



# PROGRESSIVE ANNUAL REPORT

## December 2015



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## **ABBREVIATION**

<b>ACT</b>	-	Wazalendo - Alliance for Change and Transparency
<b>AU</b>	-	African Union
<b>CAT</b>	-	Convention against Torture
<b>CCM</b>	-	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
<b>CJ</b>	-	Chief Justice
<b>CORI</b>	-	Coalition on the Right to Information
<b>CSO's</b>	-	Civil Society Organizations
<b>DIGNITY-</b>		the Danish Institute against Torture
<b>DPP</b>	-	Director of Public Prosecution
<b>EATV</b>	-	East Africa Television
<b>EHHRDP-</b>		East and Horn Human Rights Defenders Project
<b>EU</b>	-	European Union
<b>FGM</b>	-	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>HRDs</b>	-	Human Rights Defenders
<b>HRORG-</b>		Human Rights Organizations
<b>IT</b>	-	Information Technology
<b>MCT</b>	-	Media Council Tanzania
<b>MOAT</b>	-	Media Owners Association of Tanzania
<b>MP</b>	-	Member of Parliament
<b>NEC</b>	-	National Electoral Committee
<b>NGO Non-</b>		Governmental Organizations
<b>OJADACT-</b>		Organization of Journalists against Drug Abuse and Crimes in Tanzania
<b>OSIEA</b>	-	Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa
<b>PINGOS-</b>		Forum the Pastoralists indigenous forum
<b>SOGI</b>	-	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
<b>TACCEO-</b>		Tanzania Civil Society Consortium on Election Observation
<b>TAS</b>	-	Tanzania Albino Society
<b>TCRA</b>	-	Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority
<b>THRDC-</b>		Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
<b>UN</b>	-	United Nations
<b>UNESCO-</b>		United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	-	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UPR</b>	-	Universal Periodic Review
<b>USIP</b>	-	United States Institute of peace

## **ACKNOWLEDMENT**

THRDC would like to extend its appreciation to the American Organization (anonymous), the Eastern Horn of Africa HRDs Network, the European Union, the Finnish Embassy, HIVOs, and Foundation for Civil Society and the Open Society Initiatives for East Africa (OSIEA) for their financial support and unshaken commitment in supporting HRDs protection programs in Tanzania. THRDC would also like to recognize unwavering collaboration from other developing partners who had joint activities with THRDC in 2015, these include; United States Institute of peace (USIP), Article 19, ACTION AID, DIGNITY, UNESCO, UN-Tanzania, UPR-Info, and Media legal Defense Initiative (MDLI).

THRDC cannot celebrate its achievement in 2015 without acknowledging the role played by its Members, Board and the Secretariat in the year 2015. The Coalition would like to thank THRDC staff members for their tireless effort and the time devoted to effectively implement 2015 THRDC activities and finally the compilation of this report.

On the other hand, THRDC would like to send specific gratitude to government officials, electro management bodies, media, HRDs, CSOs family, regional and international human rights NGOs for their close and mutual cooperation that enabled THRDC to realize its objectives in 2015.

### **LIST OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

**OSIEA**

**HIVOS**

**EUROPEAN UNION**

**FINNISH EMBASSY**

**AMERICAN ORGANIZATION**

**FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY**

## **Executive Summary**

In the first year of implementing Three Years Operational Plan, the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) collected 34 percent of the funds needed for the implementation of the Three Years Operational Plan. The Coalition managed to implement almost 70% of the planned activities in 2015, notwithstanding financial and technical constraints. Amongst others, the funds have been used for the execution of the advocacy activities such as UPR and election programs; for the development of protection mechanism and the protection emergence fund and for the delivery of the security management training. Furthermore funds have been used for the payment of office rent, office utilities and staff salaries, as well as for the organizational development programs and the development of financial systems.

The Coalition supports Human Right Defenders (HRDs) in Tanzania through various ways. As per the current estimate there are about 6000 HRDs in Tanzania; being 3500 of the 5000 registered and active NGOs, CBOs and CSOs, 80 media outlets and around 100 journalists in each of the 30 regions.

In 2015 THRDC successfully conducted the following activities: dialogued with 30 law enforcers on HRDs protection and election security; election petitions trainings with 40 judges and registrars, key election stakeholder's dialogue, coordinating the development of CSOs election manifesto, organized Universal Periodic Review (UPR) sessions with 103 CSOs on the implementation and monitoring of accepted UPR recommendations; delivered security management trainings and protection support, participated in various regional, national and international human rights forums and trainings on election process especially the aspect of securing an election process.

### **The following are some key achievements in 2015. We have:**

- reached out Government officials, police officers, judges, CSOs and the media on various issues including election programs
- provided security management and risk assessment training for over 100 HRDs from different thematic groups;
- conducted press conferences and issued 15 press releases on various incidents involving human rights violations;
- Increased the number of THRDC members from 100 to 115 as per the end of December 2015, the number is growing with about 10 per quarter.
- supported over 10 HRDs at risk to mitigate their risks through legal support, short term reallocation and/or evacuation, they now continue with their human rights work, which was the main aim of the establishment of protection programme;
- Managed to collect 34% of the total revenue budgeted for the three years and more donors have funding interest for the coming three years.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) successfully launched its Five Years Strategic Plan 2013-2017 on 24th January 2013. Over 40 THRDC members from upcountry, including over 60 other invited participants and journalists attended the session. The Coalition developed a five years plan. This plan became useful and contributed greatly to what the Coalition stands for today. The plans became a useful guide that enabled the Coalition sail through and remain objective and focused to its four main strategic objectives. These strategic objectives have been grouped into four namely; Advocacy, Capacity Building, Protection and Institution Building.

The THRDC is a non-governmental, non-partisan and human rights organization which is registered under the Non-Governmental Act of 2002. THRDCs-Coalition is comprised of both individual and organizational memberships, whereby as of December 2015 it has 115 members who are basically human rights defenders in Tanzania (HRDs). Its membership and representation in terms of operation is spread (through designated zone offices/ coordination) all over the United Republic of Tanzania (Mainland and Zanzibar).

### **1.1 MAIN OBJECTIVES**

The main interest of this Coalition is to, inter alia, work towards enhanced security and protection of HRDs in the United Republic of Tanzania. It also intends to strengthen regional and international interventions to protect and promote rights and responsibilities of HRDs. The ultimate result of all these, as this Coalition visualizes is to contribute towards creation of a safer working environment for HRDs. The Coalition has been and still intends to work closely with different stakeholders including local, regional and international HRDs' organizations and coalitions; individual HRDs; development partners; United Nations; the Government of Tanzania being the main duty bearer and other relevant stakeholders.

### **1.2 VISION AND MISSION**

The Coalition envisages a free and secured working environment for Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania.

### **1.3. THRDC MISSION**

The Coalition strives to maximize the protection, respect and recognition of HRDs in Tanzania through, protection, capacity building and advocacy.

### **1.4 THRDC VALUES**

- Promote deep respect and empathy for defenders,
- Act in a very responsive, rapid, flexible manner,
- Result oriented organization with tangible impact,
- Act with independence, creativity, impartiality and integrity,
- Perform with dedication, professionalism, transparency and accountability,
- Develop participative and cooperative relations,
- Develop a continue learning environment for defenders.

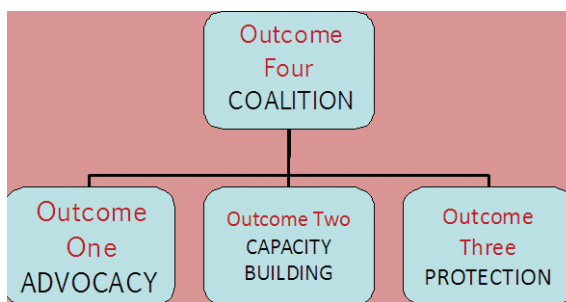
### 1.5 THE OVERALL GOAL

The overall goal is to ensure that Human Rights Defenders in the country are able to carry out their essential function free from harm and repression, in accordance with the 1998 UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. Hence the Coalition works to reduce risks that Human Rights Defenders face as they promote and protect human rights.

- a) The legal and policy frameworks (and practice) addressing the Human Rights Defenders' issues improved-ADVOCACY
- b) The media and HRDs capacity to effectively participate in the Human Rights Defenders' protection processes and address their rights improved-CAPACITY BUILDING
- c) Protection mechanisms established and accessed by HRDs at risk- PROTECTION
- d) An improved performance and sustainability of the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders' Coalition- INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

### 2.0 THE WORKING FRAMEWORK OR PROGRAMS

In translating its mission, objective and goals, the Coalition clearly identified four outcome areas and developed a framework which is mainstreamed in main programs to guide the daily activities of its secretariat for the whole period of five years of its Strategic Plan. Hereunder we introduce the four outcome areas and report on: the activities as well as on the achievements per each outcome, the challenges and the way forward. In the appendix we show the detailed achievements per outcome indicator.



**THRDC KEY RESULTS AREAS**

## OUTCOME ONE- ADVOCACY

2.1 The legal and policy frameworks (and practice) addressing the Human Rights Defenders' issues improved HRDs have legal rights to be protected by the laws of the country when they react against or oppose, through peaceful means, acts or omissions attributable to violations of human rights. Tanzania is yet to ratify such as Convention against Torture and implement some of the key international instruments which advocate for protection and recognition of HRDs in its local jurisdiction.

To achieve this, the Coalition as an umbrella body, has a primary role to bring together HRDs and to ensure they network among themselves and joining different relevant stakeholders at international, regional and national levels.

### To achieve this outcome, the Coalition works towards accomplishing the following OUTPUTS:-

- 2. 1.1 International advocacy for ratification and domestication of International Human Rights Instruments.
- 2.1.2 Engage the parliament and the government for improvement and enactment of laws and policies for human rights defenders.
- 2. 1.3 Improving HRDs solidarity and networking both at National and International levels.

#### 2.1.1 International Advocacy for Ratification and Domestication of International Human Rights Instruments

In order to ensure International Advocacy for Ratification and Domestication of International Human Rights Instrument the Coalition in 2015. THRDC engaged in international advocacy through various strategic means such as: the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and CSOs joint advocacy for the ratification of the Convention against Torture (CAT).

### a)Activities Conducted under this output

#### (i)Universal Periodic Review

Tanzania underwent the first cycle of the UPR on 3rd October 2011. The State considered all 153 recommendations, accepted 107 in full, 13 in part and the remaining 33 were referred for further consideration or rejected.

Thematic areas that Tanzania was reported on, and agreed by stakeholders include: the right to life, the right to equality and non-discrimination, rights of the child, health, Human Rights Defenders, death penalty, right of persons with disabilities, torture, freedom of expression, the right to participate in public affairs, human trafficking, forced labor, access to justice, education, minorities and indigenous people, access to justice, and rights of refugees and migrant workers.

The very first engagement of the Coalition in the UPR was in 2014 whereby it organised a one day workshop that brought together Human rights groups and organizations in the country, individual members, UN Human Rights Advisors, UNFPA and delegates from the Finish, German, Sweden, Swedish and Canada embassies as well as a representative from the European Union in order to bring awareness on the UPR among stakeholders and to address the government on the need for making an implementation plan a public document.

Several efforts were put in place to ensure sustainable coordination among CSOs in both the monitoring of both the implementation status of the 107 accepted recommendations and the 2016 country UPR review in Geneva.

Due to the role UPR has in international advocacy for ratification and domestication of International Human Rights Instruments, in 2015 the Coalition coordinated its members and other stakeholders in the writing and validation of UPR shadow reports. CSOs that were involved in the process were grouped into thematic areas in order to collectively and thematically follow-up on how far the government has implemented the 107 accepted recommendations. To ensure this, a series of both general and thematic group meetings were carried out.



*Ms. Jamila Sullu an officer from CHRAGG elaborating a point on UPR CSOs monitoring process*

The very first UPR activity to be conducted in the year 2015 took place on 26-27 April. This workshop was on how to monitor and document the implementation of 107 accepted UPR recommendations in Tanzania. The workshop brought together about 100 Human Rights NGOs and Human Rights Defenders from across the country and empowered them on how to monitor and document the implementation of the said recommendations.

It is during this particular workshop recommendations were grouped based on thematic clusters and thereafter several activities were organized as a follow-up of the recommendations of the 1st and preparation for the 2nd cycle.

**The nine thematic groups include:**

1. Freedom of Expression, Press and Right to Information
2. Women Rights
3. Rights of Children
4. Fundamental Social Rights
5. Civil Society, Freedom of Association and Human Rights Defenders
6. Political Rights and Human Rights in General
7. Minorities and People with Disabilities
8. Indigenous and Pastoralists Groups
9. Economic Rights (Land, natural resources etc.)



*A group photo with some of the participants of the Workshop on how to monitor and document the implementation of 107 accepted Universal Periodic Review recommendations in Tanzania*

Each thematic group researched, conducted interviews with responsible ministries, and drafted reports. This was not without the close assistance of the Coalition whereby a number of consultation meetings with thematic groups were held as shown below. Thematic groups held a meeting to validate its own report for instance a meeting jointly organized by the Coalition and Article 19 of Kenya to validate Freedom of expression and Women rights thematic groups reports on 11 September 2015 in Dar es Salaam.





It is worth noting that the CSOs UPR reports has been validated by 103 CSOs from all over the country. Out of the 107 fully accepted recommendations by the Government of Tanzania (GoT) recommendations it has been indicated that 9% have been Fully implemented, 62% Partially implemented and 29% not implemented. As any other CSOs, THRDC is looking into the possibility of sending representatives to the UPR review meeting in Geneva in April 2016.

The validated reports were then submitted to the Human Rights Council website by the Coalition on behalf of other CSOs. Furthermore, a total of 1000 copies of the UPR joint CSOs submission to the UPR working group review of the United Republic of Tanzania and 1000 copies of the UPR Implementation reports were shared and disseminated widely.



The THRDC officer displaying the two Universal Periodic Reports that were launched by CSOs in the country under the supervision of the Coalition

The Coalition has in this year started to Coordinate CSOs for the 2016 country review which is to take place in Geneva- Switzerland at the Human Rights Council. The Coalition in collaboration with UPR Info explained to 103 CSOs that have been involved in the UPR monitoring process on the UPR review procedures and how to successfully engage in the process.



Africa Regional Representative - UPR INFO-Mr.Gilbert Onyango (standing) instructing UPR workshop participants on how to participate in the second Tanzania UPR review on May 2016.

In order to ensure a diversity of representatives, CSOs especially those that have submitted their reports have been encouraged to raise funds for the same while the Coalition under the support of UPR Info and subject to availability of funds will: facilitate three Human Rights Defenders apart from a representative of the of the Coalition to attend the country review precessions scheduled for March 2016 in Geneva; and will organize in country precessions to lobby embassies on UPR issues.

**(ii) Sensitization Workshop on anti-torture issues and the UN Convention against torture**

In Tanzania, Torture is clearly prohibited under national law. Article 12 (6) (e) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania prohibits any kind of torture of any person under restraint. The Challenge is for prosecution to take place. Tanzania is one of the countries in Africa that has not ratified the UN Convention against Torture (CAT).

The existence of widespread torture and ill-treatment in police stations, deplorable conditions in places of detention as well as extensive use of pre-trial detention were among the key issues identified by DIGNITY during its pre-investigative mission to Dar es Salaam in 2014 – 2015. In the Country, there have been continued reports of overcrowding and unsanitary and poor living conditions in prisons. Several cases of torture have been documented, within and outside of criminal justice system, foremost by the Legal and Human Rights Centre in Human Rights Reports.

Torture and ill treatment, although assessed to be rather common place in Tanzania, has not been addressed yet in any systematic way in the country. Rehabilitation of victims of torture is not known to take place.

The Coalition has pioneered a way to advocate for the ratification and domestication of the UN Convention against torture, the Coalition in collaboration with the Danish Institute Against Torture - DIGNITY on 3rd to 4th of December ensured more awareness raising on torture related issue to staff members and relevant HRNGOs in Tanzania on anti-torture issues in the UN Convention against Torture, the physical and psychological consequences of torture and rehabilitation of torture victims.



*Brenda Van Den Bergh program advisor training participants during the anti-torture sensitization workshop*

**b) Achievements**

- UPR knowledge among CSOs and HRDs increased
- For the first time in Tanzania more than 100 CSOs managed to develop and submit their own joint report.
- The Coalition has obtained relevant partners on UPR from within and outside the country this includes: FES- Geneva and Tanzania, Article 19, and UPR Info.
- For the very first time in the country thematic groups have submitted individual reports which includes: Freedom of Expression thematic group; Women Rights thematic group; Civil society Human Rights Defenders thematic group; Key population and minority thematic group as well as indigenous and pastoralist group.

**c) Challenges**

- Lack of knowledge on the UPR issues among CSOs and the government at large
- Limited funds allocated for UPR and other UN and Regional Human Rights Mechanism
- Majority of CSOs and HRDs are not familiar with UN and Regional human rights mechanism

**d) Way Forward**

- THRDC will have more strategies and programs with CSOs and HRDs on how to access and use the available UN and Regional human rights mechanisms such as the UPR mechanism, African NGOs Forum before African Human Right Commission, UN treaty body reporting mechanism. This will create space for more CSOs/HRDs to effectively engage with those mechanisms as part of international human rights advocacy.
- For the first time THRDC is expecting to conduct in country pre-sessions as the best way to bring together CSOs and development partners.

## 2.1.2. Engage the parliament and the government for improvement and enactment of laws and policies for Human Rights Defenders

Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) have a right to effective protection under national law when they react against or oppose, through peaceful means, acts or omissions attributable to violations of human rights. This legislative protection is provided by the 1998 Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.

The current legal framework is comprised of draconian laws and policies which facilitate occurrences of human rights violations and therefore expose HRDs to danger. On the other hand, HRDs protection is still a new concept in Tanzania therefore most law makers are not aware of the concept while some still find it hard to accept that HRDs need protection.

The above reason makes defenders' work very complex and perilous. This calls for a need to address all these issues by advocating for a specific HRDs law or amendment of current laws to comply with International Human Rights Standards on promotion and protection of HRDs. More importantly, it calls for a need to ensure that the new Constitution incorporates provisions that address HRDs issues. Hundreds of Human Rights Defenders suffer due to poor legal framework and lack of Constitutional protection as they seek to protect the rights of others.

### a) Activities Conducted

#### i. The Controversy of Laws Regulating CSOs registration and regulations

Civil Societies of Tanzania under the auspice of the Tanzania Human Rights Coalition (THRDC) met at the Wanyama Hotel, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on 19th June 2015 and chatted out the controversy of law regulating Compliance under the Non-Governmental Organizations Act, 2002 and other written Laws establishing CSOs in Tanzania. The CSOs dialogue resolved to form an action team to investigate further the situation and advise CSOs actions to be taken. The team met and agreed to engage a consultant who will be required to survey and submit a report to the team for further analysis and advocacy consultation.

#### ii. Efforts and Activities against draconian Bills/Laws

In the beginning, the Coalition confined itself in the Cyber Crimes Bill however in collaboration with other stakeholders and all of its members the Coalition engaged in the advocacy against the signing of the Statistics bill and the second attempt by the parliament to table the Access to Information bill.

In the year 2015 the country experienced a highly unexpected situation whereby during the 19th session of the parliament several controversial bills were to be tabled under certificate of urgency among them being the Media Services, Access to Information, Statistics and Cyber Crimes Bills.

Among other activities, the Coalition in Collaboration with University of Dar es Salaam Staff Association (UDASA) and Independent Television (ITV) organized a joint public dialogue to discuss the impact of the infamous Cyber Crimes and Statistics bills on Freedom of Expression and Academic Freedom.

The meeting was held at Nkurumah hall of the University of Dar es Salaam, it brought together ordinary citizen, academicians, media stakeholders and other stakeholders in the two fields. The public aired their grievances towards the bills while the key speakers gave an in-depth analysis on the same.



*Dr. C. Kasala, a lecturer from Statistics College questioning the idea behind the making of the bills without consulting stakeholders.*

Dr. Kasala asked if the parliamentarians knew of the effects before passing them, whether the ministry responsible had considered relevant international protocols and insisted that the government ought to be advised on its actions. He concluded by insisting that there ought to be a political and professional wisdom to address the two bills to the government.

In 2015 THRDC individually and in association with others issues 14 press statements whereby two of them were signed by more than 50 NGOs to plead the president to withhold his assent to the Cyber Crimes and Statistics Bill which had been passed by the parliament.



*THRDC National Coordinator Onesmo Olungurumwa addressing the media on the day of filing constitution petition challenging some provisions of the Cyber Crime Act of 2015 together with him on his right is petitioner Adv. Jebra Kambole.*

### **(iii) Lobbying members of the relevant standing parliamentary committee not to table the Access to Information Bill**

In the 20th session of the Tanzania Parliament, the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee attempted to table the Access to Information Bill. Similar attempt was observed in the 19th session but failed.

The Coalition together with other members of the Coalition on the Right to Information (CORI) and other media stakeholders joined forces to convince the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania through the Social Development Standing Committee not to table the infamous Bill during the budget session of the parliament. The motive behind the movement was the fact that the draconian bill was drafted, expected to be tabled and probably passed without stakeholder's consultation and even without considering the proposed Access to Information bill proposal by media stakeholders as published by the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT). Moreover the bill was quite contrary to the African model of the same.

### **iv. Election Stakeholders' workshops and dialogues on Peace and Security**

Securing election process is not one person duty but rather a multi-stakeholders responsibility. The state through its security organs such as the police, judiciary and electro bodies has the primary role in securing election process. Other stakeholders like development partners, CSOs, religious leaders, media and international community play a passive role like secondary stakeholders. However, state apparatus has been condemned most of the time for being the main source of election insecurity. For instances Police Forces has been condemned to suppress freedom of association and expression especially to the opposition parties in Malawi, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Egypt etc. Therefore, to avoid this bad practice in Tanzania, THRDC conducted security dialogues and trainings to almost all key election stakeholders particularly the police force, media and CSOs.

THRDC organised a meeting which brought together all key election Stakeholder's (including: The registrar of political parties, a representative from PCCB, representatives from CHRAGG and both Zanzibar and Mainland, representatives from NEC and ZEC, major political parties representatives, representatives from several embassies, academicians etc.) in Tanzania at the Hyatt Regency / Kilimanjaro Hotel on 26th August 2015 in Dar es Salaam and discussed about peace and security strategies towards 2015 general election.

During this dialogue stakeholders were empowered with a platform to air their concerns and to discuss substantial issues of concerns.



Judge Joseph Mkwara speaking on behalf of the Chairperson of the National Election Commission Judge Damian Lubuva during a plenary session. The first plenary session brought together top rank officials from police force, Prevention and Combating Corruption Bureau (PCCB), CSOs, Zanzibar Election

## v. Workshops and Dialogues with Law Enforcers and the Judiciary

### (a) The Police Force

The Coalition retained relationships with Governmental Officials with the purpose of working together in preparing policies needed to improve the protection of HRD. In 2015 the Coalition trained 30 top Law Enforcers from Zanzibar islands on the Concept of Security and Protection during 2015 electoral processes. The workshop focused on the role of police in securing electoral processes.



Retired Judge Thomas Mihayo explaining to police officers on why they should be law enforcers and not law breakers. "Police are supposed to stand by the laws despite the pressure above them" he insisted

Police training is a series of trainings which began in 2014 and its impact has been observed in the 2015 elections whereby the Coalition has received few incidences of HRDs being attacked by police during the election period.



*Law enforcers in Zanzibar in a group photo during the training in Zanzibar*

### **(b) The Judiciary**

Election petitions are an integral wider part of the electoral process. Decisions of election petitions may have damaging impact to the public if not handled fairly and promptly. Elections are very sensitive in countries with emerging and young democracies like Tanzania. Election petitions need to be handled with care and expediency without causing unnecessary chaos before and after the rulling to avoid violence and serious violations of human rights.

During the 2010 Elections in Tanzania and 2013 in Kenya, the courts have made significant decisions on various issues that require analysis and assessement of the jurisprudence .

Following that the coalition trained 40 Judges of a High Court of Tanzania and Registrars for two days on securing election in Tanzania by enhancing the capacity of the judiciary to handle and dispose election petitions.



*A group photo by Judges and Registrars after the training*

### **b) Achievements**

- A team was formed to carry out an in-depth analysis of the NGOs compliance issue while THRDC was tasked to find a consultant to work on the matter. In respond this intervention the NGOS Board issued a notice suspending the NGOs compliance system under the NGOs Act of 2002 until further notice.
- The relevant parliamentary standing committee did not table the media service bill and the right to information bill to the parliament following stakeholders' recommendations. A successful story of this mission attracted the attention of many and one of the major articles being that written by the former Speaker of the Parliament of Tanzania Mr.Pius Msekwa in the Government owned daily paper, the Daily News

# ‘How to prevent a bad bill from becoming law’ The success story of the Tanzania Media Stakeholders

THE ‘Daily News’ of Thursday 25th June, 2015, carried the following story:- “CCM calls for withdrawal of draconian media Bills. The ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) has urged for the withdrawal of the Access to Information Bill as well as the Media Services Bill from consideration by Parliament until all stake holders have reached a common understanding on the contents of the Bills in question, in order to avoid unnecessary tensions”

CCM was only expressing support for the Media stake holders in their effort to prevent two government Bills from being introduced for consideration in Parliament in their present form.

The Bills in question were at the preliminary stage of consideration by the relevant Standing Committee of the National Assembly. As we shall see below this is the stage which normally involves the general public in the parliamentary law making process. This function is known in parliamentary language as “public hearing”.

The public hearing function was a new procedure introduced in the year 2000, during the period of my leadership as Speaker of the National Assembly. The idea occurred to me in the process of consideration of the 13th Constitutional Amendment Bill during the February session of the National Assembly; when the Minister responsible for that Bill decided to invite various experts to Dodoma to advise the Legal and Constitutional Committee on various aspects of the Bill.

I quickly noticed the value and benefits of inviting relevant stake holders to attend and participate in the Committee proceedings in an advisory capacity, and decided to make it a permanent feature of our legislative process. This initiative received a very high approval rating, both from the members of the relevant Committees, well as the general public, which thus justified its



pressure; and the other is the attempt to put pressure on the President to withhold his assent to the disputed Bill which has been passed by Parliament in order to prevent it from becoming law.

Attempting to prevent a Bill from being introduced in the House by outside pressure (other than by lobbying the relevant Committee during the public hearing function), is improper and unacceptable. This is because once a Bill has been published in the Official Government Gazette as required by the Rules of the House, it must proceed to the House for consideration. The only action which can be taken without offending the parliamentary Rules is to lobby the members of the relevant Committee which, if satisfied, may recommend to the Speaker that consideration of the relevant Bill be temporarily withdrawn for further consultations.

This is exactly what happened recently, when the media stake holders were successful in lobbying the members of the relevant Standing Committee, which became satisfied that a case had indeed been made for postponement of the introduction of the Access to Infor-

An article by the former speaker of the parliament Hon. Pius Msekwa explaining the success of media stakeholders in stopping draconian bills from being tabled

- The country has experienced peaceful elections despite of the competitive political environment mainly because of the roles well played by different election stakeholders such as police, National Electoral Committee (NEC), religious leaders, the judiciary, journalists and citizens in general.
  - It was a successful training for Judges and registrars appreciated the training and requested one more day of the training under their own costs. Participants requested for such trainings to be offered to magistrates too in the future.
  - Suffice it to say, there has not been observed any major threat on the peace of the country, there have been fewer incidents of use of excessive force by police and cases of public unrest.
- c) Challenges**
- THRDC had inadequate resources to implement more electoral activities on election security and peace.
  - There is narrow understanding of the role of election stakeholders through the entire cycle, many of them focused on election observation and monitoring.
  - The proposed media related bills were seem to be politically influenced and therefore lack of political will was a major setback to the Coalition and other petitioners
  - The CSOs collaboration with government officials is still highly affected by negative perception by some government officials on CSOs.
- d) Way Forward**
- THRDC will find more opportunities to forge mutual relationship between CSOs /HRDs and government officials and other state organs.
  - To continue following up closely on the controversy of laws governing NGOs by retaining the pre-established engagement with both government and non-government stakeholders in order to come up with a sustainable solution

### 2.1.3 Improving HRDs solidarity and networking both at National and International levels

The Coalition as an umbrella body brings together HRDs/CSOs within the country in order to empower them to work in unity and solidarity. By uniting, the voice of CSOs in the country CSOs will be more powerful for they will all speak in unison and most importantly they will be more powerful and can easily be protected. This Coalition goes an extra mile by linking local CSOs with international entities.

#### (a) Activities conducted

##### i. Second Anniversary of the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Day

Tanzania Human Rights Defenders day is a specific day dedicated to all HRDs in Tanzania. It is a special day to celebrate the work of all persons who are in the front-line defending, promoting and protecting human rights. The works of defenders contribute to a very large extent to the improvement and observation of Human Rights by states. The value of defenders for so long has been overlooked and paid little attention. Defenders in Tanzania work in diversified environment.



*A cross section of participants during the 2015 HRDs day*

Through defenders day, HRDs in the country network, integrate, build solidarity and collegiality. This special day brought together HRDs from different thematic groups together with development and working partners.



*A cross section of Development Partners and EU Ambassador Giving Special Remarks*

The 2015 Defenders Day was tremendously unique, it started on the 26th - 28th April whereby during the first two days the Coalition focused on training 100 NGOs in the country on monitoring of the implementation of UPR recommendation. Though the Climax was on the 28th, the actual Human Rights Defenders Day in Tanzania is on the 26th of the same month to commemorate the UN Establishment of Human Rights Defenders Special Mandate.

The second anniversary of the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders brought together about 120 HRDs from across the country and unlike the 2013 HRDs day this was featured by Human Rights exhibitions by more than 20 HRNGOs, relevant development partners and working partners conducted concurrently with other HRDs day activities.





One of the booths at the HRDs day exhibitions

The day was officiated by the Chairperson of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) Adv. Bahame Tom Nyandunga. Other distinguished guests included the EU ambassador to Tanzania Filberto Ceriani Sebegondi, EU THRDC focal person Ms. Magarethha Brisman, OSIEA Program Manager Ms. Agness Hanti, Ms. Memory Bandera, Director of Programs and Administration, EHAHRDP who represented EHAHRDP Executive Director, Mr. Hassan Shire.

Awards for HRDs are a key event during defenders' day. It is a way of recognizing the work by HRDs to defend and promote Human Rights and other fundamental freedoms. The awards and prizes are also given to HRDs as a consolation for risking their lives at the expense of protecting and promoting human rights.



The first two sitted from the left are Salma Hamoud and David Kafulila 2014 Human Rights Defenders of the year while the first from the right is a representative of Maanda Ngoitiko from Loliondo. (Maanda could not attend in person for security and protection reasons)

**In 2015, the Coalition awarded three distinguished HRDs of the year 2014, this includes:**

1. The then Member of Parliament (MP) and a human rights rights defender/activist Ho. David Kafulila as a distinguished Whistle blower of the year.
2. Rural Human Rights Defender of the Year Ms. Maanda Ngoitiko
3. Woman Human Rights Defender of the Year Ms. Salma Hamoud

**i. Attended and organized National, Regional and International meetings**

In 2015, the Coalition received an approximate of 180 national, regional and international Invitations. It is worth noting that in the year 2014 it received 100 invitations of the same which was a dramatic increase from 10 invitations in 2013. The Coalition attends such meetings in a bid to create national, regional and international networking and co-operation with other bodies which HRDs.

The Coalition uses these meetings as an opportunity to meet and interact with HRDs supporters and those interested to fund Human Rights Defenders activities and their security. It is worth noting that some invitations targeted particular officials with certain capacities hence not all could be attended if such individuals are occupied while others were highly potential but closed door meetings and therefore could not be disclosed. Below are some of those meetings attended from January-December 2015.

**(a) Domestic meeting attended**

- European Union technical dialogue with HRDs

As it has been the tradition, THRDC in 2015 once again had a European Union technical dialogue with HRDs on the 21st January which aimed at sharing the HRDs perspective of the general status and situation of HRDs in the Country, updating the EU on the Coalition performance after two years of its strategic plan and the future plans for the then remaining three years. More over the discussion also focused on the updates to HRDs on the EU instruments that can support HRD and EU local HRDs guideline. Furthermore, as it was a very potential year in utilising UPR mechanism a special paper was presented by THRDC on the role of HRDs in monitoring the UPR.



*Advocate Boka Melkizedeck Lyamuya, The Coalition's litigation Officer and overseer of the Capacity building desk explaining to the EU delegation to Tanzania on how the Coalition has planned to train HRDs in the years 2015-2017 during the European Union/THRDC dialogue.*

- THRDC attended the launch of African Media Barometer Tanzania 2015, which reflects Tanzanian Media Landscape after the Election of 2015 a space for discussion on Cyber Law of 2015 and other draconian media Laws as well as journalists security and welfares in general.
- The Coalition attended several meetings by the Coalition on the Right to Information (CORI) in which it is a member to ensure a good state of media freedom and access to Information in the country.

**(b) International Meetings Attended**

- On 25th October 2015 the coalition got an opportunity to attend the 10 year's anniversary of its mother organization the East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP) in defending Human Rights Defenders in Uganda.



A mouth watering cake, shows it's the 10th year for EHAHRDP in defending HRDs

- In the 6th -9th July 2015 THRDC Protection officer and Capacity building officers attended media legal defense workshop in Kampala, the training aimed at equipping the two with knowledge regarding freedom of expression and regional liti-



Participants attending the Legal Defence Workshop in Kampala

- On 17th to 20th August 2015 THRDC was invited as a role model to attend the launching of Somali/Somali land national coalition.

**The THRDC protection officer giving a word of thanks during the launching ceremony**

- A THRDC Capacity building officer attended a four days advocacy and Litigation workshop on 24th to 27th August Kampala Uganda which was organized by the East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP). Through which participants exchanged advocacy and litigation experiences; to further learn on HRDs security and Protection learn on security; and advocacy and litigation issues



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Participants of the Training on Staratergic Advocacy and Lititation in Kampala, Sitted second from left is The East and Horn Executive Director, Hassan Shire

- We also got the opportunity to attend African Union (AU) – European Union (EU) Civil Society Seminar on AU-EU Human Rights Dialogue 21-22 November 2015 Kigali, Rwanda.
- THRD Coordinator attended the 8th Dublin Platform for Human Rights Defenders in Dublin, Ireland, from November 3rd – 6th, 2015. The event provided a truly unique opportunity for 100 human rights defenders, from every corner of the globe, to come together to share experiences, learn from one another, discuss relevant issues and engage with over 100 decision makers from national and international governmental and intergovernmental bodies. As result THRD coordinator met several partners and agreed to support the Coalition in future. The Coalition learned some new security strategies used by other HRDs across the global.



*THRDC National Coordinator making a point in 8th Dublin Platform for Human Rights Defenders in Dublin, Ireland, from November 3rd – 6th, 2015*

- With the support of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), Geneva under the coordination of its Tanzania based office, THRD Information officer attended the Geneva Course GSC- 37 for defenders from the regions The Human Rights Council, international human rights and humanitarian law, international procedures and diplomacy. During the Course she learnt among other things: on the best way to use the UPR mechanism and other UN mechanisms to promote and protect Human Rights; and uses and preparation of side events in the Human Rights Council.



*trainers Adrien-Claud Zoller, president of Geneva for Human Rights (Right) and Edward Flynn (left) with The national Coordinator of Asian Federation Against Involuntary Disappearances (AFAD), Philippines and THRD Information Officer during the certification ceremony*



*The National Coordinator met with the UN special rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders holding a paper printed with a hashtag We Defend the Right to an Effective Remedy to be Protected and exchanged information regarding the situation of HRDs in Tanzania*

## **ii. Website Development, Social Networks Promotion Page**

During the year 2015 the Coalition successfully used mainstream media ([www.thrd.or.tz](http://www.thrd.or.tz)) and social media as one way of increasing transnational networking, upcountry visibility and the Coalitions accessibility.

The Coalition's website is user friendly with a live blog which provides updates on situation of HRDs in Tanzania; the website has a Facebook page and twitter direct link, making our work easy and allows instantaneous sharing of information with other stakeholders through various platforms. So far by having a website with over 2000 visits from different continents, 339 followers on Twitter and our four starred Facebook page boasting over 7640 likes, we can say that we have managed to network and amplify the voices of HRDs in Tanzania.

Furthermore, the Coalitions activities have been reported in both national and international media such as Washington Post.com, Voice of America, Voices. National geographic, Kenya Television Network (KTN), All Africa.com, Africa reporter. Com, Radio Deutsch Welle, Radio France International (RFI) – Swahili, British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) - Swahili to mention a few. This enabled the THRDC to meet Advocacy objectives such as the recognition of HRDs work, gaining public acceptance, strengthening collaboration and cooperation with regional and international partners using social media.

- The Coalition in 2015 retained its newsletter publication for documenting Coalitions activities.
- The Coalition has retained its Instagram account and a member based WhatsApp group, more over it has added a CSOs directors WhatsApp groups. All this is to ensure there is a close collaboration and instant interaction among members and CSOs at large especially to keep each other updated on issues regarding HRDs.
- The Coalition has distributed holiday greeting cards and 2016 annual calendar to its development partners, stakeholders, members and the public in order to thank them for their cooperation during the entire 2015. An e-card was distributed through emails and social media while hardcopies were distributed to members, various institutions, delegations, individuals and to prospective members and donors.

## **iii. Explore other means of networking and promotion**

The Coalition is now being listed as the Coalition that can be used to mentor other Coalition in the region. For instance, In October 2015 the Coalition hosted and mentored for two weeks the newly established Somali HRDs Coalition. The Coalition is also applauded for being an innovative, current and flexible organization that does things in different ways for better results and achievement.



The National Coordinator, (First on the right) Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa guiding through two mentees from the newly established Somali HRD Coalition on security management

- THRDC also became a hub of relevant information on human rights, CSOs and HRDs in Tanzania. Many visitors both from within and outside the Country visit THRDC for more information on HRDs, CSOs and human rights in general. Furthermore, to show that it is well connected THRDC receives daily communications and invitations from likeminded organizations, UN, EU and other National and Regional partners.



Assylum access was one of the Coalition's visitors for the year 2015

THRDC organised Tanzanian CSOs in the writing, validation and launching of the CSOs election manifesto and supervised its distribution. By doing so, for the first time in the Country, CSOs have come up with a joint election manifesto.



Adv. Tom Nyandunga, Chairperson of CHRAGG launching the CSOs election Manifesto, Assisting him are Dr. Helen Kijo-Bisimba from left and Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa THRDC National Coordinator (on the right) looking from far is the Director for Foundation for Civil Societies Adv. Francis Kiwanga.



Singing the national anthem at the opening of the CSOs manifesto launching ceremony. Among the participants is the TLP Presidential candidate Mr. Maximillian Lyimo first on the row dressed in a white shirt.

In different forms such as hard copy and soft copy of all print, audio (Compact disk) and video form (CD). The CSOs manifesto launching was attended by CSOs representatives, Journalists, representatives of political parties, political party candidates, religious leaders and the public. Moreover, the entire manifesto was published in Nipashe newspaper supplement of 20,000 copies.





*A participant raising a manifesto to participate in a plenary discussion*

The CSOs election manifesto were acknowledged by politicians in election campaigns and different political meetings. One of the notable acknowledgement is when an ACT – Wazalendo presidential candidate Anna Mgwira presented the CSOs election manifesto to the current president Dr. John Pombe Magufuli at the certificate issuing ceremony of the presidential winner.

## **ii. Achievements**

- The Human Rights Defenders day provided direct interaction and in depth discussion between representatives of civil society, media, development partners, government officials, regional and UN human rights bodies.
- For the first time in the history of the country, human rights defenders, development partners and working partners all together exhibited their work among themselves.
- More than 150 HRDs have networked with development and working partners.

## **iii. Challenges**

- One of the major setbacks is financial challenge, the Coalition still depends on donor funds to carry out the HRDs day hence its activities are limited to the available funds.
- Dramatic increase of minimal joint HRNGOs activities from all over the country
- Most Tanzanians do not know their rights and most police officers are not well informed of the laws therefore training police officers only without considering the public becomes unrealistic. Police officers have continued to insist for the need of THRDC members to educate the public about human rights.

## **iv. Way Forward**

- The Coalition will keep advocating for legal recognition of HRDs in the country through educating HRDs and the public before the finalization of the constitutional making process
- With the Police force we have agreed to retain the successful training at the zonal level in the remaining two years. The Coalition will continue to increase its advocacy reach by using innovative and (cost) effective ways of communication using Information Technology (IT).
- The Coalition will cooperate more with media editors, owners, journalists and CSOs in order to strengthen its network. The Coalition is looking forward to increase the number of its members in order to increase networking among Human Rights Defenders in the Country,
- The Coalition will in 2016 improve its website in order to have a more appealing one,
- The Coalition will continue to work in close collaboration with other CSOs within the country, regional stakeholders and Human Rights Defenders as well as International counterparts.

## STRATEGIC OUTCOME ONE AND ITS OUTPUT

### 1. Strategic Outcome One and Its Output

#### Legal, policy frameworks and practice addressing HRDs' issues and CSOs networking improved

Outcome Indicators	Achievement Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal and policy framework for the human rights defenders in place by 2017.</li> </ul>	<p>To continue pushing further for a new constitution that will include provisions recognizing and protecting HRDs. One of the ways used is to advocate for a CSOs manifesto that demands for a new people centered constitution within two years after the new government.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratification and domestication of the international instruments addressing human rights defenders.</li> </ul>	<p>The Coalition Managed to engage with CHRAGG in strategizing the monitoring of the implementation status of the 107 UPR accepted recommendations with the fact that UPR mechanism is one among other UN mechanisms that can be used to promote and protect Human Rights and this includes Ratification and domestication of international instruments addressing human rights.</p> <p>Furthermore, with the support of the Danish Institute Against Torture – DIGNITY the Coalition conducted an awareness program to the secretariat and relevant stakeholders on issues related to torture and its consequences. The awareness is to ensure stakeholders gain insight on the need for the country to ratify the UN Convention Against Torture (CAT).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategies for HRDs solidarity and networking in place</li> </ul>	<p>Active social media which have been playing a role in increasing publicity and interacting with the public. The Facebook page is currently four starred with 7680 likes. Its twitter account had two tweets before it was activated on the 28th of October 2014 but until 30th December it had reached 981 tweets all this as an effort to gain more followers furthermore it has gained 333 new followers making it to have 360 followers by the year 2015.</p> <p>The Coalition has interlinked its Facebook account and twitter account in order to ensure every information shared in one of the media can be accessed in the other.</p> <p>Apart from new media, the Coalition has played a role to increase network among HRDs through informal network meetings. For the first time the Coalition has used Cocktails and dinner party to ensure HRDs do network and interact in order to form solidarity among them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A cocktail party with journalists from Mtwara, Songea and Lindi at the closing of the training to journalists from extractive industry.</li> <li>The second cocktail party took place during the HRDs day whereby HRDs who participated in the activity got a chance to informally network and exchange ideas.</li> <li>Another strategy was a CSOs director's dinner party. The Coalition championed directors from different corners of the country to hold a self-funded dinner party in order to increase network and solidarity.</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, among many strategies, the Coalition ensured joint press statement issuing culture is created in order to foster unity and unison among CSOs.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative Perception towards HRDs changed</li> </ul>	<p>HRDs as the knowledge and awareness regarding HRDs is increasing negative perception towards the same have been diminishing too.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationship between HRDs and state organs improved</li> </ul>	<p>The Coalition has had formal interaction with all state organs and this includes: Three days training to 30 Law enforcers of rank from Zanzibar Irelands (Pemba and Unguja)</p> <p>One day training to Judges and registrars, the relationship built was a successful one for they willingly decided to self-fund the second day of the training.</p> <p>Stakeholders' dialogue on peaceful elections consisted of high rank representatives from all state organs in order to engage all key stakeholders with knowledge on peace and security especially during electoral processes.</p> <p>As a Coalition on the Right to Information member, the Coalition participated in visiting the parliament relevant standing committee to lobby against the second attempt of the tabling of the infamous Access to Information Bill. The mission was a successful one.</p>

#### OUTPUT 1.1

#### Engage the parliament and the government for improvement and enactment of the laws and policies for human rights defenders.

Outcome Indicators	Achievement Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of advocacy strategy materials produced disseminated to the legislators and the government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1000 copies of the report entitled Universal Periodic Review (UPR) General Report: Joint Civil Society Submission to the UPR working group review of the United Republic of Tanzania</li> <li>1000 copies of the report entitled Universal Periodic Review Implementation Report, Implementation Status of the 107 Accepted Tanzania UPR Recommendations: A Joint Civil Society Report</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportions of Parliamentarians who are informed with human rights defenders knowledge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3500 copies of CSOs Election Manifesto distributed to 3500</li> <li>Security hand book 800</li> <li>Human Rights Defenders Situation 300</li> <li>THRDC Annual Progressive Report 300</li> </ul> <p>A number of other publications were disseminated during trainings and meetings.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportions of parliamentarians who are informed with human rights defenders knowledge.</li> </ul>	None parliamentarians informed with human rights defenders knowledge.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of motions and recommendations forwarded by the parliamentarians</li> </ul>	One only
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of the dialogue meeting with parliamentarians, law enforcers and the judiciary</li> </ul>	<p>Five dialogues with parliamentarians, law enforcers and the judiciary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 meeting with a parliamentery committee</li> <li>1 dialogue with 30 law enforcers</li> <li>1 day training to the judiciary and registrars</li> <li>1 dialogue with both law enforcers and the judiciary</li> <li>1 dialogue with election stakeholders (NEC, ZEC, PCCB, Registrar of Political Parties, CHRAGG)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of joint events with state officials and government institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 day joint event was conducted whereby the Judiciary was trained on one day fully by the support of the Coalition and on the second day on their own funding.</li> <li>Validation of the Tanzania National Human Rights Action Plan in Morogoro under CHRAGG</li> <li>Attorney General Office in the monitoring of the UPR recommendations implementation status</li> <li>A joint event with UN-Tanzania on the CSOs capacity to access UN –CSOs mechanism.</li> </ul>

### OUTPUT 1.2

#### 1.2 International advocacy for ratification and domestication of international human rights instruments

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of the CSOs partnering with THRDC to advocate for ratification and domestication of international human rights instruments</li> </ul>	More than 150 CSOs are currently partnering with THRDC an increase from 2014 with only 100. Majority are THRDC members.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of human rights defenders issues taken into the accounts by the government.</li> </ul>	<p>The relevant standing committee did not table the Access to Information Bill as requested by stakeholders among them being THRDC</p> <p>The government accepted that the Statistics and Cyber Crimes bills had several shortfalls and the minister responsible urged for opinions on areas of improvements upon announcing that the president has accented to the bills.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of advocacy strategy materials produced and disseminated nationally</li> </ul>	Total Number of Produced hardcopy Advocacy Materials published and disseminated is copies 25,900 Compared to 2014 when it was only around 3500 copies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of CSOs/ HRDs accessing regional and international human rights mechanisms.</li> </ul>	10

### OUTPUT 1.3

#### Improving HRNGOs solidarity and networking both at National and International level

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of the CSOs partnering with THRDC to advocate for ratification and domestication of International Human Rights Instrument</li> </ul>	More than 130 organizations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of human rights defenders issues taken into the accounts by the government.</li> </ul>	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of HRDs accessing regional and international human rights mechanisms.</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of joint activities carried out by HRNGOs at all levels</li> </ul>	13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of joint interventions</li> </ul>	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of CSOs networks established</li> </ul>	150 CSOs both members and non-members were enabled to network in the year 2015

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The space of CSOs in addressing issues of public interest</li> </ul>	<p>The space of CSOs to play this role has significantly increased.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of joint trainings/ meetings conducted at regional and international level</li> </ul>	<p>4 joint meetings conducted at the regional level, more than two meetings at national level</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of invitations to HRDs in Tanzania to attend various regional and international forums.</li> </ul>	<p>180 invitations to THRDC</p>

## OUTCOME TWO- CAPACITY BUILDING

### 2.2 The media and HRDs capacity to effectively participate in the HRDs protection processes and address their rights are improved

Capacity building to media and HRDs is an ongoing process which enhances the abilities to these HRDs in the protection processes and in addressing their rights. The THRDC in dealing with Outcome two actualizes it through trainings, training of the trainers, round table discussions, dialogues and seminars on various aspects of security management, human rights and their enforcement mechanisms. Due to the fact that media and HRDs are challenged through attacks and injuries, then capacity building session for themselves is inevitable. Capacity building to Media and HRDs on issues of security management and risk assessment makes them confident in the promotion and protection of human rights generally.

The THRDC strives to create a more secured working environment for HRDs in Tanzania. The security management trainings both physical and digital are designed to cover matters on how to analyze working environment, risk assessment, threat analysis, reaction to security incidents, and how to produce organizational security approach.

For better realization of this outcome, making sure that the media and HRDs capacity to effectively participate in the Human Rights Defenders' protection processes and address their rights of human rights defenders is improved, THRDC implemented various activities aimed to produce the following OUTPUTS in capacity building outcome namely;

- i. Existing and new human rights defenders are made aware of their rights and empowered to protect themselves.
- ii. The media practitioners (mainstream and social) are empowered to protect themselves, monitor and report on human Rights abuses against HRDs
- iii. Human Rights Defenders are empowered in modern human rights ideas, international human rights systems and mechanism as part of continuing education for HRDs.

#### 2.2.1 Existing and new human rights defenders are made aware of their rights and empowered to protect themselves

Being a protector or promoter of human rights without capacities is risky. The risky to a new human rights defender is very high compared to the existing one. Through capacity building one is equipped with techniques, tactics on how to carry out the activism safely. Under this output the Coalition has been able to train security management both physical and digital to new and existing human rights defenders. The knowledge imparted to HRDs made them aware of their capacities, vulnerabilities and hence put them in a position to positively react to any situations.

This year the THRDC provided security management and risk assessment to more than 230 HRDs from different thematic groups. Some of them have started applying the knowledge by developing security manuals, staff training and integration of security issues in their plans. These are.

#### (a) Activities conducted under this output

##### (i) Security management training to new human rights defenders

Many CSOs human rights defenders in Tanzania operate in a very challenging and risky environment. These activists have continuously been harassed, detained, interrogated, imprisoned, tortured and even at times paying the ultimate price when they are killed for what they do. This training therefore was conducted to 30 HRDs by the coalition most of them new members, the reasoning being the risk situations which these HRDs go through in the day to day activities. Therefore, the relevancy of the training based on the fact that new THRDC members did not have important security and risk assessment tips.



Advocate Boka Melkisedek, THRDC former Litigation and capacity building officer responding to the participants concern during the workshop.



Information and advocacy officer Ms. Marygoreth Charles instructing participants on how they should go about their group discussion.

Information and advocacy officer Ms. Marygoreth Charles instructing participants on how they should go about their group discussion. Security management training to Women HRDs in Lake zone After realizing that most of the time women human rights defenders are at a greater risk than men human rights defenders and therefore they need special training on how they can safely work as HRDs, THRDC conducted training to women human rights defenders from Lake Zone. The training took place on the 6th to 8th May 2015. About 30 female HRDs were trained during this training.

Women human rights defenders in Lake Zone are undermined and threatened for being vocal against prominent cultural issues such as gender discrimination, widow inheritance and FGM.



To ensure the quality and value of the workshops prepared for HRDs, certificates of participation are usually issued. In the photo, one of the participants of the security management workshop for women HRDs receiving her certificate of participation.

### (iii) Training to CSOs and other election stakeholders on securing election process

Tanzania Civil Society Organizations are non-partisan organizations formed and operate legally in Tanzania. These Civil Society Organizations work on various aspects of legal, social, political, economic and cultural issues. Being among important election stakeholders, it is important that the CSOs' involvement in democratic process be more properly coordinated and dealt with urgently at all levels. Therefore, THRDC in collaboration with the United States Institute of Peace held a two days workshop to CSOs/HRDs in Arusha for the purpose of creating best environment for a secured electoral cycle in the country. The training was attended by 20 representatives from CSOs and other important election stakeholders' namely political parties, religious leaders and government officials from different religious institutions.

The training was facilitated by Steve Hegel from the United States Institute of Peace, Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa, the THRDC coordinator, Dr. James Jesse, lecturer in laws at the University of Dar es salaam and Jimmy Luhende of Africa for Democratic Local Government.



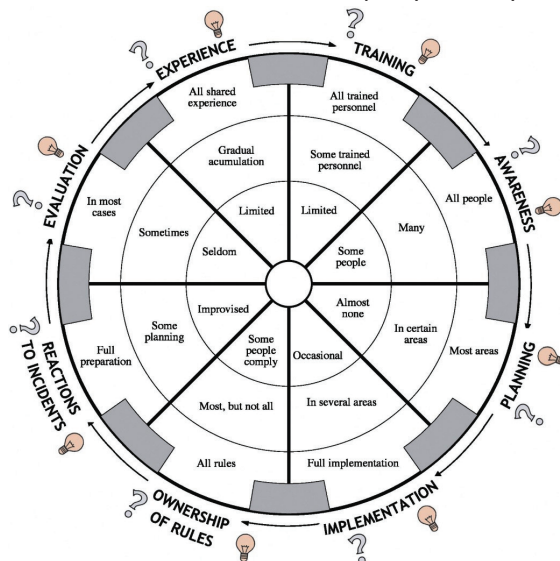
The Arumeru District Commissioner, Ms. Hasma Mwilima addressing election stakeholders on behalf of the Arusha Regional Commissioner Mr. Felix Tibenda when officiating the security and protection of the electoral cycle workshop.



The Arumeru District Commissioner, Ms. Hasma Mwilima (at the center) with the THRDC coordinator on her left and other guests during the when officiating the security and protection of the electoral cycle workshop.

**(iv) Physical and Digital security workshops**  
**i. Staff online security management training course**

Three THRDC staff and volunteers pursued the online training course on physical security from Protection International. The content of the course pursued was security and protection management for human rights defenders and social organization. Staff learnt about risk and threat, security incidences, security plans and home and workplace security. The knowledge they collected through the online program is of big relevancy for the coalitions mission as it builds the capacity of many staff to conduct trainings to human rights defenders in the country.



The security wheel. One of the exercises which candidates (THRDC staff/volunteers) had to take during the course.

**ii. Training on Physical and Digital Security for Tanzanian HRDs**

On 4th – 8th May, 2015 Tanzanian Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) in collaboration with EHAHRDP organized a training on physical and digital security for 15 Tanzanian HRDs in Dar es Salaam. The training aimed at increasing defenders’ safety, security and protection by equipping them with basics tools and knowledge on physical and digital security to enable them to undertake risks assessment and put in place effective security plans.

The objectives of the training were to equip participants with basic physical and digital security logic which includes; Undertake context analysis; Conduct risks assessment ; Analysis and react to threats and security incidents; develop mitigating strategies and security plans and to strengthen and reinforce the training skills of the trainers under follow up support.

On the specific aspect of digital security, participants were taught important security tips mainly; basic computer security, Windows logon password and importance, Win + L, Password protected screen saver, User Account Control and updating software (Avast /Secunia psi).

**iii. The digital security management training for human rights defenders**

THRDC co-organized in collaboration with Sweden Civil Rights Defenders the training on digital security on the 16th to 20th of November 2015 at White sands hotel Dar es salaam. Together with 29 Tanzania and Kenya Human rights defenders, two THRDC staff also attended the training. The training was very relevant to HRDs especially with the newly enacted cyber crimes law in the country.



Digital Security trainer from Sweden Civil right Defenders Martin Lowdin (holding the cup of coffee) instructing the trainees some practical crucial tips on digital security.



## (b) Achievements

- Through trainings on security management and risk assessment to HRDs, Instant reports of threats and attacks of HRDs has constantly been reported to the protection desk.
- THRDC Staff and volunteers who pursued the online security management and risk assessment course from Protection International successfully completed the course and awarded their diplomas.
- Following the workshop on the role of CSOs in the electoral process, CSOs participated fully in peace maintenance during the 2015 general election.

## (c) Challenges

- Many HRDs mainly new THRD members still lack security management and risk assessment knowledge especially in the digital field. Still HRDs are being attacked especially by state organs. This can be illustrated by the post election TACCEO-LHRC police attack and seizure of office and personal properties.

## (d) Way forward

- More training sessions especially in digital security to be conducted to HRDs. Following the newly enacted cyber crimes Act and the global increase of online hackers, THRDC aims to conduct more sessions to HRDs so as they know how to deal with digital security issues. Important security tips mainly; basic computer security, Windows logon password and importance, Win + L, Password protected screen saver, User Account Control and updating software are targets of the trainings.

## 2.2.2 The media practitioners are made empowered to protect themselves, monitor and report human Rights abuses against HRDs

Media practitioners cover any person who writes, edits or transmits news and information to the public. Such media practitioners include journalists, editors, social media aggregators, information officers and bloggers. These are most targeted, always at risk, they are very important to reveal facts and inform the public of the hidden facts. With the increasing availability surveillance equipment and technologies for both state and non-state actors, the lives and work of HRDs, media practitioners and bloggers may be put at risk in the online and offline worlds.

As the best way to increase the capacity of journalist and the media to prevent risk and threat a joint action between the Coalition, media owners and other media institutions is vital toward the creation of a free and safe environment for journalists and media workers in Tanzania. This will enable the Coalition jointly with media houses, journalist institutions such as Editors Forum, Misa-Tan, MCT and Union Press of Tanganyika to actively and timely provide integrated, physical, digital and emotional self-care security training and advice to journalists.

### (a) Activities conducted under this output;

#### (i) Workshop on security and protection to Journalists during the election process.

In an effort to bridge the existing gap THRDC has managed to consolidate, activate and expand the physical safety skills and training skills to media practitioners. On 30th September to 2nd October 2015 THRDC successfully provided training to 30 journalists reporting on election issues in Zanzibar and Pemba. Journalists were taught different security techniques to be used during election as part of preventive measures. THRDC also provided Press jacket for Pemba and Unguja press clubs.



*Journalist wearing their safety jacket donated by THRDC.*

#### (ii) Security Management Training to Journalists working in the extractive industry

THRDC also managed to conduct three day training of its kind to 18 journalists working in extractive industries on security management from 4th-6th March 2015. The need to conduct training to journalists working in extractive industries came after having realized that Human rights defenders in the field are at a great risk and are highly threatened because they report on issues that might negatively affect the interests of the government and big investors.



*A group photo of participants of the workshop to journalist working in extractive industries in Mtwara region.*



*Protection officer, Advocate Benedict Alex responding to the participants concern during the workshop.*

**(b) Achievements**

- News regarding the THRDC as a defense body are frequently covered and reported to the public perfectly.
- Following the workshop on security and risk management to journalists during the electoral process, journalists participated fully in reporting the election news and how to identify risks throughout the election process during the 2015 general election.
- Through trainings on security management and risk assessment to journalists, Instant reports of threats and attacks of HRDs especially from Zanzibar has constantly been reported to the protection desk.

**(c) Challenges**

- Some journalists still do not know if they are human rights defenders.
- Attacks to journalist are still being witnessed.

**(d) Way forward;**

More training sessions to journalists will be conducted in the year 2016/2017 in order to inform their status as human right defenders, strengthen their capacity in promoting and protecting universally recognized rights, raise awareness in their role in the process of implementing the international instruments, enhanced capacity in reporting human rights abuses and human rights violations.

**2.2.3 Human Rights Defenders are empowered in modern human rights ideas, international human rights systems**

Essentially, many HRNGOs are not conversant with the modern human rights ideas and modern human rights system mechanism. Each of the international instruments has a different system for its implementation, ranging from general and specific reporting procedures. These reporting procedures include quasi-judicial and judicial mechanisms involving the adjudication of complaints brought by individuals or groups of individuals, Non-Governmental organization and, in some instances, even by other States.

**(a) Activities conducted under this output**

**(i) Training to CSOs/ HRDs on regional and International protection mechanisms**

Human rights defenders in Tanzania still lack enough knowledge of the domestic, regional and international protection mechanisms available to them when they confront harassment and torture. Reacting on that THRDC managed to co-organize in collaboration with the UN-Office of the high commissioner for human rights the workshop on Civil Society Space and the United Nations Human Rights System on 23rd and 24th November 2015. The workshop, brought about 40 CSOs defending human rights . During the workshop, participants were also taught on the available domestic, regional and international protection mechanisms available to them.



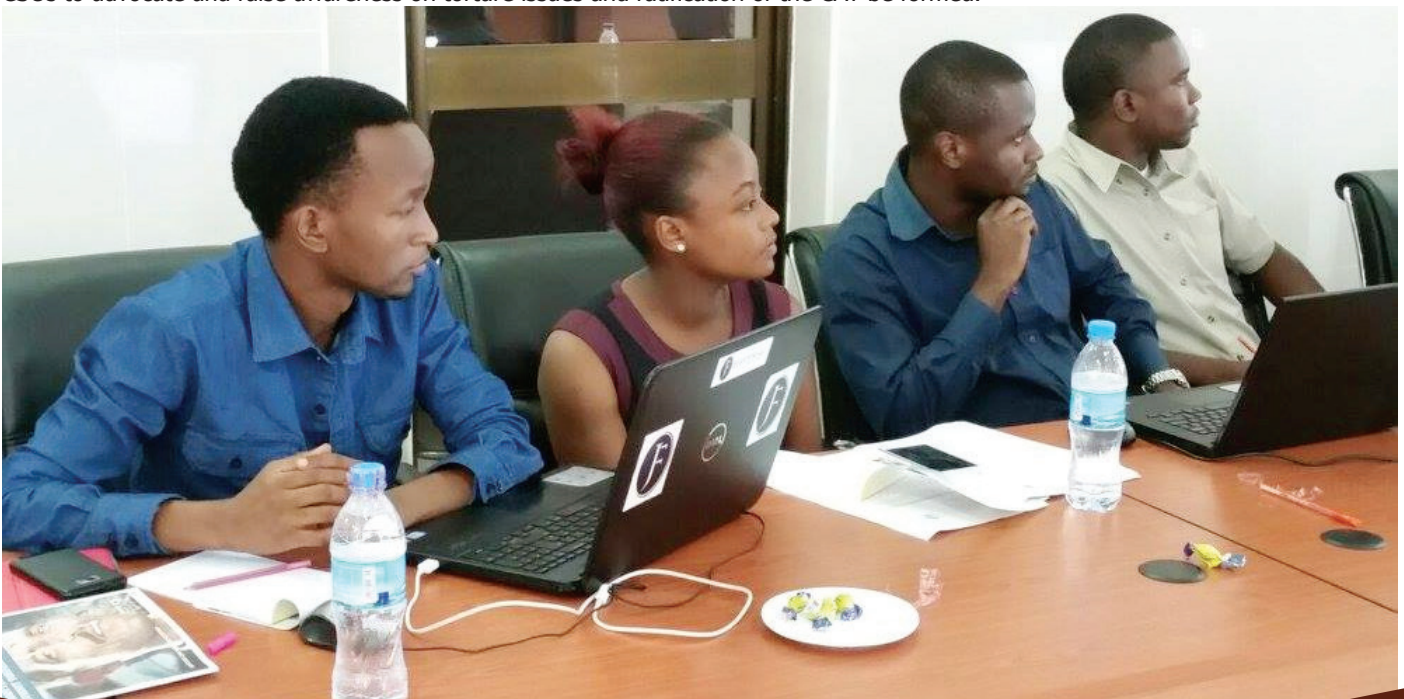
*Participants from CSOs/HRDs following closely presentation on regional and international protection mechanisms for HRDs.*

**(ii) Sensitization workshop for the Convention against Torture**

Tanzania is one of the few countries in Africa that has not ratified the UN Convention against Torture (CAT). Although the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania Article 13(6) (e) prohibits any kind of torture of any person under restraint the challenge remains for prosecution to take place.

The Danish Institute Against Torture in collaboration with the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition organized a two days sensitization workshop on the anti-torture issues and the UN Convention against Torture in Dare es Salaam on Thursday 3rd and Friday 4th December 2015. The workshop gathered about 40 participants, from different parts of the country working on various human rights issues.

The workshop aimed at awareness raising and capacity building of staff members of relevant Human rights NGOs in the country on anti-torture issues and the UN Convention against Torture, which among other issues, focused on the current situation in Tanzania, the UN -CAT, the physical and psychological consequences of torture and rehabilitation of torture victims. The workshop also provided a forum on which NGOs representatives discussed on what needs to be done in Tanzania and came up with the resolution that the Network of CSOs to advocate and raise awareness on torture issues and ratification of the CAT be formed.



*Participants of the sensitization workshop on torture issues*

#### iv. Building the capacity (empowerment) to HRDs on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

The UPR is a process that involves a review of the human rights record of all UN Member States. It is a State driven process under the auspices of the Human Rights Council. The process is tailored to evaluate the measures taken by the State parties to fulfill their human rights obligations.

The UPR mechanism is a three-stage process: the review of the human rights situation of the State under Review; implementation of the recommendations received and the voluntary pledges made; and reporting at the next review on the implementation of those recommendations and pledges regarding the human rights situation in the country.

Tanzania is scheduled for the 2nd cycle of its UPR review in May 2016, where a detailed report on the human rights situation in Tanzania will be released. The review will reflect on what has been done by Tanzania for the past four years since the first cycle review.

Throughout the year 2015 the coalition, in efforts to make sure it successfully accomplish its mission to coordinate the second UPR cycle and engage fully Tanzanian CSOs, it hosted workshops aiming at capacity building on the UPR process and how to write thematic group reports.

THRDC brought together about 100 human rights NGOs participating in the UPR process from across the country and empowered them on how to engage in writing and document the implementation of 107 UPR accepted recommendations.

Different facilitators and experts in the UPR process mainly the Africa Regional Representative UPR Info-Africa Mr. Gilbert Onyango and the UN Senior Human Rights Advisor from the UNOHCHR Ms. Chitrlekha Massey were invited to comment on the CSOs role to the whole UPR process. Participants were expected understand the whole UPR process, how to address it and its importance. Following the series of capacity building workshops, nine CSOs thematic groups to write the UPR joint report and document on the UPR accepted recommendations were formed.



Group photo of CSOs representatives of the nine thematic groups which participated in writing of the CSOs UPR joint report.



The UN Senior Human Rights Advisor UNOHCHR Ms. Chitrlekha Massey commenting on the role of CSOs in the UPR process.



*Representative from Under the Same Sun participating effectively during one of the UPR capacity building workshops.*

Among nine UPR thematic groups, women thematic group and freedom of expression thematic group which involved 12 CSOs in total were very active in participating in the process. With enthusiasm to make sure the process goes with authenticity, more workshops were done in order to empower these thematic groups to neatly tailor their thematic group reports and successfully submit them to the UN working group in Geneva for the next review.



*Participant from freedom of expression group presenting group inputs to the general UPR report during the validation workshop*

#### **(b) Achievements**

- In the year 2015 under the umbrella of THRDC more than 100 CSOs/HRDs attended workshops on various international and regional human rights mechanisms.
- HRDs have the knowledge of the available regional and international protection mechanisms.
- Many Tanzania CSOs which did not have UPR knowledge came to the fully understanding of the whole UPR process and its importance.
- CSOs, through nine thematic groups formed, successfully understood the skills of UPR monitoring and report writing.
- Through THRDC coordination role, CSOs UPR joint report was successfully written, compiled and submitted to the UPR working group in Geneva.
- Five out of nine formed thematic groups involved in writing the UPR report successfully submitted their thematic reports to the UPR working group in Geneva.

**(c) Challenges**

- Many HRDs still lack enough knowledge on international and UN human rights mechanisms. HRDs still lack sufficient knowledge on how to utilize UN human rights documents to further protection of human rights defenders in the country.
- Lack of sufficient funds to support the report UPR process in Tanzania.

**(d) The Way forward**

- THRDC will increase collaboration with UPR Info Africa and other partners to facilitate more capacity building sessions to Tanzania CSOs before and even after the review in April 2016.
- The THRDC in collaboration with UPR Info Africa will hold in-country UPR pre-session, hold training for Government officials on the UPR, support for the participation of Human Rights Defender to Geneva pre-session and with collaboration with other development partners, conducting awareness raising and empowerment to CSOs which participated in the UPR Process and the government on how to monitor and implement the adopted recommendations.
- THRDC will emphasise and help those CSOs which submitted their reports to the working group to fund raise and look for partners to support them attend UPR sessions in Geneva during the review in May 2016 and pre-sessions.
- THRDC will extend the evaluation of the training to the post training period by asking the beneficiaries a few months after the training what has been the training impact and if they have followed up on the planned actions. Their responses will be used to upgrade the training program and to share the respondents' experiences with a wider group.

**OUTCOME TWO - CAPACITY BUILDING**

The media and HRDs capacity to effectively participate in the Human Rights Defenders' protection processes and address their rights of human rights defenders improved.

**OUTPUT 2.1**

Existing and new human rights defenders are made aware of their rights and empowered to protect themselves.

<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Achievement Status</b>
• Number of the issues monitored and reported by the HRDs	News regarding the THRDC as a defense body are frequently covered and reported to the public perfectly.
• The quality of the reported issues improved by 2017.	Journalists reporting THRDC activities are now able to understand the difference between the work of promoters of human rights and those of the THRDC.
• Number of human rights defenders empowered with training programs.	More than 100 journalists have benefited from the physical and digital security training organized by THRDC. Participants acquired knowledge which is vital for their works wherever they go.
• The quality of interventions among HRD improved.	THRDC brought together more than 200 HRDs and interacted.
• The quantity of the issues monitored and reported by focal persons increased.	The monitoring reports of focal persons from each zones
• Number of reports of the human rights issues against human rights defenders increased.	News regarding the THRDC as a defense body are frequently covered and reported to the public perfectly.
• Level of the journalists' capacity according to the set criteria.	Following the workshop on security and risk management to journalists during the electoral process, journalists participated fully in reporting the election news and how to identify risks throughout the election process during the 2015 general election.
• Number of educative and advocacy programs conducted	More than 200 hundred HRDs benefited from THRDC trainings and educative programs.
• Level of satisfaction with accessibility and contents of materials provided through media.	Many readers of this Annual Reports, Newsletters, Situation Reports and various articles.

**Output 2.3**

**Human Rights Defenders are empowered in modern human rights ideas, international human rights systems and mechanism as part of continuing education for HRDs**

• The number of HRORG attending international and regional human rights mechanisms maximized	Many readers of this Annual Repo In the year 2015 under the umbrella of THRDC about 40 THRDC members attended workshops on various international and regional human rights mechanisms. The UPR process was very fruitful under the coordination of THRDC since about six groups which participated in the UPR report writing submitted their reports to the UPR working group in Geneva. arts, Newsletters, Situation Reports and various articles.
• The number of new human rights ideas and principles included in HRORG programs	The THRDC member increased from 120 to about 150 from last year. The new members are diversified and specialized in various rights promotions.

## OUTCOME THREE-PROTECTION

### 2.3 Protection Mechanisms Established and Accessed by HRDs at risk

The THRDC Protection Desk was setup in 2013 to respond on Protection and Security Needs for Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania needs-assessment was conducted all over Tanzania to establish the needs and working environment for human rights defenders in Tanzania, the report indicates that most human right defenders in the course of their work are intimidated, illegally arrested, harassed, assaulted, tortured, disappearance, and branded bad names.

For example, according to survey findings in summary, only seven offices out of the 200 visited have security policies, almost all HRDs in Tanzania were not having security awareness, between 2010 and 2013, 35 Journalists security incidences were reported and documented, over 29 draconian laws include the News Papers Act were listed to be unfriendly and limiting to HRDs work.

Therefore, THRDC established self-protection mechanisms such as Protection Desk and security and risk assessment trainings as preventive measures for HRDs and to ensure that human rights defenders at risk receive the necessary support to mitigate the risk that they faced and continue with their work. The THRDC Protection Desk was set up to respond to emergency requests for support from human rights defenders at risk. In 2015, protection support extended to defenders working in areas of high risk, women human rights defenders, journalists, pastoralist HRDs, and Minority groups.

#### Major Role of the Protection Programme

- Provide emergency assistance and protection for HRDs at risk;
- Encourage and provide an opportunity for the HRDs at risk to continue with their work in a safe and secure way;
- Ensure that the HRDs get security management and risk assessment trainings as preventive measures for HRDs, this help them in improving their personal and professional safety;
- In collaboration with other International protections organs THRDC provide support and assistance with the immigration formalities and other legal procedures aimed at regularizing HRDs stay in the country where they have sought refuge;
- Seek effective collaboration with other service providers in the protection of HRDs;
- Conduct research and fact finding on issues concern HRDs in Tanzania.
- Conduct Investigation
- Liaison with different actors of government including law enforcers

#### The protection desk is working and coordinating issues of protection support as it handles all such issues.

The established protection mechanisms abides to the adoption of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders in 1998, whereby a number of initiatives are taken, both at the national, regional and international level, to increase protection of defenders and contribute to the full implementation of the Declaration.

To achieve strategic aim three of the Coalition, THRDC plans to work towards accomplishing the following OUTPUT namely:-

- 2. 3.1 established and Strengthened Self-Protection Mechanisms for HRDs.
- 2. 3.2 establish an Emergence Protection Fund for HRDs at risk

#### 2. 3.1 Established and Strengthened Self-Protection Mechanisms for the HRDs

Protection mechanism is a new phrase in the human rights field given the fact that the concept of protection of human rights defenders is also new, simply protection mechanism is a mechanism set up by organization or state to ensure human rights defenders at risk receive the necessary support to mitigate the risk they are facing so as to enable them to continue with their human rights work.

##### a) The following were activities implemented under this output;

##### (i) Developed Security Hand Book for Protection of Journalist

In ensuring safety of journalists in 2015 general elections, THRDC Protection desk under support of UNESCO successfully developed and distributed 800 copies of security hand book for journalists across the country. As a result of the security hand book to journalists the following objectives were achieved;

- Provided a practical resource that Journalists in Tanzania and some used to develop their security and protection plans and strategies
- Provided to journalists practical tips on security issues especially during election period
- Provided to journalists and media houses with knowledge, tips, and tools that were useful for improving their safety, protection and security

##### (ii) Supplied Security gears to Journalists during Elections 2015

For the purposes of ensuring self protection, for the first time in Tanzania, THRDC provided security jackets to journalists as preventive measures and protection during 2015 Tanzania general election. The 200 security jackets were distributed to different press clubs all over Tanzania.

As a result of this first ever large initiative of provisional of security gears to journalists few days before Election day, Mwananchi communication ltd followed THRDC steps by printing twenty (20) extra jackets while the Guardian ltd printed nine (9) jackets. And this marked as the first ever initiative of private media to provide large scale of security gears to Journalists especially during elections period, doubtless this is a good step in response to the New Africa Agreement on Protection of Journalists of 2013 entered between THRDC and MOAT.

A quick impact of these jackets THRDC witnessed 2015 election with few incidences of journalist's attacks. For example the investigation team formed by MCT while in Mbeya Investigating the assault of journalists and closure of Kyela radio asked one of the journalists reporting with Mwananchi newspaper the reason for safety of journalists during this year election and she admitted that among other things this year journalists were safe because of wearing security gears.



THRDC National coordinator Onesmo Olungurumwa handing a sample of security jacket to Tanzania Daima newspaper reporter Nasra Abdallah

### (iii) Maintenance of Emergency Response System (Phone Calls, Skype)

For the year 2015 THRDC has maintained its emergency response mechanism. The emergency system operates under the protection officer's desk. The emergency response used by the THRDC is a phone number which is toll free displayed in the website [www.thrdc.or.tz](http://www.thrdc.or.tz). The hotline number can receive any claim at any time and conduct assessment around the clock.

#### b) Achievement under this output

- THRDC protection provisional of security gears and security management and risk assessment trainings to HRDs before election has bared enormous impact. For example the investigation team formed by MCT while in Mbeya Investigating the assault of journalists and closure of Kyela radio, asked one of the journalists reporting with Mwananchi newspaper the reason for safety of journalists during this year election and she admitted that among other things that this year journalists were safe because of wearing security gears.
- THRDC protection desk gained privileged status and reputation and as result THRDC protection desk for 2015 took a lead in the protection of journalists and other HRDs during general election 2015 for example protection desk participated in UNESCO task force on the safety of Journalists and was given a task to develop security gears for journalists during election time.

#### c) Challenge under this output

- The THRDC protection services have attracted several groups of HRDs, some of whom don't fall within its thematic areas. In some cases, the protection desk has been receiving cases from outside the country. Attending HRDs cases from outside has been very challenging because its clients are so demanding and expensive to handle. The situation becomes even harder when international and regional partners delay or refuse to collaborate with the Coalition.
- THRDC developed online emergence line and Skype calls but due to capacity of HRDs in Tanzania in technological issues they fail to access the same.

#### d) Way forward under this output

- Develop Human Rights Defenders' National Policy
- THRDC to strengthen mechanism of contacting HRDs at risk from rural areas using both direct way and focal persons.
- THRDC to make follow up with media owners and track the implementation of the New Africa Agreements on the protection of Journalist

### 2. 3.2 Established and Emergence Protection Fund for HRDs at risk

Emergence Protection fund is special fund secured by the THRDC to improve security and protection of a human rights defender and their organizations. The fund is normally used to improve physical security of an organization, legal support, and medical support for HRDs who have suffered attack, pay for their counseling, and short evacuation or reallocation if necessary. The THRDC provide emergence fund up to \$ 6000 per single case, depending on case to case basis.

#### a) Activities conducted

##### (i) Protection services offered for 2015 at glance

- THRDC offered legal aid/legal protection to Six (6) HRDs cases from different thematic, include the famous case of Challenging the Cyber Crime Act 2015 before the High Court of Tanzania.
- THRDC provided evacuation and reallocation and security support for two organization Human Rights Defenders within the country, all focusing with women human rights



- THRDC provided Medical support for one HRD who was abducted and tortured by unknown assailant and he is in custody of police for denial of bail.
- THRDC offered referrals for one HRD from Burundi
- THRDC Protection desk data base received and document 25 HRDs claims being arrest, malicious prosecutions, torture, decriminalization of freedom of expression, from different part of Tanzania, all claims were assessed and where necessary technical support was provided.
- THRDC protection desk coordinated a fact finding mission on Loliondo Land grabbing and violation of human rights defenders including journalist, and THRDC participated to the team formed by MCT to investigate the closure of Kyela Radio and assault to Journalists.

## (ii) Legal Protection

Legal protection services is a component under emergence Protection fund, THRDC provide legal protection for human rights defenders in following ways, by representing them before the court of law, by escorting human rights defenders to police and issue regarding their bail, by failing strategic litigation before the court of law challenging draconian legislations and any policy or act of the government which restrict the space of civil society.

The general objectives of provisional of legal protection are among others to contribute to the protection of HRDs by reducing restrictions on their rights and freedoms. The provisional of legal protection has following specific objective, to enhance the HRDs' ability to carry out their human rights Activities without interaction.

In the year 2015 protection desk continued to respond to the needs of human rights defenders on a case by case basis, using available Protection fund for emergence in legal issues, protection desk continued to support 6 cases of Human Rights defenders taken in 2015. Among the cases represented by THRDC, most of the cases are from rural HRDs, and most of their cases are fabricated for the purposes of silencing them with their activism. Protection desk highlight some of the cases received in 2015 as follows;

- a. High Court judicial review to the East African Newspaper which was banned to be circulated or printed in Tanzania for lack of proper registration. On January 19th 2015, the editor of the newspaper was summoned by the Registrar of Newspaper Mr Assa Mwambene, who interrogated him on the editorial cartoon we published in January 10th 2015 portraying how the Kikwete administration is surrounded by corrupt and incompetent people who impacts negatively on performance of the government. The case is in preliminary stage.
- b. Represented journalist Joyce Kiria and East Africa Television (EATV) who were sued for defamation filed against them by a Member of Parliament (MP) so as to prevent them from exposing human rights violations which were conducted by the said MP. The case has ended and Journalists and EATV won the case
- c. Represented a human rights defender George Mgoba who was a leader of over 27,000 youths nationwide who completed National Service training between 2000 and 2013 but have since not employed. He was abducted and tortured by unknown assailant and later charged with unlawful assembly and DPP deposited certificate for denial of bail therein. The case is at hearing stage though Mr Mgoba is still under custody.
- d. Jointly with LHRC, represented SIKIKA in a judicial review filed in the high court at Dodoma, SIKIKA is a health advocacy local NGO registered in Tanzania with national wide mandate in health governance, they received a indefinite ban contrary to the procedures and laws from Kondoa Council authority March 2014. The case is at hearing stage.
- e. Cyber Crime petition on 15th September 2015. THRDC filed a land mark case in Tanzania challenging some provision of the Cyber Crime Act. THRDC challenged the Cyber crime law for the reasons that some provisions of the law infringe Articles of Constitution especially freedom of expression, right to information, and privacy. THRC has filled submission and the case will be mentioned for hearing on February 17th 2016.



The East African's Chief Bureau in the country, Christopher Kidanka producing a copy of the weekly banning order to the Coalition's Protection Officer Mr. Benedict Ishabakaki

### (iii) Evacuation and reallocation

For the year 2015, THRDC together with its partners Frontline Defenders and EU Mission supported protection of 3 HRDs. Among the HRDs which benefited from this fund one was a NGOs defending women rights in Bagamoyo, they were supported with short term evacuation and advance security for their office, while the other was an NGO defending women rights in Musoma, they also benefited with support of short term evacuation and strengthening Director's home security after receiving several threats and intimidations.

### (iv) Medical support

THRDC extended medical support and technical support to a human rights defender George, Mgoba was abducted and tortured by unknown assailant and later charged with unlawfully assembly and DPP issued a certificate for bail denial therein. Mgoba is still under the custody of police but keep on receiving medical support from THRDC protection desk.



*George Mgoba hospitalized after found in the forest, Mgoba was abducted and tortured by unknown assailant because of his work as HRD Benedict Ishabakaki*

### (V) Fact Finding Missions and Investigations

On May 2015 THRDC in collaboration with PINGOs Forum organized a joint fact finding mission on the Land grabbing and gross violation of human rights and human rights defenders that took place in Loliondo. The team of 30 representatives from various NGOs and Media houses went to Loliondo division in Ngorongoro District to inquire over human rights violations in the Loliondo. At the end the team produced report which provided reliable and first-hand information in regard to a series of Human Rights violations in Loliondo that have been reported in the media ever since the end of 2014 to early 2015.

The report produced captured violations including; Torture to villagers, Illegal prosecution, Humiliation and Harassment of local leaders, Denied right to health, Denied rights to be heard and freedom of expression, as well as Denied free movement of villagers from one village to another, among others. At the end THRDC and other organization used the report for advocacy.

On November 2015, THRDC Legal/Protection officer participated in a team of investigation formed by MCT to undertake investigation on press freedom violations in Kyela, Mbeya that took place during the election period which include the closure of Kyela Fm Radio by the Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA) and the assault of two journalists, Masoud Maulidi a journalist who on 26th October 2015 assaulted by Police and charged with two offences and Benson Mwakalinga assaulted by CCM local leader on 30th of July 2015 while on his duty.

A quick impact the fact finding and this investigation was after TCRA engaged by the team of investigation and after several consultations, on December 2015 TCRA issued a permanent license of operation to radio Kylea Fm and therefore the radio is on air again.

#### b) Achievement under this output

- Since the inception of Protection desk and the provision of the legal protection thereon, THRDC successfully completed and won six cases which were filed against HRDs or their institutions and therefore gave the chance to HRDs and their institutions to continue with promotion and protection of human rights. For example Bruno Mwambene had this to say after he was supported THRDC

'Personally I express my appreciation for THRDC and LHRC for defending me in all those years when I was in jail, I have resumed my work and I now continue well with human rights protection as it was before'

- THRDC protection desk is now recognized by EU mission and other International organization and therefore act as first focal point in protection of HRDs in Tanzania, as result number of sham cases of HRDs who want to benefit from protection fund reduced in 2015, and now HRDs cannot access emergency from EU Mission without prior approval of THRDC protection desk.

### c) Challenge under this output

- It has also been very challenging when other HRDs demand protection support without genuine reasons. For instance it is very hard to support HRDs who need migration services. More has to be done to create clear legal environment for HRDs who need such services. The Coalition also noted that some HRDs at risk don't react on security incidents on time hence making protection intervention complicated. Furthermore, majority of them don't keep the trend of security threats. At times, it becomes very tough to assess a risk or threats when victims don't keep record of evidences such as phone calls, numbers, messages and security incidents.
- Number of HRDs cases which need support in legal services (Legal aid) increased compared to emergence fund raised per each year.

### d) Wayforward under this output

- Maintenance of Emergency Respond System (Phone Calls, Skype) which will help HRDs to reach and submit their cases to the protection desk for assessment and support.
- THRDC will continue referring cases to other international partners such as Frontline Defenders, Protection International, and EU emergence fund, this will be implemented under Protection referrals programme.
- Developing annual HRDs situation report which provides general situation of HRDs in Tanzania in each year.
- Develop special fundraising and fund for provisional of legal aid for human rights defenders

#### 2.3.2.1 Achievement as per Indicator

This part shows the main achievement as per each output under protection programme since its establishment for the first time in Tanzania. Protection desk is responsible for the assessment of emergency cases with respect to human rights defenders at risk, resource allocation for their assistance as well as providing administrative and legal support to HRDs under the protection programme. Example of success story under protection programme is a testament by one HRD who was evacuated by the Coalition.

### 1. Strategic Outcome Three and Its Output

#### OUTPUT 1.0

##### Established Self protection mechanisms for HRDs.

• Number of human rights defenders empowered with self protection mechanisms	Under Self Protection mechanism for Tanzanian HRDs, one among the success is the fact that THRDC provided security gears for journalists as preventive measures. The initiative proved the positive impact for 2015 election THRDC witnessed low number of attacks to journalists
• Number of human rights defenders benefited by protection mechanism	THRDC for the year 2015 has supported over 10 HRDs in terms of legal, short term reallocation and evacuation, these supports have made human rights defenders who were at risk to mitigate their risks and they are now continuing with their work
• Number of issues jointly monitored and intervened for by the networks and partnerships	Five joint interventions in 2015. THRDC successfully established referrals system and partnership with international protection organs like Frontline defenders, Protection International (PI), East and Horn Human Rights Defenders Project(EHRDP), Protection International, and other National coalitions.  For 2015 THRDC protection desk continued to work with International stakeholders such as EU emergence grant, referrals from Frontline defender, Protection International and EHRDP
• Responsive mechanism in place and accessed by HRDs	The THRDC has successfully established and maintained protection desk for the first time in Tanzania. The desk is responsible for the assessment of emergency cases with respect to human rights defenders at risk, resource allocation for their assistance as well as providing administrative and legal support to HRDs under the protection programme.  Since its establishment three years now, THRDC has established International and national reputation for its ability to respond to crisis in a fast and effective manner.

#### OUTPUT 1.1

##### Established and Emergence, Protection Fund for HRDs at Risk

Output Indicators	Achievement Status
• Number of social and legal advice offered by THRDC to HRDs in need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• THRDC successfully provided legal protection for six (6) Human Rights Defenders, and as result the Defenders they are now continue with their human rights work which was the main aim of the establishment of protection programme.</li> <li>• THRDC intervened the LHRC and TACCEO arbitrary arrest of their election observers and confiscation of 36 electronic devices. THRDC bailed all 36 LHRC/TACCEO domestic observers arrested on 27/10/2015. The case is still under police investigation.</li> </ul>
• A number of HRDs who need medical support	THRDC for the year 2015 has supported 2 HRDs
• A number of HRDs who have been evacuated relocated	THRDC for the year 2015 has supported 3 HRDs in short term reallocation and evacuation, these supports have made human rights defenders who were at risk to mitigate their risks and they are now continue with their human rights work which was the main aim of the establishment of protection programme.

## **OUTCOME FOUR-INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING**

### **2.4 Improved Performance And Sustainability Of THRDC**

The efficient, effectiveness and sustainability of any organization depends on, among other things, how it is organized internally and externally. A question of adherence to principles of good governance sounds quite strongly here. As such, during the first year of implementing 3 years Operational Plan-2015-2017, the Coalition committed itself to invest heavily in skilled human resources which can fundraise effectively as well as undertaking all planned activities professionally and within time. The Coalition ensured that there is an improved governance and management in all levels of administration; there is in place an innovative fundraising strategy and financial systems; there is well established documentation systems; proper office administration and periodical program monitoring and evaluation.

During the first implementation year of the Three Years Operational plan(2015-2017) the Coalition has successfully accomplished almost 70% of the activities planned for 2015 in the operational plan. This was necessitated by a well led, professional and committed THRDC staff. This remarkable performance of the Coalition in 2015 was also possible due to the fact that THRDC heavily invested on improvement of its financial system by being innovative and use of modern technology in tracking its finances in order to reduce mismanagement of funds and increase in documentation of its activities and internal control.

THRDC was among the few active and vibrant CSOs that played an active role in the 2015 electoral process. THRDC under the leadership of its current National Coordinator played effectively role of coordinating CSOs during 2015 electoral process. Furthermore, another major undertaking by THRDC in 2015 was the coordination role of the UPR process in Tanzania. Among other activities, the major two activities coordinated by THRDC signify the growth, credibility and growing trust to THRDC by development partners, HRDs and CSOs in general. This chapter therefore examine the growth of THRDC as an institution, its performance and financial status.

#### **To achieve aim four, THRDC planned to accomplish the following OUTPUTS:-**

- 2.4.1 Ensured availability of human resources and performance improvement.
- 2.4.2 Ensured organizational development and good management
- 2.4.3 Ensured availability of financial resources and improved financial management.
- 2.4.4 Established and improved governance.
- 2.4.5 Functioning M&E system and baseline indicators in place.

#### **2.4.1 Ensured availability of human resources and performance improvement**

The division of an organization is focused on activities relating to employees. These activities include recruiting and hiring of new employees, orientation and training of current employees, employee benefits, and retention. Human resources is a set of individuals who makes up a workforce of an organization and plays a big part in the growth and development of an organization.

The Coalition has retained five employees for the year 2015 and recruited two employees which are Advocacy and litigation officer and Assistant accountant. For the purpose of improving THRDC efficiency and performance four volunteers were also recruited in the same year. The Advocacy and litigation officer is on leave without pay where he is pursuing his masters in law in the United Kingdom while an assistant accountant volunteer left the Coalition after securing an employment somewhere else. Therefore by December 2015 the Coalition has in total six staffs and three volunteers.

As a way of complying with THRDC Human Resource Manual, the Coalition continued to conduct staff appraisals to monitor and improve staff performance. Through this process staff members are reminded of their roles and duties and obtain guidance on performance improvement. THRDC also continued to conduct monthly management meetings as the way monitoring activity implementation.

The Coalition support staff to engage in different professional studies in order to increase their knowledge and skills for the betterment of the organization. For instance, THRDC protection officer Benedict Ishabakaki has successfully completed Law School of Tanzania and managed to be enrolled as an Advocate of High Court, while two volunteers Melba Sandi and Derogations Bwire successful completed postgraduate diploma in legal practice offered by Protection International. On the other hand the National Coordinator successful completed the first year of an Executive evening master course on Research and Public Policy at the University of Dar Es Salaam.

#### **(a) Achievements**

- 1) Under the supervision of THRDC officers and mutual support from volunteers, the organization performance increased drastically especially the implementation of 2015 elections and UPR programs. For instance, under the current THRDC staff a series of and election programs and UPR trainings were effectively implemented between April and December 2015
- 2) THRDC Financial management and internal control systems improved significantly in the finance department after employing assistant accountant.
- 3) The organization culture and memories remained undisturbed because more than 3 senior staff were retained in 2015

#### **(b) Challenges.**

- 1) THRDC lack resources to retain and employ volunteers who have proved to be competent and productive for the Coalition.
- 2) The Capacity of staff to effectively manage M& E systems remained a big challenge that forces THRDC to employ an M&E person in future.

#### **(c) The Way forward**

- 1) The Coalition will employ the current three volunteer to fill the existing human resource gaps after soliciting resources for the same.
- 2) THRDC staff will undergo a series of professional courses such as financial management, M&E, fund raising, and project management courses.
- 3) For proper office management and administration the Coalition will recruit office administrator by 2016.
- 4) Due to the growing trend of the Coalition and the need for more sound and diversified financial management, THRDC will also employ Director of Finance within these two years.

#### **2.4.2 Ensured Organizational Development and Good Management**

For better and effective organizational performance an organization requires institutionalized management systems and effective leadership. Organization development (OD) programs are therefore important practice for systematic change in attitudes, beliefs, and values of the employees through creation a reinforcement of long term training program. Organization development is an action oriented as it starts with a careful organization wide analysis of the current situation and of the future requirements, and employs techniques of behavioral sciences such as behavior modeling, sensitivity training, and transactional analysis. Its objective is to enable the organization in adopting better to the fast changing environment and technologies



*THRDC Board and Staff in 2015*

Generally THRDC regardless its infant age, continued to be the most growing and reliable Network of human rights actors in Tanzania. Despite being managed by almost young leaders the Coalition is remarkably seen as one of the best organized and well led Coalition of HRDs in the region. The Coalition is now being listed as the Coalition that can be used to mentor other Coalition in the region because it has well established management systems. For instance, the Coalition hosted the newly established Somali Coalition for two weeks in September 2015. The Coalition is also applauded for being innovative, current and flexible organization that does things in different ways for better results and achievement.



*THRDC Coordinator (Middle) with top management of the Somali Coalition of HRDs*

THRDC conducted both staff and the Board retreat with the aim of conducting performance appraisal for the year 2015 and identify future areas of intervention. Some of the key programs during the retreat included; Organizational development trainings to staffs, Board Trainings, performance tracking and recording, monitoring and evaluation.



*THRDC Staff and M&E facilitator -2015 Annual Retreat-Mwanza*

**Staff and Coordination appraisal after every six months continued to form part of our self-assessment strategy for improved individual performance.**

**(a) Achievements.**

- 1) The Coalition is now emerging as trusted reliable human rights network in Tanzania and the regions by partners and relevant stakeholders because of its good management system and leadership.
- 2) With THRDC, HRDs and NGOs in Tanzania are now well connected and coordinated. A number of CSOs joint activities that require sound coordination are now channeled to THRDC for coordination.
- 3) Both the Board and the management team work professionally and strictly adhere to all internal control rules and policies.

**(b) Challenges.**

- 1) The Coalition has failed to conduct continuing monitoring and evaluation trainings to its staffs and members due to insufficient funds available.
- 2) A lot of OD programs require resources and money for THRDC staff to attend.
- 3) It is also very challenging to invest a lot of resources to volunteers whose THRDC is not sure of employing them.

**(c) The Way Forward**

- Administrative trainings is broader, but for our case it includes review of internal of organizational policies such as human resource policy, financial policy and the retreat. The Coalition will ensure more OD programs such as Organizational development trainings to staffs, Board Trainings, performance tracking and recording, monitoring and evaluation and financial management are constantly offered to its board and staff for THRDC sustainability.
- THRDC also plans to send staff to TCDC in Arusha for various NGOs related courses, at least one staff or two staff to attend once a year and CEO twice a year, but this one depend on availability of resources.

**2.4.3 Ensured availability of Financial Resources and Improved Financial Management**

Financial management refers to planning, directing, monitoring, organizing and controlling of the monetary resources of an organization. It means applying general principles to financial resources of an organization. A financial resource refers to the money available to a business for spending in the form of cash, liquid securities and credit lines. Availability of financial resources increases efficiency of organizations operations.

For sustainability of THRDC, a number of initiatives such as financial management trainings, financial performance review, and installation of sound financial management systems were taken in 2015. Because of these initiatives the Coalition managed to engage more partners and retain the previous for the next two years.

**I) Fundraising**

The THRDC has fundraised about 34% which is equivalent to USD 859,390 out of USD 2,514,428 which is the total expected fund for the implementation of the three years operation plan between 2015-2018. The remaining 65% has to be fundraised between 2016-2017 for better implementation of all programs and activities for the remaining two years of the Operational Plan.

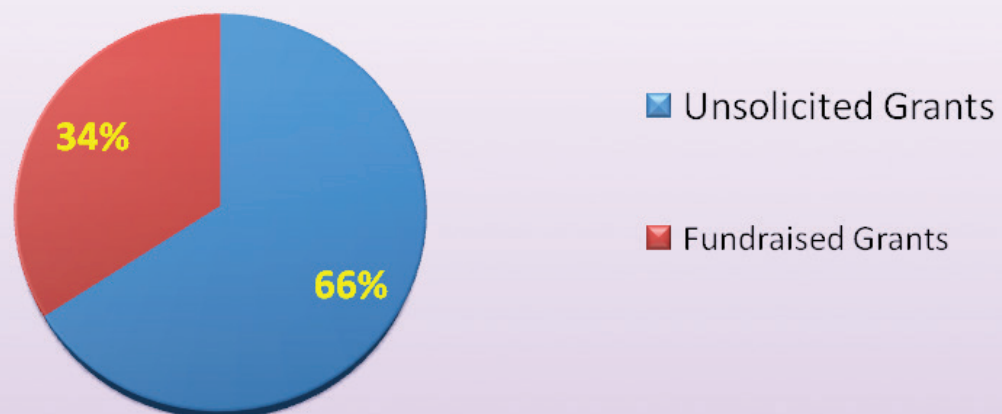
In 2015 the Coalition successfully managed to solicit resources from new donors such as HIVOS and The foundation for civil society. The THRDC is currently having five partners which are OSIEA, Finish Embassy, American organization, HIVOS, The Foundation for Civil Society and own source of fund through members fee. Developing partners who had cooperated with THRDC in 2015 include United States Institute of peace (USIP), ACTION AID, DIGNITY, UNESCO and Media legal Defense Initiative (MDLI).

Table 1 Current developing partners					
Name of donor or other source of	Name of Project or Area Funded	Amount (USD)	Start Date	End date	Status (C: committed, R: requested, N: not yet requested)
OSIEA	Three years Operational plan	180,000	April 2015	March 2017	Partly Deposited
American Organization	Three years Operational plan	450,000	August 2015	August 2018	Partly Deposited
Finnish	Three years Operational plan	50,000 (Euro)	September 2015	August 2016	Deposited
HIVOS	Three years Operational plan	100,000 (Euro)	January 2015	December 2016	Deposited
Foundation For Civil Society	The Role and space of CSOs in the election	22,500	September 2015	February 2016	Deposited
USIP	Election stakeholders workshop	28,432	April 2015	February 2016	Deposited
UNESCO	Support security hand book for protection of journalists in Tanzania	3,950	July 2015	October 2015	Deposited
DIGNITY	Sensitization workshop on torture	7,000	December	December	Deposited
MDLI	Support of cybercrime litigation	1,640 (GBP)	September	December	Partly Deposited
Action Aid	Special team to analyze the laws governing NGOs in Tanzania	4,500	September	December	Deposited
Members fees		1,500	January	December	Deposited
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>859,390</b>			

Despite the fact that THRDC failed to fund raise the required amount of money, the Coalition managed to implement some of the key activities in 2015. These activities include election programs, UPR programs, advocacy activities, CSOs coordination, office rent, office utilities, staff salaries, security management trainings, protection emergence fund and organizational development programs.

The Coalition invested a lot of time and energy in fundraising through engaging with different stakeholders and donors searching. By doing so the organization has been exposed to different donors might work with the Coalition in the near future. The relationship with development partners and donors expanded and therefore ensures THRDC financial sustainability in the future.

### THRDC FINANCIAL STATUS FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS 2015, 2016 & 2017



The pie chart above indicates that THRDC has successful managed to fundraise 34% of the the total amount required for the implementation of the 2015-2017 operation. The 34% percent of total USD 2,514,428 forces THRDC to fund raise for the remaining balance USD 1,655,038 which is equivalent to 66% of the total amount.

**THRDC three years' financial forecast for 2015-2017 and 2015 expenditure report**

Out Come	2015-2017				Year One Project Cost
	2015	2016	2017	Total for 3 Years in \$	Total expenditure for year one ( 2015)
Outcome 1					
Subtotal	363,408	149,151	154,530	667,089	101,875
Outcome 2					
Subtotal	174,581	207,535	207,535	589,651	117,726
Outcome 3					
Subtotal	151,700	154,500	151,700	457,900	44,383
Outcome 4					
Subtotal	174,796	172,496	176,596	523,888	121,439
<b>Total</b>					
Subtotal	174,796	172,496	176,596	523,888	375,473
Activity					
Project					
Management cost	179,300	51,500	45,100	275,900	9,950
Total project cost	1,043,785	735,182	735,461	2,514,428	385,423

**(a) Achievements.**

- 1) The Coalition interacted with new donors who have shown the interest of funding THRDC in future.
- 2) During 2015 electoral process many donors supported THRDC electoral process, especially CSOs coordination role. Coalition has managed to collaborate with five developing partners for this year in different projects.
- 3) The Coalition managed to retain its main donors for the next two years, several donors appreciate the way THRDC handles financial management issues.

**(b) Challenges**

- 1) Some other donors enjoy only working with THRDC but are yet to decide supporting THRDC activities while other donors still believe the only organization to support are those big organization established many years back.
- 2) The amount of resources or grant offered to THRDC by our donors is also insufficient compared to our three years budget.

**(c) The Way Forward**

- 1) In order to ensure that THRDC collects at least 70% of the amount of funds for three years operational plan, a number of fund raising activities will be conducted in 2016. Such activities include donor meetings with THRDC Coordinator and the Board.
- 2) The Coordinator will introduce special visit to various development partners within and outside the country.
- 3) The Coalition will also collect resources for better implementation of its Financial Sustainability strategy

**2.4.4 Established and Improved Governance**

Governance refers to establishment of policies and continuous monitoring of their proper implementation, by the members of the governing body of an organization. It includes the mechanisms required to balance the powers of the members with associated accountability, and their primary duty of enhancing the prosperity and viability of the organization.

The THRDC has a sound management team and Board of Directors which oversee its taking off and other planned activities. It also has a General Assembly (GA) as an overall and supreme organ on the coalition. The institutional governance and management of THRDC is stretched into three main levels namely; the General Assembly (GA) which comprises of regional and thematic representatives of HRDs; the Board of Directors (BDs) which stands as governing body; and the Secretariat which serves as its Management body. There is also the Advisory Council which unlike others is non-executive organ.

Currently, the coalitions BODs has 9 Members, however one member retired in during the AGM in 2015 after being elected in a political post as member of parliament. Some of the key functions of the BODs are to act as governing and policy making organ of the Coalition, set strategies for financing, control financing as well as to identify resources for sustainability of the coalition. The BODs met five times in 2015 as per THRDC constitution. The Constitution compels the Coordinator to convene 4 BODs in a year but for this year there was an addition meeting (ad hoc meeting) that makes five meetings.

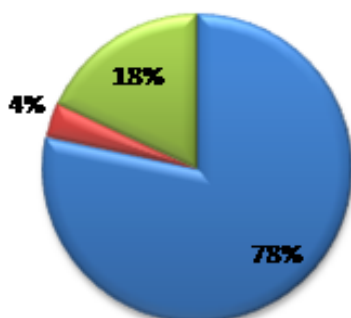


The Board members had an annual retreat in December 2015 where by a lot of governance programs were conducted including board performance review for the past two years. The board discussed about how to engage with the government stakeholders so as to know the work of human rights defenders and to work with them so as to build a good relationship between the civil societies and the government

The Coordinator presented assessment tools both for individual assessment and general board assessment. There were also some discussions about board performance and the general performance of the THRDC. The assessment tools were started being filled by board members. The general overview indicates that the THRDC Board did its role very successfully. This Board had an advantage of being trained under THRDC organizational development programs in 2013.

## THRDC BOARD ATTENDANCE PERFORMANCE

■ Attended   ■ Not Attended without notice   ■ Not Attended with notice



The table above indicates that THRDC Board attendance and punctuality is very high as 78% of all the meetings have been fully attended while only 18 % have not attended with apology.

The Board members had an annual retreat in December 2015 all board members have attended the retreat except one board member who was sick .The board retreat main purpose was to evaluate the previous board meetings and evaluation of the organization performance throughout the year.



THRDC Board Retreat in session 12/12/2015- Mwanza

**(a) Achievements.**

- 1) The board successfully conducted all its quarterly meetings for the year 2015 with different matters arising concerning the organization.
- 2) The annual general meeting was conducted for the year 2015 where members met and discuss different key matters concerning THRDC.

**b) Challenges.**

- (1) Most of THRDC Board Members are also Head of human rights NGOs hence may sometime pose conflicts of interest.
- (2) The fund raising role of the Board was seen to be poorly performed by board members.

**(b) The Way Forward**

It was found that every Board member to be supplied with a Board Manual and a copy of Standing Orders and Regulations governing conduct of Board meetings in future. The Coordinator was ordered to ensure this is done after engaging with Consultants. More trainings and retreat will be offered to Board members in the coming year. The Board agreed to form Board Fund raising committee.

**2.4. 5 Functioning M&E system, Strategic Plan and baseline indicators in place**

Monitoring and evaluation is an embedded concept and constitutive part of every project or programme design. M&E is not an imposed control instrument by the donor or an optional accessory of any project or programme. M&E is ideally understood as dialogue on development and its progress between all stakeholders.

In general, monitoring is integral to evaluation, during an evaluation, information from previous monitoring processes is used to understand the ways in which the project or programme developed and stimulated change. In 2015 THRDC staff during annual retreat underwent M&E trainings for effective monitoring and evaluation of THRDC activities.

In the year 2015, the Coalition as part of its M&E strategy, conducted monthly managements meetings, evaluations before and after their trainings and workshops. In the 2015 the Coalition has started implementing its Three Years Operation plan and monitoring achievement as per outcome indicator. See achievement as per each indicator below and at the end of every outcome above.

<b>ACHIEVEMENT AS PER INDICATOR STRATEGIC AIM FOUR</b>	
<b>OUTCOME FOUR INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING</b>	
<b>4. Improved Performance And Sustainability Of THRDC</b>	
<b>Outcome Indicator</b>	<b>Achievement Status</b>
• Level of adherence to the principles, values and regulations of the organization.	The organization principles and regulations are followed by the board, staff, donors, suppliers and beneficiaries.
• Types and issues identified for human resources development.	The human resource policy has been used in day to day activities of the organization
• Level of objective realization by staff by 2015	The objective of the organization is well known to each staff and each act as a trademark to the organization. The staff objectives are aligned with the organization objectives and have been realized for the past years.
• Level of the compliance to the work plans by staff by 2015	Level of compliance has increased as each staff complies with human resource manual and regulations. Furthermore the staff delivered as per the work plan: in time and within budget.
<b>OUTPUT 4.1</b>	
<b>Ensured availability of human resources and performance improved</b>	
<b>Outcome Indicator</b>	<b>Achievement Status</b>
• A number of qualified and committed staff	Two staff were employed in 2015 at the moment all positions are filled with the right quality of staff.
• Performance Appraisal systems in place	Performance appraisal has been conducted after every six months of the year.
• Level of staff adherence to human resource policies and office regulation	Each staff has a copy of human resource policy as a remainder of the office regulations. Staff adheres to the policies and regulations.
<b>OUTPUT 4.2</b>	
<b>Ensured organizational development and good management</b>	
• Level of adherence to organizational management principles	All management meetings have been conducted monthly and decisions have been timely shared with stakeholders... Actions have been timely followed up.

<b>Outcome Indicator</b>	<b>Achievement Status</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of transparency and accountability</li> </ul>	The coalition worked in non discriminatory nature is transparent to all its stakeholders and partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of transparency and accountability</li> </ul>	The coalition worked in non discriminatory nature is transparent to all its stakeholders and partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of trust the Coalition among members and the donor community</li> </ul>	Collaboration with different stakeholders in conducting coalition activities, meetings and networking. The trust is reflected in the fact that no member has resigned and the membership number is increasing. Furthermore all members pay the member fees in time. The donor community is very interested in our work.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reputation of the Coalition Increased</li> </ul>	Collaboration with different stakeholders in conducting coalition activities, meetings and networking. The trust is reflected in the fact that no member has resigned and the membership number is increasing. Furthermore all members pay the member fees in time. The donor community is very interested in our work.
<b>OUTPUT 4.3</b>	
<b>Ensured availability of financial resources and improved financial management</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is accountability and transparency in decisions and finances by 2017</li> </ul>	The level of transparency and all decisions are made unbiased.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is participation and non-discrimination of staff by 2017</li> </ul>	Each staff has managed to attend financial training to increase knowledge on the financial perspective.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of adherence to internal control systems</li> </ul>	Accounting software has been used in recording financial information and an internal control system has been adhered to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of adherence to financial regulations.</li> </ul>	The Coalition complies with the general accepted accounting principles.has been adhered to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of financial resources mobilized increased from \$100,000 for 2012 to \$ 2,000,000 for the budget by 2017.</li> </ul>	The coalition managed to collect 35% of the total revenue budgeted for the Year and some donors have funding interest for the coming three years.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely submission of financial and other related reports to the management, Board members, donors and public at large</li> </ul>	Financial reports are submitted timely according to the donors' instructions.
<b>OUTPUT 4.4</b>	
<b>Established and ensures improved governance</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the statutory meetings of THRDC are successfully conducted by 2017.</li> </ul>	Four planned board meetings and one ad hoc meeting were conducted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>THRDC auditor's report confirms accountability and transparency.</li> </ul>	We have an unqualified audited report for the year 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Code of ethics in place and implemented</li> </ul>	The organizations code of ethics is maintained and each employee's professional ethic is complied
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performance and skills of THRDC Board of Directors improved by 2017</li> </ul>	Board performance appraisal was conducted for the year 2015 through a structured facilitated self-assessment process. The e Board performance was found to be high.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affirmative action is taken to ensure fair representation on board and staff.</li> </ul>	The board is unbiased and independent in decision making. The board represents both gender and various thematic groups. Furthermore the board members have a variety of professional backgrounds.
<b>OUTPUT 4.5</b>	
<b>Functioning M&amp;E system and baseline indicators in place</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of management decision informed by M&amp;E.</li> </ul>	The Coalition has managed to form a log frame which is used for organization activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>THRDC has comprehensive baseline information to measure results.</li> </ul>	The need assessment survey Conducted has sighted out different problem facing HRDs and provided baseline data. In future we will monitor progress against the baseline data..
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp; E tool in place</li> </ul>	The Coalition was able to produce different report formats basing on the M&E guidelines given in the M&E training conducted. For the coming year we will further improve the M&E and further embed M&E in our processes and systems.

### 3.0 Success Stories

- The Coalition is now being listed as the Coalition that can be used to mentor other Coalition in the region. For instance, the Coalition hosted the newly established Somali Coalition for two weeks last month 2015. The Coalition is also applauded for being innovative, current and flexible organization that does things in different ways for better results and achievement.
- With THRDC, HRDs and NGOs in Tanzania are now well connected and coordinated.
- The relationship and networking between HRDs in Tanzania and those outside Tanzania has increased drastically. More than five trainings that brought together HRDs from across Africa were conducted and HRDs from Tanzania participated.
- THRDC also became a hub of relevant information o about CSOs and HRDs in Tanzania. Many visitors both from within and outside the Country visit THRDC for more information on HRDs, CSOs and human rights in general. Furthermore, to show that were well connected THRDC receives daily communications and invitations from likeminded organizations, UN, EU and other National and Regional partners.
- Another THRDC success story is protection of Journalists during election period,THRDC provided security jackets to journalists as preventive measures and protection during 2015 Tanzania general election. 200 security jackets were distributed to different press clubs and individual journalists all over Tanzania. As the result of our initiative few days before Election Day Mwananchi communication and the Guardian limited showed a good example by printing extra security jackets for journalists in their own media houses. As result of these security jackets, THRDC witnessed 2015 election with few incidents of journalist's attacks and harassment. THRDC documented series of incidences where journalists went to report while wearing press jackets and therefore strengthening their security.
- THRDC has been the only NGO which dealt with issues of peace and security during election by giving security management training to journalist,peace and security organs,judges and other election stakeholders and because of that the organisation has been one of referral to different CSOs on issues of peace and security.As result of this, for the first time in Tanzania both Mainlan and Zanzibar we have experienced peacefull election and highly tolerance from the Police force, a quick assesment for this year election we have not witnessed the use of force by police probally this is a quick result of several trainings offered to senior police officers across the Country
- THRDC organaised the writing and launching of the CSOs election manifesto and distribute it widely and hence be the first NGO to prepare the election manifesto. CSOs were then envited by different political parties for detailed discussion about the manifeso. A quick achievement of this work was the fact that CSOs election manifesto were acknowledged by politicians in election campaigns and different political meetings like when the president elect Dr.John Pombe Magufuli was given his certificate of winning,Anna Mghwira a presidential candidate from ACT Wazalendo presented CSOs election manifesto to president elect.
- The Coalition has in this year coordinated the monitoring and writing of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The Coalition submitted the CSOs report to the Human Rights Council ahead of the 2016 whereby Tanzania will be under review. The report has been validated by 103 CSOs in the country and out of the 107 fully accepted recommendations by the Government of Tanzania (GoT) recommendations it has been indicated that 9% have been Fully implemented, 62% Partially implemented and 29% not implemented. As result of this year coordination by THRDC for the first we have observed more than six different thematic independent reports submitted to Geneva for 2016 review, compared to 2011 where only two thematic reports were submitted for review.
- THRDC organized a one day workshop which brought together 40 High Court judges and of High court from Dar es Salaam and upcountry on the role of judiciary in securing election process in Tanzania: Best practices and challenges emerged in 2010 Tanzania and 2013 Kenya election petitions with objectives of digesting 2007, 2010 and 2013 election court decisions by highlighting contentious issues and best practices from Kenya and Tanzania election, to prepare judges and registrar adequately for handling election petitions for the forthcoming 2015 general election and to enable the judiciary to have an effective and expediency electoral dispute resolution mechanisms. Election has just ended and election cases are filed so it is too early to tell the success of this training. As result of this workshop Chief Justice (CJ) was interested with the content of the trainings and ordered the Judiciary with their own cost to add one more day as an additional day to the fist day.
- The work of THRDC has made the issues of HRDs security to an agenda in various national and regional forums. Today even donors, CSO and journalists can talk about security strategy. For instance in 2015 THRDC was consulted by UNESCO to advise and develop various papers and manuals on the security of Journalist in Tanzania.
- Recognition of the work of THRDC by reputable Higher Learning Institution in the Country (UDOM). UDOM written a letter to THRDC categorically one of the vibrant CSOs in the country hence invited to participate in the development of Civil Societies Law Course Curriculum.
- As pointed in the previous reports Security management training is now a major demand in the country. Hundreds of HRDs and journalists have shown the need for this knowledge.
- THRDC protection desk is now recognized by EU mission and other International organization and therefore act as first focal point in protection of HRDs in Tanzania, as result number of sham cases of HRDs who want to benefit from protection fund reduced for 2015, and this is because it has been a tendency now that HRDs cannot access fund to these international organization and EU mission without prior approval of THRDC protection desk.