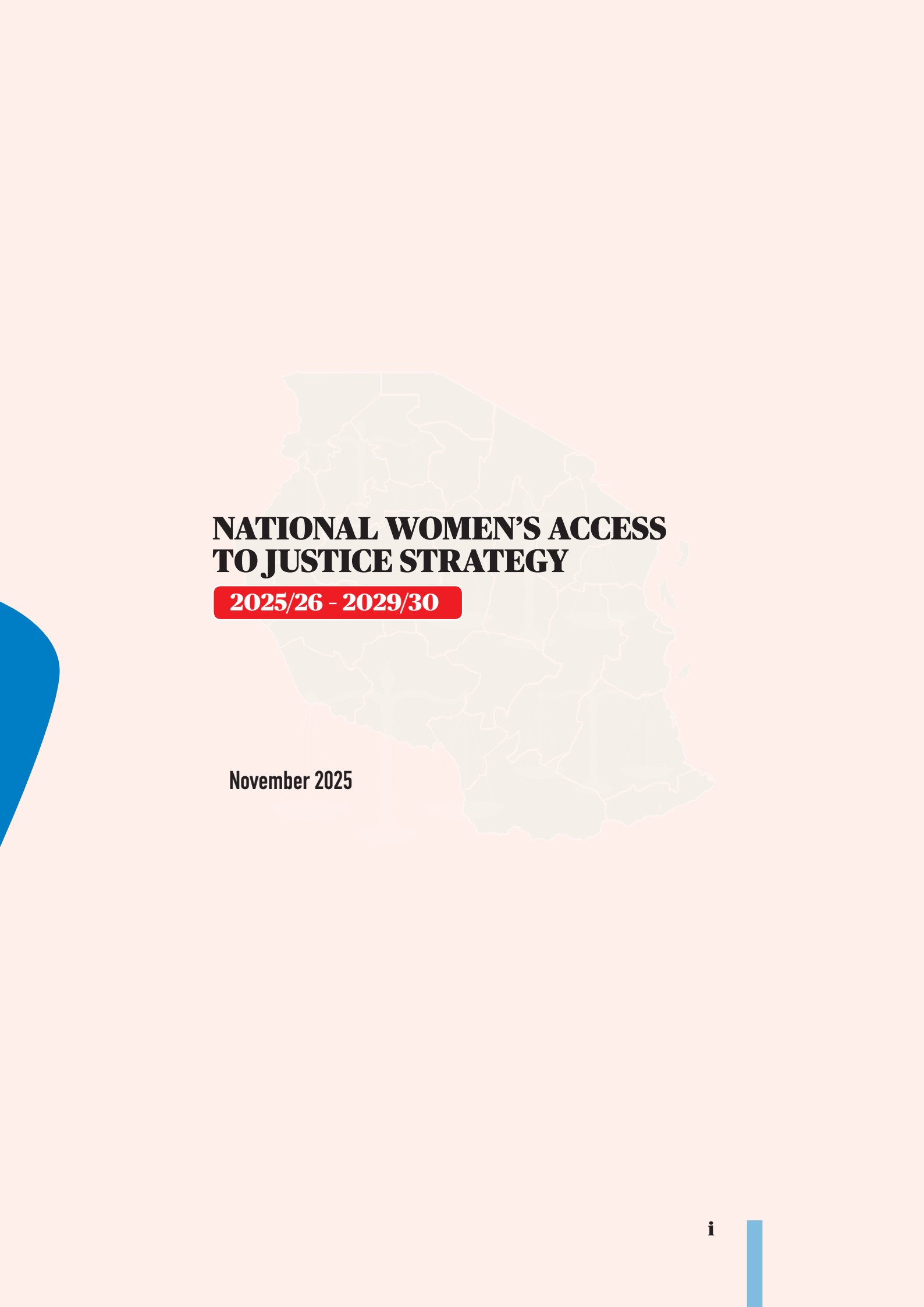
NATIONAL WOMEN'S ACCESS TO JUSTICE STRATEGY



2025/26 - 2029/30

November 2025





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Abbreviations

AU	African Union
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEDAW	The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHRAAG	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
DPs	Development Partners
EAC	East African Community
ECD	Early Child Development
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ILO	International Labour Organization
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LSF	Legal Services Facility
MSLAC	Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign
MCDGWSG	Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups
MDAs	Ministries, Agencies, and Departments
MELR	Monitoring, Evaluation Learning and Reporting
MoCLA	Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs
NFIF	National Financial Inclusion Framework
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NWJF	National Women Justice Forum
NPA-VAWC	National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
SADC	The Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
SWOC	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges
TANLAP	Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers
TAWLA	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
TLS	Tanganyika Law Society
TPF	Tanzania Police Force
TPS	Tanzania Prison Service
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
WEEF	Women's Economic Empowerment Forum
WGDP	Women and Gender Development Policy
WilDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
WJF	Women Justice Forum

Statement of the Minister

In recent years, the global drive to advance equality in access to justice has gained unprecedented momentum, reflecting a deepening appreciation of the inherent rights, worth, and dignity of every individual. Anchored within this global shift, the Women's Access to Justice Strategy has been formulated to champion these principles at the national level. Led by the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MoCLA), the Strategy aims to enhance justice pathways for women and girls throughout Tanzania. It represents a joint undertaking between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and a broad network of non-state actors.

Tanzania is at a critical juncture in advancing gender-responsive justice. Although significant strides have been made to promote justice for all citizens, women continue to face persistent barriers that limit their full and equal participation. These challenges stem from a complex interplay of legal, institutional, and socio-cultural constraints. Accordingly, this Strategy offers a comprehensive framework for addressing these impediments and establishing an inclusive, gender-sensitive justice system grounded in fairness, equality, and respect for human rights.

The development of this Strategy underscores the power of collaboration and shared vision. The Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs has provided strategic leadership, working closely with government bodies, civil society organizations, development partners, and community stakeholders. This collective approach highlights the necessity of unified action in resolving multifaceted justice challenges and affirms our common commitment to building a just and equitable society for all Tanzanians.

The contributions of key stakeholders have been integral to shaping this Strategy. Their engagement has brought essential resources, international perspectives, and technical expertise, ensuring that the Strategy is robust, credible, and aligned with national development priorities, global standards, and best practices.

At its core, the Women's Access to Justice Strategy presents a transformative pathway for dismantling



systemic barriers and advancing equitable justice for women across the country. It adopts a holistic approach—strengthening legal institutions, improving legal representation, increasing public awareness, and enhancing the responsiveness of justice systems to the unique needs and experiences of women. It serves as a strategic roadmap for promoting equality, empowering women, and reinforcing the rule of law.

Realizing the vision of this Strategy will require sustained commitment and coordinated action among all key actors—government institutions, civil society, development partners, and communities. Their continued engagement is vital to ensuring meaningful and lasting progress in expanding women's access to justice.

Through this Strategy, we aspire to a future in which every woman in Tanzania can pursue and obtain justice with confidence, and where gender equality is not merely an aspiration but a lived reality. This document marks a significant milestone in that journey, laying a firm foundation for ongoing progress through collaboration and shared determination.

Finally, sincere appreciation is extended to all who contributed to the development of this Strategy. Your dedication and partnership have been invaluable. Together, we move forward toward a more just, inclusive, and equitable Tanzania—one in which every woman fully enjoys her right to justice.

Hon. Dr. Juma Zuberi Homera (MP)
MINISTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
AND LEGAL AFFAIRS



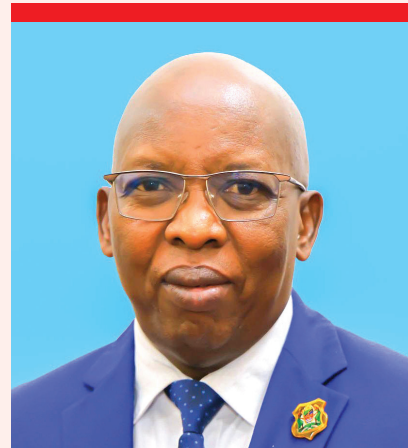
Introductory Message from the Permanent Secretary

It is with profound gratitude and a deep sense of duty that I present the National Women's Access to Justice Strategy—a groundbreaking initiative led by the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MoCLA). This Strategy represents a bold step forward in advancing our national vision of gender equality, human dignity, and justice for all women in Tanzania.

This Strategy stands as a milestone in our collective efforts to address the unique and persistent barriers that women encounter within the justice system—ranging from discrimination and limited access to legal information and services, to gender-based violence and other systemic challenges. By promoting dialogue, strengthening advocacy, and enhancing collaboration among government institutions, civil society, legal professionals, and community actors, this Strategy seeks to bring meaningful, measurable, and lasting improvements to the lives of women across the country.

At its foundation, this Strategy reaffirms our unwavering commitment to safeguarding women's rights and ensuring that their voices are heard, respected, and protected within the justice sector. Through targeted interventions—including legal awareness programs, capacity-building for justice actors, and advocacy for gender-responsive laws and policies—we aim to create a justice environment in which every woman can access her rights freely, fairly, and without discrimination.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to our Development Partners, Government Ministries, the Judiciary of Tanzania, Justice Actors, the Public



Bar Association, Universities and Higher Learning Institutions, Legal Aid Providers, Civil Society Organizations, Paralegal Networks, the Legal Aid Network, and all other justice stakeholders. Your steadfast support, expertise, and collaboration have been vital in shaping this Strategy and ensuring its successful implementation.

As we advance together on this transformative journey toward equality and justice, I call upon all stakeholders to remain united in this noble mission. Let us continue to build a Tanzania where every woman's rights are upheld, justice is accessible to all, and gender equality is not merely an aspiration—but a lived and enduring reality.

Thank you for your continued dedication and commitment to this vital cause.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eliakim Chacha Maswi'.

Eliakim Chacha Maswi
PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF CONSTITUTIONAL
AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

Executive Summary

The National Women's Access to Justice Strategy is a 5-year framework which lays out interventions to be implemented to contribute to achieving fair, timely, transparent and high-quality access to justice for women and girls in Tanzania.

Access to justice is a fundamental right of all individuals in all parts of the world. Throughout the world, there is growing recognition that access to justice is a foundation to economic and social development. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) maintains that "inability to resolve legal problems diminishes access to economic opportunities of the individuals, reinforces the poverty trap, and undermines human potential and inclusive growth". According to OECD, marginalized groups often face greater problems in access to justice, and this constrains efforts to achieve inclusive development.

In cognizance of the importance of an inclusive justice system, the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 protects all people and vulnerable groups, including the rights of women and girls. Through the Constitution, a number of laws have been enacted which protect and safeguard the rights of women and girls to fair and timely justice. While access to justice is a constitutional right to all, in practice, women and girls are often denied such rights for a number of reasons. In most cases women are not aware of their rights and procedures to access in case of the violations. This has contributed to most women and girls to be denied their rights hence find themselves in vulnerability state. In some areas, the justice institutions are not friendly accessible due to limited number of justice institutions at local level; the geographical distance; the language barriers; existence of bad practices and cultural

believes; unfamiliarity with laws and complicated procedures in the legal system, inaccessibility of legal services and costs involved in filing and proceedings of the cases.

This 5-year National Women's Access to Justice Strategy has been prepared to ensure that the above challenges are addressed. The Vision is an Inclusive Tanzanian society, where men and girls fairly and timely access justice. The Mission is to promote a justice system that is fair, inclusive and responsive to the unique needs and circumstances of women and girls through legal education, capacity strengthening of justice institutions and improvements of the legal framework.

In order to achieve the vision and mission above, four objectives have been prioritized for implementation as summarized below;

Summary of Key Interventions under each Objective

Objective 1: Women and girls are empowered to understand and defend their legal rights.

Main Interventions

- i. Awareness raising and provision of legal education to women and girls with the view to equip them with legal knowledge on their rights and procedure to claim in case of violations;
- ii. To raise Community awareness on the rights of women and girls;
- iii. Facilitate the provision of legal aid services to women and girls to ensure fair legal representation and protection of their rights;
- iv. Development and dissemination of EIC materials for the promotion of access to justice for women and girls; and
- v. Enhance women and girls to participate in and benefit from managing, conserving, and utilizing natural wealth and resources.



Executive Summary

Objective 2: The capacity of justice institutions and legal aid actors to deliver timely, effective, and survivor-centered justice for women and girls enhanced.

Main Interventions

- i. Capacity building to justice actors and key legal stakeholders on gender equality and women's and girls' rights across all dimensions of justice;
- ii. Strengthen the use of ICT to legal aid providers and stakeholders to enhance effective services delivery;
- iii. Capacity building to Legal Aid providers, Local Government, traditional and religious leaders on gender responsive skills and knowledge for timely, effective, balance and fair legal service provision to women and girls;
- iv. Leverage use of ICT and digital technology in delivering timely, fair and transparent justice to women and girls in the country;
- v. To advocate for the justice actors and other key stakeholders in newly constructed building to consider for special needs of women and girls during justice delivery process, including lactation rooms, provision of menstrual hygiene, ramps, etc. and attorneys to deal with cases of gender sensitive nature for women and girls;
- vi. Facilitate the establishment of the Legal Aid Fund to ensure sustainability of legal aid service provision to all vulnerable groups; and
- vii. Facilitate the rolling out of legal aid service provision in detention facilities, justice actors and other legal aid stakeholders.

Objective 3: The legal framework on women's and girls access to justice strengthened.

Main Interventions

- i. Conduct study on the existing legal

framework to identify gaps that hinder the rights of women and girls;

- ii. To facilitate enactment or amendments of Laws, regulations, Rules, Guidelines, SoP's and other legal instruments relevant to protection of women and girls' rights;
- iii. Formulate and implement policies framework to enhance women access to justice;
- iv. Facilitate ratification and domestication of regional and international legal instruments that supporting women's access to justice; and
- v. Prepare and submit national reports on implementation of regional and international instruments to the Human Rights Bodies on women and girls' rights.

Objective 4: Women's and girls' access to justice initiatives coordinated, monitored and evaluated.

Main interventions

- i. Fostering reflection among stakeholders on progress, challenges and lessons learnt from the implementation of the Strategy;
- ii. Coordinating mobilization of resources for implementation of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy;
- iii. Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy;
- iv. Promoting research and analysis of different aspects of access to justice for women and girls in the country; and
- v. Convene regular coordination and monitoring meetings of the WJF.

MoCLA will serve as the primary coordinator for the Strategy implementation. Its responsibilities will involve planning, monitoring, and preparing

Executive Summary

progress reports on the Strategy implementation. To effectively fulfil this coordination role MoCLA has facilitated the establishment of the National Women Justice Forum (NWJF) which serve as the lead of the Secretariat for the Strategy's implementation. Throughout this process, MoCLA will work in close collaboration with its key stakeholders as described in the Terms of Reference of the National Women Justice Forum (NWJF).

A total of **TZS 102,120,000,000** is estimated to fund the Strategy for 5 years (2025/26 – 2029/30).

Funds will be mobilized from various sources, including the Government, Private Sector, CSOs, Development Partners and Individual Contributors.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Reporting (MELR) will be central for the implementation of the Strategy. It will constitute 1) Performance Monitoring, 2) Results Monitoring; Evaluations and Reporting of Progress. There will be a dedicated results framework with Key Performance Indicators to achieve intended milestone.





Chapter One

Background



1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents background information of women's access to justice in Tanzania and the rationale for developing the Women's Access to Justice Strategy.

1.2 Background

Access to justice is the ability of people to seek and obtain a remedy through formal or informal institutions of justice, in conformity with human rights standards (UNDP 2005). Access to justice encompasses protection of fundamental human rights and provision of justice services to everyone without discrimination of any kind, including gender. It mandates the state to ensure that there are accessible, high quality justice services, and accountability of justice service providers. Also, it requires the state to ensure that its citizens are knowledgeable of their rights and able to claim and defend those rights through the available justice systems.

Across the world, there is a growing recognition that access to justice is the foundation for economic and social development. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) maintains that inability to resolve legal problems diminishes access to economic opportunities of the individuals, reinforces the poverty trap and, undermines human potential and inclusive growth. According to OECD, marginalized groups and especially rural women often face greater problems in access to justice and this constrains efforts to achieve inclusive development. According to World Justice Project (2019), approximately two-third of the global population (5.1 billion people) had no access to justice. This rate is even lower for women in Tanzania. For example, the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) reported that women continue to be significantly fewer compared to male clients, with the percentages being 35% women and 65% men who have accessed justice in 2023.

Available reports show that, the experiences of women in accessing justice differ from that of men. This gender disparity in access to justice impacts the speed and quality of justice women receive. The key factors that contribute to gender disparities in access to justice include poverty, limited awareness of the constitutional rights of both men and women, and power imbalances within families and communities. Therefore, in order to promote access to fair and timely justice, deliberate efforts are needed towards safeguarding the rights of women and girls, including addressing power imbalance between men and women in the society. The Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Index shows that countries with a higher score of women's access to justice are peaceful, inclusive, prosperous and better prepared to adapt to climate change than those which are not.

In cognizance of the importance of inclusive justice systems, the African Union has adopted various legal instruments that enhance access to justice for women and girls. These include, among others, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights of 1981 (Banjul Charter), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of 1990 and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol) of 2003. In Tanzania, the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania protects all people and vulnerable groups, including women and girls.

In the bid to fulfil the constitution's requirements in respect to protecting human rights, the URT has enacted a number of laws which protect and safeguard the rights of women and girls to all dimensions of the justice (economic, social, political, legal and environmental). Such legislations include: the Land Act, Cap. 113, the Law of Marriage Act, Cap. 29, the Legal Aid Act, Cap. 21, Village Land Act of Cap 114, the Law of the Child Cap 13, the Education Act, Cap. 353, the and Penal Code Cap 16. Apart from these laws, Tanzania has made progress in putting up necessary resources and capacities to improve the justice system. The number of judges and magistrates has been increased to reduce backlog of cases in courts of law. For example, cases heard by a single panel of Appeal Judges have decreased from 1,207 in 2021 to 598 cases in 2024 (equivalent to a decrease of 50.5 percent). The



infrastructure in justice institutions has been improved including the use of ICT to simplify and speed up the proceedings such as e-filing and virtual court sessions.

1.3 Rationale

Despite progress in expanding access to justice in Tanzania, women and girls continue to face significant procedural and substantive barriers that limit their ability to claim their rights. Evidence shows that only 20–25% of women prefer formal systems such as courts or police when a conflict arises, with the majority turning to informal or family-based mechanisms (OECD-SIGI, 2021)¹. This pattern is closely linked to the types of cases women frequently encounter—gender-based violence (GBV), matrimonial disputes, maintenance, custody, inheritance and land conflicts—all of which are consistently reflected in the caseloads of legal aid providers (LSF, 2019; WLAC, 2021)².

Demand for justice services among women continues to rise. National GBV studies show that approximately 40% of women aged 15–49 have experienced physical or sexual violence, creating a high need for timely legal protection and redress (TDHS/GBV Study, 2022). Legal aid records further demonstrate that women constitute the majority of clients, indicating a heavy reliance on NGO and paralegal systems for dispute resolution (LSF, 2019; WLAC, 2021)³.

However, the capacity of the formal justice system has not kept pace with this demand. Shortages of courts and judicial officers—especially in rural areas—lead to delays, long distances to court, high costs, and prolonged backlogs, discouraging many women, particularly those with low literacy, from pursuing formal justice (World Bank, 2022; BTI, 2024)⁴. Studies show that women often opt for informal or alternative dispute resolution mechanisms because these are perceived as more accessible, faster and less costly than formal courts (Mbogo, 2025; Dancer, 2018)⁵.

Government and independent assessments acknowledge these gaps. The NPA-VAWC II (2024/25–2028/29) highlights persistent barriers limiting women's access to justice and commits to strengthening legal aid systems, community awareness, and institutional capacity (URT, 2024)⁶. Similarly, national human-rights monitoring reports consistently note challenges in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of women's rights violations (LHRC, 2024)⁷.

Overall, the evidence demonstrates a clear imbalance between the growing demand for women's justice services and the current capacity of the justice system. This necessitates strategic, coordinated interventions to expand legal empowerment, strengthen legal aid, improve institutional responsiveness, and ensure that women and girls fully enjoy their right to justice.

The Government also, recognizes that traditional values, social norms, and persistent gender stereotypes continue to hinder women's and girls' access to justice through formal institutions. According to the 2022 Population and Housing Census, women constitute approximately 31.7 million people—51 percent of the national population—yet they remain underrepresented and underserved within the justice system. Recent data show that women account for only about 36 to 38 percent of judges and around 20 percent of police officers, limiting gender balance among key justice actors. Moreover, findings from the 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) indicate that only

1 OECD. (2021). *Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) – Tanzania Country Report*.

2 Legal Services Facility (LSF). (2019). Mid-Term Evaluation of the LSF Programme on Access to Justice (2016–2021); Women Legal Aid Centre (WLAC). (2021). Annual Report 2021.

3 Legal Services Facility (LSF). (2019). Mid-Term Evaluation of the LSF Programme on Access to Justice (2016–2021)

4 World Bank. (2022). Tanzania Gender-Based Violence Assessment.

5 Mbogo, J. Y. (2025). Assessment of Women's Access to Justice for Gender-Based Violence through Alternative Dispute Resolution in Tanzania. The Open University of Tanzania.; Dancer, H. (2018). Paralegals as leaders in women's legal empowerment in Tanzania. *Feminist Legal Studies*.

6 United Republic of Tanzania (URT). (2024). National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC II), 2024/25–2028/29.

7 Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC). (2024). Tanzania Human Rights Report 2024.

54 percent of women who experienced physical or sexual violence sought any form of help, and an even smaller proportion pursued formal legal action. These statistics underscore persistent structural and cultural barriers that restrict women's ability to claim their rights, emphasizing the need for gender-responsive reforms and coordinated interventions to improve women's access to justice in Tanzania.

To address this disparity, the government is committed to eliminating barriers that limit women's and girls' access to legal remedies. This includes addressing gender norms, discriminatory practices, and financial constraints that disproportionately affect women and perpetuate inequality. By embedding these priorities into national strategies, the government aims to promote inclusive justice systems that ensure equitable legal access and uphold the rights of all citizens, regardless of gender.

The first 5-year Women's Access to Justice Strategy (2025/26 – 2029/30) has been prepared to ensure that the challenges above are addressed. The long-term goal is to contribute to achieving a fair, effective, affordable, transparent and timely justice system for women and girls.

1.4 Layout of the Strategy Document

This document is presented in six chapters illustrated in the bullets below:

- Chapter One:** Background to Women's Access to Justice Strategy, highlighting a brief contextual background and its rationale.
- Chapter Two:** Presents detailed situational analysis of access to justice for women in Tanzania. It describes achievements, challenges and lessons in five dimensions of justice (legal, economic, political, social, and environmental).
- Chapter Three:** Presents Vision, Mission, Goal and Objectives of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy. It is the core chapter which provides a clear outline of objectives planned in the next 5 years, interventions to implement to achieve the objectives, targets and changes expected and indicators to measure them. A Results Framework is presented at the annex as part of this Chapter.
- Chapter Four:** Is about the institutional arrangement for the Strategy's implementation, identifying roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders during the Strategy's implementation process.
- Chapter Five:** This Chapter is on Financing Mechanisms for the Strategy, identifying resource needs and their sources.
- Chapter Six:** Outlines Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting mechanisms which will be employed throughout five years of the Strategy implementation.
- Annex 1:** Results Framework for the Strategy.





Chapter Two

Situational Analysis



2.1 Overview

Tanzania recognizes that women's access to justice is important to facilitate socio-economic and political development of the country. To facilitate equal and timely justice for women, Tanzania has ratified international instruments including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1986. Also, Tanzania acceded to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995.

At regional level, Tanzania has subscribed to regional instruments on women such as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, and the Maputo Protocol of 2003, which Tanzania acceded to in 2006 to ensure full protection of women rights. Likewise, Tanzania has adopted several gender related instruments including the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development of 1997, and the Addendum to the 1997 Declaration on Gender and Development by SADC Head of States or Heads of Governments of 1998.

Domestically, Articles 12 and 13 of the Constitution⁸ explicitly guarantee the right of all citizens including women, to be free from all forms of discrimination to enhance and support their full participation in social, economic and political spheres. Article 26(2) of the Constitution contains the right to take legal action for rights enforcement and Article 107A (2) (a) further provides that justice shall be done to all persons irrespective of their social status.

In addition, Tanzania has adopted policies that foster gender equality in social, culture, economic and political spheres. These policies include, among others, the National Employment Policy (2007), the National Employment Creation Program, and the Youth Employment Action Plan. The Government has also developed the second generation National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC II 2024/2025-2028/2029), which contains a thematic area 5 focused on *A comprehensive legal framework, capacity building and strengthening a multistakeholder approach backed by the legal framework; in addition to ensuring that the Tanzanian society understands and implements improved laws to protect and respond to violence against women and children.*

The Plan provides a framework of actions to be undertaken by stakeholders, including the Government, development partners, NGOs, civil societies, and local communities, to prevent and eradicate violence against women and children in the country, and is the basis for this women's access to justice strategy.

2.1.1 Areas of Access to Justice

The strategy organizes justice into five thematic areas as follows:

- i. **Legal Justice** – Focuses on access to legal aid, judicial services, dispute resolution, legal literacy, and gender-responsive justice systems;
- ii. **Economic Justice** – Focuses on women's access to resources, financial services, land rights, income-generating opportunities, and protection from economic exploitation;
- iii. **Political Justice** – Focuses on women's representation, participation in governance, leadership, and protection from political violence and discrimination;
- iv. **Environmental Justice** – Focuses on women's rights in land and natural resources, protection from environmental hazards, climate change adaptation, and access to sustainable energy and clean water; and
- v. **Social Justice** – Focuses on access to education, health, social services, and basic infrastructure, ensuring women and girls can fully participate in society.

8 The Constitution of The United Republic of Tanzania, 1977



2.2 Achievements and Challenges

This subsection presents achievements and challenges in five areas of justice, which include legal, economic, political, social and environmental justice.

2.2.1 Legal Justice

Tanzania has made notable strides in improving its legal systems. It has diversified court services by bringing judicial services closer to the people, adopted electronic filing of cases which has reduced costs by eliminating the necessity to visit court premises for that purpose, and instituting online publication of cases, resulting in an increase in the court decisions published from 3% in 2021 to 54% in 2024.

In support of this, the other change made include strengthening accessibility of forums: bring justice closer to women including the implementation of Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign (MSLAC), mobile courts, ADR, community legal aid centers, increase number of Paralegals to overcome distance and cost barriers. These initiatives have increased legal awareness continued legal literacy campaigns targeting women in rural/remote areas, ensure women understand rights in areas such as inheritance, marriage and GBV.

Another initiative is the building the capacity of justice actors has been enhanced by ensured training on gender-responsive practices, so they understand women's specific needs and cultural contexts.

Due to improvements in the judicial system, Tanzania managed to reduce case backlogs from 11% in 2021 to 3% in 2024. The government also introduced virtual court hearings and mobile courts which have made it easier for litigants to undertake court processes remotely. Through virtual and video teleconference, the courts have been able to reach places with no physical court premises, and this has improved access to justice for women and girls by removing barriers due to distance to physical courts.

In 2017, Tanzania enacted the Legal Aid Act⁹ to regulate and coordinate the provision of legal aid services to indigent persons, including women and girls. Building on this law, various initiatives that aim to promote access to legal aid for indigent persons have been implemented in the country. An example of such initiatives is the Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign which aims to improve access to justice for all citizens. The campaign provides legal aid services, education and human rights awareness. Through the Mama Samia legal aid campaign, **3,671,130 people (Men 1,773,603 and Women 1,897,527) from 26** regions of Mainland Tanzania received legal aid from April, 2023 to June, 2025 (mslac.or.tz). In the same period, MoCLA registered **2,207** Paralegals and **383** Legal Aid service Providers across the country to support legal aid needs of indigent persons, including women and girls.

Although progress above is notable, the effective access to justice for women and girls in Tanzania continues to be constrained by the 1) discriminatory traditions, norms and cultural practices and rules that undermine women rights to all dimensions of justice; 2) limited capacity of the existing institutions and actors in the justice systems to provide fair and timely services; 3) conflicting policies and laws in the legal framework of the country and; 4) public ignorance of the existing laws and legal processes needed for protection of the rights and entitlements. Furthermore, gender stereotypes and sextortion in the justice system remain to be among the stumbling blocks for women and girls to access fair and timely justice in the country.

9 The Legal Aid Act, Chapter 21

2.2.2 Economic Justice

Tanzania has made significant progress in promoting economic justice for women and girls through various legal, policy, and financial reforms.

The amendment of the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) Finances Act, Cap. 290 requires all LGAs to allocate 10% of their internal revenues as income-generating loans for women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Between 2015/16 and 2021/22, a total of 996,087 women benefited from these loans across the country (PO-RALG Implementation Report, 2021/22).

In the land and property sector, key legal frameworks such as the Land Act¹⁰ and the Law of Marriage Act¹¹ safeguard women's economic rights. Section 59 of the Law of Marriage Act, requires the consent of both spouses before mortgaging or selling matrimonial property, protecting women from economic abuse. The Land Act¹², recognizes land ownership for all, including women and girls. In 2024, a total of **92,984** Customary Certificates of Right of Occupancy (CCROs) were issued—**27,895** to women and **65,089** to men—while **29,509** women and **68,857** men received formal land titles (Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Developments 2023/24).

The financial sector has introduced several measures to expand access to affordable credit for women. The Bank of Tanzania reduced interest rates for commercial banks to stimulate lending, while the growing presence of microfinance institutions (VICOPA, SACCOs, etc.) has improved access to loans. To enhance collective empowerment, Women Economic Empowerment Forums (WEEF) have been established in all 26 regions, totaling about 3,391 platforms nationwide, enabling women to share experiences, opportunities, and challenges (MCDGWSG, 2024).

Further, several financial institutions have launched tailored products for women, including Fanikisha (Azania Bank), Tabasamu (TCB), Malkia and Imbeju (CRDB Bank), Johari (NBC Bank), Inuka na Vifaa vya Nyuki Fund, Khalifa Fund, and Jasiri Bond (NMB Bank). Collectively, over TZS 1.4 trillion has been disbursed to women entrepreneurs. In 2024/25, the Government launched the Third National Financial Inclusion Framework (NFIF3: 2024/25–2028/29) to enhance access to affordable, quality financial services, aiming for 95% usage of formal financial services among adults.

Tanzania has also strengthened women's participation in resource-based economic activities through local content laws, social responsibility programs, and economic empowerment funds. Reforms in natural resource governance have promoted transparency, accountability, and equitable benefit-sharing, creating a stronger foundation for women's inclusion in resource economies.

However, challenges persist. Many women still lack adequate awareness of economic rights, entrepreneurial and financial management skills, and access to gender-disaggregated data remains limited. The LGA's loan funds are insufficient to meet the growing demand, and budget constraints hinder the effective implementation of empowerment programs. Moreover, women's representation in natural resource decision-making, access to finance for high-value enterprises, and gender-responsive enforcement of local content laws remain inadequate.

Addressing these barriers is essential to ensure that women and girls in Tanzania not only access but also benefit equitably from economic opportunities and justice systems.

10 Cap 113 RE 2023

11 Cap 29 RE 2023

12 Cap. 113 RE 2023



2.2.3 Political Justice

Tanzania has made progress in women representation in its political and governance systems. The country got its first female President in March 2021 and the third woman Speaker of the Parliament in February 2022. As to 30 June, 2025, women representation in the Parliament of Tanzania stands at 38%, which is 148 women out of 393 total MPs in the country. Also, the number of women Ministers increased from 5 in 2021 to 9 in 2023, a significant increase of 4 Ministers out of 26 in just 2 years. In the same period (2021-2023), the number of female Directors in Local Government Authorities increased from 41 in 2021 to 52 in 2023 out of 184 LGAs, an increase of 11 female Directors (President's Office – Public Service Management, 2023).

The above progress is a result of deliberate efforts undertaken by the government to promote representation of women in the country's political and governance systems. The government reviewed the election laws to address GBV during elections to create an inclusive political environment. In 2024, the government amended three legislations as follows; The Independent National Electoral Commission Act¹³, the Political Parties Affairs Laws (Amendment) Act¹⁴ and the Presidential, Parliamentary and Councilors' Election Act¹⁵. Among others, the amendment of the Political Parties Act¹⁶ was meant to require political parties to have gender policies. Also, the law required political parties to establish gender desks to receive and manage complaints of gender nature from members of the parties and integrate gender issues in the parties' guidelines, policies and procedures. The amendments of the Presidential, Parliamentary and Councilors' Election Act¹⁷ included provisions for political parties to include sex, age, and disability in both the party register for members and election nomination forms. The amendments recognised violence against women in election as an electoral offence.

The challenges that women face in the political representation include low levels of women's participation in various leadership positions. The patriarchal systems which encourage and enable male supremacy and dominance have made it difficult for both women and men to accept women as political leaders. Social construction of gender roles, sextortion and lack of economic power also take away the possibility for women to become leaders in elected offices. Gender prejudices in some communities in Tanzania confine women to belong at home and in the kitchen only. For instance, pastoral communities such as Maasai & Barbaig/Datoga and Kurya believe that a woman cannot be a community leader.

2.2.4 Environmental Justice

The government of Tanzania has taken steps to address climate change and promote environmental justice. The National Climate Change Strategy (2012) outlines measures to build resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, particularly in agriculture, water, and energy sectors. Tanzania is implementing National Adaptation Programmes of Action which focuses on addressing immediate climate vulnerabilities through community-based interventions. The Land Act¹⁸ and Village Land Act¹⁹ provide for equitable access to land and natural resources, which are vital for women's livelihoods and ensure that women's rights to land are protected. The National Environmental Policy of 2021 also recognizes the importance of mainstreaming gender in the management of the environment and natural resources. The policy emphasizes inclusion of all vulnerable groups, including women and girls in the initiatives directed to environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources.

13 Act No. 2 of 2024

14 Act No. 3 of 2024

15 Act No. 1 of 2024

16 Cap 258 RE 2023

17 Act No. 1 of 2024

18 Cap 113 RE 2023

19 Cap 114 RE 2023

Building on the policies and programs above, Tanzania is making strides to promote use of clean energy for cooking and in businesses. Citizens have been sensitized, and investments in production and distribution of clean energy have been made. By April 2024, **1,228,248** citizens were reported to use clean cooking energy, out of which, 102,000 were poor women in rural areas who benefited from the government's free gas stove program. In business areas, electricity and gas have been connected to the production areas, in small enterprises and factories in different parts of the country. The use of clean energy in production processes contributes to addressing unemployment in the country. A large number of women and girls are employed in these sectors, and are deriving livelihoods from these economic activities. Rural electrification that gathered momentum in recent years is revolutionizing economic opportunities in the rural areas of Tanzania. The data from the Ministry of Energy shows that **11,837** villages, which is 96% of all villages (**12,318**) in the country are connected to electricity. The data indicates further that out of total 14,152,803 households in the country, 37% (5,193,148) are connected to electricity²⁰

While there has been notable progress in expanding energy connectivity across the country, a significant proportion of women and girls continue to rely on traditional, polluting energy sources for cooking. Firewood and charcoal remain the dominant sources of household energy in rural areas. The prolonged use of these fuels exposes women to various health risks, including respiratory and eye diseases, thereby increasing healthcare costs for already disadvantaged rural families. Moreover, the widespread use of firewood and charcoal contributes significantly to environmental degradation. This includes; increased carbon emissions and deforestation, which, in turn, leads to loss of soil cover and heightened soil erosion in many regions.

In addition, it is documented in various reports that long distances and time women and girls use in search for firewood in the bushes exacerbate the risk of gender-based violence against them. Women and girls further waste time they could use in productive activities in search for firewood, which reduces their efforts to improve their economic wellbeing as well as increasing their burden of unpaid care work.

Other challenges of environmental justice for women in Tanzania relate to exposure to harmful and hazardous substances and wastes from mining activities. Both exploration and extraction of minerals in different parts of the country have come with the need to relocate people from their land and livelihood destruction of the communities affected. Despite their active participation in artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) in Tanzania, women remain largely invisible in policy, legal, and institutional frameworks.

Existing mining laws and land regulations often fail to acknowledge or protect the unique challenges women face, leading to exclusion from licensing, decision-making spaces, and resource ownership. The absence of gender-responsive legal provisions perpetuates structural inequalities, making it difficult for women to secure legal recognition as miners or to benefit equitably from mining activities. Additionally, legal gaps in occupational safety standards, grievance redress mechanisms, and access to financial services disproportionately impact women miners, particularly in informal or unregulated sites.

The lack of protection and justice pathways also extends to heightened risks of gender-based violence, exploitation, and health vulnerabilities in mining communities. Women and girls face barriers in accessing justice when they experience violations such as harassment, wage theft, or abuse due to inadequate legal awareness, stigma, and poor institutional responsiveness. To address these challenges, there is a need for deliberate legal reforms that integrate gender analysis in mining regulations, strengthen women's legal empowerment, and enhance access to justice through mobile legal clinics, gender desks, and inclusive dispute resolution systems. Such reforms are not only essential for fulfilling Tanzania's human rights commitments but also for ensuring that the benefits of the mining sector are equitably shared.

20 Electricity Sub Sector Regulatory Performance Report for the Financial Year 2023/2024 REA Reports, 2023-2024.



2.2.5 Social Justice

Social justice in this context is used to describe the access to social services provided by the government, including education and healthcare. The government has been at the forefront to ensure that citizens have direct access to basic social services. To achieve that, it has been investing in a range of programs and projects that intend to bring these services closer to the people. In recognition of the importance of education for example, the government introduced a fee free education policy for primary and secondary schools in 2015. The purpose of this policy was to ensure that every Tanzanian child with the appropriate age attends school. The data available indicates a surge in enrolment rates in public schools due to the fee free education policy. In 2022, the government adopted a school-reentry program for girls who get pregnant before graduation.

The Tanzania Education and Training Policy 2014²¹ play a critical role in addressing issues of access to justice for women by promoting education as a fundamental enabler of gender equality and empowerment. In the education sector, inadequate dormitories force girls to walk long distance to access schools which exposes them to the risk of VAWC. The negative perceptions about girls' participation in STEM subjects, income poverty, unequal distribution of chores at home between girls and boys, child marriage and pregnancy, lack of gender-sensitive infrastructure in schools, and harmful norms and values deprive girls of educational opportunities. The available data shows limited access to sanitary pads interferes with their education. Most girls who don't get these pads skip school days.

The government has focused on improving access to healthcare through programs like the Community Health Fund (CHF) and the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). Furthermore, substantial investment has been put in the health sector of Tanzania. Health centers have been constructed in many administrative wards and dispensaries in the villages. In these health facilities, priority has been placed in ensuring availability of all key medicines and instruments to ensure the delivery of quality health services in the country.

In addition, progress has been made in access to basic water services in both urban and rural Tanzania, which is improving the lives of a million women and girls in the country. While the coverage of health care facilities is growing in Tanzania, inadequate medicines and medical equipment increase healthcare costs for women more than for men. Also, despite the government's efforts to put health facilities in all administrative wards, women still face the distance challenge to the nearest health-centers. The health insurance coverage for all (including women and girls) is low in Tanzania.

Access to quality social services, especially healthcare and education, plays a critical role in enabling women to realize their rights and seek justice when violated. While progress has been made in expanding services across Tanzania, many women, particularly those in rural areas and/or from low-income backgrounds, still face barriers such as cost, distance, stigma, and lack of information. Limited access to sexual and reproductive health services, psychosocial support, and legal literacy programs weakens their ability to report abuse or navigate the justice system. Improving the reach, affordability, and gender-sensitivity of these services is essential for strengthening access to justice and ensuring that no woman is left behind.

2.3 The Need for a Women's Access to Justice Strategy

The situational analysis above indicates that while there is progress, a lot still needs to be done to facilitate access to justice for women and girls in the country. The first 5-year Women's Access to Justice Strategy is therefore developed to provide a roadmap on how to achieve an inclusive justice system in Tanzania. This Strategy prioritizes the promotion of legal justice, ensuring the fair, timely, and transparent legal protection and representation of women and girls within the framework of Tanzanian laws and the justice system. Although legal justice will be the core objective, other dimensions of

justice (economic, social, political and environmental) will be covered as secondary objectives during implementation.

This Women's Access to Justice Strategy for Tanzania is aligned to local, regional and global frameworks of justice. Its implementation will contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5, Agenda 2063: the Africa we want, National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children II, Tanzania's Fourth Five Year Development Plan and, Ruling Party Election Manifesto of 2025.





Chapter Three

Vision, Mission, Goal and Objectives of the Strategy



3.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents the Vision, Mission, Goal and Objectives of the first Five-Year Strategy on Access to Justice for Women in Tanzania. It describes main interventions for each objective, expected results from interventions and indicators to measure them.

3.2 Vision, Mission and Goal

3.2.1 Vision

To be a society, in which women and girls fairly and timely access justice.

3.2.2 Mission

To promote justice system that is fair, inclusive and responsive to the unique needs and circumstances of women and girls through legal education, capacity strengthening of justice institutions and improvements of the legal framework.

3.2.3 Goal

To contribute in creating a transparent, fair and inclusive justice system that meets the needs of women and girls in Tanzania for inclusive and sustainable development.

3.3 Objectives

The Strategy has been guided by 4 key objectives as described below. In each objective, the rationale, main interventions, targets and indicators have been highlighted.

- Objective 1: Women and girls are empowered to understand and defend their legal rights.
- Objective 2: The capacity of justice institutions and legal aid actors to deliver timely, effective, and survivor-centered justice for women and girls enhanced
- Objective 3: The legal framework on women's and girls' access to justice strengthened.
- Objective 4: Women's and girls' access to justice initiatives coordinated, monitored and evaluated.

3.3.1 Women and girls are empowered to understand and defend their legal rights

3.3.1.1 Rationale

Legal empowerment of women and girls is central for creating fair, transparent and inclusive justice systems. Through legal education, women become aware of their rights, including knowledge of the available resources and support systems in the delivery of justice services. While this is crucial, available evidence shows that most Tanzanian women and girls, especially those living in rural areas, fail to claim their rights due to limited knowledge and capacity. As a result, access to justice is



inadequate for women and girls which derails the overall development efforts in the country. This strategy seeks to address this constraint by implementing interventions to improve the general understanding among women of their rights, and improve their ability to tap into the available resources and support systems in the process of seeking justice.

3.3.1.2 Main Interventions

1. Awareness raising and provision of legal education to women and girls with the view to equip them with legal knowledge on their rights and procedure to claim in case of violations.

Awareness raising activities and legal education for women and girls will be undertaken through various strategies, including public gatherings, media programs, sensitization through women economic groups, school and college gender clubs. Other opportunities for awareness creation on legal issues will be the participation in national and international commemorations and the use of sports, music bonanza and cultural activities to disseminate messages around legal rights of women and girls in all dimensions of justice (economic, social, political, environmental and legal). Women and girls will be educated to understand their rights in these five dimensions of justice and existing laws that protect such rights. A compendium of women and girls' rights to access social services, economic empowerment, political participation, and environmental protection will be developed, simplified and used in the awareness and legal education campaigns. Men will be engaged in all processes of awareness creation on women and girls' rights to ensure their awareness on women's rights as equal to men and to address the harmful social norms that impede women's access to justice.

2. To raise community awareness on the rights of women and girls.

The activity will be implemented through community outreach sessions, awareness campaigns, and dialogues led by local authorities, CSOs, paralegals, and community leaders. These engagements will use public meetings, radio programs, mobile legal aid clinics, and digital platforms to educate communities on women's and girls' rights and available justice services.

This intervention will lead to strengthened community understanding, improved coordination, and reduced harmful norms. On the other hand, women and girls will gain greater awareness and confidence to seek justice, while nationally the initiative will help reduce rights violations, promote social cohesion, and support a more inclusive and equitable justice system.

3. Facilitate the provision of legal aid services to women and girls to ensure fair legal representation and protection.

Legal aid provision will adopt a gender-responsive and multi-faceted approach to ensure fair legal representation and effective protection of women and girls, particularly victims of gender-based violence. The strategy will strengthen community-based legal aid clinics and foster partnerships with civil society organizations, international partners, and bar associations, alongside capacity building for paralegals, lawyers and advocates specializing in gender-sensitive legal issues.

Priority will be given to rural and underserved areas to enhance accessibility. Public awareness campaigns will be implemented to educate women and girls on their legal rights and available justice pathways. Streamlined mechanisms will be established for reporting and addressing cases of discrimination and violence, including coordination

with safehouse facilities and psychosocial support services to guarantee safety and rehabilitation for survivors.

The Government will provide an enabling policy and regulatory framework and ensure effective coordination and oversight of organizations and actors providing legal aid at all levels. This collective effort aims to advance equitable access to justice and strengthen protection mechanisms for women and girls nationwide.

4. Development and dissemination of IEC materials for the promotion of access to justice for women and girls.

An awareness campaign will be implemented to raise public understanding of the rights of women and girls to access fair justice processes. As part of this campaign, a series of targeted messages and Information Education Communication (IEC) materials will be developed and disseminated through various media platforms. These messages will provide information on how and where to access legal aid services and the mechanisms available for reporting legal or social issues.

The campaign will highlight key resources such as the Ministry's Centre for Legal Aid, where individuals can obtain guidance and representation. It will also promote awareness of the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Call Centre operated by the Tanzania Police Force, the C-Sema 116 Hotline managed by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, and the National Directory of Legal Aid Providers, which enables citizens to identify accredited legal aid organizations across the country.

Through these efforts, women and girls will be empowered with knowledge about their legal rights and available support systems, enabling them to seek justice and protection from violations, particularly in cases involving gender-based violence (GBV).

5. Enhance women and girls to participate in and benefit from managing, conserving, and utilizing natural wealth and resources.

Women and girls have vital roles in managing and utilizing natural wealth and resources, especially in agriculture, forestry, and artisanal mining. Their inclusion drives economic growth, promotes gender equality, and ensures sustainable resource management.

Despite their involvement often being informal and under-recognized, Women's participation in Tanzania's natural wealth and resources sector remains significantly low, especially in mining and agriculture, irrespective of their critical contributions. While women make up only about 20% of the workforce in Tanzania's mining industry, land ownership for agricultural activities and participation in decision making in natural wealth have remained a great challenge. Expanding women's participation Addressing these could greatly accelerate the country's economic development and poverty reduction, with potentially a boost of 1.26% to its annual GDP from bridging the gap in Natural Wealth Sectors. Implementation of this strategy will raise the level of Women participating in the Natural Wealth Sectors and ensure their economic growth and National development.

3.3.1.3 Targets and Indicators

Targets

- 15 million women and girls reached with legal education and awareness activities by 2030;
- 80% of 15 million women and girls reached by legal education and awareness activities are knowledgeable of their rights and have easy access to legal protection and representation;



- 35,000 complaints and cases of women rights violations reported to the relevant authorities and institutions for both criminal and civil cases;
- 14,055,892 women and girls benefited from legal aid services in the country;
- 1,000 documented and published success stories about accessed legal aid services for women and girls across Tanzania by 2030;
- 15 awareness Campaigns to promote access to justice for women and girls are conducted;
- 80 media outlets engaged (TV, newspapers, radio, and social media) on promotion of access to justice for women and girls annually;
- 500,000 women and girls with increased knowledge of potential investment and economic opportunities within their respective areas; and
- 100,000 of women and girls employed in natural wealth sector by 2030.

Indicators

- Number of women and girls reached by legal education and awareness activities by 2030;
- Number of women and girls reached by legal education and awareness activities are knowledgeable of their rights to legal protection and representation;
- Number of complaints and cases of women rights violations reported to the relevant authorities and institutions for both criminal and civil cases;
- Number of women and girls who benefited from legal aid services in the country;
- Number of success stories documenting legal aid provided to women and girls produced;
- Number of awareness Campaigns to promote access to justice for women and girls implemented annually;
- Number of media outlets engaged (TV, newspapers, radio, and social media) on promotion of access to justice for women and girls annually;
- Number of women and girls with increased knowledge of potential investment and economic opportunities within their respective areas;
- Number of women and girls employed in natural wealth sector annually.

3.3.2 The capacity of justice institutions and legal aid actors enhanced to deliver timely, effective and survivor-centered justice for women and girls

3.3.2.1 Rationale

The capacity of justice institutions and legal aid actors in the chain of legal aid provision in the country is very crucial for an inclusive justice system. Provision of fair justice requires that these institutions and actors have necessary resources, infrastructure, skills and technology needed for the administration of justice. Fully functioning, transparent and effective institutions and actors enable women and girls to claim and access a range of rights and resources. This contributes to achieving equitable and inclusive development outcomes when women have ability to access the justice system on time and budget. While Tanzania has made progress in building strong and effective justice institutions and actors, gaps are still there.

The Women's Access to Justice Strategy seeks to ensure that all institutions and actors in the justice system have direct access to necessary resources, infrastructure, skills and technology they need to dispense justice. It will involve a broad range of national and local level institutions and actors that deliver justice or engage in formal, informal, and customary and traditional forms of dispute resolution, to ensure that these institutions and actors are adequately responding to the needs of women and girls in all areas of justice (economic, political, social, legal and environmental).

3.3.2.2 Main Interventions

1. Capacity building to justice actors and key legal stakeholders on gender equality and women's and girls' rights across all dimensions of justice.

The capacity building will be delivered to a broad group of justice and frontline actors—including health workers, judicial officers (magistrates, attorneys, judges, arbitrators), prison officers, police gender-and-children desk officers, social welfare officers, the Ministry's legal aid desk officers, Advocates, Lawyers, Community Development Officers, Probation officers and paralegals(etc). The activity will be implemented through structured training sessions, practical case-based exercises, and guidance materials designed to strengthen their understanding of gender equality and equip them with the knowledge and skills required to effectively identify, manage, and respond to cases of violence against women. This will ensure coordinated, survivor-centered, and legally compliant handling of cases across all entry points of the justice system.

2. Strengthen the use of ICT to Legal Aid Providers and stakeholders enhancing effective services delivery.

The initiative will assess the use of ICT in dispensing justice within justice system. The target is to ensure that, justice and its key stakeholders are equipped with ICT infrastructures. Institutions will be capacitated and advocated to have ICT tool and show case on the use in case management systems. The systems will ensure that it has all the infrastructures such as computers, internet connectivity, and mobile devices—to enhance efficiency and coordination. Infrastructure improvements will include upgrading office spaces, establish help desks, and improve facilities to ensure safe and confidential service delivery. Staff will also receive training on using digital tools and managing gender-responsive services. Collectively, these interventions will boost institutions' capacity to provide timely, effective, and gender-sensitive legal aid for women and girls.

3. Capacity building to Legal Aid Providers, Local Government, traditional and religious leaders on gender responsive skills and knowledge for timely, effective, balance and fair legal service provision to women and girls.

The activity will be carried out through focused trainings, practical exercises, and ongoing mentorship to equip legal aid providers, local government leaders, faith and cultural leaders, arbitrators, and mediators with essential skills and knowledge. These strengthened capacities will improve the quality of services they provide, benefiting individuals seeking justice and contributing to a more effective, fair, and trusted justice system for the nation at large.

4. Leverage use of ICT and digital technology in delivering timely, fair and transparent justice to women and girls in the country

Justice actors such as legal aid providers, judicial officers, and mediators—will be equipped with digital tools and trained on their use for case management, communication, and service delivery. This strengthens their efficiency and transparency, enabling them to perform their duties effectively while ensuring women and girls nationwide access faster, fairer, and more accountable justice services



5. To advocate on justice actors and other key stakeholders in newly constructed buildings to consider for special needs of women and girls during justice delivery process.

The strategy will enable development and dissemination of the guide to justice actors and other key stakeholders to consider for special needs of women and girls in any newly constructed building. These facilities include as lactation rooms, accessible spaces for persons with disabilities, menstrual hygiene products, and specialized attorneys for gender-sensitive cases will be provided. Legal service providers and staff will be trained to use these resources effectively, enabling them to deliver inclusive and supportive services. This strengthens service delivery for the targeted actors and ensures women and girls across the nation access justice in a safe and dignified manner.

6. Facilitate the establishment of the Legal Aid Fund to ensure sustainability of legal aid Services provision to all vulnerable groups.

The activity will involve setting up and operationalizing the Legal Aid Fund, alongside training legal service providers and institution staff on its management and utilization. This will strengthen their capacity to deliver continuous and reliable legal aid, directly benefiting the service providers and ensuring that vulnerable populations, including women and girls, across the nation have sustained access to justice.

7. Facilitate the rolling out of legal aid services provision in detention facilities, justice actors and other legal aid stake holders.

The activity will focus on providing legal aid services to detainees and ensuring that officials in detention facilities facilitate access to these services. This includes offering support from lawyers, paralegals, or other trained professionals to help detainees understand their rights, navigate the justice system, and receive fair treatment.

It will also involve collaboration with justice actors, such as judges, prosecutors, the Tanzania Prisons Service, and Tanzania Police Force, to ensure they recognize the importance of legal aid and are equipped to support those in need.

The overall goal is to guarantee that people in detention and those in remote areas who are often vulnerable and marginalized, receive the legal assistance necessary to access justice and have their rights protected.

3.3.2.3 Targets and Indicators

Targets

- 5% of 3856 administrative wards have primary courts established and functional by 2030;
- 5,500 legal actors in the country are trained annually in gender equality and women rights;
- 80% of district, Resident Magistrate and High Courts automate case proceedings by 2030;
- National Legal Aid Fund is fully established and operational by 2030;
- 80% of district, Resident Magistrate and High Courts are equipped with video conference equipment's for case management by 2030;
- 95% of the districts in Tanzania have NPS offices fully established and functioning by 2030;

- 70% of justice institutions in the country have infrastructures friendly to the unique needs of women and girls, including those with disabilities by 2030;
- 100,000 women and girls employed in natural wealth sector annually; and
- 2,500 women and girls with increased knowledge of potential investment and economic opportunities within their respective areas.

Indicators

- Number of administrative wards have primary courts established and functional by 2030;
- Number of legal actors in the country are trained annually in gender equality and women rights;
- Number of districts, Resident Magistrate and High Courts automate case proceedings by 2030;
- National Legal Aid Fund is fully established and operational by 2030;
- Number of districts, Resident Magistrate and High Courts are equipped with video conference equipment's for case management by 2030;
- Number of the districts in Tanzania have NPS offices fully established and functioning by 2030;
- Number of justice institutions in the country have infrastructures friendly to the unique needs of women and girls, including those with disabilities by 2030;
- Number of women and girls employed in natural wealth sector annually; and
- Number of women and girls with increased knowledge of potential investment and economic opportunities within their respective areas.

3.3.3 The Legal Framework on Women's and Girls' Access to Justice Strengthened

3.3.3.1 Rationale

Gender responsive policies and laws are crucial for creating inclusive justice systems. In Tanzania, there have been deliberate efforts of the Government to ensure that Tanzanian policies and laws are inclusive for all vulnerable groups and aligned with regional and international instruments and conventions that uphold the rights of women and girls to all dimensions of justice. While there has been progress in this area, challenges remain in terms of conflicting laws in protection of those rights. Furthermore, as society and development needs evolve overtime, a number of issues emerges, which need new laws to be enacted. This Strategy seeks to address these issues by undertaking comprehensive and periodic review/evaluations of the legal framework in Tanzania to identify conflicting laws and emerging issues which need enactment of new laws or amendment of existing ones.

3.3.3.2 Main Interventions

1. Conduct study on the existing legal framework to identify gaps that hinder the rights of women and girls.

Under this intervention, a comprehensive evaluation of the existing legal framework to identify conflicts, gaps, and areas requiring amendment, harmonization, enactment, or repeal will be conducted. It will be implemented through legal audits, stakeholder consultations, and the development of evidence-based recommendations for reform. This process will benefit targeted groups, including lawmakers, justice institutions, legal aid providers, and women's rights organizations, by clarifying legal provisions, reducing procedural barriers, and improving consistency within the



system, while nationally contributing to a fairer, more efficient, and accessible justice system for women, girls, and the wider population.

2. To facilitate enactment or amendments of Laws, Regulations, Rules, Guidelines, SoP's and other legal instruments relevant to protection of women and girls' rights

This involves supporting the review of existing laws to identify gaps or weaknesses, drafting proposals for amendments or new legislation, engaging stakeholders to build support and consensus for enactment or improvement of laws and policies that protect women and girls. The goal is to strengthen the protection of women and girls' rights, by promoting equality, and prevention of violence and abuse.

3. Formulate and implement policies frameworks to enhance women access to justice

This activity will be carried out through a coordinated, multi-stakeholder process led by the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs in collaboration with key justice institutions and civil society partners. Implementation will involve reviewing existing laws and policies, identifying gaps that hinder women's access to justice, and developing gender-responsive policy reforms aligned with national priorities and international standards. Stakeholder consultations, technical working sessions, and validation meetings will be conducted to ensure that the resulting frameworks are comprehensive, inclusive, and practical for nationwide enforcement.

The activity is expected to benefit stakeholders by providing clearer, harmonized, and gender-sensitive procedures that strengthen service delivery within the justice sector. Women and girls—particularly those in rural and underserved areas—will gain from improved legal protections, simplified processes, and more responsive mechanisms for handling cases related to GBV, family law, and inheritance. Justice actors, including police, social welfare officers, paralegals, and judicial officers, will benefit from standardized guidelines that enhance coordination, reduce procedural barriers, and promote accountability in the administration of justice.

4. Facilitate ratification and domestication of regional and international legal instruments that supporting women's access to justice

The activity aims to strengthen national legal framework by support the ratification and domestication of regional and international legal instruments that advance women's access to justice. It will be implemented by reviewing relevant treaties and frameworks, engaging policymakers and stakeholders, and developing national legal provisions and guidelines to align domestic law with international standards. Targeted groups, including lawmakers, justice institutions, and women's rights organizations, will benefit from strengthened legal protections and clearer guidance for enforcement, while nationally, the activity will promote compliance with international commitments, enhance legal consistency, and improve equitable access to justice for women and girls.

5. Prepare and submit national reports on implementation of regional and international instruments to the Human Rights Bodies on women and girls' rights.

The activity will begin by identifying all relevant instruments related to women and girl's rights, that Tanzania has ratified and develop a comprehensive matrix of state reporting obligations. To manage this effectively, there is a need to strengthen the

national coordination mechanism

The activity will be implemented through coordinated data collection from relevant ministries, independent bodies, CSOs, and community structures to assess the status of women's and girls' rights. Technical teams will analyze the information, compile national progress reports, and validate them through multi-stakeholder consultations before submission to regional and international Human Rights Bodies within established reporting cycles, followed by dissemination of feedback and recommendations for national follow-up.

This process will strengthen national compliance with women and girls' rights obligations, institutional capacity for equitable justice, and the country's credibility within global human rights systems addressed, enabling women and girls to benefit from improved laws, policies, and services informed by international guidance, while enhancing national compliance with human rights obligations, institutional capacity for equitable justice, and the country's credibility within global human rights systems.

3.3.3.3 Targets and Indicators

Targets

- 100% of conflicting laws on the rights of women and girls identified and 75% harmonized by 2030;
- 5 laws reviewed, amended and enacted in response to the changing needs and circumstances of women and girls in Tanzania;
- 2 policies formulated and implemented to enhance women access to justice;
- 40% of decision-making positions within legal service provision institutions in the country are held by women;
- 5 national reports on implementation of regional and international instruments to the Human Rights Bodies on women and girls' rights; and
- 2 regional and international legal frameworks ratified and domesticated.

Indicators

- Number of conflicting laws on the rights of women and girls identified and 75% harmonized by 2030;
- Number of laws reviewed, amended and enacted in response to the changing needs and circumstances of women and girls in Tanzania;
- Number of policies formulated and implemented to enhance women and girls access to justice;
- Number of decision-making positions within legal service provision institutions in the country are held by women;
- Number of national reports on implementation of regional and international instruments to the Human Rights Bodies on women and girls' rights; and
- Number of regional and international legal frameworks ratified and domesticated.

3.3.4 Women's Access to Justice Initiatives Coordinated, Monitored and Evaluated

3.3.4.1 Rationale

This objective aims to strengthen coordination and monitoring of all initiatives promoting women's access to justice in Tanzania. Currently, efforts by governments, CSOs and development partners remain fragmented, with limited data on outcomes for women and girls. 'Women access to justice initiatives' includes legal aid provision, awareness campaigns, gender sensitive training for justice actors, policy reforms and community-based interventions that help women and girls to claim their legal rights.



The strategy will improve coordination through MoCLA led mechanisms, joint planning and harmonized monitoring tools. Progress will be measured through key indicators such as promotion of women accessing legal, gender responsiveness of justice institutions, and the number of GBV cases resolved, supported by regular data collection and stake-holders' reviews.

3.3.4.2. Main Interventions

1. Fostering reflection among stakeholders on progress, challenges and lessons from the implementation of the Strategy.

The activity will establish regular platforms and coordination mechanisms that bring stakeholders together to review progress, challenges, and lessons from the Strategy's implementation and ensure non-state actors' initiatives align with national priorities. It will be implemented by organizing periodic review meetings, creating structured reporting and coordination channels, and training targeted groups such as government officials, CSOs, legal aid providers, and community-level actors on results tracking and strategic alignment. These efforts will improve accountability, enhance service delivery, and ensure more efficient use of resources. Ultimately, the nation will benefit from a more coherent, evidence-driven justice system that better serves women, girls, and other vulnerable groups.

2. Coordinating Mobilization of Resources for Implementation of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy

The activity aims to secure and coordinate the technical and financial resources required to implement the Strategy. Implementation will involve mapping available funding opportunities, engaging development partners, aligning resource contributions from government and non-state actors, and establishing a transparent mechanism for tracking commitments and expenditures. These efforts will strengthen the capacity of government institutions, legal aid providers, and CSOs by ensuring predictable and well-coordinated support. At the national level, the approach will enhance efficiency, reduce duplication, and sustain investment in justice services.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy

The activity will establish a robust system to track the implementation of all interventions under the Strategy. It will be implemented by developing and operationalizing a national M&E framework, creating a centralized database and evidence repository within the Ministry, and conducting regular assessments to verify progress, timeliness, budgeting, stakeholder participation, and the categories of beneficiaries reached. Periodic evaluations will also measure how access to justice is improving for women and girls.

These measures will help targeted groups including; government institutions, CSOs, legal aid providers, and justice actors that will strengthen accountability, improve planning, and enhance service delivery based on real-time evidence. At the national level, the activity will support data driven decision making, improve resource allocation, and ensure that justice reforms translate into meaningful and measurable benefits for women, girls, and communities across the country.

4. Promoting research analysis of different aspects of access to justice for women and girls in the country

The activity aims at generating reliable evidence of barrier, gaps and opportunities that will influence women's and girl's ability to access justice. Its implementation can be through conducting systematic studies, assessment and data collection to examine how legal system, social norms, institutions and service providers impact their experience. This will improve the effectiveness of justice reforms and ensures they respond to the actual needs of women and girls

5. Convene regular coordination and monitoring meetings of the WJF

This activity aims to generating effective collaboration, and accountability in advancing women's access to justice and gender equality. They provide a structured platform for stakeholders including government agencies, legal aid providers, civil society, and academia to share information, harmonize strategies, monitor progress and address emerging challenges, while also fostering capacity building and strengthening advocacy so that recommendations remain timely, evidence-based, and responsive to national priorities, ultimately creating a unified voice that enhances visibility and influence of women's justice issues at both local and national levels.

3.3.4.3 Targets and Indicators

Targets

- 5 research studies on issues related to Women and Girls' access to justice conducted by June, 2030;
- 5 annual reflection meetings organized for stakeholders to review the progress of the Strategy implementation, challenges and forge the way forward;
- Annual reports on the implementation of the Strategy produced and disseminated to all relevant stakeholders annually;
- A harmonized reporting framework for non-state actors established by June 2030; and
- 80% of the budget needed for the Strategy's implementation is obtained.

Indicators

- Number of studies on access to justice for women and girls conducted;
- Number of reflection meetings to review progress, challenges, and lessons learnt from the Strategy implementation held annually;
- Annual number of resources (technical, financial, equipment) mobilized for the implementation of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy;
- Baseline, Mid-term and Final Evaluation of the Strategy conducted, and findings used to adjust the Strategy; and
- Number of the budget needed for the Strategy's implementation is obtained.





Chapter Four

Institutional Arrangement for Implementation



4.1 Introduction

This section describes the implementation arrangement for the Women's Access to Justice Strategy among relevant stakeholders in Tanzania.

4.2 Stakeholders' Roles and Responsibilities

4.2.1 Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MoCLA)

MoCLA will be the lead ministry and it will perform the primary role of coordinating the implementation of the Strategy. Its roles and responsibilities will include planning, monitoring, and receiving reports from various stakeholders on the implementation process. Being the overall coordinator, MoCLA will be responsible for submitting a summary progress report to the Forum. Additionally, it will organize stakeholders' reflection meetings on progress being made, challenges and lessons from the implementation process. To perform its coordination role effectively, MoCLA has facilitated the establishment of the **Women Justice Forum**. The forum will be placed under MoCLA and works as the **Secretariat** for the implementation of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy.

4.2.2 Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)

The MDAs will plan, budget and implement priority interventions of the Strategy aligned with their respective mandates. Throughout this process, MoCLA will provide technical support to other MDAs as need arises during implementation process. It will also work in close collaboration with other MDAs in supporting the planning and implementation of their various interventions aligned to this Strategy.

4.2.3 Non-State Actors - Private Sector, CSOs and Development Partners

Non-state actors will collaborate with MoCLA (through the Women Justice Forum) and relevant government MDAs to implement the Women's Access to Justice Strategy. The non-state actors will participate in various ways in the implementation of the Strategy, including creating awareness of women and girls' rights to justice, legal aid provision, awareness campaigns, gather evidence and data to inform implementation, and contribute to the resources needed, including expertise, researches, funds, technology and equipment during the implementation process. In addition, they will provide regular feedback to the Government regarding their experiences in women's access to justice with the aim of addressing any constraints encountered in line with the strategy's interventions. The learnings will also be incorporated in the several research studies/ law review to be commissioned under the strategy.



The table below summarizes key institutions and their roles in the implementation of the Strategy.

Table 2: Strategic Interventions to be Implemented

Objective	Interventions	Leading Institution	Collaborators/Actors
1. Women and girls are empowered to understand and defend their legal rights.	1. Awareness raising and provision of legal education to women and girls with the view to equip them with legal knowledge on their rights and procedure to claim in case of violations.	MoCLA	PMO-RALG, MoCDGWSG, LAPs, CSOs, DPs, Media
	2. To raise Community awareness on the rights of women and girls	MoCLA	PMO-RALG, MoCDGWSG, LAPs, CSOs, DPs, Media
	3. Facilitate the provision of legal aid services to women and girls to ensure fair legal representation and protection.	MoCLA	LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
	4. Development and dissemination of EIC materials for the promotion of access to justice for women and girls.	MoCLA	MoICAS, MoEST, MoCDGWSG, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
	5. Enhance women and girls to participate in and benefit from managing, conserving, and utilizing natural wealth and resources.	MoCLA	MoE, MoM, MoCDGWSG
2. The capacity of justice institutions and legal aid actors to deliver timely, effective and survivor-centered justice for women and girls enhanced	1. Capacity building to justice actors and key legal stakeholders on gender equality and women's and girls' rights across all dimensions of justice.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
	2. Strengthen the use of ICT to legal aid providers and stake holders enhance effective service delivery	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs

Objective	Interventions	Leading Institution	Collaborators/Actors
	1. Capacity building to Legal Aid Providers, Local Government, traditional and religious leaders on gender responsive skills and knowledge for timely, effective, balance and fair legal service provision to women and girls.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
	2. Leverage use of ICT and digital technology in delivering timely, fair and transparent justice to women and girls in the country.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, e-GA, DPs
	3. To advocate for the justice actors and other key stakeholders in newly constructed building to consider for special needs of women and girls during justice delivery process.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
	4. Facilitate the establishment of the Legal Aid Fund to ensure sustainability of legal aid service provision to all vulnerable groups.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, MoF, PO-YD, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
	5. Facilitate the rolling out of legal aid service provision in detention facilities, justice actors and other legal aid stakeholders.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, MoF, PO-YD, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
3. The legal framework on women's and girls' access to justice strengthened.	1. Conduct study on the existing legal framework to identify gaps that hinder the rights of women and girls.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, MoF, PO-YD, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
	2. To facilitate enactment or amendments of laws, regulations, Rules, Guidelines, SoP's and other legal instruments relevant to protection of women and girl's rights.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, MoF, PO-YD, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs



Objective	Interventions	Leading Institution	Collaborators/Actors
	3. Formulate and implement policy framework to enhance women access to justice.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, MoF, PO-YD, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
	4. Facilitate ratification and domestication of regional and international legal instruments that supporting women's access to justice.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, MoF, PO-YD, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
	5. Prepare and submit national reports on implementation of regional and international instruments to the Human Rights Bodies on women and girl's rights.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, MoF, PO-YD, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
4. Women's and girls' access to justice initiatives coordinated, monitored and evaluated.	1. Fostering reflection among stakeholders on progress, challenges and lessons learnt from the implementation of the Strategy.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, MoF, PO-YD, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
	2. Coordinating mobilization of resources for implementation of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, MoF, PO-YD, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
	3. Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, MoF, PO-YD, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law Universities, DPs
	4. Promoting research and analysis of different aspects of access to justice for women and girls in the country.	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, MoF, PO-YD, NPS, TPS, TPF, LAPs, TLS, PBA, Law

Objective	Interventions	Leading Institution	Collaborators/ Actors
	5. Convene regular coordination and monitoring meeting of the NWJF	MoCLA	PMO RALG, JoT, MoHA, MoICAS, MoEST, MoH, MoCDGWSG, MoF, PO-YD, NPS, Universities, DPs





Chapter Five

Financing the Strategy



5.1 Overview

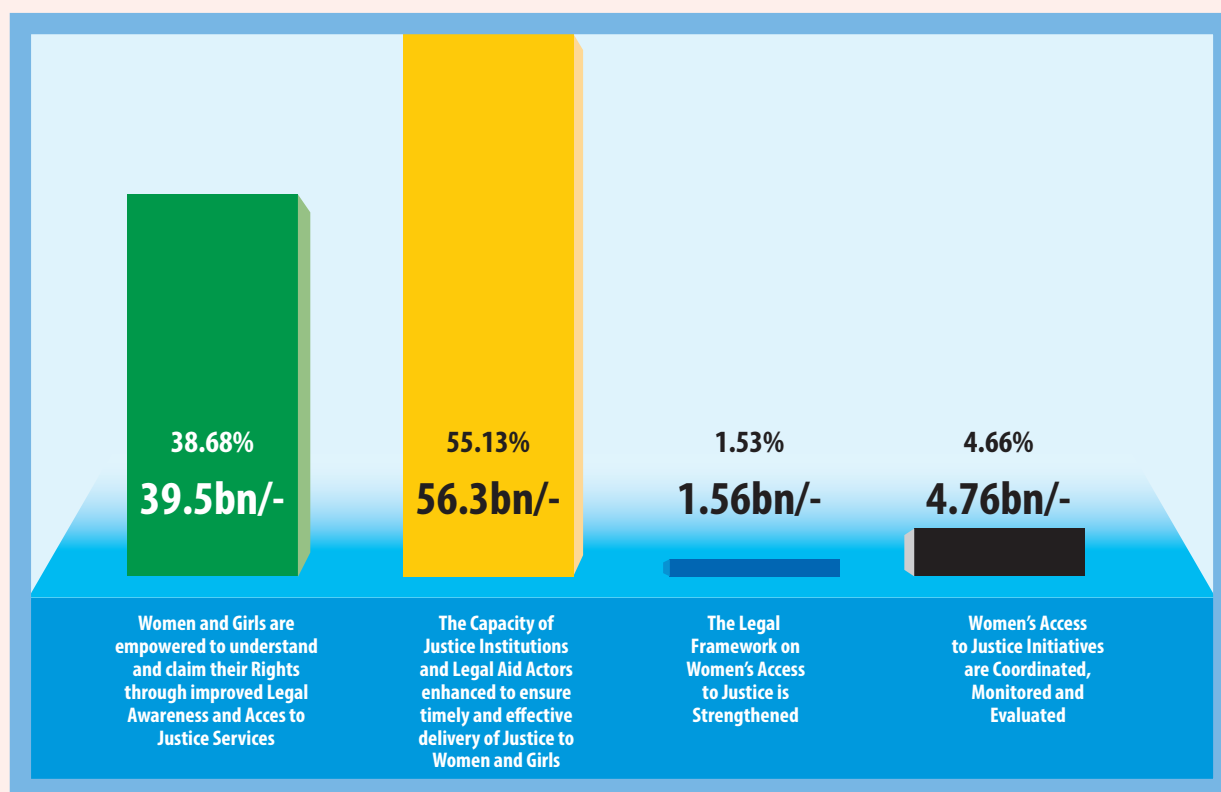
Resource mobilization is essential for the successful implementation of any strategy. Therefore, the Women's Access to Justice Strategy will need to mobilize financial resources and capacities for its implementation.

5.2 Budget Estimate

A total of **Tzs 102,120,000,000** is estimated to finance the Strategy for 5 years (2025/26 – 2029/30). Funds will be mobilized from various sources, including the Government, Private Sector, CSOs, Development Partners and Individual Contributors.

The pie-chart below presents budget allocation across the four (4) objectives.

Figure 1: Budget allocation across 4 main objectives of the Strategy



The funding of the Strategy will be aligned with the Government Budget Cycle to enable MoCLA and other Government MDAs plan and allocate budgets for implementation of the Strategy. In that regard, MoCLA will identify planning priorities in each fiscal year and work with other MDAs to allocate budget in those priorities. MoCLA will also engage with Development Partners, private sector organizations and civil society organizations to solicit funding commitments for the priority activities planned for implementation in every Government's fiscal year.

Both basket and specific project funding mechanisms will be employed. MoCLA will encourage stakeholders to channel funds to MoCLA for the Strategy implementation, or directly fund activities implemented as part of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy.

The table below presents a detailed budget allocation for each intervention planned under the four objectives of the Strategy.

Table 3: Budget and its Distribution across Strategies

S/N	Objective and Interventions	Budget, TZS
1	Women and girls are empowered to understand and defend their legal rights.	
	1. Awareness raising and provision of legal education to women and girls with the view to equip them with legal knowledge on their rights and procedure to claim in case of violations.	15,000,000,000
	2. To raise Community awareness on the rights of women and girls.	10,000,000,000
	3. Facilitate the provision of legal aid services to women and girls to ensure fair legal representation and protection.	7,000,000,000
	4. Development and dissemination of IEC materials for the promotion of access to justice for women and girls.	1,500,000,000
	5. Enhance women and girls to participate in and benefit from managing, conserving, and utilizing natural wealth and resources.	6,000,000,000
	Sub Total	39,500,000,000
2	The capacity of justice institutions and legal aid actors to deliver timely, effective, and survivor-centered justice for women and girls enhanced	
	1. Capacity building to justice actors and key legal stakeholders on gender equality and women's and girls' rights across all dimensions of justice.	4,000,000,000
	2. Strengthen the use of ICT to legal aid providers and stakeholders to enhance effective service delivery. services for women and girls.	2,000,000,000
	3. Capacity building to Legal Aid Providers, Local Government, traditional and religious leaders on gender responsive skills and knowledge for timely, effective, balance and fair legal service provision to women and girls.	500,000,000
	4. Leverage use of ICT and digital technology in delivering timely, fair and transparent justice to women and girls in the country.	800,000,000
	5. To advocate for the justice actors and other key stakeholders in newly constructed building to consider for special needs of women and girls during justice delivery process.	2,000,000,000
	6. Facilitate the establishment of the Legal Aid Fund to ensure sustainability of legal aid service provision to all vulnerable groups.	2,000,000,000
	7. Facilitate the rolling out of legal service provision close to detention facilities, justice actors and other legal aid stakeholders	45,000,000,000
	Sub Total	56,300,000,000
3	The legal framework on women's and girls' access to justice strengthened.	
	1. Conduct study on the existing legal framework to identify gaps that hinder the rights of women and girls.	460,000,000
	2. To facilitate enactment or amendments of laws, regulations, Rules, Guidelines, SoP's and other legal instruments relevant to protection of women and girls' rights.	250,000,000
	3. Formulate and implement policy framework to enhance women access to justice.	250,000,000
	4. Facilitate ratification and domestication of regional and international legal instruments that supporting women's access to justice.	350,000,000

S/N	Objective and Interventions	Budget, TZS
	5. Prepare and submit national reports on implementation of regional and international instruments to the Human Rights Bodies on women and girls' rights.	250,000,000
	Sub Total	1,560,000,000
4	Women's and girls' access to justice initiatives coordinated, monitored and evaluated.	
	1. Fostering reflection among stakeholders on progress, challenges and lessons from the implementation of the Strategy.	800,000,000
	2. Coordinating mobilization of resources for implementation of Women's Access to Justice Strategy	200,000,000
	3. Monitoring and Evaluation of implementation of the women's access to justice strategy	1,200,000,000
	4. Promoting research and analysis of different aspects of access to justice of women and girls	1,000,000,000
	5. Convene regular coordination and monitoring meeting of NWJF	1,560,000,000
	Sub-Total	4,760,000,000
5	Total Budget for 5 Years	102,120,000,000





Chapter Six

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting



6.1 Introduction

Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Reporting (MELR) will be central for the implementation of the Strategy. It will involve 4 critical elements, which include:- 1) Performance Monitoring, 2) Results Monitoring, 3) Evaluations, and 4) Reporting of the Progress.

The following milestones will need to be achieved before MELR process for the Strategy can begin.

1. Development of Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MELR) Framework

The comprehensive MELR Framework will need to be developed soon after the Strategy is endorsed by the Government. The MELR framework will detail a concise definition of each indicator, data/information needed for each indicator, data collection and analysis methods and tools to use and sampling approaches, frequency of collecting the data/information on the indicators, resources needed (skills, funds, equipment, technology), and identifying the stakeholders to collect data/information for different indicators and a reporting schedule and arrangement for the progress.

2. Establish Baselines for the Indicators

A baseline study will be conducted to establish baseline values on all indicators included in the Results Framework. This is crucial because it sets the benchmark on which to assess the implementation of the Strategy. Following the establishment of baseline values, performance targets set out over the 5 years of the Strategy implementation will be adjusted.

3. Identification of Focal Persons in the MDAs

To ensure that Women's Access to Justice Strategy activities are effectively implemented as per the plan, MoCLA will need to facilitate identification of the focal persons in all other government MDAs. The focal persons will be responsible for following up on the implementation of activities of the Strategy, including monitoring and reporting the progress of those activities.

4. To ensure a smooth flow of progress data from other Government MDAs

MoCLA will need to develop online MELR database with user-access rights given to all other Government MDAs through the focal persons to enter progress data directly to the database. The MDAs will be given user access rights only on thematic areas relevant to them.

6.2 Performance Monitoring

Performance Monitoring will involve quarterly, semi-annual and annual monitoring of the planned activities' implementation. The purpose is to ensure that planned interventions are implemented on time and budget, and operational targets are achieved. In particular, the performance monitoring will focus on:

- Tracking, at regular intervals, activities carried out in comparison with set targets and expenditures on the allocated budgets;
- Timing, human and financial resources utilized and stakeholders reached by activities implemented, in comparison to the plans;
- Assessment of internal and external factors and how they affect the implementation process of the Strategy;
- Identifying key lessons and challenges in the implementation process that are useful for adjusting the Strategy implementation; and
- Value for-money assessments, comparing returns/achievements with investments made (funds, material and human capital).



6.2.1 Results Monitoring

The information on each indicator will be collected, analyzed and presented, showing progress made for all indicators under the objectives of the Strategy. To achieve this, data collection matrix will be developed on annual basis, and used to facilitate the collection and analysis of progress data on each indicator every year. The matrix will provide a concise definition of each indicator, data/information to be collected under each indicator, data collection methods and tools to use and, the frequency of collecting such data/information, etc. The matrix will also include stakeholders to be involved in data collection role and resources needed for collection of such data. This matrix will contribute to the evaluation of the strategy.

6.2.2 Evaluation of the Strategy

The evaluation of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy will involve the following:

6.2.2.1 Ex-ante (Baseline) Evaluation

A baseline study will be conducted at the beginning of the implementation on all indicators selected to measure achievement of the Strategy's objectives. The baseline data will provide benchmarks on which to assess future progress of the Strategy. Following baseline establishment, performance targets planned under each objective of the Strategy will be reviewed and adjusted.

6.2.2.2 Mid-term Evaluation

The mid-term evaluation will be external and carried out in the middle of the Strategy's lifespan (2027/28). The evaluation will be a critical step to assessing the progress the country is making towards achieving access to justice for women and girls. It will provide useful information on the progress of the Strategy, lessons and challenges to inform decisions on how to achieve access to justice for women and girls in the country.

6.2.2.3 Specialized Studies

Specialized studies will be conducted on the specific areas of interest during the implementation process. The purpose is to gather more knowledge and evidence to inform the implementation process and to contribute to the body of overall literature and evidence of what works, what does not work, as well as best practices to use in managing and implementing the Strategy for the remaining period. This will be done with support from academic institutions.

MoCLA, in collaboration with other stakeholders, will periodically determine which studies to conduct and on which aspects, depending on key lessons and insights gathered from the implementation process and the outcome reports from the Women Justice Forum reflection sessions. Some areas in which the specialized studies could be conducted include: i) barriers and gaps for women's access to justice, ii) case studies on legal aid achievements in the country, iii) perception of different vulnerable groups on the access to justice for women and girls.

6.2.2.4 Ex-post Evaluation

A final evaluation of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy will be conducted in early 2031. The evaluation will establish achievements, lessons and challenges from 5 years of implementing the Strategy. It will take stock of what worked well, what did not work, best practices, lessons and challenges encountered during implementation. This information will be useful in designing the next Women's Access to Justice Strategy.

6.2.2.5 Progress Reporting

Reporting progress will be central to M&E of the Strategy. This is because stakeholders have the right to know how the Strategy implementation is progressing and the impact on access to justice for women and girls. Two types of progress reports will be produced which are bi-annual reports and annual reports. All Government MDAs and non-state actors will input to the Forum to use in producing these reports.

6.3 Results Framework

This Results Framework provides a structured approach for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Women's Access to Justice Strategy. It outlines the strategic objectives, expected results, performance indicators, and reporting mechanisms necessary to track progress and ensure that interventions effectively address the barriers women face in accessing justice.

The framework emphasizes coordinated action among Government institutions, justice actors, Civil Society Organizations, and other partners to generate and use reliable data for evidence-based decision-making. By guiding consistent monitoring and accountability, it supports continuous improvement and strengthens the justice system's capacity to deliver timely, quality, and equitable services for all women. *See Results Framework in Annex 1 to this Strategy Document.*

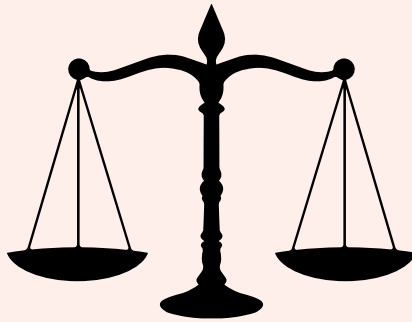
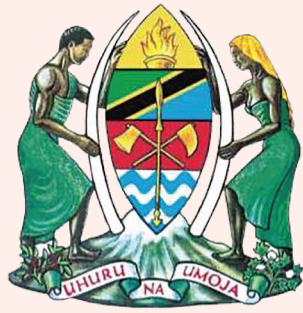


Annex 1: Results Framework for the Strategy

Objective	Indicator	Baseline		2029/30 Target	Data Collection and Analysis and Reporting			
		Year	Value		Source	Methods	Frequency	Reporting
1. Women and girls are empowered to understand and defend their legal rights.	Number of women and girls reached by legal education and awareness activities by 2030.	2025	9,055,892	15,000,000	MoCLA	Review of Reports	Quarterly	Annual
	Percent of 15 million women and girls reached by legal education and awareness activities are knowledgeable of their rights to legal protection and representation.	2025	53%	80%	MoCLA	Survey on Access to Justice for Women and Girls	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of complaints and cases of women rights violations reported to the relevant authorities and institutions for both criminal and civil cases.	2025	23,603	35,000	TPF, NPS, PCCB JoT SWO	Desk Review	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of women and girls who benefited from legal aid services in the country.	2025	9,055,892	14,055,892	MoCLA	Desk Review	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of success stories documenting legal aid provided to women and girls produced.	2025	6,597	11,597	MoCLA and LAPs	Desk Review & Field Visit	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of awareness Campaigns to promote access to justice for women and girls implemented annually,	2025	2	15	MoCLA and LAPs	Review of Reports	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of media outlets engaged (TV, newspapers, radio, and social media) on promotion of access to justice for women and girls annually	2025	80	80	MoCLA and LAPs	Review of Reports	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of women and girls with increased knowledge of potential investment and economic opportunities within their respective areas.	2025	97,397	500,000	MoCLA and LAPs	Review of Reports	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of women and girls employed in natural wealth sector annually	2025	2,200	500,000	MoCLA, MNRT	KIIs, Survey of Women and Girls	Quarterly	Annual
2. The capacity of justice institutions and legal aid actors to deliver timely, effective, and survivor-centered justice for women and girls enhanced	% of administrative wards have primary courts established and functional by 2030.	2025	215	193	JoT	Desk Review, KIIs	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of legal actors in the country are trained annually in gender equality and women rights.	2025	20,366	27,500	Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, MDAs, CSOs, DPs	Desk Review, KIIs	Quarterly	Six Months/ Semi-Annual
	% of district, Resident Magistrate and High Courts are equipped with video conference equipment's for case management by 2030.	2025	211	169	JoT	KIIs	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of National Legal Aid Fund fully established and operate by 2030.	2025	0	1	MoCLA	KIIs	Quarterly	Annual
	% of the districts in Tanzania have NPS offices fully established and functioning by 2030.	2025	70%	95%	NPS	KIIs	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of justice institutions in the country have infrastructures friendly to the unique needs of women and girls, including those with disabilities by 2030	2025	6	15	JoT, Women and Girls in the Community	KII, Survey of Women and Girls	Quarterly	Every 2 years

Objective	Indicator	Baseline		2029/30 Target	Data Collection and Analysis and Reporting			
		Year	Value		Source	Methods	Frequency	Reporting
	Number of women and girls employed in natural wealth sector annually	2025	2,200	500,000	MoCLA, MNR	KIIs, Survey of Women and Girls	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of women and girls with increased knowledge of potential investment and economic opportunities within their respective areas.	2025	0	2,500	MoCLA, MIT, PO-PI, MoF, NEEC,	KIIs, Survey of Women and Girls	Quarterly	Annual
3. The legal framework on women's and girls' access to justice strengthened.	% of conflicting laws on the rights of women and girls identified and 75% harmonized by 2030.	2025	10%	75%	MoCLA, OAG, Law Reform Commission of Tanzania	KIIs, Survey of Legal Actors	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of laws reviewed, amended and enacted in response to the changing needs and circumstances of women and girls in Tanzania.	2025	3	5	MoCLA,	KIIs, Survey of Legal Actors	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of policies formulated and implemented	2025	0	2	MoCLA			
	% of decision-making positions within legal service provision institutions in the country are held by women.	2025	1,147	2,000	PO-PSMGG, Non-State Actors (NGOs, CSOs, Law Firms, NaCoNGO)	Desk Review, KIIs	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of cases reported on violations of women and girls in the country.	2025	6,157	11,000	MoCLA, JoT, NPS, TPF, MoCDGWSG	KIIs, Survey of Legal Actors	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of regional and international legal frameworks ratified and domesticated.	2025	3	2	MoCLA, JoT, NPS, TPF, MoCDGWSG	KIIs, Survey of Legal Actors	Quarterly	Annual
	Number of national reports on implementation of regional and international instruments to the Human Rights Bodies on women and girls' rights.	2025	2	2	MoCLA, MoCDGWSG	KIIs, Survey of Legal Actors	Quarterly	Annual
4. Women's and girls' access to justice initiatives coordinated, monitored and evaluated.	Number of research studies conducted over the period of implementing the Access to Justice Strategy for Women and Girls in Tanzania.	2025	0	3	MoCLA	Desk Review, KIIs	Quarterly	Annual
	Number reflection meetings organized for stakeholders to review the progress of the Strategy implementation, challenges and forge the way forward.	2025	0	10	MoCLA	Desk Review, KIIs	Bi-annual	Annual
	Number of Annual reports produced on the implementation of Strategy and disseminated to all stakeholders.	2025	0	5	MoCLA	Desk Review, KIIs	Annual	Annual
	% of the budget needed for the Strategy implementation is obtained.	2025	0	80%	MoCLA	Desk Review, KIIs	Annual	Annual
	Number of Mid-term and Final Evaluation of the Strategy conducted, and findings used to adjust the Strategy	2025	0	2	MoCLA	Desk Review, KIIs	Annual	Annual







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